

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

ON THE

STATE OF THE FINANCES

FOR

THE YEAR 1895.

WASHINGTON:

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

1896.

391

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Document No. 1797, Third Edition.
Secretary.

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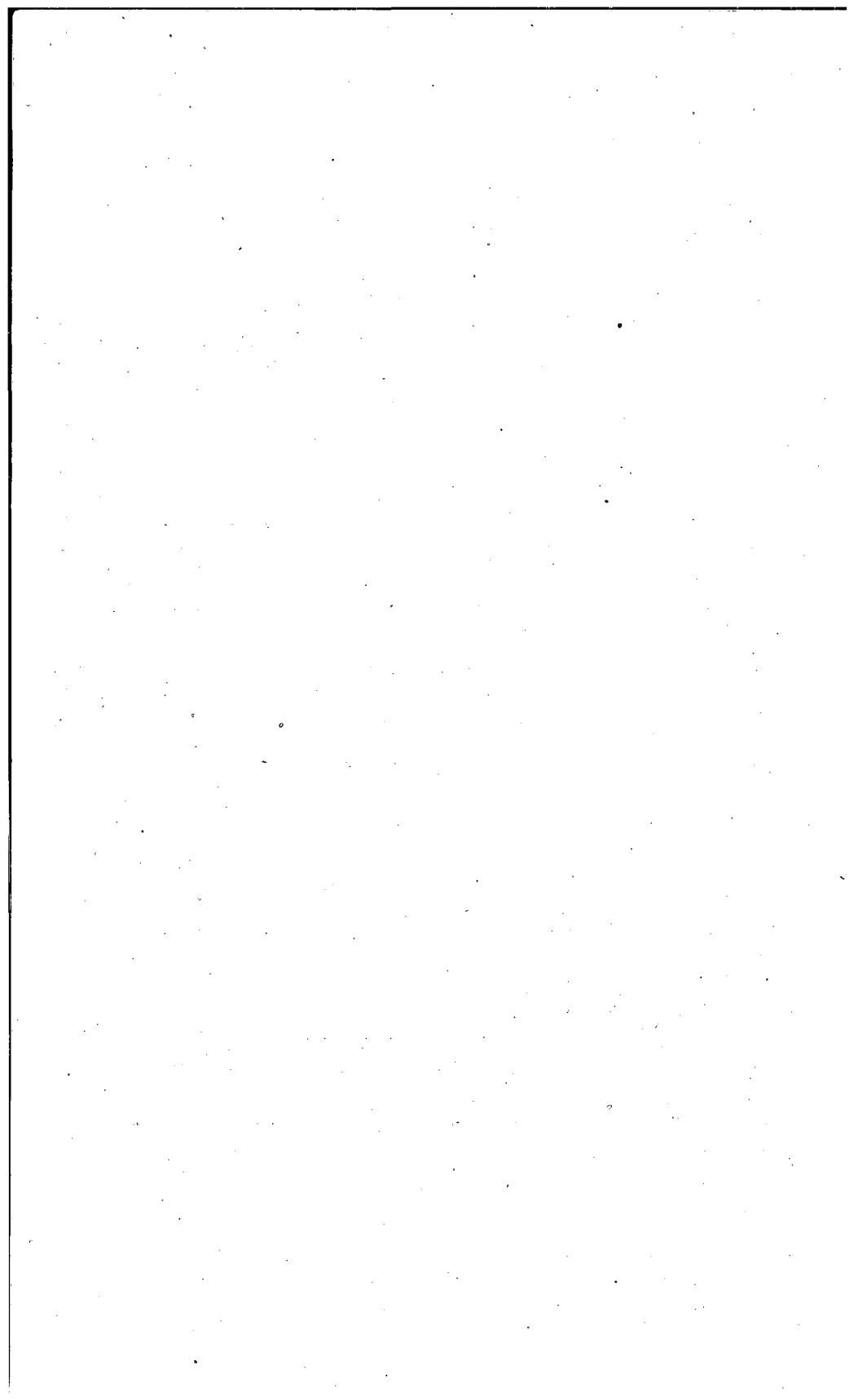
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ANNUAL REPORT ON THE FINANCES.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., December 10, 1895.

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

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

Fiscal year 1895.

The revenues of the Government from all sources for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895, were:

From customs	\$152, 158, 617. 45
From internal revenue.....	143, 421, 672. 02
From the District of Columbia.....	3, 658, 048. 08
From fees—consular, letters patent, and land.....	2, 655, 299. 44
From sinking fund for Pacific railways.....	1, 735, 887. 05
From tax on national banks.....	1, 712, 550. 94
From profits on coinage, bullion deposits, and assays.....	1, 640, 579. 70
From sales of public lands.....	1, 103, 347. 16
From navy pension and navy hospital funds, etc.....	1, 009, 537. 25
From repayment of interest by Pacific railways.....	982, 411. 16
From customs fees, fines, penalties, and forfeitures.....	640, 966. 00
From miscellaneous sources.....	610, 082. 22
From sales of Indian lands.....	540, 819. 76
From reimbursement for cost of water supply, District of Columbia...	382, 055. 97
From immigrant fund.....	305, 224. 84
From sales of lands and buildings under special acts.....	220, 208. 31
From Soldiers' Home, permanent fund.....	212, 464. 59
From sales of Government property.....	178, 123. 86
From deposits for surveying public lands.....	162, 607. 21
From sales of ordnance material.....	31, 606. 91
From depredations on public lands.....	17, 729. 53
From bequest of Gen. Cullum for Memorial Hall, West Point.....	8, 596. 23
From sales of condemned naval vessels.....	939. 43
From tax on seal skins.....	700. 00
From postal service.....	76, 983, 128. 19
Total receipts.....	<u>390, 373, 203. 30</u>

The expenditures for the same period were:

For the civil establishment, including foreign intercourse, public buildings, collecting the revenues, deficiency in postal revenues, refund of direct taxes, bounty on sugar, District of Columbia, and other miscellaneous expenses.....	\$93, 279, 730. 14
For the military establishment, including rivers and harbors, forts, arsenals, and seacoast defenses.....	51, 804, 759. 13
For the naval establishment, including construction of new vessels, machinery, armament, equipment, and improvements at navy-yards..	28, 797, 795. 73
For Indian service.....	9, 939, 754. 21
For pensions.....	141, 395, 228. 87

For interest on the public debt.....	\$30,978,030.21
For postal service.....	76,983,128.19
Total expenditures.....	433,178,426.48
Showing a deficit of.....	42,805,223.18

In addition to the ordinary revenues collected during the year the cash in the Treasury was increased by the following sums: From the sale of fifty million five per cent ten year bonds issued under act of January 14, 1875, \$58,538,500; by the purchase of \$65,116,244.62 gold coin at a cost in four per cent thirty year bonds of \$62,315,400; and from the issue of four per cent bonds in liquidation of interest accrued on refunding certificates converted during the year, \$2,470; making a total of \$123,657,214.62. The securities redeemed during the year on account of the sinking fund were as follows:

Loan of July and August, 1861.....	\$7,400.00
Loan of 1863.....	3,000.00
Funded loan of 1881.....	3,100.00
Funded loan of 1881, continued at 3½ per cent.....	2,500.00
Loan of 1882.....	7,350.00
Funded loan of 1891.....	96,200.00
Fractional currency and notes.....	4,619.93
National bank notes.....	1,012,196.50
Total.....	1,136,366.43

As compared with the fiscal year 1894 the receipts for 1895 increased \$17,570,705.01, as follows:

Increase in receipts for 1895.

Source.	1894.	1895.	Increase.	Decrease.
Customs.....	\$131,818,530.62	\$152,158,617.45	\$20,340,086.83	.....
Profits on coinage, bullion deposits, etc.	870,016.78	1,640,579.70	770,562.92	.....
Reimbursement for cost of watersupply, District of Columbia.....	.....	382,055.97	382,055.97	.....
Sales of lands and buildings under special acts.....	.....	220,208.31	220,208.31	.....
Sales of Indian lands.....	399,811.36	540,819.76	141,008.40	.....
Tax on national banks.....	1,610,867.56	1,712,550.94	101,683.38	.....
Immigrant fund.....	214,142.47	305,224.84	91,082.37	.....
Deposits for surveying public lands.....	103,424.87	162,607.21	59,182.34	.....
Repayment of interest by Pacific railways.....	926,420.09	982,411.16	55,991.07	.....
Soldiers' Home, permanent fund.....	191,382.15	212,464.59	21,082.44	.....
Depredations on public lands.....	8,774.05	17,729.53	8,955.48	.....
Tax on seal skins.....	500.00	700.00	200.00	.....
Internal revenue.....	147,111,232.81	143,421,672.02	.....	\$3,689,560.79
Sale of navy-yard lands, Brooklyn, N. Y.....	1,190,531.01	.....	.....	1,190,531.01
Sales of public lands.....	1,673,637.30	1,103,347.16	.....	570,290.14
Bequest for memorial hall, West Point.....	237,500.00	8,596.23	.....	228,903.77
Sinking fund for Pacific railways.....	1,916,314.11	1,735,887.05	.....	180,427.06
Miscellaneous sources.....	772,148.18	610,082.22	.....	162,065.96
Fees—consular, letters patent, and land.....	2,765,699.41	2,655,299.44	.....	110,399.97
Sale of custom-house, Milwaukee, Wis.....	107,680.00	.....	.....	107,680.00
District of Columbia.....	3,745,422.83	3,658,048.08	.....	87,374.75
Navy pension and Navy hospital funds.....	1,059,964.64	1,009,537.25	.....	50,427.39
Customs fees, fines, penalties, etc.....	682,041.48	640,966.00	.....	41,075.48
Sale of ordnance material.....	60,159.91	31,606.91	.....	28,553.00
Reimbursement by Union of American Republics.....	26,243.75	.....	.....	26,243.75
Sales of Government property.....	201,970.88	178,123.86	.....	23,847.02
Sale of abandoned military reservations.....	22,202.14	.....	.....	22,202.14
Sale of condemned naval vessels.....	5,400.85	930.43	.....	4,461.42
Postal service.....	75,080,479.04	76,983,128.19	1,902,649.15	.....
Total.....	372,802,498.29	390,373,203.30	24,094,748.66	6,524,043.65
Net increase.....	.....	.....	.....	17,570,705.01

There was a decrease of \$11,329,981.54 in the ordinary expenditures, as follows:

Decrease in ordinary expenditures for 1895.

Source.	1894.	1895.	Increase.	Decrease.
CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT.				
Legislative—				
Salaries and expenses.....	\$8,921,301.27	\$9,971,170.89	\$1,049,869.62	
Executive Proper—				
Salaries and expenses.....	138,935.48	185,193.33	46,257.85	
Department of State—				
Salaries and expenses.....	139,937.95	141,632.25	1,744.30	
Foreign intercourse.....	1,702,307.31	1,703,363.46	1,056.15	
Treasury Department—				
Salaries and expenses.....	3,123,649.56	3,072,875.27		\$50,774.33
Independent Treasury.....	647,764.47	586,412.50		61,351.97
Mints and assay offices.....	1,114,853.63	1,079,717.71		35,135.92
Territorial governments.....	149,302.28	257,971.18	108,668.90	
Salaries, etc., internal revenue.....	3,815,753.45	3,762,681.56		53,071.89
Refund of direct taxes.....	91,733.02	181,505.91	89,772.89	
Bounty on sugar.....	12,100,208.89	966,153.86		11,134,055.03
Refund for land sold for direct taxes.....	128,180.13	15,893.43		112,286.70
Miscellaneous, internal revenue.....	172,974.22	165,713.01		7,261.21
Collecting customs revenue.....	6,791,872.86	6,736,690.92		55,181.94
Refunding excess of deposits, customs.....	2,603,538.96	1,964,064.43		639,474.53
Debentures or drawbacks, customs.....	4,333,250.02	3,277,506.72		1,055,743.30
Miscellaneous items, customs.....	231,948.42	231,320.45		627.97
Revenue Cutter Service.....	933,907.26	929,886.92		4,020.34
Regulating immigration.....	227,218.37	249,471.06	22,252.69	
Chinese exclusion act.....	87,967.63	82,721.47		5,246.16
New revenue vessels.....	27,100.00	56,500.00	29,400.00	
Alien contract-labor laws.....	68,000.00	85,108.42	17,108.42	
Marine-Hospital Service.....	654,996.65	669,618.59	14,621.94	
Life-Saving Service.....	1,287,718.51	1,384,018.43	96,299.97	
Light-House Establishment.....	3,062,116.99	2,763,243.16		298,873.83
Coast and Geodetic Survey.....	435,965.75	414,988.90		20,976.85
Steamboat-Inspection Service.....	280,165.60	315,510.01	35,344.41	
Engraving and printing.....	1,186,924.23	1,146,552.37		40,371.86
Public buildings.....	3,820,840.07	3,599,614.41		221,225.66
Fuel, etc., public buildings.....	839,052.60	852,272.97	13,220.37	
Custodians and janitors.....	609,970.99	805,673.63	195,702.64	
Furniture for public buildings.....	207,739.39	202,335.89		5,403.50
Heating apparatus, public buildings.....	115,416.77	97,430.49		17,986.28
Vaults, safes, etc., public buildings.....	39,551.48	37,744.27		1,807.21
Propagation of food-fishes.....	11,647.88	956.39		10,691.49
Fish hatcheries.....	33,731.84	26,751.95		6,979.89
Salaries and expenses, Fish Commission.....	300,316.97	317,456.56	17,139.59	
National Museum.....	161,499.64	168,733.57	7,233.93	
Zoological Park.....	51,369.25	49,960.91		1,408.34
Smithsonian Institution.....	125,428.75	120,409.19		5,019.56
Columbian Exposition.....	1,027,053.90	100,868.95		926,184.95
Interstate Commerce Commission.....	222,906.26	230,386.54	7,480.28	
Expenses of Treasury notes.....	208,631.33	270,899.30	62,267.97	
Sinking funds, Pacific railways.....	1,639,680.09	1,105,354.08		534,326.01
French spoliation claims.....	4,190.16	22,920.00	18,729.84	
Atlanta Exposition.....		59,047.56	59,047.56	
Epidemic diseases.....	287,045.68	76,091.88		210,953.80
Miscellaneous items.....	552,361.93	453,942.84		98,419.09
War Department—				
Salaries and expenses.....	2,273,828.66	2,093,610.78		180,217.88
Navy Department—				
Salaries and expenses.....	389,364.67	410,273.90	20,909.23	
Interior Department—				
Salaries and expenses.....	4,736,775.45	4,854,902.24	118,126.79	
Public lands service.....	1,856,032.34	1,981,978.00	125,945.66	
Colleges for agriculture.....	912,000.00	960,000.00	48,000.00	
Eleventh Census.....	866,564.47	278,049.72		588,514.75
Miscellaneous items.....	539,682.59	592,829.67	53,147.08	
Post-Office Department—				
Salaries and expenses.....	865,822.33	875,716.71	9,894.38	
Deficiency in postal revenues.....	8,250,000.00	11,016,541.72	2,766,541.72	
Mail transportation, Pacific railways.....	1,629,117.27	1,668,935.83	39,818.56	
Department of Agriculture—				
Salaries and expenses.....	1,883,606.55	1,890,035.61	6,429.06	
Weather Bureau.....	820,511.56	714,515.60		105,995.96
Department of Labor—				
Salaries and expenses.....	167,833.74	168,757.67	923.93	
Department of Justice—				
Salaries and expenses.....	283,398.60	323,274.90	39,876.30	
Salaries of justices, assistant attorneys, etc.....	912,803.91	1,046,404.83	133,600.92	

Decrease in ordinary expenditures for 1895—Continued.

Source.	1894.	1895.	Increase.	Decrease.
Department of Justice—Continued.				
Fees and expenses of marshals.....	\$31,357,096.73	\$1,323,526.25		\$33,570.48
Fees of witnesses.....	1,139,266.65	1,647,916.29	\$508,649.64	
Fees of district attorneys.....	350,261.74	435,849.42	75,587.68	
Fees of jurors.....	646,310.63	877,477.83	231,167.21	
Fees of clerks.....	270,214.48	299,199.27	28,984.79	
Fees of commissioners.....	242,725.37	413,318.04	175,592.67	
Support of prisoners.....	545,694.15	939,235.89	393,541.74	
Pay of bailiffs.....	169,904.45	219,624.20	49,739.75	
Judgments, United States courts.....	6,426.91	75,072.40	68,645.49	
Territorial courts in Utah.....	52,731.35	41,915.65		10,865.70
Protecting property in hands of receivers.....		501,780.05	501,780.05	
Miscellaneous items.....	315,462.02	460,638.88	145,176.86	
District of Columbia—				
Salaries and expenses.....	5,742,369.57	6,176,891.19	434,521.62	
Total Civil Establishment.....	101,943,884.07	93,279,730.14	7,869,870.45	16,534,024.38
MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT.				
Pay Department.....	13,546,463.74	13,634,704.93	138,241.19	
Subsistence Department.....	1,665,166.61	1,622,876.33		42,290.28
Quartermaster's Department.....	7,676,956.91	7,301,807.14		375,149.77
Medical Department.....	847,796.80	364,602.23		483,194.57
Ordinance Department.....	5,162,243.16	3,989,168.64		1,173,074.52
Engineer's Department.....	361,934.42	2,290,739.26		141,135.16
Signal Service.....	37,300.50	15,372.00		21,928.50
Military Academy.....	363,109.05	402,358.23	39,249.23	
Improving harbors.....	6,806,315.79	7,233,625.10	427,309.31	
Improving rivers.....	13,081,046.53	12,663,927.50		417,118.33
Military posts.....	860,258.63	628,095.02		232,163.61
Expenses of recruiting.....	103,808.57	60,562.58		43,245.99
Records of the Rebellion.....	252,495.78	144,442.36		108,053.42
National Home for Disabled Soldiers.....	2,422,186.12	2,134,560.88		297,625.24
State homes for disabled soldiers.....	608,195.09	577,500.00		30,695.09
Support of Soldiers' Home.....	191,250.04	212,216.45	20,966.41	
Soldiers' Home, permanent fund.....	128,000.00	75,000.00		53,000.00
Soldiers' Home, interest account.....	74,500.29	77,459.65	2,959.36	
Miscellaneous items.....	378,863.02	395,680.78	16,817.76	
Total Military Establishment.....	54,567,929.85	51,804,759.13	645,504.26	3,408,674.98
NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT.				
Increase of the Navy.....	16,199,258.53	13,182,134.21		3,017,124.32
Bureau of Yards and Docks.....	1,371,463.21	1,340,437.61		31,025.60
Bureau of Equipment.....	1,044,793.41	995,957.65		48,835.76
Bureau of Navigation.....	150,012.70	165,193.16	15,180.46	
Bureau of Construction and Repair.....	988,039.32	1,061,313.66	73,274.34	
Bureau of Ordnance.....	338,201.43	456,484.23	118,282.80	
Bureau of Steam Engineering.....	740,189.97	822,933.83	92,743.86	
Bureau of Supplies and Accounts.....	1,777,194.05	1,556,537.35		220,656.73
Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.....	215,531.15	207,206.57		8,324.58
Marine Corps.....	933,411.72	1,008,223.79	74,812.07	
Naval Academy.....	220,847.01	237,789.56	16,942.55	
Pay of the Navy.....	7,536,262.04	7,517,636.33		18,625.71
Miscellaneous items.....	186,089.22	235,947.78	49,858.56	
Total Naval Establishment.....	31,701,293.79	28,797,795.73	441,094.64	3,344,592.70
Indian Service.....	10,293,481.52	9,939,754.21		353,727.31
Pensions.....	141,177,284.96	141,395,228.87	217,943.91	
Interest on the public debt.....	27,841,405.64	30,978,030.21	3,136,624.57	
Grand total.....	367,525,279.83	356,195,298.29	12,311,037.83	23,641,019.37
Net decrease.....				11,320,981.54

Fiscal year 1896.

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

From customs.....	\$172,000,000.00
From internal revenue.....	158,000,000.00
From miscellaneous sources.....	15,000,000.00
From postal service.....	86,907,407.00
Total estimated revenues.....	431,907,407.00

The expenditures for the same period are estimated as follows:

For the civil establishment.....	\$92,000,000.00
For the military establishment.....	55,000,000.00
For the naval establishment.....	28,000,000.00
For the Indian service.....	12,000,000.00
For pensions.....	141,000,000.00
For interest on the public debt.....	34,000,000.00
For postal service.....	86,907,407.00
Total estimated expenditures.....	448,907,407.00
Or a deficit of.....	17,000,000.00

Fiscal year 1897.

It is estimated that upon the basis of existing laws the revenues of the Government for the fiscal year 1897 will be:

From customs.....	\$190,000,000.00
From internal revenue.....	170,000,000.00
From miscellaneous sources.....	15,000,000.00
From postal service.....	89,793,120.75
Total estimated revenues.....	464,793,120.75

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

Legislative establishment.....	\$3,880,581.00
Executive establishment—	
Executive proper.....	\$199,680.00
State Department.....	159,220.00
Treasury Department.....	8,631,982.00
War Department.....	1,685,396.00
Navy Department.....	455,790.00
Interior Department.....	5,129,382.00
Post-Office Department.....	895,890.00
Department of Agriculture.....	2,542,692.00
Department of Justice.....	210,840.00
Department of Labor.....	192,370.00
	20,103,242.00
Judicial establishment.....	923,920.00
Foreign intercourse.....	1,649,058.76
Military establishment.....	24,526,968.14
Naval establishment.....	27,583,675.42
Indian affairs.....	8,750,458.17
Pensions.....	141,384,570.00
Public works—	
Legislative.....	\$505,500.00
Treasury Department.....	4,846,884.29
War Department.....	21,291,253.70
Navy Department.....	1,729,490.78
Interior Department.....	198,900.00
Department of Justice.....	2,000.00
	28,574,028.77

Miscellaneous—

Legislative.....	\$3, 572, 736. 40	
Treasury Department.....	11, 442, 346. 68	
War Department.....	5, 149, 525. 61	
Interior Department.....	2, 146, 105. 75	
Department of Justice.....	6, 618, 512. 00	
District of Columbia.....	7, 706, 405. 22	
		\$36, 635, 631. 66
Postal service, including \$5,024,779.25 deficiency in postal revenues...		94, 817, 900. 00
Permanent annual appropriations—		
Interest on the public debt.....	\$33, 500, 000. 00	
Refunding—customs, internal revenue, etc.....	8, 285, 000. 00	
Collecting revenue from customs.....	5, 500, 000. 00	
Miscellaneous.....	21, 769, 160. 00	
		69, 054, 160. 00
Total estimated appropriations, exclusive of sinking fund.....		457, 884, 193. 92
Or an estimated surplus of.....		6, 908, 926. 83

OPERATIONS OF THE TREASURY.

The report of the Treasurer of the United States¹ shows that the total assets of the Treasury on June 30, 1895, were \$842,148,189.84, an increase of \$37,293,436.53 during the fiscal year. In this aggregate is included \$28,101,644.91 on deposit with the States under the law of 1836, together with \$1,418,822.88 of other unavailable funds. The deduction of these sums leaves \$812,627,722.05 as the available assets, against \$775,310,559.50 on June 30, 1894. The amount of gold, silver, and United States notes on deposit on account of outstanding certificates and Treasury notes decreased during the year from \$616,155,820 to \$579,247,863, and the remaining assets, being those available for the general uses of the Treasury, increased from \$150,154,739.50 to \$233,379,859.05.

According to the revised estimates the total stock of money at the close of the fiscal year was \$2,398,607,420, of which \$796,638,947 was in the Treasury and mints, and \$1,601,968,473 in circulation. The only important changes now going on in the composition of the currency is in the stock of gold, which is affected by domestic production and consumption, as well as by imports and exports, and in the Treasury notes issued under the act of 1890, which have been canceled and retired since August, 1893, when redeemed in silver dollars.

COINS AND COINAGE—PRECIOUS METALS.

The report of the Director of the Mint² shows the operations of the mints and assay offices during the year, together with statistics of foreign countries relative to the production, coinage, and monetary condition of each.

Deposits and Purchases.

The value of the gold deposited at the mints and assay offices during the fiscal year 1895 was \$87,482,089.56, of which \$65,161,067.28 were

¹See Appendix, p. 3.²See Appendix, p. 146.

original deposits, and \$22,321,022.28 were redeposits. The original deposits were classified as follows:

Domestic bullion.....	\$44,371,949.83
Mutilated domestic coins.....	1,188,258.21
Foreign material (consisting of bullion and coin).....	16,387,049.81
Old plate and jewelry.....	3,213,809.43

The value of the silver deposited was \$15,714,365.86, of which \$15,234,700.35 were original deposits, and \$479,665.51 were redeposits. The original deposits were classified as follows:

Domestic bullion.....	\$8,804,363.43
Mutilated domestic coin (silver dollar valuation), including 451 trade dollars.....	3,899,352.12
Foreign material (consisting of bullion and coin).....	1,780,923.64
Old plate, jewelry, etc.....	750,061.16

The total amount of silver bullion purchased for subsidiary coinage under the provisions of section 3526 of the Revised Statutes of the United States during the year was 287,530.64 fine ounces, costing \$190,952.21.

Coinage.

The coinage executed at the mints during the fiscal year, aggregated 59,611,112 pieces, of the value of \$53,715,549.62, as follows:

Description.	Pieces.	Value.
Gold.....	4,035,205	\$43,933,475.00
Silver dollars.....	3,956,011	3,956,011.00
Subsidiary silver.....	16,532,594	5,113,469.60
Minor coins.....	35,087,302	712,594.02
Total.....	59,611,112	53,715,549.62

In addition to the above there were coined for the Government of Ecuador, \$900,000 in silver twenty-cent pieces.

The silver dollar coinage of \$3,956,011 during the fiscal year, was from bullion purchased under the act of July 14, 1890. The seigniorage on the same was \$1,275,185.90.

The coinage of dollars from bullion purchased under this act from July 14, 1890, to July 1, 1895, has been \$40,043,954, consuming 30,971,495.70 ounces, fine, costing \$31,791,472.34, with a seigniorage of \$8,252,481.66, and from July 1, 1895, to November 1, 1895, the number of dollars coined from bullion purchased under this act was ninety (90), consuming 69.60 ounces, fine, costing \$63, with a seigniorage of \$27.

The total coinage of dollars from bullion purchased under this act to November 1, 1895, has been \$40,044,044, consuming 30,971,565.30 ounces, fine, costing \$31,791,535.34, with a total seigniorage of \$8,252,508.66.

The net profit or seigniorage on the coinage of silver during the seventeen years ended June 30, 1895, including the balance in the coinage mints on July 1, 1878, aggregates \$75,643,893.41.

Bars.

Gold bars were manufactured by the mints and assay offices during the fiscal year to the value of \$43,153,370.81, and silver bars to the value of \$10,341,545.28.

Course of Silver.

The average London price of silver bullion during the fiscal year 1895 was 29.01 pence, equivalent to \$0.63798; the New York price was \$0.64213. The highest price reached was \$0.68077, on April 17, 1895, and the lowest, \$0.59824, on December 29, 1894.

At the average price of silver bullion during the fiscal year the ratio of gold to silver was 1 to 32.5, and the bullion value of a United States silver dollar was \$0.49168. The number of grains of pure silver purchasable with a United States silver dollar was 754.65, equivalent to 1.572 ounces, fine.

Earnings and Expenditures.

The amount expended for the support of the mint service during the fiscal year 1895 was \$992,066.15, as against \$1,068,612.19 for the previous year. The total earnings of the mints and assay offices during the year were \$2,088,363.73, and the total expenditures \$1,185,435.94, showing a net amount of earnings from all sources of \$902,927.79.

Imports and Exports.

The net gold exports for the fiscal year were \$30,117,376, as against \$4,172,665 for the previous year.

The net silver exports were \$27,631,789, as against \$31,041,359 for the previous year.

Industrial Arts.

The value of gold and silver used in the industrial arts in the United States during the calendar year 1894 was, approximately, \$21,541,652, of which \$10,658,604 was gold, and \$10,883,048 silver.

The amount of new bullion thus consumed was, gold, \$6,430,073; silver, \$8,579,472.

Metallic Stock in the United States.

The total estimated metallic stock in the United States on July 1, 1895, was, gold, \$636,256,023; silver, \$624,731,483; a total of \$1,260,987,506.

Product of Gold and Silver.

The estimated production of gold and silver in the United States during the calendar year 1894 was as follows:

Metal.	Fine ounces.	Commercial value.	Coining value.
Gold	1,910,813	\$39,500,000	\$39,500,000
Silver	49,500,000	31,422,000	64,000,000

The estimated production of gold and silver in the world was, gold, \$180,626,100; silver, \$216,892,200; a total of \$397,518,300.

World's Coinage.

The coinage of gold and silver by the various countries of the world, so far as the information has been received for the calendar year 1894, was, gold, \$227,921,032, and silver, \$113,095,788; a total coinage of \$341,016,820.

Stock of Metallic and Uncovered Paper Money in the World.

The total estimated metallic stock in the world on January 1, 1895, was: Gold, \$4,086,800,000; full legal tender silver, \$3,439,300,000; limited tender silver, \$631,200,000; a total silver stock of \$4,070,500,000; and uncovered paper, \$2,469,900,000; a grand total of \$10,627,200,000.

PUBLIC MONEYS.

The monetary transactions of the Government have been conducted through the Treasurer of the United States, 9 subtreasury officers, and 165 national bank depositaries. The number of such depositaries on November 1, 1895, was 160, and the amount of public moneys held by them on that date, including those to the credit of the Treasurer's general account and United States disbursing officers, was \$14,256,694.80—an increase since November 1, 1894, in number of depositaries of five, and a decrease in amount of holdings of \$659,010.50.

LOANS AND CURRENCY.

The interest-bearing debt of the United States, exclusive of the bonds issued in aid of Pacific railroads, was increased \$112,318,700 during the twelve months ended November 1, 1895. There were issued and sold under the public notice of November 13, 1894, \$50,000,000 of 5 per cent bonds, dated February 1, 1894, redeemable in coin at the pleasure of the Government after ten years from that date. There were also issued and delivered to the parties to a contract executed February 8, 1895, in payment for 3,500,000 ounces of gold coin, 4 per cent bonds of the United States dated February 1, 1895, and redeemable in coin at the pleasure of the United States after thirty years from that date, amounting to \$62,315,400. The particulars of these transactions have been reported to Congress. The 4 per cent loan of 1907 was increased in the sum of \$3,300, issued in settlement of interest on refunding certificates of the act of February 26, 1879.

During the same period \$2,362,000 of the 6 per cent bonds issued in aid of Pacific railroads, known as currency sixes, have matured and ceased to bear interest. Of this amount, \$2,360,000 have been presented for payment and redeemed.

The following table shows the changes in the amounts of the several kinds of money in the United States, outside the Treasury, during the twelve months ended November 1, 1895. It is estimated that the population of the United States on that date was 70,378,000, and upon this basis the per capita supply of money outside the Treasury was \$22.72. The estimated population and per capita supply November 1, 1894, were 68,887,000 and \$24.27, respectively.

Money Outside the Treasury.

	Nov. 1, 1894.	Nov. 1, 1895.	Decrease.	Increase.
Gold coin.....	\$500, 181, 380	\$475, 181, 593	\$24, 999, 787	
Standard silver dollars.....	56, 443, 670	58, 354, 092		\$1, 910, 422
Subsidiary silver.....	60, 242, 999	63, 832, 759		3, 589, 760
Gold certificates.....	64, 252, 069	50, 417, 659	13, 834, 410	
Silver certificates.....	331, 143, 301	333, 456, 236		2, 312, 935
Treasury notes, act July 14, 1890.....	122, 715, 396	114, 526, 669	8, 188, 727	
United States notes.....	280, 474, 705	238, 986, 280	41, 488, 425	
Currency certificates, act June 8, 1872.....	54, 045, 000	56, 740, 000		2, 695, 000
National bank notes.....	202, 594, 902	207, 364, 028		4, 769, 126
Totals.....	1, 672, 093, 422	1, 598, 859, 316	88, 511, 349	15, 277, 243
Net decrease.....			73, 234, 106	

NATIONAL BANKS.

The report of the Comptroller of the Currency¹ shows in detail the operations of the Bureau during the year ended October 31, 1895, with respect to the organization, condition, and management of all active and failed national banks, and banks, banking companies, and savings institutions organized under the laws of the several States and Territories.

Since the granting of the first certificate of authority on June 20, 1863, the total number of national banks organized has been 5,023, making an average for each year of 152. Of this number, there were in active operation on October 31, 1895, 3,715, having an authorized capital stock of \$664,136,915, represented by 285,190 shareholders, or an average capital for each bank of \$178,772, the number of shares to each 2,136, and the number of shareholders 77.

During the year there were 43 banks organized, located in 20 different States, with an aggregate capital stock of \$4,890,000. Of these 28, with a capital stock of \$2,530,000, are located in the northern and northwestern section of the country, and 15, with a capital stock of \$2,360,000, in the south and southwest.

The total amount of circulating notes outstanding October 31, 1895, was \$213,887,630, of which amount \$190,180,961 was secured by United States bonds, and \$23,706,669 by lawful money deposited with the Treasurer of the United States.

The net increase in the amount of circulation secured by bonds during the year was \$10,779,597, and the gross increase in the total circulation was \$6,322,540.

¹ See Appendix, p. 358.

The total resources of the national banks on the date of their last report of condition, September 28, 1895, was \$3,423,629,343.63, of which \$2,059,408,402.27 represented loans and discounts, and \$356,577,580.61 money of all kinds in bank. Of their liabilities, \$1,701,653,521.28 represented individual deposits, \$336,888,350.86 surplus and net undivided profits, and \$182,481,610.50 outstanding circulation secured by bonds.

The corporate existence of 71 banks, with a capital stock of \$10,662,000 and total circulation of \$3,226,275, has been extended during the year.

The number of banks leaving the system by reason of the expiration of their corporate existence was 4, with a capital stock of \$300,000 and circulation amounting to \$123,700.

The number of banks which went into voluntary liquidation during the year was 51, with a capital stock of \$6,093,100 and circulation amounting to \$1,152,000.

Receivers were appointed for 36 banks during the year, of which number 2 were reported last year as being in voluntary liquidation and 9 closed their doors in 1893 and subsequently resumed business, but were finally compelled to go into insolvency because of continued business depression and the slow character of their assets.

During the year 1894 there were paid \$5,124,577.94 to creditors of failed banks, and during the year just closed \$3,380,552.65.

The number of active banks, as compared with the number in operation during the year 1894, decreased 41 in 1895, with a corresponding decrease in capital stock of \$6,438,120. The number organized during the year is 7 less than in 1894, and the number going into voluntary liquidation 28 less. There has been an increase of 15 in the number of receivers appointed, and an increase of 30 in the extensions of corporate existence granted. The loss through expiration of charters decreased 2, and the number organized to succeed expiring associations decreased 4.

Abstracts of the reports of condition made by the banks during the years 1893, 1894, and 1895 are given for the purpose of comparison. Those of 1893 are given as showing the extreme conditions of the year of greatest financial depression and banking loss.

The number of banks incorporated under the laws of the various States for the year ended June 30, 1895, was 5,066, and the number from which reports were received is 5,033. Abstracts of these reports, properly tabulated and classified, are given in the appendix to the report of the Comptroller. In addition to the above, reports were received from 1,070 private banks and bankers, and from 5,033 State and savings banks and loan and trust companies, being an increase of 365 over 1894.

The report also shows, as far as the information was obtainable, the number of banks other than national which failed during the year, with the amount of their assets and liabilities.

With a view to affording a knowledge of the different methods employed to facilitate commercial exchanges and sustain a bank-note

circulation, the report shows briefly the various systems of banking in operation in foreign countries and in the States and Territories comprising the Union.

The Comptroller makes the following recommendations:

First. That the Comptroller, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, be empowered in proper cases to remove officers and directors of national banks for violations of law and mismanagement, first according them a hearing on charges preferred.

Second. That the loans of any bank to its executive officers and employees be restricted and made only upon the approval of the board of directors, a record thereof being properly kept.

Third. That the assistant cashier, in the absence of the cashier, be authorized to sign the circulating notes of the bank and reports of condition.

Fourth. That some class of public officers be empowered to administer the general oaths required by the national bank act.

Fifth. That bank examiners be required to take an oath of office and execute a bond before entering upon the discharge of their duties.

Sixth. That upon a day in each year, to be designated by the Comptroller, the directors of national banks shall be required to make an examination of the affairs of such banks and submit to the Comptroller a report thereon, upon blanks to be furnished for such purpose.

Seventh. That the Comptroller be authorized to issue to national banking associations circulating notes to the par value of the bonds deposited by them to secure such notes.

Eighth. That the semi-annual duty on the circulating notes of national banks be reduced so as to equal one-fourth of 1 per cent per annum.

In support of these recommendations the Comptroller states his reasons why they should be enacted into law.

FOREIGN COMMERCE.

The essential features of the trade returns of the United States for the fiscal year 1895 are given in the following table, prepared in the Bureau of Statistics, of this Department:

	1894.	1895.	+ , increase; - , decrease.
Imports:			
Merchandise: Dutiable.....	\$275, 199, 086	\$368, 736, 170	+ \$93, 537, 084
Free.....	379, 795, 536	363, 233, 795	-16, 561, 741
Total.....	654, 994, 622	731, 969, 965	+76, 975, 343
Per cent dutiable.....	45. 1	50. 4	
Gold.....	72, 449, 119	36, 384, 760	-36, 064, 359
Silver.....	13, 286, 552	20, 211, 179	+6, 924, 627
Exports:			
Merchandise: Domestic.....	869, 204, 937	793, 392, 599	-75, 812, 338
Foreign.....	22, 935, 635	14, 145, 566	-8, 790, 069
Total.....	892, 140, 572	807, 538, 165	-84, 602, 407
Gold.....	76, 978, 061	66, 468, 481	-10, 509, 580
Silver.....	50, 451, 265	47, 295, 286	-3, 155, 979

Foreign Commerce—Continued.

	1894.	1895.	+ , increase; - , decrease.
Imports for consumption.....	\$536,614,420	\$731,162,091	+\$94,547,671
Duties paid.....	128,881,868	147,901,218	+19,019,350
Ad valorem of duties—			
On dutiable.....per cent...	50.06	41.75	
On free and dutiable.....do.....	20.25	20.23	
Tonnage: Entered.....tons...	20,069,309	19,779,535	-289,774
Cleared.....do.....	20,275,074	19,740,812	-534,262
Immigration: Males.....	186,247	159,924	-26,323
Females.....	128,220	120,024	-8,196
Total number.....	*314,467	279,948	-34,519

* Includes immigrants arriving in both cabin and steerage.

A comparison of these figures shows that the value of the foreign trade of the United States in 1895 was nearly equal to the value of the trade in 1894, the difference on a billion and a half being only \$7,627,024. The details of the two years differed widely. The year 1894 was one of large exports and diminished imports; 1895 was a year of large imports and diminished exports. The uncertainty of tariff legislation reduced imports in 1894; while the improved crop conditions in other countries account largely for the diminished exports of domestic produce in 1895. The exports of 1895 in domestic merchandise were \$75,812,338 less than in 1894; and the imports were \$76,975,343 greater in 1895 than in 1894. The value of domestic manufactures exported showed a slight increase on the exports of 1894, which was especially gratifying as giving promise of a heavier export in the current fiscal year. The exports of silver continue to be large and on the increase. The export for 1895 was nearly double that of 1888 in value, and in quantity was very much larger. In our trade returns silver ranks in importance with the export of mineral oils. The movement of gold is given in detail in the tables of the Bureau of Statistics.¹

CUSTOMS ADMINISTRATION.

By the provisions of paragraph 165 of the tariff act of August 28, 1894, a duty of three-fourths of 1 cent per pound is assessed on the lead contained in silver and all other ores "according to sample and assay at port of entry, the method of sampling and assaying to be that usually adopted for commercial purposes by public sampling works in the United States." A strict compliance with these provisions of law is impracticable for the reason that the ores are imported at places where there are no facilities for sampling and assaying. Proposals for the performance of this work were invited by public advertisement and only two responses were received, both being for importations into but one district. The proposals referred to were rejected because the charges

demanded for the work were regarded as excessive. It is suggested that provision be made for the establishment of suitable sampling works at the places on the northern, northwestern, and Mexican frontiers where such ores are imported into this country. In my opinion such sampling works will not be required at more than six places, and buildings may be erected and suitable machinery may be provided at an expenditure not to exceed in the aggregate \$150,000. If it is not deemed advisable to comply with the suggestion herein made, the existing law requiring the sampling and assaying of ores at the place of importation should be amended in such manner as to provide for such sampling and assaying at bonded smelters to which the ores may be consigned in bond.

I desire to call attention to the necessity for the reorganization of the existing customs collection districts. Since the present boundaries were created the methods of transportation and the establishment of business enterprises of varying character demand facilities which are not available under the present laws, which require the entry of goods at ports far distant, in many instances, from the places of business where the goods imported are required. As an illustration, attention is called to section 2568, Revised Statutes, which defines the limits of the customs collection district of New Orleans, the ports of delivery of which district are located in many of the Middle, Southern, and Western States. Under the present law, custom-house establishments are maintained at considerable expense at places where there is but little customs business and at places on the frontier where goods are imported, the transactions appear upon the records as occurring at the ports of entry for the respective districts, although far distant from the places of actual importation. The Supervising Special Agent, in his annual report,¹ calls attention to the difficulties encountered by reason of the present condition of affairs. I am of opinion that an economical and better administration of the Customs Service would be secured if measures were taken in the direction indicated.

It has been reported to me by the officers charged with the enforcement of the Chinese-exclusion laws that during the past year 3,900 Chinese applied for admission, of which number 2,075 were admitted. Whenever practicable, Chinese persons found unlawfully in the United States have been arrested, tried, and when convicted, deported to China. The practice of admitting Chinese to participate in expositions has resulted in the admission of several hundreds of persons of that race who would otherwise be excluded, and while by the terms of the laws granting them admission they are required to depart from the country one year after the close of the expositions in which they were nominally participants it is doubtful if any of them have left the country. Efforts have been made to locate and arrest such persons with varying success and at a considerable expenditure. The question

¹ See Appendix, p. 712.

is submitted for the consideration of Congress whether or not it is a wise policy to waive the provisions of the Chinese exclusion or the alien contract labor laws in such cases as those referred to.

It is the opinion of the General Board of General Appraisers, as will be seen from its report,¹ that undervaluations of imported merchandise are not so numerous now as formerly, and it is stated that they do not extend to entire lines of goods, as they did at one time. The new system of reappraisalment is a great improvement upon the old one, and with careful and efficient administration promises to make fraudulent undervaluations so hazardous and expensive that the practice will be substantially suppressed.

A table is appended² giving a detailed statement of the penal duties remitted by the Department from January, 1891, to December 31, 1895, under the provisions of sections 5292 and 5293, Revised Statutes, as amended by sections 17, 18, and 19 of the act of June 22, 1874. These remissions amounted in the aggregate to \$287,052.13.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The receipts from the several objects of taxation under the internal-revenue laws for the fiscal years ended June 30, 1894 and 1895, were as follows:

Objects of taxation.	Fiscal year ended June 30—		Increase.	Decrease.
	1894.	1895.		
Distilled spirits.....	\$85,259,252.25	\$79,862,627.41	.....	\$5,396,624.84
Manufactured tobacco.....	28,617,898.62	29,704,907.63	\$1,087,009.01	.....
Fermented liquors.....	31,414,788.04	31,640,617.54	225,829.50	.....
Oleomargarine.....	1,723,479.90	1,409,211.18	.....	314,268.72
Incomes.....	.....	77,130.90	77,130.90	.....
Miscellaneous collections.....	153,030.89	551,583.09	398,552.20	.....
Total.....	147,168,449.70	143,246,077.75	.....	3,922,371.95

The receipts from all sources of internal revenue for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895, were.....\$143,246,077.75

The receipts from the same sources for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1894, were.....147,168,449.70

The decrease for the fiscal year just ended being.....3,922,371.95

The total cost of collection for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895, was..4,127,601.16

The total cost of collection for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1894, was..3,975,904.00

Increased cost of collection for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895, was.....151,697.16

The increased cost of collection for the fiscal year just ended is largely due to the expenses incident to the preparations for carrying into effect the income-tax law, the expenditure for this purpose aggregating..91,621.38

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

¹ See Appendix, p. 734.

² See Table V, p. CLVII.

A detailed statement of the receipts and expenditures will be found in the report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.¹

The cost of collection for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895, was 2.88 per cent, as against 2.70 per cent for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1894. Deducting both the receipts and expenditures involved in the income-tax law, the percentage of cost of collection for the fiscal year just ended would be reduced to 2.81.

The total production of distilled spirits, exclusive of fruit brandies, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895, was 79,949,595 taxable gallons; the total production for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1894, was 89,205,492 taxable gallons, showing a decrease in production for the fiscal year just ended of 9,255,897 gallons.

There were also produced during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895, 232,244 gallons of apple brandy, 4,658 gallons of peach brandy, and 1,723,274 gallons of grape brandy, making a total production of 1,960,176 gallons from fruits during the year.

A further comparison of the two fiscal years shows a decrease of 318,451 gallons in the production of apple brandy, a decrease of 72,331 gallons in the production of peach brandy, and a decrease of 597,200 gallons of grape brandy for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895, an aggregate decrease of 987,982 gallons produced from fruits as compared with the previous fiscal year.

The quantity of distilled spirits gauged for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895, was 265,688,906 gallons; the quantity gauged for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1894, was 242,626,324 gallons, making an increase in the quantity of spirits gauged for the fiscal year just ended of 23,062,582 gallons.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895, 2,429 distilleries of all kinds were operated; for the preceding fiscal year 5,148 distilleries of all kinds were operated, a comparison showing a decrease of 2,719 in the number of distilleries operated for the fiscal year just ended.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895, there were produced 33,589,784 barrels of beer;² the number of barrels produced during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1894, was 33,362,373, making an increased production for the fiscal year just ended of 227,411 barrels.

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895, the total receipts from the taxes on tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, snuff, etc., were \$29,704,907.63. The receipts from the same sources for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1894, were \$28,617,898.62, showing an increase of \$1,087,009.01 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING.

The work of engraving and printing the securities and obligations of the United States is now upon a very satisfactory basis. The Bureau

¹ See Appendix, p. 416.

² Including 28,373 barrels removed from breweries for export free of tax.

having charge of this work has promptly and satisfactorily met all the demands upon it by the Department during the fiscal year, although these demands were often very heavy, and the time in which much of the work was required to be done was necessarily very short.

The Bureau has met all its obligations in the matter of the manufacture of adhesive postage stamps for the Post-Office Department, and all the stamps now furnished are satisfactory to that Department and to the people.

The work of engraving the new designs for silver certificates is progressing satisfactorily, and it is expected that an issue of these certificates will be made before the close of the present calendar year.

The most pressing need of this Bureau at present is an outbuilding which will accommodate certain branches of its work now performed in temporary wooden sheds, as well as certain processes now carried on in the main building, which could be transferred thereto, without lessening the guarantee of security in the preparation of the notes, etc. Estimates of the cost of such a building have been submitted from time to time to Congress, and will be again submitted at the present session. I earnestly urge upon Congress the appropriation of the necessary money for this work.

IMMIGRATION.

The report of the Commissioner-General of Immigration¹ contains the usual statistical information relating to the operation of his Service. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895, 258,536² immigrants arrived in the United States, 27,095 less than the preceding year, being the smallest immigration since 1879. Of these, 256,117 were, upon examination, permitted to land, and 2,419 were debarred and deported at the expense of the various steamship lines transporting them. Of those deported, 694 attempted to enter in violation of the alien contract labor laws and 1,725 were deported as coming within the prohibitions of the immigration act of March 3, 1891. There were also returned 177, who, having been permitted to land, became public charges within one year after arrival. If the causes of falling into distress existed prior to landing, these latter were returned at the expense of the steamship companies bringing them; otherwise at the expense of the immigrant fund. Temporary cases of distress to the number of 2,449 were, after proper identification, relieved at the expense of the fund. The Bureau is not advised of any immigrants landed within a year who are now a burden upon any public or private institution. The classes of immigrants who came were of a hardy character, able to earn a livelihood, and many were possessed of sufficient means to purchase some land and build homes or engage in small business enterprises.

The restrictive legislation of 1891 and 1893 has caused a careful

¹Omitted from this volume for want of space.

²Includes only immigrants arriving in steerage.

examination of passengers by steamship lines prior to embarkation. Several European countries have found it necessary to protect their seaports by law against emigrants of the classes which are refused a landing in the United States. These laws are now well understood and adhered to, both here and abroad, and they have practically inaugurated three careful inspections, one at the home of the emigrant prior to the purchase of a ticket, one at the port of embarkation, and one upon arrival in this country. Many are returned, but greater numbers of the undesirable classes are deterred from leaving their homes in the old countries.

The Commissioner-General estimates that, owing to the revival of business and consequent demand for labor, immigration next year will exceed 300,000.

Japanese immigration during the last fiscal year reached 1,150, a decrease of 781 from preceding year. Of these, 462 landed at San Francisco, and 672 came by way of Victoria; the remainder, 16, came by various other routes. Recent arrivals are small, and it is doubtful whether the number now in the United States much exceeds the number here in 1890, when by the census it was shown to be 2,039. Many have since returned to their native country.

The number of European and Asiatic immigrants passing through the ports of Canada and British Columbia to the United States were 5,988.

The Alien Contract Labor Laws appear to have been strictly enforced for the protection of skilled and unskilled labor, and many immigrants who came in violation of its provisions have been deported and suits have been commenced against the employers. Complaints have been investigated and proper steps taken to secure an efficient administration of the law. Attention is invited to that portion of his report which relates to amendments to these laws, "that they be made more certain, explicit, and comprehensive; give additional remedies, and at the same time remove many features which render their enforcement oppressive in many cases without aiding the purposes for which they were intended."

This report states that of 206,801 European immigrants over fourteen years of age 43,142 were illiterate or 20.37 per cent. Illiteracy in the United States by the census of 1890 was 13.34 per cent of its population over ten years of age.

Notwithstanding a decrease in immigration, this branch of the public service continues to be more than self-sustaining. The general balance to the credit of the immigrant fund on July 1 was \$115,114.39, an increase over the previous year of \$37,052.20. The receipts on account of the fund amounted to \$315,113.16, an increase over last year of \$89,784.90. This increase is attributable, however, to the act of August 18, 1894, increasing the per capita tax from 50 cents to \$1 from October 1, 1894.

MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE.

The Surgeon-General of the Marine-Hospital Service reports¹ that, although the year has passed without any notable invasion of epidemic disease from foreign lands, the quarantine season just closed has been one of considerable anxiety, necessitating, by reason of the dangers threatened, close watchfulness on the part of the Bureau and certain special measures involving much labor. Cuba, by reason of its proximity to the United States and the constant infection of its principal port, Habana, with yellow fever, is a source of continued apprehension on the part of health officers of the South Atlantic and Gulf coasts between May and November, and this year the feeling of concern was greater because of the insurrection and consequent increase of yellow fever throughout the island, and its probable extension to neighboring islands having direct communication with the United States. In addition to three sanitary inspectors regularly stationed during the quarantine season at Habana and at Santiago, special inspectors were appointed to visit all the ports of Cuba and report as to the prevalence of yellow fever and any special danger of its being transmitted to the United States. In view of the fact that surreptitious communication between the island and the neighboring coast of Florida would undoubtedly be attempted, and the danger of the introduction of yellow fever thereby increased, a sanitary inspector of the Marine-Hospital Service was placed on each of the four revenue cutters ordered to patrol the whole of the Florida coast, and it is believed that this measure had a deterring effect upon illicit communication, particularly on the part of the small vessels which annually approach the Florida coast with the declared object of fishing, but which engage in smuggling and are liable to convey yellow fever.

In July a suspicious fever was reported in Tampa, in which city there was a large number of Cuban refugees and patriots. Great discretion was necessary to make an inspection and determine the nature of the fever without exciting alarm and inflicting consequent damage upon the commerce of the port. An expert inspector was appointed to make an investigation, and his first reports were not reassuring. With the possibility confronting the Bureau of receiving information at any time that the disease at Tampa was yellow fever, it became necessary to make necessary preparations to prevent its spread. A portable sulphur fumigator and steam disinfecting chamber was shipped from Washington, where they had been stored, to an available point in the South, and a movable detention camp for the accommodation of 1,000 persons was prepared at Waynesville, Ga., the site of the camp used during the yellow fever epidemic of 1893. This camp, which is now ready to be moved at any time, requires 36 cars for its transportation. It consists of tents, tent frames, flies and floors, cots, mattresses, ranges, cooking

¹Omitted from this volume for want of space.

utensils, and other accessories, including a steam boiler for supplying hot water for cooking and laundry purposes. Though, fortunately, this fever at Tampa was determined to be malarial, these preparations were not only necessary at the time, but were considered advisable in order that in succeeding years the Bureau might have a camp of this character ready to be established at any point on short notice.

On account of the prevalence of smallpox in a large number of localities in the western and southern cities, the Bureau was called upon to aid in its suppression, notably in Staunton, Va., and New Orleans, La., and it instituted a systematic vaccination of the crews of all vessels on the Mississippi and Ohio rivers. In September information was received of the return from Mexico of some 400 negro colonists, a large number of whom were afflicted with smallpox. These colonists were collected at the Texas border—Eagle Pass—by the State quarantine officers, and an officer of the Marine-Hospital Service was immediately detailed to see that the regulations of the Treasury Department were duly enforced. It soon became evident that the State health authorities were unable to meet the demands of the situation, and the Marine-Hospital Service assumed charge.

A camp was formed near Eagle Pass, and suitable sanitary measures taken to prevent the further spread of the disease among the colonists, and to prevent its extension beyond the cordon lines. One hundred and seventy-eight cases of smallpox were treated, but the disease was confined entirely within the established limits, and the camp was closed October 21.

In August public alarm was manifested on account of the widespread prevalence of cholera throughout China and Japan, and the appearance of the disease at Honolulu. Special regulations were issued to the officers of the Marine-Hospital Service upon the Pacific coast, sanitary inspectors were appointed to assist the United States consuls at Yokohama, Japan, and Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, and the quarantine force was increased at the national quarantine station, Angel Island, San Francisco Bay. Previous inspections had been made during the summer, in accordance with the Treasury regulations, of all quarantine ports on the Pacific coast, and all deficiencies rectified, so that when the reports concerning cholera were published they were promptly met by a statement from the Surgeon-General that all necessary precautions had been taken. No case of cholera has appeared in the United States.

National Quarantine Stations.

The twelve national quarantine stations have successfully performed their usual important functions of inspection, cleansing, and disinfecting infected vessels, and removing therefrom cases of contagious and infectious disease.

The Surgeon-General calls attention to the necessity of increased wharf facilities at the South Atlantic quarantine station, which is the

station of refuge for the cities of North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia. An estimate for an additional pier at this station was transmitted to the last Congress, but was not favorably acted upon. In consequence, during the past season, some delay has been caused to vessels required to be disinfected under State and national quarantine regulations. An estimate for an additional pier has been included in the regular estimates of the Department for the ensuing fiscal year.

In accordance with the act of Congress approved August 18, 1894, the site for the new United States quarantine station near Southport, N. C., was selected by a board of officers appointed for that purpose. Plans were made and contracts let, and the station is in course of construction at the present time. Pending the completion of the plant, the Marine-Hospital Service on July 18, 1895, assumed control of the quarantine by detailing a regular medical officer to take charge. At other ports in North Carolina it was found that there was no inspection provided for by the State or local authorities, and sanitary inspectors of the Marine-Hospital Service were appointed to guard them.

The Surgeon-General in his report invites attention to the three naval vessels which have been loaned by the Navy Department to the Marine-Hospital Bureau, and which form a valuable addition to the quarantine stations. These vessels are the *Jamestown*, belonging to the Cape Charles quarantine, the *Omaha*, at the San Francisco quarantine, and *Iroquois* attached to the Port Townsend quarantine. I concur in the recommendation that an act be passed formally transferring these vessels to the Treasury Department, with the concurrence of the Secretary of the Navy.

Sanitary Inspection Service.

The sanitary inspection service has included during the year at least three inspections, by Marine-Hospital officers, of every quarantine station on the coast of the United States. At the opening of the quarantine season the Surgeon-General inspected personally the office of the sanitary inspector of the Service, stationed in Habana, and also the United States and local quarantine stations on the South Atlantic and Gulf coasts. Arrangements were made by the quarantine authorities of New Orleans and Mobile, by which reports of their special inspectors placed in the fruit ports of Central and South America and the West Indies, should be transmitted to the Bureau, and they were published in the Abstract of Sanitary Reports.

As previously stated sanitary inspectors were maintained in Habana and in Santiago de Cuba. The report of the sanitary inspector at Habana shows that there were 877 vessels examined by himself and assistant, from June 30, 1894, to October 15 of the present year. The crews of these vessels numbered more than 30,000, and the passengers about 13,000. The duties of the sanitary inspector at Habana are to assist the consul in giving requisite bills of health and in certify-

ing to the immunity from yellow fever, smallpox, and leprosy of all persons bound for the United States.

Sanitary inspectors were also maintained at Rio de Janeiro, Yokohama, and Honolulu.

Division of Sanitary Reports and Statistics.

This division, under the charge of a medical officer of the Service, is chiefly concerned in the collection of sanitary information and statistics, domestic and foreign, and in the compilation of such matter for publication in the Abstract of Sanitary Reports, published weekly under authority of the law of February 15, 1893. The Abstracts have contained weekly mortality reports from 120 cities and towns of the United States, monthly reports of cities, and monthly reports of the several States. Tables showing the prevalence of smallpox in the United States and of yellow fever and cholera throughout the world have been published from week to week for the information of sanitary officers. A statistical table showing the yearly mortality in 199 cities and towns in the United States and the death rate computed on both the population of the United States census of 1890, and on the estimated population for the calendar year 1894 was prepared in this division and published in the Abstract. The Abstracts also contain reports from the commissioners of immigration at the several ports of entry, showing the arrival of immigrants, and weekly and monthly mortality reports of foreign cities received from the United States consuls, as well as general reports of sanitary importance from the same officers abroad. The Surgeon-General, with the approval of the Secretary, has taken measures to obtain information relative to the water supply and the disposal of the sewage and garbage of the cities and towns of the United States. As the matter of pollution of streams and the purity of water supply of cities is one of growing importance, and is now engaging the attention of sanitarians of the United States, it is hoped that the inquiry referred to will be of value in furnishing, in condensed form, a statement showing the source, storage, purification, and distribution of water supply, and the manner of sewage and garbage disposal as at present existing in our cities.

Hygienic Laboratory.

During the first part of the year the laboratory work was continued on the same lines as in the previous year. On the return of the officer in charge from Europe, the plans for a broader field of investigation were immediately instituted.

Preparation was made, as early as November 1, 1894, for commencing the immunization of horses for the diphtheria antitoxin. This was successfully accomplished by the end of January, when a considerable quantity of antitoxin of fair strength was furnished to the several marine

hospitals. At the same time, at the request of the District health officer, several horses were placed under the process of immunization for diphtheria antitoxin for use of the District of Columbia, and since April 1 the antitoxin has been supplied.

Owing to the importance of the blood serum therapy, steps were taken early in December to institute an inquiry into the cause, nature, and treatment of pneumonia. This has been continued to the present time, with results which, while not final, are highly satisfactory. It is hoped that soon an antitoxin of sufficient strength may be produced for the treatment of this malady.

Early in January an inquiry was undertaken concerning the nature of vaccinia and variola, and, taking advantage of the prevalence of variola in the District, the serum therapy was put to test, six cases being treated by this method with apparently favorable results. At the same time experiments were made upon susceptible animals, which were confirmatory. This treatment was tried on a much larger scale in the smallpox camp at Eagle Pass, Tex., with negative results. The subject is still under investigation in accordance with the act of Congress approved March 2, 1895, appropriating \$900 for this specific work of the laboratory.

Considerable work has been done for the health officer for the District—the preparation of diphtheria antitoxin, the examination of cultures in cases of suspected diphtheria, and the preparation and distribution of culture media. The water supply of Washington has also been the subject of careful bacteriological study.

Disinfection as applied to the mails, books, etc., is another subject under investigation.

Early in January a school of instruction for State and local health officers was established, with a view to familiarizing the officials who might present themselves with the most important measures for controlling infectious diseases, particularly diphtheria. Seven representatives of State and local boards of health availed themselves of this course. A similar but more extended course was given to officers of the Service.

Epidemic Diseases.

The report of the Surgeon-General contains also a succinct account of the prevalence of each of the three great epidemic diseases—cholera, smallpox, and yellow fever—and a review of the latest sanitary measures and scientific investigations for their prevention and suppression. Special attention is called to tables prepared, showing the years in which yellow fever has visited seaboard cities of the United States and the excessive number of years in which this infection was traceable to the Island of Cuba and the port of Habana. The table shows that since 1862 our shores have been infected with yellow fever in each of twenty-six years. The source of infection is positively known with regard to sixteen of these twenty-six years, and of the sixteen visitations of yel-

low fever fourteen have been traced definitely to Habana. He shows also that many of the wharves on the Habana side of the harbor of Habana are constantly infected with yellow fever, and imperil the lives of the crews of American vessels that are obliged to make fast to them for loading and unloading. It is shown that the conditions favoring the development of yellow fever in this neighboring port have not been improved, but, for reasons stated, have become yearly more pronounced, and that they are of such a nature that they could be greatly ameliorated, if not removed altogether.

National Quarantine Law.

During the year, as a result of the inspection of local quarantines under the law of February 15, 1893, the right of disinfection and granting free pratique to infected vessels was taken from one southern quarantine because of faulty administration and the danger resulting therefrom. Acquiescence in the assumption of Federal control was readily granted in two other States, namely, in Texas, on the border (Eagle Pass), previously noted, and in the State of North Carolina. The Marine-Hospital Bureau now exercises absolute quarantine control over the Pacific coast, the Gulf coast east of Louisiana to Mobile Bay, in Georgia, North Carolina, Virginia, Delaware, and Pennsylvania. It materially assists, by the operation of its stations, the quarantine service of the States of Florida and South Carolina, and, as previously stated, exercises a general supervision over all State and local quarantines.

The Surgeon-General states that there is a growing sentiment in the several sections of the United States for the undivided control of all the quarantine service by the National Government, and urges that the General Government should establish a strictly national quarantine, and he recommends that appropriation be made for the establishment of such quarantines as may be deemed to be necessary by the Secretary of the Treasury, and for the purpose of carrying into effect section 8 of the quarantine act of February 15, 1893.

He calls attention to the necessity of an amendment to the present quarantine law providing for the quarantine inspection and sanitation of small vessels sailing from Cuba without a bill of health, and coming within the waters of the collection districts of the United States. These vessels do not enter or seek to enter any port of the United States, and therefore are not amenable to the quarantine law. They are, however, a source of danger, inasmuch as they are known to communicate with the shore, and while ostensibly engaged in the pursuit of fishing, engage also in smuggling. The crews of these small vessels are frequently recruited in Habana from recently arrived immigrants from Spain, and, being unacclimated, are liable themselves to be attacked with yellow fever and to convey the same through illegal traffic to the Florida coast. An amendment to section 2 of the act of February 15, 1893, covering this subject will be submitted.

Marine Hospitals and Relief Furnished.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895, the total number of patients treated by the Marine-Hospital Service was 52,643, of which number 12,962 were treated in hospital and 39,681 at the hospital dispensaries. One thousand two hundred and three keepers and surfmen of the Life-Saving Service were examined as to their physical qualifications, of which number 70 were rejected. Claims for pensions and other benefits provided by the act of May 4, 1882, made by keepers and crews of the Life-Saving Service, have been reviewed and passed upon in the office of the Surgeon-General. One thousand two hundred and fifty-five pilots were examined with regard to their ability to distinguish color, and 51 were rejected on account of color blindness. Three hundred and ninety seamen were examined physically prior to enlistment in the Revenue-Cutter Service, of which number 67 were rejected. Forty-three candidates for position of cadet, assistant engineer, and third lieutenant were examined physically and 6 rejected. Eighty-eight officers were examined for promotion and 5 for special reasons. Under the retiring act of March 2, 1895, 42 officers were examined, and 39 reported for retirement. Seventeen boards have been convened for the physical examinations above referred to.

* An officer of the Service was detailed for duty on the Revenue Cutter *Rush* during her cruise in Alaskan waters and Bering Sea.

† Medical officers of the Marine-Hospital Service have been regularly detailed for the inspection of immigrants at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. At other ports the officers on duty at the marine hospitals are available for this purpose.

In the purveying division of the Bureau, 434 requisitions for medical and other supplies to meet the needs of 20 marine hospitals and 42 additional relief stations have been filled. Eleven national quarantine stations, two revenue cutters, and the immigrant hospital at Ellis Island, New York Harbor, have also received their supplies through this division. The number of all packages shipped was 2,970, with a total weight of 222,802 pounds. One hundred and fourteen different forms of elixirs, fluid extracts, liniments, sirups, tinctures, etc., have been manufactured in the laboratory of this division for the use of the Service.

The total available amount of the Marine-Hospital fund during the fiscal year was \$605,099.10; the expenditures, \$575,569.87, leaving a balance, June 30, 1895, of \$29,529.23. The balance of the appropriation for the prevention of epidemic diseases, available June 30, 1895, is \$562,742.61.

In addition to the foregoing, the report of the Surgeon-General contains the usual statistical tables of the Service, and contributed articles by its officers upon medical, surgical, and sanitary subjects pertaining to their field of operations.

REVENUE-CUTTER SERVICE.

The work performed by the Revenue-Cutter Service during the past year has been, as usual, varied and important. The several revenue vessels have been maintained in constant active service, and have cruised in the patrol of the coast line rivers and harbors of the United States upon the Atlantic, Gulf, and Great Lakes, for the enforcement of the customs and navigation laws, 310,661 miles. In the performance of these duties 23,726 merchant vessels were boarded and examined, 451 of which were reported to the proper authorities for violations, involving penalties amounting to \$176,433.45. There were 122 vessels in actual distress assisted, the value of which, with their cargoes, amounted to \$1,081,592, or \$156,592 more than the entire appropriation by Congress for the maintenance of the Service. In aid of the Life-Saving Service revenue vessels have cruised nearly 10,000 miles, while the lives of 43 persons have been saved, all of whom were actually taken from the water and rescued from drowning. The *Grant*, Capt. D. F. Tozier commanding, and the *Corwin*, Capt. F. M. Munger, were dispatched from Port Townsend, Wash., and San Francisco, respectively, on October 20, 1894, to cruise in search of the missing American ship *Ivanhoe*, reported October 19; as having probably foundered off Cape Flattery. Both ships made extended cruises in search of the missing vessel, but returned without tidings. In the meantime the *Rush*, Capt. C. L. Hooper, was ordered upon the same errand from San Francisco and cruised along the coast of Washington and Vancouver Island. In her cruise there was found an identified wreckage, which made it certain that the *Ivanhoe* had gone down, and in all probability with all on board. In their search for this ship and her people, the *Rush*, *Grant*, and *Corwin* cruised an aggregate of 5,416 nautical miles.

On the 20th of December, 1894, the *Grant* sailed from Port Townsend, Wash., in search of the missing steamers *Montserrat* and *Keweenaw*, and after a cruise of 1,500 miles, returned without tidings of the missing vessels.

Upon the request of the Department of State, the *Fessenden*, Capt. D. B. Hodgson commanding, was ordered to the fishing ground off Kelleys Island, Lake Erie, to inquire into complaints made by American fishermen that the Canadian cruiser *Petrel* had interfered with them in their fishing operations. Captain Hodgson reported, upon his return from this mission, that the fishermen referred to were in Canadian waters when the *Petrel* interfered, and therefore had no ground for complaint, nor the right of protection from this Government.

Cruising in the winter months to afford aid to distressed navigators, under the provisions of section 1536, Rev. Stat., was performed by six vessels of the Revenue Cutter Service designated by the President. During the four months these vessels were thus engaged they steamed 23,774 miles, boarded 2,172 vessels, and rendered effective assistance to

86 distressed vessels, whose value was estimated at \$740,881, and on board of which were 495 persons whose lives were imperiled.

The patrol of the North Pacific Ocean and Bering Sea, for the enforcement of the provisions of the acts of Congress approved April 6 and 24, 1894, and a supplementary act approved June 5, 1894, and the proclamation of the President issued February 18, 1895, heretofore performed by naval vessels and vessels of the Revenue Cutter Service in cooperation under command of an officer of the Navy, was this year, by direction of the President, committed wholly to the charge of the Revenue Cutter Service. A fleet of five cutters, the *Rush*, *Bear*, *Grant*, *Corwin*, and *Perry*, under the command, as senior officer, of Capt. C. L. Hooper, Revenue Cutter Service, sailed upon this duty at the opening of the season, and an effective and thoroughly efficient patrol has been maintained. The small number of vessels composing the fleet gave reason for apprehension at the outset that the area of the award could not be effectively covered, but it is gratifying to be able to state that the Revenue Cutter Service has efficiently met every emergency. The able commander of the fleet and the no less able captains and officers and faithful crews of the several ships composing the Bering Sea fleet of 1895 are deserving of the highest commendation and praise. This little fleet of revenue cruisers was called upon to cover in its operations, approximately, 60 degrees of longitude and 25 degrees of latitude. The fleet cruised 77,461 miles, boarded and examined 116 vessels, of which 56 were engaged in fur sealing, said vessels were boarded and examined by the several vessels of the fleet, in the aggregate 339 times, while the boarding officers actually counted and carefully scrutinized 31,216 seal skins.¹

There were four vessels seized for violation of the fur sealing regulations, three British and one American, which were disposed of by the commander of the fleet in accordance with the terms of the President's proclamation.

The revenue steamer *Bear*, besides performing service with the Bering Sea fleet, has made her usual cruise to the Arctic Ocean, and to the Siberian coast, the latter in the interest of the Department of the Interior, transporting reindeer from Siberia to Alaska.

During the year there have been on duty in the Life-Saving Service twelve officers of all grades. The whole time and attention of these officers has been devoted to the work of the Life-Saving Establishment, under the direction of the General Superintendent.

Owing to the disturbed condition of affairs in Cuba, it was considered necessary to assign a number of vessels to duty on the coast of Florida for the purpose, in addition to other duties, of enforcing the neutrality and, incidentally, the quarantine laws. Accordingly the *Winona*, *Morrill*, and *Forward* were ordered, and with the *McLane*, already stationed at Key West, were assigned cruising grounds, covering the coast from

¹For detailed statements of the operations of the Bering Sea patrol fleet, see Tables W, X, Y, Z, AA, BB, and CC, pp. CLXII to CCL.

Cape Florida to Pensacola. These vessels have been actively cruising between the points named during the past five months, and have rendered excellent service.

New Vessels.

The two new vessels authorized by the Fifty-third Congress, one for service on the Great Lakes and one for the New England coast, are in course of construction. Plans and specifications for the cruiser for service on the Pacific, as well as the vessel for harbor work at San Francisco, are completed, and proposals for the construction of these vessels have been invited. The three new vessels authorized by Congress will be of modern type, and will constitute valuable additions to the Service.

But many of the vessels now in service are very old. Some of them have been constantly employed for more than thirty years, and four of them, the *McLane*, *Crawford*, *Chandler*, and *Washington*, were in active service in the Navy during the late war. Of course, a great deal of money has been spent upon these old vessels to keep them in condition, and they have now reached an age and a point where other than very slight repairs would not be justified. It will be seen, therefore, that a number of new vessels are urgently needed. At least four should be provided for at once, one to replace the *McLane*, one to replace the *Crawford*, another to take the place of the *Seward*, and a fourth for the port of New York. It was found necessary to send the *Grant* from the New York station and the *Perry* from the Lakes to reenforce the fleet on the Pacific for the work in Bering Sea, and those stations have therefore been practically abandoned to the serious detriment of the interests of the Government service and of the commercial interests of the country. It is earnestly recommended that an able vessel of suitable proportions, fitted to take and keep the sea, be authorized for the New York station. The great commercial metropolis of the country should be provided with a vessel of the Revenue Cutter Service commensurate with her vast and constantly growing commerce.

In view of the limited number of suitable vessels of the Revenue Cutter Service available, there being but thirty-six all told (which includes the small vessels on harbor duty, and on duty in connection with the Life-Saving Service) to cover the entire sea and lake coast, I urgently recommend that the President be authorized to transfer such suitable vessels of the United States as in his judgment may be necessary to the Treasury Department for temporary use in the Revenue Cutter Service, the same to be officered and manned by that Service for duty in the North Pacific, Bering Sea, or elsewhere, as in his judgment occasion may demand.

Personnel.

The personnel of the Revenue Cutter Service is composed, when all grades are full, of 222 commissioned officers upon the active list, 38 upon

the permanent waiting orders list, and 515 enlisted men. Under the operation of the law of Congress approved March 2, 1895, 39 officers were examined and found disqualified for active service and were placed upon "permanent waiting orders" with one-half duty pay. One of these has since died. This enactment has proved of great advantage to the Revenue Cutter Service, having taken off the active list the aged and infirm, and provided for promotion to the vacancies thus created a class of young and able men physically and mentally qualified to perform service wherever assigned. But only those who were physically disqualified by reason of the infirmities of age or broken health at the date of the passage of the law were included in its provisions, and this has left upon the active list a number of officers who, if not now disqualified for service, must soon, in the course of nature, become so. Under the law as it now stands, should an officer become disabled his place can not be filled by promotion, but he must be continued on the active list, no matter what the necessities of the Service may be. In the interest of this Service, which is one of the most meritorious and important connected with the enforcement of the customs and other laws of the United States, I earnestly recommend the enactment of a statute providing for the compulsory retirement from active service of all officers at the age of sixty-four years and placing them on "permanent waiting orders" with three-fourths of the full duty pay now allowed by law; but no officer should be thus placed unless he shall have served at least ten years. In order to maintain the highest degree of efficiency in the service, it should also be provided that officers who have not reached the age of sixty-four years, but who have been thirty years in active service, and who may be found by a board of medical officials to be mentally or physically disqualified on account of injuries or loss of health incurred in the line of duty, may be placed on "permanent waiting orders" on their own application or by order of the President, with three-quarters full duty pay; and the provision in regard to amount of pay should apply to those already placed on that list under the act of March 2, 1895. There is no branch of the public service which, in a time of peace, requires such continuous, laborious, and hazardous service as this, nor is there any other branch in which the compensation is so inadequate in comparison with the character and extent of the work performed. The duties imposed upon the officers engaged in this service often subject them to great exposure and hardship and require the exercise of a high order of skill and discretion, and it is therefore of the first importance that the mental and physical qualifications of the force should not be impaired by the retention of old, infirm or otherwise disabled members. The simple power, which now exists, to place an officer on "waiting orders," but with no authority to fill his place on the active list by promotion, is not sufficient to preserve the efficiency of the service, and unless further legislation is granted the injurious effects of the present system will soon be severely felt.

NAVIGATION.

The annual report of the Commissioner of Navigation¹ shows the tonnage, geographical distribution, material, and motive power and employment of the documented merchant marine of the United States for June 30, 1895, compared with June 30, 1894, as follows:

	1894.		1895.	
	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Gross tons.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Gross tons.</i>
GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION.				
Atlantic and Gulf.....	17,468	2,712,944	17,136	2,679,779
Pacific coast.....	1,520	456,359	1,525	433,502
Northern lakes.....	3,341	1,227,401	3,342	1,241,459
Western rivers.....	1,257	287,325	1,237	281,220
Total.....	23,586	4,684,029	23,240	4,635,960
POWER AND MATERIAL.				
Sail:*				
Wood.....	17,016	2,443,187	16,633	2,361,227
Iron and steel.....	44	51,412	53	61,932
Total.....	17,060	2,494,599	16,686	2,423,159
Steam:				
Wood.....	5,715	1,311,097	5,708	1,304,777
Iron and steel.....	811	878,333	846	908,024
Total.....	6,526	2,189,430	6,554	2,212,801
Canal boats.....	745	82,362	580	75,051
Barges.....	1,370	389,338	1,363	382,632
Total.....	2,115	471,700	2,043	457,683
TRADE.				
Registered:				
Steam, iron and steel.....	108	228,575	98	214,391
Steam, wood.....	138	37,516	141	37,654
Sail,* wood and iron, and steel.....	1,104	650,089	1,021	586,142
Total.....	1,350	916,180	1,260	838,187
Enrolled and licensed:				
Steam, iron, and steel.....	703	649,758	748	693,632
Steam, wood.....	5,577	1,273,581	5,567	1,267,124
Sail, † wood and iron, and steel.....	15,956	1,844,511	15,665	1,837,017
Total.....	22,236	3,767,850	21,980	3,797,773
CONSTRUCTION DURING THE YEAR.				
Total built and documented.....	838	131,195	694	111,602
GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION.				
Atlantic and Gulf.....	592	74,708	453	59,983
Pacific coast.....	58	5,392	74	7,144
Northern lakes.....	106	41,984	93	36,353
Western rivers.....	82	9,111	74	8,122
Total.....	838	131,195	694	111,602
POWER AND MATERIAL.				
Sail:				
Wood.....	475	33,178	394	29,631
Steel.....	2	4,649	3	5,269
Steam:				
Wood.....	256	36,899	213	27,133
Iron and steel.....	37	46,821	35	42,620
Canal boats.....	14	1,522	11	1,225
Barges:				
Wood.....	54	8,126	33	5,018
Steel.....			5	706
Total.....	838	131,195	694	111,602

* Including barges.

† Including canal boats and barges.

¹Omitted from this volume for want of space.

The navigation laws of the United States are in a condition highly discreditably to the intelligence of the nation. In many instances they consist of statutes copied in the last century from current British laws at a time when the recently achieved independence of this country made it necessary to hastily adopt large schemes of legislation for the government of the United States. While all other nations long ago abandoned these laws, we have tenaciously clung to them at the expense of our maritime rank, and without benefiting our shipbuilders. This is notably true of the law denying American registry in the foreign trade to any but home-built vessels. I renew last year's recommendation for the repeal of that law. The Commissioner of Navigation recommends the repeal or modification of many of these laws in order to bring them into accord with modern requirements, and I concur in these recommendations. The initial voyages of the *St. Louis* and the *St. Paul*, the largest ships ever constructed in the New World, and excelled in size by only two anywhere afloat, are a promise of the restoration of our maritime rank, which can be made good only by the repeal of restrictive legislation. I concur in the recommendation for the abandonment of the policy of reciprocal exemptions from tonnage tax by which the United States surrenders annually to foreign vessels an income of \$100,000 in return for a benefit worth less than \$10,000 annually to American vessels. In the nine years of its operation it has cost the United States much over half a million of dollars beyond any benefits American vessels have received from it. The laws defining the Government's guardianship over American seamen need improvement, and will have more thorough enforcement.

I renew the recommendation of my last report that the several marine bureaus of the Treasury Department be assembled under the direct supervision of one Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and to carry out the recommendation I request that Congress provide for an additional Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. It is believed that such reforms in the administration of the Department will result from favorable action upon this recommendation that the creation of the new office will very considerably reduce expenditures. The proposed concentration of marine bureaus would secure substantially all the advantages which have been suggested as reasons for the creation of a new Department of Commerce or a National Marine Board, and is open to none of the manifest and conclusive objections to those two projects.

THE LIGHT-HOUSE SERVICE.

The Light-House Board has submitted estimates for the building of three new steam tenders to take the place of vessels about worn out, and which will be unseaworthy by the time the new ones can be made ready to take their places. These little steamers are of very great value to the Board, enabling it to quickly replace buoys or light-ships when.

they go adrift, to promptly furnish light-houses with supplies needed to meet an emergency, and, above all, to make frequent inspections of light-houses and light-ships, and to keep in constant force the discipline of the Service. The vessels it is proposed to replace are now so frail from age and severe service that they can not keep the sea in heavy weather, but are forced to seek refuge in harbor at the very times when they are most required.

Estimates are submitted for building six light-vessels, which appear to be much needed. One is to take the place of regular vessels brought in for repair. The Light-House Establishment is singularly lacking in relief light-vessels. This is because it has had to draw so heavily upon its reserved forces. The plans for the new light-vessel to be stationed in the Pacific Ocean off Umatilla Reef, near the entrance to the Straits of San Juan de Fuca, have been prepared, and it is now under contract.

The estimates submitted for light-houses and fog signals are much fewer in number and less in amount than were submitted last year; but they are for works urgently needed in the interests of commerce and navigation.

Attention is invited to the urgent necessity for more liberal appropriations to maintain the Light-House Establishment. Congress makes appropriations at each session for increasing the number of light-stations, but it does not increase, in like ratio, the appropriations for supplying these stations with oil, wicks, chimneys, cleaning material, and the like; for paying the wages of the additional keepers required; for keeping the light-stations in proper repair, and for keeping up the buoyage of the coasts. The estimates made for these purposes are based on the actual present needs of the Service, as set forth in itemized requisitions made by the light-house district officers, and the appropriations asked for will, if provided, make it possible to keep the Service up to a high standard of efficiency.

The Light-House Board has made an exhibit at the Atlanta Exposition, which, while it indicates something of the present status of the Light-House Establishment, is not what it would have been had sufficient funds and space been provided.

LIFE-SAVING SERVICE.

The record of the operations of the Life-Saving Service during the past year, as shown by the report of the General Superintendent,¹ is one of the best the Service has produced. The number of disasters within the province of the Service was considerably larger than ever before, but in only one previous year has the loss of life been smaller in proportion to the number of persons exposed, while in that year the loss of property was greater in proportion to the amount imperiled. So also in one year only has the loss of property been relatively smaller, while in the same year the loss of life was relatively greater.

¹Omitted from this volume for want of space.

The average annual loss of life since the general extension of the Service on the sea and lake coasts in 1877 has been 1 out of every 107 persons on board the vessels involved in disaster, and the average loss of property 22 per cent of the amount involved. During the last year the loss of life was only 1 out of every 224 persons exposed, and the loss of property but 14 per cent of the amount involved.

The number of disasters to documented vessels within the field of the operations of the Service during the year was 483. There were on board these vessels 5,402 persons, of whom 5,382 were saved and 20 lost. The estimated value of the vessels involved was \$8,001,275, and that of their cargoes \$2,645,960, making a total of property imperiled \$10,647,235. Of this amount \$9,145,085 was saved and \$1,502,150 lost.

The number of vessels totally lost was 73.

In addition to the foregoing there were during the year 192 casualties to small craft, such as small yachts, sailboats, rowboats, etc., on board of which there were 421 persons, 415 of whom were saved and 6 lost. The property involved in these instances is estimated at \$77,940, of which \$75,180 was saved and \$2,760 lost. The result of all the disasters within the scope of the Service aggregate, therefore, as follows :

Total number of disasters.....	675
Total value of property involved.....	\$10,725,175
Total value of property saved.....	\$9,220,265
Total value of property lost.....	\$1,504,910
Total number of persons involved.....	5,823
Total number of persons lost.....	26
Total number of shipwrecked persons succored at stations.....	803
Total number of days' succor afforded.....	2,232
Number of vessels totally lost.....	73

Besides the number of persons saved from vessels of all kinds, there were 110 others rescued who had fallen from wharves, piers, etc., the most of whom would have perished without the aid of the life-saving crew.

The crews saved and assisted to save, during the year, 379 vessels, valued with their cargoes at \$3,561,665, and rendered assistance of minor importance to 181 other vessels in distress, besides warning from danger by the signals of the patrolmen 249 vessels. How many disasters, with necessarily attendant loss of lives and property, were averted by these warnings, of course can not be definitely determined, but from the detailed accounts received of the circumstances in each instance it is evident that they must have been numerous.

The establishment embraced at the close of the year 251 stations, 184 being on the Atlantic, 53 on the Lakes, 13 on the Pacific, and 1 at the Falls of the Ohio, at Louisville, Ky.

The cost of the maintenance of the Service during the year was \$1,345,324.40.

In the last annual report two new stations were mentioned as receiv-

ing their equipments, one on Lake Superior, at Duluth, Minn., and one on the Atlantic, at Portsmouth, N. C. These have since been manned and put in operation. A new station which was in course of construction at Seven-Mile Beach, near Avalon on the coast of New Jersey, has been completed and put in commission.

Under authority of Congress the old station located at the mouth of the Chicago River, Chicago, Ill., which, after the completion of the new station at Jackson Park, was used as an annex or auxiliary of the latter, has been converted into a fully equipped station manned by a crew commensurate with the importance of the post, consisting of a keeper and eight men.

On account of the diversion of the main ship channel at Charleston, S. C., a new station to take the place of the old one on Morris Island has been erected, in pursuance of the authority of Congress, at Moultrieville, on Sullivans Island, and is designated as the Sullivans Island Station. A station authorized to be established at Gay Head, Massachusetts, has been erected and put in operation, and new stations are approaching completion at Core Bank, North Carolina, Baileys Harbor and Plum Island, Wisconsin, on Lake Michigan, and at Yaquina Bay, coast of Oregon.

Careful inquiry has been made into the nature and localities of the numerous fatal accidents that have occurred in the neighborhood of City Point, Boston Harbor, for which vicinity a station was authorized by Congress at its last session, and the determination has been reached to construct a floating station building to be anchored at a point selected in Dorchester Bay, as best calculated to afford the protection contemplated, and plans and specifications for the station are now in course of preparation. When they are completed proposals will be invited for its construction.

On the earliest practicable dates proposals will also be invited for the building of new stations authorized at Rocky Point, on Long Island, near East Marion, New York, and at Petersons Point, on the coast of the State of Washington.

New stations have been built at Monmouth Beach, Spring Lake, and Tathams, coast of New Jersey, to replace old buildings erected many years ago, which are inadequate to meet the necessities of the Service at the present time, and extensive repairs and improvements have been made to several stations in the second district, coast of Massachusetts; third district, coast of Long Island; and sixth district, coasts of Virginia and North Carolina.

The uniform rate of \$1,600 per annum, appropriated by the act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the current fiscal year, as compensation for the superintendents of life-saving districts, is not deemed adequate to the service performed in any of the districts, except one. These officers are charged with duties of great importance and responsibility, and are required to furnish bonds rang-

ing from \$10,000 to \$50,000. A salary of \$1,800 per annum, which was paid to the superintendents of eight of the twelve districts prior to the present fiscal year, would be no more than fair compensation to any of them, except in the seventh district, where all but two of the stations are houses of refuge, without crews, and the duties are consequently less important than in the other districts, and it is recommended that with this exception the salaries be fixed at that rate.

By the act of July 22, 1892, the compensation of all surfmen was fixed at \$65 per month. This sum, although regarded by many as insufficient, was gratefully accepted, and enabled the Service to secure the best qualified men for its crews, but the act of August 3, 1894, extending the period of active service upon the Atlantic and Gulf coasts to embrace the months of May and August, contained a provision by which all surfmen serving more than eight months were to receive but \$60 per month, while those who served for a period of eight months or less were to receive \$65 per month. Subsequently, by the act of March 2, 1895, the rate of \$65 was extended to men serving eight and a half months. The effect is that the surfmen employed on the Great Lakes, whose term of active service is from the opening to the close of navigation (which rarely, if ever, exceeds eight and a half months), and one man in each of 154 crews on the Atlantic coast, employed as an extra man from December 1 to May 1, receive \$65 per month, while all the surfmen upon the Atlantic coast, with the exception of the extra man mentioned, and all on the Pacific coast receive but \$60 per month, thus making a discrimination in favor of the lakes as against the ocean coasts, and also a discrimination in each of the 154 stations on the ocean coast in favor of one man against all the rest of the crew.

A keen sense of the injustice of these inequalities is felt by the main body of the surfmen upon both the ocean coasts, and this feeling is intensified on the larger portion of the Atlantic coast, where the extra man is employed, by the fact that he is at liberty to accept employment and engage in business during the very season of the year when the services of men expert in surfing, boating, and fishing are in greatest demand and command much better wages than have ever been paid in the Life-Saving Service, and yet he receives a higher rate of pay in the Service during the season in which there is little or no opportunity for employment elsewhere.

The rate of \$65 established by the act of July 22, 1892, appears to be no more than just and reasonable, considering the dangers and hardships of the duties performed and the further facts that the surfmen have to subsist themselves and provide themselves with uniforms. The removal of the present inequalities by the restoration of a uniform rate would dispel the prevalent discontent, put an end to the efforts now frequently made by the best surfmen to secure the shorter period of service, promote harmony among the men, and result in substantial advantage to the Service.

STEAMBOAT INSPECTION SERVICE.

The Supervising Inspector-General reports that the personnel of the Service at the close of the fiscal year consisted of 163 officers, clerks and messengers.

The expenses of the service were, for the fiscal year, for salaries, \$261,997.27; contingent expenses, \$62,150.45.

There were inspected during the year 7,931 domestic steam vessels, with a net tonnage of 1,639,036.39. The officers licensed numbered 39,176.

The number of foreign passenger steamers inspected was 281; net tonnage, 557,262.23.

Divisions.	Steamers.	Net tonnage.	Officers licensed.
Pacific coast.....	623	169,513.96	3,482
Atlantic coast.....	3,745	1,072,795.64	16,500
Western rivers.....	951	141,526.46	7,126
Northern lakes.....	2,287	705,654.51	9,023
Gulf coast.....	606	106,808.05	3,045
Total.....	8,212	2,196,298.62	39,176

Decrease in number foreign steamers inspected over previous year..... 2
 Increase in number domestic steamers inspected over previous year..... 169

It is estimated that between 600,000,000 and 700,000,000 passengers were carried during the fiscal year.

Total number of accidents resulting in loss of life during the year ended June 30, 1895..... 45
 Total number of lives lost by accidents from various causes during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895..... 394
 Increase in number of lives lost over previous year..... 139

Of the number of lives lost as above reported, 148 were passengers and 246 were officers or persons employed on the steamers.

Of the total number of lives lost, 183 were lost on the steamship *Colima*, foundered on the Pacific coast May 27, 1895, being over 46 per cent of the whole loss of the year.

Foreign steamers inspected, of different nationalities: British, 168; German, 54; French, 12; Dutch, 12; Belgian, 10; Norwegian, 6; Spanish, 4; Danish, 4; Portuguese, 4; Italian, 2; Swedish, 1; Hawaiian, 1; Russian, 1; Mexican, 1; Nicaraguan, 1; total, 281; with an aggregate tonnage of 557,262.23.

Total number new life-preservers examined..... 52,983
 Found deficient and rejected..... 88
 Number passed..... 52,895

Color-blind Examinations.

Total examinations of applicants for master's or pilot's license..... 1,421
 Rejected..... 46
 Number passed..... 1,375

The Supervising Inspector-General recommends that the laws be amended so as to give the Secretary of the Treasury power to divide local inspection districts into two or more such districts, with a board of local inspectors in each, when the work in any district requires the appointment of assistant inspectors, as being more economical than by the appointment of assistants, besides benefiting the public by having two or more bases of operations instead of one, and that one often at the extreme end of the geographic limits of the district.

The Supervising Inspector-General also renews his recommendations of 1892, in behalf of legislation that will secure a nonpartisan service, no removals to be made of local or assistant inspectors, except for incompetency, misconduct, or permanent physical disability, and for these reasons only after due investigation.

During the year the Department has instituted and put in practice a system of written examinations for all applicants for position as local or assistant inspectors, which will prevent the employment of any person in the Steamboat-Inspection Service who is not thoroughly qualified educationally and practically for these offices. This reform was much needed, and must prove of great benefit to the Service, and at the same time save the Department the constant annoyance to which it has heretofore been subjected by being required to consider the applications of the numerous candidates for positions in the Service, a large majority of whom were without the necessary experience and qualifications. It will be difficult, however, to obtain persons of the very highest qualifications, such as are required by the regulations referred to, unless they can have some assurance of a reasonable tenure of office, which can be obtained only by such legislation as is recommended by the Supervising Inspector-General for a nonpartisan service.

The Supervising Inspector-General also recommends the creation, by statute, of an Assistant Supervising Inspector-General, to be appointed by the President by and with the consent of the Senate, the work of the office having increased over 150 per cent since 1876, making such appointment, in his opinion, an absolute necessity for the proper personal supervision necessary to carry out the objects for which the office of Supervising Inspector-General was created.

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY.

The Superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey presents in his annual report¹ full details of the operations of that Bureau during the fiscal year, and also gives in concise tabulated form the statistics relating to the distribution of field parties and the results accomplished by each. Full particulars concerning the work of the various divisions of the office are also given, and the usual sketches showing graphically the progress of the Survey accompany the report.

Upwards of seventy-five parties were actively engaged on the various

¹ Omitted from this volume for want of space.

branches of the work, and these were widely distributed, their fields of operations embracing the Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific coasts, Alaska, and the interior of the country. Work was carried on within the limits, or on the coasts, of sixteen States and Territories along the seaboard, and in nine interior States and Territories. It included reconnaissance, base measures, triangulation, topography, hydrography, physical hydrography, time, latitude, longitude and azimuth determinations, boundary-line surveys, geodetic leveling, magnetic declination, dip and intensity observations, laying out of true meridian lines, gravity determinations, tidal and current observations, oyster-bed surveys, etc.

Among the principal operations of importance begun, continued, or completed during the year may be mentioned the following: Completion of the topographic and hydrographic resurvey of Boston Harbor and vicinity; beginning of the topographic and hydrographic resurvey of Buzzards Bay; continuation of the Hudson River Survey; continuation of the hydrographic surveys in Nantucket Sound, and hydrographic examinations in Long Island Sound, Chesapeake and Delaware bays; continuation of lines of precise leveling in various parts of the country; continuation of telegraphic longitude determinations, principally in the Southwest; the completion of the resurvey of Pensacola Bay and its tributaries; the continuation of the transcontinental triangulation in Colorado and the oblique arc in Alabama; the continuation of the determination of points in aid of State surveys, in Tennessee, Kentucky, New Jersey, and Minnesota; the completion of the surveys of the Cooper and Ashley rivers and vicinity of Charleston, S. C.; the completion of the reconnaissance of the Rio Grande, from its mouth to El Paso, Tex.; fair progress made in the regular hydrographic surveys in Alaskan waters; and in the preliminary surveys for the location of the boundary line between Alaska and British Columbia; the continuation of the survey of the oblique boundary line between the States of California and Nevada; continuation of the topographic and hydrographic resurvey of San Francisco Bay and Harbor, with incidental triangulation; continuation of magnetic determinations at various points on the Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific coasts, and in the interior; and the continuation of the triangulation, topography, and hydrography of interior waters of Washington.

For the United States Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries, a further examination was made relative to the natural oyster beds of Mobile Bay and vicinity, and the similar work carried on in the waters of Virginia at the request of the State authorities was brought to a completion.

The assignments of two of the assistants of the Survey to special duty by appointment of the President are still in force; one is serving as a member of the Mississippi River Commission, and the other as member of the International Boundary Commission, organized for the location of that part of the United States and Mexican boundary line extending from El Paso to the Pacific Ocean. The latter officer, however, during

a portion of the fiscal year, was temporarily relieved from duty on the Commission, and reported to the Superintendent for regular service in the Coast and Geodetic Survey.

At the request of the Secretary of the Navy, two assistants were temporarily detailed, one for special triangulation in connection with the laying out of a speed-trial course in Long Island Sound, and the other for a survey on a large scale of the vicinity of the dry dock at Port Orchard, Puget Sound. The detail of an assistant for the Massachusetts Triangulation and Town Boundary Survey was continued during the greater part of the year, and another was temporarily detailed, at the request of the governor of Virginia, to make a special survey of the Fox Islands, Chesapeake Bay.

Strenuous efforts have, as heretofore, been made to secure the earliest practicable publication of all important information affecting the interests of navigation and commerce, and the continued large demand for the Charts, Tide Tables, Coast Pilots, Notices to Mariners, and other publications of the Survey shows the public appreciation of this service. Fifty-one thousand four hundred and fifty-six Charts, 5,691 Tide Tables, and 594 Coast Pilots were issued during the year, and 123,500 Notices to Mariners were published for free distribution.

Office of Standard Weights and Measures.

During the year the usual amount of work was done for other Departments of the Government, and for States, colleges, surveyors, manufacturers, and others. The final comparisons of the weights and measures for the States of North and South Dakota were completed during the year, and the sets were forwarded to their respective destinations in June.

The new Rueprecht balance of precision purchased for the office has been mounted on a suitable pier, and a careful test has been made of its accuracy with very satisfactory results. By means of ingenious auxiliary devices the oscillations of the beam are noted from a distance, and the interchange of weights upon the scale pans is accomplished without approaching the balance.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

During the past year, work has been prosecuted on 70 buildings, including extensions and repairs specifically appropriated for, of which number 24 buildings have been completed for occupation, thus placing under the control of the construction branch of this Department 382 buildings, classified as follows:

Completed and occupied.....	306
In course of construction during year.....	70
Of which number there were completed and included in the above.....	24
	46
Active operations not yet commenced.....	30

The following statement shows the amount expended upon public buildings during the year ending September 30, 1895:

For sites and construction of new public buildings.....	\$3, 459, 210. 03
For repairs and preservation of public buildings.....	172, 454. 11
For heating apparatus for public buildings.....	93, 012. 46
For vaults, safes, and locks for public buildings.....	39, 666. 03
For plans for public buildings.....	3, 191. 51
	3, 767, 534. 14

The aggregate limit of cost fixed by Congress for the 46 public buildings now in the course of construction was \$19,415,566.23, of which all except \$3,849,000 has already been appropriated. Of the amount appropriated on account of these buildings, \$2,290,760.30 is still unexpended, which, with the \$3,849,000 yet to be appropriated, makes \$6,139,760.30 yet to be expended upon them. There are 30 buildings upon which work has not yet been commenced, and their aggregate cost, as limited by law, is \$12,340,000. It will thus be seen that the expenditure on account of public buildings now authorized by Congress amounts to \$18,479,760.30. Whether it would be wise in view of these facts to authorize the construction of additional public buildings at this time, except in cases where they are imperatively needed, is a question which deserves the serious consideration of Congress.

With the limited force provided for in the office of the Supervising Architect, it is impossible to carry on work upon a great number of buildings at the same time, and much delay, and consequent loss, is incurred on this account. If the preparation of designs, plans, specifications, and working drawings, and the supervision of construction is to remain exclusively in the office of the Supervising Architect, it is scarcely necessary to say that adequate provision should be made for the performance of the work, and I hope the increased appropriation asked for this purpose will be made.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The net expenditures on account of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year 1895 were \$6,176,891.19. The net revenues deposited in the Treasury on this account for the same period were \$3,673,641.76.

There have been issued and sold during the fiscal year \$110,000 of the 3.65 per cent bonds to provide funds to pay additional interest on Board of Audit certificates redeemed under the act of Congress approved June 16, 1880, and to pay outstanding bonds known as "Greenback eight per centum bonds" as provided in the act approved August 13, 1894 (28 Stat., 271). There have also been issued and sold \$46,000 3.65 per cent bonds to satisfy the award of the arbitrators in the cause of Samuel Strong *v.* The District of Columbia.

The issue of 3.65 per cent bonds is limited by law to \$15,000,000. The total amount issued to the close of the fiscal year was \$14,932,300,

leaving but \$67,700 to be issued in satisfaction of judgments of the Court of Claims, as provided in the act approved February 13, 1895.

Under the operations of the sinking funds the net reduction of the bonded debt was \$411,500, and of the annual interest charge \$14,419.50.

The eight per centum greenback bonds authorized to be paid from the proceeds of the sale of 3.65 per cent bonds, under the provisions of the act of August 13, 1894, were issued under authority of an act of the Legislative Assembly, approved May 29, 1873, to the amount of \$2,000,000, to the payment of which it pledged all assessments for special improvement thereafter made, and required that the ten per cent tax-lien certificates, representing the amount of said assessments, should be deposited with the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, and that the proceeds thereof should be applied by them to the payment of said bonds. But \$17,300 of these bonds were outstanding at the date of the approval of the act of August 13, 1894. A large amount of tax-lien certificates still remain in the custody of the Treasurer of the United States, ex-officio Commissioner of the Sinking Fund of the District of Columbia, and he therefore recommends that having otherwise provided for the redemption of the balance of the eight per cent bonds, that Congress be asked to authorize him to deliver to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia the tax-lien certificates held by him as a security for the payment of special taxes, in order that they may apply all money derived therefrom to the payment of the outstanding drawback certificates as contemplated by the act of Congress approved June 19, 1878, providing for their issue.

The District of Columbia has paid to the United States for account of increasing the water supply, under the provisions of the acts of July 15, 1882, and June 5, 1884, \$1,016,241.92 of the principal of the sums advanced, and \$247,640.45 for interest thereon, and has paid for account of the 48-inch and Fourteenth street water mains \$47,346.04 of the principal of the amount due the United States, and \$33,378.95 for interest thereon.

Detailed information in regard to the affairs of the District of Columbia will be found in the report to be submitted by the District Commissioners and by the Treasurer of the United States, ex-officio Commissioner of the Sinking Fund of the District.

SEAL AND SALMON FISHERIES.¹

The work of patrolling the award area in the North Pacific Ocean and Bering Sea was undertaken this year by the Treasury Department through the Revenue Cutter Service. The fleet consisted of five vessels, the *Rush*, *Bear*, *Corwin*, *Perry*, and *Grant*; and they were assisted incidentally by the United States Fish Commission steamer *Albatross*. This fleet was commanded by Capt. C. L. Hooper, of the *Rush*, and the work,

¹ See footnote, p. XLV.

which was most efficiently performed, reflects great credit upon that officer and the officers and men of the vessels under his command.

Between the months of May and September, the five revenue cutters boarded and carefully searched 116 sealing and other vessels, in all 339 times in the award area, as compared with a total of 83 similar vessels boarded, in all 138 times in the season of 1894 by eleven vessels comprising the patrolling fleet for that season. The total expense of maintaining the fleet this season, including necessary repairs, but excluding compensation of officers, pay of crews, and rations, was \$65,158.86, as compared with \$198,554.49 for 1894.

Three British sealing vessels were seized during the season—the *Shelby*, in the North Pacific Ocean, on May 11, and the *Beatrice* and *E. B. Marvin*, on August 20 and September 2, respectively, in Bering Sea. Libels were duly instituted by the British Government in the court at Victoria and the *Shelby* was condemned, but the *Beatrice* and *E. B. Marvin* were released by the court, the latter without costs.

One American sealing vessel, the *Louis Olsen*, was seized September 3 in Bering Sea for killing seals inside the sixty-mile zone. She was duly libeled at Astoria, Oreg., and the Department is in receipt of information that she has been condemned by the court. Four other American vessels, the *Winchester*, *Bowhead*, *Sofie Sutherland*, and *Kate and Anne* were seized on arrival in port by the collector of customs at San Francisco, their log entries having disclosed that they had taken seals within the award area during the open season without the special license required by law. These vessels cleared for the Japan seal-fishing grounds, outside of the award area, and did not take out a license. Libels have been instituted and the cases are still pending in the courts.

The searches conducted by the United States officers were most thorough; every seal skin was examined carefully, and the whole vessel searched in the most careful manner, and some of the sealing vessels were examined and searched as many as six or seven times. For list of vessels boarded and seized by Bering Sea patrol fleet during the seasons of 1894 and 1895, see Tables W, X, Y, Z, AA, BB, and CC, pp. 74 to 79.

The Pelagic Sealing Fleet.

The total number of sealing vessels engaged in fur-seal fishing during the season was 97, of which 62 were British Canadian and 35 American. Of these vessels, 81 were employed in the award area, of which 49 were British and 32 American. Last season only 62 were employed in the award area, an increase for this season of 30 per cent.

British Patrolling Fleet.

Notwithstanding the preponderance of British Canadian vessels in the sealing fleet, the British Government furnished only one patrolling vessel, *H. M. S. Pheasant*, to assist in the patrol. This vessel was

stationed for the greater part of the time at Sitka and Unalaska, and took little or no part in the patrol other than to receive British vessels seized by our fleet.

Sealing Regulations.

I regret to state that the Government of Great Britain refused to renew the regulations agreed upon for the season of 1894, providing for the sealing up of implements and firearms on board of vessels lawfully in or traversing the award area during the prohibited season. These regulations furnished a conclusive mode of proof that the sealing vessel had not violated the law. For example, a vessel may have been engaged in sealing off the Japan coast, far outside of the Paris award area. On her homeward voyage to the United States, or British Columbia, she may have to pass through the award area at a time when fur-seal fishing is there prohibited (May, June, and July). Under the regulations of 1894 the consular officer in Japan, or a naval or customs officer, could seal up the implements of the vessel, noting the fact and the catch of seals on her log at the time. A cruising vessel, finding her implements sealed up and her catch agreeing with the consul's certificate, in the absence of other evidence of guilt, would not molest the vessel further than to examine carefully to ascertain the truth of the statements in the log.

The use of firearms in fur-seal fishing in Bering Sea is prohibited by the Paris award regulations, and the legislation of the respective governments, passed to enforce the award. As the award regulations merely prohibit the use of firearms, and do not make their possession illegal, it was agreed by the respective governments in 1894, that all sealing vessels before entering Bering Sea should have their firearms secured under seal. This provision had worked satisfactorily, as the Department supposed, during the season of 1894, but, as above stated, the British Government refused to agree to such an arrangement for the season of 1895, alleging that, "It has not in practice worked for the protection of British sealers from interference as Her Majesty's Government had hoped would have been the case."

This refusal leaves the question of the possession and use of firearms by British vessels, at least, to be determined wholly by the Paris award and the legislation enacted by the British Government for making it effective. It is to be regretted that the legislation of the respective governments is not harmonious, that of our Government being much more stringent than that of the British Government.

The act of Congress of April 6, 1894, provides in section 10 that any vessel found in the award area with any sealing apparatus or implements forbidden then and there to be used shall be presumed to have used the same in violation of the act until it is otherwise sufficiently proved.

The act of Parliament, known as the Bering Sea Award Act, 1894,

contains no such provision, although the earlier acts known as the Bering Sea Act, 1891, in force during the *modus vivendi* prior to the award of the Tribunal, and the Seal Fishery North Pacific Act, 1893, each contained a clause similar to section 10 of our act. While our law thus places the burden of proof, in case of an American vessel found with sealing implements during the prohibited season, upon the owner of the vessel, under the British law, which applies to British Canadian vessels, the burden of proof remains upon the Government. The regulations as to sealing up of implements and arms, which were agreed upon for the season of 1894, furnished to both American and British Canadian vessels a mode of satisfying the searching officer that the law had not been violated. It is to be regretted, therefore, that the British Government declined to renew this agreement for the season of 1895. As a justification of this refusal, our Government was notified that the provisions of the Paris award merely prohibited the use of firearms in fur-seal fishing (except shotguns in the North Pacific during the open season), and that nowhere is the mere possession of such firearms made an offense, and that a vessel may lawfully carry and use firearms for other than the prohibited purposes.

Catch of the Sealing Fleet for 1895.

The total catch of seals killed and recovered at sea in the award area during the season of 1895 was 56,291 as compared with 61,838, the corrected figures for 1894, a decrease of 5,547. This decrease is caused by the falling off in the spring catch along the United States and British Columbia coasts. The catch in Bering Sea was 44,169, an increase over that of 1894 of 12,584, or about 40 per cent, the vessels employed in that sea being 59, an increase over 1894 of 22, or 59 per cent. This large increase in the catch in Bering Sea, while the spring catch notably declined, reveals the great defect in the Paris award regulations in not absolutely prohibiting all sealing in Bering Sea.

Land Catch on the Pribylof Islands.

The catch on the Pribylof Islands for this season was 15,000 seals, all males. A serious decrease in the number of seals on the island was manifest as compared with last year. A careful count of all the seals on St. George and St. Paul islands was made during the season, resulting in the enumeration of a little over 200,000 seals. The decrease for last year, as above stated, was very considerable, and since 1891 the seals have decreased over one-half. In 1881 over 100,000 seals were taken on the Pribylof Islands, while not over 10,000 were killed at sea in the whole North Pacific Ocean and Bering Sea, from the shores of Asia to America. In 1895 the catch on the Pribylof Islands had fallen to 15,000, while 44,169 seals were taken around the islands, outside the prohibited zone, by pelagic sealers, and a total of 56,291 were taken at sea by said pelagic sealers in the award area.

The most conclusive evidence of the fatal results on the seal herd of pelagic sealing in Bering Sea, where, according to official returns, over 73 per cent of the American and 56 per cent of the British Canadian catch consisted of females, was the finding by our agents on the islands this season of over 28,000 seal pups which had died of starvation, their mothers having been killed at sea by pelagic sealers whilst in search of food beyond the sixty mile zone.

Adding these dead pups to the number of seals killed and recovered at sea, and adding to last year's catch the number of pups found on the islands, dead under similar circumstances (20,000 by careful estimate), we have a total of over 81,000 seals killed by pelagic sealers in 1894 and over 84,000 in 1895, the largest number in the history of fur-sealing operations. When it is considered that a moderate estimate of seals killed in the water, but not recovered, would be two or three times the number recovered, some comprehension may be had of the effect of pelagic sealing on the fur-seal herd.

Inefficacy of the Paris Award Regulations.

The experience of the last two seasons, during which fur-seal fishing was conducted under the Paris award regulations, must satisfy the most skeptical that these regulations will not result in protecting the seal herd from undue destruction. While it is undoubtedly true that these regulations, by establishing a closed season during May, June, and July, have somewhat retarded the destruction, yet the official figures of the catch justify the conclusion that under their operation the fur seals of the American herd will be exterminated commercially within a very few years. The failure of these regulations adequately to protect the seal herd is in accordance with the predictions made during the argument before the Paris Tribunal by the eminent counsel representing the United States, and by the distinguished arbitrators, Mr. Justice Harlan and Senator Morgan, in their able dissenting opinions, in which they insisted strenuously that the only practical regulation would be one prohibiting pelagic sealing north of the thirty-fifth degree north latitude. They objected to the change suggested, and finally adopted by the Tribunal, making the closed season begin May 1 instead of April 15, as contained in the original draft, stating that such a change would put in peril the existence of this race of animals. Finally, Mr. Justice Harlan, commenting on the draft of the regulations prepared by three members of the Tribunal, which were finally adopted, including the amendment above referred to, providing that the closed season should begin May 1 instead of April 15, stated:

“Notwithstanding these defects in the scheme, there is a hope, though not a certainty, that this race may, under the regulations so proposed, escape destruction at the hands of pelagic sealers. For that reason, and in the interest of peace between the two nations, Senator Morgan

and myself have determined to give our votes in support of this scheme as the best solution likely to be obtained from the Tribunal of the question of regulations.”

Asiatic Catch.

It should be noted that the figures cited above do not embrace seals taken without the Paris award area, off the Japanese and Russian coasts. The catch off these coasts this season was 39,093 as compared with 79,305 taken during the season of 1894. Reports received indicate that this falling off is due to the effect of excessive catches of previous seasons, and that the Asiatic herd is in danger of extermination to the same, or a greater degree, than our own herd.

Total American and Asiatic Catch.

The total of all the seals taken at sea in the North Pacific Ocean and Bering Sea, from the Asiatic to the American shores during the season of 1895, was 93,326, as compared with 141,143 for the season of 1894.

A table showing the pelagic catch of seals from 1868 to date, prepared by Assistant Secretary Hamlin and Mr. J. Stanley Brown, formerly special agent of this Department to the Seal Islands is hereto annexed.¹

Salmon Fisheries.

I renew my recommendation of last year, that legislation should be enacted by Congress making more stringent the laws for the protection of the salmon fisheries, and providing for certain closed days during which the fishing shall be prohibited. Unless effective legislation is adopted, there is great danger of the extermination of this valuable fishery. The Department has carefully investigated this matter, and I reserve for a future report to Congress a more complete statement of the necessity for new legislation.

Customs Service.

I also renew my recommendation of last year that the Secretary be empowered to establish additional subports of entry and delivery throughout the Territory of Alaska, whenever and wherever, in his judgment, such ports are necessary, and to appoint such additional officers as such increase in ports may demand.

Reports from the collector of customs at Sitka indicate that much gold is being taken out by miners in the Birch Creek and Yukon Valley regions. The deputy collector at Circle City, which is on the Yukon, about 170 miles from Forty-Mile Creek, estimates that the amount of gold dust and nuggets taken out of the Birch Creek district last summer will reach \$400,000.

The growth of Circle City has been surprising. There are reported to be 125 dwelling houses, 3 stores, 2 restaurants, a bakery, barber shop,

¹ See Table GG, p. cxcviii.

and an opera house already erected in the town. The town and the surrounding country are reported to be filled with aliens, the land is said to be demoralized by intoxicating liquors and infested with smugglers, and yet there are no proper facilities for enforcing the laws of the United States. During the past season a force of Canadian mounted police has been stationed along the Canadian frontier and was invested with plenary powers of enforcing the Canadian laws. I earnestly recommend that Congress enact legislation authorizing a force of United States troops to be stationed in this region, with full power, when called upon, to assist the civil authorities in maintaining law and order.

PACIFIC RAILROADS.

In my annual report for the fiscal year 1893 the attention of Congress was called to the condition of the indebtedness of the United States incurred by the issue of subsidy bonds to the Pacific railway companies, and it was recommended that early consideration be given to the subject with a view to secure the ultimate payment of these bonds by the companies. Nothing has yet been accomplished in this direction, and the affairs of the companies now appear to be approaching a condition which will seriously embarrass the executive officials charged with the general supervision of the matter, and almost certainly result in great loss to the Government unless averted by prompt action on the part of Congress. Since the report referred to was made, bonds for \$2,362,000, issued to the Central Pacific, and for \$640,000, issued to the Kansas Pacific, have matured and been paid by the United States; and on the 1st day of January, 1896, more bonds will mature, viz: \$1,600,000, issued to the Central Pacific, \$1,440,000, issued to the Kansas Pacific, and \$640,000, issued to the Union Pacific. On the 1st day of February, 1896, other bonds issued to the Union Pacific, for \$4,320,000, will become due. The sinking fund of the Central Pacific, consisting of cash and bonds, amounts to \$6,254,556.61, and the sinking fund of the Union Pacific, consisting also of cash and bonds, amounts to \$15,346,037.61.

The total amount due and to become due on or before the 1st day of January, 1899, is \$64,623,512, exclusive of interest, and it is evident that unless some adjustment is made under the authority of an act of Congress, the payment of this large sum with accruing interest must be provided for within the time named. If the property of the companies should unfortunately be forced to sale under foreclosure proceedings before further provision is made by Congress to protect the interests of the Government by increasing its security or otherwise, no public official, with the limited authority now conferred by law, will be able to save any considerable part of this large claim. Congress alone has the power to determine the manner in which this important subject shall be disposed of, and it is hoped that such legislation as it may deem necessary and proper will be enacted at an early day.

CONDITION OF THE TREASURY AND THE CURRENCY.

At the beginning of the last fiscal year, July 1, 1894, the cash balance in the Treasury, excluding all current liabilities, but including a gold reserve of \$64,873,024.06, was \$117,584,436.13, and at the close of the year, June 30, 1895, the cash balance, excluding all current liabilities, but including a gold reserve of \$100,000,000, was \$195,240,153.87, showing an increase of \$77,657,717.74. The excess of expenditures over receipts during the year was \$42,805,223.18, as against a deficiency of \$69,803,260.58 during the fiscal year 1894. The total receipts during the fiscal year 1895 were \$15,668,055.86 greater than the receipts during the fiscal year 1894, and the expenditures were \$11,329,981.54 less than during the year 1894. The revenue derived from customs during the fiscal year 1895 exceeded the revenue derived from the same source in 1894 by the sum of \$20,340,086.83, but the receipts under the internal-revenue laws, and from some other sources, were less than during the previous year; so that the net increase of revenue was \$15,668,055.86, as above stated.

If the income-tax provision contained in the act of August 28, 1894, had been sustained by the courts, it is believed that the deficiency for the year would not have exceeded the amount estimated in my last annual report. In that report the opinion was expressed that the laws then in force would not only yield an ample revenue during the fiscal year 1896, but that there would be a surplus of nearly \$29,000,000. This opinion was based upon the supposition, which then seemed to be well founded, that all the sources of revenue provided in the act of August 28, 1894, would be available, and that, owing to the higher rate of taxation imposed upon distilled spirits and some other articles, the receipts under the internal-revenue laws would be very considerably increased; but the decision of the Supreme Court, holding the income-tax provisions of the act to be unconstitutional, and the fact that the receipts from internal revenue did not increase as anticipated, but actually fell off \$3,689,560.79 during the fiscal year 1895, as compared with the previous year, notwithstanding the higher rate imposed on spirits and other articles, have greatly altered the situation, and I am now of the opinion that there will be a deficiency of about \$17,000,000 during the current fiscal year.

The total excess of expenditures over receipts from July 1, 1893, to December 1, 1895, was \$130,221,023; and of this sum \$22,462,290.38 was paid out of the balance on hand at this date in excess of \$100,000,000, and the remainder has been supplied by the use of United States notes and Treasury notes presented for redemption, and thus received into the Treasury in exchange for gold coin. The act of May 31, 1878, provided that when any United States note "may be redeemed or be received into the Treasury under any law, from any source whatever, and shall belong

to the United States, they shall not be retired, canceled or destroyed, but they shall be reissued and paid out again and kept in circulation," and the act of July 14, 1890, provided that the Treasury notes, when redeemed, may be reissued, but that "no greater or less amount of such notes shall be outstanding at any time than the cost of the silver bullion and the standard silver dollars coined therefrom then held in the Treasury purchased by such notes."

It is clear that when any of these notes have been redeemed they do not constitute a part of the reserve fund, but become a part of the general cash assets of the Treasury, to be used in the same manner as other money belonging to the Government. Whenever they could, by exchanges, be used to procure gold for the replenishment of the reserve, they have been so applied, but, when this could not be done, they have been treated as available funds in the Treasury and reissued in payment of public expenses. None of my predecessors in office have ever made any distinction between the notes received in payment of the ordinary revenue and notes presented by the holders and redeemed in coin, but such notes have been used indiscriminately as the exigencies of the public service required.

Secretary Sherman discussed this question in his annual report for 1877, before the passage of the act of May 31, 1878, and, among other things, he said: "A note redeemed with coin is in the Treasury and subject to the same law as if received for taxes, or as a bank note redeemed by the corporation issuing it. The authority to reissue it does not depend upon the mode in which it is returned to the Treasury." He was discussing the question whether the notes which might be redeemed after the 1st day of January, 1879, under the Resumption Act, could be lawfully reissued, and he held that they could; but he stated that this construction of the law was controverted, and insisted that the question should be settled by a distinct provision of law. The result was that Congress passed the act of May 31, 1878, making it mandatory upon the Secretary of the Treasury to reissue the notes. Since the passage of that act, the right and duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to reissue the old legal tender notes, no matter how received into the Treasury, provided they belong to the United States, has never been questioned in any quarter, and, as to the Treasury notes issued under the silver-purchasing act, they must be reissued when redeemed in gold, or, if canceled, standard silver dollars must be issued in their place; for if this were not done, there would be a smaller amount of such notes outstanding than the cost of the silver bullion and the standard silver dollars coined therefrom and held in the Treasury, and this condition is expressly prohibited by the statute under which the notes were issued. Whether these notes are reissued, or destroyed and standard silver dollars substituted for them, the practical result is the same, for in both cases the Secretary would be using notes redeemed in gold for the payment of the ordinary expenses

of the Government; in one case, by paying out the notes themselves, and in the other by drawing silver from a reserve fund on account of their cancellation, and then paying out the silver.

The cash balance in the Treasury on the 1st day of December, 1895, was \$177,406,386.62, being \$98,072,420.30 in excess of the actual gold reserve on that day, and \$77,406,386.62 in excess of any sum that it would be necessary to use for replenishing that fund in case the Secretary should at any time be able to exchange currency for gold. There is, therefore, no reason to doubt the ability of the Government to discharge all its current obligations during the present fiscal year, and have a large cash balance at its close, without imposing additional taxation in any form upon the people; but I adhere to the opinion, heretofore expressed, that the Secretary of the Treasury ought always to have authority to issue and sell, or use in the payment of expenses, short-time bonds, bearing a low rate of interest, to supply casual deficiencies in the revenue. Although former recommendations upon this subject can not be strengthened by repetition, the subject is of such importance that I consider it my duty to present it again to the attention of Congress and to express the hope that it will receive favorable consideration.

While the situation does not require any legislation for raising additional revenue by taxation at this time, it is such as to require the strictest economy in appropriations and public expenditures. At a time when the people, upon whom the expense of sustaining the Government is imposed, are compelled to practice the closest economy in their business and domestic affairs in order to meet their obligations and reestablish their trade and industries, it is more than ever the duty of the public authorities to avoid waste and extravagance in the appropriation and disbursement of the revenues. Nearly every appropriation is in terms, or by necessary implication, a direction to the executive authorities to expend the money, and, therefore, the responsibility for an increase or reduction of expenditures rests primarily and mainly upon Congress. It is certain that if appropriations are not made the money will not be expended, and, for the reason just stated, it is almost equally certain that if appropriations are made the money must be expended. The power of the executive officials to reduce expenditures is limited to the comparatively few cases in which the disbursement is left to their discretion, and, however judiciously this discretion may be exercised, the effect upon the total outlay is scarcely appreciable.

While all the essential agencies for an efficient administration of the public service should be adequately provided for, I am sure that a careful examination of the subject will disclose many sources of expenditure which might be greatly reduced or entirely abolished, and legislation in this direction, together with a refusal to make appropriations for new objects of doubtful necessity or propriety, would tend very materially to equalize the public receipts and disbursements. With a com-

plete return to the normal business conditions of the country, and a proper legislative and executive supervision over expenditures, the revenue laws now in force will, in my opinion, yield ample means for the support of the public service upon the basis now established; and upon the assumption, which seems to be justified, that the progress now being made toward the restoration of our usual state of prosperity will continue without serious interruption, it is estimated that there will be a surplus of nearly \$7,000,000 during the fiscal year 1897. During the fiscal years 1894 and 1895 the ordinary expenditures of the Government have been decreased \$27,282,656.20 as compared with the fiscal year 1893, and it is believed that, with the cooperation of Congress, further reductions can be made in the future without impairing the efficiency of the public service.

Between the 1st day of February, 1894, and the 15th day of March, 1895, three issues of bonds were made, amounting in the aggregate to \$162,315,400. The conditions existing at the dates of the first two of these issues, and the results of their negotiation, were fully detailed in my last annual report and need not be further noticed at this time. The payments into the Treasury on account of the second bond sale were not entirely completed until after the 1st day of December, 1894, and it soon became evident that the transaction had not been effectual to stop the drain of gold. In that month the withdrawals amounted to \$31,907,221, and during the next, January, 1895, they amounted to \$45,117,738, and they continued without diminution during the early days of February, so that, on the 8th of that month, the reserve had been reduced to \$41,340,181 and several million more had been demanded, a part of which was taken out and afterwards returned to the Treasury on account of the temporary restoration of confidence resulting from the fact that it became generally known that measures were about to be taken for the replenishment of the reserve.

The large withdrawals in December, 1894, and in January and the early part of February, 1895, were due almost entirely to a feeling of apprehension in the public mind, which increased in intensity from day to day until it nearly reached the proportions of a panic, and it was evident to all who were familiar with the situation that, unless effectual steps were promptly taken to check the growing distrust, the Government would be compelled within a few days to suspend gold payments and drop to a depreciated silver and paper standard. More than \$43,000,000 of the amount withdrawn during the brief period last mentioned was not demanded for export, but was taken out by people who had become alarmed on account of the critical condition of the Treasury in its relations to the currency of the country. Congress, although earnestly appealed to for relief, having failed to make any other provision for meeting the emergency, a contract, the particulars of which were immediately communicated to that body; was entered into on the 8th day of February, 1895, for the purchase of 3,500,000

ounces of standard gold coin, at the price of \$17.80441 per ounce, to be paid for by the delivery of United States bonds, having thirty years to run, and bearing 4 per cent interest, and the gold to be deposited at the United States subtreasuries. By the terms of the contract, not less than one-half of the gold was to be procured abroad, and the parties with whom it was made stipulated that they would "as far as lies in their power exert all financial influence and will make all legitimate efforts to protect the Treasury of the United States against the withdrawals of gold pending the complete performance of this contract."

This undertaking was faithfully and efficiently carried out, and no gold was taken from the Treasury to be used in paying for the bonds, as had been done in the two former cases, nor was any withdrawn for shipment until after the delivery had been completed under the contract.

After a large part of the gold had been furnished from abroad, the Secretary, in order to prevent disturbance in the rates of foreign exchange at a critical period and avoid a condition which would force gold exports and consequent withdrawals from the Treasury, acquiesced in a departure from the literal terms of the contract, that one-half of the coin should be procured abroad, and accepted deposits of gold then held in this country to complete the delivery. Ordinary prudence demanded that the success of the plan to protect the Treasury against withdrawals should not be endangered by insisting upon a strict compliance with all the details of the contract, especially as the Government could sustain no loss, and the whole amount of gold stipulated for was secured.

The amount of bonds issued under this contract was \$62,315,400, and the amount of gold received was \$65,116,244.62. The last deposit of gold to complete the delivery under the contract was made June 24, 1895, but the syndicate continued to make deposits until September 11, 1895, in exchange for United States notes and Treasury notes, the total amount so deposited being \$16,127,432.94. The beneficial effects of this transaction were felt immediately, not only in this country, but in every other having commercial or financial relations with our people. Confidence in our securities as safe and profitable investments was at once restored to such an extent that they ceased to be returned to our market for sale, and a very considerable demand for them was created abroad; but the most gratifying evidences of improvement in our condition were afforded by the prompt revival of business among our own people, the increased activity and extension of our domestic industrial and commercial operations, the rise in the prices of our principal agricultural products, and the general feeling of relief and security which became apparent in every part of the country. These encouraging indications of increasing prosperity still continue, and it is reasonably certain that, if our progress is not checked by a repetition of large demands upon our resources, or by a failure to meet the just expectations of the people in respect to the reformation of our fiscal system, we are entering

upon an era of material growth and development not surpassed in our history. The safety of the existing situation is, however, constantly menaced, and our further progress toward a complete restoration of confidence and prosperity is seriously impeded, by the defects in our currency laws and the doubt and uncertainty still prevailing in the public mind, especially abroad, concerning the future monetary policy of the Government. Until these defects in our laws are remedied and these doubts are removed, there can be no satisfactory assurance of immunity from periodical disturbances growing out of the obligations which the Government has been compelled to assume in relation to the currency. Our past experience with the United States notes and the Treasury notes has clearly shown that the policy of attempting to retain these obligations of the Government permanently as a part of our circulating medium, and to redeem them in coin on presentation and reissue them after redemption, must be abandoned, or that such means must be at once provided as will have a tendency to facilitate the efforts of the Secretary to accumulate and maintain a coin reserve sufficient in amount to keep the public constantly assured of the stability of our entire volume of currency and of our ability at all times to preserve equality in the exchangeable value of its various parts. The latter alternative, which, in my opinion, if adopted, would not afford the relief demanded by the existing situation, necessarily involves such large increases of the interest-bearing public debt from time to time, and would impose permanently upon the Government such onerous and inappropriate duties in relation to the paper currency of the country, that it ought not to be favorably entertained, except as a last resort in the struggle for the maintenance of the public faith and the preservation of the inviolability of private contracts.

The issue of bonds to procure coin for the reserve, which is the only effectual method now available under the law, will, unless the conditions which have already been developed by the present policy are radically changed, ultimately result in the creation of a public debt much larger than would be required to retire and cancel all the notes; and the annual interest charge will be much greater than it would be necessary to incur on a new class of bonds adapted to the present circumstances of the Government and the well-known preferences of investors. If, however, an attempt is to be made to keep the United States notes and Treasury notes permanently in circulation by reissues after redemption, and the Government is to be permanently charged with the duty of sustaining the value of all our currency, paper and coin alike, the conclusion can not be avoided that the policy of issuing bonds for the accomplishment of these purposes must also become permanent, and such additional powers must be conferred upon the Secretary as will enable him to execute the laws relating to these subjects with the least possible disturbance of the business affairs of the people, and the least possible charge upon the Treasury. I am thoroughly convinced that this policy

ought not to be continued, but that the United States notes and Treasury notes should be retired from circulation at the earliest practicable day, and that the Government should be wholly relieved from the responsibility of providing a credit currency for the people.

It would be difficult, if not impossible, to devise a more inconvenient, expensive, or dangerous system than the one now in operation under the laws providing for the issue, redemption, and reissue of legal tender notes by the Government. Although bonds to the amount of more than \$257,000,000 have been sold to provide for the redemption of these notes, upon which the interest already paid exceeds \$75,000,000, and more than \$407,000,000 have been actually redeemed in gold, all the notes, except about \$17,000,000 of the Treasury notes exchanged for standard silver dollars and canceled, are still outstanding and still threatening the credit of the Government and severely taxing the resources of the people. Originally issued as a temporary expedient to meet a pressing emergency in a time of war, and even then denounced by many of the ablest financiers and statesmen in the country as a dangerous and unconstitutional departure from sound economic principles, the people had a right to expect that these obligations would be extinguished as soon as possible after the restoration of peace and the reestablishment of the usual and proper relations between the Government and the business affairs of its citizens. In compliance with the assurances given when they were first authorized, and in obedience to the demands of all our substantial business interests, Congress, within less than a year after the cessation of hostilities, passed an act authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to sell bonds and use the proceeds in retiring the United States notes, but providing that not more than \$10,000,000 should be retired and canceled during the first six months after the passage of the act, and thereafter not more than \$4,000,000 in any one month. Under this act, which was approved April 12, 1866, notes amounting to \$59,164,318 were retired and canceled, but in January, 1868, another act was passed by Congress, which became a law without the approval of the President, suspending the authority conferred upon the Secretary, and the retirement and cancellation ceased. Afterwards, the well-known Resumption Act of January 14, 1875, was passed, which provided that all United States notes in excess of \$300,000,000 should be retired and canceled, with certain limitations as to the method of retirement, and that, after January 1, 1879, the Secretary of the Treasury should redeem in coin all such notes as might be "then outstanding," on their presentation for redemption in sums of not less than fifty dollars. Under this act notes to the amount of \$35,318,984 were retired and canceled, when the process was again arrested by the act of May 31, 1878, heretofore quoted. It is thus seen that two ineffectual efforts have been made since the close of the war to eliminate this legal-tender paper from our currency, and, without now attempting to discuss the causes of their failure, it is pertinent to suggest that the injurious effects of its continued circulation had

not then been felt as they have been since, and could not then be certainly foreseen. It was not then lawfully redeemable in coin, but was a mere promise to pay at some indefinite time in the future, and, consequently, had not been, and could not then be, used to force gold out of the Treasury, and thus compel repeated issues of bonds to maintain a reserve; but it had then, as it has now, all the vices that belong inherently to legal-tender paper, whether issued by the Government or by individuals or corporations, and it also had then, as it still has, the individual vice of having been in its origin a forced loan without interest.

There has never been a time since the close of the war when the gradual retirement and cancellation of the United States notes would not have been beneficial to the country, nor has there ever been a time when the issue of additional notes of the same character would not have been injurious to the country. The amount of money in circulation will always be determined, if the laws of trade and finance are left to their natural operation, by the degree of necessity for its use, or, in other words, by the demand for it in effecting exchanges of commodities and as a basis of credit; and if bad money is suppressed, good money to the extent required will invariably take its place. Money will go where it can be most profitably employed, and it will retire whenever the opportunity for profitable use no longer exists. If our legal-tender notes were retired there is abundant reason to believe that a very large amount of gold which has been excluded from the country by the excessive use of silver and paper in our circulation, would promptly return to take its place in our currency and constitute a permanent part of our medium of exchange. A country having such extensive trade relations with other nations as we now enjoy can not be deprived of its proper share of the world's stock of money, and, if it adopts and adheres to a sound and stable currency system at home, it will get the best money the world has, because no other kind is ever used in international transactions. As long as the Government leaves our people reasonably free to trade abroad, and does not make any kind of paper legal tender in the payment of debts, it can not materially or injuriously contract the currency by the withdrawal of its own notes. The retirement and cancellation of the legal-tender notes would not necessarily produce any contraction of the circulation; and if such a result should follow, and continue for any considerable period, it would be a demonstration of the fact that the volume of currency previously existing was not needed in the business of the people, for whenever the volume is reduced below the actual requirements of trade, the deficiency will be supplied either from abroad in exchange for our products and securities, or by the banks at home, or by both.

The policy of maintaining a legal-tender paper currency and attempting arbitrarily to increase the volume of circulation by continuing the purchase and coinage of legal-tender silver after it had been demonstrated

that it could not be raised to a parity with gold at the established ratio, could not fail ultimately to disarrange our currency and greatly impair its value in the estimation of the world, without conferring any compensatory advantage upon any part of our people. On the 1st day of July, 1878, our total circulation, outside of the Treasury, was \$729,132,634, while on the 1st day of December, 1895, it was \$1,594,195,479, being an increase of more than 118 per cent, although the population of the country has increased only about 27 per cent; and at the same time, the use of credit instruments in place of cash has been very greatly increased in all large financial transactions. Since the date first mentioned, full legal-tender silver has been coined to the amount of \$423,289,309, of which, however, the sum of \$15,013,608 is still held in the Treasury under the act of July 14, 1890, and \$155,931,002 in legal-tender paper have been arbitrarily added to the currency by the issue of notes for the purchase of silver bullion, thus making the obligation of the Government to redeem all its notes in coin and maintain the parity of the two metals so burdensome that, for several years, a constantly increasing doubt of its ability to accomplish the task has seriously disturbed the public mind and injuriously affected our industries and trade at home and our credit abroad.

Whatever other minor causes may have incidentally contributed to the result, it must now be evident to all that the large withdrawals of gold from the Treasury during the last three years, and the complete cessation of gold payments to the Government on account of customs and other taxes, are attributable, mainly, to a want of confidence in the stability and safety of our currency. This loss of confidence was the result of an unwise attempt to force into the circulation a constantly increasing amount of legal-tender paper, and, at the same time, forcibly to retain as part of our currency about four hundred million legal tender silver dollars, worth intrinsically much less than the gold dollar, which constituted the legal standard of value; and the doubt and distrust were greatly intensified by the fear, especially among those with whom our people trade abroad, that the character of our currency might be further impaired by the free and unlimited coinage of silver. It is not probable that either of these legislative experiments could have failed to produce more or less disturbance in the end, but both together precipitated a financial crisis and business depression, the effects of which must continue to be felt by our people for a long time to come. From January 1, 1879, the date of the resumption of specie payments, to July 14, 1890, a period of eleven and a half years, the total withdrawals of gold from the Treasury, by the presentation of United States notes for redemption, amounted to less than \$28,250,000, but from the date of the passage of the act providing for the purchase of silver bullion and the issue of Treasury notes to pay for it, until December 1, 1895, a period of five years and four and a half months, the withdrawals of gold, by the presentation of

the two classes of notes for redemption, have amounted to more than \$375,000,000. Within two years after the passage of that act, the withdrawals became very large, and, during the last seven months of the calendar year 1892 they amounted to \$33,420,727, or more than \$5,000,000 in excess of the amount withdrawn during a period of eleven and a half years prior to the enactment of that law; and during the nine months next preceding the 1st of March, 1893, the withdrawals amounted to \$58,746,008, or more than twice as much as was taken out during the whole period prior to July 14, 1890. These heavy withdrawals of gold were accompanied by a falling off in the revenue, and during the four months next preceding the 1st day of March, 1893, the expenditures exceeded the receipts by \$4,094,021.38, but during the four months next succeeding the 1st day of March, 1893, the receipts slightly exceeded the expenditures, and the surplus for the whole fiscal year 1893 was \$2,341,674.29. At the close of that year, however, the receipts again began to fall below the expenditures, and there has been a deficiency every month since that date, except in June and September, 1895.

For many years after resumption, much the larger part of the gold demanded for export was furnished by the banks and other financial institutions, and this continued to be the case until July 1, 1892, but since that date the withdrawals from the Treasury have considerably exceeded the amount exported. The banks and other institutions, having thus reduced their gold as much as a proper regard for the preservation of their own credit would permit, ceased to supply the export demand, thus throwing the entire burden on the Treasury, and our own people have withdrawn large sums for hoarding or for the settlement of gold contracts at home. The withdrawals from the Treasury between July 1, 1879, and July 1, 1892, amounted to \$43,310,896, while the gross exports during the same time amounted to \$389,354,757, showing that \$346,043,861 was supplied from sources outside of the Treasury; but the withdrawals from July 1, 1892, to December 1, 1895, have amounted to \$360,266,512 and the gross exports have amounted to \$305,617,419, from which it appears that the Government has furnished a sum equal to the whole export and \$54,649,093 in addition. While the Government has thus been compelled, during the last three and a half years, not only to furnish gold from the Treasury for export to other countries, but also a large amount for the use of our people at home, its receipts of gold on account of customs and other taxes have been constantly diminishing since July, 1890, and have now entirely ceased. Prior to the passage of the silver-purchasing act, nearly the whole amount received from customs at the port of New York consisted of gold certificates, and from this source the Government was enabled to procure a supply of gold coin sufficient to meet all demands upon it and maintain its reserve intact. During the month of July, 1890, gold certificates constituted more than 95 per cent of the receipts at the port mentioned, and the free gold in

the Treasury amounted to \$184,092,074, but the first Treasury notes were issued and put into circulation in August of that year, and, in September, the receipts in gold certificates fell to 85½ per cent, and the free gold was reduced to \$147,981,732. Payments in certificates continued to decrease until they amounted, in July, 1892, to less than 14 per cent, and in May, 1893, they ceased altogether; and the free gold in the Treasury also continued to diminish, though not without some fluctuations, until April, 1893, when, for the first time, it fell below \$100,000,000.

It thus appears that within a little less than two years after the passage of the silver-purchasing act our whole currency and revenue systems had been thrown into a most perplexing and dangerous state of disorder and confusion, and we had reached a point where the public revenues were beginning to fall below the expenditures, where the withdrawals of gold from the Treasury were beginning to exceed the demands for export, and where gold payments to the Government had substantially ceased. In view of these facts there can be no great difficulty in determining the principal cause of our troubles. During the three fiscal years 1891, 1892, and 1893, beginning July 1, 1890, and ending June 30, 1893, the receipts of the Government exceeded its expenditures more than \$39,000,000, and yet the withdrawals of gold by the holders of United States notes and Treasury notes amounted to \$117,212,258, and the reserve was reduced below the sum of \$100,000,000. In each of these years there was a surplus revenue, but confidence in the ability of the Government to maintain gold payments under a policy of constantly increasing the legal-tender paper circulation had been seriously impaired, and the consequence was that large amounts of our securities held abroad were returned for sale in the home market, foreign capital invested in our industrial and commercial enterprises was rapidly withdrawn, and our own people, alarmed by the threatening aspect of the situation, curtailed their business operations, thus diminishing the opportunities for the employment of labor, and at the same time a process of liquidation was necessarily inaugurated, which in many parts of the country overtaxed the resources of debtors. No one then questioned, nor does anyone now question, the ability of the Government promptly to meet all its ordinary obligations incurred in the maintenance of the public service, and, consequently, the financial disturbance and general business depression can not properly be attributed to a deficiency in the revenue. On the contrary, the deficiency in the revenue, which began to appear in the latter part of 1892, and has continued ever since, is mainly attributable to the same causes which produced the financial disturbance and business depression. The great loss of revenue, instead of being the cause of our financial difficulties, is one of the effects produced by a defective currency system, and a failure to recognize this important fact will lead us far astray in our search for an adequate remedy. It is true that the tariff act of 1890, which remained in force until after the close of the fiscal year

1894, had greatly reduced the revenue derived from customs, and that the expenditures of the Government were increased from \$318,040,710.66 during the fiscal year 1890, to \$383,477,954.49 during the fiscal year 1893; still it is not probable that there would have been any considerable excess of expenditures over receipts if the business of the people had not been interrupted by the disturbances growing out of the unsatisfactory condition of our currency.

The United States notes, and the Treasury notes issued in payment for silver bullion, together amounting at the beginning to \$502,612,018, have been used, and are still being used, to withdraw gold from the Government whenever our own people or the governments or peoples of other countries see proper to demand it for any purpose, and, under the laws now existing, the Secretary of the Treasury has no means of complying with these demands except by the issue and sale of interest-bearing bonds under the act of January 14, 1875, or by the purchase of gold coin with bonds or notes of the United States under section 3700 of the Revised Statutes. Against these demands the Treasury has no available means of defense except at the sacrifice of the public credit and the immediate depreciation of the entire volume of our currency. A refusal to pay gold on either class of our notes, when demanded by the holders, would instantly destroy the parity of the two metals, reduce the currency to a silver basis, unsettle all values, impair the obligations of all existing contracts, and precipitate a financial, industrial, and commercial revolution more disastrous in its consequences to the labor and business interests of the country than any panic or depression that has yet occurred in our history. The magnitude of the interests involved and the permanent character of the injury that would be inflicted by such an experiment forbids its favorable consideration, even for a moment, in the present condition of our affairs. This condition is unlike that existing in any other country, or that ever before existed in this country, and, as already shown, is the result of a long-continued policy at variance not only with the teachings of experience but with the financial law of the world. Remedies which might have been more or less effective under other circumstances can not be in the least degree effective now, and it would be futile and dangerous at this time to attempt a correction of our financial disorders otherwise than by a total removal of their causes. Long adherence to a false system has to a great extent undermined our national credit, so far as it is related to the maintenance of a sound currency, and it must be reconstructed, not merely propped up by frail and temporary supports. It required many years to produce this result, but after it has been produced it would be idle to expect a return to a sound condition with all the causes of our financial distress still in existence and in more active operation than ever before.

No surplus revenue, however large, could extricate us from our present difficulties, or give assurance of safety in the future, unless it should be required to be paid in gold under a system which would exempt the Govern-

ment from the obligation to furnish the gold when demanded to be used in making the payments; and it is scarcely necessary to suggest that such a system is impossible as long as the United States notes and Treasury notes are kept in circulation and are redeemable in gold by the Government itself on presentation. To pay out gold with one hand and receive it back with the other would be a useless expenditure of time and labor, and yet this is just what would be done if gold should be exacted in payment of customs or other public dues, while the legal-tender notes are outstanding; but, if it shall be said that even with these notes outstanding more gold would be paid in than would be taken out, which is not at all probable under existing conditions, and that, consequently, redeemed paper might be permanently hoarded in the Treasury, the answer is that, for obvious reasons, it would be impossible to keep more than a limited amount of that currency in the Treasury and at the same time defray the expenses of the Government.

At the New York subtreasury alone, during the fiscal year 1895, the total receipts amounted to \$991,304,725, and the payments on various accounts, including transfers of funds, redemptions, etc., amounted to \$954,853,700. Of the receipts, \$503,471,021 consisted of United States notes, \$80,939,493 of Treasury notes of 1890, and \$174,214,440 of silver certificates, from which it will be seen that the whole amount of the United States notes outstanding, and more than one-half of the Treasury notes and silver certificates passed through that office in a single year. Of the \$503,471,021 received in United States notes, the sum of \$165,194,851 was on account of customs and special customs deposits, and of the \$80,939,493 received in Treasury notes, the sum of \$24,690,522 was on the same accounts, while the silver certificates received on these accounts amounted to \$85,279,856. Owing to their great bulk and weight silver dollars can not be used to any considerable extent in large transactions, and, consequently, only \$238,159 were received in those coins on both accounts during the entire year, and these were received in small transactions, or in making change. Silver certificates are not legal tender except in payments to the United States, or, in other words, the Government is compelled to receive them when offered in payment of public dues, but can not compel any of its creditors to receive them; and national-bank notes are not receivable at all for customs under the law. As gold coin and gold certificates are no longer being paid to the Government, all our customs must be collected in United States notes, Treasury notes, silver certificates, or silver dollars, and the latter can not be used for the reason that the expense of transferring them in large amounts from place to place would exceed the profits ordinarily made in business transactions. The conclusions to be drawn from these facts must be apparent at a glance. Owing to the peculiar character of our currency the ability of the Treasury to hoard United States and Treasury notes is limited to a certain amount—which can not be definitely determined in advance—and if it should, after that amount has been

reached, refuse to pay out these notes in making disbursements at the places where our customs are collected, the immediate result would be that nearly all payments to the Government would be made in silver certificates, which it is bound to take, but can compel no one else to take. There would be a stream of these nonlegal-tender certificates constantly flowing into the Treasury, and it would receive scarcely any more United States notes or Treasury notes as parts of the surplus revenue, but would soon be compelled to pay out those already accumulated, or pay gold, or break down in its operations at the subtreasuries. This result has been avoided heretofore only by paying out these notes from the Treasury, from time to time, whenever the character of currency coming in indicated that the point of danger was about to be reached, and it will be necessary to pursue the same policy hereafter as long as the legal-tender notes are in existence. Notwithstanding all the efforts of the Department to protect the Treasury against excessive receipts of these certificates, it has frequently happened that they constituted more than 80 per cent of all the payments of customs dues at New York, where more than two-thirds of the total collections are made; but if the United States legal-tender paper should be retired and a proper currency system adopted, gold, and gold certificates, and bank notes redeemable in gold, will take their place in the circulation, and the Government will have no further trouble in regard to the kind of money used in either its receipts or payments.

But even if this difficulty could be obviated, an attempt to impose taxation upon our people sufficient in amount to enable the Treasury to take up and permanently hoard all the legal-tender paper, now amounting to about \$485,000,000, would be the most remarkable financial experiment of modern times, while an attempt to secure by taxation within any reasonable period, a sum sufficient for their redemption and cancellation as they may be received into the Treasury, although not quite so impracticable as the other, would just as certainly fail to accomplish the object intended. It would be impossible for the Treasury to hold for any considerable time a surplus of \$485,000,000, or anything near that sum, in opposition to the popular demand that would be persistently made for its distribution by appropriations for pretended public purposes, or by deposits in the banks to be used by them in making loans to the people. Our own experience upon this subject ought to convince us of the futility of such a scheme. The Government has never been permitted to hold a large surplus without continuous agitation for its reduction, and it is not reasonable to suppose that it will ever be allowed to do so. The existence of a large sum in the public Treasury, not needed for the public service, at once develops two powerful opposition forces in the country, one demanding an immediate reduction of taxation, and the other demanding an immediate distribution of the money on hand. One, and perhaps both, will certainly succeed, and the surplus will vanish long before the purpose for which

it was collected has been accomplished. The distribution of public money among the States more than half a century ago, and the large deposits in banks and purchase of unmatured bonds within the last decade, are familiar examples of the almost inevitable effects of attempts to hold a surplus in the Treasury.

Nor will the people be much, if any, less restless under a policy of high taxation to raise money for the retirement and cancellation of the notes as received, even if such a policy could be successfully inaugurated. It is scarcely possible that a surplus exceeding \$100,000,000 could be collected during any one year, in excess of the amount already required to defray public expenses, under any practicable system of taxation that could be devised, and even that sum could not be raised without severe injury to our industries, nor without unjust discriminations among them which would at once engender a strong spirit of opposition in all parts of the country. At this rate it would take nearly five years to retire the notes, and it may be safely asserted that no such system of taxation as this plan of retirement would require could be maintained for even half that time; it would be swept away by the first popular assault made upon it, and the attempt to retire and cancel the legal-tender notes would fail again, as it has twice heretofore.

The opinion seems to prevail to some extent that the mere possession of a surplus in the Treasury would prevent withdrawals of gold, and thus render the issue of bonds for the protection of the reserve unnecessary, but this view of the subject is founded, in my judgment, upon an entire misconception of the causes that have produced the withdrawals. What those causes were, I have already undertaken to show, and, unless I am wholly mistaken, they have very little, if any, relation to the amount of money held by the Government, or to the amount of money the Government has the ability to raise by taxation or otherwise, but they relate primarily and almost exclusively to the character of money that it might be able to supply and keep in circulation. In other words, it was apprehension as to the kind of money to be used, and not as to the amount of money on hand, that brought our securities back from abroad for sale, caused foreign investors to withdraw their capital, and foreign creditors to collect their debts, and compelled our own people to suspend or contract their business operations, and thus diminish the incomes of employers and greatly reduce, or entirely stop, the wages of labor.

Large withdrawals have been made during the last three years simply because gold was wanted, and the desire to secure gold was due to a growing distrust of the other kinds of currency in circulation, and not at all to any apprehension that the Government would not be able to discharge all its obligations in some kind of paper or coin. When the receipts for customs consisted very largely of gold, as was the case prior to July 1, 1892, before the results of our defective currency system had been fully developed, a surplus revenue enabled the Treasury to pay

out gold without disturbing the reserve ; and, besides, there was at that time no great demand for gold by the presentation of notes for redemption, and there would, therefore, have been no difficulty in maintaining the reserve, even if there had been no surplus in the Treasury ; but the conditions have entirely changed, and an entirely different policy is demanded to meet the situation now existing. With or without a surplus revenue, the Government can now procure gold only by negotiating loans or by making purchases under the statute, and this state of affairs, which is the natural result of causes still operative, is almost certain to continue until the causes themselves are removed.

It may be that a surplus in the Treasury would have a tendency with some of our own people to strengthen confidence in the general situation, but it would afford the Government no additional means of procuring gold, nor would it have any beneficial effect upon our credit in other countries, because the attention of their people is directed solely to the character of our currency system, and whether we have much or little money in the vaults of the Treasury is a matter of no possible concern to them. Reluctant as we may be to recognize the fact, our own persistence in an unwise policy has at last forced us into a situation which enables the holders of our securities, and other creditors abroad, to demand and take our gold whenever they choose, and the unsatisfactory state of our currency makes their demands more numerous and much larger in amount than they would otherwise be. There is but one safe and effectual way to protect our Treasury against these demands, and that is to retire and cancel the notes which constitute the only means through which the withdrawals can be made. Many partial and temporary remedies may be suggested and urged, with more or less plausibility, but this is the only one that will certainly remove the real cause of our troubles and give assurance of permanent protection against their recurrence in the future.

This can be most successfully and economically accomplished by authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue from time to time bonds payable in gold, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding three per centum per annum and having a long time to run, and to exchange the bonds for United States notes and Treasury notes upon such terms as may be most advantageous to the Government, or to sell them abroad for gold whenever, in his judgment, it is advisable to do so, and use the gold thus obtained in redeeming the outstanding notes. Under the operation of such a plan, if judiciously executed, there could be no improper contraction of the circulation, because if it should at any time be found that other forms of currency were not being supplied to the extent required, exchanges of bonds for notes would be suspended, and gold would be procured by selling the securities abroad. In order to further facilitate the substitution of other currency for the retirement of legal-tender notes, the national banks should be authorized to issue

notes equal in amount to the face value of bonds deposited to secure them, and the tax on their circulation should be reduced to one-fourth of one per centum per annum. When the national banking system was established the bonds of the United States were selling below par in the market, and there was, consequently, a sufficient reason for limiting the amount of the circulating notes authorized to be issued to ninety per centum of the face value of the securities deposited, but this reason has long since ceased to exist, and the limitation should be removed. The only object to be accomplished by requiring a deposit of bonds is the certain security of the notes issued by the banks, and under existing conditions that is just as completely assured when the amount of the issue equals the face value of the bonds as when it is limited to a percentage.

Until 1883 there was a tax upon the capital and deposits of national banks, as well as a tax on their circulation, and from all these sources the Government has received the sum of \$146,902,962. From the tax on circulation alone the receipts have amounted to \$78,107,006, while the total estimated expenses of supervision, including salaries of officials, have been \$15,636,976. The average annual cost of supervision has been \$473,848, while a tax of one-fourth of one per cent on the average annual circulation would have yielded \$680,294. The gain to the Government on account of national bank notes lost or destroyed, and which are, consequently, never presented for redemption, is estimated to be two-fifths of one per cent upon the total amount issued, and has, according to this estimate, amounted to the sum of \$2,805,718. From this statement it appears that we can well afford to relieve the people of this tax, which, although advanced in the first instance by the banks, must, like all other charges upon the means of production or upon consumption, be paid in the end by the masses who use the taxed article. In this case the tax is returned to the banks in the form of a higher rate of interest on loans than would otherwise be exacted and is then shifted from one to another through the successive stages of trade and production until it falls at last upon the consumers of products.

As a part of the plan for the retirement and cancellation of the legal-tender notes, the Treasury should be relieved from responsibility for the redemption of national bank notes, except worn, mutilated, and defaced notes and the notes of failed banks, and each association should be required to redeem its circulation at its own office and at agencies to be designated by the Comptroller of the Currency, as was the case prior to the passage of the act of June 20, 1874; or, if this is not considered expedient, and the present system of current redemption by the Treasury is continued, the Secretary should have the power, after a future date, to be fixed in the law, to require the banks to keep their five per cent redemption fund in gold coin and to deposit gold coin for the withdrawal of bonds whenever circulation is to be permanently surrendered or reduced. Without the adoption of one or the other of

these provisions, the holders of bank notes, after the retirement of United States notes and Treasury notes, might demand the redemption of such notes in gold, even though the banks had not deposited that coin in the five per cent redemption fund, and, although the Government would be under no legal obligation to redeem with a different kind of currency from that deposited, there might be circumstances under which its refusal to do so would create financial disturbance by impairing confidence in the value of the notes.

Whatever objections to a national banking system may have heretofore existed, or may still exist, among our people, upon economic or other grounds, the fact must be recognized that it has been so long established, and, notwithstanding its admitted defects, has served such a useful purpose in furnishing a convenient form of currency of uniform value throughout the country, that an attempt at this time to abolish it, or materially abridge the franchises of the institutions organized under it, would not only be unsuccessful, but would provoke injurious agitation when the precarious condition of our fiscal affairs demands repose and such a restoration of confidence as will enable the people to avail themselves of all the facilities that can be afforded for the transaction of their business. The national banking associations now in operation have been established under charters granted by the Government, and so long as they are obedient to the laws and useful to the community, it would be an act of bad faith to deprive them of the privileges thus secured; but if, without detriment to any interest, the scope of their operations can be so extended as to bring them closer to the people in parts of the country remote from the large towns and cities, their capacity for useful service in affording accommodations to our farmers, merchants, and others engaged in business will be greatly increased, and we should not hesitate to make such amendments to the laws as would most certainly accomplish this purpose. One of the most serious objections heretofore urged against the system as it now exists has been that, while it is well adapted to large commercial communities, where capital is easily concentrated, it has not furnished the necessary banking facilities to the small centers of local trade where, especially at certain seasons of the year, such facilities are greatly needed to assist in cultivating, gathering, and removing our surplus agricultural products. All our trade in these products, which constitute such a large and important part of our domestic and foreign commerce, begins in the localities where they are grown, and it is there that the means for their first movement must be provided. It must be evident, therefore, that any system which will promote such a distribution of the loanable capital of the country as will make it easily accessible, upon reasonable terms, to the producers and purchasers of these products, must be highly beneficial to both, and I am satisfied that, under present conditions, the only successful attempt that can be made to secure these benefits is so to amend the law as to permit national banking associations to establish

branches for the transaction of all kinds of business now authorized, except the issue of circulating notes. By receiving local deposits and discounting local bills and notes, these branches would not only make the capital and resources of the parent institution available when needed in the localities where the branches are established, but they would collect and utilize in the business transactions of the people all the surplus accumulations of their respective communities. These accumulations, although small in detail, are quite large in the aggregate in every industrious and thrifty community, and if they could be actively employed, when needed in the circulation, they would materially aid in relieving the stringency, which, notwithstanding the abundance of currency in the financial centers, is sometimes severely felt in particular localities.

The failure of the national banking system as it now exists to meet these local requirements is unavoidable under the law now in force, which prohibits the organization of any banking association with a capital less than \$50,000, and permits their organization with this minimum amount only in places having a population of six thousand and less. Places having a population exceeding six thousand, no matter how small the excess may be, are compelled to raise a capital of \$100,000 in order to secure banking facilities under the statute, and if the population exceeds fifty thousand the capital must not be less than \$200,000. The result of these provisions is that the people in the smaller classes of towns and cities, being unable to raise the amount of capital required by the law, are deprived of the advantages enjoyed by the citizens of the larger places, and are consequently compelled to rely for accommodations upon banks at a distance, or borrow from commission houses, brokers, and others nearer home, at high and frequently exorbitant rates of interest. The authority to establish branches, which will be legally and in fact simply adjuncts of the main association, and subject to the same limitations, restrictions, and supervision as the other business of the corporation, will, without in the least impairing the strength or credit of the system, extend its benefits to a great number of our people who are now subjected, for the reasons stated, to great inconvenience and more or less loss on account of their inability to secure means for use in the conduct of their business. As the national banking law is now construed, branches can not be maintained except by converted State banks, which are permitted to continue such branches as they had in operation at the time of their organization under the national system, and these are so few in number as to be of no great importance.

During the past year official information has been collected through the office of the Comptroller of the Currency in relation to the banks and banking systems of twenty-five countries, from which it appears that, though their systems differ widely in many other respects, they all permit the establishment and operation of branch banks, and one of them, France, makes their establishment compulsory. In nearly all the

old State banking systems in this country, branches for the transaction of commercial business, and, in some cases, for the issue of notes, were provided for; and they are now authorized and in operation under the laws of twenty States. So far as known, the policy of permitting the establishment of branches has been entirely successful, and the fact that it has been adopted and adhered to by so many countries in different parts of the world affords good reason for the belief that it would not fail to produce satisfactory results here as a feature of our national banking system.

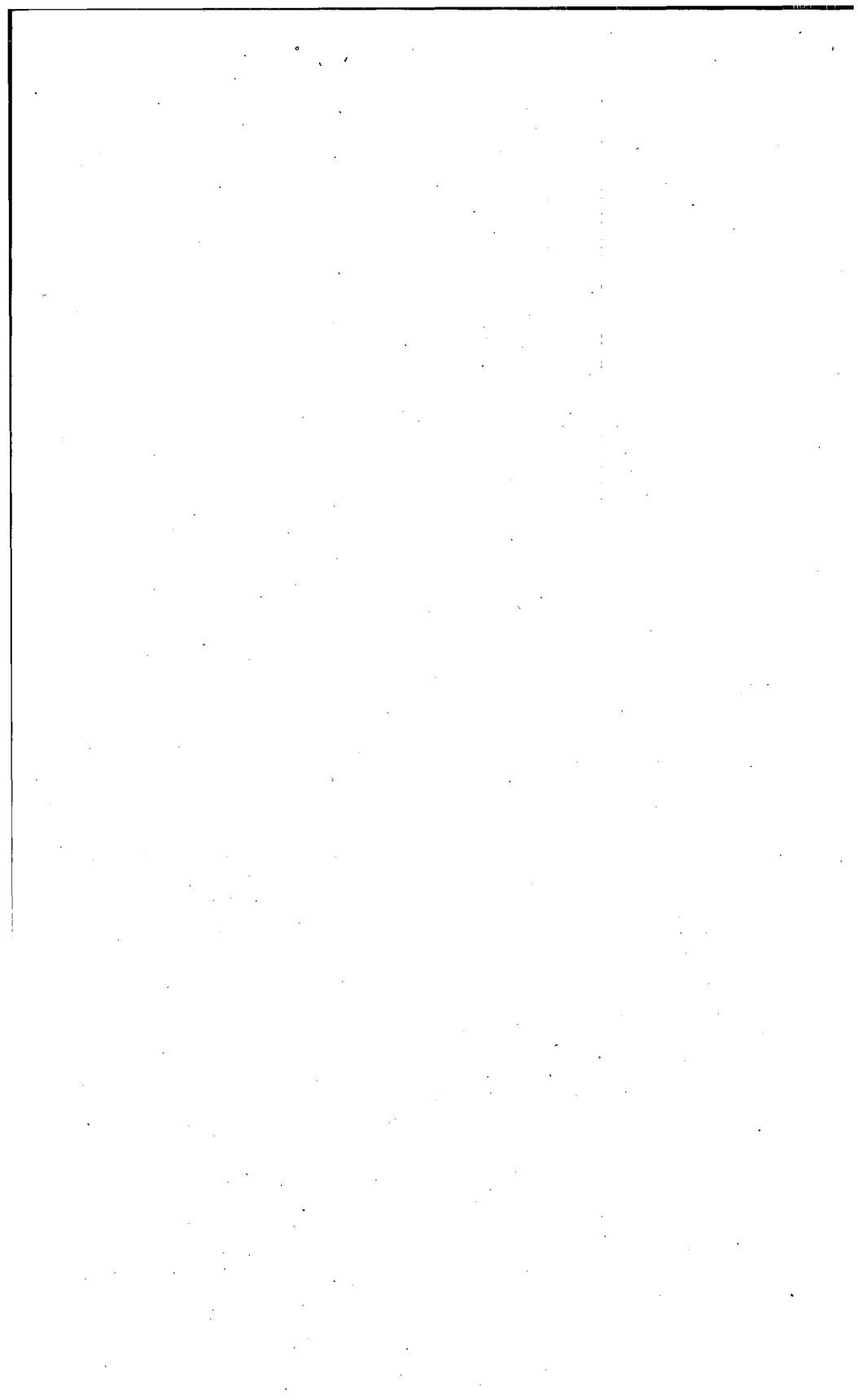
It is not probable that any plan for the permanent retirement of the United States notes and Treasury notes will be adopted that will not require considerable time for its complete execution, and I therefore respectfully urge upon Congress the propriety of prohibiting any future issues of such notes, or of national bank notes of less denominations than ten dollars. The reasons for this recommendation have been fully stated in former reports and need not be repeated here. Such a policy would make room in the circulation for silver coins and silver certificates of small denominations, thus increasing their use among the people in the transaction of their daily business and preventing their frequent return to, and accumulation in, the Treasury. The large silver certificates now outstanding could be retired and canceled when received and smaller ones substituted for them, so that there would be no diminution of the amount of small currency in circulation, and the ultimate result would be an increased use of our present stock of silver in the form of subsidiary coin, or standard dollars and certificates.

J. G. CARLISLE, *Secretary.*

To the

Hon. THOMAS B. REED,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.



TABLES ACCOMPANYING THE REPORT ON THE FINANCES.

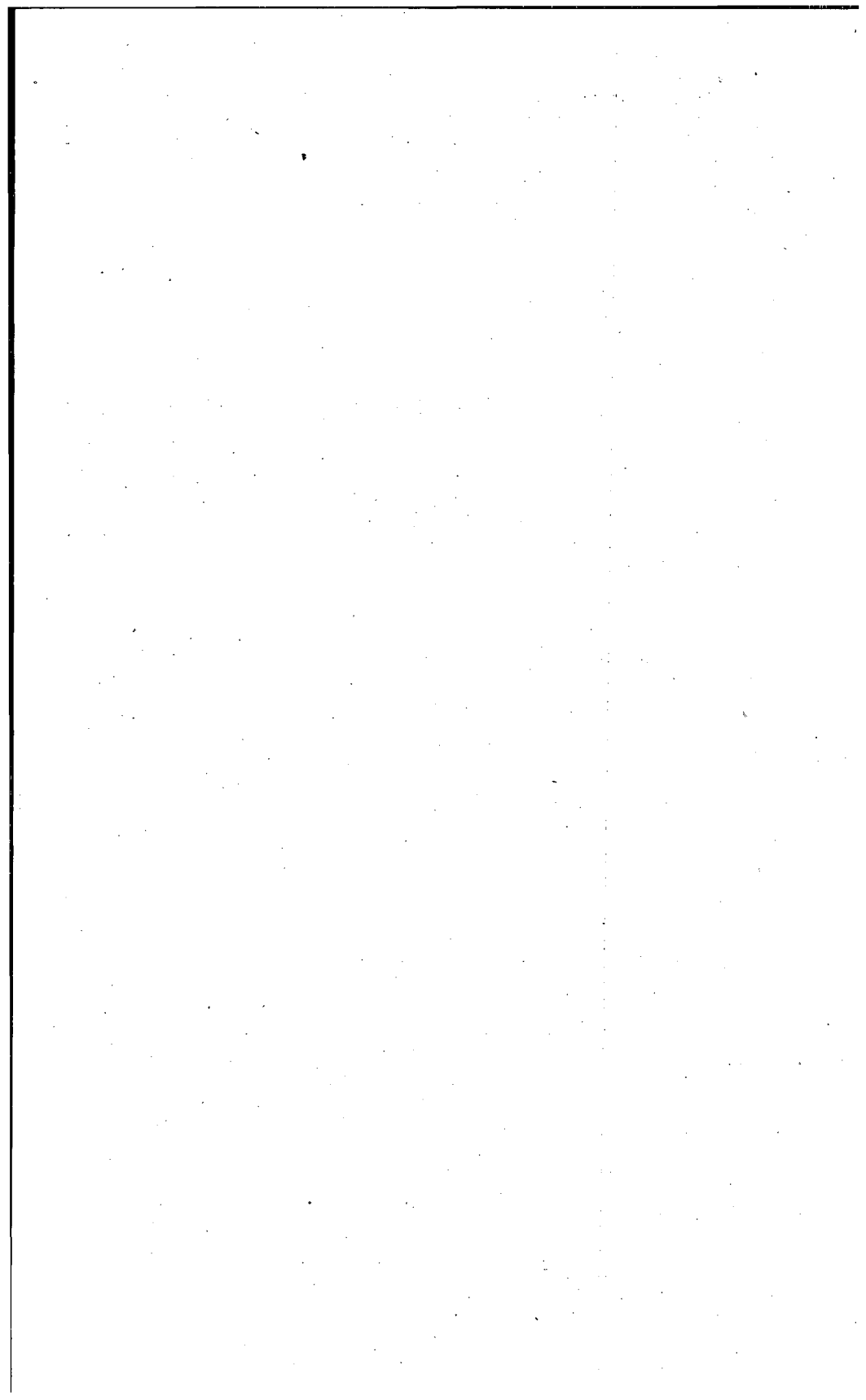


TABLE A.—STATEMENT OF THE OUTSTANDING PRINCIPAL OF THE PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES JUNE 30, 1895.

	Length of loan.	When redeemable.	Rate of interest.	Price at which sold.	Amount authorized.	Amount issued.	Amount outstanding.
OLD DEBT.							
For detailed information in regard to the earlier loans embraced under this head, see Finance Report for 1876.		On demand	5 and 6 per cent.		Indefinite		\$151,745.26
TREASURY NOTES PRIOR TO 1846.							
Acts of October 12, 1837 (5 Statutes, 201); May 21, 1838 (5 Statutes, 228); March 2, 1839 (5 Statutes, 323); March 31, 1840 (5 Statutes, 370); February 15, 1841 (5 Statutes, 411); January 31, 1842 (5 Statutes, 469); August 31, 1842 (5 Statutes, 581), and March 3, 1843 (5 Statutes, 614).	1 and 2 years	1 and 2 years from date.	$\frac{1}{10}$ of 1 to 6 per cent.	Par	\$51,000,000.00	\$47,002,900.00	(*)
TREASURY NOTES OF 1846.							
Act of July 22, 1846 (9 Statutes, 39)	1 year	1 year from date.	$\frac{1}{10}$ of 1 to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	Par	10,000,000.00	7,687,800.00	(*)
MEXICAN INDEMNITY.							
Act of August 10, 1846 (9 Statutes, 94)	5 years	5 years from date.	5 per cent.	Par	320,000.00	303,573.92	(*)
TREASURY NOTES OF 1847.							
Act of January 28, 1847 (9 Statutes, 118)	1 and 2 years	1 and 2 years from date.	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 6 per cent.	Par	23,000,000.00	†26,122,100.00	(*)
TREASURY NOTES OF 1857.							
Act of December 23, 1857 (11 Statutes, 257)	1 year	1 year from date.	3 to 6 per cent.	Par	Indefinite	52,778,900.00	(*)
BOUNTY-LAND SCRIP.							
Act of February 11, 1847 (9 Statutes, 125)	Indefinite	At the pleasure of the Government.	6 per cent.	Par	Indefinite	233,075.00	(*)
LOAN OF 1847.							
Act of January 28, 1847 (9 Statutes, 118)	20 years	Jan. 1, 1868	6 per cent.	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 2 per ct. pre.	23,000,000.00	†28,230,350.00	950.00
TEXAN INDEMNITY STOCK.							
Act of September 9, 1850 (9 Statutes, 447)	14 years	Jan. 1, 1865	5 per cent.	Par	10,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	20,000.00
LOAN OF 1858.							
Act of June 14, 1858 (11 Statutes, 365)	15 years	Jan. 1, 1874	5 per cent.	Av. pre. of 3 $\frac{1}{10}$ %.	20,000,000.00	20,000,000.00	2,000.00
LOAN OF FEBRUARY, 1861 (1861s).							
Act of February 8, 1861 (12 Statutes, 129)	10 or 20 years	Dec. 31, 1880	6 per cent.	(Av.) 89.03	25,000,000.00	18,415,000.00	5,000.00
TREASURY NOTES OF 1861.							
Act of March 2, 1861 (12 Statutes, 178)	60 days or 2 years.	60 days or 2 years after date.	6 per cent.	Par to 1 $\frac{1}{10}$ % per ct. pre.	Indefinite	35,364,450.00	2,500.00
OREGON WAR DEBT.							
Act of March 2, 1861 (12 Statutes, 198)	20 years	July 1, 1881	6 per cent.	Par	2,800,000.00	1,090,850.00	2,550.00

* Included in "old debt."

† Including reissues.

‡ Including conversion of Treasury notes.

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

	Length of loan.	When redeemable.	Rate of interest.	Price at which sold.	Amount authorized.	Amount issued.	Amount outstanding.
LOAN OF JULY AND AUGUST, 1861.							
The act of July 17, 1861 (12 Statutes, 259), authorized the issue of \$250,000,000 bonds, with interest at not exceeding 7 per centum per annum, redeemable after twenty years. The act of August 5, 1861 (12 Statutes, 316), authorized the issue of bonds, with interest at 6 per centum per annum, payable after twenty years from date, in exchange for 7-30 notes issued under the act of July 17, 1861.	20 years.....	After June 30, 1881.	6 per cent...	Par.....	\$250,000,000.00	\$189,321,350.00	\$45,750.00
LOAN OF JULY AND AUGUST, 1861.							
Continued at 3½ per cent interest, and redeemable at the pleasure of the Government.	Indefinite...	At the pleasure of the Government.	3½ per cent..	Par.....	.....	.....	5,600.00
OLD DEMAND NOTES.							
Acts of July 17, 1861 (12 Statutes, 259); August 5, 1861 (12 Statutes, 313); February 12, 1862 (12 Statutes, 338).	Indefinite...	On demand...	None.....	Par.....	60,000,000.00	*60,030,000.00	54,847.50
SEVEN-THIRTIES OF 1861.							
Act of July 17, 1861 (12 Statutes, 259)	3 years.....	Aug. 19 and Oct. 1, 1864.	7⅓ per cent.	Av. pre. of $\frac{100}{105}$.	Indefinite.....	139,999,750.00	10,700.00
FIVE-TWENTIES OF 1862.							
Acts of February 25, 1862 (12 Statutes, 345); March 3, 1864 (13 Statutes, 13), and January 28, 1865 (13 Statutes, 425).	5 or 20 years.	May 1, 1867...	6 per cent...	Av. pre. of $\frac{100}{105}$.	515,000,000.00	514,771,600.00	220,200.00
LEGAL-TENDER NOTES.							
The act of February 25, 1862 (12 Statutes, 345), authorized the issue of \$150,000,000 United States notes, not bearing interest, payable to bearer at the Treasury of the United States, and of such denominations, not less than five dollars, as the Secretary of the Treasury might deem expedient \$50,000,000 to be applied to the redemption of demand notes authorized by the act of July 17, 1861; these notes to be a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, within the United States, except duties on imports and interest on the public debt, and to be exchangeable for 6 per cent United States bonds. The act of July 11, 1862 (12 Statutes, 532), authorized an additional issue of \$150,000,000 of such denominations as the Secretary of the Treasury might deem expedient, but no such note should be for a fractional part of a dollar, and not more than \$35,000,000 of a lower denomination than five dollars; these notes to be a legal tender as before authorized. The act of March 3, 1863 (12 Statutes, 710), authorized an additional issue of \$150,000,000 of such denominations, not less than one dollar, as the Secretary of the Treasury might prescribe; which notes were made a legal tender as before authorized. The same act limited the time in which the	Indefinite...	On demand...	None.....	Par.....	450,000,000.00	.....	346,681,016.00

Treasury notes might be exchanged for United States bonds to July 1, 1863. The amount of notes authorized by this act were to be in lieu of \$100,000,000 authorized by the resolution of January 17, 1863 (12 Statutes, 822). The act of May 31, 1878 (20 Statutes, 87), provides that no more of the United States legal-tender notes shall be canceled or retired, and that when any of said notes are redeemed or received into the Treasury under any law, from any source whatever, and shall belong to the United States, they shall not be retired, canceled, or destroyed, but shall be reissued and paid out again, and kept in circulation.

TEMPORARY LOAN.

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

Indefinite ..	After 10 days' notice.	4, 5, and 6 per cent.	Par	150,000,000.00	*716,099,247.16	2,850.00
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CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

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

1 year	1 year after date.	6 per cent...	Par	No limit.....	561,753,241.65	3,000.00
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FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

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

Indefinite ..	On presentation.	None	Par	50,000,000.00	*368,720,079.51	6,894,117.49
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LOAN OF 1863.

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

17 years	July 1, 1881 ...	6 per cent...	Av. pre. of $4\frac{5}{8}$ per cent.	75,000,000.00	75,000,000.00	8,600.00
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Bonds of this loan continued at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent interest, and redeemable at the pleasure of the Government.

Indefinite ..	At the pleasure of the Government.	$3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent..	Par	100.00
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ONE-YEAR NOTES OF 1863.

Act of March 3, 1863 (12 Statutes, 710).....

1 year	1 year after date.	5 per cent...	Par	400,000,000.00	44,520,000.00	32,155.00
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TWO-YEAR NOTES OF 1863.

Act of March 3, 1863 (12 Statutes, 710).....

2 years	2 years after date.	5 per cent...	Par	400,000,000.00	166,480,000.00	27,500.00
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COMPOUND-INTEREST NOTES.

Acts of March 3, 1863 (12 Statutes, 710), and June 30, 1864 (13 Statutes, 218).

3 years	3 years from date.	6 per cent compound.	Par	400,000,000.00	266,595,440.00	171,390.00
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*Including reissues.

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

	Length of loan.	When redeemable.	Rate of interest.	Price at which sold.	Amount authorized.	Amount issued.	Amount outstanding.
TEN-FORTIES OF 1864.							
Act of March 3, 1864 (13 Statutes, 13).....	10 or 40 years.	March 1, 1874	5 per cent...	Par to 7 per ct. prem.	\$200,000,000.00	\$196,118,300.00	\$40,000.00
FIVE-TWENTIES OF 1864.							
Act of June 30, 1864 (13 Statutes, 218).....	5 or 20 years.	Nov. 1, 1869 ...	6 per cent...	Av. pre. of $2\frac{23}{100}$ %.	400,000,000.00	125,561,300.00	16,400.00
SEVEN-THIRTIES OF 1864 AND 1865.							
Acts of June 30, 1864 (13 Statutes, 218); January 28, 1865 (13 Statutes, 425), and March 3, 1865 (13 Statutes, 468).	3 years ...	{ Aug. 15, 1867 } { June 15, 1868 } { July 15, 1868 }	$7\frac{3}{8}$ per cent.	Av. pre. of $2\frac{23}{100}$ %.	800,000,000.00	*829,992,500.00	127,050.00
FIVE-TWENTIES OF 1865.							
Acts of March 3, 1865 (13 Statutes, 468), and April 12, 1866 (14 Statutes, 31).	5 or 20 years.	Nov. 1, 1870 ...	6 per cent...	Av. pre. of $3\frac{44}{100}$ %.	Indefinite....	203,327,250.00	24,150.00
CONSOLS OF 1865.							
Acts of March 3, 1865 (13 Statutes, 468), and April 12, 1866 (14 Statutes, 31).	5 or 20 years.	July 1, 1870 ...	6 per cent...	Av. pre. of $1\frac{31}{100}$ %.	Indefinite....	332,908,950.00	110,000.00
CONSOLS OF 1867.							
Acts of March 3, 1865 (13 Statutes, 468), and April 12, 1866 (14 Statutes, 31).	5 or 20 years.	July 1, 1872 ...	6 per cent...	Av. pre. of $1\frac{53}{100}$ %.	Indefinite....	379,618,000.00	173,800.00
CONSOLS OF 1868.							
Acts of March 3, 1865 (13 Statutes, 468), and April 12, 1866 (14 Statutes, 31).	5 or 20 years.	July 1, 1873 ...	6 per cent...	Av. pre. of $1\frac{53}{100}$ %.	Indefinite....	42,539,350.00	17,150.00
THREE-PER-CENT CERTIFICATES.							
Acts of March 2, 1867 (14 Statutes, 558), and July 25, 1868 (15 Statutes, 183).	Indefinite...	On demand ...	3 per cent...	Par.....	75,000,000.00	*85,155,000.00	5,000.00
FIVE-PER-CENT LOAN OF 1881.							
The act of January 14, 1875 (18 Statutes, 256), authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to use any surplus revenues from time to time in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and to issue, sell, dispose of, at not less than par, in coin, either of the description of bonds of the United States described in the act of July 14, 1870 (16 Statutes, 272), to the extent necessary for the redemption of fractional currency in silver coins of the denominations of ten, twenty-five, and fifty cents of standard value.							

The act of March 3, 1875 (18 Statutes, 466), directs the Secretary of the Treasury to issue bonds of the character and description set out in the act of July 14, 1870 (16 Statutes, 272), to James B. Eads, or his legal representatives, in payment at par of the warrants of the Secretary of War for the construction of jetties and auxiliary works to maintain a wide and deep channel between the South Pass of the Mississippi River and the Gulf of Mexico, unless Congress shall have previously provided for the payment of the same by the necessary appropriation of money.

The act of July 14, 1870 (16 Statutes, 272), authorizes the issue of \$200,000,000 at 5 per centum, principal and interest payable in coin of the present standard value, at the pleasure of the United States Government, after ten years; these bonds to be exempt from the payment of all taxes or duties of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal, or local authority. Bonds and coupons payable at the Treasury of the United States. This act not to authorize an increase of the bonded debt of the United States. Bonds to be sold at not less than par in coin, and the proceeds to be applied to the redemption of outstanding 5-20's or to be exchanged for said 5-20's, par for par. Payment of these bonds, when due, to be made in order of dates and numbers, beginning with each class last dated and numbered. Interest to cease at the end of three months from notice of intention to redeem. The act of January 20, 1871 (16 Statutes, 399), increases the amount of 5 per cents to \$500,000,000, provided the total amount of bonds issued shall not exceed the amount originally authorized, and authorizes the interest on any of these bonds to be paid quarterly.

The act of December 17, 1873 (18 Statutes, 1), authorized the issue of an equal amount of bonds of the loan of 1853, which the holders thereof may, on or before February 1, 1874, elect to exchange for the bonds of this loan.

FOUR-AND-ONE-HALF-PER-CENT LOAN OF 1891. (REFUNDING.)

The act of July 14, 1870 (16 Statutes, 272), authorizes the issue of \$300,000,000 at 4½ per centum, payable in coin of the present standard value, at the pleasure of the United States Government, after fifteen years; these bonds to be exempt from the payment of all taxes or duties of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal, or local authority. Bonds and coupons payable at the Treasury of the United States. This act not to authorize an increase of the bonded debt of the United States. Bonds to be sold at not less than par in coin, and the proceeds to be applied to the redemption of outstanding 5-20's or to be exchanged for said 5-20's, par for par. Payment of these bonds, when due, to be made in order of dates and numbers, beginning with each class last dated and numbered. Interest to cease at the end of three months from notice of intention to redeem.

10 years....	May 1, 1881 ...	5 per cent...	Par...	517,994,150.00	35,700.00
				1,500,000,000.00	
15 years.....	Sept. 1, 1891 ...	4½ per cent...	Par...	185,000 000.00	447,300.00

*Including reissues.

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

	Length of loan.	When redeemable.	Rate of interest.	Price at which sold.	Amount authorized.	Amount issued.	Amount outstanding.
FOUR-AND-ONE-HALF-PER-CENT LOAN OF 1891. (RESUMPTION.)							
The act of January 14, 1875 (18 Statutes, 296), authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to use any surplus revenues from time to time in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and to issue, sell, dispose of, at not less than par in coin, either of the descriptions of bonds of the United States described in the act of July 14, 1870 (16 Statutes, 272), for the purpose of redeeming, on and after January 1, 1879, in coin, at the office of the assistant treasurer of the United States in New York, the outstanding United States legal-tender notes when presented in sums of not less than fifty dollars.	15 years.....	Sept. 1, 1891...	4½ per cent..	Par to 1½ per ct. pre.	Indefinite	\$65,000,000.00	
FOUR-PER-CENT LOAN OF 1907. (REFUNDING.)							
The act of July 14, 1870 (16 Statutes, 272), authorizes the issue of \$1,000,000,000 at 4 per centum, payable in coin of the present standard value, at the pleasure of the United States Government, after thirty years; these bonds to be exempt from the payment of all taxes or duties of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal, or local authority. Bonds and coupons payable at the Treasury of the United States. This act not to authorize an increase of the bonded debt of the United States. Bonds to be sold at not less than par in coin, and the proceeds to be applied to the redemption of outstanding 5-20's, or to be exchanged for said 5-20's, par for par. Payment of these bonds, when due, to be made in order of dates and numbers, beginning with each class last dated and numbered. Interest to cease at the end of three months from notice of intention to redeem. See Refunding Certificates, page 10.	30 years.....	July 1, 1907...	4 per cent....	Par to ½ per ct. pre.		710,327,350.00	\$559,625,750.00
FOUR-PER-CENT LOAN OF 1907. (RESUMPTION.)							
The act of January 14, 1875 (18 Statutes, 296), authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to use any surplus revenues from time to time in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and to issue, sell, dispose of, at not less than par, in coin, either of the description of bonds of the United States described in the act of July 14, 1870 (16 Statutes, 272), for the purpose of redeeming on and after January 1, 1879, in coin, at the office of the assistant treasurer of the United States in New York, the outstanding United States legal-tender notes when presented in sums of not less than fifty dollars.	30 years.....	July 1, 1907...	4 per cent....	Par ...	Indefinite	30,500,000.00	

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT.

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

Indefinite...

On demand...

None

Par

No limit

64,780,000.00

55,755,000.00

GOLD CERTIFICATES.

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

Indefinite...

On demand...

None

Par

Indefinite.....

48,469,959.00

SILVER CERTIFICATES.

The act of February 28, 1878 (20 Statutes, 26, sec. 3), provides that any holder of the coin authorized by this act may deposit the same with the Treasurer or any assistant treasurer of the United States in sums not less than ten dollars and receive therefor certificates of not less than ten dollars each, corresponding with the denominations of the United States notes. The coin deposited for or representing the certificates shall be retained in the Treasury for the payment of the same on demand. Said certificates shall be receivable for customs, taxes, and all public dues, and, when so received, may be reissued. The act of August 4, 1886 (24 Statutes, 227), authorizes the issue of silver certificates in denominations of one, two, and five dollars; said certificates to be receivable, redeemable, and payable in like manner and for like purposes as is provided for by the act of February 28, 1878.

Indefinite...

On demand...

None

Par

No

328,894,504.00

OUTSTANDING PRINCIPAL OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

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

	Length of loan.	When redeemable.	Rate of interest.	Price at which sold.	Amount authorized.	Amount issued.	Amount outstanding.
REFUNDING CERTIFICATES.							
The act of February 26, 1879 (20 Statutes, 321), authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to issue, in exchange for lawful money of the United States, certificates of deposit of the denomination of ten dollars, bearing interest at the rate of four per centum per annum, and convertible at any time, with accrued interest, into the four per centum bonds described in the refunding act; the money so received to be applied only to the payment of the bonds bearing interest at a rate not less than five per centum, in the mode prescribed by said act.	Indefinite...	Convertible into 4 per cent bonds.	4 per cent...	Par	No limit.....	\$40,012,750.00	\$54,110.00
FUNDED LOAN OF 1881, CONTINUED AT THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT.							
These bonds were issued in exchange for five-per-cent bonds of the funded loan of 1881, by mutual agreement between the Secretary of the Treasury and the holders, and were made redeemable at the pleasure of the Government.	Indefinite...	At pleasure of the Government.	3½ per cent.	Par			2,250.00
FUNDED LOAN OF 1891, CONTINUED AT TWO PER CENT.							
These bonds were issued in exchange for the four and one-half per cent funded loan of 1891, by mutual agreement between the Secretary of the Treasury and the holders, and were made redeemable at the pleasure of the Government.	Indefinite...	At pleasure of the Government.	2 per cent...	Par		25,364,500.00	25,364,500.00
LOAN OF JULY 12, 1882.							
These bonds were issued in exchange for the five and six per cent bonds which had been previously continued at three and one-half per cent by mutual agreement between the Secretary of the Treasury and the holders, and were made redeemable at the pleasure of the Government.	Indefinite...	At pleasure of the Government.	3 per cent...	Par			10,200.00
LOAN OF 1904.							
The act of January 14, 1875 (18 Statutes, 296), authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to use any surplus revenues from time to time in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and to issue, sell, dispose of at not less than par, in coin, either of the descriptions of bonds of the United States described in the act of July 14, 1870 (16 Statutes, 272), for the purpose of redeeming, on and after January 1, 1879, in coin, at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States in New York, the outstanding United States legal-tender notes when presented in sums of not less than fifty dollars.	10 years.....	Feb. 1, 1904....	5 per cent...	117.223) 117.075)		100,000,000.00	100,000,000.00
LOAN OF 1925.							
The act of January 14, 1875 (18 Statutes, 296), authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to use any surplus revenues, from time to time, in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and to issue, sell, dispose	30 years.....	Feb. 1, 1925....	4 per cent...	104.4946		31,157,700.00	31,157,700.00

of at not less than par, in coin, either of the descriptions of bonds of the United States described in the act of July 14, 1870 (16 Statutes, 272), for the purpose of redeeming, on and after January 1, 1879, in coin, at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States in New York, the outstanding United States legal-tender notes, when presented in sums of not less than fifty dollars.

TREASURY NOTES OF 1890.

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

NATIONAL-BANK NOTES (REDEMPTION ACCOUNT).

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

146,088,400.00

25,359,489.00

*1,676,120,983.25

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

TABLE B.—STATEMENT OF OUTSTANDING PRINCIPAL OF THE PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES ON THE 1ST OF JANUARY OF EACH YEAR FROM 1791 to 1843, INCLUSIVE, AND ON THE 1ST OF JULY OF EACH YEAR FROM 1843 TO 1895, INCLUSIVE.

Year.	Amount.	Year.	Amount.
Jan. 1, 1791.....	\$75,463,476.52	July 1, 1843.....	\$32,742,922.00
1792.....	77,227,924.66	1844.....	23,461,652.50
1793.....	80,358,634.04	1845.....	15,925,303.01
1794.....	78,427,404.77	1846.....	15,550,202.97
1795.....	80,747,587.39	1847.....	38,826,534.77
1796.....	83,762,172.07	1848.....	47,044,862.23
1797.....	82,064,479.33	1849.....	63,061,858.69
1798.....	79,228,529.12	1850.....	63,452,773.55
1799.....	78,408,669.77	1851.....	68,394,796.02
1800.....	82,376,294.35	1852.....	66,199,341.71
1801.....	83,038,050.80	1853.....	59,805,117.70
1802.....	80,712,622.25	1854.....	42,242,222.42
1803.....	77,054,686.40	1855.....	35,586,956.56
1804.....	86,427,120.88	1856.....	81,932,537.90
1805.....	82,312,150.50	1857.....	28,699,831.85
1806.....	75,723,270.66	1858.....	44,911,881.03
1807.....	69,218,398.64	1859.....	58,496,837.88
1808.....	65,196,317.97	1860.....	64,842,287.88
1809.....	57,023,192.09	1861.....	90,589,873.72
1810.....	53,173,217.52	1862.....	524,176,412.13
1811.....	48,005,587.76	1863.....	1,119,772,138.63
1812.....	45,209,737.90	1864.....	1,815,784,370.57
1813.....	55,962,827.57	1865.....	2,680,647,869.74
1814.....	81,487,846.24	1866.....	2,773,236,173.69
1815.....	99,833,660.15	1867.....	2,678,126,103.87
1816.....	127,334,933.74	1868.....	2,611,687,851.19
1817.....	123,491,965.16	1869.....	2,588,452,213.94
1818.....	103,466,633.83	1870.....	2,480,672,427.81
1819.....	95,529,648.28	1871.....	2,353,211,332.32
1820.....	91,015,566.15	1872.....	2,253,251,328.78
1821.....	89,987,427.66	1873.....	*2,234,482,993.20
1822.....	93,546,676.98	1874.....	*2,251,690,468.43
1823.....	90,875,877.28	1875.....	*2,232,284,531.95
1824.....	90,269,777.77	1876.....	*2,189,395,067.15
1825.....	83,788,432.71	1877.....	*2,205,301,392.10
1826.....	81,054,059.99	1878.....	*2,256,205,892.53
1827.....	73,987,357.20	1879.....	*2,349,567,482.94
1828.....	67,475,043.87	1880.....	*2,120,415,370.63
1829.....	58,421,413.67	1881.....	*9,069,013,569.58
1830.....	48,565,406.50	1882.....	*1,918,312,994.03
1831.....	39,123,191.68	1883.....	*1,884,171,728.07
1832.....	24,322,235.18	1884.....	*1,830,528,923.57
1833.....	7,001,698.83	1885.....	†1,876,424,275.14
1834.....	4,760,082.08	1886.....	†1,756,445,205.78
1835.....	33,733.05	1887.....	†1,688,229,591.63
1836.....	37,513.05	1888.....	†1,705,992,320.58
1837.....	356,957.83	1889.....	†1,640,673,340.23
1838.....	3,308,124.07	1890.....	†1,585,821,048.73
1839.....	10,434,221.14	1891.....	†1,500,472,784.61
1840.....	3,573,343.82	1892.....	†1,628,840,151.63
1841.....	5,250,875.54	1893.....	†1,598,111,156.13
1842.....	13,594,480.73	1894.....	†1,668,757,127.68
1843.....	20,201,226.27	1895.....	†1,701,035,661.25

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

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

TABLE C.—ANALYSIS OF THE PRINCIPAL OF THE PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES FROM JULY 1, 1856, TO JULY 1, 1895.

Year.	3 per cents.	3½ per cents.	4 per cents.	4½ per cents.	5 per cents.	6 per cents.	7½ per cents.	Total interest-bearing debt.
1856—July 1					\$3,632,000.00	\$28,130,761.77		\$31,762,761.77
1857					3,489,000.00	24,971,958.93		28,460,958.93
1858					23,538,000.00	21,162,838.11		44,700,838.11
1859					37,127,800.00	21,162,938.11		58,290,738.11
1860					43,476,300.00	21,164,538.11		64,640,838.11
1861					33,022,200.00	57,558,673.95		90,580,873.95
1862			\$57,926,116.57		30,483,000.00	154,813,225.01	\$122,582,485.34	365,804,826.92
1863			105,629,385.30		30,483,000.00	431,444,813.83	139,974,435.34	707,531,634.47
1864			77,547,696.07		300,213,480.00	842,882,652.09	139,286,935.34	1,359,930,763.50
1865			90,496,930.74		245,709,420.63	1,213,495,169.90	671,610,397.02	2,211,311,918.29
1865—August 31			618,127.98		209,175,727.65	1,281,736,439.33	830,000,000.00	3,811,530,294.96
1866—July 1			121,341,879.62		201,982,665.01	1,195,546,041.02	813,460,621.95	3,332,331,207.60
1867			17,737,025.68		198,533,435.01	1,543,452,080.02	488,344,846.95	2,481,067,387.66
1868	\$64,000,000.00		801,361.23		221,586,185.01	1,878,303,984.50	37,397,196.95	2,022,088,727.69
1869	66,125,000.00				221,588,300.00	1,874,347,222.39		2,162,060,522.39
1870	59,550,000.00				221,588,300.00	1,765,317,422.39		2,046,455,722.39
1871	45,885,000.00		678,000.00		274,236,450.00	1,613,897,300.00		1,934,696,750.00
1872	24,665,000.00		678,000.00		414,567,300.00	1,374,883,300.00		1,814,794,100.00
1873	14,000,000.00		678,000.00		414,567,300.00	1,281,238,650.00		1,710,483,950.00
1874	14,000,000.00		678,000.00		510,628,050.00	1,213,624,700.00		1,738,930,750.00
1875	14,000,000.00		678,000.00		607,132,750.00	1,100,865,550.00		1,722,676,300.00
1876	14,000,000.00				711,685,800.00	984,999,650.00		1,710,685,450.00
1877	14,000,000.00			\$140,000,000.00	703,266,650.00	854,621,850.00		1,711,888,500.00
1878	14,000,000.00		98,850,000.00	240,000,000.00	703,266,650.00	738,619,000.00		1,794,735,650.00
1879	14,000,000.00		741,522,000.00	250,000,000.00	508,440,350.00	283,681,350.00		1,797,643,700.00
1880	14,000,000.00		739,347,800.00	250,000,000.00	484,864,900.00	235,780,400.00		1,723,993,100.00
1881	14,000,000.00		739,347,800.00	250,000,000.00	499,841,350.00	196,378,600.00		1,639,567,750.00
1882	14,000,000.00	\$160,461,050.00	739,349,350.00	250,000,000.00				1,463,810,400.00
1883	318,204,350.00	32,082,600.00	737,942,200.00	250,000,000.00				1,538,229,150.00
1884	238,612,150.00		737,951,700.00	250,000,000.00				1,226,563,850.00
1885	208,190,500.00		737,960,450.00	250,000,000.00				1,196,150,950.00
1886	158,046,600.00		737,967,500.00	250,000,000.00				1,146,014,100.00
1887	33,716,500.00		737,975,850.00	250,000,000.00				1,021,692,350.00
1888	14,000,000.00		714,315,450.00	222,207,050.00				950,522,500.00
1889	14,000,000.00		676,214,990.00	139,639,000.00				829,853,990.00
1890	14,000,000.00		602,297,360.00	109,015,750.00				725,313,110.00
1891			559,659,920.00	50,869,200.00				610,529,120.00
1892			559,664,830.00	* 25,364,500.00				585,029,330.00
1893			559,672,600.00	* 25,364,500.00				585,037,100.00
1894			559,677,390.00	* 25,364,500.00	50,000,000.00			635,041,890.00
1895			590,887,560.00	* 25,364,500.00	100,000,000.00			716,202,060.00

* Continued at 2 per cent.

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

Year.	Debt on which interest has ceased.	Debt bearing no interest.	Outstanding principal.	Cash in the Treasury July 1.	Total debt less cash in Treasury.	Annual interest charge.
1856—July 1	\$209,776.13		\$31,972,537.90	\$21,006,584.89	\$10,965,953.01	\$1,869,445.70
1857	238,872.92		28,699,831.85	18,701,210.09	9,998,621.76	1,672,767.53
1858	211,042.92		44,911,881.03	7,011,689.31	37,900,191.72	2,446,670.28
1859	206,099.77		58,496,837.88	5,091,603.69	53,405,234.19	3,126,166.28
1860	201,449.77		64,842,287.88	4,877,885.87	59,964,402.01	3,443,687.29
1861	199,999.77		90,580,873.72	2,862,212.92	87,718,660.80	5,092,630.43
1862	280,195.21	\$158,591,390.00	524,176,412.13	18,863,659.96	505,312,752.17	22,048,509.59
1863	473,048.16	411,767,456.00	1,119,772,138.63	8,421,401.22	1,111,350,737.41	41,854,148.01
1864	416,355.86	455,437,271.21	1,815,784,370.57	106,332,093.53	1,709,452,277.04	78,853,487.24
1865	1,245,771.20	458,090,180.25	2,680,647,869.74	5,832,012.98	2,674,815,856.76	137,742,617.43
1865—August 31	1,503,020.09	461,616,311.51	2,844,649,626.56	88,218,055.13	2,756,431,571.43	150,977,697.87
1866—July 1	935,092.05	439,969,874.04	2,773,236,173.69	137,200,009.85	2,636,036,163.84	146,068,196.29
1867	1,840,615.01	423,218,101.20	2,678,126,103.87	169,974,892.18	2,508,151,211.69	138,892,451.39
1868	1,197,340.89	408,401,732.61	2,611,687,851.19	130,834,437.96	2,480,853,413.23	128,459,598.14
1869	5,260,181.00	421,131,510.55	2,588,452,213.94	155,680,340.85	2,432,771,873.09	125,523,998.34
1870	3,708,641.00	430,508,064.42	2,480,672,427.81	149,502,471.60	2,331,169,956.21	118,784,960.34
1871	1,948,902.26	416,565,680.06	2,353,211,332.32	106,217,263.65	2,246,994,068.67	111,949,330.50
1872	7,926,797.26	430,530,431.52	2,253,251,328.78	103,470,798.43	2,149,780,530.35	103,988,463.00
1873	51,929,710.26	472,069,332.94	2,234,482,993.20	129,020,932.45	2,105,462,060.75	98,049,804.00
1874	3,216,590.26	509,543,128.17	2,251,690,468.43	147,541,314.74	2,104,149,153.69	98,796,004.50
1875	11,425,820.26	498,182,411.69	2,232,284,531.95	142,243,361.82	2,090,041,170.13	96,855,690.50
1876	3,902,420.26	465,807,196.89	2,180,395,067.15	119,469,726.70	2,060,925,340.45	96,104,269.00
1877	16,648,860.26	476,764,031.84	2,205,301,392.10	186,025,960.73	2,019,275,431.37	93,160,643.50
1878	5,594,560.26	455,875,682.27	2,256,205,892.53	256,823,612.08	1,999,382,280.45	94,654,472.50
1879	37,015,630.26	410,835,741.78	2,245,495,072.04	249,080,167.01	1,996,414,905.03	83,773,778.50
1880	7,621,455.26	388,800,815.37	2,120,415,370.63	201,088,622.88	1,919,326,747.75	79,633,981.00
1881	6,723,865.26	422,721,954.32	2,069,013,569.58	249,363,415.35	1,819,650,154.23	75,018,695.50
1882	16,260,805.26	438,241,788.77	1,918,312,994.03	243,289,519.78	1,675,023,474.25	57,360,110.75
1883	7,831,415.26	538,111,162.81	1,884,171,728.07	345,389,902.92	1,538,781,825.15	51,436,709.50
1884	19,656,205.26	584,308,868.31	1,830,526,923.57	391,985,928.18	1,438,542,995.39	47,926,432.50
1885	4,100,995.26	663,712,927.88	1,863,964,873.14	488,612,429.23	1,375,352,443.91	47,014,133.00
1886	9,704,445.26	619,344,468.52	1,775,063,013.78	492,917,173.34	1,282,145,840.44	45,510,098.00
1887	6,115,165.26	629,795,077.37	1,657,602,592.63	482,433,917.21	1,175,168,675.42	41,780,529.50
1888	2,496,095.26	739,840,389.32	1,692,858,984.58	629,854,089.85	1,063,004,894.73	38,991,935.25
1889	1,911,485.26	787,287,446.97	1,619,052,922.23	643,113,172.01	975,939,750.22	33,752,354.60
1890	1,815,805.26	825,011,289.47	1,552,140,204.73	661,355,834.20	890,784,370.53	29,417,603.15
1891	1,614,705.26	933,852,766.35	1,545,996,591.61	694,083,839.83	851,912,751.78	23,615,735.80
1892	2,785,875.26	1,000,648,939.37	1,388,464,144.63	746,937,681.03	641,526,463.60	22,893,883.20
1893	2,094,060.26	958,854,525.87	1,545,985,686.13	707,016,210.38	838,969,475.75	22,894,194.00
1894	1,851,240.26	995,360,506.42	1,632,253,636.68	732,940,256.13	899,313,380.55	25,394,385.60
1895	1,721,590.26	958,197,332.99	1,676,120,983.25	774,468,016.51	901,672,966.74	29,140,792.40

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

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

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

ISSUE AND REDEMPTION OF LOANS, ETC.

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TABLE D.—STATEMENT OF THE ISSUE AND REDEMPTION OF LOANS AND TREASURY NOTES (BY WARRANTS) FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1895.

	Issues.	Redemptions.	Excess of issues.	Excess of redemptions.
Loan of July and Aug., 1861, acts of July 17 and Aug. 5, 1861.....		\$7,400.00		\$7,400.00
Legal-tender notes, acts of Feb. 25 and July 11, 1862, Jan. 7 and Mar. 3, 1863.....	\$74,720,000.00	74,720,000.00		
Gold certificates, acts of Mar. 3, 1863, and July 12, 1882.....	120,000.00	18,037,940.00		17,917,940.00
One-year notes of 1863, act of Mar. 3, 1863.....		140.00		140.00
Compound-interest notes, acts of Mar. 3, 1863, and June 30, 1864.....		1,310.00		1,310.00
Loan of 1863, act Mar. 3, 1863.....		3,000.00		3,000.00
Ten-forties of 1864, act of Mar. 3, 1864.....		1,600.00		1,600.00
Seven-thirties of 1864 and 1865, acts of June 30, 1864, and Mar. 3, 1865.....		150.00		150.00
Consols of 1865, act of Mar. 3, 1865.....		3,700.00		3,700.00
Consols of 1867, act of Mar. 3, 1865.....		2,700.00		2,700.00
Consols of 1868, act of Mar. 3, 1865.....		500.00		500.00
Funded loan of 1881, acts of July 14, 1870, Jan. 20, 1871, and Jan. 14, 1875.....		5,600.00		5,600.00
Certificates of deposit, act of June 8, 1872.....	68,340,000.00	71,820,000.00		3,480,000.00
Silver certificates, act of Feb. 28, 1878.....	115,170,000.00	123,424,000.00		8,254,000.00
Refunding certificates, act of Feb. 26, 1879.....		4,880.00		4,880.00
Loan of 1882, act of July 12, 1882.....		7,350.00		7,350.00
Fractional currency, acts of July 17, 1862, Mar. 3, 1863, and June 30, 1864.....		3,019.93		3,019.93
Funded loan of 1891, acts July 14, 1870, Jan. 21, 1871, and Jan. 14, 1875.....		96,200.00		96,200.00
Funded loan of 1907, acts July 14, 1870, Jan. 20, 1871, and Jan. 14, 1875.....	7,350.00		\$7,350.00	
Treasury notes of 1890, act of July 14, 1890.....	44,215,983.00	50,712,000.00		6,496,017.00
Redemption of national-bank notes, act July 14, 1890.....	12,056,172.50	13,068,369.00		1,012,196.50
Loan of 1904, act of Jan. 14, 1875.....	50,000,000.00		50,000,000.00	
Loan of 1923, act Jan. 14, 1875.....	31,157,700.00		31,157,700.00	
Bonds issued to Pacific Railroads, acts July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1864.....		2,357,000.00		2,357,000.00
Total.....	395,787,205.50	354,276,858.93	81,165,050.00	39,654,703.43
Excess of issues.....				81,165,050.00
Excess of redemptions.....				39,654,703.43
Net excess of issues charged in receipts and expenditures.....				41,510,346.57

TABLE E.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE PURCHASE AND REDEMPTION OF BONDS ON ACCOUNT OF THE SINKING FUND DURING EACH FISCAL YEAR FROM ITS INSTITUTION IN MAY, 1869, TO AND INCLUDING JUNE 30, 1895.

CII

Year ended—	Principal re- deemed.	Premium paid.	Net cost in currency.	Net cost estimated in gold.	Interest due at close of fis- cal year.	Accrued interest paid in coin.	Balance of interest due at close of fiscal year.
JUNE 30, 1869.							
Five-twenties of 1862.....	\$1,621,000.00	\$253,822.84	\$1,874,822.84	\$1,349,970.02	\$16,210.00	\$7,384.60	\$8,825.40
Five-twenties of March, 1864.....	70,000.00	11,725.00	81,725.00	57,552.82	700.00	218.63	481.37
Five-twenties of June, 1864.....	1,051,000.00	161,946.45	1,212,946.45	873,205.61	10,500.00	1,470.42	9,039.58
Five-twenties of 1865.....	465,000.00	74,969.00	539,969.00	387,566.28	4,650.00	2,683.54	1,966.46
Consols, 1865.....	461,000.00	73,736.80	534,736.80	387,903.26	13,830.00	429.04	13,400.96
Consols, 1867.....	4,718,000.00	749,208.08	5,467,208.08	3,948,586.11	141,540.00	116,032.35	25,507.65
Consols, 1868.....	305,000.00	49,442.50	354,442.50	256,653.20	9,150.00	8,173.98	976.02
Total.....	8,691,000.00	1,374,850.67	10,065,850.67	7,261,437.30	196,590.00	136,392.56	60,197.44
JUNE 30, 1870.							
Five-twenties of 1862.....	3,542,050.00	493,479.42	4,035,529.42	3,263,099.51	160,919.50	45,994.49	114,925.01
Five-twenties of March, 1864.....	85,000.00	15,742.87	100,742.87	75,658.54	5,350.00	1,080.99	4,209.01
Five-twenties of June, 1864.....	3,971,400.00	506,189.91	4,477,589.91	3,647,628.29	165,834.00	49,946.00	115,888.00
Five-twenties of 1865.....	2,790,250.00	361,735.43	3,151,985.43	2,606,686.20	105,257.50	37,118.53	68,143.97
Consols, 1865.....	11,532,150.00	1,454,778.37	12,986,928.37	10,080,736.97	495,421.50	145,518.29	349,904.21
Consols, 1867.....	5,882,550.00	861,763.73	6,744,313.73	5,309,800.90	302,734.50	66,111.51	236,622.90
Consols, 1868.....	348,500.00	53,363.95	401,863.95	308,573.16	19,380.00	5,238.73	14,141.27
Total.....	28,151,900.00	3,747,053.68	31,898,953.68	25,893,143.57	1,254,897.00	351,003.54	903,893.46
JUNE 30, 1871.							
Five-twenties of 1862.....	2,792,950.00	227,607.56	3,020,557.56	2,680,209.05	145,975.00	36,657.80	109,317.20
Five-twenties of March, 1864.....	29,500.00	2,277.20	31,777.20	28,590.88	1,240.00	388.35	851.65
Five-twenties of June, 1864.....	3,967,350.00	340,509.63	4,307,859.63	3,847,182.42	201,375.00	51,709.46	149,671.54
Five-twenties of 1865.....	6,768,000.00	574,923.00	7,343,923.00	6,525,231.42	331,933.50	92,259.58	239,673.92
Consols, 1865.....	10,222,200.00	850,949.79	11,073,149.79	9,762,387.78	522,117.00	109,455.28	412,661.72
Consols, 1867.....	6,103,050.00	541,559.41	6,644,609.41	5,800,618.37	351,528.00	76,745.93	274,782.07
Consols, 1868.....	52,600.00	4,784.61	57,384.61	43,797.81	3,096.00	572.13	2,512.87
Total.....	29,936,250.00	2,542,631.20	32,478,881.20	28,694,017.73	1,557,204.50	367,782.53	1,189,481.97
JUNE 30, 1872.							
Five-twenties of 1862.....	6,417,850.00	764,053.21	7,181,903.21	6,345,391.98	427,840.00	75,179.43	352,669.57
Five-twenties of March, 1864.....	127,100.00	14,959.03	142,059.03	126,123.46	8,894.00	1,338.70	7,555.30
Five-twenties of June, 1864.....	3,604,650.00	433,656.16	4,043,306.16	3,573,223.63	246,001.50	57,449.80	188,551.70
Five-twenties of 1865.....	3,635,200.00	436,838.70	4,072,038.70	3,594,747.85	246,562.00	37,817.37	208,744.63

REPORT ON THE FINANCES.

Consols, 1865	11,788,900.00	1,436,989.46	13,225,889.46	11,660,785.89	707,334.00	149,248.21	558,085.79
Consols, 1867	6,958,900.00	833,600.15	7,792,500.15	6,863,777.39	417,534.00	108,437.92	309,046.08
Consols, 1868	85,850.00	9,951.63	95,801.63	84,595.02	5,151.00	1,386.95	3,764.05
Total	32,618,450.00	3,935,050.34	36,553,500.34	32,248,645.22	2,059,325.50	430,908.38	1,628,417.12
JUNE 30, 1873.							
Five-twenties of 1862	7,137,100.00	925,783.87	8,062,883.87	7,089,542.58	431,450.50	101,060.57	329,489.93
Five-twenties of March, 1864	50,000.00	7,372.50	57,372.50	49,780.91	3,500.00	813.70	2,686.30
Five-twenties of June, 1864	3,741,150.00	480,684.37	4,221,834.37	3,715,211.22	223,270.50	42,216.46	181,054.04
Five-twenties of 1865	1,959,850.00	250,635.93	2,210,485.93	1,943,488.93	120,266.50	23,744.47	96,522.03
Consols, 1865	10,763,250.00	1,371,187.17	12,139,437.17	10,668,617.09	646,095.00	145,069.34	501,025.66
Consols, 1867	4,402,100.00	533,610.89	4,935,710.89	4,373,781.76	264,126.00	69,632.51	194,493.49
Consols, 1868	619,550.00	81,983.44	701,533.44	617,140.34	37,173.00	8,948.40	28,224.60
Total	28,678,000.00	3,671,258.17	32,349,258.17	28,457,562.83	1,725,881.50	392,385.45	1,333,496.05
JUNE 30, 1874.							
Five-twenties of 1862	1,421,700.00	161,219.79	1,582,919.79	1,415,391.05	99,519.00	31,743.95	67,775.05
Five-twenties of June, 1864	2,020,550.00	218,457.39	2,239,007.39	2,012,051.32	141,438.50	48,013.46	93,425.04
Five-twenties of 1865	1,247,250.00	135,577.95	1,382,827.95	1,241,571.69	87,307.50	29,348.19	57,959.31
Consols, 1865	3,393,650.00	360,964.62	3,754,614.62	3,374,934.42	203,619.00	46,489.33	157,129.67
Consols, 1867	4,051,000.00	432,348.18	4,483,348.18	4,029,975.86	243,060.00	55,976.97	187,083.03
Consols, 1868	802,300.00	86,505.62	888,805.62	798,926.40	48,138.00	11,014.38	37,123.62
Total	12,936,450.00	1,395,073.55	14,331,523.55	12,872,850.74	823,082.00	222,586.28	600,495.72
JUNE 30, 1875.							
Five-twenties of 1862	25,170,400.00			25,170,400.00	541,973.50	353,061.56	188,911.94
JUNE 30, 1876.							
Five-twenties of 1862	5,785,200.00			5,785,200.00	404,964.72	54,745.72	350,218.28
Five-twenties of June, 1864	10,869,600.00			10,869,600.00	760,872.00	171,966.33	588,905.67
Five-twenties of 1865	1,789,250.00			1,789,250.00	125,247.50	30,805.86	94,441.64
Total	18,444,050.00			18,444,050.00	1,291,083.50	257,517.91	1,033,565.59
JUNE 30, 1877.							
Five-twenties of 1862	81,200.00			81,200.00	4,352.25	1,181.67	3,170.58
Five-twenties of June, 1864	378,900.00			378,900.00	9,943.50	1,323.60	8,619.90
Five-twenties of 1865	180,350.00			180,350.00	9,519.00	3,141.08	6,377.92
Consols, 1865	6,050.00			6,050.00	181.50	108.97	72.53
Consols, 1867	1,000.00			1,000.00	30.00	21.20	8.80
Total	447,500.00			447,500.00	24,026.25	5,776.52	18,249.73

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

Year ended—	Principal re- deemed.	Premium paid.	Net cost in currency.	Net cost estimated in gold.	Interest due at close of fis- cal year.	Accrued interest paid in coin.	Balance of interest due at close of fiscal year.
JUNE 30, 1878.							
Five-twenties of 1862.....	\$17,900.00			\$17,900.00	\$986.00	\$192.65	\$773.35
Five-twenties of June, 1864.....	15,900.00			15,900.00	834.00	78.41	755.59
Five-twenties of 1865.....	2,350.00			2,350.00	129.00	40.92	88.08
Consols, 1865.....	23,600.00			23,600.00	1,416.00	273.35	1,142.65
Consols, 1867.....	5,700.00			5,700.00	342.00	134.76	207.24
Consols, 1868.....	8,500.00			8,500.00	510.00	89.83	420.17
Total.....	73,950.00			73,950.00	4,197.00	809.92	3,387.08
JUNE 30, 1879.							
Five-twenties of 1862.....	2,650.00			2,650.00	165.75	40.35	125.40
Five-twenties of June, 1864.....	3,150.00			3,150.00	94.50	18.53	75.97
Five-twenties of 1865.....	1,850.00			1,850.00	85.50	41.22	44.23
Consols, 1865.....	1,700.00			1,700.00	102.00	41.49	60.51
Consols, 1867.....	9,050.00			9,050.00	543.00	166.62	376.38
Consols, 1868.....	100.00			100.00	6.00	56.00	5.44
Total.....	18,500.00			18,500.00	996.75	308.77	687.98
JUNE 30, 1880.							
Five-twenties of 1862.....	100.00			100.00	4.00	.67	3.33
Five-twenties of June, 1864.....	100.00			100.00	4.00	.49	3.51
Five-twenties of 1865.....	250.00			250.00	14.50	5.85	8.65
Ten-forties of 1864.....	676,050.00			676,050.00	28,168.75	12,872.65	15,296.10
Loan of February, 1861.....	2,837,000.00	\$74,161.95		2,911,161.95	85,110.00	47,540.20	37,569.80
Loan of July and August, 1861.....	32,064,250.00	1,376,085.04		33,440,335.04	1,165,807.50	518,148.79	647,658.61
Loan of March, 1863.....	12,797,150.00	549,035.18		13,346,185.18	484,747.50	213,179.29	271,568.21
Oregon war debt.....	202,550.00	8,273.02		210,823.02	9,787.50	3,602.56	6,124.94
Funded loan of 1881.....	23,575,450.00	662,206.97		24,237,656.97	415,162.70	130,349.36	284,813.34
Funded loan of 1907.....	1,500,000.00	125,558.26		1,625,558.26	15,000.00	10,191.74	4,808.26
Total.....	73,652,900.00	2,795,320.42		76,448,220.42	2,203,806.45	935,951.60	1,267,854.85
JUNE 30, 1881.							
Five-twenties of 1862.....	3,000.00			3,000.00	210.00	80.22	129.78
Five-twenties of June, 1864.....	50.00			50.00	3.50	.25	3.25
Five-twenties of 1865.....	100.00			100.00	7.00	1.74	5.26
Loan of February, 1861.....	7,775,000.00	51,277.58		7,826,277.58	462,390.00	160,072.88	302,317.12

Loan of July and August, 1861.....	16,712,450.00	488,876.11	17,201,326.11	1,002,747.00	200,043.95	802,703.05
Loan of March, 1863.....	7,057,100.00	199,514.62	7,256,614.62	361,315.50	83,330.51	277,984.99
Oregon war debt.....	54,250.00	1,408.65	55,658.65	2,584.50	551.11	2,033.39
Funded loan of 1881.....	42,769,400.00	320,171.82	43,089,571.82	1,106,474.15	263,342.94	843,130.21
Total.....	74,371,350.00	1,061,248.78	75,432,598.78	2,935,731.65	707,423.60	2,228,308.05
JUNE 30, 1882.						
Loan of July and August, 1861, continued at 3½ per cent.....	55,215,850.00		55,215,850.00	1,368,894.64	579,493.12	789,401.50
Loan of March, 1863, continued at 3½ per cent.....	2,637,850.00		2,637,850.00	91,701.75	23,771.80	65,929.95
Funded loan of 1881, continued at 3½ per cent.....	1,000.00		1,000.00	23.33	2.78	20.55
Funded loan of 1881.....	2,224,450.00		2,224,450.00	115,717.53	6,771.83	108,945.70
Total.....	60,079,150.00		60,079,150.00	1,576,337.23	612,039.53	964,297.70
JUNE 30, 1883.						
Five-twenties of 1862.....	100.00		100.00	5.50	14.18	8.63
Funded loan of 1881.....	41,300.00		41,300.00	1,716.66	138.13	1,578.53
Loan of July and August, 1861, continued at 3½ per cent.....	661,750.00		661,750.00	20,760.25	5,293.40	15,466.85
Loan of March, 1863, continued at 3½ per cent.....	34,128,150.00		34,128,150.00	1,171,034.37	186,913.66	984,120.71
Funded loan of 1881, continued at 3½ per cent.....	10,019,400.00		10,019,400.00	233,862.12	137,402.11	96,460.01
Total.....	44,850,700.00		44,850,700.00	1,427,378.90	329,761.48	1,097,617.42
JUNE 30, 1884.						
Five-twenties of 1862.....	200.00		200.00	9.50	13.35	3.85
Funded loan of 1881.....	5,200.00		5,200.00	187.08	164.24	22.84
Loan of March, 1863, continued at 3½ per cent.....	422,550.00		422,550.00	14,789.25	2,823.94	11,965.31
Loan of July and August, 1861, continued at 3½ per cent.....	566,250.00		566,250.00	19,812.75	7,669.86	12,748.89
Funded loan of 1881, continued at 3½ per cent.....	33,221,450.00		33,221,450.00	1,018,176.97	276,923.93	741,253.04
Loan of July 12, 1882.....	12,553,950.00		12,553,950.00	240,130.13	31,884.61	208,245.52
Total.....	46,769,600.00		46,769,600.00	1,293,111.68	318,879.93	974,231.75
JUNE 30, 1885.						
Five-twenties of 1862.....	4,000.00		4,000.00	85.00	701.96	616.96
Five-twenties of 1864.....	100.00		100.00	4.00	.49	3.51
Funded loan of 1881.....	1,100.00		1,100.00	36.67	50.51	13.84
Loan of July and August, 1861, continued at 3½ per cent.....	52,250.00		52,250.00	1,269.62	588.85	680.77
Loan of March, 1863, continued at 3½ per cent.....	18,000.00		18,000.00	499.62	87.92	411.70
Funded loan of 1881, continued at 3½ per cent.....	230,500.00		230,500.00	5,347.70	1,416.23	3,931.42
Loan of July 12, 1882.....	45,282,200.00		45,282,200.00	1,153,460.88	268,821.31	884,639.57
Total.....	45,588,150.00		45,588,150.00	1,160,703.49	271,667.32	889,036.17

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

Year ended—	Principal re- deemed.	Premium paid.	Net cost in currency.	Net cost estimated in gold.	Interest due at close of fis- cal year.	Accrued interest paid in coin.	Balance of interest due at close of fiscal year.
JUNE 30, 1886.							
Oregon war debt.....	\$100.00			\$100.00	\$1.50	\$18.00	\$16.50
Loan of July and August, 1861.....	2,500.00			2,500.00	53.25	99.00	45.75
Loan of 1863.....	1,100.00			1,100.00	31.50	33.00	1.50
Five-twenties of 1862.....	67,500.00			67,500.00	1,425.00	14,399.00	12,974.00
Five-twenties of 1864.....	4,300.00			4,300.00	85.25	31.14	54.11
Five-twenties of 1865.....	300.00			300.00	6.00	2.02	3.98
Ten-forties of 1864.....	14,250.00			14,250.00	356.25	278.80	77.45
Consols of 1865.....	15,900.00			15,900.00	419.25	842.29	423.04
Consols of 1867.....	26,950.00			26,950.00	662.25	2,070.75	1,408.50
Consols of 1868.....	12,250.00			12,250.00	203.25	570.04	366.79
Funded loan of 1881.....	49,800.00			49,800.00	826.50	868.55	42.05
Loan of 1882.....	44,044,800.00			44,044,800.00	435,942.00	220,617.44	215,324.57
Loan of 1863, continued at 3½ per cent.....	4,100.00			4,100.00	123.00	31.32	91.68
Loan of July and August, 1861, continued at 3½ per cent.....	96,750.00			96,750.00	2,848.50	1,560.76	1,287.74
Funded loan of 1881, continued at 3½ per cent.....	190,750.00			190,750.00	4,704.13	1,065.34	3,638.79
Total.....	44,531,350.00			44,531,350.00	447,687.64	242,487.45	205,200.19
JUNE 30, 1887.							
Loan of 1882.....	47,748,750.00			47,748,750.00	1,375,653.00	223,676.38	1,151,976.62
Ten-forties of 1864.....	1,300.00			1,300.00	84.17	119.50	35.33
Funded loan of 1881.....	3,100.00			3,100.00	110.83	166.80	55.97
Loan of July and August, 1861.....	28,700.00			28,700.00	1,722.00	861.00	861.00
Five-twenties of 1862.....	650.00			650.00	45.50	58.12	12.62
Five-twenties of 1865.....	8,000.00			8,000.00	560.00	473.92	86.08
Loan of February, 1861.....	2,000.00			2,000.00	120.00	60.00	60.00
Loan of 1863.....	13,400.00			13,400.00	804.00	402.00	402.00
Consols of 1865.....	18,200.00			18,200.00	1,092.00	2,147.16	1,055.16
Consols of 1867.....	34,000.00			34,000.00	2,040.00	3,333.69	1,293.69
Consols of 1868.....	500.00			500.00	30.00	270.25	240.25
Loan of July and August, 1861, continued at 3½ per cent.....	1,500.00			1,500.00	52.50	22.58	29.92
Loan of 1863, continued at 3½ per cent.....	8,500.00			8,500.00	297.50	60.31	237.19
Funded loan of 1881, continued at 3½ per cent.....	25,600.00			25,600.00	926.33	213.17	713.16
Total.....	47,894,200.00			47,894,200.00	1,383,537.83	231,864.88	1,151,672.95
JUNE 30, 1888.							
Loan of 1882.....	18,880,500.00			18,880,500.00	660,630.00	94,660.88	565,969.12
Funded loan of 1891.....	19,455,400.00	\$1,555,966.17		21,011,366.17	794,247.00	95,098.43	699,148.57

Funded loan of 1907.....	5,389,250.00	1,296,049.71	6,685,299.71	263,293.00	43,817.79	159,475.21
Total.....	43,725,150.00	2,852,015.88	46,577,165.88	1,658,170.00	233,577.10	1,424,592.90
JUNE 30, 1889.						
Oregon war debt.....	1,150.00		1,150.00	69.00	39.00	30.00
Loan of July and August, 1861.....	500.00		500.00	30.00	15.00	15.00
Loan of 1882.....	57,900.00		57,900.00	1,709.25	354.94	1,354.31
Loan of July and August, 1861, continued at 3½ per cent.....	3,000.00		3,000.00	105.00	20.42	84.58
Loan of 1863, continued at 3½ per cent.....	100.00		100.00	3.50	.91	2.59
Funded loan of 1891.....	12,153,850.00	844,918.01	12,998,768.01	480,076.12	39,397.68	440,678.44
Funded loan of 1907.....	26,839,650.00	7,672,222.29	34,511,872.29	1,011,368.00	180,452.69	830,915.31
Total.....	39,056,150.00	8,517,140.30	47,573,290.30	1,493,360.87	220,280.64	1,273,080.23
JUNE 30, 1890.						
Loan of 1882.....	4,050.00		4,050.00	119.25	11.29	107.86
Loan of July and August, 1861, continued at 3½ per cent.....	1,000.00		1,000.00	35.00	16.88	13.12
Funded loan of 1881.....	3,000.00		3,000.00	137.50	109.14	28.36
Funded loan of 1891.....	12,136,750.00	710,666.79	12,847,416.79	537,523.68	69,588.99	467,934.69
Funded loan of 1907.....	27,695,600.00	7,536,058.37	35,231,658.37	1,045,804.50	156,655.13	889,149.37
Total.....	39,840,400.00	8,246,725.16	48,087,125.16	1,583,619.93	226,381.53	1,357,238.40
JUNE 30, 1891.						
Loan of 1882.....	6,300.00		6,300.00	183.00	44.76	138.24
Loan of July and August, 1861.....	950.00		950.00	57.00	28.50	28.50
Loan of 1863.....	100.00		100.00	6.00	3.00	3.00
Funded loan of 1891.....	27,860,400.00	69,945.63	27,930,345.63	1,075,088.24	1,156,413.38	81,325.14
Funded loan of 1907.....	16,134,000.00	3,790,140.65	19,924,140.65	645,641.50	54,310.28	591,331.22
Total.....	44,001,750.00	3,860,086.28	47,861,836.28	1,720,975.74	1,210,799.92	510,175.82
JUNE 30, 1892.						
War-bounty scrip.....	50.00		50.00	2.25	1.42	.83
Loan of 1860.....	10,000.00		10,000.00	250.00	250.00	.....
Loan of July and August, 1861, continued at 3½ per cent.....	10,650.00		10,650.00	370.12	93.30	276.82
Loan of 1863, continued at 3½ per cent.....	50.00		50.00	1.75	.15	1.60
Funded loan of 1881.....	350.00		350.00	11.67	26.76	15.09
Funded loan of 1881, continued at 3½ per cent.....	500.00		500.00	10.79	4.25	6.54
Loan of 1882.....	15,700.00		15,700.00	218.00	53.64	154.36
Funded loan of 1891.....	24,225,800.00		24,225,800.00	1,085,419.69	179,940.75	905,478.94
Funded loan of 1891, continued at 2 per cent.....	47,700.00		47,700.00	792.38	41.93	750.45
Total.....	24,310,800.00		24,310,800.00	1,087,076.65	180,412.20	906,664.45

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

Year ended—	Principal re-deemed.	Premium paid.	Net cost in currency.	Net cost estimated in gold.	Interest due at close of fiscal year.	Accrued interest paid in coin.	Balance of interest due at close of fiscal year.
JUNE 30, 1893.							
War-bounty scrip.....	\$25.00			\$25.00	\$0.75	\$0.75	
Loan of February, 1861.....	1,000.00			1,000.00	30.00	90.00	\$60.00
Loan of July and August, 1861.....	7,600.00			7,600.00	228.00	2,358.00	2,130.00
Loan of July and August, 1861, continued at 3½ per cent.....	2,000.00			2,000.00	35.00	24.74	10.26
Loan of 1863, continued at 3½ per cent.....	1,000.00			1,000.00	17.50	8.10	9.40
Funded loan of 1881, continued at 3½ per cent.....	1,000.00			1,000.00	23.33	.86	22.47
Loan of 1882.....	76,850.00			76,850.00	2,653.75	377.80	2,275.95
Funded loan of 1891.....	511,700.00			511,700.00	16,580.99	5,977.72	10,603.27
Total.....	601,175.00			601,175.00	19,569.32	8,837.97	10,721.35
JUNE 30, 1894.							
Loan of July and August, 1861.....	100.00			100.00	6.00	3.30	3.00
Loan of July and August, 1861, continued at 3½ per cent.....	18,000.00			18,000.00	630.00	270.99	359.01
Funded loan of 1881.....	1,000.00			1,000.00	158.33	151.51	6.82
Funded loan of 1881, continued at 3½ per cent.....	15,400.00			15,400.00	359.33	134.75	224.58
Loan of 1882.....	4,400.00			4,400.00	73.00	22.29	50.71
Funded loan of 1891.....	176,000.00			176,000.00	6,278.81	1,721.51	4,557.30
Total.....	214,900.00			214,900.00	7,505.47	2,304.05	5,201.42
JUNE 30, 1895.							
Loan of July and August, 1861.....	7,400.00			7,400.00	325.50	321.00	4.50
Loan of 1863.....	3,000.00			3,000.00	90.00	90.00	
Funded loan of 1881.....	3,100.00			3,100.00	163.33	454.64	291.31
Funded loan of 1881, continued at 3½ per cent.....	2,500.00			2,500.00	36.46	19.99	16.47
Loan of 1882.....	7,350.00			7,350.00	97.12	47.47	49.65
Funded loan of 1891.....	96,200.00			96,200.00	3,509.04	1,810.73	1,698.31
Total.....	119,550.00			119,550.00	4,221.45	2,743.83	1,477.62
Grand total.....	814,773,725.00	\$43,998,454.43	\$157,677,967.61	836,521,869.21	29,482,111.80	8,253,946.45	21,228,165.35

TABLE F.—SINKING FUND ACCOUNT FOR FISCAL YEAR 1895.

Dr.				Cr.	
July 1, 1894..	To balance from last year.....	\$101,782,383.35	June 30, 1895	By principal of bonded debt redeemed in 1895.....	\$119,550.00
	To 1 per cent on the principal of the public debt on June 30, 1894, less coin and currency certificates held in cash and cash available for reduction of the debt, viz. \$952,024,792.68.....	9,520,247.93		By accrued interest thereon.....	2,743.83
June 30, 1895.	To interest on redemption prior to fiscal year 1895.....	40,046,591.02		By fractional currency and notes redeemed in 1895.....	4,619.93
	To interest on \$1,136,366.43, amount of debt "paid" during fiscal year 1895.....	4,499.20		By accrued interest thereon.....	284.86
		151,353,721.50		By national-bank notes redeemed in 1895.....	1,012,196.50
				By balance.....	150,214,326.38
					151,353,721.50

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

Railway companies.	Amount of bonds outstanding.	Amount of interest accrued and paid to date.	Amount of interest due, as per Register's schedule.	Total interest paid by the United States.	Repayment of interest by transportation of mails, troops, etc.	Balance due the United States on interest account, deducting repayments.
January 1, 1894:						
Central Pacific	\$25,885,120.00	\$38,983,627.27	\$776,553.60	\$39,760,180.87	\$6,941,840.29	\$32,818,340.58
Kansas Pacific	6,303,000.00	9,911,133.09	189,090.00	10,100,223.09	4,216,185.13	5,884,037.96
Union Pacific	27,236,512.00	41,299,757.61	817,095.36	42,116,852.97	14,047,043.58	28,069,809.44
Central Branch, Union Pacific	1,600,000.00	2,509,808.26	45,000.00	2,557,808.26	583,767.52	1,974,040.74
Western Pacific	1,970,560.00	2,850,584.94	59,116.80	2,909,701.74	9,367.00	2,900,334.74
Sioux City and Pacific	1,628,320.00	2,441,289.49	48,849.60	2,490,139.09	211,530.86	2,278,608.23
	64,623,512.00	97,996,200.66	1,938,705.36	99,934,906.02	26,009,734.33	73,925,171.69
July 1, 1894:						
Central Pacific	25,885,120.00	39,760,180.87	776,553.60	40,536,734.47	7,065,409.08	33,471,325.39
Kansas Pacific	6,303,000.00	10,100,223.09	189,090.00	10,289,313.09	4,280,762.74	6,008,550.35
Union Pacific	27,236,512.00	42,116,852.97	817,095.36	42,933,948.33	14,315,082.84	28,618,865.49
Central Branch, Union Pacific	1,600,000.00	2,557,808.26	45,000.00	2,605,808.26	606,253.44	1,999,554.82
Western Pacific	1,970,560.00	2,909,701.74	59,116.80	2,968,818.54	9,367.00	2,959,451.54
Sioux City and Pacific	1,628,320.00	2,490,139.09	48,849.60	2,538,988.69	218,663.44	2,320,325.25
	64,623,512.00	99,934,906.02	1,938,705.36	101,873,611.38	26,495,538.54	75,378,072.84
January 1, 1895:						
Central Pacific	25,885,120.00	40,536,734.47	782,377.94	41,319,112.41	7,199,578.63	34,119,533.78
Kansas Pacific	6,303,000.00	10,289,313.09	189,090.00	10,478,403.09	4,322,194.31	6,156,208.78
Union Pacific	27,236,512.00	42,933,948.33	817,095.36	43,751,043.69	14,586,559.32	29,164,484.37
Central Branch, Union Pacific	1,600,000.00	2,605,808.26	45,000.00	2,653,808.26	617,621.58	2,036,186.68
Western Pacific	1,970,560.00	2,968,818.54	59,116.80	3,027,935.34	9,367.00	3,018,568.34
Sioux City and Pacific	1,628,320.00	2,538,988.69	48,849.60	2,587,838.29	225,217.67	2,362,620.62
	64,623,512.00	101,873,611.38	1,944,529.70	103,818,141.08	26,960,538.51	76,857,602.57
July 1, 1895:						
Central Pacific	25,885,120.00	41,319,112.41	705,693.60	42,024,806.01	7,353,330.38	34,671,475.63
Kansas Pacific	6,303,000.00	10,378,403.09	189,090.00	10,567,493.09	4,400,201.41	6,267,291.68
Union Pacific	27,236,512.00	43,751,043.69	817,095.36	44,568,139.05	14,857,320.42	29,710,818.63
Central Branch, Union Pacific	1,600,000.00	2,653,808.26	45,000.00	2,701,808.26	625,792.26	2,076,016.00
Western Pacific	1,970,560.00	3,027,935.34	59,116.80	3,087,052.14	9,367.00	3,077,685.14
Sioux City and Pacific	1,628,320.00	2,587,838.29	48,849.60	2,636,687.89	231,938.23	2,404,749.66
	64,623,512.00	103,818,141.08	1,867,845.36	105,685,986.44	27,477,949.70	78,208,036.74

BONDS ISSUED TO PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANIES.

CIX

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

JULY 1, 1860.

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

	General stock coined or issued.	In Treasury.	Amount in circulation.
Specie.....	\$235,000,000	\$6,695,225	\$228,304,775
State-bank notes.....	207,102,477	.....	207,102,477
	442,102,477	6,695,225	435,407,252

JULY 1, 1861.

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

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

JULY 1, 1862.

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

State-bank notes.....	\$153,792,079	.....	\$183,792,079
United States notes.....	96,620,000	\$23,754,335	72,865,665
Demand notes.....	53,040,000	.....	53,040,000
	333,452,079	23,754,335	309,697,744
Add: Specie in circulation on the Pacific Coast.....	.....	.....	25,000,000
	.....	.....	334,697,744

JULY 1, 1863.

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

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

JULY 1, 1864.

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

Fractional currency.....	\$22,894,877	\$3,762,376	\$19,132,501
State-bank notes.....	179,157,717	.....	179,157,717
United States notes.....	447,300,203	52,184,213	415,115,990
National-bank notes.....	31,235,270	.....	31,235,270
	680,588,067	55,946,589	644,641,478
Add: Specie in circulation on the Pacific Coast.....	.....	.....	25,000,000
	.....	.....	669,641,478

MONEY IN THE TREASURY, IN CIRCULATION, ETC. CXI

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

JULY 1, 1865.

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

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

JULY 1, 1866.

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

State-bank notes.....	\$19,996,163		\$19,996,163
Fractional currency.....	27,070,877	\$2,333,814	24,637,063
United States notes.....	400,730,366	72,988,001	327,792,365
National-bank notes.....	281,479,908	5,467,195	276,012,713
	729,327,254	80,839,010	648,488,244
Add: Specie in circulation on the Pacific Coast.....			25,000,000
			673,488,244

JULY 1, 1867.

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

State-bank notes.....	\$4,484,112		\$4,484,112
Fractional currency.....	28,307,524	\$2,001,230	26,306,294
United States notes.....	371,783,597	52,345,895	319,437,702
National-bank notes.....	298,625,379	11,861,416	286,763,961
	703,200,612	66,208,543	636,992,069
Add: Specie in circulation on the Pacific Coast.....			25,000,000
			661,992,069

JULY 1, 1868.

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

State-bank notes.....	\$3,163,771		\$3,163,771
Fractional currency.....	32,626,952	\$3,627,600	28,999,352
United States notes.....	356,000,000	27,428,335	328,571,665
National-bank notes.....	299,703,855	5,393,982	294,368,873
	691,553,578	36,449,917	655,103,661
Add: Specie in circulation on the Pacific Coast.....			25,000,000
			680,103,661

JULY 1, 1869.

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

State-bank notes.....	\$2,558,874		\$2,558,874
Fractional currency.....	32,114,637	\$1,672,398	30,442,239
United States notes.....	355,935,194	41,233,100	314,702,094
National-bank notes.....	299,742,475	7,992,791	291,749,684
	690,351,180	50,898,289	639,452,891
Add: Specie in circulation on the Pacific Coast.....			25,000,000
			664,452,891

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

JULY 1, 1870.

[Population, 38,558,371; circulation per capita, \$17.50.]

	General stock coined or issued.	In Treasury.	Amount in circulation.
State-bank notes.....	\$2,222,793		\$2,222,793
Fractional currency.....	39,878,684	\$5,499,402	34,379,282
United States notes.....	356,000,000	31,037,362	324,962,638
National-bank notes.....	299,766,984	11,118,903	288,648,081
	697,868,461	47,655,667	650,212,794
Add: Specie in circulation on the Pacific Coast.....			25,000,000
			675,212,794

JULY 1, 1871.

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

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

JULY 1, 1872.

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

State-bank notes.....	\$1,700,935		\$1,700,935
Fractional currency.....	40,855,835	\$4,452,906	36,402,929
United States notes.....	357,500,000	11,331,320	346,168,680
National-bank notes.....	337,664,795	8,627,790	329,037,005
	737,721,565	24,412,016	713,309,549
Add: Specie in circulation on the Pacific Coast.....			25,000,000
			738,309,549

JULY 1, 1873.

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

State-bank notes.....	\$1,379,184		\$1,379,184
Fractional currency.....	44,799,365	\$6,723,360	38,076,005
United States notes.....	356,000,000	7,535,855	348,464,145
National-bank notes.....	347,267,061	8,304,586	338,962,475
	749,445,610	22,563,801	726,881,809
Add: Specie in circulation on the Pacific Coast.....			25,000,000
			751,881,809

JULY 1, 1874.

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

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

MONEY IN THE TREASURY, IN CIRCULATION, ETC. CXIII

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

JULY 1, 1875.

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

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

JULY 1, 1876.

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

State-bank notes.....	\$1, 047, 335		\$1, 047, 335
Subsidiary silver.....	27, 418, 734	\$6, 363, 606	21, 055, 128
Fractional currency.....	34, 446, 595	1, 507, 750	32, 938, 845
United States notes.....	369, 772, 284	33, 324, 906	331, 447, 378
National-bank notes.....	332, 998, 336	16, 877, 634	316, 120, 702
	765, 683, 284	63, 073, 896	702, 609, 388
Add: Specie in circulation on the Pacific Coast.....			25, 000, 000
			727, 609, 388

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

JULY 1, 1877.

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

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

JULY 1, 1878.

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

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

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

JULY 1, 1879.

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

	General stock coined or issued.	In Treasury.	Amount in circulation.
Gold coin, including bullion in Treasury.....	\$245,741,837	\$135,236,475	\$110,505,362
Standard silver dollars, including bullion in Treasury.....	41,276,356	33,239,917	8,036,439
Subsidiary silver.....	70,249,985	8,903,401	61,346,584
Gold certificates.....	15,413,700	133,880	15,279,820
Silver certificates.....	2,466,950	2,052,470	414,480
United States notes.....	346,681,016	45,036,904	301,644,112
National-bank notes.....	329,691,697	8,286,701	321,404,996
	1,051,521,541	232,889,748	818,631,793

JULY 1, 1880.

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

Gold coin, including bullion in Treasury.....	\$351,841,206	\$126,145,427	\$225,695,779
Standard silver dollars, including bullion in Treasury.....	69,660,408	49,549,851	20,110,557
Subsidiary silver.....	72,862,270	24,350,482	48,511,788
Gold certificates.....	8,004,600	40,700	7,963,900
Silver certificates.....	12,374,270	6,584,701	5,789,569
United States notes.....	346,681,016	18,785,559	327,895,457
National-bank notes.....	344,505,427	7,090,249	337,415,178
	1,205,920,197	232,546,969	973,382,228

JULY 1, 1881.

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

Gold coin, including bullion in Treasury.....	\$478,434,538	\$163,171,661	\$315,312,877
Standard silver dollars, including bullion in Treasury.....	95,297,033	65,954,671	29,342,412
Subsidiary silver.....	74,087,061	27,247,697	46,839,364
Gold certificates.....	5,782,920	23,400	5,759,520
Silver certificates.....	51,166,530	12,055,801	39,110,729
United States notes.....	346,681,016	18,554,092	328,126,924
National-bank notes.....	355,042,675	5,296,382	349,746,293
	1,406,541,823	292,303,704	1,114,238,119

JULY 1, 1882.

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

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

JULY 1, 1883.

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

Gold coin, including bullion in Treasury.....	\$542,732,063	\$198,078,568	\$344,653,495
Standard silver dollars, including bullion in Treasury.....	152,047,685	116,296,235	35,651,450
Subsidiary silver.....	74,960,300	28,486,001	46,474,299
Gold certificates.....	82,378,640	23,571,270	59,807,370
Silver certificates.....	28,616,331	15,996,145	12,620,686
United States notes.....	346,681,016	23,438,839	323,242,177
National-bank notes.....	356,073,281	8,217,062	347,856,219
	1,643,489,816	413,184,120	1,230,305,606

MONEY IN THE TREASURY, IN CIRCULATION, ETC. CXV

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

JULY 1, 1884.

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

	General stock coined or issued.	In Treasury.	Amount in circulation.
Gold coin, including bullion in Treasury	\$545,500,797	\$204,876,594	\$340,624,203
Standard silver dollars, including bullion in Treasury.	180,306,614	139,616,414	40,690,200
Subsidiary silver.....	75,261,528	29,600,720	45,660,808
Gold certificates.....	98,392,660	27,246,020	71,146,640
Silver certificates.....	119,811,691	23,384,680	96,427,011
United States notes.....	346,681,016	27,993,802	318,687,214
National-bank notes.....	339,499,883	8,809,990	330,689,893
	1,705,454,189	461,528,220	1,243,925,969

JULY 1, 1885.

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

Gold coin, including bullion in Treasury	\$588,697,036	\$247,023,625	\$341,668,411
Standard silver dollars, including bullion in Treasury.	208,538,967	169,451,998	39,086,969
Subsidiary silver.....	74,939,820	31,236,899	43,702,921
Gold certificates.....	140,323,140	13,593,410	126,729,730
Silver certificates.....	139,901,646	38,370,700	101,530,946
United States notes.....	346,681,016	15,462,379	331,218,637
National-bank notes.....	318,576,711	9,945,710	308,631,001
	1,817,658,336	525,083,721	1,292,568,615

JULY 1, 1886

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

Gold coin, including bullion in Treasury	\$590,774,461	\$232,554,886	\$358,219,575
Standard silver dollars, including bullion in Treasury.	237,191,996	184,523,283	52,668,623
Subsidiary silver.....	75,060,937	28,886,947	46,173,990
Gold certificates.....	131,174,245	55,129,870	76,044,375
Silver certificates.....	115,977,675	27,861,450	88,116,225
United States notes.....	346,681,016	22,868,317	323,812,699
National-bank notes.....	311,699,454	4,034,416	307,665,038
	1,808,559,694	553,859,169	1,252,700,525

JULY 1, 1887.

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

Gold coin, including bullion in Treasury	\$654,520,335	\$277,979,654	\$376,540,681
Standard silver dollars, including bullion in Treasury.	277,445,767	221,897,046	55,548,721
Subsidiary silver.....	75,547,799	26,963,934	48,583,865
Gold certificates.....	121,486,817	30,261,380	91,225,437
Silver certificates.....	145,543,150	5,425,133	142,118,017
United States notes.....	346,681,016	20,013,797	326,667,219
National-bank notes.....	279,217,788	2,362,585	276,855,203
	1,900,442,672	582,903,529	1,317,539,143

JULY 1, 1888.

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

Gold coin, including bullion in Treasury	\$705,818,855	\$314,704,822	\$391,114,033
Standard silver dollars, including bullion in Treasury.	310,166,459	254,639,063	55,527,396
Subsidiary silver.....	76,406,376	26,044,062	50,362,314
Gold certificates.....	142,023,150	20,928,500	121,094,650
Silver certificates.....	229,491,772	28,732,115	200,759,657
United States notes.....	346,681,016	38,680,976	308,000,040
National-bank notes.....	252,368,321	7,055,541	245,312,780
	2,062,955,949	690,785,079	1,372,170,870

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

JULY 1, 1889.

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

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

JULY 1, 1890.

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

Gold coin, including bullion in Treasury	\$695,563,029	\$321,304,106	\$374,258,923
Standard silver dollars, including bullion in Treasury	380,083,304	323,804,555	56,278,749
Subsidiary silver	76,825,305	22,792,718	54,032,587
Gold certificates	157,562,979	26,732,120	130,830,859
Silver certificates	301,539,751	3,983,513	297,556,238
United States notes	346,681,016	11,922,039	334,688,977
National-bank notes	185,970,775	4,365,838	181,604,937
	2,144,226,159	714,974,889	1,429,251,270

JULY 1, 1891.

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

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

JULY 1, 1892.

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

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

MONEY IN THE TREASURY, IN CIRCULATION, ETC. CXVII

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

JULY 1, 1893.

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

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

JULY 1, 1894.

[Population, 68,397,000; circulation per capita, \$24.28.]

Gold coin, including bullion in Treasury	\$627,293,201	\$131,316,471	\$495,976,730
Standard silver dollars, including bullion in Treasury	548,000,032	495,435,370	52,564,662
Subsidiary silver.....	76,249,925	17,738,968	58,510,957
Gold certificates.....	66,387,899	48,050	66,339,849
Silver certificates.....	337,148,504	10,157,768	326,990,736
Treasury notes, act July 14, 1890	152,584,417	17,902,988	134,681,429
United States notes.....	346,681,016	80,091,414	266,589,602
Currency certificates, act June 8, 1872.....	59,235,000	300,000	58,935,000
National-bank notes.....	206,854,787	6,635,044	200,219,743
	2,420,434,781	759,626,073	1,660,808,708

JULY 1, 1895.

[Population, 69,878,000; circulation per capita, \$22.93.]

Gold coin, including bullion in Treasury	\$636,256,023	\$156,618,062	\$479,637,961
Standard silver dollars, including bullion in Treasury	547,777,049	495,791,006	51,986,043
Subsidiary silver.....	76,054,434	16,604,420	60,350,014
Gold certificates.....	48,469,959	88,650	48,381,309
Silver certificates.....	328,894,504	9,271,563	319,622,941
Treasury notes, act July 14, 1890	146,088,400	30,145,231	115,943,169
United States notes.....	346,681,016	83,032,031	263,648,985
Currency certificates, act June 8, 1872.....	55,795,000	350,000	55,445,000
National-bank notes.....	211,691,035	4,737,984	206,953,051
	2,398,607,420	796,638,947	1,601,968,473

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

RECAPITULATION.

Year.	Amount of money in United States.	Amount in circulation.	Population.	Money per capita.	Circulation per capita.
1860	\$442, 102, 477	\$435, 407, 252	31, 443, 321	\$14. 06	\$13. 85
1861	452, 005, 767	448, 405, 767	32, 064, 000	14. 09	13. 98
1862	358, 452, 079	334, 697, 744	32, 704, 000	10. 96	10. 23
1863	674, 867, 283	595, 394, 038	33, 365, 000	20. 23	17. 84
1864	705, 588, 067	669, 641, 478	34, 046, 000	20. 72	19. 67
1865	770, 129, 755	714, 702, 995	34, 748, 000	22. 16	20. 57
1866	754, 327, 254	673, 488, 244	35, 469, 000	21. 27	18. 99
1867	728, 200, 612	661, 992, 069	36, 211, 000	20. 11	18. 28
1868	716, 553, 578	680, 103, 661	36, 973, 000	19. 38	18. 39
1869	715, 351, 180	664, 452, 891	37, 756, 000	18. 95	17. 60
1870	722, 868, 461	675, 212, 794	38, 558, 371	18. 73	17. 50
1871	741, 812, 174	715, 889, 005	39, 555, 000	18. 75	18. 10
1872	762, 721, 565	738, 309, 549	40, 596, 000	18. 70	18. 19
1873	774, 445, 610	751, 881, 809	41, 077, 000	18. 58	18. 04
1874	806, 024, 781	776, 083, 031	42, 796, 000	18. 83	18. 13
1875	798, 273, 509	754, 101, 947	43, 951, 000	18. 16	17. 16
1876	790, 683, 284	727, 609, 388	45, 137, 000	17. 52	16. 12
1877	763, 053, 847	722, 314, 883	46, 353, 000	16. 46	15. 58
1878	791, 253, 576	729, 132, 634	47, 598, 000	16. 62	15. 32
1879	1, 051, 521, 541	818, 631, 793	48, 866, 000	21. 52	16. 75
1880	1, 205, 929, 197	973, 382, 228	50, 155, 783	24. 04	19. 41
1881	1, 406, 541, 823	1, 114, 238, 119	51, 316, 000	27. 41	21. 71
1882	1, 480, 531, 719	1, 174, 290, 419	52, 495, 000	28. 20	22. 37
1883	1, 643, 489, 816	1, 230, 305, 696	53, 693, 000	30. 60	22. 91
1884	1, 705, 454, 189	1, 243, 925, 969	54, 911, 000	31. 06	22. 65
1885	1, 817, 658, 336	1, 292, 568, 615	56, 148, 000	32. 37	23. 02
1886	1, 808, 559, 694	1, 252, 700, 525	57, 404, 000	31. 50	21. 82
1887	1, 900, 442, 672	1, 317, 539, 143	58, 680, 000	32. 39	22. 45
1888	2, 062, 955, 949	1, 372, 170, 870	59, 974, 000	34. 39	22. 88
1889	2, 075, 350, 711	1, 380, 361, 649	61, 289, 000	33. 86	22. 52
1890	2, 144, 226, 159	1, 429, 251, 270	62, 622, 250	34. 24	22. 82
1891	2, 195, 224, 075	1, 497, 440, 707	63, 975, 000	34. 31	23. 41
1892	2, 372, 599, 501	1, 601, 347, 187	65, 520, 000	36. 21	24. 44
1893	2, 323, 462, 392	1, 596, 701, 245	66, 946, 000	34. 70	23. 85
1894	2, 420, 434, 781	1, 660, 868, 708	68, 397, 000	35. 39	24. 28
1895	2, 398, 697, 420	1, 601, 968, 473	69, 878, 000	34. 33	22. 93

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

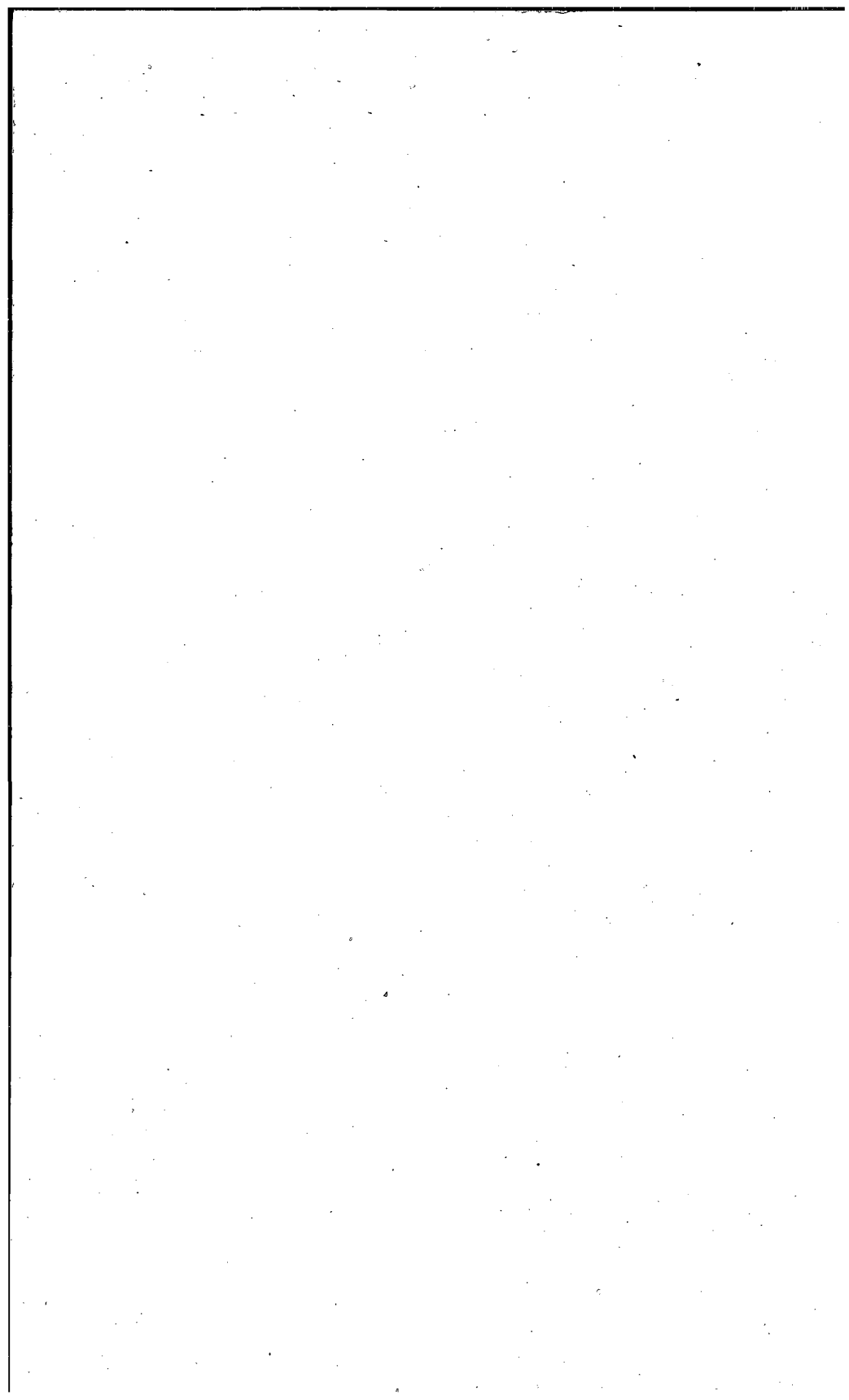
Currency certificates, act of June 8, 1872, are included in the amount of United States notes in circulation in the tables for the years 1873 to 1891, inclusive; since 1891 they are reported separately.

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

GOLD IN THE TREASURY, CASH BALANCE, ETC. CXIX

TABLE I.—GOLD IN THE TREASURY, CASH BALANCE, AND PER CAPITA CIRCULATION, 1891-1895.

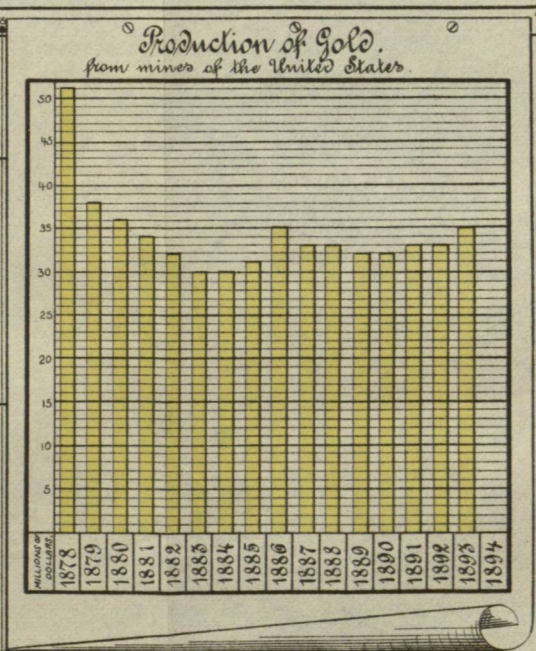
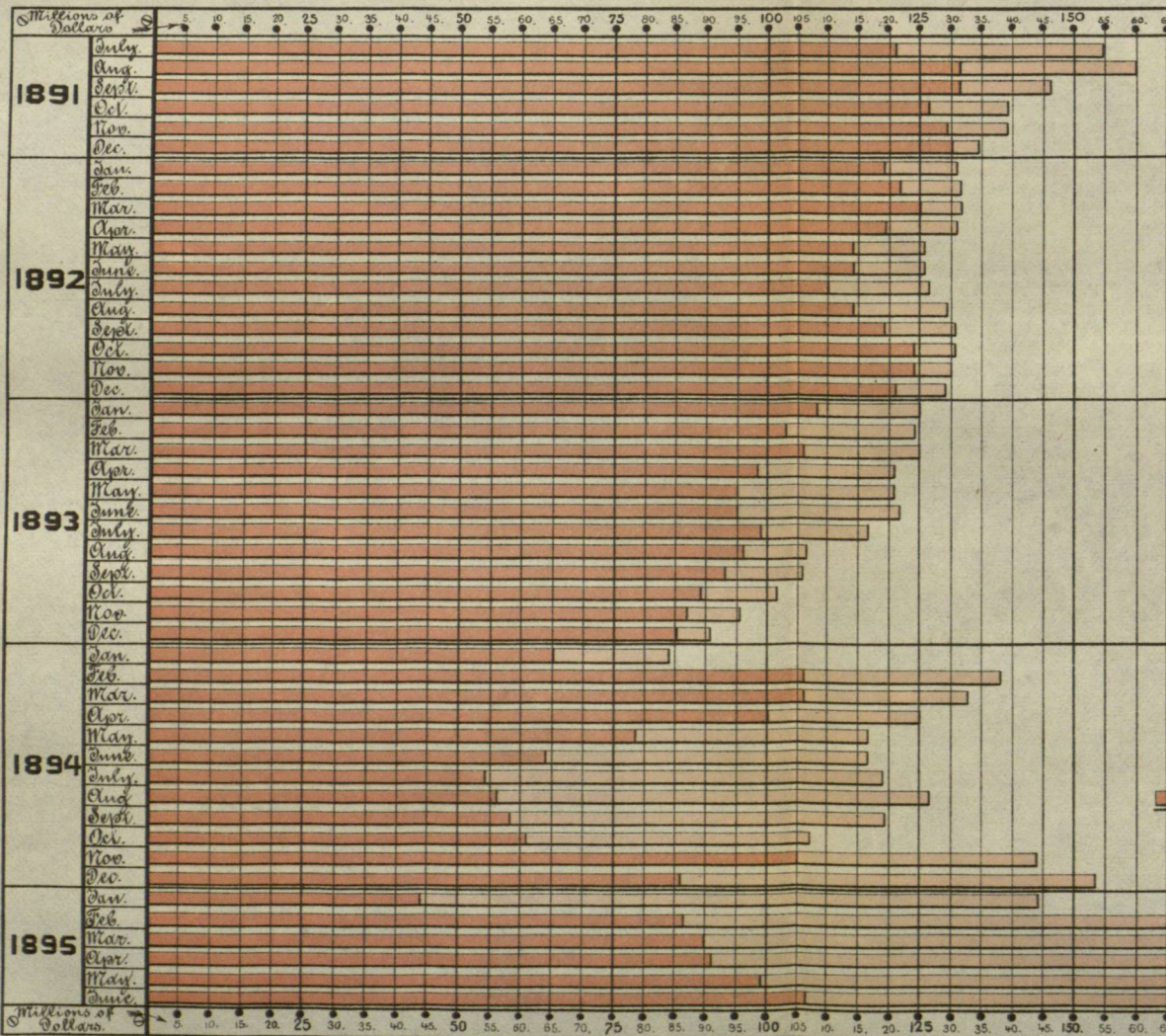
MONTHS.	Total gold in Treasury, coin and bullion.	Gold certificates in Treasury, cash.	Gold certificates in circulation.	Net gold in Treasury, coin and bullion.	Cash balance.	Population.	Per capita circulation.
	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Dolls.</i>
1891.							
July	236,828,413.24	34,004,820	115,715,389	121,113,024.24	155,783,716	64,234,000	23.35
August	240,744,487.66	37,721,280	108,273,079	132,471,408.66	160,274,395	64,350,000	23.41
September	244,974,790.94	28,332,490	112,451,569	132,523,221.94	144,987,969	64,467,000	23.75
October	263,774,741.81	20,790,420	136,100,319	127,674,422.81	139,671,920	64,560,000	24.23
November	271,843,193.35	19,202,170	142,649,969	129,193,224.35	139,126,918	64,680,000	24.38
December	278,846,749.90	17,472,720	148,106,119	130,740,630.90	134,574,128	64,800,000	23.52
1892.							
January	282,753,863.24	17,486,810	163,178,959	119,574,904.24	131,368,460	64,926,000	24.70
February	282,123,301.53	18,150,140	160,001,279	122,122,112.53	132,162,205	65,049,000	24.74
March	280,144,269.34	23,673,770	154,329,229	125,815,040.34	132,898,884	65,168,000	24.68
April	273,623,455.45	21,931,180	153,713,699	119,909,756.45	131,518,161	65,285,000	24.72
May	271,527,091.86	14,470,520	157,295,209	114,231,882.86	126,005,887	65,403,000	24.77
June	255,577,705.23	15,363,590	141,235,339	114,342,366.23	126,692,377	65,520,000	24.47
July	247,306,220.66	17,738,500	136,861,829	110,444,391.66	127,050,286	65,638,000	24.41
August	242,543,695.63	23,847,210	128,387,379	114,156,316.63	129,152,345	65,756,000	24.32
September	240,605,903.58	25,345,590	121,210,399	119,395,500.58	131,895,918	65,874,000	24.23
October	244,261,468.91	23,181,990	120,255,349	124,006,119.91	131,011,461	65,993,000	24.34
November	247,598,465.89	19,632,830	123,188,809	124,409,656.89	130,328,919	66,111,000	24.42
December	238,359,801.29	24,254,750	117,093,139	121,266,662.29	129,092,588	66,230,000	24.32
1893.							
January	228,827,532.53	15,729,770	120,645,819	108,181,713.53	125,265,068	66,349,000	24.23
February	217,672,947.91	7,782,260	114,388,729	103,284,218.91	124,128,088	66,468,000	24.07
March	218,378,232.99	5,135,430	111,486,009	106,892,223.99	125,630,728	66,587,000	24.07
April	202,283,359.08	8,888,310	105,272,029	97,011,330.08	121,482,904	66,706,000	23.97
May	196,518,609.76	3,324,670	101,469,969	95,048,640.76	121,565,154	66,826,000	23.88
June	188,455,432.59	1,071,170	92,970,019	95,485,413.59	122,462,290	66,946,000	23.80
July	186,813,962.98	93,710	87,611,029	99,202,933.98	117,887,568	67,066,000	24.02
August	176,423,272.44	565,370	80,414,049	96,009,123.44	107,283,911	67,186,000	25.01
September	173,269,771.16	129,220	79,627,599	93,582,172.16	106,875,633	67,306,000	25.29
October	163,274,171.26	115,860	78,889,309	84,884,862.26	102,294,292	67,426,000	25.40
November	161,122,128.09	149,090	78,163,079	82,959,049.09	95,199,617	67,547,000	25.57
December	158,303,779.13	75,590	77,412,179	80,891,600.13	90,375,555	67,668,000	25.55
1894.							
January	142,665,594.37	78,350	77,015,419	65,650,175.37	84,082,100	67,789,000	25.66
February	177,462,797.49	106,490	70,935,729	106,527,068.49	138,662,365	67,910,000	24.90
March	176,456,044.63	137,310	70,306,909	106,149,135.63	133,950,025	68,032,000	24.85
April	170,192,457.63	102,770	69,990,449	100,202,008.63	125,097,786	68,153,000	24.82
May	148,067,816.58	41,650	69,374,549	78,693,267.58	117,854,336	68,275,000	24.54
June	131,217,433.55	43,490	66,344,409	64,873,024.55	117,584,436	68,397,000	24.33
July	120,922,836.41	103,470	65,947,229	54,975,607.41	119,065,352	68,519,000	24.19
August	120,885,869.49	34,730	65,668,969	55,216,900.49	127,148,097	68,642,000	23.99
September	123,665,756.92	55,260	64,790,439	58,875,317.92	119,919,719	68,764,000	24.07
October	125,613,895.73	56,280	64,252,069	61,361,826.73	107,340,146	68,887,000	24.27
November	164,350,468.01	751,370	58,925,899	105,424,569.01	144,507,606	69,010,000	23.72
December	139,606,354.05	58,960	53,361,909	86,244,445.05	153,337,580	69,134,000	23.52
1895.							
January	97,353,776.27	337,060	52,647,809	44,705,967.27	144,603,304	69,257,000	23.30
February	138,593,280.14	80,100	51,507,769	87,085,511.14	178,197,586	69,381,000	22.69
March	139,486,496.08	84,660	48,843,169	90,463,307.08	187,917,261	69,505,000	22.79
April	139,998,153.35	63,640	48,751,009	91,247,144.35	180,817,916	69,629,000	22.97
May	147,690,977.53	102,390	48,539,569	99,151,408.53	185,370,100	69,753,000	23.02
June	155,893,931.46	88,390	48,381,569	107,512,362.46	195,240,154	69,878,000	22.96



UNITED STATES.

CASH BALANCE, AND NET GOLD IN THE TREASURY.

1891 - 1895.



Net Gold in Treasury

U. S. Treasury Department Bureau of Statistics

Worthington C. Ford
Chief of Bureau.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LONDON. CXXIII

TABLE J.—RATE OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LONDON IN THE FIRST WEEK OF EACH MONTH, AND MONTHLY IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF GOLD, FROM 1878 TO 1895.

Months.	Rate of ex- change.	Gold.	
		Imports.	Exports.
1878.			
January.....	4.82½	\$1,790,964	\$3,753,754
February.....	4.82½	3,690,111	1,302,894
March.....	4.84½	2,187,687	2,892,673
April.....	4.87½	6,266,847	4,011,822
May.....	4.87	2,285,168	3,153,083
June.....	4.84½	1,456,056	3,502,228
July.....	4.86	1,955,977	1,317,411
August.....	4.82½	1,067,090	1,367,778
September.....	4.84	1,578,888	657,961
October.....	4.81	3,525,217	1,395,397
November.....	4.82½	1,348,855	2,047,923
December.....	4.82	1,714,883	1,462,546
1879.			
January.....	4.82	274,707	346,096
February.....	4.85½	137,386	115,513
March.....	4.86½	188,500	76,985
April.....	4.86½	170,894	426,310
May.....	4.87	185,225	350,003
June.....	4.88½	143,338	1,441,060
July.....	4.86½	251,381	349,779
August.....	4.83	6,723,313	350,664
September.....	4.82	27,528,082	132,443
October.....	4.82½	19,178,631	285,826
November.....	4.81½	17,423,834	105,999
December.....	4.81½	6,562,650	134,768
1880.			
January.....	4.81½	795,568	226,205
February.....	4.83½	464,473	149,612
March.....	4.85	892,180	1,166,679
April.....	4.85½	166,432	89,192
May.....	4.86	123,580	106,497
June.....	4.87	648,272	541,361
July.....	4.85	244,330	61,886
August.....	4.83	9,145,390	90,909
September.....	4.82	18,846,998	80,914
October.....	4.81½	16,256,058	169,871
November.....	4.82	9,555,391	220,759
December.....	4.79½	16,506,026	158,574
1881.			
January.....	4.81½	4,739,902	30,415
February.....	4.83	577,478	271,379
March.....	4.80½	7,169,774	100,786
April.....	4.81½	15,351,980	88,593
May.....	4.84	1,315,777	614,498
June.....	4.84	322,155	616,548
July.....	4.84½	750,852	112,361
August.....	4.83	5,427,196	178,648
September.....	4.80½	10,660,641	148,166
October.....	4.80½	8,295,490	176,941
November.....	4.81½	3,059,202	97,124
December.....	4.81	2,728,173	108,084
1882.			
January.....	4.81	1,134,040	102,219
February.....	4.85	408,825	7,231,393
March.....	4.86	839,566	3,228,840
April.....	4.87	551,301	2,342,449
May.....	4.87½	204,626	13,289,404
June.....	4.87½	257,142	5,572,251
July.....	4.86½	162,202	4,754,422
August.....	4.86	424,878	1,637,212
September.....	4.86	1,135,799	229,849
October.....	4.81½	3,835,410	104,616
November.....	4.82	2,241,787	52,725
December.....	4.80½	2,146,952	175,699

TABLE J.—RATE OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LONDON IN THE FIRST WEEK OF EACH MONTH, AND MONTHLY IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF GOLD, FROM 1878 TO 1895—Continued.

Months.	Rate of ex- change.	Gold.	
		Imports.	Exports.
1883.			
January.....	4.81	\$1,309,639	\$34,000
February.....	4.83½	291,011	745,715
March.....	4.82½	3,244,359	284,180
April.....	4.82½	2,311,351	2,050,215
May.....	4.84	232,015	935,106
June.....	4.86	398,246	597,149
July.....	4.85½	429,754	100,870
August.....	4.84	1,977,354	132,323
September.....	4.82½	2,233,272	196,345
October.....	4.83½	4,261,430	132,530
November.....	4.82	4,363,818	403,368
December.....	4.83	1,005,212	436,969
1884.			
January.....	4.82½	525,413	153,766
February.....	4.86½	422,304	3,411,157
March.....	4.87½	903,201	12,224,135
April.....	4.88	3,010,429	21,047,525
May.....	4.88	1,626,531	2,711,864
June.....	4.84½	2,074,599	131,105
July.....	4.83	2,283,103	159,106
August.....	4.82½	2,758,300	175,619
September.....	4.84	1,477,672	77,350
October.....	4.83	2,451,402	192,533
November.....	4.80½	8,192,904	443,529
December.....	4.81	2,231,799	220,557
1885.			
January.....	4.81½	2,074,923	1,446,326
February.....	4.84½	1,887,965	1,635,828
March.....	4.84	1,756,597	833,082
April.....	4.85½	782,533	1,157,995
May.....	4.87	564,735	1,393,975
June.....	4.87½	229,763	741,992
July.....	4.85	588,412	1,329,570
August.....	4.85½	733,907	359,317
September.....	4.84	2,986,116	151,568
October.....	4.84½	1,323,811	139,120
November.....	4.84	5,096,358	438,460
December.....	4.83½	5,620,191	1,789,974
1886.			
January.....	4.86	1,705,841	2,581,674
February.....	4.87½	986,384	5,654,309
March.....	4.88½	840,337	9,929,761
April.....	4.87	350,751	4,812,256
May.....	4.87½	248,550	7,395,039
June.....	4.85	262,691	8,380,143
July.....	4.88½	582,052	1,175,311
August.....	4.85½	4,358,557	130,765
September.....	4.82	4,994,009	308,360
October.....	4.83	5,412,895	264,012
November.....	4.81½	9,310,607	355,245
December.....	4.81½	11,655,807	305,347
1887.			
January.....	4.81½	3,535,928	628,993
February.....	4.85½	143,611	1,677,397
March.....	4.85½	577,965	2,444,926
April.....	4.85½	329,272	1,494,246
May.....	4.86½	903,939	296,269
June.....	4.86½	505,253	620,316
July.....	4.84	2,177,752	495,776
August.....	4.83	5,978,776	241,961
September.....	4.81	14,089,274	175,917
October.....	4.80½	12,839,682	312,503
November.....	4.82	1,952,593	390,136
December.....	4.82	1,805,248	365,986

FOREIGN EXCHANGE BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LONDON. CXXV

TABLE J.—RATE OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LONDON IN THE FIRST WEEK OF EACH MONTH, AND MONTHLY IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF GOLD, FROM 1878 TO 1895—Continued.

Months.	Rate of ex- change.	Gold.	
		Imports.	Exports.
1888.			
January.....	4.83½	\$395,471	\$624,290
February.....	4.84½	1,014,068	1,667,018
March.....	4.86	2,270,840	2,113,510
April.....	4.86	748,164	958,087
May.....	4.86½	319,279	7,876,774
June.....	4.87½	293,170	3,154,276
July.....	4.87½	347,046	3,829,852
August.....	4.86	207,843	191,130
September.....	4.85½	1,275,356	323,425
October.....	4.84½	1,222,189	686,472
November.....	4.85	1,960,847	5,376,262
December.....	4.85½	906,500	7,725,351
1889.			
January.....	4.84½	649,006	1,197,080
February.....	4.87	817,400	1,478,298
March.....	4.87	680,359	4,392,584
April.....	4.87	805,753	3,170,014
May.....	4.88	753,894	13,445,033
June.....	4.88	658,665	18,130,874
July.....	4.87½	856,332	5,281,786
August.....	4.86	497,927	420,176
September.....	4.84½	2,409,691	289,580
October.....	4.83½	796,988	2,233,463
November.....	4.81½	1,773,767	575,742
December.....	4.81	1,304,850	312,920
1890.			
January.....	4.80½	1,059,837	460,960
February.....	4.84	1,476,433	1,170,696
March.....	4.81	1,622,432	1,456,824
April.....	4.85	478,353	1,052,359
May.....	4.85	280,902	288,625
June.....	4.85	385,830	3,731,360
July.....	4.84½	1,195,054	11,860,029
August.....	4.85½	1,724,565	2,135,853
September.....	4.82½	1,425,632	281,627
October.....	4.82	2,621,638	425,235
November.....	4.81	1,926,401	567,152
December.....	4.82	6,033,013	632,354
1891.			
January.....	4.80	1,397,918	723,246
February.....	4.85½	565,304	4,010,146
March.....	4.86	614,170	5,155,736
April.....	4.86½	233,318	14,163,116
May.....	4.86	212,648	30,580,760
June.....	4.85½	282,906	15,822,400
July.....	4.86½	1,029,148	6,662,674
August.....	4.85	1,394,755	172,168
September.....	4.82½	7,451,428	345,290
October.....	4.81	16,897,947	809,595
November.....	4.81	8,871,717	381,949
December.....	4.81½	6,018,851	254,501
1892.			
January.....	4.82½	552,014	246,466
February.....	4.85	2,826,962	6,567,180
March.....	4.86	3,084,406	6,309,956
April.....	4.87	487,041	7,521,823
May.....	4.88	591,159	3,854,222
June.....	4.87½	494,026	17,129,503
July.....	4.88	542,440	10,782,638
August.....	4.87½	333,282	6,049,981
September.....	4.87½	1,303,536	3,627,663
October.....	4.86½	3,118,330	484,250
November.....	4.83½	2,577,212	1,138,647
December.....	4.86	1,540,538	12,879,727

TABLE J.—RATE OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LONDON IN THE FIRST WEEK OF EACH MONTH, AND MONTHLY IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF GOLD, FROM 1878 TO 1895—Continued.

Months.	Rate of ex- change.	Gold.	
		Imports.	Exports.
1893.			
January.....	4.86	\$370,843	\$12,584,396
February.....	4.86	1,257,539	14,245,607
March.....	4.86½	6,608,437	8,113,428
April.....	4.87	803,985	19,148,964
May.....	4.86½	1,708,557	16,914,317
June.....	4.87	1,009,682	2,711,226
July.....	4.82	5,950,613	174,212
August.....	4.81	41,572,031	949,502
September.....	4.82½	6,678,945	1,436,862
October.....	4.84	1,583,937	511,018
November.....	4.81½	4,471,575	331,743
December.....	4.84½	746,245	2,654,545
1894.			
January.....	4.84	705,647	1,279,437
February.....	4.85½	2,140,982	3,209,317
March.....	4.87½	1,091,302	4,020,633
April.....	4.87½	2,321,661	11,723,771
May.....	4.88	4,282,743	27,406,801
June.....	4.88½	903,348	23,280,220
July.....	4.87½	1,406,629	14,230,201
August.....	4.88	3,183,348	5,118,651
September.....	4.86	655,595	237,477
October.....	4.86	1,602,665	1,082,814
November.....	4.87½	1,935,601	428,213
December.....	4.87	377,950	9,802,389
1895.			
January.....	4.88½	1,231,339	25,929,828
February.....	4.88	5,632,197	1,565,194
March.....	4.88½	7,246,384	3,126,094
April.....	4.88½	4,923,371	2,893,610
May.....	4.88½	4,856,264	1,585,071
June.....	4.89	2,095,391	131,641



United States.

RATE OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE Between NEW YORK AND LONDON

in the first week of each month and *monthly Imports and Exports of Gold* from 1878 to 1895.

Imports Exports

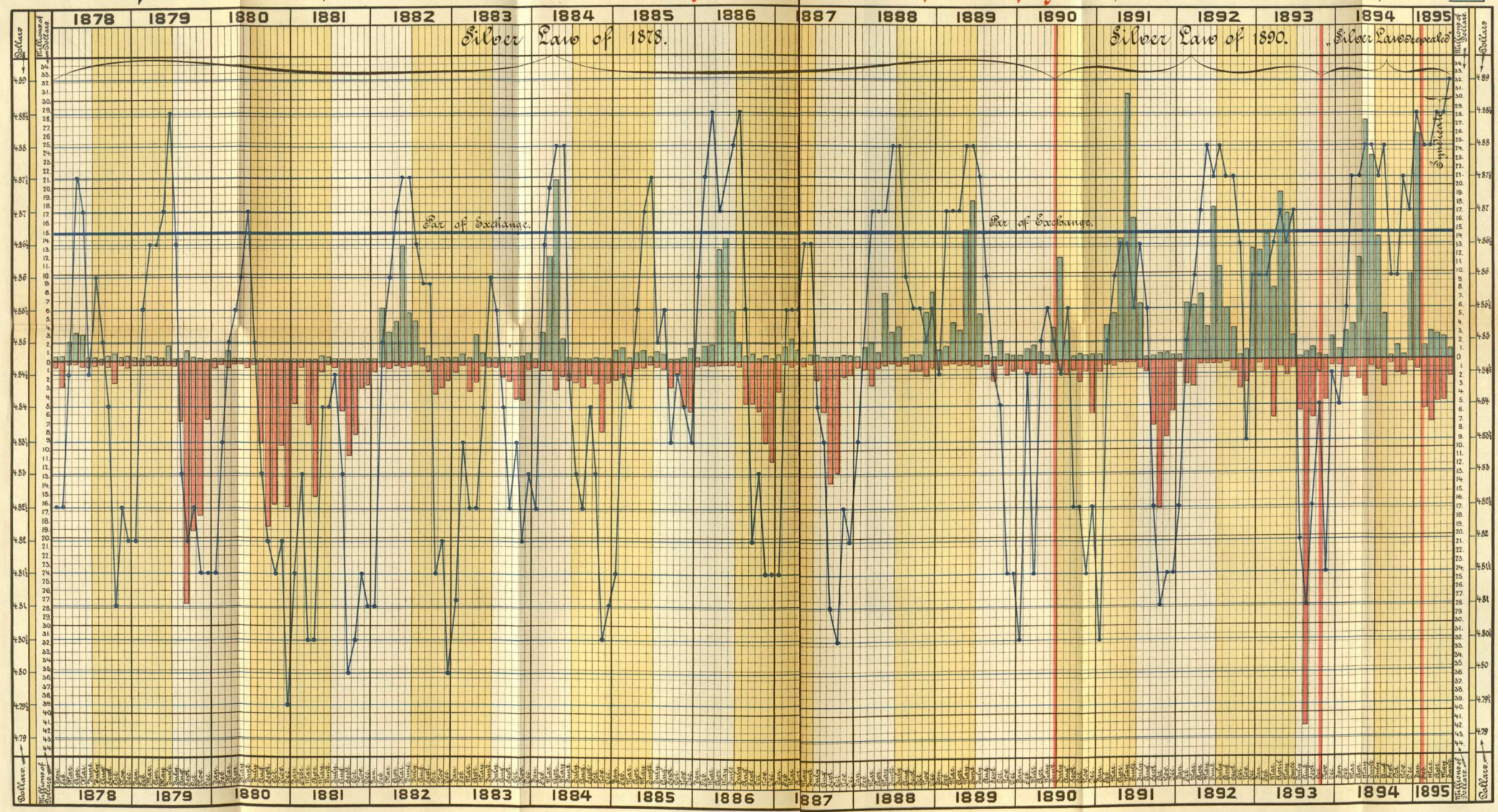


TABLE K.—POPULATION, NET REVENUE, AND NET EXPENDITURES OF THE GOVERNMENT FROM 1837 TO JUNE 30, 1895, AND PER CAPITA OF THE REVENUES AND PER CAPITA OF EXPENDITURES.

Year.	Population.	Net revenue.	Per capita on revenue.	Net expenses.	Per capita on expenditures.
1837	15,655,000	\$24,954,153.00	\$1.59	\$37,243,496.00	\$2.38
1838	16,112,000	26,302,562.00	1.63	33,865,059.00	2.10
1839	16,584,000	31,482,750.00	1.90	26,899,128.00	1.62
1840	17,069,453	19,480,115.00	1.14	24,317,579.00	1.42
1841	17,591,000	16,860,160.00	.96	26,565,873.00	1.51
1842	18,132,000	19,976,197.00	1.10	25,205,761.00	1.39
1843 (6 months)	18,694,000	8,302,702.00	.89	11,858,075.00	1.27
1844	19,276,000	29,321,374.00	1.62	22,337,571.00	1.16
1845	19,878,000	29,970,106.00	1.51	22,937,408.00	1.15
1846	20,500,000	29,699,968.00	1.45	27,766,925.00	1.35
1847	21,143,000	26,495,769.00	1.25	57,281,412.00	2.71
1848	21,805,000	35,735,779.00	1.64	45,377,225.00	2.08
1849	22,489,000	31,208,143.00	1.39	45,051,657.00	2.00
1850	23,191,876	43,603,439.00	1.88	39,543,492.00	1.71
1851	23,995,000	52,559,304.00	2.19	47,709,017.00	1.99
1852	24,802,050	49,846,816.00	2.01	44,194,919.00	1.78
1853	25,615,000	61,587,054.00	2.40	48,184,111.00	1.88
1854	26,433,000	73,800,341.00	2.79	58,044,862.00	2.20
1855	27,256,000	65,350,575.00	2.40	59,742,668.60	2.19
1856	28,083,000	74,056,699.00	2.64	69,571,026.00	2.48
1857	28,916,000	68,965,313.00	2.38	67,795,708.00	2.34
1858	29,753,000	46,655,366.00	1.57	74,185,270.00	2.49
1859	30,596,000	53,486,466.00	1.75	69,070,977.00	2.26
1860	31,443,321	56,064,608.00	1.78	63,130,598.00	2.01
1861	32,064,000	41,509,930.00	1.29	66,546,645.00	2.08
1862	32,704,000	51,987,455.00	1.59	474,761,819.00	14.52
1863	33,365,000	112,697,291.00	3.38	714,740,725.00	21.42
1864	34,046,000	264,626,772.00	7.77	865,322,614.00	25.42
1865	34,748,000	333,714,605.00	9.60	1,297,555,224.00	37.34
1866	35,469,000	558,032,620.00	15.73	520,809,417.00	14.68
1867	36,211,000	490,634,010.00	13.55	357,542,675.00	9.87
1868	36,973,000	405,038,083.00	10.97	377,340,235.00	10.21
1869	37,756,000	370,943,747.00	9.82	322,865,273.00	8.55
1870	38,558,371	411,255,478.00	10.67	309,653,561.00	8.03
1871	39,555,000	383,323,945.00	9.69	292,177,188.00	7.39
1872	40,596,000	374,106,868.00	9.22	277,517,963.00	6.84
1873	41,677,000	333,738,205.00	8.01	290,345,245.00	6.97
1874	42,796,000	304,978,755.00	7.13	302,633,873.00	7.07
1875	43,951,000	288,000,051.00	6.55	274,623,393.00	6.25
1876	45,137,000	294,095,865.00	6.52	265,101,085.00	5.87
1877	46,353,000	281,406,419.00	6.07	241,334,475.00	5.21
1878	47,598,000	257,763,879.00	5.42	236,964,327.00	4.98
1879	48,866,000	273,827,184.00	5.60	168,947,884.00	5.46
1880	50,155,733	333,526,611.00	6.65	267,642,053.00	5.34
1881	51,316,000	360,782,293.00	7.00	260,712,838.00	5.08
1882	52,495,000	403,525,250.00	7.68	257,931,440.00	4.91
1883	53,693,000	398,257,582.00	7.41	265,408,138.00	4.94
1884	54,911,000	348,519,870.00	6.36	244,126,244.00	4.44
1885	56,148,000	323,690,706.00	5.76	260,226,935.00	4.63
1886	57,404,000	336,439,727.00	5.86	242,483,138.00	4.22
1887	58,680,000	371,403,277.00	6.33	267,932,179.00	4.56
1888	59,974,000	379,266,075.00	6.32	* 267,924,801.00	4.46
1889	61,259,000	387,050,059.00	6.31	† 299,283,978.00	4.88
1890	62,622,250	403,080,982.00	6.43	† 313,040,710.00	5.07
1891	63,975,000	392,612,447.31	6.14	‡ 365,773,305.35	5.71
1892	65,316,000	354,937,784.24	5.42	345,023,330.58	5.27
1893	66,946,000	385,319,628.78	5.76	333,477,954.49	5.73
1894	68,397,000	297,722,019.25	4.37	367,525,279.83	5.37
1895	69,878,000	313,390,075.11	4.48	356,195,298.29	5.10

* This includes \$8,270,842.46 of "premiums on purchase of bonds."

† This includes \$17,292,362.65 of "premiums on purchase of bonds."

‡ This includes \$20,304,224.06 of "premiums on purchase of bonds."

§ This includes \$10,401,220.61 of "premiums on purchase of bonds."

NOTE.—The net revenue and expenses and per capita on revenues for 1891 were erroneously stated by the Register of the Treasury in his reports for 1891, 1892, and 1893. (See Finance Reports for those years, pp. 845, 767 and 906.)

TABLE L.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE ANNUAL APPROPRIATIONS MADE BY CONGRESS FOR EACH FISCAL YEAR FROM 1888 TO 1896, INCLUSIVE.

	2d session 49th Congress. Fiscal year 1888.	1st session 50th Congress. Fiscal year 1889.	2d session 50th Congress. Fiscal year 1890.	1st session 51st Congress. Fiscal year 1891.	2d session 51st Congress. Fiscal year 1892.	1st session 52d Congress. Fiscal year 1893.	2d session 52d Congress. Fiscal year 1894.	1st and 2d ses- sions 53d Con- gress. Fiscal year 1895.	3d session 53d Congress. Fiscal year 1896.
To supply deficiencies for the service of the various branches of the Government	\$137,000.00	\$21,190,995.61	\$14,230,179.71	\$34,137,737.96	\$38,516,227.87	\$14,934,157.68	\$21,226,494.81	\$9,450,820.26	\$8,519,981.15
For legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government	20,772,720.67	20,924,492.42	20,865,219.93	21,073,137.47	22,027,674.75	21,901,066.00	21,866,302.81	21,343,976.87	21,885,818.08
For sundry civil expenses of the Government	22,369,840.96	26,316,529.85	25,527,641.65	29,760,054.47	35,459,163.99	26,854,624.88	27,550,158.15	25,856,431.95	35,096,045.40
For support of the Army	25,724,718.69	24,474,710.97	24,316,615.73	24,206,471.79	24,613,529.19	24,308,499.82	24,225,639.78	23,592,884.68	23,252,608.09
For the naval service	25,786,847.79	19,938,281.05	21,675,374.98	23,136,035.53	31,541,645.78	23,543,266.65	22,104,061.38	25,366,826.72	29,416,077.31
For the Indian service	5,234,397.66	5,401,530.51	8,077,453.39	7,256,758.27	16,278,492.48	7,664,067.57	7,884,240.38	10,754,732.61	8,762,751.24
For rivers and harbors		22,397,616.90		25,136,295.00	2,951,200.00	22,068,218.00	14,166,153.00	20,043,180.00	11,452,115.00
For forts and fortifications		3,972,000.00	1,233,594.00	4,232,935.00	3,774,303.00	2,734,276.00	2,210,055.00	2,427,004.00	1,904,557.50
For support of Military Academy	419,936.93	315,043.81	902,766.69	435,296.11	402,070.39	428,917.33	432,556.12	406,535.02	464,261.66
For service of Post-Office Department	Indefinite.	Indefinite.	Indefinite.	Indefinite.	Indefinite.	Indefinite.	Indefinite.	Indefinite.	Indefinite.
For invalid and other pensions, including deficiencies	83,152,500.00	81,758,700.00	81,758,700.00	98,457,461.00	135,214,785.00	146,737,350.00	166,531,350.00	151,581,570.00	141,381,570.00
For consular and diplomatic service	1,429,942.44	1,428,465.00	1,980,025.00	1,710,725.96	1,656,925.00	1,604,312.12	1,557,445.00	1,569,787.25	1,574,458.76
For service of Agricultural Department	1,028,730.00	1,715,826.14	1,669,770.00	1,796,502.85	3,028,153.50	3,233,060.72	3,323,500.00	3,226,915.00	3,303,750.00
For expenses of the District of Columbia	4,284,590.66	5,056,678.98	5,682,409.91	5,762,236.75	5,597,125.17	5,317,361.47	5,413,223.91	5,544,296.93	5,745,443.25
For miscellaneous	4,694,635.33	10,129,501.65	10,186,688.81	10,620,840.80	2,721,283.24	3,381,018.51	520,666.28	623,858.43	297,667.37
Totals	193,035,861.13	245,020,172.89	218,115,439.80	287,722,488.96	323,783,079.36	304,710,196.75	319,011,846.62	301,788,819.78	293,057,104.81

TABLE M.—STATEMENT OF THE NET RECEIPTS (BY WARRANTS) DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1895.

<i>Customs:</i>		
Quarter ended September 30, 1894.....	\$36,238,470.15	
Quarter ended December 31, 1894.....	33,670,094.70	
Quarter ended March 31, 1895.....	45,782,752.56	
Quarter ended June 30, 1895.....	36,467,300.04	\$152,158,617.45
<i>Internal revenue:</i>		
Quarter ended September 30, 1894.....	58,499,230.29	
Quarter ended December 31, 1894.....	23,743,002.94	
Quarter ended March 31, 1895.....	28,111,910.78	
Quarter ended June 30, 1895.....	33,067,528.01	143,421,672.02
<i>Sales of public lands:</i>		
Quarter ended September 30, 1894.....	307,961.52	
Quarter ended December 31, 1894.....	264,381.51	
Quarter ended March 31, 1895.....	253,954.82	
Quarter ended June 30, 1895.....	272,049.31	1,103,347.16
<i>Tax on circulation of national banks:</i>		
Quarter ended September 30, 1894.....	850,469.52	
Quarter ended December 31, 1894.....	10,480.87	
Quarter ended March 31, 1895.....	837,815.95	
Quarter ended June 30, 1895.....	13,785.10	1,712,550.94
<i>Repayment of interest by Pacific railroads:</i>		
Quarter ended September 30, 1894.....	276,165.05	
Quarter ended December 31, 1894.....	188,834.92	
Quarter ended March 31, 1895.....	285,018.83	
Quarter ended June 30, 1895.....	232,392.36	982,411.16
<i>Customs fees, fines, penalties, and forfeitures:</i>		
Quarter ended September 30, 1894.....	151,547.32	
Quarter ended December 31, 1894.....	164,981.02	
Quarter ended March 31, 1895.....	164,466.70	
Quarter ended June 30, 1895.....	159,970.66	640,966.03
<i>Fees—consular, letters patent, and lands:</i>		
Quarter ended September 30, 1894.....	730,608.10	
Quarter ended December 31, 1894.....	595,711.42	
Quarter ended March 31, 1895.....	621,381.89	
Quarter ended June 30, 1895.....	707,598.03	2,655,299.44
<i>Proceeds of sales of Government property:</i>		
Quarter ended September 30, 1894.....	29,730.85	
Quarter ended December 31, 1894.....	69,244.17	
Quarter ended March 31, 1895.....	37,349.94	
Quarter ended June 30, 1895.....	41,798.90	178,123.86
<i>Profits on coinage:</i>		
Quarter ended September 30, 1894.....	482,653.52	
Quarter ended December 31, 1894.....	610,499.34	
Quarter ended March 31, 1895.....	389,685.42	
Quarter ended June 30, 1895.....	157,741.42	1,640,579.70
<i>Revenues of District of Columbia:</i>		
Quarter ended September 30, 1894.....	370,381.51	
Quarter ended December 31, 1894.....	581,593.33	
Quarter ended March 31, 1895.....	174,559.41	
Quarter ended June 30, 1895.....	2,531,513.83	3,658,048.08
<i>Miscellaneous:</i>		
Quarter ended September 30, 1894.....	1,035,458.59	
Quarter ended December 31, 1894.....	1,312,233.49	
Quarter ended March 31, 1895.....	1,327,146.45	
Quarter ended June 30, 1895.....	1,563,620.77	5,238,459.30
Total ordinary receipts, exclusive of loans.....		313,390,075.11
Receipts from loans, certificates, notes, and premium.....		407,126,550.12
Total receipts.....		720,516,625.23
Balance in Treasury June 30, 1894.....		763,565,540.75
Grand total.....		1,484,082,165.98

TABLE N.—STATEMENT OF THE NET DISBURSEMENTS (BY WARRANTS) DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1895.

CIVIL.		
Congress.....		\$7,639,166.65
Executive.....		11,716,002.37
Judiciary.....		8,277,029.00
Government in the Territories.....		257,971.18
Subtreasuries.....		432,692.44
Public land offices.....		647,278.78
Mints and assay offices.....		226,604.34
Total civil.....		\$29,196,744.76
FOREIGN INTERCOURSE.		
Diplomatic salaries.....		408,123.88
Consular salaries.....		593,814.97
Contingent expenses of foreign missions.....		133,025.74
Contingencies of consulates.....		229,163.41
Spanish indemnity.....		28,500.00
Relief, protection, and rescuing shipwrecked American seamen.....		28,239.38
International Union of American Republics.....		22,205.35
Continental Railway Commission.....		56,929.66
Emergencies arising in the diplomatic and consular service.....		4,000.90
Survey and examination of the Nicaragua Canal.....		20,000.00
Tribunal of Arbitration at Paris.....		30,320.46
Miscellaneous items.....		149,040.61
Total foreign intercourse.....		1,703,363.46
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Mint Establishment.....		853,113.37
Life-Saving Service.....		1,384,018.48
Revenue-Cutter Service.....		929,886.92
Steamboat-Inspection Service.....		315,510.01
Engraving and Printing.....		1,146,552.37
Coast and Geodetic Survey.....		414,988.90
Light-House Establishment.....		2,763,243.16
Marine-Hospital Establishment.....		669,618.59
Custom-houses, court-houses, post-offices, etc.....		3,599,614.41
Pay of assistant custodians and janitors of public buildings.....		805,673.63
Fuel, lights, and water for public buildings.....		852,272.97
Furniture and heating apparatus for public buildings.....		299,766.38
Vaults, safes, locks, and plans for public buildings.....		40,155.12
Collecting revenue from customs:		
For the year 1895.....	\$6,712,597.30	
For prior years.....	24,093.62	
Detection and prevention of frauds upon the customs revenue.....	71,578.93	
		6,808,269.85
Refunding excess of deposits, etc.....		1,965,945.94
Debitures and drawbacks under customs laws.....		3,277,506.72
Compensation in lieu of moieties.....		12,825.08
Expenses of regulating immigration.....		249,471.06
Salaries, shipping service.....		60,946.44
Services to American vessels.....		22,756.88
Enforcement of contract-labor laws.....		85,108.42
Chinese exclusion act.....		82,721.47
Revenue vessels.....		56,500.00
Interstate Commerce Commission.....		230,386.54
World's Columbian Exposition.....		100,868.95
Assessing and collecting internal revenue.....		3,762,681.56
Paper for internal-revenue stamps.....		47,904.67
Redemption of internal-revenue stamps.....		20,634.59
Punishing violations of internal-revenue laws.....		50,667.90
Refunds, reliefs, etc., under internal-revenue laws.....		22,810.70
Allowance or drawback under internal-revenue laws.....		23,695.15
Refund for land sold for direct tax in South Carolina.....		15,893.43
Bounty on sugar.....		966,153.86
Payment of judgments, Court of Claims.....		1,304,004.24
Preventing the spread of epidemic diseases.....		76,091.88
Expenses of Treasury notes.....		270,899.30
Distinctive paper for United States securities.....		59,830.52
Suppressing counterfeiting and other crimes.....		69,145.63
Transportation and recoinage of coin.....		323,659.36
Fish Commission, general expenses.....		345,164.90
Expenses under Smithsonian Institution.....		120,409.19
National Museum.....		168,733.57
National Zoological Park.....		49,960.91
Contingent expenses, independent treasury.....		153,720.06
Sinking funds, Pacific railroads.....		1,105,354.08
Mail transportation, Pacific railroads.....		1,668,935.83
Refund of direct tax.....		181,505.91
Cotton States and International Exposition at Atlanta, Ga.....		59,047.56

TABLE N.—STATEMENT OF THE NET DISBURSEMENTS (BY WARRANTS) DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1895—Continued.

MISCELLANEOUS—Continued.

District of Columbia:		
General expenses	\$5,350,689.29	
Water department, payable from the water fund.....	406,020.80	
Special trust funds	420,181.10	
		\$6,176,891.19
Buildings and grounds in Washington under Chief Engineer.....	144,598.26	
Fuel, lights, etc., State, War, and Navy Department building.....	37,040.01	
Care, maintenance, etc., of Washington Monument.....	12,139.05	
Support and treatment of destitute patients.....	18,999.96	
Payment on account of Ford Theater disaster.....	110,520.83	
Prevention of deposits in New York Harbor.....	68,913.74	
Weather Bureau.....	714,515.60	
Department of Agriculture.....	1,890,035.61	
Deficiency in the postal revenues.....	11,016,541.72	
Capitol building and grounds.....	110,214.29	
Building for Library of Congress.....	1,015,000.00	
Building, Government Printing Office.....	13,000.00	
Interior Department building.....	23,999.66	
Government Hospital for the Insane.....	311,704.50	
Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.....	53,500.00	
Howard University.....	29,500.00	
Garfield Hospital.....	19,000.00	
Colleges for agriculture and the mechanic arts.....	960,000.00	
Surveying public lands.....	360,362.28	
Contingent expenses, land offices.....	168,873.30	
Geological Survey.....	368,834.51	
Expenses Eleventh Census.....	278,049.72	
Hot Springs Reservation, Arkansas.....	21,277.92	
Deposits by individuals for surveying public lands.....	94,991.05	
Repayment for land erroneously sold.....	55,108.85	
Geological maps of the United States.....	64,504.66	
Protecting public lands, timber, etc.....	69,260.46	
Five, three, and two per cent funds to States.....	51,755.13	
Photolithographing for the Patent Office.....	54,911.33	
Official Gazette, Patent Office.....	32,075.20	
Payment of French spoliation claims.....	22,920.00	
Miscellaneous items.....	115,836.63	
Total miscellaneous.....		\$62,379,621.02

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

Indians.....	9,939,754.21	
Pensions.....	141,395,228.87	
Total Interior Department.....		151,334,983.08

MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT.

Pay department.....	13,148,757.04	
Pay department, bounty and miscellaneous.....	536,247.89	
Commissary department.....	1,622,876.33	
Quartermaster's department.....	7,093,345.27	
Medical department.....	364,602.23	
Ordnance department.....	2,087,713.64	
Armories and arsenals.....	285,709.87	
Armament of fortifications.....	1,615,745.13	
Military Academy.....	402,358.28	
Improving rivers and harbors.....	19,897,552.60	
Fortifications, etc.....	220,799.26	
Construction of military posts, roads, etc.....	638,095.02	
National cemeteries, roads, etc.....	208,461.87	
Expenses of recruiting.....	60,562.58	
Contingencies of the Army.....	5,007.75	
Signal Service.....	15,372.00	
Publication of Official Records of the War of the Rebellion.....	144,442.36	
Support of National Homes for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers.....	2,702,060.88	
Support of Soldiers' Home.....	212,216.45	
Soldiers' Home permanent fund and interest account.....	152,459.65	
Support of military prison, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.....	80,581.85	
Yellowstone National Park.....	30,000.00	
Chickamanga and Chattanooga National Park.....	140,126.06	
Monuments, etc., at Gettysburg and Antietam.....	61,333.94	
Miscellaneous items.....	78,331.18	
Total military establishment.....		51,804,759.13

TABLE N.—STATEMENT OF THE NET DISBURSEMENTS (BY WARRANTS) DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1895—Continued.

NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT.	
Pay, etc., of the Navy.....	\$7,716,324.40
Pay, miscellaneous.....	303,917.12
Deposit fund.....	160,288.45
Contingent, Navy.....	4,639.52
Marine Corps.....	1,008,223.79
Naval Academy.....	237,789.56
Navigation.....	165,193.16
Ordnance.....	456,484.23
Equipment.....	995,957.65
Yards and Docks.....	1,340,437.61
Medicine and Surgery.....	207,206.57
Supplies and Accounts.....	1,556,537.35
Construction and Repair.....	1,061,313.66
Steam Engineering.....	832,933.83
Increase of the Navy.....	13,182,134.21
Miscellaneous items and reliefs.....	71,019.81
	○
Total.....	29,300,400.92
Less repayments on account of advances.....	502,605.19
Total naval establishment.....	\$28,797,795.73
Interest on the public debt.....	30,978,030.21
Total net ordinary expenditures.....	356,195,298.29
Redemption of the public debt.....	354,276,858.93
Total expenditures.....	710,472,157.22
Balance in the Treasury June 30, 1895.....	773,610,008.76
Grand total.....	1,484,082,165.98

TABLE O.—STATEMENT OF THE NET RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS (BY WARRANTS) FOR THE QUARTER ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1895.

RECEIPTS.	
Customs	\$44,943,731.43
Internal revenue	37,877,025.76
Sales of public lands	268,491.24
Tax on national banks	842,698.64
Repayment of interest by Pacific railroads	250,196.43
Customs fees, fines, penalties, and forfeitures	149,236.46
Fees—consular, letters patent, and lands	593,190.17
Proceeds of sales of Government property	51,584.33
Profits on coinage, etc.	403,027.46
Miscellaneous	2,011,382.98
Total net ordinary receipts	87,390,864.90
Issues of public debt in excess of redemption	54,602,700.00
Balance in the Treasury June 30, 1895	773,610,008.76
Total	915,603,573.66

DISBURSEMENTS.	
Customs	4,514,764.13
Internal revenue	955,055.06
Diplomatic	321,061.70
Treasury	12,387,898.62
Judiciary	1,680,158.06
Interior civil	2,864,718.26
Total civil and miscellaneous	22,723,655.73
Indians	3,260,206.12
Pensions	35,765,787.47
Military establishment	17,075,504.61
Naval establishment	6,567,415.78
Interest on the public debt	9,453,164.38
Total net ordinary expenditures	95,445,734.09
Redemption of public debt in excess of issue	4,002,990.50
Balance in the Treasury September 30, 1895	816,154,849.07
Total	915,603,573.66

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

Year.	Balance in the Treasury at commencement of year.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Direct tax.	Public lands.	Miscellaneous.
1791		\$4,399,473.09				\$10,478.10
1792	\$973,905.75	3,443,070.85	\$208,942.81			9,918.65
1793	783,444.51	4,255,306.56	337,705.70			21,410.88
1794	753,661.69	4,801,065.28	274,089.62			53,277.97
1795	1,151,924.17	5,588,461.26	337,755.36			28,317.97
1796	516,442.61	6,567,987.94	475,289.60		\$4,836.13	1,169,415.98
1797	888,995.42	7,549,649.65	575,491.45		83,540.60	399,139.29
1798	1,021,899.04	7,106,061.93	644,357.95		11,963.11	58,192.81
1799	617,451.43	6,610,449.31	779,136.44			86,187.56
1800	2,161,867.77	9,080,932.73	809,396.55	\$734,223.97	443.75	152,712.10
1801	2,623,311.99	10,750,778.93	1,048,033.43	534,343.38	167,726.06	345,649.15
1802	3,295,391.00	12,438,235.74	621,898.89	206,565.44	188,628.02	1,500,505.86
1803	5,020,697.64	10,479,417.61	215,179.69	71,879.20	165,675.69	131,945.44
1804	4,825,811.60	11,098,565.33	50,941.29	50,198.44	487,526.79	139,075.53
1805	4,087,005.26	12,936,487.04	21,747.15	21,882.91	540,193.80	40,382.30
1806	3,999,888.99	14,667,698.17	20,101.45	53,763.86	765,245.73	51,121.86
1807	4,538,123.80	15,845,521.61	13,051.40	34,732.56	466,163.27	38,550.42
1808	9,643,550.07	16,363,550.58	8,190.23	19,159.21	647,939.56	21,822.85
1809	9,941,809.96	7,257,506.62	4,034.29	7,517.31	442,252.33	62,162.57
1810	3,848,056.78	8,583,309.31	7,430.63	12,448.68	696,548.82	84,476.84
1811	2,672,276.57	13,313,222.73	2,295.95	7,666.66	1,040,237.53	59,211.22
1812	3,502,305.80	8,958,777.53	4,903.06	859.22	710,427.78	126,165.17
1813	3,862,217.41	13,224,623.25	4,755.04	3,805.52	835,655.14	271,571.00
1814	5,196,542.00	5,998,772.08	1,662,984.82	2,219,497.36	1,135,971.09	164,399.81
1815	1,727,848.63	7,282,942.22	4,678,059.07	2,162,673.41	1,287,959.28	285,282.84
1816	13,106,592.88	36,306,874.88	5,124,708.31	4,253,635.09	1,717,985.03	273,732.35
1817	22,033,519.19	26,283,348.49	2,678,100.77	1,834,187.04	1,991,226.06	109,761.08
1818	14,989,465.48	17,176,385.00	955,270.20	264,333.36	2,606,564.77	57,617.71
1819	1,478,526.74	20,283,608.76	229,598.63	83,650.78	3,274,422.78	57,098.42
1820	2,079,992.38	15,005,612.15	106,260.52	31,586.82	1,635,871.61	61,338.44
1821	1,198,461.21	13,004,447.15	69,027.63	29,349.05	1,212,966.46	152,589.43
1822	1,681,952.24	17,589,761.94	67,665.71	67,665.71	1,803,581.54	452,957.19
1823	4,237,427.55	19,088,433.44	34,242.17	10,337.71	916,523.10	141,129.84
1824	9,463,922.81	17,878,325.71	34,663.37	6,201.96	984,418.15	127,603.60
1825	1,946,597.13	20,098,713.45	25,771.35	2,330.85	1,216,090.56	130,451.81
1826	5,201,650.43	23,341,331.77	21,589.93	6,638.76	1,393,785.09	94,588.66
1827	6,358,686.18	19,712,283.29	19,885.68	2,626.90	1,495,845.26	1,315,722.83
1828	6,668,286.10	23,205,523.64	17,451.54	2,218.81	1,018,308.75	65,126.49
1829	5,972,435.81	22,681,965.91	14,502.74	11,335.05	1,517,175.13	112,648.55
1830	5,755,704.79	21,922,391.39	12,160.62	16,980.59	2,329,356.14	73,227.77
1831	6,014,539.75	24,224,441.77	6,933.51	10,506.01	3,210,815.48	584,124.05
1832	4,502,914.45	28,465,237.24	11,630.65	6,791.13	2,623,381.03	270,410.61
1833	2,011,777.55	29,032,508.91	2,759.00	394.12	3,967,632.55	470,096.67
1834	11,702,905.31	16,214,957.15	4,196.09	19.80	4,687,500.69	480,812.32
1835	8,892,858.42	19,391,310.59	10,459.48	4,263.33	14,757,600.75	759,972.13
1836	26,749,803.96	23,409,940.53	370.00		24,877,179.86	2,245,902.23
1837	46,708,436.00	11,169,290.39	5,493.84	1,687.70	6,776,236.52	7,001,444.59
1838	37,327,252.69	16,158,800.36	2,467.27		3,398,235.66	6,410,348.45
1839	36,891,196.94	23,137,924.81	2,553.32	755.22	7,361,576.40	979,939.86
1840	33,157,503.68	13,499,502.17	1,682.25		3,411,818.63	2,567,112.28
1841	29,963,163.46	14,487,216.74	3,261.36		1,365,627.42	1,004,054.75
1842	28,685,111.08	18,187,908.76	495.00		1,335,797.52	451,995.97
1843*	30,521,979.44	7,046,843.91	103.25		898,158.18	285,895.92
1844	39,186,284.74	26,183,570.94	1,777.34		2,059,939.80	1,075,419.70
1845	36,742,829.62	27,528,112.70	3,517.12		2,077,022.30	361,453.68
1846	36,194,274.81	26,712,667.87	2,897.26		2,694,452.48	289,950.13
1847	38,261,959.65	23,747,864.66	375.00		2,498,355.20	220,808.30
1848	33,079,276.43	31,757,070.96	375.00		3,328,642.56	612,610.69
1849	29,416,612.45	28,346,738.82			1,688,959.55	685,379.13
1850	32,827,082.69	39,668,686.42			1,859,894.25	2,064,303.21
1851	35,871,753.31	49,017,567.92			2,352,305.30	1,185,166.11
1852	40,158,353.25	47,339,326.62			2,043,239.58	464,249.40
1853	43,338,860.02	58,931,865.52			1,667,084.99	985,081.17
1854	50,261,901.09	64,224,190.27			8,470,798.39	1,105,352.74
1855	48,591,073.41	53,025,794.21			11,497,049.07	827,731.40
1856	47,777,672.13	64,222,863.50			8,917,644.93	1,116,190.81
1857	49,108,229.80	63,875,905.05			3,820,486.64	1,259,920.83
1858	46,802,855.00	41,789,620.96			3,513,715.87	1,352,029.13
1859	35,113,334.22	49,565,824.38			1,756,687.30	1,454,596.24
1860	33,193,248.60	53,187,511.87			1,778,557.71	1,085,530.25
1861	32,979,530.78	39,582,125.64			870,658.54	1,023,515.31
1862	30,963,857.83	49,056,397.62		1,795,331.73	152,208.77	915,327.97
1863	46,965,304.87	69,059,642.40	37,640,787.95	1,485,103.61	167,617.17	3,741,794.38
1864	36,523,046.13	102,316,152.99	109,741,134.10	475,648.96	588,335.29	30,291,701.86
1865	134,433,738.44	84,323,260.60	209,464,215.25	1,200,573.03	996,553.31	25,441,556.00

* For the half year from

RECEIPTS, 1789 TO 1895.

CXXXVII

TO JUNE 30, 1895, BY CALENDAR YEARS TO 1843 AND BY FISCAL YEARS (ENDED JUNE THAT TIME).

Year.	Dividends.	Net ordinary receipts.	Interest.	Premiums.	Receipts from loans and Treasury notes.	Gross receipts.	Unavail-able.
1791		\$4,409,951.19			\$361,391.34	\$4,771,342.53	
1792	\$8,028.00	3,669,960.31			5,102,498.45	8,772,458.76	
1793	38,500.00	4,652,923.14			1,797,272.01	6,450,195.15	
1794	303,472.00	5,431,904.87			4,007,950.78	9,439,855.65	
1795	160,000.00	6,114,534.59	\$4,800.00		3,396,424.00	9,515,758.59	
1796	160,000.00	8,377,529.65	42,800.00		320,000.00	8,740,329.65	
1797	80,960.00	8,658,780.99			70,000.00	8,758,780.99	
1798	79,920.00	7,900,495.80	78,675.00		200,000.00	8,179,170.80	
1799	71,040.00	7,546,813.31			5,000,000.00	12,546,813.31	
1800	71,040.00	10,848,749.10			1,565,229.24	12,413,978.34	
1801	88,800.00	12,935,330.95	10,125.00			12,945,455.95	
1802	39,960.00	14,995,793.95				14,995,793.95	
1803		11,064,097.63				11,064,097.63	
1804		11,826,307.38				11,826,307.38	
1805		13,560,693.20				13,560,693.20	
1806		15,559,931.07				15,559,931.07	
1807		16,398,019.26				16,398,019.26	
1808		17,060,661.93				17,060,661.93	
1809		7,773,473.12				7,773,473.12	
1810		9,384,214.28			2,750,000.00	12,134,214.28	
1811		14,422,634.09				14,422,634.09	
1812		9,801,132.76			12,897,900.00	22,699,032.76	
1813		14,340,409.95	300.00		26,184,135.00	40,524,844.95	
1814		11,181,625.16	85.79		23,377,826.00	34,559,536.95	
1815		15,696,916.82	11,541.74	\$32,107.64	35,220,671.40	50,961,237.00	
1816		47,676,985.66	68,665.16	686.09	9,425,084.91	57,171,421.82	
1817	202,426.30	53,099,049.74	267,819.14		466,728.45	53,833,592.33	
1818	525,000.00	21,585,171.04	412.62		8,353.00	21,593,936.66	
1819	675,000.00	24,603,374.37			2,291.00	24,605,665.37	
1820	1,000,000.00	17,840,669.55		40,000.00	3,000,824.13	20,881,493.68	
1821	105,000.00	14,573,379.72			5,000,324.00	19,573,703.72	
1822	297,500.00	20,232,427.94				20,232,427.94	
1823	350,000.00	20,540,666.26				20,540,666.26	
1824	350,000.00	19,381,212.79			5,000,000.00	24,381,212.79	
1825	367,500.00	21,840,858.02			5,000,000.00	26,840,858.02	
1826	402,500.00	25,260,434.21				25,260,434.21	
1827	420,000.00	22,966,363.96				22,966,363.96	
1828	455,000.00	24,763,629.23				24,763,629.23	
1829	490,000.00	24,827,627.38				24,827,627.38	
1830	490,000.00	24,844,116.51				24,844,116.51	
1831	490,000.00	28,526,820.82				28,526,820.82	
1832	490,000.00	31,867,450.66				31,867,450.66	\$1,889.50
1833	474,985.00	33,948,426.25				33,948,426.25	
1834	234,349.50	21,791,935.55				21,791,935.55	
1835	506,480.82	35,430,087.10				35,430,087.10	
1836	292,674.67	50,826,796.08				50,826,796.08	
1837		24,954,153.04			2,992,989.15	27,947,142.19	63,288.35
1838		26,302,561.74			12,716,820.86	39,019,382.60	
1839		31,482,749.61			3,857,276.21	35,340,025.82	1,458,782.93
1840		19,480,115.33			5,589,547.51	25,069,662.84	37,469.25
1841		16,860,160.27			13,659,317.38	30,519,477.65	
1842		19,976,197.25			14,808,735.64	34,784,932.89	11,188.00
1843		8,231,001.26		71,700.83	12,479,708.36	20,782,410.45	
1844		29,320,707.78		666.60	1,877,181.35	31,198,555.73	
1845		29,970,105.80				29,970,105.80	28,251.90
1846		29,699,967.74				29,699,967.74	
1847		26,467,403.16		28,365.91	28,872,399.45	55,368,168.52	30,000.00
1848		35,698,699.21		37,080.00	21,256,700.00	56,992,479.21	
1849		30,721,077.50		487,065.48	28,588,750.00	59,796,892.98	
1850		43,592,888.88		10,550.00	4,045,950.00	47,649,388.88	
1851		52,555,039.33		4,264.92	203,400.00	52,762,704.25	
1852		49,846,815.60			46,300.00	49,893,115.60	
1853		61,587,031.68		22.50	16,350.00	61,603,404.18	103,301.37
1854		73,800,341.40			2,001.67	73,802,343.07	
1855		65,350,574.68			800.00	65,351,374.68	
1856		74,056,699.24			200.00	74,056,899.24	
1857		68,965,312.57			3,900.00	68,969,212.57	
1858		46,655,365.96			23,717,300.00	70,372,665.96	
1859		52,777,107.92		709,357.72	28,287,500.00	81,773,965.64	15,408.34
1860		56,054,599.83		10,008.00	20,776,800.00	76,841,407.83	
1861		41,476,299.49		33,630.90	41,861,709.74	83,371,640.13	
1862		51,919,261.09		68,400.00	529,692,460.50	581,680,121.59	11,110.81
1863		112,094,945.51		602,345.44	776,682,361.57	889,379,652.52	6,000.01
1864		243,412,971.20		21,174,101.01	1,128,873,945.36	1,393,461,017.57	9,210.40
1865		322,031,158.19		11,683,446.89	1,472,224,740.85	1,805,939,345.93	6,095.11

January 1 to June 30, 1843.

TABLE P.—STATEMENT OF THE RECEIPTS OF THE UNITED

Year.	Balance in the Treasury at commencement of year.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Direct tax.	Public lands.	Miscellaneous.
1866	\$33,933,657.89	\$179,046,651.58	\$309,226,813.42	\$1,974,754.12	\$665,031.03	\$29,036,314.23
1867	160,817,099.73	176,417,810.88	266,027,537.43	4,200,233.70	1,163,575.76	15,037,522.15
1868	198,076,437.09	164,464,599.56	191,087,589.41	1,788,145.85	1,348,715.41	17,745,403.59
1869	158,936,082.87	180,048,426.63	158,356,460.86	765,685.61	4,020,344.34	13,997,338.65
1870	183,781,985.76	194,598,374.44	184,899,756.49	229,102.88	3,350,481.76	12,942,118.30
1871	177,604,116.51	206,270,408.05	143,098,153.63	580,355.37	2,388,646.68	22,093,541.21
1872	138,019,122.15	216,370,286.77	130,642,177.72	.....	2,575,714.19	15,106,051.23
1873	134,666,001.85	188,089,522.70	113,729,314.14	315,254.51	2,882,312.38	17,161,270.05
1874	159,293,673.41	157,103,833.69	102,409,784.90	.....	1,852,428.93	32,575,043.32
1875	178,833,339.54	157,167,722.35	110,007,493.58	.....	1,413,640.17	15,431,915.31
1876	172,804,061.32	148,071,984.61	116,700,732.03	93,798.80	1,129,466.95	24,070,602.31
1877	149,909,377.21	130,956,493.07	118,630,407.83	.....	976,253.68	30,437,487.42
1878	214,887,645.88	130,170,680.20	110,581,624.74	.....	1,079,743.37	15,614,728.09
1879	286,591,453.88	137,250,047.70	113,561,610.58	.....	924,781.06	20,585,697.49
1880	386,832,588.65	186,522,064.60	124,009,373.92	30.85	1,016,506.60	21,978,525.01
1881	231,940,064.44	198,159,676.02	135,264,385.51	1,516.89	2,201,863.17	25,154,850.98
1882	280,607,668.37	220,410,730.25	146,497,595.45	160,141.69	4,753,140.37	31,703,642.52
1883	275,450,903.53	214,706,496.93	144,720,368.98	108,156.60	7,955,864.42	30,796,695.02
1884	374,189,081.98	195,067,489.76	121,586,072.51	70,720.75	9,810,705.01	21,984,881.89
1885	424,941,403.07	181,471,939.34	112,498,725.54	.....	5,705,986.44	24,014,055.06
1886	521,794,026.26	192,905,023.44	116,805,936.48	108,239.94	5,630,999.34	20,989,527.86
1887	526,848,755.46	217,286,893.13	118,823,391.22	32,892.05	9,254,286.42	26,005,814.84
1888	512,851,434.36	219,091,173.63	124,296,871.98	1,565.82	11,202,017.23	24,674,446.10
1889	659,449,099.94	223,832,741.69	130,881,513.92	.....	8,038,651.79	24,297,151.44
1890	673,399,118.18	223,668,584.57	142,606,705.81	.....	6,358,272.51	24,447,419.74
1891	691,527,403.76	219,522,205.23	145,686,249.44	.....	4,029,535.41	23,374,457.23
1892	726,222,332.60	177,452,964.15	153,971,072.57	.....	3,261,875.58	20,251,871.94
1893	778,604,339.28	203,355,016.73	161,027,623.93	.....	3,182,089.78	18,254,898.34
1894	738,467,555.07	131,818,530.62	147,111,232.81	.....	1,673,637.30	17,118,618.52
1895	763,565,540.75	152,158,617.45	143,421,672.02	.....	1,103,347.16	16,706,438.48
.....	.....	7,415,871,509.34	4,717,292,398.94	28,131,900.32	289,726,591.34	763,203,129.96

*Amount heretofore credited to the Treasurer as

RECEIPTS, 1789 TO 1895.

CXXXIX

STATES FROM MARCH 4, 1789, TO JUNE 30, 1895, ETC.—Continued.

Year.	Dividends.	Net ordinary receipts.	Interest.	Premiums.	Receipts from loans and Treasury notes.	Gross receipts.	Unavailable.
1866	\$519,940,564.38	.....	\$38,083,055.68	\$712,851,553.05	\$1,270,884,173.11	\$172,094.29
1867	462,846,679.92	.....	27,787,330.35	640,426,910.29	1,131,060,920.56	721,827.93
							2,675,918.19
1868	376,434,453.82	.....	29,203,629.50	625,111,433.20	1,030,749,516.52	.....
1869	357,188,256.09	.....	13,755,491.12	238,678,081.06	609,621,828.27	* 2,070.73
1870	395,959,833.87	.....	15,295,643.76	285,474,496.00	696,720,973.63	.....
1871	374,431,104.94	.....	8,892,839.95	268,768,523.47	652,092,463.36	* 3,396.18
1872	364,694,229.91	.....	9,412,637.65	305,047,054.00	679,153,921.56	* 18,228.35
1873	322,177,673.78	.....	11,566,330.89	214,931,017.00	548,669,221.67	* 3,047.80
1874	299,941,090.84	.....	5,037,665.22	439,272,555.46	744,251,291.52	12,691.40
1875	284,020,771.41	.....	3,979,279.69	387,971,556.00	675,971,607.10	.....
1876	290,066,584.70	.....	4,029,280.58	397,455,808.00	691,551,673.28	.....
1877	281,000,642.00	.....	405,776.58	348,871,749.00	630,278,167.55	.....
1878	257,446,776.40	.....	317,102.30	404,581,201.00	662,345,079.70	.....
1879	272,322,136.83	.....	1,505,047.63	792,807,643.00	1,066,634,827.46	.....
1880	333,526,500.98	.....	110.00	211,814,103.00	545,340,713.98	.....
1881	360,782,292.57	.....	.....	113,750,534.00	474,532,826.57	.....
1882	403,525,250.28	.....	.....	120,945,724.00	524,470,974.28	.....
1883	393,287,581.95	.....	.....	555,942,564.00	954,230,145.95	.....
1884	348,519,869.92	.....	.....	206,877,886.00	555,397,755.92	* 1,500.00
1885	323,690,706.38	.....	.....	245,196,303.00	568,887,009.38	47,097.65
1886	336,439,727.06	.....	.....	116,314,850.00	452,754,577.06	.....
1887	371,403,277.60	.....	.....	154,440,900.00	525,844,177.60	7,997.64
1888	379,266,074.76	.....	.....	285,016,650.00	664,282,724.76	.....
1889	387,050,058.84	.....	.....	245,111,350.00	632,161,408.84	.....
1890	403,080,982.63	.....	.....	245,293,650.00	648,374,632.63	* 731.11
1891	392,612,447.31	.....	.....	373,208,857.75	765,821,305.00	.....
1892	354,937,784.24	.....	.....	381,463,512.00	736,401,296.24	.....
1893	385,819,628.78	.....	.....	347,651,586.00	732,871,214.78	.....
1894	297,722,019.25	.....	8,633,295.71	417,651,223.50	724,006,538.46	.....
1895	313,396,075.11	.....	11,339,344.62	395,787,205.50	720,516,625.23	.....
	\$9,720,136.29	\$13,223,945,756.21	\$485,224.45	224,231,861.16	14,801,346,503.59	28,250,009,345.41	2,714,730.71

unavailable and since recovered and charged to his account.

TABLE Q.—STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES OF THE UNITED STATES FROM MARCH 4, (JUNE 30), FROM

Year.	War.	Navy.	Indians.	Pensions.	Miscellaneous.
1791	\$632,804.03		\$27,000.00	\$175,813.88	\$1,083,971.61
1792	1,100,702.09		13,648.85	109,243.15	4,672,664.38
1793	1,130,249.08		27,282.83	80,087.81	511,451.01
1794	2,639,097.59	\$61,408.97	13,042.46	81,399.24	750,350.74
1795	2,480,910.13	410,562.03	23,475.68	68,673.22	1,378,920.66
1796	1,260,263.84	274,784.04	113,563.98	100,843.71	801,847.58
1797	1,039,402.46	382,631.89	62,396.58	92,256.97	1,259,422.62
1798	2,009,522.30	1,381,347.76	16,470.09	104,845.33	1,139,524.94
1799	2,466,946.98	2,858,081.84	20,302.19	95,444.03	1,039,391.68
1800	2,560,878.77	3,448,716.03	31.22	64,130.73	1,337,613.22
1801	1,672,944.08	2,111,424.00	9,000.00	73,533.37	1,114,768.45
1802	1,179,148.25	915,561.87	94,000.00	85,440.39	1,462,929.40
1803	822,055.85	1,215,230.53	60,000.00	62,902.10	1,842,635.76
1804	875,423.93	1,189,832.75	116,500.00	80,092.80	2,191,009.43
1805	712,781.28	1,597,500.00	196,500.00	81,854.59	3,768,598.75
1806	1,224,355.38	1,649,641.44	234,200.00	81,875.53	2,890,137.01
1807	1,288,685.91	1,722,064.47	205,425.00	70,500.00	1,697,897.51
1808	2,900,834.40	1,884,067.80	213,575.00	82,576.04	1,423,285.61
1809	3,345,772.17	2,427,758.80	205,503.84	87,833.54	1,215,803.79
1810	2,294,323.94	1,654,244.20	177,625.00	83,744.16	1,101,144.98
1811	2,032,828.19	1,965,566.39	151,875.00	75,043.88	1,667,291.40
1812	11,817,798.24	3,959,365.15	277,845.00	91,402.10	1,683,088.21
1813	19,652,018.02	6,446,600.10	167,358.28	86,989.91	1,729,435.61
1814	20,350,806.86	7,311,290.60	167,394.86	90,164.36	2,208,029.70
1815	14,794,294.22	8,660,000.25	550,750.00	69,656.06	2,898,870.47
1816	16,012,096.80	3,908,278.30	274,512.17	188,804.15	2,989,741.17
1817	8,004,236.53	3,314,598.49	319,463.71	297,374.43	3,518,936.76
1818	5,622,715.10	2,953,695.00	505,704.27	890,719.90	3,835,839.51
1819	6,506,300.87	3,847,640.42	463,181.39	2,415,939.85	3,067,211.41
1820	2,630,392.31	4,387,990.00	315,750.01	3,208,376.31	2,592,021.94
1821	4,461,291.78	3,319,243.06	477,005.44	242,817.25	2,223,121.54
1822	3,111,981.49	2,224,458.98	575,007.41	1,948,199.40	1,867,996.24
1823	3,096,924.43	2,503,765.83	380,781.82	1,780,588.52	2,022,093.99
1824	3,340,939.65	2,904,581.56	429,987.90	1,499,326.59	7,155,308.81
1825	3,659,014.18	3,049,083.86	724,106.44	1,508,810.57	2,748,544.89
1826	3,943,194.37	4,218,902.45	743,447.83	1,556,593.83	2,600,177.79
1827	3,948,977.88	4,263,877.45	750,624.88	976,138.86	2,713,476.58
1828	4,145,544.56	3,918,786.44	705,084.24	850,573.57	3,676,052.64
1829	4,724,281.07	3,308,745.47	576,344.74	949,594.47	3,082,234.65
1830	4,767,128.88	3,239,428.63	622,262.47	1,363,297.31	3,237,416.04
1831	4,841,835.55	3,856,183.07	930,738.04	1,170,665.14	3,064,646.10
1832	5,446,034.88	3,956,370.29	1,352,419.75	1,184,422.40	3,067,141.45
1833	6,704,019.10	3,901,356.75	1,802,980.93	4,589,152.40	5,710,245.93
1834	5,696,189.38	3,956,260.42	1,003,955.20	3,364,285.30	4,404,728.95
1835	5,759,156.89	3,864,939.06	1,706,444.48	1,954,711.32	4,229,698.53
1836	11,747,845.25	5,807,718.23	5,037,022.88	2,882,797.96	5,393,279.72
1837	13,682,730.80	6,646,914.53	4,348,036.19	2,672,162.45	9,893,370.27
1838	12,897,224.16	6,131,580.53	5,504,191.34	2,156,057.29	17,060,664.76
1839	8,916,995.80	6,182,294.25	2,528,917.28	3,142,750.51	5,725,990.89
1840	7,095,267.23	6,113,896.89	2,331,794.86	2,603,562.17	5,995,308.96
1841	8,801,610.24	6,001,076.97	2,514,837.12	2,388,434.51	6,490,881.45
1842	6,610,438.02	8,397,242.95	1,199,099.68	1,378,931.33	6,775,624.61
1843*	2,908,671.95	3,727,711.53	578,371.00	839,041.12	3,202,713.00
1844	5,218,183.66	6,498,199.11	1,256,532.39	2,032,008.99	5,645,183.86
1845	5,746,291.28	6,297,177.89	1,539,351.35	2,460,788.11	5,911,760.98
1846	10,413,370.58	6,455,013.92	1,027,093.64	1,811,097.56	6,711,283.89
1847	35,840,030.33	7,900,635.76	1,430,411.30	1,744,883.63	6,885,608.35
1848	27,688,334.21	9,408,476.02	1,252,296.81	1,227,496.48	5,650,851.25
1849	14,558,473.26	9,786,705.92	1,374,161.55	1,328,867.64	12,885,354.24
1850	9,687,024.58	7,904,724.66	1,663,591.47	1,866,886.02	16,043,763.36
1851	12,161,965.11	8,880,581.38	2,829,801.77	2,293,377.22	17,888,992.18
1852	8,521,506.19	8,918,842.10	3,043,576.04	2,401,858.78	17,504,171.45
1853	9,910,498.49	11,067,789.53	3,880,494.12	1,756,306.20	17,463,068.01
1854	11,722,282.87	10,790,096.32	1,550,339.55	1,232,665.00	26,672,144.68
1855	14,648,074.07	13,327,095.11	2,772,990.78	1,477,612.33	24,090,425.43
1856	16,963,160.51	14,074,834.64	2,644,263.97	1,296,229.65	31,794,038.87
1857	19,159,150.87	12,651,694.61	4,354,418.87	1,310,380.58	28,565,498.77
1858	25,079,121.63	14,053,264.64	4,978,266.18	1,219,768.30	26,400,016.42
1859	23,154,720.53	14,690,927.90	3,490,534.53	1,222,222.71	23,797,544.40
1860	16,472,202.72	11,514,649.83	2,991,121.54	1,100,802.32	27,977,978.30
1861	23,001,530.67	12,387,156.52	2,865,481.17	1,034,599.73	23,327,287.69
1862	389,173,562.29	42,640,353.09	2,327,948.37	852,170.47	21,385,862.59
1863	603,314,411.82	63,261,235.31	3,152,032.70	1,078,513.36	23,198,382.37
1864	690,391,048.66	85,704,963.74	2,629,975.97	4,985,473.90	27,572,216.87

* For the half year from

EXPENDITURES, 1789 TO 1895.

CXLI

1789, TO JUNE 30, 1895, BY CALENDAR YEARS TO 1843 AND BY FISCAL YEARS (ENDED THAT TIME).

Year.	Net ordinary expenditures.	Premiums.	Interest.	Public debt.	Gross expenditures.	Balance in Treasury at the end of the year.
1791	\$1,919,589.52		\$1,177,863.03	\$699,984.23	\$3,797,436.78	\$973,905.75
1792	5,896,258.47		2,373,611.28	693,050.25	8,962,920.00	783,444.51
1793	1,749,070.73		2,097,850.17	2,633,048.07	6,479,977.97	753,661.69
1794	3,545,299.00		2,752,523.04	2,743,771.13	9,041,593.17	1,151,924.17
1795	4,362,541.72		2,947,059.06	2,841,639.37	10,151,240.15	516,442.61
1796	2,551,303.15		3,239,347.68	2,577,126.01	8,367,776.84	888,995.42
1797	2,836,110.52		3,172,516.73	2,617,250.12	8,625,877.37	1,021,899.04
1798	4,651,710.42		2,955,875.90	976,032.09	8,583,618.41	617,451.43
1799	6,480,166.72		2,815,651.41	1,706,578.84	11,002,396.97	2,161,867.77
1800	7,411,369.97		3,402,601.04	1,138,563.11	11,952,534.12	2,623,311.99
1801	4,981,669.90		4,411,830.06	2,879,876.98	12,273,376.94	3,295,391.00
1802	3,737,079.91		4,239,172.16	5,294,235.24	13,270,487.31	5,020,697.64
1803	4,002,824.24		3,949,462.36	3,306,697.07	11,258,983.67	4,825,811.60
1804	4,452,858.91		4,185,048.74	3,977,206.07	12,615,113.72	4,037,005.26
1805	6,357,234.62		2,657,114.22	4,583,960.63	13,598,309.47	3,999,358.99
1806	6,080,209.36		3,368,968.26	5,572,018.64	15,021,196.26	4,538,123.80
1807	4,984,572.89		3,369,578.48	2,938,141.62	11,292,292.99	9,645,850.07
1808	6,504,338.85		2,557,074.23	7,701,288.96	16,762,702.04	9,941,809.96
1809	7,414,672.14		2,866,074.90	3,586,479.26	13,867,226.30	3,848,056.78
1810	5,311,082.28		3,163,671.09	4,835,241.12	13,099,994.49	2,672,276.57
1811	5,592,004.86		2,583,435.57	5,434,564.43	13,592,604.86	3,502,305.80
1812	17,829,498.70		2,451,272.57	1,998,349.88	22,279,121.15	3,862,217.41
1813	28,082,396.92		3,599,455.22	7,508,668.22	39,130,520.36	5,196,542.00
1814	30,127,686.38		4,593,239.04	3,307,304.30	38,028,230.32	1,727,848.63
1815	26,953,571.00		5,990,690.24	6,638,832.11	39,582,493.35	13,106,592.88
1816	23,373,432.58		7,822,923.34	17,048,139.59	48,244,495.51	22,033,519.19
1817	15,454,609.92		4,556,282.55	20,836,753.57	40,877,646.04	14,989,465.48
1818	13,808,673.78		6,209,954.03	15,086,247.59	35,104,875.40	1,478,526.74
1819	16,300,273.44		5,211,730.56	2,432,195.73	24,004,199.73	2,079,992.38
1820	13,134,530.57		5,151,604.32	3,477,489.96	21,763,024.85	1,198,461.21
1821	10,723,479.07		5,126,073.79	3,241,019.83	19,090,572.69	1,681,592.24
1822	9,827,043.51		5,172,788.79	2,676,160.33	17,676,992.63	4,237,427.55
1823	9,734,154.59		4,922,475.40	607,541.01	15,314,171.00	9,463,922.81
1824	15,330,144.71		4,943,557.93	11,623,835.83	31,898,538.47	1,946,597.13
1825	11,490,459.94		4,366,757.40	7,728,587.38	23,585,804.72	5,201,650.43
1826	13,062,316.27		3,975,542.95	7,065,539.24	24,103,398.46	6,358,686.18
1827	12,653,095.65		3,486,071.51	6,517,596.88	22,656,764.04	6,668,286.10
1828	13,296,041.45		3,098,800.60	9,064,637.47	25,459,479.52	5,972,435.81
1829	12,641,210.40		2,542,843.23	9,860,304.77	25,044,358.40	5,755,704.79
1830	13,229,533.33		1,912,574.93	9,443,173.29	24,585,281.55	6,014,539.75
1831	13,864,067.90		1,373,748.74	14,800,629.48	30,038,446.12	4,502,914.45
1832	16,516,388.77		772,561.50	17,067,747.79	34,356,698.06	2,011,777.55
1833	22,713,755.11		303,796.87	1,239,746.51	24,257,298.49	11,702,905.31
1834	18,425,417.25		202,152.98	5,974,412.21	24,601,982.44	8,892,858.42
1835	17,514,950.28		57,863.08	328.20	17,573,141.56	26,749,803.96
1836	30,868,164.04				30,868,164.04	46,708,436.00
1837	37,243,214.24			21,822.91	37,265,037.15	37,327,252.69
1838	33,849,718.08		14,996.48	5,590,723.79	39,455,438.35	36,891,196.94
1839	26,496,948.73		399,833.89	10,718,153.53	37,614,936.15	33,157,503.68
1840	24,139,920.11		174,598.08	3,912,015.62	28,226,533.81	29,963,163.46
1841	26,196,840.29		284,977.55	5,315,712.19	31,797,530.03	28,685,111.08
1842	24,361,336.59		773,549.85	7,801,990.09	32,936,876.53	30,521,079.44
1843*	11,256,508.60		523,583.91	338,012.64	12,118,105.15	39,186,284.74
1844	20,650,108.01		1,833,452.13	11,158,450.71	33,642,101.85	36,742,829.62
1845	21,895,369.61		1,040,458.18	7,536,349.49	30,490,408.71	36,194,274.81
1846	26,418,459.59		842,723.27	371,100.04	27,632,282.90	38,261,959.65
1847	53,801,569.37		1,119,214.72	5,600,067.65	60,520,851.74	33,079,276.43
1848	45,227,454.77		2,390,765.88	13,036,922.54	60,655,143.19	29,416,612.45
1849	39,933,542.61		3,565,535.78	12,804,473.54	56,386,422.74	32,827,082.69
1850	37,165,990.09		3,782,393.03	3,656,335.14	44,604,718.26	35,871,753.31
1851	44,054,717.66		3,696,760.75	654,912.71	48,476,104.31	40,158,353.25
1852	40,389,954.56		4,000,297.80	2,152,293.05	46,712,608.83	43,338,860.02
1853	44,078,156.35		3,665,832.74	6,412,574.01	54,577,061.74	50,261,901.09
1854	51,967,528.42		3,070,926.69	17,556,896.95	75,473,170.75	48,991,073.41
1855	56,316,197.72		2,314,464.99	6,662,065.86	66,164,775.96	47,777,672.13
1856	66,772,527.64		1,953,822.37	3,614,618.66	72,726,341.57	49,106,229.80
1857	66,041,143.70		1,593,265.23	3,276,606.05	71,274,587.37	46,802,855.00
1858	72,330,437.17		1,652,055.67	7,505,250.82	82,062,186.74	35,113,334.22
1859	66,355,950.07		2,637,649.70	14,685,043.15	83,678,642.92	33,195,248.60
1860	60,056,754.71		3,144,120.94	13,854,250.00	77,055,125.65	32,979,530.78
1861	62,616,055.78		4,034,157.30	18,737,100.00	85,387,313.08	30,963,857.83
1862	456,379,896.81		13,190,344.84	96,097,322.09	565,667,563.74	46,965,304.87
1863	694,004,575.56		24,729,700.62	181,081,635.07	899,815,911.25	36,523,046.13
1864	811,283,679.14		53,685,421.69	430,572,014.03	1,295,541,114.86	134,433,738.44

January 1 to June 30, 1843.

TABLE Q.—STATEMENT OF THE EXPENDITURES OF THE UNITED

Year.	War.	Navy.	Indians.	Pensions.	Miscellaneous.
1865	\$1,030,690,400.06	\$122,617,424.07	\$5,059,360.71	\$16,347,621.34	\$42,989,883.10
1866	283,154,876.06	43,285,662.00	2,293,729.32	15,605,549.88	40,613,114.17
	3,568,638,812.28 * 3,621,780.07	717,551,816.39 * 77,992.17	103,369,211.42 * 53,286.61	119,607,656.01 * 9,737.87	643,604,554.33 * 718,769.52
1867	3,572,260,092.35	717,629,808.56	103,422,498.03	119,617,293.85	644,323,323.85
1868	95,324,415.63	31,034,011.04	4,642,531.77	20,936,551.71	51,110,223.72
1869	123,246,648.62	25,775,502.72	4,100,682.32	23,782,386.78	53,009,867.67
1870	78,501,990.61	20,000,757.97	7,042,923.06	28,476,621.78	56,474,061.53
1871	57,655,675.40	21,780,229.87	3,407,938.15	28,340,202.17	53,237,401.56
1872	35,799,991.82	19,431,027.21	7,426,997.44	34,443,894.88	60,481,916.23
1873	33,372,157.20	23,526,256.79	7,061,728.82	28,533,402.76	60,384,757.42
1874	46,323,138.31	20,932,587.42	7,951,704.83	29,359,426.86	73,328,110.06
1875	42,313,927.22	30,932,587.42	6,682,462.09	29,038,414.66	85,141,593.61
1876	41,120,645.98	21,437,628.27	8,384,656.82	29,456,216.22	71,070,702.98
1877	38,070,888.64	18,963,309.82	5,966,558.17	28,257,395.69	73,599,661.04
1878	37,082,735.90	14,959,935.36	5,277,007.22	27,903,752.27	58,926,532.53
1879	32,154,147.85	17,365,301.37	4,629,280.28	27,137,019.08	58,177,703.57
1880	40,425,600.73	15,125,126.84	5,206,109.08	35,121,482.39	69,741,555.49
1881	38,116,916.22	13,530,984.74	5,945,457.09	56,777,174.44	54,713,529.76
1882	40,466,400.55	15,686,671.66	6,514,161.09	50,059,279.62	64,416,324.71
1883	43,570,494.19	15,032,046.26	9,736,747.40	61,345,193.95	57,219,750.98
1884	48,911,382.93	15,283,437.17	7,362,590.34	66,012,573.64	68,678,022.21
1885	39,429,663.36	17,292,601.44	6,475,999.29	55,429,228.06	70,920,433.70
1886	42,070,578.47	16,021,079.67	6,552,494.63	56,102,267.49	87,494,258.38
1887	34,324,152.74	13,907,887.74	6,099,158.17	63,404,864.03	74,166,929.85
1888	38,561,025.85	15,141,126.80	6,194,522.69	75,029,101.79	85,264,825.59
1889	38,522,436.11	16,926,437.65	6,249,307.87	80,288,508.77	72,952,260.80
1890	44,435,270.85	21,378,809.31	6,692,207.78	87,624,779.11	80,664,064.26
1891	44,582,838.08	22,006,206.24	6,708,046.67	106,936,355.07	81,403,256.49
1892	48,720,065.01	26,113,896.46	8,527,469.01	124,415,951.40	110,048,167.49
1893	46,895,456.30	29,174,138.98	11,150,577.67	134,583,052.79	99,841,988.61
1894	49,641,773.47	30,136,084.43	13,345,347.27	159,357,557.87	103,732,799.27
1895	54,567,929.85	31,701,293.79	10,293,481.52	141,177,284.96	101,943,884.07
1895	51,804,759.13	28,797,795.73	9,939,754.21	141,395,228.87	93,279,730.14
Total	4,980,773,259.37	1,327,407,789.30	309,200,400.83	1,950,403,062.90	2,767,347,697.57

* Outstanding

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

EXPENDITURES, 1789 TO 1895.

CXLIII

STATES FROM MARCH 4, 1789, TO JUNE 30, 1895, ETC.—Continued.

Year.	Net ordinary ex- penditures.	Premiums.	Interest.	Public debt.	Gross expendi- tures.	Balance in Treasury at the end of the year.
1865	\$1,217,704,199.28	\$1,717,900.11	\$77,395,090.30	\$609,616,141.68	\$1,906,433,331.37	\$33,933,657.89
1866	385,954,731.43	58,476.51	133,067,624.91	620,263,249.10	1,139,344,081.95	165,301,654.76
	5,152,771,550.43	7,611,003.56	502,689,519.27	2,374,677,103.12	8,037,749,176.38	.....
	* 4,481,566.24	.....	* 2,888.48	* 100.31	* 54,484,553.03	* 4,484,553.03
1867	5,157,253,116.67	7,611,003.56	502,692,407.75	2,374,677,203.43	8,042,233,731.41	160,817,699.73
1868	202,947,733.87	10,813,349.38	143,781,591.91	735,536,980.11	1,093,079,655.27	198,076,537.09
1869	229,915,088.11	7,001,151.04	140,424,045.71	692,549,685.88	1,069,889,970.74	158,936,082.87
1870	190,496,354.95	1,674,680.05	130,694,242.80	261,912,718.31	584,777,996.11	183,781,985.76
1871	164,421,507.15	15,996,555.60	129,235,498.00	393,254,282.13	702,907,842.88	177,604,116.51
1872	157,583,827.58	9,016,794.74	125,576,565.93	399,503,670.65	691,680,858.90	138,019,122.15
1873	153,201,856.19	6,958,266.76	117,357,839.72	405,007,307.54	682,525,270.21	134,666,001.85
1874	180,488,696.90	5,105,919.99	104,750,688.44	233,699,352.58	524,044,597.91	159,295,673.41
1875	194,118,985.00	1,395,073.55	107,119,815.21	422,065,060.23	724,698,933.99	178,833,339.54
1876	171,529,848.27	.....	103,093,544.57	407,377,492.48	682,000,885.32	172,804,061.22
1877	164,857,813.36	.....	100,243,271.23	449,345,272.80	714,446,857.39	149,909,377.21
1878	144,209,963.28	.....	97,124,511.58	323,965,424.05	565,299,898.91	214,887,645.88
1879	134,463,452.15	.....	102,500,874.65	353,676,944.90	590,641,271.70	286,591,453.88
1880	161,619,934.53	.....	105,327,949.00	699,445,809.16	966,393,692.69	386,832,588.65
1881	169,090,062.25	2,795,320.42	95,757,575.11	432,590,280.41	700,233,238.19	231,940,064.44
1882	177,142,897.63	1,061,248.78	82,508,741.18	165,152,335.05	425,865,222.64	280,607,668.37
1883	186,904,232.78	.....	71,077,206.79	271,646,299.55	529,627,739.12	275,450,903.53
1884	206,248,006.29	.....	59,160,131.25	590,083,829.96	855,491,967.50	374,189,081.98
1885	189,547,865.85	.....	54,578,378.48	260,520,690.50	504,646,934.23	424,941,463.07
1886	208,840,678.64	.....	51,386,256.47	211,760,353.42	471,987,288.54	521,794,026.26
1887	191,902,992.53	.....	50,580,145.97	205,216,709.96	447,690,247.86	526,848,755.46
1888	220,190,602.72	.....	47,741,577.25	271,901,321.15	539,833,501.12	512,851,434.36
1889	214,938,951.26	8,270,842.46	44,715,007.47	249,760,258.05	517,685,059.18	659,449,099.94
1890	240,995,131.31	17,292,362.65	41,001,484.29	318,922,412.35	618,211,390.60	673,399,118.18
1891	261,637,202.55	20,304,224.06	36,099,284.05	312,206,367.50	630,247,078.16	691,527,402.76
1892	317,825,549.37	10,401,220.61	37,547,135.37	365,352,470.87	731,126,376.22	726,222,332.60
1893	321,645,214.35	.....	23,378,116.23	338,995,958.98	684,019,289.56	778,604,339.28
1894	356,213,562.31	.....	27,264,392.18	389,530,044.50	773,007,998.99	738,467,555.07
1895	339,683,874.19	.....	27,841,405.64	331,383,272.95	698,908,552.78	763,565,540.75
.....	325,217,268.08	.....	30,978,030.21	354,276,858.93	710,472,157.22	773,610,008.76
.....	11,335,132,210.06	125,698,013.65	2,791,537,714.44	13,221,316,667.79	27,478,684,605.94	.....

warrants.

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

TABLE R.—STATEMENT OF THE RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS BY UNITED STATES ASSISTANT TREASURERS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1895.

BALTIMORE.

Balance June 30, 1894..... \$11,319,834.80

RECEIPTS.

On account of customs	\$3,070,540.21	
On account of internal revenue	3,614.06	
On account of gold certificates, series 1888	100,000.00	
On account of certificates of deposit, act of June 8, 1872	5,020,000.00	
On account of semiannual duty	15,405.87	
On account of Post-Office Department	1,138,942.92	
On account of patent fees	15.00	
On account of transfers, Treasurer's general account	8,224,835.03	
On account of disbursing officers	4,444,026.31	
On account of the Secretary of the Treasury	8,054.67	
On account of transfer account of Treasurer United States	1,541,990.74	
On account of repayments	39,545.19	
On account of redemption and exchange	8,291,117.00	
On account of miscellaneous	109,271.69	
		32,007,358.69
		<u>43,327,193.49</u>

DISBURSEMENTS.

On account of Treasury drafts	5,473,212.22	
On account of interest	380,213.08	
On account of redemption and exchange	7,857,287.00	
On account of gold certificates, series 1888	425,000.00	
On account of transfers	6,645,023.00	
On account of the Secretary of the Treasury	4,303.89	
On account of certificates of deposit, act of June 8, 1872	7,020,000.00	
On account of Post-Office drafts	1,150,089.58	
On account of disbursing officers	4,475,794.16	
On account of transfer account of Treasurer United States	644,126.09	
		34,075,049.02
Balance June 30, 1895.....		<u>9,252,144.47</u>

BOSTON.

Balance June 30, 1894..... \$15,867,739.65

RECEIPTS.

On account of customs	\$10,493,031.25	
On account of standard dollars	2,150,000.00	
On account of certificates of deposit, act of June 8, 1872	5,720,000.00	
On account of semiannual duty	157,160.39	
On account of Post-Office Department	3,554,401.06	
On account of patent fees	6,741.50	
On account of transfers, Treasurer's general account	21,210,000.00	
On account of disbursing officers	19,673,211.61	
On account of the Secretary of the Treasury	6,390.56	
On account of transfer account of Treasurer, United States	11,063,492.79	
On account of 5 per cent principal, premium, and interest	1,335,304.08	
On account of redemption and exchange	9,798,835.00	
On account of miscellaneous	5,864,299.92	
		91,032,818.16
		<u>106,900,557.81</u>

DISBURSEMENTS.

On account of Treasury drafts	18,984,978.87	
On account of interest	3,003,392.01	
On account of redemption and exchange	9,782,435.00	
On account of transfers	21,114,604.36	
On account of certificates of deposit, act of June 8, 1872	9,380,000.00	
On account of Post-Office drafts	3,427,486.78	
On account of disbursing officers	19,858,177.47	
On account of the Secretary of the Treasury	3,418.89	
On account of transfer account of Treasurer United States	8,744,284.02	
On account of miscellaneous	232,182.35	
		94,530,949.75
Balance June 30, 1895.....		<u>12,369,608.06</u>

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS BY ASSISTANT TREASURERS. CXLV

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

CHICAGO.

Balance June 30, 1894..... \$16,844,848.08

RECEIPTS.

On account of customs.....	\$7,444,973.56	
On account of internal revenue.....	671,202.24	
On account of sales of public lands.....	1,365.96	
On account of certificate of deposit, act of June 8, 1872.....	1,740,000.00	
On account of semiannual duty.....	23,319.07	
On account of Post-Office Department.....	8,655,609.86	
On account of patent fees.....	3,244.00	
On account of transfers, Treasurer's general account.....	75,423,442.97	
On account of disbursing officers.....	35,480,276.41	
On account of assay office, standards.....	5,666,140.00	
On account of the Secretary of the Treasury.....	11,447.31	
On account of repayments.....	214,960.59	
On account of redemption and exchange.....	7,649,964.23	
On account of miscellaneous.....	3,272,515.04	
		<u>146,258,461.24</u>

163,103,309.32

DISBURSEMENTS.

On account of Treasury drafts.....	33,436,742.66	
On account of interest.....	464,825.89	
On account of silver certificates.....	7,283,000.00	
On account of gold certificates.....	489,000.00	
On account of transfers.....	40,942,545.04	
On account of United States notes mutilated.....	6,982,000.00	
On account of certificates of deposit, act of June 8, 1872.....	3,270,000.00	
On account of Post-Office drafts.....	8,587,214.02	
On account of disbursing officers.....	35,341,088.31	
On account of gold certificates, series 1888.....	345,000.00	
On account of the Secretary of the Treasury.....	19,759.51	
On account of silver exchanges.....	7,634,004.23	
		<u>144,795,179.96</u>

Balance June 29, 1895..... 18,308,129.36

CINCINNATI.

Balance June 30, 1894..... \$7,020,617.07

RECEIPTS.

On account of customs.....	\$2,209,229.71	
On account of internal revenue.....	19,933.06	
On account of new currency.....	5,617,000.00	
On account of certificates of deposit, act of June 8, 1872.....	780,000.00	
On account of semiannual duty.....	27,445.83	
On account of Post-Office Department.....	3,554,067.65	
On account of patent fees.....	255.00	
On account of transfers, Treasurer's general account.....	13,590,055.57	
On account of disbursing officers.....	7,271,386.66	
On account of the Secretary of the Treasury.....	4,389.05	
On account of transfer account of Treasurer United States.....	1,714,012.64	
On account of redemption and exchange.....	3,455,739.00	
On account of miscellaneous.....	164,493.13	
		<u>38,408,007.30</u>

45,428,624.37

DISBURSEMENTS.

On account of Treasury drafts.....	7,667,358.50	
On account of interest.....	510,778.86	
On account of redemption and exchange.....	3,449,794.00	
On account of transfers.....	8,078,642.82	
On account of United States notes mutilated.....	7,339,000.00	
On account of certificates of deposit, act of June 8, 1872.....	1,190,000.00	
On account of Post-Office drafts.....	3,461,205.12	
On account of disbursing officers.....	7,326,198.21	
On account of transfer account of Treasurer United States.....	1,130,064.86	
		<u>40,153,042.37</u>

Balance June 30, 1895..... 5,275,582.00

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

NEW ORLEANS:

Balance June 30, 1894..... \$20,538,936.89

RECEIPTS.

On account of customs.....	\$1,540,990.28	
On account of internal revenue.....	1,199,564.82	
On account of sales of public lands.....	41,506.91	
On account of semiannual duty.....	15,320.65	
On account of Post-Office Department.....	1,540,740.36	
On account of patent fees.....	190.00	
On account of transfers, Treasurer's general account.....	18,174,690.77	
On account of disbursing officers.....	5,623,518.64	
On account of assay office, bullion.....	1,130.49	
On account of the Secretary of the Treasury.....	4,030.62	
On account of transfer account of Treasurer United States.....	2,480,093.99	
On account of repayments.....	53,656.37	
On account of redemption and exchange.....	3,540,114.40	
On account of miscellaneous.....	28,156.91	
		<u>34,243,705.21</u>

34,243,705.21

54,782,642.10

DISBURSEMENTS.

On account of the Secretary of the Treasury.....	3,371.03	
On account of Treasury drafts.....	6,736,516.51	
On account of interest.....	98,454.50	
On account of redemption and exchange.....	3,510,114.40	
On account of gold certificates.....	103,000.00	
On account of transfers.....	21,553,152.46	
On account of United States notes mutilated.....	602,000.00	
On account of silver certificates mutilated.....	1,072,000.00	
On account of Post-Office drafts.....	1,545,461.68	
On account of disbursing officers.....	5,460,006.15	
On account of transfer account of Treasurer United States.....	132,314.31	
On account of national-bank notes.....	322,000.00	
On account of Treasury notes, 1890, mutilated.....	305,000.00	
		<u>41,473,391.04</u>

41,473,391.04

Balance June 30, 1895..... 13,309,251.06

NEW YORK.

Balance June 30, 1894..... \$136,395,080.88

RECEIPTS.

On account of customs.....	\$106,331,388.68	
On account of internal revenue.....	53,763.48	
On account of standard silver dollars.....	3,484,980.00	
On account of Pacific Railroad bonds purchased.....	1,078,114.88	
On account of certificates of deposit, act of June 8, 1872.....	37,820,000.00	
On account of semiannual duty.....	225,816.66	
On account of Post-Office Department.....	11,186,866.77	
On account of patent fees.....	2,940.40	
On account of transfers, Treasurer's general account.....	207,371,626.15	
On account of disbursing officers.....	142,361,354.13	
On account of assay office:		
Ordinary expenses.....	161,399.84	
Bullion.....	30,028,445.99	
On account of the Secretary of the Treasury.....	29,386.61	
On account of transfer account of Treasurer United States.....	62,608,743.79	
On account of interest.....	24,440,334.39	
On account of special customs deposits.....	169,768,106.35	
On account of redemption and exchange.....	299,251,227.49	
On account of United States bonds sold.....	50,409,563.49	
On account of purchase of coin with bonds.....	37,692,386.85	
On account of miscellaneous.....	4,115,035.86	
		<u>1,188,331,481.81</u>

1,188,331,481.81

1,324,726,562.69

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES BY ASSISTANT TREASURERS. CXLVII

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

NEW YORK—Continued.

DISBURSEMENTS.

On account of Treasury drafts.....	\$212,740,350.91	
On account of interest.....	24,440,334.30	
On account of redemption and exchange.....	301,935,403.49	
On account of gold certificates.....	15,492,400.00	
On account of United States notes mutilated.....	44,955,010.00	
On account of certificates of deposit, act of June 8, 1872.....	34,890,000.00	
On account of Post-Office drafts.....	11,047,523.98	
On account of disbursing officers.....	141,466,188.72	
On account of assay office:		
Ordinary expenses.....	163,940.48	
Bullion.....	30,551,381.02	
On account of transfer account, Treasurer United States.....	65,711,443.41	
On account of fractional currency mutilated.....	890.00	
On account of Pacific Railroad bonds purchased.....	1,078,114.88	
On account of special customs deposits.....	169,595,792.49	
On account of silver certificates mutilated.....	62,524,013.00	
On account of Treasury notes of 1890 mutilated.....	29,646,010.00	
On account of national-bank notes redeemed.....	5,827,000.00	
		\$1,151,874,796.77
Balance June 29, 1895.....		172,851,765.92

PHILADELPHIA.

Balance June 30, 1894.....	\$21,473,176.49
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RECEIPTS.

On account of customs.....	\$11,992,181.55	
On account of certificates of deposit, act of June 8, 1872.....	14,400,000.00	
On account of semiannual duty.....	84,762.31	
On account of Post-Office Department.....	5,248,330.90	
On account of patent fees.....	1,058.75	
On account of transfers, Treasurer's general account.....	30,928,388.23	
On account of disbursing officers.....	22,520,790.81	
On account of the Secretary of the Treasury.....	19,211.70	
On account of transfer account of Treasurer United States.....	7,219,418.77	
On account of suspense account.....	3,067.38	
On account of redemption and exchange.....	26,752,685.13	
On account of miscellaneous.....	2,451,592.75	
		121,621,488.28
		143,094,664.77

DISBURSEMENTS.

On account of Treasury drafts.....	21,311,007.72	
On account of interest, checks, and coupons.....	1,776,596.38	
On account of redemption and exchange.....	26,701,255.13	
On account of gold certificates.....	35,009.00	
On account of transfers.....	30,668,089.40	
On account of certificates of deposit, act of June 8, 1872.....	14,330,000.00	
On account of Post-Office drafts.....	5,079,902.15	
On account of disbursing officers.....	22,506,929.24	
On account of the Secretary of the Treasury.....	18,931.70	
On account of transfer account of Treasurer United States.....	1,204,532.02	
On account of suspense account.....	3,570.38	
On account of miscellaneous.....	11,683.13	
		123,737,497.25
Balance June 30, 1895.....		19,357,467.52

ST. LOUIS.

Balance June 30, 1894.....	\$24,720,612.23
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RECEIPTS.

On account of customs.....	\$1,946,104.14	
On account of internal revenue.....	31,933.44	
On account of sales of public lands.....	35,269.23	
On account of certificates of deposit, act of June 8, 1872.....	1,830,000.00	
On account of semiannual duty.....	14,876.89	
On account of Post-Office Department.....	3,963,797.56	
On account of patent fees.....	1,375.44	
On account of transfers, Treasurer's general account.....	39,863,159.09	
On account of disbursing officers.....	24,879,648.28	
On account of assay office:		
Ordinary expenses.....	5,421.96	
Bullion.....	125,000.00	
On account of the Secretary of the Treasury.....	4,914.90	
On account of transfer account of Treasurer United States.....	1,739,382.83	
On account of repayments.....	197,479.46	
On account of redemption and exchange.....	8,172,534.50	
On account of miscellaneous.....	189,084.62	
		83,006,982.34
		107,727,594.37

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

ST. LOUIS—Continued.

DISBURSEMENTS.

On account of Treasury drafts.....	\$22,208,168.60	
On account of interest.....	267,143.67	
On account of redemption and exchange.....	8,130,154.50	
On account of the Secretary of the Treasury.....	4,696.65	
On account of transfers.....	15,686,097.27	
On account of United States notes mutilated.....	4,721,000.00	
On account of certificates of deposit, act of June 8, 1872.....	1,380,000.00	
On account of Post-Office drafts.....	3,959,480.38	
On account of disbursing officers.....	27,913,806.12	
On account of assay office:		
Ordinary expenses.....	5,030.05	
Bullion.....	158,463.71	
On account of transfer account of Treasurer United States.....	71,631.85	
		<u>\$84,505,672.80</u>
Balance June 30, 1895.....		<u>23,221,921.77</u>

SAN FRANCISCO.

Balance June 30, 1894.....	\$36,856,253.10
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RECEIPTS.

On account of customs.....	\$6,455,354.61	
On account of internal revenue.....	336,273.10	
On account of sales of public lands.....	146,172.14	
On account of Post-Office Department.....	1,246,658.76	
On account of transfers:		
Fractional silver coins.....	857,140.00	
Standard dollars.....	1,640,500.00	
On account of patent fees.....	11,783.60	
On account of disbursing officers.....	14,112,223.10	
On account of semiannual duty.....	3,730.81	
On account of the Secretary of the Treasury.....	5,592.70	
On account of Treasurer's general account.....	14,231,680.92	
On account of Treasurer's transfer account.....	476,901.32	
On account of miscellaneous.....	4,431,118.19	
		<u>43,973,129.25</u>
		<u>80,829,382.35</u>

DISBURSEMENTS.

On account of Treasury drafts.....	13,767,165.35	
On account of Post-Office drafts.....	1,270,967.56	
On account of disbursing officers.....	14,032,374.63	
On account of standard silver dollars.....	1,639,000.00	
On account of fractional silver coin.....	860,490.00	
On account of interest.....	115,018.37	
On account of gold certificates, 1888 (redeemed).....	285,000.00	
On account of Treasurer's transfer account.....	42,995.59	
On account of transfers.....	5,766,397.02	
On account of the Secretary of the Treasury.....	2,415.40	
On account of national-bank notes.....	247,500.00	
		<u>38,029,323.92</u>
Balance June 30, 1895.....		<u>42,800,058.43</u>

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

PI 95—X

Names of treaties.	Description of annuities, etc.	Number of installments yet unappropriated, explanations, etc.	Reference to laws, Statutes at Large.	Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations indefinite as to time now allowed, but liable to be discontinued.	Aggregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited annuities incidentally necessary to effect the payment.	Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character.	Amount held in trust by the United States on which 5 per cent is annually paid and amounts which, invested at 5 per cent, produce permanent annuities.
Apaches, Kiowas, and Comanches.	Thirty installments, provided to be expended under the tenth article treaty of Oct. 21, 1867.	Two installments, unappropriated, at \$30,000 each.	Vol.15,p.584,§10.	.....	\$60,000.00	.....	.....
Do.....	Purchase of clothing.....	Tenth article treaty of Oct. 21, 1867.	.....do.....	\$11,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Pay of carpenter, farmer, blacksmith, miller, and engineer.	Fourteenth article treaty of Oct. 21, 1867.	Vol.15,p.585,§14.	4,500.00	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Pay of physician and teacher.....	do.....	.....do.....	2,500.00	.....	.....	.....
Cheyennes and Arapahoes.	Thirty installments, provided to be expended under tenth article treaty of Oct. 23, 1867.	Two installments, unappropriated, at \$20,000 each.	Vol.15,p.596,§10.	.....	40,000.00	.....	.....
Do.....	Purchase of clothing, same article.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	12,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Pay of physician, carpenter, farmer, blacksmith, miller, engineer, and teacher.	.....do.....	Vol.15,p.597,§13.	6,500.00	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Interest on \$1,000,000 at 5 per cent per annum.	Agreement approved Mar. 3, 1891, 26 Stats., 1025.	.....	.....	.....	\$50,000.00	\$1,000,000.00
Chickasaws.	Permanent annuity in goods.....	.....	Vol.1,p.619.	.....	.....	3,000.00	.....
Fulfilling treaties with Chippewas of the Mississippi.	Ten installments of annuity, due,\$1,000 each.	Seven installments due.....	Vol.9,p.004,art.3; vol.16,p.719,art.5.	.....	7,000.00	.....	.....
Choctaws.....	Permanent annuities.....	Second article treaty of Nov. 16, 1805, \$3,000; thirteenth article treaty of Oct. 18, 1820, \$600; second article treaty of Jan. 20, 1825, \$6,000.	Vol.7,p.99,§2; vol.11,p.614,§13; vol.7,p.213,§13; vol.7,p.235,§2.	.....	.....	9,600.00	.....
Do.....	Provisions for smiths, etc.....	Sixth article treaty of Oct. 18, 1820; ninth article treaty of Jan. 20, 1825.	Vol.7,p.212,§6; vol.7,p.236,§9; vol.7,p.614,§13.	.....	.....	920.00	.....
Do.....	Interest on \$390,257.92, articles 10 and 13, treaty of Jan. 22, 1855.	.....	Vol.11,p.614,§13.	.....	.....	19,512.89	390,257.92
Coeur d'Alenes....	Fifteen installments of \$8,000 each, under 6th article, agreement of Mar. 26, 1837, ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1891.	Eleven installments of \$8,000 each, unappropriated.	26 Stats. 1028.	.....	88,000.00	.....	.....

LIABILITIES TO INDIAN TRIBES.

CXLIX

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

Names of treaties.	Description of annuities, etc.	Number of installments yet unappropriated, explanations, etc.	Reference to laws, Statutes at Large.	Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations indefinite as to time now allowed, but liable to be discontinued.	Aggregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited annuities incidentally necessary to effect the payment.	Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character.	Amount held in trust by the United States on which 5 per cent is annually paid and amounts which, invested at 5 per cent, produce permanent annuities.
Creeks.....	Permanent annuities.....	Treaty of Aug. 7, 1750.....	Vol. 7, p. 36, § 4.....			\$1,500.00.....	
Do.....	do.....	Treaty of June 16, 1802.....	Vol. 7, p. 69, § 2.....			3,000.00.....	
Do.....	do.....	Treaties of Jan. 24, 1826, and Aug. 7, 1856.....	Vol. 7, p. 287.....			26,000.00.....	
Do.....	Smiths, shops, etc.....	Treaty of Jan. 24, 1826.....	Vol. 7, p. 287, § 8.....			1,110.00.....	\$22,200.00.....
Do.....	Wheelwright, permanent.....	Treaty of Jan. 24, 1826, and Aug. 7, 1856.....	Vol. 7, p. 287, § 8; vol. 11, p. 700, § 5.....			600.00.....	12,000.00.....
Do.....	Allowance, during the pleasure of the President, for blacksmiths, assistants, shops, and tools, iron and steel, wagon maker, education, and assistants in agricultural operations, etc.....	Treaty of Feb. 14, 1833, and treaty of Aug. 7, 1856.....	Vol. 7, p. 419, § 5; vol. 11, p. 700, § 5.....	\$840.00..... 270.00..... 600.00..... 1,000.00..... 2,000.00.....			
Do.....	Interest on \$200,000 held in trust, sixth article treaty Aug. 7, 1856.....	Treaty of Aug. 7, 1856.....	Vol. 11, p. 700, § 6.....			10,000.00.....	200,000.00.....
Do.....	Interest on \$275,168 held in trust, third article treaty June 14, 1836, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.....	Expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.....	Vol. 14, p. 736, § 3.....			13,758.40.....	275,168.00.....
Do.....	Interest on \$2,000,000 at 5 per cent per annum.....	Act Mar. 1, 1839.....	25 Stats., 789.....			100,000.00.....	2,000,000.00.....
Crows.....	For supplying male persons over 14 years of age with a suit of good substantial woolen clothing; females over 12 years of age a flannel skirt or goods to make the same, a pair of woolen hose, calico, and domestic; and boys and girls under the ages named such flannel and cotton goods as their necessities may require.....	Treaty of May 7, 1868; three installments of \$15,000 each due, estimated.....	Vol. 15, p. 651, § 9.....		\$45,000.00.....		
Do.....	For pay of physician, carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith.....	Treaty of May 7, 1868.....	.....do.....	4,500.00.....			
Do.....	Blacksmith, iron and steel, and for seeds and agricultural implements.....	Estimated at.....	Vol. 15, p. 651, § 8.....	1,500.00.....			

Do	Twenty-five installments of \$30,000 each, in cash or otherwise, under the direction of the President.	Eleven installments of \$30,000 each due.	Act of Apr. 11, 1882.	330,000.00		
Iowas	Interest on \$57,500, being the balance on \$157,500.		Vol.10, p.1071, §9		2,875.00	57,500.00
IowasinOklahoma.	Five annual installments of \$3,000; five annual installments of \$2,400; five annual installments of \$1,800; five annual installments of \$1,200, to be paid per capita.	Twenty installments mentioned in first column.	Vol. 26, p. 756, § 7.	42,000.00		
Indians at Black-foot Agency.	Ten installments of annuity at \$150,000 each.	Two installments due	Act of May 1, 1888.	300,000.00		
Indians at Fort Belknap Agency.	Ten installments of annuity at \$115,000 each.	do	do	230,000.00		
Indians at Fort Peck Agency.	Ten installments of annuity at \$165,000 each.	do	do	330,000.00		
Indians at Fort Hall Agency.	Twenty installments of annuity of \$6,000.	Expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior; thirteen installments due.	Agreement of Feb. 23, 1889.	78,000.00		
Indians at Fort Berthold Agency.	Ten installments of \$80,000 each, under direction of the Secretary of the Interior.	Five installments of \$80,000 each due.	Act of Mar. 3, 1891.	400,000.00		
Kansas	Interest on \$135,000, at 5 per cent.		Vol. 9, p. 842, § 2.		6,750.00	135,000.00
Kickapoos	Interest on \$68,919.24, at 5 per cent.		Vol. 10, p. 1079, § 2.		3,445.96	68,919.24
Molels	Pay of teacher to manual-labor school and subsistence of pupils, etc.	Treaty of Dec. 21, 1855	Vol. 12, p. 982, § 2.	3,000.00		
Nez Perces	Salary of five matrons for schools, five assistant teachers, farmer, carpenter, and five millers.	Treaty of June 9, 1863	Vol. 14, p. 650, § 5.	6,000.00		
Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes.	Thirty installments for purchase of clothing, as per sixth article of treaty May 10, 1868.	Three installments of \$12,000 each due.	Vol. 15, p. 657, § 6.	36,000.00		
Do	Subsistence and civilization, per agreement of Feb. 28, 1877.	Estimated at	Vol. 19, p. 256	75,000.00		
Do	Pay of two teachers, two carpenters, two farmers, miller, blacksmith, engineer, and physician.	Estimated at	Vol. 15, p. 658, § 7.	9,000.00		
Osages	Interest on \$66,120, at 5 per cent, for educational purposes.	Resolution of Senate dated Jan. 19, 1838, to treaty of Jan. 2, 1825.	Vol. 7, p. 242, § 6.		3,456.00	69,120.00
Pawnees	Annuity goods and such articles as may be necessary.	Treaty of Sept. 24, 1857	Vol. 11, p. 729, § 2.		30,000.00	
Do	Support of two manual-labor schools and pay of teachers.	do	Vol. 11, p. 729, § 3.	10,000.00		
Do	For iron and steel and other necessary articles for shops, and pay of two blacksmiths, one of whom is to be tin and gun smith, and compensation of two strikers and apprentices.	Estimated for iron and steel, \$500; two blacksmiths, \$1,200; and two strikers, \$480.	Vol. 11, p. 729, § 4.	2,180.00		
Do	Farming utensils and stock, pay of farmer, miller, and engineer, and compensation of apprentices to assist in working in the mill and keeping in repair grist and saw mill.	Estimated	Vol. 12, p. 730, § 4.	4,400.00		
Poncas	Amount to be expended during the pleasure of the President for purpose of civilization.	Treaty of Mar. 12, 1868	Vol. 12, p. 998, § 2.	18,000.00		
Pottawatomies	Permanent annuity in money.	Aug. 3, 1793	Vol. 7, p. 51, § 4.		357.80	7,156.00

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

Names of treaties.	Description of annuities, etc.	Number of installments yet unappropriated, explanations, etc.	Reference to laws, Statutes at Large.	Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations in event life is to time may allow, but liable to be discontinued.	Aggregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited annuities incidentally necessary to effect payment.	Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character.	Amount held in trust by the United States on which 5 per cent is annually paid and amounts which, invested at 5 per cent, produce permanent annuities.
Pottawatomies	Permanent annuity in money	Sept. 30, 1809	Vol. 7, p. 114, § 3			\$178.96	\$3,578.00
Do.	do.	Oct. 2, 1818	Vol. 7, p. 185, § 3			894.50	17,890.00
Do.	do.	Sept. 20, 1828	Vol. 7, p. 317, § 2			715.60	14,312.00
Do.	Permanent annuities	July 29, 1829	Vol. 7, p. 330, § 2			5,724.77	114,495.40
Do.	Permanent provision for three blacksmiths and assistants, iron and steel.	Oct. 16, 1826; Sept. 20, 1828; July 29, 1829.	Vol. 7, p. 296, § 3; vol. 7, p. 318, § 2; vol. 7, p. 321, § 2.			1,008.99	20,179.80
Do.	Permanent provision for furnishing salt	July 29, 1829	Vol. 7, p. 320, § 2			156.54	3,130.80
Do.	Permanent provision for payment of money in lieu of tobacco, iron, and steel.	Sept. 29, 1828; June 5 and 17, 1846	Vol. 7, p. 318, § 2; vol. 9, p. 855, § 10.			107.34	2,146.80
Do.	For interest on \$230,064.20, at 5 per cent.	June 5 and 17, 1846	Vol. 9, p. 855, § 7			11,503.21	230,064.20
Quapaws	For education, smith, farmer, and smith shop during the pleasure of the President.	\$1,000 for education; \$500 for smith, etc.	Vol. 7, p. 425, § 3	\$1,500.00			
Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi.	Permanent annuity	Treaty of Nov. 3, 1804	Vol. 7, p. 85, § 3			1,000.00	20,000.00
Do.	Interest on \$200,000, at 5 per cent	Treaty of Oct. 21, 1837	Vol. 7, p. 541, § 2			10,000.00	200,000.00
Do.	Interest on \$800,000, at 5 per cent	Treaty of Oct. 21, 1842	Vol. 7, p. 596, § 2			40,000.00	800,000.00
Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi.	Interest on \$300,000, at 5 per cent per annum.	Act Feb. 13, 1891	26 Stats., 758			15,000.00	300,000.00
Sacs and Foxes of Missouri.	Interest on \$157,400, at 5 per cent	Treaty of Oct. 21, 1837	Vol. 7, p. 543, § 2			7,870.00	157,400.00
Do.	For support of school.	Treaty of March 6, 1861	Vol. 12, p. 1172, § 5	200.00			
Seminoles	Interest on \$500,000, eighth article of treaty of Aug. 7, 1856.	\$25,000 annual annuity	Vol. 11, p. 702, § 8			25,000.00	500,000.00
Do.	Interest on \$70,000, at 5 per cent	Support of schools, etc.	Vol. 14, p. 747, § 3			3,500.00	70,000.00
Do.	Interest on \$1,500,000, at 5 per cent per annum.	Mar. 2, 1889	25 Stats., p. 1004			75,000.00	1,500,000.00
Senecas	Permanent annuity	Sept. 29, 1817 and Sept. 17, 1818	Vol. 7, p. 161, § 4; vol. 7, p. 179, § 4.			1,000.00	20,000.00
Do.	Smith and smith shop and miller, permanent.	Feb. 28, 1821	Vol. 7, p. 349, § 4			1,660.00	33,200.00
Do.	Permanent annuity	Sept. 17, 1818 and Feb. 23, 1867	Vol. 7, p. 179, and vol. 15, p. 515.			500.00	10,000.00

Senecas of N. Y.	Permanent annuities	Feb. 19, 1831	Vol. 4, p. 442		6,000.00	120,000.00
Do	Interest on \$75,000, at 5 per cent	Act of June 27, 1846	Vol. 9, p. 35, § 2		3,750.00	75,000.00
Do	Interest on \$43,050, transferred from the Ontario Bank to the United States Treasury	do	Vol. 9, p. 35, § 3		2,152.50	43,050.00
Eastern Shawnees	Permanent annuity	Treaty of Sept. 17, 1818	Vol. 7, p. 179, § 4	}	500.00	10 000.00
Do	Support of smith and smith shops	Treaty of Feb. 23, 1867	Vol. 15, p. 515			
Do		Treaty of July 20, 1831	Vol. 7, p. 352, § 4			
Do		Treaty of Feb. 23, 1867	Vol. 15, p. 515	530.00		
Shoshones and Bannocks:						
Shoshones	For the purchase of clothing for men, women, and children, thirty installments.	Four installments due, estimated at \$10,000 each.	Vol. 15, p. 676, § 9		\$40,000.00	
Do	For pay of physicians, carpenter, teacher, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith.	Estimated	Vol. 15, p. 676, § 10	5,000.00		
Do	Blacksmith, and for iron and steel for shops	Estimated	Vol. 15, p. 676, § 3	1,000.00		
Bannocks	For the purchase of clothing for men, women, and children, thirty installments.	Four installments due, estimated at \$5,000 each.	Vol. 15, p. 676, § 9		20,000.00	
Do	Pay of physician, carpenter, miller, teacher, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith.	Estimated	Vol. 15, p. 676, § 10	5,000.00		
Six Nations of N. Y.	Permanent annuities in clothing, etc	Treaty Nov. 11, 1794	Vol. 7, p. 46, § 6		4,500.00	90,000.00
Spokanes	Ten installments of annuity; first year, \$30,000; second, \$20,000, and for eight years, \$5,000.	Six installments of \$5,000 each due. Act July 13, 1892.	Vol. 27, p. 139		30,000.00	
Sioux of different tribes, including Santee Sioux of Nebraska	Purchase of clothing for men, women, and children:	Four installments of \$130,000 each due; estimated.	Vol. 15, p. 638, § 10		520,000.00	
Do	Blacksmith, and for iron and steel.	Estimated	do	2,000.00		
Do	For such articles as may be considered necessary by the Secretary of the Interior for persons engaged in agriculture.	Four installments of \$150,000 each due; estimated.	do		600,000.00	
Do	Physician, five teachers, carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith.	Estimated	Vol. 15, p. 638, § 13	10,400.00		
Do	Purchase of rations, etc., as per article 5, agreement of Sept. 26, 1876.	do	Vol. 19, p. 256, § 5	1,000,000.00		
Do	Interest on \$3,000,000 at 5 per cent, section 17, act Mar. 2, 1889, 25 Stats., 895.	do			150,000.00	3,000,000.00
Sisseton and Wahpeton Indians	Thirteen installments of \$18,400 each, as per third article of agreement, dated Sept. 12, 1889, ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1891.	Five installments of \$18,400 each due.	Vol. 26, p. 1037, § 3.		92,000.00	
Tabeguache band of Utes	Pay of blacksmith	Estimated	Vol. 13, p. 675, § 10	720.00		
Tabeguache, Muanche, Capote, Weeminuche, Yampa, Grand River and Uinta bands of Utes.	For iron and steel and necessary tools for blacksmith shop.	Estimated	Vol. 15, p. 627, § 9.	220.00		
Do	Two carpenters, two millers, two farmers, one blacksmith, and two teachers.	do	Vol. 15, p. 622, § 15	7,800.00		

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

Names of treaties.	Description of annuities, etc.	Number of installments yet unappropriated, explanations, etc.	Reference to laws, Statutes at Large.	Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations indefinite as to time now allowed, but liable to be discontinued.	Aggregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited annuities incidentally necessary to effect the payment.	Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character.	Amount held in trust by the United States on which 5 per cent is annually paid and amounts which, invested at 5 per cent, produce permanent annuities.
Tabequache, Muanche, Capote, Weeminuche, Yampa, Grand River, and Uinta bands of Utes.	Thirty installments of \$30,000 each, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior for clothing, blankets, etc.	Three installments, each \$30,000, due.	Vol. 15, p. 622, §11	.....	\$90,000.00	.....	.....
Do.....	Annual amount to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior in supplying said Indians with beef, mutton, wheat, flour, beans, etc.	.....	Vol. 15, p. 622, §12.	\$30,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Winnebagoes.....	Interest on \$804,909.17, at 5 per cent per annum.	Nov. 1, 1837, and Senate amendment, July 17, 1862.	Vol. 7, p. 546, §4;	.....	.....	\$40,245.45	\$804,909.17
Do.....	Interest on \$78,340.41, at 5 per cent per annum, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.	July 15, 1870	vol. 12, p. 628, §4; Vol. 16, p. 355, §1	.....	.....	3,917.02	78,340.41
Yankton tribe of Sioux.	Twenty installments of \$15,000 each, fourth series, to be paid to them or expended for their benefit.	Thirteen installments of \$15,000 each due.	Vol. 11, p. 744, §4.	.....	195,000.00	.....	.....
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	1,239,160.00	3,573,000.00	691,770.87	12,474,417.74

TABLE T.—STATEMENT OF REDEEMED UNITED STATES SECURITIES RECEIVED BY THE OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY FOR FINAL COUNT, EXAMINATION, AND DESTRUCTION DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1895.

Title of security.	Denominations.										Total.	
	1's.	2's.	5's.	10's.	20's.	50's.	100's.	500's.	1,000's.	5,000's.		10,000's.
United States notes.....	\$599,333.00	\$498,302	\$16,463,365.00	\$20,045,570	\$20,920,580	\$3,220,950	\$4,626,400	\$2,761,500	\$5,584,000			\$74,720,000.00
Treasury notes.....	8,063,606.00	5,970,499	13,637,675.00	12,140,110	5,276,360	302,850	1,724,900		3,596,000			50,712,000.00
Silver certificates.....	13,895,523.00	9,003,322	36,069,175.00	34,228,110	20,844,720	3,574,250	5,511,900	140,000	157,000			123,424,000.00
Gold certificates.....					1,265,640	460,600	687,800	302,500	980,000	\$875,000	\$2,380,000	6,951,540.00
Demand notes.....												
One-year notes of 1863.....				100	60							160.00
Two-year notes of 1863.....												
Two-year coupon notes of 1863.....												
Compound-interest notes of 1863.....				50		50						100.00
Compound-interest notes of 1864.....				420	440	300	100					1,260.00
Refunding certificates.....				4,780								4,780.00
National-currency notes of failed and liquidating banks.....	2,245.50	1,845	928,912.50	1,194,975	1,078,690	298,000	469,500	7,500	2,000			3,983,668.00
National currency redeemed and retired.....	26.00	24	3,051,952.00	2,645,210	2,011,040	485,225	1,005,800					9,199,277.00
Total.....	22,560,733.50	15,473,992	70,151,079.50	70,259,325	51,397,530	8,342,225	14,026,400	3,211,500	10,319,000	875,000	2,380,000	

Redeemed United States fractional currency, etc.	Denominations.						Total.
	3c.	5c.	10c.	15c.	25c.	50c.	
Fractional currency.....	.15	30.35	570.85	37.92	1,141.91	1,238.75	3,019.93
Redeemed United States internal-revenue stamps.....							724,432.65
Aggregate of redeemed United States securities received for destruction.....							269,724,237.58

REDEEMED SECURITIES RECEIVED, ETC.

CLV

TABLE U.—STATEMENT OF UNITED STATES BONDS AND OTHER OBLIGATIONS RECEIVED AND ISSUED BY THE OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY FROM NOVEMBER 1, 1894, TO OCTOBER 31, 1895.

Title of loan.	Received for exchange and transfer.	Received for redemption.	Issued.	Total.
Oregon war debt, act of Mar. 2, 1861.....		\$50		\$50
6 per cent bonds, acts of July 17 and Aug. 5, 1861.....		7, 750		7, 750
6 per cent bonds, act of Feb. 25, 1862.....		1, 600		1, 600
6 per cent bonds of 1881, act of Mar. 3, 1863.....		3, 500		3, 500
Gold certificates, act of Mar. 3, 1863.....		22, 600		22, 600
Gold certificates, series of 1888.....		11, 355, 000	\$4, 955, 000	16, 310, 000
Bonds issued to Pacific railroads, acts of July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1864.....				
10-40 bonds of 1864, act of Mar. 3, 1864.....	\$7, 756, 000	2, 360, 000	7, 756, 000	17, 872, 000
Consols of 1865, act of Mar. 3, 1865.....		1, 600		1, 600
Consols of 1867, act of Mar. 3, 1865.....		3, 700		3, 700
Consols of 1868, act of Mar. 3, 1865.....		2, 700		2, 700
Funded loan of 1907, 4 per cent, acts of July 14, 1870, and Jan. 20, 1871.....	43, 838, 450		43, 849, 400	87, 687, 850
Funded loan of 1891, 4½ per cent, acts of July 14, 1870, and Jan. 20, 1871.....		112, 500		112, 500
¾ per cent bonds, acts of July 17 and Aug. 5, 1861.....		1, 000		1, 000
¾ per cent bonds, acts of July 14, 1870, and Jan. 20, 1871.....		2, 500		2, 500
Certificates of deposit, act of June 3, 1872.....		88, 015, 000	90, 585, 000	178, 600, 000
3 per cent bonds, act of July 12, 1882.....		7, 100		7, 100
Funded loan of 1891, continued at 2 per cent.....	1, 453, 800		1, 453, 800	2, 907, 600
5 per cent loan of 1904, act of Jan. 14, 1875.....	31, 885, 600		81, 885, 600	113, 771, 200
4 per cent loan of 1925, act of Jan. 14, 1875.....	22, 514, 050		84, 829, 450	107, 343, 500
Total.....	107, 447, 900	101, 897, 100	315, 314, 250	524, 659, 250

TABLE V.—PENAL DUTIES REMITTED BY THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY FROM JANUARY, 1891, TO, AND INCLUDING, DECEMBER 31, 1895, UNDER SECTIONS 5292 AND 5293, REVISED STATUTES, AS AMENDED BY SECTIONS 17, 18, AND 19 OF THE ACT OF JUNE 22, 1874.

NEW YORK.

Articles.	Amount remitted.
Wool rugs.....	\$934. 56
Fans.....	75. 12
Printed matter.....	166. 70
Engravings.....	570. 00
Painting and frame*.....	86. 48
China.....	181. 68
Decorated china.....	184. 12
Carpets and rugs.....	319. 20
Medallcock.....	28. 00
Manufactures of wool*.....	1, 145. 62
Olive oil.....	414. 00
Unwrought earth.....	407. 40
Lithographs, etc.....	1, 810. 32
Scenery.....	554. 50
Music.....	96. 80
Paintings.....	1, 449. 00
Do.....	3, 228. 32
Do.....	1, 764. 78
Suit livery.....	112. 00
Show cards.....	22:50
Earthenware.....	278. 00
Skins.....	150. 06
Paintings.....	235. 84
Shell goods.....	994. 74
Granite*.....	1, 029. 00
Do.....	287. 44
Manufactured cotton and wool.....	313:20
Carpet wool.....	300:12
Paper.....	204:60
Hosiery.....	78. 00
Trimmings*.....	6, 600. 40
Decorated china.....	48. 60
Dress goods*.....	137. 02
Surgical appliances.....	245. 08
Pictures.....	370. 56
Worsteds.....	7, 705:76
Cigars.....	91. 00
Lamp chimneys.....	579. 02

* Consigned goods.

TABLE V.—PENAL DUTIES REMITTED BY THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY—C't'd.
NEW YORK—Continued.

Articles.	Amount remitted.
Skins.....	\$60. 00
Signs.....	151. 68
Statuary.....	192. 08
Wearing apparel.....	14. 30
Paintings.....	16, 763. 70
Decorated earthenware.....	52. 88
Trimmings.....	2, 395. 80
Machinery.....	520. 28
Mushrooms.....	146. 30
Paintings.....	309. 62
Jelly and paste *.....	168. 96
Decorated earthenware.....	113. 20
Decorated glassware.....	162. 40
Cotton thread *.....	430. 86
Do.....	62. 70
Birds' nests.....	174. 68
Do.....	129. 22
Painting.....	798. 32
Glass and porcelain.....	162. 04
Curios.....	771. 68
Canned pease.....	272. 60
Glassware.....	61. 04
Chemicals.....	270. 00
Glassware, etc.....	28. 32
Decorated china.....	43. 92
Painting on porcelain.....	15. 84
Portrait.....	252. 20
Lemons *.....	407. 22
Machine.....	87. 40
Curios.....	152. 32
Statuary *.....	96. 34
China.....	57. 80
Corsets.....	6. 96
Wire.....	633. 92
Do.....	361. 24
Glassware.....	9. 50
Oil.....	1, 379. 04
Oranges.....	457. 56
Wine glasses.....	203. 58
Colored glassware.....	22. 60
Statuary.....	267. 60
Glassware.....	98. 68
Engravings.....	15, 732. 24
Glassware.....	18. 20
Prepared vegetables.....	548. 00
Water colors.....	46. 32
Silk.....	1, 165. 22
Antiquities.....	3, 171. 20
China.....	34. 76
Various.....	1, 140. 28
Lithographs.....	20. 70
Statuary *.....	3, 043. 20
Decorated earthenware.....	47. 14
China.....	266. 94
Vases, etc.....	38. 44
Hat braids.....	152. 46
Jewelry.....	1, 132. 10
Feathers.....	12, 908. 00
Birds' nests.....	581. 12
Parts of bicycles.....	727. 00
Feathers.....	211. 86
Asphaltum.....	409. 36
Feathers *.....	175. 00
Shawls *.....	429. 46
Knives, etc.....	79. 62
Do.....	22. 56
Photographs.....	1, 268. 32
Marble bust.....	34. 00
Silk.....	15. 68
Machine.....	151. 62
Glassware.....	104. 00
Engraved glass.....	156. 74
Straw hats.....	2, 828. 30
Feathers.....	86. 18
Coral.....	136. 02
Do.....	156. 80
Curios.....	237. 60
Laces.....	432. 52
Razors.....	63. 84
Curios, etc.....	515. 92
Silks.....	18. 56

* Consigned goods.

TABLE V.—PENAL DUTIES REMITTED BY THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY—C't'd.

NEW YORK—Continued.

Articles.	Amount remitted.
Feathers*.....	\$74.16
Silverware†.....	1,491.74
Harnesses.....	462.00
Decorated earthenware.....	53.46
Feathers.....	2,378.80
Bottles.....	26.56
Manufactured silk.....	372.54
Statuary.....	14.76
Glass tablets.....	598.26
Toys.....	123.22
Manufactured flowers.....	95.92
Mushrooms.....	193.00
Manufactured silk.....	162.98
Copying sheets.....	679.58
Miscellaneous.....	16.60
Marble busts.....	56.88
Watch movements.....	2,777.80
Fancy frets.....	43.32
Pomades.....	1,858.32
Cotton lace*.....	413.90
Birds' nests.....	162.00
Decorated china.....	312.50
Feathers*.....	896.62
Chemical salt.....	40.48
Household effects.....	287.00
Decorated china.....	35.28
Magnesia.....	44.40
Painting and frame.....	38.08
Engravings.....	53.12
Live animals.....	1,830.00
Antiquities.....	3,601.90
Jewelry.....	248.92
Notions.....	100.48
Feathers*.....	200.00
Jewelry.....	82.08
Gloves*.....	51.66
Cottons.....	171.10
Camel's hair, etc.*.....	5,101.41
Evaporator.....	738.30
Diamonds.....	2,904.92
Ginger ale.....	7,717.50
Artificial flowers.....	45.24
Vase, etc.....	487.00
Cigars.....	56.00
Cloth.....	102.72
Tobacco seed.....	162.00
Books, etc.....	21.52
Watches.....	113.62
China.....	24.00
Macaroni.....	190.60
Paints*.....	77.86
Plate and glass.....	75.00
Watch movements.....	794.68
Cigars.....	187.20
Chinese goods.....	395.58
China.....	78.48
Do.....	38.76
Cod oil.....	326.20
Flax lace.....	375.44
Sugar.....	6,694.96
Anchovies*.....	70.20
China.....	46.85
Beans.....	562.40
Macaroni.....	26.52
Camel's hair.....	2,814.00
Feathers.....	819.00
Wearing apparel.....	6.00
Hat bands.....	4,334.16
Cotton curtains.....	711.94
Do,*.....	126.36
Satin*.....	126.84
Do.....	66.22
Garlic.....	240.82
Sugar*.....	2,463.16
Crockery.....	238.20
Oil.....	228.00
Decorated earthenware.....	116.00
Woolen cloth.....	127.00
Matches*.....	282.40
Bay oil*.....	95.20

* Consigned goods.

† Foreign owner's exhibit at Chicago Exposition.

PENAL DUTIES REMITTED.

CLIX

TABLE V.—PENAL DUTIES REMITTED BY THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY—C't'd.

NEW YORK—Continued.

Articles.	Amount remitted.
Wearing apparel.....	\$20.36
Thread.....	614.72
Castile soap.....	95.80
Earthenware.....	170.64
Vases.....	116.00
Olive nuts.....	84.07
Earthenware.....	199.56
Do.*.....	1,000.00
Do.....	534.00
Decorated china.....	81.48
Hatters' fur.....	180.00
Hair pencils.....	440.74
Paper.....	3,842.48
Decorated china.....	211.16
Sugar*.....	343.40
Do.....	20.46
Gauge glasses.....	97.60
Chemical salt.....	36.00
Sugar*.....	122.74
Do.*.....	146.30
Fish*.....	318.04
Laces.....	142.58
Sword.....	2,910.90
Books.....	2.68
Sugar*.....	360.96
Aniline colors*.....	117.42
Tongues.....	106.64
Cotton lace.....	14.08
Golf sticks.....	600.00
Peppers.....	227.92
Straw hats*.....	164.92
China.....	81.20
Clothing.....	38.00
Sugar*.....	262.68
Do.....	20,806.88
Diamonds*.....	2,115.32
Fish.....	90.44
Terra cotta.....	697.56
Sugar.....	312.00
Do.*.....	389.64
Do.*.....	192.00
Do.*.....	431.78
Do.*.....	188.72
Do.*.....	841.28
Do.*.....	173.52
Do.*.....	173.76
Skins.....	58.00
Sugar*.....	369.06
Do.*.....	2,084.06
Cotton*.....	67.20
Sugar*.....	233.80
Do.*.....	772.16
Do.*.....	149.82
Do.*.....	574.40
Do.*.....	357.44
Various.....	39.84
Sugar*.....	568.20
Furs.....	369.60
Sugar*.....	181.92
Do.*.....	385.20
Do.....	817.92
Do.*.....	99.96
Do.*.....	250.20
Do.*.....	462.90
Do.*.....	152.60
Wearing apparel.....	715.90
Sugar*.....	388.72
Do.*.....	592.80
Do.*.....	189.04
Do.*.....	201.78
Do.*.....	453.00
Woolens.....	829.44
Sugar*.....	492.30
Mohair*.....	214.92
Sugar.....	349.58
Do.....	254.10
Canvas*.....	39.02
Chemical salt.....	1,385.60
Proprietary preparations.....	105.38
Sugar*.....	229.52

* Consigned goods.

TABLE V.—PENAL DUTIES REMITTED BY THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.—C't'd.

NEW YORK—Continued.

Articles.	Amount remitted.
Umbrella cloth*.....	\$6,568.28
Do.....	209.72
Sugar*.....	994.80
Do.*.....	851.42
Crepe paper.....	60.30
Matches.....	809.56
Musical instruments.....	26.04
Hosiery.....	103.48
Chemical salt.....	194.56
Sugar*.....	919.24
Total	231,934.07

* Consigned goods.

BOSTON, MASS.

Articles.	Date.	Amount.
Miscellaneous.....	May 23, 1891	\$169.40
Do.....	Apr. 16, 1891	275.70
Do.....	Nov. 5, 1891	200.62
Boots.....	May 15, 1894	2.76
Salt sacks.....	Sept. 19, 1894	320.00
Molasses sugar.....	Oct. 2, 1894	1,136.40
Leather.....	Jan. 11, 1895	17.60
Dresses.....	Jan. 23, 1895	495.88
Tissue paper.....	Jan. 31, 1895	100.32
Grapes.....	Mar. 18, 1895	112.42
Fruit.....	Apr. 17, 1895	17.82
Fire brick and silica sand.....	Apr. 22, 1895	248.80
Rugs.....	May 9, 1895	224.64
Salt bags.....	June 7, 1895	30.00
Wearing apparel.....	Aug. 9, 1895	298.48
Clocks.....	Oct. 15, 1895	232.00
Fruit.....	Nov. 7, 1895	175.44
Sugar.....	Nov. 19, 1895	1,545.12
Paper.....	Nov. 26, 1895	161.64
Mohair yarn.....	Dec. 7, 1895	498.00
Total		6,263.04

BUFFALO, N. Y.

Beans.....	Oct. 5, 1895	\$297.00
Do.....	do.	270.00
Total		567.00

CHICAGO, ILL.

Japanese curios.....	Aug. 23, 1892	\$339.54
Do.....	do.	658.70
Embroidering machine.....	Sept. 10, 1892	381.16
Oriental goods.....	Oct. 12, 1892	328.89
Silk mufflers.....	Nov. 28, 1892	1,289.60
Japanese goods (World's Fair cases).....	Dec. 5, 1892	187.68
Violin bows.....	Apr. 25, 1893	224.64
Various exhibits (World's Fair cases).....	May 29, 1893	596.30
Cosmetics (World's Fair cases).....	July 14, 1893	173.60
Jewelry (World's Fair cases).....	July 25, 1893	2,333.76
Exhibits (World's Fair cases).....	Oct. 28, 1893	756.00
Do.....	Dec. 12, 1893	90.58
Cigars.....	Dec. 19, 1893	153.00
Exhibits (World's Fair cases).....	Jan. 15, 1894	350.70
Silverware (World's Fair cases).....	Jan. 18, 1894	1,529.82
Jewelry (World's Fair cases).....	Jan. 30, 1894	22.10
Printed matter (World's Fair cases).....	Feb. 6, 1894	366.72
Decorated china.....	Feb. 8, 1894	52.90
Various exhibits (World's Fair cases).....	Mar. 2, 1894	24,000.00
Indian food (World's Fair cases).....	Mar. 29, 1894	120.00
Spoons (World's Fair cases).....	Mar. 31, 1894	215.32
Cotton blankets, etc.....	Apr. 12, 1895	515.78
Two dresses.....	Apr. 19, 1895	24.06
Table mosaic and paintings.....	May 16, 1895	112.19

PENAL DUTIES REMITTED.

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TABLE V.—PENAL DUTIES REMITTED BY THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY—Ct'd.

CHICAGO, ILL.—Continued.

Articles.	Date.	Amount.
Violins	May 24, 1895	\$192. 00
Antiquities and paintings	June 22, 1895	409. 60
Paintings on china, etc.	July 18, 1895	128. 80
Cigarettes	Nov. 21, 1895	3, 197. 72
Wool shawls	Dec. 7, 1895	81. 60
Total		38, 832. 70

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Cotton-lace curtains	July 19, 1894	\$1, 755. 62
Picture frame	Dec. 3, 1894	60. 00
Picture frames	May 8, 1895	240. 00
Mandolins	May 16, 1895	384. 00
Oriental rugs	Aug. 24, 1895	17. 60
Watch movement	Aug. 26, 1895	303. 80
Sugar	Dec. 18, 1895	2, 190. 10
Total		4, 951. 12

PITTSBURG, PA.

Cauliflower	Dec. 7, 1891	\$1, 140. 48
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SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Tissue paper	Dec. 21, 1895	\$179. 35
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ST. LOUIS, MO.

Flute heads	June 21, 1895	\$64. 98
Wire rope	July 3, 1895	280. 42
Do	July 11, 1895	725. 72
Do	Oct. 10, 1895	850. 64
Total		1, 901. 76

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Embroideries	Oct. 28, 1893	\$1, 273. 96
Oriental goods	May 10, 1894	8. 65
Total		1, 282. 61

RECAPITULATION.

Port.	Amount.	Number of cases.
New York, N. Y.	\$231, 934. 07	289
Buffalo, N. Y.	567. 00	2
Chicago, Ill.	38, 832. 70	29
Philadelphia, Pa.	4, 951. 12	7
Pittsburg, Pa.	1, 140. 48	1
San Francisco, Cal.	179. 35	1
St. Louis, Mo.	1, 901. 76	4
Boston, Mass.	6, 263. 04	20
Springfield, Mass.	1, 282. 61	2
Total	287, 052. 13	355

TABLE W.—AMERICAN VESSELS BOARDED BY THE BERING SEA PATROL FLEET DURING THE SEASON OF 1894.

Number.	Name of vessel boarded.	Date.					Location.	Number of times boarded by—										Licensed or unlicensed.	Employment.		
		May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.		Rush.	Corwin.	Bear.	Petrel.	Albatross.	Yorktown.	Concord.	Ranger.	Adams.	Pinta.			Mohican.	Total times boarded.
1	Elwood.....	18, 25					North Pacific							1	1			2			Fishing.
2	Ethel.....	20			5		Bering Sea	1						1				2	Licensed		Sealing.
3	Geo. R. White	19, 30				Oct. 3	North Pacific and Bering Sea.	1	1				1					3	(a)		Do.
4	Mars.....	27, 30					Bering Sea.									1	1	2			Whaling.
5	Volunteer.....	30					do									1	1	1	Licensed		Sealing.
6	Matinee.....	22			7		do	1					1					2	(b)		Do.
7	Ida Etta.....	24, 28	13, 24			9	do	2	1			1	1					5	Licensed		Do.
8	Lydia.....		18, 29				do				1	1					1	2			Trading.
9	Pacific.....		18				do	1									1	1			Do.
10	Kodiak.....		5, 20, 21				do				1	1					1	3			Do.
11	Jennie.....		21				do										1	1			Fishing.
12	Alice.....		22		5		do						1				1	2			Trading.
13	Colusa.....		24				do										1	1			Fishing.
14	Melancthon.....		24				do										1	1			Do.
15	Spray.....		27	7, 15			do			1	1						1	3			Trading.
16	Dora.....		1, 29				do		1	1							1	2			Fishing.
17	Uranus.....		29	3, 6, 10, 14			do	1		1	1			1			1	5			Trading.
18	F. F. Feeney.....		8				do					1					1	1			Do.
19	Seventy-six.....		15, 24				do				1	1					2	2			Do.
20	Coroua.....		27				do										1	1			Trading.
21	Everett Hays.....		26, 29	12, 15			do			1		1			2		4	4			Sea-otter hunting.
22	Horatio.....		29				do								1		1	1			Whaling.
23	Wm. Bayliss.....		21, 29				do						1	1			2	2			Do.
24	Lakme.....		12				do			1							1	1			Trading.
25	Mary A. Anderson.....		17				do				1						1	1			Do.
26	Pitti Sing.....			2, 4			do	1				1					2	2			Do.
27	Olga.....		19, 22	16			do	1		1	1						3	3			Do.
28	Harvester.....		20				do		1								1	1			Do.
29	Nicholas Thayer.....		20				do	1									1	1			Do.
30	Royal.....		20				do	1									1	1			Do.
31	Ella Rohlfs.....		21				do	1									1	1			Do.
32	Merino.....		21				do	1									1	1			Do.
33	Levi G. Burgess.....		30				do	1									1	1			Do.
34	G. W. Smoot.....			2			do	1									1	1			Do.
35	Foam.....			5, 12, 15			do	1		1					1		3	3			Hunting and trading.

TABLE X.—BRITISH VESSELS BOARDED BY THE BERING SEA FLEET DURING THE SEASON OF 1894.

Number.	Name of vessel boarded.	Date.					Location.	Number of times boarded by—										Licensed or unlicensed.	Employment.		
		May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.		Rush.	Corwin.	Bear.	Petrel.	Albatross.	Yorktown.	Concord.	Ranger.	Adams.	Pinta.			Mohican.	Total times boarded.
1	Shelby	27					Bering Sea.....										1	1	Licensed	Sealing.	
2	San Jose <i>a</i>	20	6, 24		18, 28		do	1	1		1		1		1		5	5	Unlicensed	Do.	
3	Minnie <i>b</i>	21			28		do	1						1			2	2	Licensed	Do.	
4	Mascot <i>c</i>	24			10		do				1						1	2	Special license ..	Do.	
5	C. D. Rand <i>d</i>		3	4			do								1	1	2	2	Do.	Do.	
6	Wanderer		9				do						1				1	1	Do.	Do.	
7	Walter L. Rich	6, 16, 24			5		do	1	1		1		1				4	4	Licensed	Do.	
8	Venture	6, 16, 24					do	1	1				1				3	3	do	Do.	
9	Triumph			17			do						1				1	1	Do.	Do.	
10	Sapphires			17			do						1				1	1	Do.	Do.	
11	Saucy Lass			20		8	do	1					1				2	2	Licensed	Do.	
12	Kate				8		do							1			1	1	do	Do.	
13	Favourite <i>e</i>				24		do									1	1	1	do	Do.	
14	Borealis				18		do				1						1	1	do	Do.	
15	Mary Ellen				23		do				1						1	1	do	Do.	
16	Rosie Olsen				23		do				1						1	1	do	Do.	
17	Walter A. Earle				25		do				1						1	1	do	Do.	
18	Kilmeny					3	do				1						1	1	do	Do.	
19	Fawn					5, 9	do	1					1				2	2	Do.	Do.	
20	Thistle				29		do						1				1	1	Do.	Do.	
21	Labrador			31			do	1									1	1	Licensed	Do.	
22	Katherine				5		do		1								1	1	do	Do.	
Total boardings.....								2	6	3		8		4	5	4	1	3	36		

a Refused license to proceed to Victoria offered by the *Adams*. *b* Licensed by the *Adams* to proceed to Victoria. *c* Licensed by the *Corwin* to proceed to Kodiak, home port. *d* Seized by the *Concord*. *e* Seized.

TABLE Y.—VESSELS SEIZED BY BERING SEA PATROL FLEET DURING SEASON OF 1894.

Number.	Name of vessel.	Seized by—	Date.	Location.	Remarks.
1	Wanderer	Concord	June 9, 10 ...	Lat. 58° 21' N., long. 150° 22' W., St. Paul, Kodiak Island.	Both of said vessels were seized on suspicion of having violated the Paris Award; in the case of the <i>Wanderer</i> , for taking seals in the North Pacific Ocean during the closed season; in the case of the <i>Favourite</i> for having used a gun in killing seals in Bering Sea.
2	Favorite	Mohican	Aug. 24	Lat. 54° 38' N., long. 168° 29' W	

TABLE Z.—AMERICAN VESSELS BOARDED BY THE BERING SEA PATROL FLEET DURING SEASON OF 1895.

Number.	Names of vessel boarded.	Date.					Locality.	Number of times boarded by—					Total times boarded.	Licensed or unlicensed.	Employment.
		May.	June.	July.	August.	Septem-ber.		Rush.	Grant.	Corwin.	Perry.	Bear.			
1	Elsie	3					Port Townsend	1					1	Licensed	Sealing.
2	Bering Sea	3		25, 27	21, 30	17	Port Townsend and Bering Sea.	5	1				6	do	Do.
3	Teaser	4					Port Townsend	1					1	do	Do.
4	Stella Erland	4		27	31		Port Townsend and Bering Sea.	2			1		3	do	Do.
5	Pilot	8					North Pacific and Bering Sea.	1					1		
6	Alice Knowles	18, 27		12			do	1		1		1	3		Whaling.
7	Ellida	18					North Pacific	1					1		
8	Lydia	19, 20		9, 10	22		North Pacific and Bering Sea.	1		3		1	5		Do.
9	Active	20					North Pacific	1					1		Hunting.
10	Andrew Hicks	24		17, 18			North Pacific and Bering Sea.	2		1			3		Mining.
11	Helga Caroline	26					North Pacific	1		1			1		Do.
12	Annie M. Nixon	31					do		1				1		Fishing.
13	Alexander		3				do				1		1		Sea otter hunting.
14	Mary E. Anderson		4				do	1					1		
15	Alice		5				do			1			1		
16	Goldfinder		5				do	1					1		Mining.
17	Matinee		6				do	1					1		Lumbering.
18	Harvester		7				do	1					1		Trading.
19	Raphael		7				do	1					1		Do.
20	Hannah		7				do					1	1		Do.
21	Dora		7				do					1	1		Do.
22	Vega		7				do			1			1		Do.
23	California		10	13			North Pacific and Bering Sea.	1			1		2		Whaling.
24	Excelsior		15, 15				Bering Sea	1				1	2		Trading.
25	Lakine		18, 21		8	19	do	1				3	4		Whaling.
26	Pearl		18	9		1	do	1		1		1	3		Trading.
27	Geneva		18, 19				do			1		1	2		Do.
28	Everett Hays		19, 22				do	1		1			2		Sea otter hunting.
29	Uranus		19				do			1			1		Fishing.
30	Lizzie Colby		19	25			North Pacific and Bering Sea.		1	1			2		Do.
31	Tremont		19				Bering Sea						1		Do.
32	Francis Alice		19				do			1			1		Do.
33	Arago		19				do			1			1		Do.
34	Jane A. Falkenburg		19				do			1			1		Do.
35	Belvedere		21, 23, 23				do	1		1		1	3		Whaling.
36	H. G. Wright			2			do	1					2		Trading.
37	Sonoma			2, 16			do			1			1		Do.
38	Balaena			2			do					1	2		Whaling.

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BERING SEA PATROL FLEET.

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TABLE Z.—AMERICAN VESSELS BOARDED BY THE BERING SEA PATROL FLEET DURING SEASON OF 1895—Continued.

Number.	Names of vessel boarded.	Date.					Locality.	Number of times boarded by—					Total times boarded.	Licensed or unlicensed.	Employment.
		May.	June.	July.	August.	Septem-ber.		Rush.	Grant.	Corwin.	Perry.	Bear.			
39	Grampus			2			Bering Sea					1	1		Whaling.
40	Narwhal			2			do					1	1		Do.
41	Jeanette			2			do					1	1		Do.
42	Karluk			2			do					1	1		Do.
43	Onca			2			do					1	1		Do.
44	Jeanie			2		16	do					2	2		Do.
45	Yukon			6			do					1	1		Trading.
46	Mermanid			13			do	1				1	1		Whaling.
47	Jessie			13, 29			do	1				1	2		Whaling.
48	Swift			14			do						1		Trading.
49	Venture			14			do		1				1		Trading.
50	Nellie			14			do		1				1		Trading.
51	Seventy-six			15			do		1				1		Sea otter hunting.
52	Olga				15, 17		do			1			2		Do.
53	Herman			15, 25, 28	14, 22	20	do		2	1	1	1	6		Sea otter hunting.
54	E. F. Feeney			16			do		1				1		Do.
55	Crystal			16			do		1				1		Mining.
56	J. D. Peters			17			do						1		Do.
57	Pitti Sing			24			do		1				1		Trading.
58	Allie I. Algar			25	22, 22	18	do	2	1			1	4	Licensed	Sealing.
59	James G. Swan			25, 27	12, 18	1	do	2	2			1	5	do	Do.
60	J. Eppinger			25, 31	4, 5, 11	2	do	3	3				6	do	Do.
61	Deeahks			27	14	4	do	1	1			1	3	do	Do.
62	M. M. Morrill			27	10, 19, 20, 28	3, 12	do	4	1			2	7	do	Do.
63	Columbia			27	11	19	do	2	1			1	6	do	Do.
64	Rattler			27	8, 12, 17, 19, 20		do	3	3				3	do	Do.
65	E. E. Webster			27	17, 19, 24, 31		Attu and Bering Sea	2	1	1	1		5	do. a	Do.
66	Alton			29	18	8	do	1	1	1	1		3	do. a	Do.
67	Bonanza			29	17, 21	3, 16	do	2	2	1	1		5	do. a	Do.
68	Emma and Louisa			26	11, 22	21	do		1	1	1	1	4	do	Do.
69	Theresa				20		Bering Sea				1		1	do	Do.
70	Louis Olsen			30		1, 3	Attu and Bering Sea	1	1		1		3	do. b	Do.
71	William Ainsworth				10, 21		Bering Sea		1	1	1		2	do	Do.
72	Geo. W. Prescott				11, 18		do	1			1		2	do	Do.
73	Mary Buhne				15		do				1		1	do	Do.
74	Hunter				18		do				1		1		Sea otter hunting.

TABLE BB.—BRITISH VESSELS BOARDED BY BERING SEA PATROL FLEET DURING SEASON OF 1895.

Number.	Names of vessel boarded.	Date.					Locality.	Number of times boarded by—					Total times boarded.	Licensed or unlicensed.	Employment.
		May.	June.	July.	August.	September.		Rush.	Grant.	Corwin.	Perry.	Bear.			
1	Ainoko.....	19		25, 27		4	2	3					5	Licensed.....	Sealing.
2	Oscar and Hattie.....	10		25, 31	9, 12, 14, 18, 20, 31		2	6			1	9	do.....	Do.	
3	Annie C. Moore.....	10		25	7, 10, 12			3			1	5	do.....	Do.	
4	Walter L. Rich.....	10		12, 31	12, 14, 18, 28, 31	3, 20	2	3	2	1	2	10	do.....	Do.	
5	Shelby a.....	11, 24							1	1		2	do.....	Do.	
6	Triumph.....			12, 31	5, 9, 12, 19		2	3	2			7	do.....	Do.	
7	Sapphire.....			12	9, 11, 12, 17, 21		2	2	1	1		7	do.....	Do.	
8	Teresa.....			12, 27	10, 12, 18, 24, 31		3	3	1	1		8	do.....	Do.	
9	Penelope.....			12, 27	11, 12, 14, 15		3	3				6	do.....	Do.	
10	Saucy Lass.....			13	11, 12		2	1				3	do.....	Do.	
11	Mary Bell.....			13	7	17	3					3	do.....	Do.	
12	Libbie.....			24	2, 22, 25	2	1	1		3		5	do.....	Do.	
13	Victoria.....			25, 27	10, 24, 31		2	4				6	do.....	Do.	
14	Wanderer.....			23, 27	7, 15, 24, 31	16	4	3				7	do.....	Do.	
15	Dora Seward.....			25	5, 23	1	3	1				4	do.....	Do.	
16	Maud S.....			25, 27	7, 9, 19, 20		2	4				6	do.....	Do.	
17	Otto.....			25		17	2	2				2	do.....	Do.	
18	Fawn.....			25			3	1				1	do.....	Do.	
19	Enterprise.....			25	7, 9, 19, 20, 28	1	3	3		1		7	do.....	Do.	
20	C. D. Rand.....			25	5, 11, 31, 31	3	3	3				6	do.....	Do.	
21	Labrador.....			25	14, 22		1	1	1			3	do.....	Do.	
22	Henrietta.....			25	3, 21, 22		3					4	do.....	Do.	
23	Aurora.....			25	4, 9, 23	3, 12	3	3				6	do.....	Do.	
24	Katherine.....			25	11, 24		1	2	2			3	do.....	Do.	
25	Florence M. Smith.....			25	11, 14, 15		2	2	1	1		4	do.....	Do.	
26	Minnie.....			25	11		2	2				2	do.....	Do.	
27	Kate.....			25	22	3	1	2				3	do.....	Do.	
28	Favourite.....			25	5, 15		1	1		1		3	do.....	Do.	
29	Beatrice (Shanghai).....			25	10, 12	17, 20	2	2		1		5	do.....	Do.	
30	Agnes McDonald.....			25	5, 10, 14, 24		2	3				5	do.....	Do.	
31	Amie E. Paint.....			25	10, 17, 21, 26	2	2	1	1	2		6	do.....	Do.	
32	Mary Ellen.....			26		19	2	1			1	2	do.....	Do.	
33	Charlotta G. Cox.....			27	4, 21, 28		1			3		4	do.....	Do.	
34	Vera.....			28	24, 31	13	2	2				4	do.....	Do.	
35	E. B. Marvin c.....			29	21, 26	2	1	1		2		4	do.....	Do.	
36	Borealis.....			30	20, 26	2, 13	2	1		3		5	do.....	Do.	
37	South Bend.....				11, 14, 22	3	1	2	1	2		4	do.....	Do.	

38	San Jose.....	.....	.....	.....	11, 14, 24	2	.....do.....	1	1	1	1	.....	4	.....do.....	Do.
39	Mascot.....	.....	.....	.....	a 17	.....	Attu Island.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....do.....	Do.
40	Beatrice c.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	Bering Sea.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....do.....	Do.
Total boardings.....								62	75	15	26	5	183		

a Seized by *Corwin*.

b By Lieutenant *Carmine*.

c Seized by *Rush*.

TABLE CC.—BRITISH VESSELS SEIZED BY BERING SEA PATROL FLEET DURING SEASON OF 1895.

Number	Name of vessel.	Seized by—	Date.	Location:	Remarks.
1	Shelby.....	Corwin.....	May 11	Lat. 52° 52'; long. 134° 5'	With full sealing outfit and 124 seal skins on board. Seized for violation of article 2, of the Paris Award, and act of Parliament known as "Bering Sea Award Act, 1894."
2	Beatrice.....	Rush.....	Aug. 20	Lat. 54° 54'; long. 168° 31'	Number of seals taken not entered in official log as required by the Paris Award. Seized for violation of article 5, Paris Award.
3	E. B. Marvin.....	Rush.....	Sept. 2	Lat. 56° 25'; long. 172° 59'	Seized for violation of article 6, of regulations, Paris Award, as set forth in Bering Sea Award Act, 1894.

TABLE DD.—LIST OF AMERICAN VESSELS ENGAGED IN PELAGIC SEALING DURING THE SEASON OF 1895.

Vessel.	Hail port.	When licensed.	Destination as shown by clearance.	Tonnage.	Crew.				Hunters.		Boats.	Canoes.	Guns.	Spears.
					Americans.	Foreigners.	Indians.	Total.	Whites.	Indians.				
J. Eppinger	San Francisco	Unalaska, July 27, 1895.	Hunting outside prohibited waters	107	25			25	7		7			86
Herman	do	do	do	100	31			31	7		8			32
E. E. Webster	do	Attu, July 27, 1895	do	93	30			30			6			21
Alton	do	Attu, July 29, 1895	do	84	20	7		27	6		6			24
Mattie T. Dyer	Portland, Me.	No license	Hunting and fishing	103	24			24	6		7		15	
Emma and Louisa	San Francisco	Unalaska, July 30, 1895.	Japan waters and Bering Sea via Unalaska.	84	30			30	8		8			26
Bonanza	do	Attu, July 29, 1895	Hunting and fishing outside prohibited waters.	152	38	5		43	10		10		26	40
Bowhead	do	No license	do	103	23			23	6		7		13	
Winchester	do	do	do	112	27			27	7		8		17	
Sophie Sutherland	do	do	do	148	29	1		30	6		6		7	
Columbia	Port Townsend.	Port Townsend, Jan. 7, 1895.	East side North Pacific.	41			25	25	1	10	1	10		20
James G. Swan	do	Port Townsend, Jan. 31, 1895.	do	44	1		27	28					1	32
Stella Erland	do	Port Townsend, Jan. 24, 1895.	do	46	1		24	25	8	16		12		80
Puritan	do	Port Townsend, Feb. 5, 1895.	do	14			14	14						
Teaser	do	Port Townsend, Feb. 24, 1895.	do	33	3		20	23						
August	do	Port Townsend, Feb. 9, 1895.	do	10			13	13						
Matilda	do	Port Townsend, Jan. 23, 1895.	do	25	3		12	15						
C. C. Perkins	do	Port Townsend, Feb. 9, 1895.	do	25			17	17						
Elsie	do	Port Townsend, Jan. 30, 1895.	do	56	8		11	19						
Bering Sea	do	Port Townsend, Feb. 13, 1895.	do	46	12		41	53	4	20	1	12		27
Deahks	do	Port Townsend, Feb. 7, 1895.	do	43	1		28	29		20		10		27
Emmett Felitz	do	do	do	31	1		17	18						
Idler	do	Port Townsend, Jan. 10, 1895.	do	15	8			8						
Jessie	do	Port Townsend, Mar. 7, 1895.	do	36	7			7						
R. Ecret	do	Port Townsend, Feb. 9, 1895.	do	30	3		13	16						
Kate and Anna	San Francisco	No license	Hunting and fishing outside prohibited waters											
George W. Prescott	Port Townsend.	Port Townsend, June 28, 1895	Unalaska and Bering Sea and return	39	5	13	18	4	5		9			36
Allie L. Alger	do	Port Townsend, Jan. 17, 1895.	Japan coast.	75	32		32	7		8				25
Rattler	San Francisco	San Francisco, Feb. 26, 1895.	Sealing Japan coast, and Unalaska via Bering Sea.	93	24		24	6		7			17	28
Jane Gray	do	No license	Hunting and fishing outside prohibited waters	107	24		24	5		6			17	20
Theresa	do	Unalaska, August 5, 1895.	do	70	24		24	7		7				28
W. Ainsworth	Port Townsend.	Port Townsend, Dec. 20, 1894.	Japan coast.	40	21		21	5		5				30
M. M. Morrill	do	Port Townsend, Jan. 10, 1895.	do	43	21		21	3		5			11	13
Louis Olsen	Astoria.	July 30, 1895	North Pacific Ocean	72	24		24	7		7			17	30
Ida Etta	Port Townsend.	Port Townsend, Jan. 16, 1895.	Japan coast; cleared Victoria for crew.	69										

TABLE EE.—CATCH OF AMERICAN VESSELS ENGAGED IN PELAGIC SEALING DURING THE SEASON OF 1895.

Vessel.	Catch of American pelagic schooners, 1895.																							
	Bering Sea.						Russian waters.					Japanese waters.					American coast.							
	Male.	Female.	Sex un-known.	Total.	Shot.	Speared.	Male.	Female.	Sex un-known.	Total.	Shot.	Male.	Female.	Sex un-known.	Total.	Shot.	Speared.	Male.	Female.	Sex un-known.	Total.	Shot.	Speared.	
J. Eppinger	113	339		452		452								925	925									
Herman	103	327		430		430					225	392	20	637	637									
E. E. Webster	65	195	10	270		270								766	766									
Alton	44	98		142		142					10	2	304	316	315	1								
Mattie T. Dyer							44	90	1	149	149													
Emma and Louisa	101	396	10	507		507			269	269				926	926	926								
Bonanza	93	196		289		289								48	666	666			18		18	18		
Bowhead									102	102	102		456	589	589	589				232	232	232		
Winchester														295	295	295			14	14	14	14		
Sophie Sutherland																		153	216		339	40	329	
Columbia	163	381		544		544												68	156		224	30	194	
James G. Swan	212	872	1	1,084		1,084												35	130		165	2	163	
Stella Erland	203	473		676		676												4	6		10		10	
Puritan																		23	64		87	2	85	
Teazer																		4	4		6		6	
August																		3	30		35	3	32	
Matilda																		8	26		34		34	
C. C. Perkins																		84	125		209	204	5	
Elsie																		35	145		180	8	172	
Bering Sea	165	498		663		663												20	62		82	9	73	
Decahks	141	451		592		592												9	40		49	16	33	
Emmett Felitz																		0	35		41	41		
Idler																		9	90		99	50	49	
Jessie																		58	333		391	391		
R. Ecrett																								
Kate and Anna																								
George W. Prescott	141	188		329		329																		
Allie I. Alger	20	173		193		193					700	304		1,004	1,004									
Rattler	102	370		472		472					225	351		576	576									
Jane Gray																								
Theresa	96	330		426		426			185	185	185			1,112	1,112	1,112								
W. Ainsworth	117	323		440		440																		
M. M. Morrill	102	291		393		393			61	61	61			1,180	1,180	1,180								
Louis Olsen	224	125		349		349								591	591	591								
Ida Etta									484	484	484			660	660	660								
Ida Etta									484	484	484			574	574	574								
Total	2,205	6,026	20	8,251		8,251	44	90	1,116	1,250	1,250	1,322	1,505	7,990	10,817	10,816	1	519	1,504	246	2,269	1,062	1,207	

TABLE EE.—CATCH OF AMERICAN VESSELS ENGAGED IN PELAGIC SEALING DURING THE SEASON OF 1895—Continued.

Vessel.	Totals.						Where landed—					Remarks.	
	Male.	Female.	Sex un- known.	Total.	Shot.	Speared.	United States ports.			Japanese ports.			British.
							San Fran- cisco.	Port Town- send.	Astoria.	Yoko- hama.	Hako- dadi.		Victoria.
J. Eppinger	113	339	925	1,377	925	452	592				785		
Herman	328	719	20	1,067	637	430	1,067						
E. E. Webster	65	195	776	1,036	766	270					766		
Alton	54	100	304	458	315	143	159				299		
Mattie T. Dyer	44	90	15	149	149		149						
Emma and Louisa	101	396	279	776	269	507	776						
Bonanza	93	196	928	1,215	926	289					926		
Bowhead	162	474	48	684	684		684						
Winchester	217	556	170	923	923		923					Seized.	
Sophie Sutherland	35	264	10	309	309		309					Do.	
Columbia	316	597		913	40	873		913				Do.	
James G. Swan	280	1,023		1,308	30	1,278		1,308					
Stella Erland	238	603		841	2	839		841					
Paritan	4	6		10		10		10					
Teaser	23	64		87	2	85		87					
August	2	4		6		6		6					
Matilda	5	30		35	3	32		35					
C. C. Perkins	8	26		34		34		34					
Elsie	84	125		209	204	5	209						
Bering Sea	200	643		843	8	835		843					
Deeahks	161	513		674	9	665		674					
Emmett Felitz	9	40		49	9	40		49					
Idler	6	35		41	41		41						
Jessie		24		24	2	22		24					
R. Ecrett	9	90		99	50	49		99					
Kate and Anna	58	333		391	391				391			Do.	
George W. Prescott	141	188		329		329		329					
Allie I. Alger	720	477		1,197	1,004	193		1,197					
Rattler	327	721		1,048	576	472	703				345		
Jane Gray	43	139	1,115	1,297	1,297		185		1,112				
Theresa	96	330		426		426	426						
W. Ainsworth	117	323	1,241	1,681	1,241	440		1,071			610		
M. M. Morrill	102	291	591	984	591	393		659			325		
Louis Olsen	226	125	658	1,009	660	349			351		658	Do.	
Ida Etta			1,058	1,058	1,058						574	484	
Total	4,387	10,064	8,136	22,587	13,121	9,466	6,532	8,429	742	1,112	5,288	484	

PELAGIC SEALING.

CLXXIII

TABLE FF.—LOG ENTRIES OF AMERICAN VESSELS ENGAGED IN PELAGIC SEALING DURING THE SEASON OF 1895, MADE UNDER SECTION 4 OF THE ACT OF APRIL 6, 1894.

VESSELS LANDING THEIR CATCHES AT SAN FRANCISCO.

Vessel.	Males.	Females.	Sex unknown.	Total.	Shot.	Speared.
J. Eppinger.....	113	339	925	1,377	925	452
Herman.....	328	719	20	1,067	637	430
Edward E. Webster.....	65	195	776	1,036	766	270
Alton.....	54	100	304	458	315	143
Mattie T. Dwyer.....	44	90	15	149	149	.....
Emma and Louisa.....	101	396	279	776	269.	507
Bonanza.....	93	196,	926	1,215	926	289
Bowhead.....	162	474	48	684	684	.....
Winchester.....	217	536	170	923	923	.....
Sophie Sutherland.....	35	264	10	309	309	.....
Rattler.....	327	721	.....	1,048	576	472
Jane Gray.....	43	139	1,115	1,297	1,297	.....
Theresa.....	96	330	.....	426	.....	426
Total.....	1,678	4,499	4,588	10,765	7,776	2,989

Extract from official log of schooner J. Eppinger of seals taken during sealing voyage.

Date.	Seals taken.	Male.	Female.	Latitude.	Longitude.
1895.					
Aug. 1.....	11	6	5	N. 54 55	W. 187 47
2.....	8	3	5	55 07	187 27
4.....	4	1	3	54 58	187 16
9.....	1	1	.....	54 59	187 40
10.....	50	8	42	54 40	187 30
11.....	61	13	48	54 46	187 48
12.....	4	1	3	54 54	187 47
14.....	5	1	4	55 17	168 00
15.....	35	12	23	54 55	168 01
16.....	1	.....	1	54 35	168 35
17.....	35	13	22	54 38	168 40
18.....	2	.....	2	54 35	168 35
19.....	1	.....	1	54 30	168 30
20.....	35	8	27	54 46	167 52
21.....	23	7	16	54 46	167 52
22.....	23	7	16	54 17	167 51
24.....	5	2	3	55 23	169 00
25.....	32	10	22	55 07	173 40
26.....	16	5	11	56 08	173 50
27.....	17	7	10	57 04	173 03
28.....	1	.....	1	56 44	173 25
Sept. 1.....	29	0	25	56 40	172 40
2.....	45	4	41	56 33	172 32
8.....	2	.....	2	56 18	175 10
9.....	446	113	333	.....	.....
15.....	5	.....	5	56 50	174 22
.....	1	.....	1	54 20	169 35
Total.....	452	113	339	.....	.....

I, M. White, master of the schooner *J. Eppinger*, do solemnly and truly swear that the foregoing account of seals taken by said vessel is correct; that the dates and numbers taken of said seals on the days specified, with the latitude and longitude as therein expressed, are true to the best of my knowledge and belief. So help me God.

MICHAEL WHITE, *Master*.

Subscribed and sworn to this 3d day of October, 1895, before me.

N. S. FARLEY,
Deputy Collector of Customs.

TABLE FF.—LOG ENTRIES OF AMERICAN VESSELS ENGAGED IN PELAGIC SEALING DURING THE SEASON OF 1895, MADE UNDER SECTION 4 OF THE ACT OF APRIL 6, 1894—Continued.

VESSELS LANDING THEIR CATCHES AT SAN FRANCISCO—Continued.

Copy of entries contained in the log book of the schooner Herman.

Date.		Seals taken.	Male.	Female.	Latitude.	Longitude.
1895.					N.	E.
Mar.	20	1			a 36 47	145 26
	21	4			36 45	145 40
	27	1			36 40	145 05
Apr.	1	40			36 44	146 20
	2	26			36 59	146 06
	3				b 36 44	145 50
	5	4			b 36 40	146 24
	11	1			b 38 38	146 17
	12	7			39 02	146 14
	13	13			38 48	146 32
	15	9			38 06	146 35
	16	21			37 30	146 23
	18	5			37 28	146 52
	19	7			37 30	146 35
	23	1			39 27	143 02
	25	5			39 25	142 51
	26	4			39 22	142 45
	27	5			39 23	142 25
	28	66			39 31	142 21
	29	8			39 27	142 40
	30	11			39 36	142 30
May	1	17			39 26	142 31
	3	7			40 22	142 28
	4	38			40 31	142 16
	5	9			40 38	142 31
	6	19			40 59	141 56
	7	23			40 54	141 47
	8	2			41 12	142 00
	9	5				
	10	11			Cruising from 20 to 40 miles E. of Cape Yesan.	
	12	10			Cape Yesan W. about 20 miles.	
	13	10			41 53	142 18
	14	32			42 13	141 26
	15	18			41 48	142 25
	16	1			42 07	142 40
	17	1			41 51	142 31
	20	29			Cape Yerimo N. 20 miles.	
	23	19			41 49	142 27
	24	29			41 58	142 07
	25	13			41 50	142 20
	26	9			Cape Yerimo ENE. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. Distance 30 miles.	
June	1	2			Shotan NW 15 miles.	
	2	14			Shotan NNE. 10 miles.	
	7	16			W. end of Yetorufu Island NW. 25 miles.	
	8	8			Do.	
	10	23			S. side west end W. 25 miles.	
	12	1			10 miles S. of Jap Bay, Yetorufu.	
	13	13			44 57	147 51
	14	2			W. end Yetorufu Island NW. 25 miles.	
	15	7			W. end Yetorufu Island NNW. 35 miles.	
	16	1			Otter Island N. 6 miles, S. of Yetorufu.	
	17	5			Otter Island N. 10 miles.	
	18	6			W. end of Yetorufu NNW. 12 miles.	
	23	1			45 19	149 27

a Ob.

b D. R.

TABLE FF.—LOG ENTRIES OF AMERICAN VESSELS ENGAGED IN PELAGIC SEALING DURING THE SEASON OF 1895, MADE UNDER SECTION 4 OF THE ACT OF APRIL 6, 1894—Continued.

VESSELS LANDING THEIR CATCHES AT SAN FRANCISCO—Continued.

Copy of entries contained in the log book of the schooner *Herman*—Continued.

Date.	Seals taken.	Male.	Female.	Latitude.		Longitude.	
				N.	W.	N.	W.
1895.							
Aug. 1	10			56 07	167 15		
2	14	4		56 10	166 25		
10	1			55 45	164 51		
12	4			56 19	165 10		
14	1			55 19	168 11		
15	29	6		55 08	168 47		
17	12	1		56 45	172 43		
Aug. 18	4			56 37	173 43		
19	6	1		57 18	173 29		
20	11			57 18	173 80		
21	2			56 27	173 43		
22	36	8		55 55	173 21		
23	21	7		56 03	173 21		
25	28	9		55 56	173 23		
26	31	14		55 54	173 45		
27	69	16		56 02	173 35		
28	10	1		56 12	173 32		
31	13	5		56 56	172 50		
Sept. 1	82	22		55 56	172 35		
2	16	4		55 49	172 55		
8	4	1		56 42	173 41		
9	34	3		56 16	173 37		
13	1	1		57 44	172 39		
Total	1,067	103	327				

I, George Scott, master of the schooner *Herman*, do solemnly and truly swear that the foregoing accounts of seals taken by said vessel is correct; that the dates and numbers taken of said seals on the days specified, with the latitude and longitude as therein expressed, are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. SCOTT, *Master*.

Subscribed and sworn to this 15th day of October, 1895.

N. S. FARLEY, *Deputy Collector*.

Copy of entries contained in the log book of the American schooner *Edward E. Webster*.

Date.	Seals taken.	Male.	Female.	Latitude.		Longitude.	
				N.	E.	N.	E.
1895.							
Mar. 20	15			37 22	141 55		
21	100			37 34	142 04		
22	14			37 17	141 45		
24	1			37 38	143 02		
Apr. 3	10			38 46	145		
4	11			39 06	143 53		
8	21			39 10	142 31		
10	12			39 08	142 20		
11	21			38 53	142 26		
14	3			38 50	142 30		
19	35			39 48	142 32		
20	3			39 47	142 39		
22	2			39 37	143 26		
23	5			39 24	(b)		
27	36			39 49	142 32		
28	44			39 50	142 17		
30	4			39 45	142 24		
May 2	10			41 26	143 02		
3	3			41 50	142 53		
4	15			41 53	142 02		
5	8			42 18	141 24		
6	34			41 14	141 20		

a Ob.

b Not noted on log.

TABLE FF.—LOG ENTRIES OF AMERICAN VESSELS ENGAGED IN PELAGIC SEALING DURING THE SEASON OF 1895, MADE UNDER SECTION 4 OF THE ACT OF APRIL 6, 1894—Continued.

VESSELS LANDING THEIR CATCHES AT SAN FRANCISCO—Continued.

Copy of entries contained in the log book of the American schooner *Edward E. Webster*—Continued.

Date.		Seals taken.	Male.	Female.	Latitude.	Longitude.
1895.					N.	E.
May	7	34			42 11	141 18
	8	6			42 20	141 16
	10	10			42 16	141 05
	12	12			42 27	(a)
	13	8			42 09	141
	14	23			(a)	(a)
	15	28			41 47	143 05
	23	13			43 04	146 55
	24	18			43 18	146 51
	25	41			43 24	146 24
	26	4			43 26	146 23
	31	4			43 26	146 23
June	1	3			43 28	146 50
	2	9			43 50	147 02
	6	27			44 10	147 10
	7	29			(a)	(a)
	8	18			(a)	(a)
	10	25			(a)	(a)
	13	9			44 20	147 30
	14	9			(a)	(a)
	15	15			(a)	(a)
	18	9			44 12	147 15
	19	5			(a)	(a)
Aug.	9	3		3	N.	W.
	10	15		13	b 55 10	171 35
	11	27	2	13	55 30	171 30
	12	20	6	21	c 54 56	171 40
	15	20	3	17	c 55 13	171 15
	17	25	3	22	c 56 01	171 45
	17	24	9	15	c 55 08	171 01
	18	3	1	2	c 55 08	170 30
	20	63	13	50	c 55 25	169 10
	21	36	12	24	c 55 27	169 36
	22	20	4	16	c 55 16	169 59
	24	6	2	4	c 54 56	168 00
	26	8	2	6	c 54 57	168 55
	27	9	3	6	c 54 54	168 55
	28	4	2	2	c 55 54	168 56
Sept.	1	7	3	4	c 54 50	168 00
	8	1	1		c 47 47	165 18
Total		1,037	66	205		

a Not noted on log.

b T. R.

c Ob.

I, A. C. Folger, master of the schooner *Edward E. Webster*, do solemnly and truly swear that the foregoing account of seals taken by said vessel is correct; that the dates and number taken of said seals on the days specified, with the latitude and longitude as therein expressed, are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. C. FOLGER, *Master*.

Subscribed and sworn to this 23d day of September, 1895.

N. S. FARLEY, *Deputy Collector*.Copy of entries contained in the log book of the schooner *Allon*.

Date.		Seals taken.	Male.	Female.	Latitude.	Longitude.
1895.					N.	E.
Mar.	26	6			36 40	141 23
	27	1			37 7	141 54
	29	1			37 50	144 00
	30	3			38 59	144 00

PELAGIC SEALING.

CLXXVII

TABLE FF.—LOG ENTRIES OF AMERICAN VESSELS ENGAGED IN PELAGIC SEALING DURING THE SEASON OF 1895, MADE UNDER SECTION 4 OF THE ACT OF APRIL 6, 1894—Continued.

VESSELS LANDING THEIR CATCHES AT SAN FRANCISCO—Continued.

Copy of entries contained in the log book of the schooner *Alton*—Continued.

Date.		Seals taken.	Male.	Female.	Latitude.	Longitude.
1895.					N.	E.
Apr.	2	14			38 55	144 57
	7	1			41 40	143 28
	10	1			41 18	141 52
	11	20			40 14	142 51
	12	40			39 53	143 7
	15	5			39 33	142 45
	17	1			39 55	143 5
	18	31			39 42	143 40
	19	16			39 56	144 00
	20	12			39 34	143 00
	22	19			39 47	143 5
May	1	3			39 6	143 00
	3	6			40 14	142 49
	4	56			40 24	142 52
	5	20			40 13	142 48
	6	9			40 30	142 17
	7	6			40 89	142 50
	9	4			41 50	142 15
	10	16			41 33	143 00
	15	3			42 13	145 41
	16	1			42 26	144 00
	19	1			40 14	142 49
	20	3			40 22	142 56
June	10	4			41 30	142 16
	11	3			41 36	142 51
	15	2			43 00	145 40
	18	3			42 03	147 4
	28	1			42 47	166 00
July	2	1			43 58	174 16
	6	1			23 01	178 48
	7	1			42 40	179 10
Aug.	3	1	1		55 01	178 44
					V.	
	10	1		1	55 15	167 40
	11	1		1	55 04	167 36
	12	1		1	55 07	167 46
	14	2		2	55 32	169 03
	15	11	5	6	55 11	169 40
	17	18	3	15	55 23	169 47
	18	1		1	55 22	170 24
	20	12	3	9	55 31	170 43
	21	13	4	9	55 13	171 14
	22	15	5	10	55 24	170 55
	24	1	1		55 25	170 46
	26	13	6	7	55 07	169 26
	27	21	7	14	55 01	169 15
	28	2	1	1	54 55	169 00
	31	4	1	3	55 16	169 38
Sept.	1	22	6	16	55 20	169 37
	2	4	2	2	55 21	170 00
Total		458	45	98		

I, A. J. Anderson, master of the schooner *Alton*, do solemnly and truly swear that the foregoing account of seals taken by said vessel is correct; that the dates and numbers taken of said seals on the days specified, with the latitude and longitude as therein expressed, are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. J. ANDERSON, *Master*.

Subscribed and sworn to this 1st day of October, 1895.

N. S. FARLEY, *Deputy Collector*.

TABLE FF.—LOG ENTRIES OF AMERICAN VESSELS ENGAGED IN PELAGIC SEALING DURING THE SEASON OF 1895, MADE UNDER SECTION 4 OF THE ACT OF APRIL 6, 1894—Continued.

VESSELS LANDING THEIR CATCHES AT SAN FRANCISCO—Continued.

Extract from log of schooner Mattie T. Dyer of seals taken while on a hunting and fishing voyage.

Date.	Seals taken.	Latitude.	Longitude.	Date.	Seals taken.	Latitude.	Longitude.
1895.		N.	E.	1895.		N.	E.
Aug. 7.....	12	54 00	166 00	Aug. 27.....	48	54 34	164 40
8.....	10	53 40	166 4	30.....	7	54 20	163 30
9.....	1	53 38	166 14	31.....	14	54 30	163 40
10.....	2	55 12	164 10	Sept. 2.....	1	55 45	(b)
16.....	1	53 43	170 10	3.....	3	55 45	163 50
17.....	4	(a)		4.....	13	54 38	163 20
20.....	8	53 28	165 47	8.....	2	(a)	(a)
21.....	5	54 18	165 47	9.....	1	54 38	162 30
23.....	12	54 23	165 10	Total.....	149		
24.....	1	54 37	164 10				
26.....	4	54 16	164 10				

a No observation.

b No longitude.

I, C. E. Mockler, master of the schooner *Mattie T. Dyer*, do solemnly and truly swear that the foregoing account of seals taken by said vessel is correct; that the dates and numbers taken of said seals on the days specified, with the latitude and longitude as therein expressed, are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I further swear that said vessel cleared from the port of San Francisco on December 30, 1893, and the hunting and fishing and fur-sealing operations were carried on in the vicinity of the coast of Japan, and that all the catch of the outward voyage was landed at Yokohama and the vessel laid up there and the crew was discharged before the United States consul; that I have not now in my possession the log books or other ship records from which to make a statement of my operation further than to solemnly swear that no fur-sealing operations have been carried on at any time since my departure from San Francisco within the area covered by article 2 of the Paris award, and that I consider my present voyage to commence from the date of shipment of the present crew before the United States consul-general at Kanagawa and his clearance granted on July 20, 1895, from which date all fur-sealing operations are truly stated in the foregoing statement of seals taken. So help me God.

C. E. MOCKLER, *Master*.*Extract from official log of schooner Emma and Louisa of fur seal skins taken in Bering Sea.*

Date.	Male.	Female.	Latitude.	Longitude.	Date.	Male.	Female.	Latitude.	Longitude.
1895.			N.	W.	1895.			N.	W.
Aug. 8.....		3	55 08	171 14	Aug. 25.....	2	8	55 47	173 00
10.....		7	55 48	171 48	26.....	18	35	55 44	173 15
11.....	3	16	56 30	172 18	27.....	22	29	55 50	173 15
12.....	4	29	56 12	172 55	28.....	14	9	55 59	173 10
14.....	1	4	56 20	173 01	Sept. 1.....	2	3	57 27	172 56
15.....	3	20	56 07	173 00	2.....	2	28	57 00	172 48
16.....		1	56 15	173 20	3.....		11	57 00	173 00
17.....	2	22	56 17	173 30	8.....	2	8	56 50	174 03
18.....	1	12	56 06	173 37	9.....	3	3	57 21	173 00
19.....	3	21	56 02	173 12	10.....	2	13	57 12	173 07
20.....	9	40	56 12	172 48	13.....	2	2	56 59	173 03
21.....	1	19	56 00	173 04	18.....	5	4	54 09	167 15
22.....	6	33	56 06	173 16	Total.....	108	399		
23.....	4	19	56 10	173 30					

NOTE.—One skin was returned to vessel at Unalaska after having been landed on account of it being unfit for shipment.

I, Alex McLean, master of the schooner *Emma and Louisa*, do solemnly and truly swear that the foregoing account of seals taken by said vessel is correct; that the dates and number taken of said seals on the days specified, with the latitude and longitude as therein expressed, are true to the best of my knowledge and belief. So help me God.

A. MCLEAN, *Master*.

Subscribed and sworn to this 14th day of October, 1895, before me.

N. S. FARLEY,
Deputy Collector of Customs.

PELAGIC SEALING.

CLXXIX

TABLE FF.—LOG ENTRIES OF AMERICAN VESSELS ENGAGED IN PELAGIC SEALING DURING THE SEASON OF 1895, MADE UNDER SECTION 4 OF THE ACT OF APRIL 6, 1894—Continued.

VESSELS LANDING THEIR CATCHES AT SAN FRANCISCO—Continued.

Copy of entries contained in the log book of the schooner *Bonanza*.

Date.		Seals taken.	Male.	Female.	Latitude.	Longitude.
1895.					N.	E.
Mar.	30	11			α 39 27	146 22
Apr.	2	5			38 33	144 20
	3	7			39 26	142 40
	5	5			β 39 29	142 7
	13	27			α 37 26	145 1
	16	26			37 15	145 44
	18	16			36 41	145 8
	19	13			36 30	145 1
	23	6			β 39 48	142 40
	25	10			α 39 28	142 37
	26	2			39 28	142 38
	27	41			39 48	142 48
	28	56			39 48	142 14
	30	1			β 39 36	142 16
May	1	38			α 39 16	142 21
	3	23			40 56	142 8
	4	124			41 07	142 16
	5	41			41 07	141 58
	6	61			41 21	141 58
	7	42			41 42	142 10
	8	9			41 34	141 54
	9	5			β 41 31	141 36
	10	26				
	12	19			α 42 07	142 2
	13	63			42 03	141 56
	14	40			41 52	142 8
	15	26			41 49	142 27
	17	9				
	23	11			α 42 33	145 53
	24	19			42 42	145 47
	25	57			42 42	145 46
	26	2			42 48	145 34
	27	2			42 58	145 30
	28	1			42 58	145 59
	30	3			42 32	146 35
	31	5			43 11	147 30
June	2	8			43 05	146 32
	5	2			43 38	146 58
	6	13			43 31	146 50
	7	10			β 43 43	147 04
	8	1				
	10	3			α 43 23	146 42
	14	9			β 43 50	147 10
	16	2				
	17	9			β 43 43	146 52
	18	17			α 44 01	147 51
Aug.	9	3		3	57 20	172 54
	10	4	2	2	57 40	172 47
	12	3	1	2	β 57 38	172 47
	14	8	2	6	α 55 18	170 40
	15	52	4	48	55 26	170 13
	17	55	17	38	55 17	170 32
	20	11	1	10	55 06	169 47
	21	10	5	5	54 55	170 30
	22	19	2	17	β 55 06	169 50
	27	5	3	2	α 54 32	168 03
	28	8	7	1	54 44	167 54
	29	1		1	55 20	170 30
	31	18	6	12	55 15	169 23
Sept.	1	67	33	34	55 15	169 24
	2	12	6	6	55 14	169 41
	7	2	1	1	55 28	171 31
	8	6	2	4	55 34	171 51
	9	1		1	54 46	171 07
	10	3		3	55 05	170 50
	11	1	1		β 55 00	169 50
Total		1,215	93	196		

α Ob.

β D. R.

I, George Wester, master of the schooner *Bonanza*, do solemnly and truly swear that the foregoing account of seals taken by said vessel is correct; that the dates

TABLE FF.—LOG ENTRIES OF AMERICAN VESSELS ENGAGED IN PELAGIC SEALING DURING THE SEASON OF 1895, MADE UNDER SECTION 4 OF THE ACT OF APRIL 6, 1894—Continued.

VESSELS LANDING THEIR CATCHES AT SAN FRANCISCO—Continued.

Copy of entries contained in the log book of the schooner Bonanza—Continued.

and numbers taken of said seals on the days specified, with the latitude and longitude as therein expressed, are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE WESTER, *Master.*

Subscribed to and sworn before me this 10th day of October, 1895.

N. S. FARLEY, *Deputy Collector.*

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., August 9, 1895.

W. P. NOYES, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

That he is master of the American schooner *Bowhead*, which vessel arrived at this port on the 7th instant from a sealing voyage off the coast of Japan.

That said vessel sailed from San Francisco on December 11, 1894, on a sealing voyage in Japan waters only.

That at the time of clearing he applied for and asked of the collector at this port for such regulations governing a voyage of this character and was informed that this custom-house was without instructions at that time.

He kept a true and careful log showing location of vessel at all times, and also number of skins taken each day; further that the following is a true and faithful extract from said log showing location of vessel on days in which seals were killed and taken on board:

Date.		Seals taken.	Male.	Female.	Latitude.	Longitude.
1895.					N.	W.
Jan.	14	18		18	36 14	123 44
Mar.	25	10	1	9	36 48	146 01
	27	14	3	11	36 40	145 50
	30	2		2	36 42	145 10
Apr.	1	27	3	24	36 21	145 48
	2	56	10	46	36 20	146 01
	3	23	6	17	36 20	145 43
	5	8	2	6	36 37	146 00
	6	16	4	12	36 05	145 36
	9	2	1	1	37 11	146 28
	12	1			37 01	146 09
	13	35	8	27	37 12	146 08
	15	30	7	23	37 17	146 31
	16	15	8	7	39 09	146 40
	17	2	1	1	39 26	146 34
	18	12	5	7	39 40	147 17
	19	25	11	14	39 38	147 22
	20	4	1	3	39 50	147 25
	21	1		1	39 57	148 08
	22	6	3	3	39 40	148 40
	23	38	16	22	40 12	148 30
	26	8	3	5	40 10	148 35
	28	22	8	14	39 58	148 30
May	1	96	42	54	39 48	148 02
	4	4	2	2	40 00	148 15
	5	24	10	14	40 20	148 18
	6	43	17	26	40 10	148 12
	7	12	8	4	40 12	148 12
	8	21	11	10	40 01	148 34
	9	7	7		40 08	147 53
	11	2	2		40 18	148 30
	13	3	2	1	40 39	148 40
	16	4	3	1	40 26	146 48
	20	1			41 00	146 44
	24	7	5	2	42 16	145 50
	25	22	9	14	42 45	145 36
	26	1		1	42 50	145 50
	27	1	1		42 53	145 30
	30	4	3	1	42 28	145 50
	31	6	4	2	42 45	145 35
June	2	10	9	1	43 10	145 55
	5	11	5	6	43 15	146 22
	6	4	2	2	42 56	146 06
	7	1	1		43 00	146 05

PELAGIC SEALING.

CLXXXI

TABLE FF.—LOG ENTRIES OF AMERICAN VESSELS ENGAGED IN PELAGIC SEALING DURING THE SEASON OF 1895, MADE UNDER SECTION 4 OF THE ACT OF APRIL 6, 1894—Continued.

VESSELS LANDING THEIR CATCHES AT SAN FRANCISCO—Continued.

Copy of entries contained in the log book of the schooner *Bonanza*—Continued.

Date.	Seals taken.	Male.	Female.	Latitude.	Longitude.
1895.					
June 15	2	1	1	N. 43 35	E. 147 10
17	1		1	43 37	147 15
18	21	16	5	43 56	147 58
July 6	1	1		43 53	173 25
Total	684	263	421		

W. P. NOYES.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of August, 1895:

N. S. FARLEY, *Deputy Collector.*

Copy of the entries contained in the log book of the American schooner *Winchester*.

Date.	Seals taken.	Latitude.	Longitude.	Date.	Seals taken.	Latitude.	Longitude.
1894.				1895.			
Dec. 13	8	N. 36 59	W. 123 55	May 10	50	N. 39 37	E. 146 49
14	8	37 06	123 30	12	32	39 32	146 13
16	9	37 15	123 43	13	11	40 00	147 08
18	16	38 00	123 37	14	3	39 54	147 13
19	7	38 00	123 20	15	6	39 53	147 41
22	11	38 24	123 49	16	4	40 12	146 30
23	47	38 33	123 50	20	5	40 44	147 19
24	11	38 31	124 10	25	20	42 29	147 21
29	9	37 55	123 32	30	4	40 09	146 45
30	4	38 08	123 13	June 1	1	43 15	147 00
31	8	38 15	123 50	2	11	43 20	147 26
1895.				5	3	42 59	147 40
Jan. 1	1	38 03	123 24	6	5	43 38	147 49
5	3	37 45	123 31	7	10	43 43	147 27
6	27	37 56	123 21	8	6	43 57	147 07
9	1	37 34	122 51	9	1	43 47	147 16
10	45	36 53	123 53	10	4	43 40	147 03
11	17	36 43	123 46	13	16	43 30	148 19
E.				14	14	43 37	148 14
Mar. 21	52	36 22	144 30	15	9	43 29	147 51
24	9	36 14	147 00	17	10	43 29	147 12
27	16	36 21	145 06	18	5	43 40	147 40
30	1	36 15	145 33	19	6	43 30	148 16
Apr. 1	33	36 30	146 10	30	3	49 30	158 52
2	25	36 39	146 02	July 5	2	52 37	165 38
3	38	36 25	145 49	7	1	52 58	166 52
5	16	36 25	145 49	14	4	53 40	168 33
6	7	36 26	146 25	16	29	53 48	168 10
15	18	39 38	142 29	21	11	53 09	168 22
16	18	39 15	142 46	22	4	53 45	168 16
17	4	40 04	142 56	25	2	53 51	168 36
18	13	40 06	143 00	28	8	53 24	167 36
19	44	39 55	143 25	29	10	53 27	168 07
23	8	40 37	143 42	30	11	53 25	168 32
26	1	42 22	145 02	31	1	53 58	168 23
27	2	42 37	144 40	Aug. 1	9	53 27	168 56
May 4	9	42 25	144 30	2	9	53 30	168 20
5	1	42 00	145 24	5	1	53 16	168 50
6	13	41 11	146 10	Total	923		
8	8	39 46	143 52				
9	14	39 39	146 20				

CORRECTIONS.—Log book shows 19 seals taken on May 25 instead of 20, and on July 3, 1 seal taken in latitude 51 16 north, longitude 160 41 east (omitted in statement above). Total 923 is correct.

N. S. FARLEY, *Deputy Collector.*

TABLE FF.—LOG ENTRIES OF AMERICAN VESSELS ENGAGED IN PELAGIC SEALING DURING THE SEASON OF 1895, MADE UNDER SECTION 4 OF THE ACT OF APRIL 6, 1894—Continued.

VESSELS LANDING THEIR CATCHES AT SAN FRANCISCO—Continued.

Copy of the entries contained in the log book of the American schooner *Winchester*—Continued.

I, Frank Johnson, master of the schooner *Winchester*, do solemnly and truly swear that the foregoing account of seals taken by said vessel is correct; that the dates and number taken of said seals on those dates, with the latitude and longitude as therein expressed, are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

FRANK JOHNSON,
Master Schooner *Winchester*.

Subscribed and sworn to this 3d day of September, 1895, before me.

N. S. FARLEY, Deputy Collector.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 26, 1895.

A. C. SUTHERLAND, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

That he is master of the American schooner *Sophia Sutherland*, which vessel arrived at this port on the 24th instant from a sealing voyage off the coast of Japan. That said vessel sailed from San Francisco on January 14, 1895, on a sealing voyage in Japan waters only. That at the time of clearing he applied for and asked of the collector at this port for such regulations governing a voyage of this character and was informed that this custom-house was without instructions at that time. He kept a true and careful log showing location of vessel at all times and also number of skins taken each day; further, that the following is a true and faithful extract from said log showing location of vessel on days in which seals were killed and taken on board:

Date.	Seals taken.	Latitude.	Longitude.	Date.	Seals taken.	Latitude.	Longitude.
		N.	E.			N.	E.
Mar. 9	1	36 16	144 36	Apr. 30	17	40 41	142 21
13	3	36 53	141 46	May 8	15	41 21	142 31
21	54	36 26	144 45	9	45	41 05	142 20
24	12	38 13	142 27	10	21	41 13	141 47
30	6	39 27	143 28	12	3	40 54	142 19
Apr. 2	21	38 01	145 53	13	11	41 31	143 08
6	1	38 05	143 51	16	2	41 22	145 38
7	2	38 37	142 53	17	1	40 06	150 14
8	3	39 42	142 49	19	1	42 02	152 23
11	7	38 01	145 43	25	1	41 52	174 58
12	13	37 33	145 05	26	2	42 30	178 21
13	11	37 27	145 29				W.
15	1	37 50	145 03	June 1	4	40 42	177 47
16	3	38 47	145 50	11	1	40 31	150 21
18	1	39 15	145 01	13		40 46	148 15
19	6	38 44	145 37	14	6	(a)	(a)
22	1	39 20	144 56	15	3	40 55	147 46
23	28	39 56	145 31				
27	2	39 42	145 37	Total	309		

a Calm. No observation

A. C. SUTHERLAND,
Master Schooner *Sophia Sutherland*.

PELAGIC SEALING.

CLXXXIII

TABLE FF.—LOG ENTRIES OF AMERICAN VESSELS ENGAGED IN PELAGIC SEALING DURING THE SEASON OF 1895, MADE UNDER SECTION 4 OF THE ACT OF APRIL 6, 1894—Continued.

VESSELS LANDING THEIR CATCHES AT SAN FRANCISCO—Continued.

Abstract from log and official log of schooner *Rattler*, Frederick Nielsen, master of seals, taken on a sealing voyage ending October 3, 1895.

Date.		Seals taken.	Male.	Female.	Latitude.	Longitude.
1895.					N.	E.
Apr.	11	22	10	12	39 22	142 41
	12	38	21	17	39 18	142 32
	13	3	2	1	39 45	142 45
	15	9	7	2	39 54	142 35
	16	2		2	40 59	142 01
	18	1	1		40 13	143 55
	19	58	19	39	39 41	144 16
	23	4		4	39 35	144 48
	28	2		2	39 08	145 11
May	1	25	4	21	39 42	144 55
	3	7	2	5	40 58	143 11
	4	47	11	36	40 41	142 58
	5	10	3	7	40 40	142 35
	7	8	4	4	41 01	142 47
	9	10	8	2	42 08	142 16
	10	15	12	3	42 07	142 08
	12	5	5		41 55	142 17
	13	28	11	17	41 42	142 38
	14	7	3	4	41 40	142 43
	15	3	3		41 23	143 32
	16	1	1		41 55	143 47
	24	4	3	1	41 52	144 42
	25	2	2		41 40	144 00
	26	28	11	17	41 38	142 25
	27	6	4	2	41 38	142 25
June	1	5	4	1	42 08	142 10
	2	8	1	7	42 08	142 10
	4	9	2	7	42 10	142 00
	5	2	2		41 33	143 24
	6	16	5	11	42 11	144 38
	7	11	3	8	42 39	145 32
	8	1		1	43 06	146 11
	10	2		2	43 10	147 16
	11	1	1		43 10	147 16
	15	5	1	4	43 10	147 16
	18	2	2		44 06	148 14
	29	41	29	12	41 42	175 56
	30	3		3	42 03	176 21
July	6	92	21	71	43 15	176 00
	7	31	7	24	43 09	175 58
	8	2		2	43 34	175 55
					W.	
Aug.	1	31	10	21	54 57	167 45
	2	10	3	7	54 52	167 32
	4	10	3	7	55 09	169 37
	8	1		1	54 59	169 12
	9	7	3	4	55 05	169 10
	10	60	12	48	55 03	169 22
	11	72	15	57	55 00	169 20
	12	13	6	7	54 49	169 10
	14	34	6	28	55 04	169 30
	15	12	3	9	54 55	169 24
	17	34	6	28	55 13	170 38
	18	2	1	1	55 11	170 36
	20	12	6	6	54 44	168 51
	21	1		1	54 51	169 31
	22	30	6	24	55 05	170 38
	24	1		1	56 49	174 49
	25	51	7	44	57 09	173 43
	26	36	7	29	56 55	173 51
	27	2	1	1	57 03	173 50
	28	13		13	57 22	173 48
Sept.	1	2		2	58 36	173 32
	2	19	3	16	57 35	173 54
	6	2	1	1	56 41	174 52
	8	7	2	5	56 54	173 47
	9	2		2	56 43	174 33
	10	1		1	56 42	173 30
	15	1		1	54 38	166 48
	18	5		5	54 42	166 22
	20	1	1		54 30	165 35
Total		1,048	327	721		

TABLE FF.—LOG ENTRIES OF AMERICAN VESSELS ENGAGED IN PELAGIC SEALING DURING THE SEASON OF 1895, MADE UNDER SECTION 4 OF THE ACT OF APRIL 6, 1894—Continued.

VESSELS LANDING THEIR CATCHES AT SAN FRANCISCO—Continued.

Abstract from log and official log of schooner Rattler, Frederick Nielsen, master of seals, taken on a sealing voyage ending October 3, 1895—Continued.

I, Frederick Nielsen, master of schooner *Rattler*, do solemnly and truly swear that the foregoing account of seals taken by said vessel is correct; that the dates and numbers taken of said seals on the days specified, with the latitude and longitude as therein expressed, are true to the best of my knowledge and belief. So help me God.

FRED. NIELSON, *Master.*

Subscribed and sworn to this 4th day of October, 1895, before me.

N. S. FARLEY, *Deputy Collector.*

Extract from log book of the American schooner Jane Gray during a voyage off the coast of Japan and Russia.

Date.	Seal skins taken.	Latitude.	Longitude.	Date.	Seal skins taken.	Latitude.	Longitude.
		N.	E.			N.	E.
Mar. 24	2	35 58	141 08	May 26	19	41 42	142 49
25	31	57 12	141 18	27	2	41 36	142 46
26	2	37 06	141 20	June 1	2	41 06	143 20
27	12	37 30	141 37	2	1	41 06	143 20
29	21	38 06	141 55	3	4	41 06	143 20
30	9	28 08	142 22	5	1	42 30	146 24
Apr. 2	23	37 40	143 20	6	10	42 44	146 20
3	11	38 07	142 30	7	12	42 55	146 16
5	6	38 29	142 20	10	10	43 47	148 35
9	9	39 31	142 25	14	10	44 00	147 10
12	2	37 40	142 21	15	5	44 15	146 10
15	14	40 19	143 13	17	10	44 10	146 55
16	30	40 27	142 15	18	7	44 18	147 03
17	7	40 28	142 05	19	4	44 12	147 28
18	10	40 15	142 16	23	6	44 10	147 40
19	75	40 11	142 25	24	5	43 21	148 00
20	11	40 09	142 24				
22	71	40 50	143 00		a1, 111		
23	30	40 00	143 00				
25	5	39 37	142 22	Aug. 5	1	52 52	164 11
27	58	39 58	142 30	7	42	53 52	165 48
28	19	40 09	142 12	8	2	53 59	165 49
30	4	40 50	142 15	9	1	54 17	165 02
May 1	6	41 54	142 00	10	3	55 09	163 44
2	32	41 54	142 00	16	28	56 44	164 25
3	33	41 54	142 00	17	8	56 09	164 10
4	89	41 54	142 00	18	2	56 03	164 10
5	32	41 54	142 00	19	1	56 09	164 10
6	94	41 54	142 00	20	13	56 09	164 10
7	55	41 54	142 00	21	13	56 09	164 10
9	1	41 54	142 00	22	5	53 45	164 00
10	16	41 54	142 00	26	1	54 20	165 29
13	14	41 54	142 00	27	26	54 12	165 37
14	24	41 30	142 10	28	2	54 01	165 39
15	51	41 25	142 15	31	4	54 10	165 35
16	8	41 25	142 15	Sept. 2	16	54 10	165 35
20	26	41 55	142 40	3	5	54 10	165 35
21	4	41 40	142 40	4	12	54 10	165 35
23	19	41 35	142 15				
24	23	41 25	142 15	Total	185		
25	14	41 45	142 45				

^a June 19, one skin taken in trade, making 1,112 skins in all landed at Yokohama, Japan.

I, S. H. Burtis, master of the schooner *Jane Gray*, do solemnly and truly swear that the foregoing account of seals taken by said vessel is correct; that the dates and numbers taken of said seals on the days specified, with the latitude and longitude as therein expressed, are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I further swear that said vessel cleared from the port of San Francisco on January 2, 1895, and that hunting and fishing and fur-sealing operations were carried on in the vicinity of the coast of Japan, and that all the catch of the outward voyage was landed at Yokohama. I solemnly and truly swear that no fur-sealing operations have been carried on at any time since my departure from San Francisco within the area covered by article 2 of Paris Award.

S. H. BURTIS, *Master.*

Subscribed and sworn to before me this October 5, 1895.

N. S. FARLEY, *Deputy Collector.*

PELAGIC SEALING.

CLXXXV

TABLE FF.—LOG ENTRIES OF AMERICAN VESSELS ENGAGED IN PELAGIC SEALING DURING THE SEASON OF 1895, MADE UNDER SECTION 4 OF THE ACT OF APRIL 6, 1894—Continued.

VESSELS LANDING THEIR CATCHES AT SAN FRANCISCO—Continued.

Extract from the log of the American schooner *Therese* of seals taken during sealing voyage.

Date.	Seals taken.	Male.	Female.	Latitude.	Longitude.
1895.					
Aug. 10	30	8	22	N. 56 46	W. 168 41
11	11	3	8	a 54 58	168 50
12	2	.....	2	54 36	168 32
14	1	.....	1	55 11	168 35
15	15	4	11	54 48	168 23
17	21	2	19	56 00	172 00
18	14	3	11	55 58	172 10
19	23	11	17	a 56 00	172 12
20	b 122	b 31	b 91	.....	.....
21	56	11	45	56 22	172 45
22	20	8	12	56 28	172 45
23	27	4	23	a 56 25	172 10
24	11	2	9	a 56 30	172 00
25	39	5	34	56 32	172 12
26	20	5	15	56 17	173 48
27	71	18	53	56 39	173 30
28	15	5	10	56 48	173 20
Sept. 1	3	.....	3	57 11	172 48
2	19	1	18	56 32	172 48
3	1	1	.....	56 25	174 20
4	12	4	8	56 43	172 28
5	10	1	9	57 04	173 34
Total	426	96	330	.....	.....

a D. R.

b August 20, latitude 56° 22' north, longitude 173° 14' west, the above number of skins and sex found to be correct by E. V. D. Johnson, lieutenant, United States Revenue steamer *Perry*.

I, John S. Worth, master of the American schooner *Therese*, do solemnly and truly swear that the foregoing account of seals taken by said vessel is correct; that the dates and number taken of said seals on the days specified, with the latitude and longitude as therein expressed, are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN WORTH, *Master*.

Subscribed and sworn to this 8th day of October, 1895.

N. S. FARLEY, *Deputy Collector of Customs*.

VESSELS LANDING THEIR CATCHES AT PORT TOWNSEND.

Vessel.	Male.	Female.	Sex unknown.	Total.	Shot.	Spared.
Columbia	316	597	.....	913	40	873
James G. Swan	280	1,028	.....	1,308	30	1,278
Stella Erland	238	603	.....	841	2	839
Puritan	4	6	.....	10	.....	10
Teaser	23	64	.....	87	2	85
August	2	4	.....	6	.....	6
Matilda	5	30	.....	35	3	32
C. C. Perkins	8	26	.....	34	.....	34
Elsie	84	125	.....	209	204	5
Boring Sea	200	643	.....	843	8	835
Deeahks	161	513	.....	674	9	665
Emmett Felitz	9	40	.....	49	9	40
Idler	6	35	.....	41	41	.....
Jessie	.....	24	.....	24	2	22
R. Eckett	9	90	.....	99	50	49
Geo. W. Prescott	141	188	.....	329	.....	329
Allie I. Alger	720	477	.....	1,197	1,004	193
Willard Ainsworth	117	323	1,241	1,681	1,241	440
M. M. Morrill	102	291	591	984	591	393
Total	2,425	5,107	1,832	9,364	3,236	6,128

The *Ida Etta* cleared from Port Townsend, but landed her catch, 1,058 skins, at Victoria, B. C.

TABLE FF.—LOG ENTRIES OF AMERICAN VESSELS ENGAGED IN PELAGIC SEALING DURING THE SEASON OF 1895, MADE UNDER SECTION 4 OF THE ACT OF APRIL 6, 1894—Continued.

VESSELS LANDING THEIR CATCHES AT PORT TOWNSEND—Continued.

Schooner Columbia, Chestoqua Peterson, master.

Date.		Latitude.	Longi- tude.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1895.		N.	W.			
Jan.	24	48 07	126 00	10	5	15
	25	48 10	126 01	16	15	31
	26	48 06	126 00	12	3	15
	27	48 12	125 58	18	9	27
	28	48 15	126 03	12	4	16
	29	48 00	125 58	9	7	16
Feb.	7	48 07	126 00	24	10	34
	8	48 08	125 58	3	3	6
	9	48 12	125 59	8	7	15
Mar.	4	48 10	125 20	3	5	8
	5	48 15	125 30	1	6	7
	6	48 40	125 00	2	6	8
	7	47 42	125 05	4	2	6
	8	48 00	125 02	2		2
	21	47 48	125 21	11	39	50
	23	47 46	125 25		3	3
	24	47 39	125 25		2	2
	25	47 33	125 20	1		1
	26	47 44	125 50	12	20	32
	27	47 43	125 45	2	15	17
	28	47 52	125 08	2	2	4
	29	47 44	125 07	13	41	54
Total				165	204	a 369

a Shot 40, speared 329.

In my personal examination I find 216 females and 153 males; total, 369.

ENOCH S. FOWLER, *Inspector.**Schooner Columbia, O. F. Christianson, master.*

Date.		Latitude.	Longi- tude.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1895.		N.	W.			
Aug.	1	54 34	166 55	26	35	61
	2	54 35	167 07	12	8	20
	3	55 07	166 39		1	1
	4	55 05	166 27		11	11
	5	54 53	166 43	3	4	7
	8	54 42	166 58	1	1	2
	10	54 43	166 55	18	27	45
	11	54 43	166 55	16	37	53
	12	54 35	166 14	3	4	7
	15	55 27	167 10	6	57	63
	17	55 20	167 13		2	2
	19	55 02	167 23	1	3	4
	20	54 56	167 23	14	41	55
	21	54 59	167 28	9	10	19
	24	55 07	167 33	12	18	30
	26	54 22	167 33	5	9	14
	27	54 15	167 33	6	8	14
	28	54 35	167 16	2	4	6
	31	55 41	167 10		1	1
Sept.	1	55 35	167 08	4	32	36
	2	55 23	166 50	2	2	4
	3	54 30	166 43		1	1
	7	55 02	166 27	4	14	18
	8	55 12	166 37	2	14	16
	9	54 47	166 38	2	3	5
	10	54 35	166 31	11	22	33
	11	54 51	166 40	2	2	4
	16	54 35	166 24	1	8	9
	18	54 19	166 14	1	2	3
Total				163	381	544

I certify the above is a true copy of the log-book entries as to catch of seals of the schooner *Columbia*.CHAS. MILLER, *Deputy Collector.*PORT TOWNSEND, *October 10, 1895.*

TABLE FF.—LOG ENTRIES OF AMERICAN VESSELS ENGAGED IN PELAGIC SEALING DURING THE SEASON OF 1895, MADE UNDER SECTION 4 OF THE ACT OF APRIL 6, 1894—Continued.

VESSELS' LANDINGS THEIR CATCHES AT PORT TOWNSEND—Continued.

Schooner Jas. G. Swan, Peter Brown, master.

Date.		Latitude.	Longitude.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1895.		N.	W.			
Feb.	2	48 00	126 00	9	6	15
	3	48 07	125 58	22	12	34
	7	48 12	126 03	3	4	7
	8	48 09	126 05	10	17	27
Mar.	5	48 05	125 15	3	2	5
	6	47 50	125 20	.....	1	1
	7	47 40	125 19	3	5	8
	8	47 45	125 21	5	6	11
Apr.	21	47 49	125 23	10	13	23
	22	47 50	125 20	.....	2	2
	24	47 40	125 22	1	1	2
	25	47 42	125 23	3	2	5
	26	47 50	125 30	14	7	21
	27	47 51	125 21	3	5	8
	29	47 44	125 05	14	41	55
Total				100	124	α 224

α Shot 30, speared 194.

In my personal examination I find 156 females and 68 males; total, 224.

ENOCH S. FOWLER, *Inspector.*

Schooner Jas. G. Swan, J. W. Todd, master.

Date.		Latitude.	Longitude.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1895.		N.	W.			
Aug.	1	54 22	166 59	7	3	10
	2	54 38	167 43	3	5	8
	3	54 42	167 38	8	7	15
	4	54 44	166 55	12	10	22
	8	55 24	171 42	.....	1	1
	9	55 10	171 02	3	8	11
	10	55 20	170 11	10	81	91
	11	54 52	170 15	9	64	73
	12	54 48	170 22	4	5	9
	14	55 18	170 30	8	68	76
	15	55 18	170 17	7	57	64
	17	55 22	170 09	16	73	89
	19	55 07	169 53	.....	1	1
	20	55 30	169 58	16	82	98
	21	55 22	170 08	11	55	66
	22	55 22	170 06	12	68	80
	26	55 08	170 40	8	52	60
	27	55 04	170 45	25	55	80
	28	55 14	170 40	7	23	30
	31	55 22	169 48	3	4	7
Sept.	1	55 24	169 54	31	121	152
	2	55 24	170 25	8	13	21
	10	55 24	170 20	4	16	20
Total				212	872	1,084

I certify the above is a true copy of the log-book entries as to catch of seals of the schooner *Jas. G. Swan*.

CHAS. MILLER, *Deputy Collector.*

PORT TOWNSEND, October 14, 1895.

TABLE FF.—LOG ENTRIES OF AMERICAN VESSELS ENGAGED IN PELAGIC SEALING DURING THE SEASON OF 1895, MADE UNDER SECTION 4 OF THE ACT OF APRIL 6, 1894—Continued.

VESSELS LANDING THEIR CATCHES AT PORT TOWNSEND—Continued.

Schooner Stella Erland, H. K. Newgard, master.

Date.		Latitude.	Longitude.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1895.		N.	W.			
Feb.	7	48 16	125 36	3	6	9
	8	47 51	125 18	5	1	6
	9	48 03	125 29	10	6	16
Mar.	4	47 46	125 10	1		1
	5	47 46	125 50	4		4
	6	47 45	125 25	2	1	3
	7	47 57	125 02	2		2
	8	47 45	125 35	7	8	15
	9	47 34	125 50	3		3
	21	48 01	126 00	4	6	10
	24	47 47	125 05		2	2
	25	47 32	125 45	1	2	3
	26	47 33	125 30	15	18	33
	27	47 45	125 30	7	5	12
	28	47 42	125 25		1	1
	29	48 00	125 14	19	26	45
Total				83	82	a 165

a Shot 2, speared 163.

In my personal examination I find 130 females and 35 males; total, 165.

ENOCH S. FOWLER, *Inspector.**Schooner Stella Erland, B. B. Whitney, master.*

Date.		Latitude.	Longitude.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1895.		N.	W.			
Aug.	1	54 28	166 19	29	43	72
	2	54 32	166 34	1	6	7
	3	54 29	166 29	1	2	3
	4	54 17	167 55	5		5
	5	54 12	168 32	1		1
	8	54 03	168 03		1	1
	9	54 56	168 03	1	3	4
	10	54 56	168 05	13	44	57
	11	54 37	167 30	16	47	63
	12	54 21	167 11	20	17	37
	15	55 04	166 54	5	57	62
	17	54 56	167 27	12	19	31
	19	55 14	167 32	5	18	23
	20	55 10	167 51	9	26	35
	21	55 03	168 14	8	12	20
	22	55 12	167 26		12	12
	23	54 26	166 17	7	16	23
	24	54 33	167 17	12	23	35
	27	54 38	165 46	8	15	23
	28	54 41	165 56	18	47	65
Sept.	2	55 00	168 37	1		1
	7	55 13	172 60	3	4	7
	9	55 49	172 23	6	28	34
	10	55 50	172 15	2	4	6
	15	55 05	167 02		3	3
	16	55 56	165 34		2	2
	20	54 31	165 32	20	24	44
Total				203	473	676

I certify the above is a true copy of the log-book entries as to catch of seals of the schooner *Stella Erland*.CHAS. MILLER, *Deputy Collector.*

SEATTLE, October 23, 1895.

PELAGIC SEALING.

CLXXXIX

TABLE FF.—LOG ENTRIES OF AMERICAN VESSELS ENGAGED IN PELAGIC SEALING DURING THE SEASON OF 1895, MADE UNDER SECTION 4 OF THE ACT OF APRIL 6, 1894—Continued.

VESSELS LANDING THEIR CATCHES AT PORT TOWNSEND—Continued.

Schooner Puritan, Idis Woodward, master.

Date.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Between March 8 and March 25, 1895.....	2	2	4
Between March 25 and April 30, 1895.....	2	4	6
Total.....	4	6	a 19

a Speared.

The above schooner did not keep a log, being owned and manned by Indians, who caught within a radius of 10 miles off Cape Flattery.

E. S. FOWLER, *Inspector.*

Schooner Teaser, Mac Oleson, master.

Date.	Latitude.	Longitude.	Male.	Female.	Total.
	N.	W.			
Mar. 5.....	48 08	125 42	6	8	14
6.....	47 45	125 18	1	2	3
7.....	47 10	125 58	.....	2	2
8.....	47 56	126 18	3	2	5
9.....	47 56	126 25	.....	1	1
Apr. 8.....	48 05	126 26	5	4	9
21.....	47 44	125 12	6	8	14
22.....	47 49	126 26	4	3	7
26.....	47 43	125 34	8	6	14
27.....	47 43	125 24	8	10	18
Total.....			41	46	a 87

a Shot 2, speared 85.

In my personal examination of the above I find 64 females and 23 males; total, 87.

E. S. FOWLER, *Inspector.*

Schooner August, Charles Weiberhard, master.

Date.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Between March 8 and March 25, 1895.....	2	4	a 6

a Speared.

The above schooner did not keep a log, being owned and manned by Indians, who caught within a radius of 10 miles off Cape Flattery.

E. S. FOWLER, *Inspector.*

TABLE FF.—LOG ENTRIES OF AMERICAN VESSELS ENGAGED IN PELAGIC SEALING DURING THE SEASON OF 1895, MADE UNDER SECTION 4 OF THE ACT OF APRIL 6, 1894—Continued.

VESSELS LANDING THEIR CATCHES AT PORT TOWNSEND—Continued.

Schooner Matilda, James Yokum, master.

Date.	Latitude.	Longitude.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1895.					
	N.	W.			
Jan. 29	48 06	125 32		4	4
Feb. 9	48 01	125 26	1		1
Mar. 5	47 53	125 40		1	1
8	47 40	125 54	1		1
9	47 42	125 43	1		1
Apr. 21	48 00	127 00	1	5	6
22	47 50	135 26		1	1
24	47 40	127 43	1	2	3
26	48 00	126 00	8	7	15
27	48 06	125 32		2	2
Total			13	22	a35

a Shot 3, speared 32.

In my personal examination of the above I find 30 females and 5 males; total, 35.
 ENOCH S. FOWLER, *Inspector.*

Schooner C. C. Perkins, Tokasko, or Light-House Jim, master.

Date.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Between February 28 and March 25, 1895	5	17	22
March 25 to April 30, 1895	3	9	12
Total	8	26	a34

a Speared.

The above schooner did not keep a log, being owned and manned by Indians, who caught within a radius of 10 miles off Cape Flattery.

E. S. FOWLER, *Inspector.*

Schooner Elsie, N. T. Olliver, master.

Date.	Latitude.	Longitude.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1895.					
	N.	W.			
Feb. 8	48 07	125 28	11	4	15
9	47 50	125 30	26	11	37
13	48 02	125 33	3		3
22	48 03	124 50	1		1
23	47 51	125 12	2	2	4
24	47 45	125 00	11	5	16
Mar. 3	47 55	125 04	4	4	8
4	48 01	125 05	3	1	4
5	47 53	125 32	2	3	5
6	47 28	124 50		2	2
9	47 56	124 55		2	2
10	47 50	125 25	1	1	2
31	48 00	125 03	1		1
Apr. 4	47 50	125 12	4	11	15
8	47 50	125 12	3	5	8
20	48 02	125 00	4	6	10
21	47 40	125 12	1	26	27
22	47 56	124 52		6	6
24	47 50	125 12	1	4	5
26	47 48	125 15	2	11	13
27	47 57	125 12	1	3	4
29	48 20	125 45	3	18	21
Total			84	125	a209

a Shot 204, speared 5.

E. S. FOWLER, *Inspector.*

PELAGIC SEALING.

CXCI

TABLE FF.—LOG ENTRIES OF AMERICAN VESSELS ENGAGED IN PELAGIC SEALING DURING THE SEASON OF 1895, MADE UNDER SECTION 4 OF THE ACT OF APRIL 6, 1894—Continued.

VESSELS LANDING THEIR CATCHES AT PORT TOWNSEND—Continued.

Schooner Bering Sea, L. Larsen, master.

Date.	Latitude.	Longitude.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1895.					
	N.	W.			
Mar. 4	48 30	125 19	1	3	4
5	47 28	125 00	3	5	8
6	47 39	125 10	.....	2	2
7	47 50	125 30	1	1	2
9	48 09	127 00	8	19	27
10	48 05	127 10	.....	2	2
Apr. 19	48 46	126 30	4	5	9
20	48 30	126 40	7	11	18
21	48 30	126 30	12	21	33
22	48 20	126 15	1	.....	1
27	48 07	126 30	21	12	33
28	48 10	126 20	2	2	4
29	48 15	126 15	16	21	37
Total	.....	.....	76	104	a 180

a Shot 8, speared 172.

In my personal examination of the above I find 145 females and 35 males; total, 180.

E. S. FOWLER, *Inspector.*

Schooner Bering Sea, L. Larsen, master.

Date.	Latitude.	Longitude.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1895.					
	N.	W.			
Aug. 1	54 35	166 50	18	41	59
2	54 52	166 51	2	18	20
3	54 54	167 10	.....	1	1
4	55 03	166 54	.....	7	7
6	54 55	166 57	1	.....	1
8	54 57	166 03	.....	1	1
9	54 49	167 10	1	3	4
10	54 50	167 23	10	31	41
11	54 40	166 45	32	105	137
12	54 42	166 17	.....	2	2
15	54 34	168 09	17	53	70
16	54 30	166 40	7	16	23
21	54 19	167 04	6	4	10
22	54 40	166 44	4	7	11
23	54 40	166 24	.....	10	10
24	54 48	165 35	6	27	33
26	54 38	167 56	4	6	10
27	54 24	167 15	10	23	33
28	54 18	167 15	4	8	12
31	54 35	166 25	4	12	16
Sept. 1	55 00	166 30	7	19	26
2	55 24	166 24	.....	8	8
3	55 21	167 30	.....	2	2
7	55 05	168 24	9	23	32
8	55 20	169 30	6	19	25
9	55 10	169 46	.....	1	1
10	55 15	169 50	8	20	28
13	54 51	168 08	.....	1	1
15	54 50	167 00	1	15	16
16	54 34	166 30	5	10	15
21	54 25	166 00	3	5	8
Total	.....	.....	165	498	663

I certify the above is a true copy of the log-book entries to catch of seals of the schooner *Bering Sea*.

SEATTLE, October 11, 1895.

CHAS. MILLER, *Deputy Collector.*

TABLE FF.—LOG ENTRIES OF AMERICAN VESSELS ENGAGED IN PELAGIC SEALING DURING THE SEASON OF 1895, MADE UNDER SECTION 4 OF THE ACT OF APRIL 6, 1894—Continued.

VESSELS LANDING THEIR CATCHES AT PORT TOWNSEND—Continued.

Schooner Deeahks, John James, master.

Date.	Latitude.	Longitude.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1895.					
	N.	W.			
Mar. 4.....	48 00	125 00	5	3	8
5.....	47 56	125 12	4	8	12
6.....	47 38	125 05	3	5	3
7.....	47 24	125 16	4	5	9
8.....	47 19	125 08	3	6	9
Apr. 21.....	(a)	(a)	8	10	18
23.....	(a)	(a)	2	.....	2
	(a)	(a)	-10	6	16
Total.....			39	43	82

a No position for these days.

b Shot 9, speared 73.

In my personal examination of the above I find 62 females and 20 males; total, 82.

E. S. FOWLER, *Inspector.*

Schooner Deeahks, Ben Martinius, master.

Date.	Latitude.	Longitude.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1895.					
	N.	W.			
Aug. 1.....	54 22	166 58	6	5	11
2.....	54 18	168 15	4	4	8
4.....	54 32	167 45	2	3	5
5.....	54 30	167 51	3	12	15
7.....	54 50	165 55	.....	1	1
8.....	55 04	166 01	1	.....	1
9.....	54 56	165 55	6	17	23
10.....	54 48	166 00	11	60	71
11.....	54 52	166 09	15	46	61
12.....	54 50	165 45	5	13	18
14.....	55 20	168 18	8	39	47
15.....	55 14	168 08	13	49	62
17.....	55 14	168 28	2	19	21
18.....	55 15	168 39	1	4	5
20.....	54 20	167 03	8	35	43
21.....	54 18	166 49	3	10	13
27.....	55 02	166 46	2	19	21
28.....	54 52	166 20	15	33	48
30.....	54 35	166 40	2	1	3
31.....	54 28	167 34	6	16	22
Sept. 1.....	54 25	167 26	10	15	25
2.....	54 50	167 40	1	8	9
7.....	55 25	167 10	8	20	28
8.....	55 30	167 38	6	8	14
9.....	54 55	167 00	.....	3	3
10.....	55 05	166 52	2	9	11
11.....	55 25	168 10	.....	1	1
15.....	54 50	165 32	1	1	2
Total.....			141	451	592

I certify that the above is a true copy of the log-book entries as to catch of seals of schooner *Deeahks*.

PORT TOWNSEND, October 7, 1895.

CHAS. MILLER, *Deputy Collector.*

PELAGIC SEALING.

CXCIII

TABLE FF.—LOG ENTRIES OF AMERICAN VESSELS ENGAGED IN PELAGIC SEALING DURING THE SEASON OF 1895, MADE UNDER SECTION 4 OF THE ACT OF APRIL 6, 1894—Continued.

VESSELS LANDING THEIR CATCHES AT PORT TOWNSEND—Continued.

Schooner Emmett Felitz, Jas. Claplanhoo, master.

Date.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Date.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1895.				1895.			
Mar. 4	3		3	Apr. 22		1	1
5		3	3	25	1	1	2
6	1	5	6	26	1	1	2
7		3	3	27		7	7
8		3	3	Total	9	40	a 49
Apr. 21	3	16	19				

a Shot 16, speared 33.

This schooner kept no log, being owned and manned by Indians, who caught within a radius of 10 miles off Cape Flattery.

E. S. FOWLER, *Inspector.*

Schooner Idler, L. A. Lonsdale, master.

Date.	Latitude.	Longitude.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1895.	N.	W.			
Jan. 28	47 25	125 00	1	1	2
Feb. 6	48 05	125 40	4	4	8
8	47 50	125 10		1	1
9	47 50	125 10		1	1
10	57 50	125 10		2	2
Mar. 5	48 00	125 00		1	1
Apr. 9	48 20	125 35		3	3
21	48 00	125 50	1	3	4
23	48 00	125 30		1	1
26	48 10	125 00		9	9
27	48 20	125 00		6	6
29	48 20	125 30		3	3
Total			6	35	a 41

a Shot.

E. S. FOWLER, *Inspector.*

Schooner Jessie.

Date.	Latitude.	Longitude.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Apr. 10, 1895	N. 48 00	W. 125 04	2	22	a 24

a Shot 2, speared 22.

In my personal examination of the above I find 24 females; 22 were pregnant when caught, so the captain stated.

ENOCH S. FOWLER, *Inspector.*

TABLE FF.—LOG ENTRIES OF AMERICAN VESSELS ENGAGED IN PELAGIC SEALING DURING THE SEASON OF 1895, MADE UNDER SECTION 4 OF THE ACT OF APRIL 6, 1894—Continued.

VESSELS LANDING THEIR CATCHES AT PORT TOWNSEND—Continued.

Schooner R. Ecrett.

Date.		Latitude.	Longitude.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1895.		N.	W.			
Mar.	5	47 50	125 20	5	1	6
	6	48 00	125 30	4	3	7
	7	48 00	125 30	5		5
	8	47 30	125 20	4		8
	9	47 45	125 25	4	3	4
	10	47 45	125 25	3	4	7
April	14	47 50	125 40	1		7
	20	48 20	125 20	7	3	11
	21	48 14	125 30	4	2	0
	23	47 30	125 30	2	2	6
	24	48 31	125 35		2	4
	27	47 30	125 30	9	7	12
	28	48 25	125 00	4	2	6
	29	48 20	125 00	13	5	16
Total				65.	34	a 99

a Shot 50; speared 49.

In my personal examination of the above I find 90 females and 9 males; total, 99.

E. S. FOWLER, *Inspector.**Schooner Geo. W. Prescott, Henry McAlmond, master.*

Date.		Latitude.	Longitude.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1895.		N.	W.			
Aug.	1	54 40	168 10	17	15	32
	2	54 30	168 00	16	5	21
	10	54 34	166 00	7	5	12
	11	54 27	166 30	16	23	39
	12	54 24	166 40	4	4	8
	15	54 30	166 49	14	6	20
	17	54 40	168 25	3	14	17
	18	54 45	168 20	2	5	7
	19	54 40	168 24		13	13
	20	54 50	168 35		15	15
	21	55 30	168 01		6	6
	22	54 30	168 20	4		4
	24	55 17	167 40		1	1
	27	54 35	165 25	5	6	11
	23	54 34	165 30	10	17	27
	30	54 48	165 30		1	1
	31	54 45	165 35	37	23	60
Sept.	1	54 40	165 40		8	8
	2	54 38	165 45		3	3
	3	54 35	165 50		2	2
	8	55 00	167 40	4	10	14
	9	55 15	167 40		5	5
	10	55 15	167 40		1	1
	12	55 05	166 15	2		2
Total				141	188	329

I certify the above is a true copy of the log-book entries as to catch of seals of the schooner *Geo. W. Prescott*.CHAS. MILLER, *Deputy Collector.*

PORT TOWNSEND, October 9, 1895.

PELAGIC SEALING.

CXCV

TABLE FF.—LOG ENTRIES OF AMERICAN VESSELS ENGAGED IN PELAGIC SEALING DURING THE SEASON OF 1895, MADE UNDER SECTION 4 OF THE ACT OF APRIL 6, 1894—Continued.

VESSELS LANDING THEIR CATCHES AT PORT TOWNSEND—Continued.

Schooner Allie I. Algar, H. B. Jones, master.

Date.		Latitude.	Longitude.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1895.		N.	W.			
Aug.	4	55 27	166 46	1	7	8
	5	55 42	167 07	1	3	4
	11	55 36	167 11	4	52	56
	12	55 17	167 13	1		1
	15	55 01	167 24	5	34	39
	17	55 40	167 23		2	2
	20	55 17	166 50	2	27	29
	21	55 02	167 20	1	13	14
	24	55 44	167 24		1	1
	25	55 12	168 54		1	1
	26	55 20	169 13	2	10	12
	27	54 56	169 20	2	10	12
	28	54 31	169 32	1	6	7
Sept.	3	56 41	167 06		7	7
Total				20	173	193

I certify the above is a true copy of the log book as to catch of seals of the schooner *Allie I. Algar*.

CHAS. MILLER, *Deputy Collector.*

SEATTLE, *September 21, 1895.*

Schooner Willard Ainsworth, E. E. Crockett, master.

Date.		Latitude.	Longitude.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1895.		N.	W.			
Aug.	2	54 49	166 30	1		1
	4	55 10	168 29	6	12	18
	9	55 08	168 14		2	2
	10	55 16	168 25	5	15	20
	11	55 10	168 25	12	51	63
	12	55 00	167 20	4	19	23
	14	55 06	168 40	2	4	6
	15	55 20	168 46	15	32	47
	17	55 21	168 32	7	36	43
	19	55 09	168 35	2	5	7
	20	55 18	169 10	18	38	56
	21	55 32	168 53	20	38	58
	22	55 00	169 57	1	20	21
	24	54 57	169 57	7	11	18
	27	54 55	168 00	6	9	15
	28	54 36	167 30	4	9	13
Sept.	1	55 00	171 35	7	19	26
	8	54 39	167 13		2	2
	9	54 40	166 00		1	1
Total				117	323	440

I certify the above is a true copy of the log-book entries as to catch of seals of the schooner *Willard Ainsworth*.

CHAS. MILLER, *Deputy Collector.*

SEATTLE, *September 30, 1895.*

TABLE FF.—LOG ENTRIES OF AMERICAN VESSELS ENGAGED IN PELAGIC SEALING DURING THE SEASON OF 1895, MADE UNDER SECTION 4 OF THE ACT OF APRIL 6, 1894—Continued.

VESSELS LANDING THEIR CATCHES AT PORT TOWNSEND—Continued.

Schooner M. M. Morrill, Edward Contillion, master.

Date.		Latitude.	Longitude.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1895.		N.	W.			
Aug.	1	54 27	166 50	10	5	15
	4	54 51	169 44	5	15	20
	5	55 05	170 20	4	7	11
	9	55 16	170 30	.....	1	1
	10	55 10	170 12	4	30	34
	11	55 12	170 25	7	37	44
	12	55 12	170 18	4	14	18
	14	55 12	169 47	6	10	16
	15	54 58	169 25	7	24	31
	17	55 20	169 28	5	16	21
	20	55 10	169 46	13	46	59
	21	55 13	169 47	.....	7	7
	22	55 07	169 24	4	13	17
	24	55 17	169 27	.....	1	1
	26	54 53	169 45	1	2	3
	27	55 00	170 00	11	24	35
	28	55 10	170 09	1	6	7
Sept.	1	54 50	167 15	10	6	16
	2	54 40	167 20	1	1	2
	7	55 18	167 12	2	9	11
	8	54 00	167 00	2	11	13
	9	54 33	166 50	1	4	5
	10	54 27	166 50	4	2	6
Total				102	291	393

I certify the above is a true copy of the log-book entries as to catch of seals of the schooner *M. M. Morrill*.

CHAS. MILLER, *Deputy Collector.*

SEATTLE, *September 28, 1895.*

VESSELS LANDING THEIR CATCHES AT ASTORIA.

Vessel.	Male.	Female.	Sex unknown.	Total.	Shot.	Speared.
Kate and Anna	58	333	.....	391	391	.....
Louis Olsen	226	125	658	1,009	660	349
Total	284	458	658	1,400	1,051	349

The *Louis Olsen* landed under seizure. Master would not swear to his log, and none, therefore, has been furnished.

PELAGIC SEALING.

CXCVII

TABLE FF.—LOG ENTRIES OF AMERICAN VESSELS ENGAGED IN PELAGIC SEALING DURING THE SEASON OF 1895, MADE UNDER SECTION 4 OF THE ACT OF APRIL 6, 1894—Continued.

VESSELS LANDING THEIR CATCHES AT ASTORIA—Continued.

American schooner Kate and Anna.

Date.	Latitude.	Longitude.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1895.					
Jan. 15				1	2
25	18 miles SW	Point Reyes		6	6
26	38 00 N	123 36 W		2	3
28	37 09 N	123 10 W		3	4
29	37 04 N	122 55 W		4	6
31	15 miles SW	S. Farallon		4	3
Feb. 1	15 miles SW	Point Reyes		5	3
3	38 17 N	123 33 W		5	3
4	38 16 N	123 25 W		13	14
5	38 14 N	123 15 W	2		5
14			1	15	15
15	38 06	123 24 W		3	3
16	38 00	123 20 W	3	10	12
19	15 miles SW	Point Reyes		5	5
20	22 miles SW	do		8	8
21	20 miles	do		8	8
23	38 42 N	123 50 W		1	1
27	38 25 N	123 45 W		2	2
Mar. 1				5	5
2	20 miles NE. by E	Point Reyes		8	8
3	20 miles NE. by E	do		2	2
4	25 miles ESE	do		7	7
5	20 miles E. by S	do	1	19	20
6	18 miles ESE	do		2	2
7	16 miles E. by S	do	4	14	18
15	37 34 N	123 50 W		2	2
18			8	20	28
22	38 00 N	123 40 W		3	3
23	38 08 N	123 25 W		2	2
24	30 miles ENE	Point Reyes	1	11	12
25	38 16 N	123 47 W		6	6
30	42 00 N	124 25 W		8	8
Apr. 6	44 04 N	124 30 W	1	9	10
7	44 01 N	124 25 W		7	7
18	47 12 N	125 08 W	5	14	19
19	47 20 N	125 05 W	5	24	29
20	47 27 N	125 15 W	1	29	30
21	47 21 N	125 09 W	4	10	14
25	47 25 N	129 05 W		1	1
26	47 27 N	125 25 W	4	11	15
27	47 45 N	125 10 W		5	5
28	47 24 N	124 30 W		3	3
29	18 miles NE. by E	Cape Disappointment	3	30	33
	Total		43	347	a 390

a Shot.

I, Chas. Lutzens, on oath, solemnly swear that the foregoing writing is a full, true, and correct record of the voyage of the schooner *Kate and Anna*, commencing January 9, 1895, at San Francisco, Cal., and ending at Astoria, Oreg., April 30, 1895, and that every statement contained therein concerning the catching of seals during said voyage is true of my own knowledge.

CHAS. LUTZENS, *Master.*

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of May, 1895.

CHAS. PAGE, *Collector of Customs.*

TABLE GG.—PELAGIC SEAL CATCHES, MADE FROM THE ALASKAN AND ASIATIC SEAL HERDS, FROM 1868 TO 1895, BEING A TABULATION FROM THE MOST TRUSTWORTHY SOURCES OBTAINABLE.

Year.	Northwest coast.				Bering Sea.				Award area. †	Japan coast.				Russian coast.				Asiatic, total catch.	Undetermined, American or Asiatic.	Total, American, Asiatic, and undetermined.	Year.		
	Nationality.	Vessels.	Total catch.	Average per vessel.	Per cent of females.	Nationality.	Vessels.	Total catch.		Average per vessel.	Per cent of females.	Total.	Nationality.	Vessels.	Total catch.	Average per vessel.	Nationality.					Vessels.	Total catch.	Average per vessel.
1868			24,367							4,367										4,367	1868		
1869			24,430							4,430										4,430	1869		
1870			28,686							8,686										8,686	1870		
1871			216,911							16,911										16,911	1871		
1872			25,336							5,336										5,336	1872		
1873			25,229							5,229										5,229	1873		
1874			25,873							5,873										5,873	1874		
1875			25,033							5,033										5,033	1875		
1876			25,515							5,515										5,515	1876		
1877			25,210							5,210										5,210	1877		
1878			25,544							5,544										5,544	1878		
1879			28,557							8,557										8,557	1879		
1880			28,718	544						8,418										4,310	8,910	1880	
1881			210,382	865						10,382										4,192	10,382	1881	
1882			215,551	1,036						15,551										4,212	15,551	1882	
1883			213,057	1,080			52,500			16,557										4,28	16,585	1883	
1884			211,971	1,542						16,971										4,212	17,183	1884	
1885			215,840	1,456			61,200			23,040										4,192	24,960	1885	
1886			213,899	408			28,494			28,494										9,11,000	39,494	1886	
1887			217,324	198			21,304			30,628										9,16,000	46,628	1887	
1888			218,714	223			13,475			26,189										4,726	26,915	1888	
1889			212,361	211			13,497			29,858										9,13,300	43,158	1889	
1890			212,838	358			13,976			40,814										9,11,000	51,814	1890	
1891			212,118	279			15,450			59,568										16,8,432	16,68,000	1891	
1892			212,46,642	382			Mod. viv.			46,642										18,26,752	73,394	1892	
	Am	21 29	20 2,199	76			Mod. viv.			20 2,199	Am	19 31	21 24,320	784	Am	(*)	21 604						
	Can	22 35	22 28,613	817			Mod. viv.			22 28,613	Can	22 29,206	1,327	Can	35	22 12,013	22 343						
1893	Total	64	30,812	481						30,812	Total	53	53,526	1,009	Total	(*)	12,617				66,143	23 96,955	
	Am	22	24 12,398	563	31 88	Am	10	24 5,160	516	31 69	Am	35	25 22,184	633	Am	24	27 7,437	309					
	Can	27 22	27 11,703	532		Can	27	27 26,425	978	32 55	Can	35	27 49,483	1,413	Can	24	27 7,437	309					
1894	Total	44	24,101	547		Total	37	31,585	853		Total	70	71,667	1,023	Total		7,638				79,305	30 141,143	
	Am	28 19	28 2,269	119	31 74	Am	18	28 8,251	458	31 73	Am	14	28 11,301	635	Am	6	28 766	127					
	Can	29 33	29 9,853	298		Can	41	29 35,918	876	32 55	Can	22	29 18,687	849	Can	20	29 6,281	314					
1895	Total	52	12,122	233		Total	59	44,169	748		Total	36	29,988	893	Total	26	7,047	271				37,035	30 93,326

* Unknown.

† The sum of the totals of Northwest coast and Bering Sea.

AUTHORITIES FOR FIGURES USED.

[In quoting from Fur-Seal Arbitration Papers the first edition is always referred to.]

- ¹ Fur-seal Arbitration. App. to U. S. Case, vol. 1, p. 591.
- ² Catches for years 1868 to 1879, inclusive, is made up of Northwest coast catches (Fur-Seal Arbitration; British Commissioners' Report, p. 207 et seq.); Indian canoe catches (British Commissioners' Report, pp. 207, 208), and skins obtained through the Hudson Bay Company's trading stations (British Commissioners' Report, p. 213).
- ³ Catches of pelagic sealers and Indian canoes (British Commissioners' Report, pp. 207, 208), and returns from Hudson Bay Company's posts (British Commissioners' Report, p. 213).
- ⁴ San Francisco custom-house records: Deputy Collector Jerome's letters of February 26 et seq., 1892, on file in Treasury Department.
- ⁵ Catch of schooner *City of San Diego* (British Commissioners' Report, p. 208).
- ⁶ Catches of pelagic sealers in North Pacific and Bering Sea (British Commissioners' Report, p. 209), and returns from Hudson Bay Company's posts (British Commissioners' Report, p. 213).
- ⁷ Catches in North Pacific from all sources (British Commissioners' Report, pp. 210, 213).
- ⁸ Marketed catches from Bering Sea (British Commissioners' Report, p. 210) plus 2,000 skins seized on schooners *Onward*, *Thornton*, *Carolina*, and *San Diego* (H. H. McIntyre's manuscript report to Alaska Commercial Company, a copy of which is in possession of Department).
- ⁹ British commissioner's estimated catch of American vessels in all localities (British Commissioners' Report, p. 212).
- ¹⁰ North Pacific catches (British Commissioners' Report, pp. 210, 213).
- ¹¹ Marketed catches from Bering Sea (British Commissioners' Report, p. 210) plus 8,910 skins seized in Bering Sea and unaccounted for by British commissioners; 11,901 skins were seized that year (United States Counter Case, p. 337), and the British commissioners, on page 210 of their report, account for 2,991 of them.
- ¹² North Pacific catches (British Commissioners' Report, pp. 211, 213).
- ¹³ Bering Sea catches (British Commissioners' Report, pp. 211, 212).
- ¹⁴ North Pacific catches (British Commissioners' Report, pp. 211, 213).
- ¹⁵ This figure, 27,450 is the sum of the figures 22,530 and 4,920, the origin of which will be found under note 16. The British commissioners, on page 18 of their report, give the approximate total catch as 68,000.
- ¹⁶ In a letter from the British foreign office to the Secretary of State, dated May 17, 1895, the Bering Sea catch of British vessels for 1891 is quoted at 29,146. It has been found by this Department that these figures represent the total catch in Bering Sea—that is, including seals killed off the western side, in Russian waters, as well as off the eastern side, which afterwards became the award area. This is borne out by the fact that it appears by the British case before the tribunal at Paris that 41 vessels were warned out of the American side of Bering Sea between June 29 and August 15, 1891, under the *modus vivendi* of June 15 of that year. It is certain that many of these vessels crossed over to the Russian side of Bering Sea and continued sealing until the close of the season.
- Statistics made by Mr. Alfred Fraser, now in possession of the Treasury Department, show that 8,432 skins were thus taken on the western side of Bering Sea in Russian waters. Of these, 6,616 were taken by British vessels and 1,816 by American vessels. We should, therefore, deduct from the British figures (29,146) the sum of 6,616, leaving 22,530 as the British catch in the award area—that is, the eastern side of Bering Sea—for the year 1891.
- It further appears from Mr. Fraser's figures that the American catch in Bering Sea in 1891 was 6,736, of which 1,816 were taken in Russian waters and 4,920 in the award area. Adding to the corrected British catch, 22,530, the catch of the American vessels, 4,920, we have 27,450 as the total catch of British and American vessels in that part of Bering Sea known as the award area for the year 1891.
- In the report of the Committee on Ways and Means to accompany H. R. 8909, Fifty-third Congress, third session, Report No. 1849, the catch in Bering Sea for the year 1891 was given as 23,041, on the authority of the Treasury Department. These figures included only the returns of British vessels, as no reliable returns as to American vessels were then in the possession of the Department. The result was reached by deducting from the estimate given by Consul Meyers in his report (United States counter case), 28,605, a number of skins estimated to have been taken off the Russian coast. This estimate was reached by a careful examination of all catches referred to in the affidavits and other papers in the case and counter case of the United States and Great Britain, excluding those which were claimed to have been taken off the Russian coast.
- That the British returns (above cited) 29,146, include seals taken on the western side of Bering Sea, from the Russian herd, will appear, as above stated, from the fact of the warning of said vessels, under the *modus vivendi*, and their subsequent crossing to the Russian coast.
- The report of the minister of marine and fisheries of Canada for 1891 credits none of the catch to Russian waters. In 1892, however, said report credits 14,805 skins out of a total of 53,912 from said Asiatic shores. The fact that this large catch was made in 1892 points strongly to similar catches in the year 1891, which are confirmed by the above-mentioned evidence.
- ¹⁷ Obtained by subtracting the total of 27,450 and 8,432 from 68,000.
- ¹⁸ See United States counter case, page 408.
- ¹⁹ Taken from Alfred Fraser's estimates for American sealing fleet in Asiatic waters. Skins entered in United States ports.
- ²⁰ The smallness of the number 2,199 suggests that either many of the vessels after clearing sailed directly for the Japan coast, or else the catches off the Northwest coast were transhipped at Japan ports.
- ²¹ The American catch for 1893 is based upon statistics compiled by A. Fraser and on file in the Treasury Department. The United States consul at Victoria states (Consular Reports No. 161, p. 279) that American schooners in 1893 transhipped at Yokohama and Hakodate between 17,000 and 18,000 skins. This is further confirmed by the report of the Canadian department of marine and fisheries for 1893, page clxviii, which gives the catch of American vessels landed at Hakodate as 18,587.
- ²² The figures for the catches of Canadian vessels are taken from the report of the Canadian department of marine and fisheries for 1893, page clxvii.
- ²³ The London trade sales for 1893 account for the disposition of 109,669 pelagic skins.
- ²⁴ Compiled from the reports of collectors at ports of entry on the Pacific Coast. These reports are on file in the Treasury Department.
- ²⁵ The figure 23,710 is obtained by taking the 6,836 skins noted under the caption "Locality undetermined" in the letter of the Secretary of the Treasury to Congress dated January 21, 1895 (Fifty-third Congress, third session, Ex. Doc. 243), and dividing them between the Asiatic and American herds in similar proportions as the other skins landed at United States ports in United States sealing vessels

during 1894. The result would be: American herd, 6,152; Asiatic, 684. Adding 6,152 to the catch on the Northwest coast (12,398) already given and the Bering Sea catch (5,160) already given, we have the total 23,710.

²⁶Made up of skins as per records of collectors of customs on the Pacific Coast, which credit 1,500 to Asiatic waters; 684 skins, previously referred to in note 25, and the 20,000 skins which it is estimated were transhipped in Japan (Ex. Doc. 243, Fifty-third Congress, third session. "Notes concerning catch for 1894," p. 4).

²⁷Taken from report of Canadian department of marine and fisheries for 1894, page 9.

The figures 26,425 include one American vessel, whose catch was 84 skins.

The figures 49,843 contain the catches of three American vessels, which aggregated 490 skins.

The facts in the two foregoing paragraphs are given in a report of Fisheries Commissioner Costigan to the Governor-General of Canada, under date of January 9, 1895, page 9.

²⁸ Reports of collectors of customs at American ports of entry on the Pacific Coast.

²⁹ Official statement sent by United States Consul Roberts at Victoria, under date of November 15, 1895, and on file in the Treasury Department.

³⁰ **Dead Pups.**—The grand totals for 1894 and 1895 do not include dead pups the death of which are directly attributable to pelagic sealing. In 1894, by careful estimate based upon partial count, 20,000 perished from this cause, and in 1895, by actual count, 28,000. This would swell the known deaths from pelagic sealing in 1894 to 161,143, and in 1895 to 121,326.

³¹ From returns of United States inspectors who examined skins landed in United States ports.

³² From official returns of collector of customs, Victoria, British Columbia.

³³ *Total sealing vessels in award area.*

	1893.	1894.	1895.
American.....	29	30	32
Canadian.....	35	32	49
Total.....	64	62	81

Total sealing vessels in Asiatic waters.

American.....	*31	35	17
Canadian.....	38	36	25
Total.....	69	71	42

* Estimated.

Total sealing vessels in Asiatic and American waters.

American.....	28	35	35
Canadian.....	56	60	62
Total.....	84	95	97

COMPARISON OF CATCHES OF PELAGIC SEALERS IN 1894 AND 1895.

1894.

NORTHWEST COAST.

Forty-four vessels took 24,101 seals, being an average of 547 skins per vessel.

BERING SEA.

Thirty-seven vessels took 31,585 seals, being an average of 853 skins per vessel.

1895.

NORTHWEST COAST.

Fifty-two vessels took 12,122 seals, being an average of 233 skins per vessel, or a decrease of 57 per cent as compared with 1894.

PELAGIC SEAL CATCHES, 1868 TO 1895.

CCI

BERING SEA.

Fifty-nine vessels took 44,169 seals, being an average of 748 skins per vessel, or a decrease of 12 per cent as compared with 1894.

PERCENTAGE OF FEMALES IN PELAGIC CATCHES IN 1894 AND 1895.

NORTHWEST COAST.

1894.

American vessels, 88 per cent. British give no figures. See notes 31 and 32.

1895.

American vessels, 74 per cent. British give no figures. See notes 31 and 32.

BERING SEA.

1894.

American vessels, 69 per cent. British vessels, 55 per cent. See notes 31 and 32.

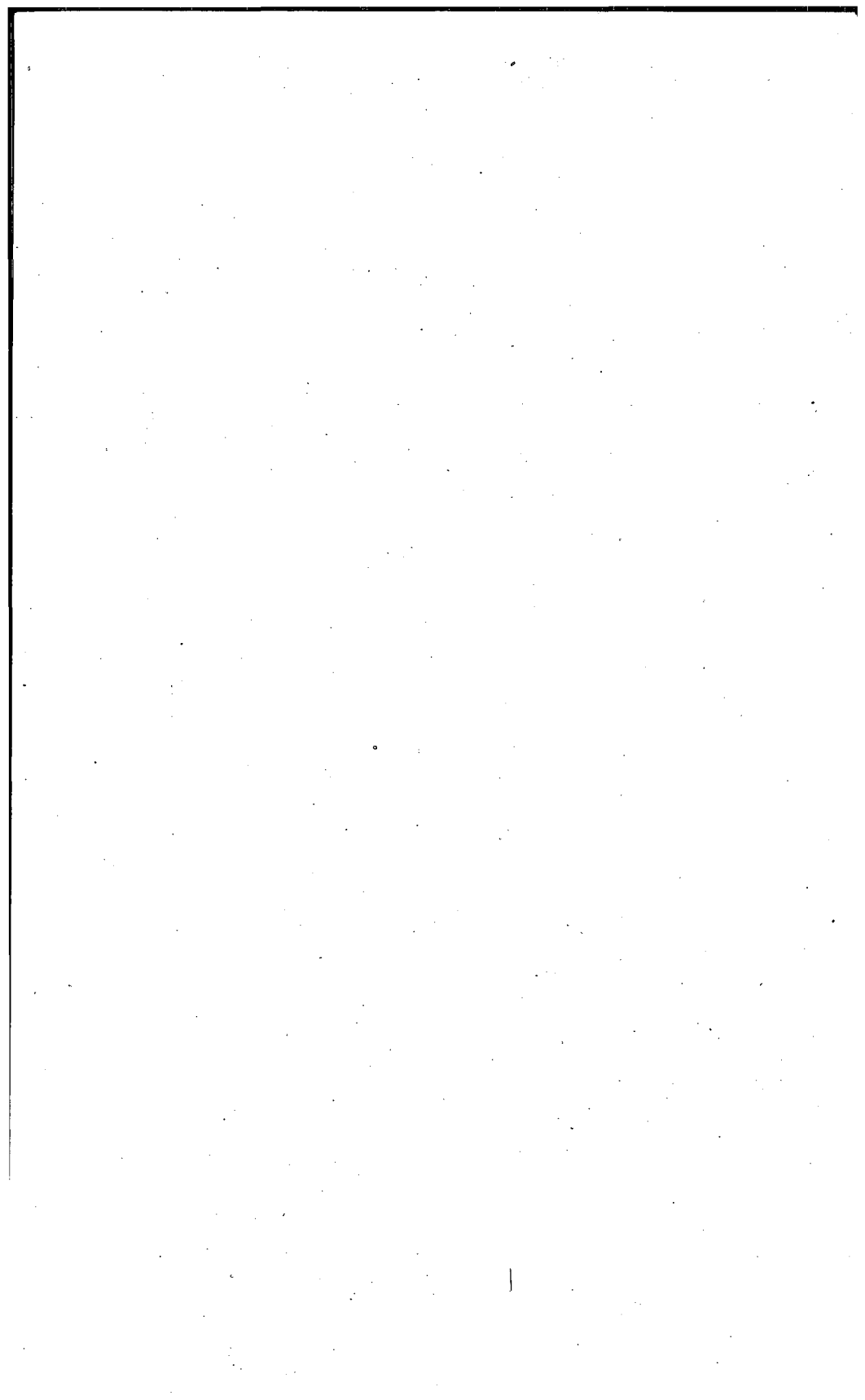
1895.

American vessels, 73 per cent. British vessels, 55 per cent. See notes 31 and 32.

³⁴ The following statement of the pelagic catch from American and Asiatic herds for 1895 is given by Mr. Alfred Fraser, based upon trade returns:

	B. C. coast.	Japan and Siberian coasts.	Bering Sea.	Total.
68 British vessels.....	6,296	25,556	36,431	68,283
44 American vessels.....	2,087	12,687	8,400	23,174
5 Japanese vessels.....		2,960		2,960
Indian canoes.....	3,787			3,787
Total.....	12,170	41,203	44,831	98,204

APPENDIX TO THE REPORT ON THE FINANCES.



APPENDIX.

REPORTS OF HEADS OF BUREAUS AND OTHER OFFICERS.

(No. 1.)

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, December 1, 1895.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report of the condition of the Treasury and of its operations during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895.

REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES.

The net ordinary revenues and expenditures for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1894 and 1895, were as follows:

	1894.	1895.	Increase.	Decrease.
REVENUES.				
Customs	\$131,818,530.62	\$152,153,617.45	\$20,340,086.83	
Internal revenue	147,111,232.81	143,421,872.02		\$3,689,360.79
Sale of public lands	1,673,637.30	1,103,347.16		570,290.14
Miscellaneous sources	17,118,618.52	16,706,438.48		412,180.04
Total	297,722,019.25	313,390,075.11	20,340,086.83	4,672,030.97
Net increase			15,668,055.86	
EXPENDITURES.				
Civil and miscellaneous:				
Customs, light-houses, public buildings, etc	20,316,268.90	18,434,414.54		1,881,854.36
Internal revenue	16,308,849.71	5,091,947.77		11,216,901.94
Interior civil (lands, patents, etc.)	8,911,054.85	8,667,759.63		243,295.22
Treasury proper (legislative, executive, and other civil)	49,160,804.19	51,629,248.75	2,468,444.56	
Diplomatic (foreign relations)	1,703,307.31	1,703,363.46	1,056.15	
Judiciary	5,544,599.11	7,752,995.99	2,208,396.88	
War Department	54,567,929.85	51,804,759.13		2,763,170.72
Navy Department	31,701,293.79	28,797,795.73		2,903,498.06
Interior Department (Indians and pensions)	151,470,766.48	151,334,983.08		135,783.40
Interest on public debt	27,841,405.64	30,978,030.21	3,136,624.57	
Total	367,525,279.83	356,195,298.29	7,814,522.16	19,144,503.70
Net decrease				11,329,981.54
Deficiency	69,803,260.58	42,805,223.18		26,998,037.40

The receipts and payments on account of the public debt may be summarized thus:

	1894.	1895.	Increase.	Decrease.
RECEIPTS.				
Certificates of deposit.....	\$208,248,000.00	\$183,630,000.00	.....	\$24,618,000.00
United States notes.....	90,960,000.00	74,720,000.00	.....	16,240,000.00
Treasury notes of 1890.....	51,791,190.00	44,215,983.00	.....	7,575,207.00
National bank notes.....	16,637,783.50	12,056,172.50	.....	4,581,611.00
Bonds.....	58,647,545.71	92,504,394.62	\$33,856,848.91	.....
Total.....	426,284,519.21	407,126,550.12	33,856,848.91	53,014,818.00
Net decrease.....	.....	.....	.....	19,157,969.09
PAYMENTS.				
Certificates of deposit.....	182,840,290.00	213,281,940.00	30,441,650.00	.....
United States notes.....	90,960,000.00	74,720,000.00	.....	16,240,000.00
Treasury notes of 1890.....	46,397,000.00	50,712,000.00	4,315,000.00	.....
National bank notes.....	10,929,533.75	13,068,369.00	2,138,835.25	.....
Bonds and fractional currency...	256,447.20	2,494,549.93	2,238,102.73	.....
Total.....	331,383,272.95	354,276,858.93	39,133,585.98	16,240,000.00
Net increase.....	.....	.....	22,893,585.98	.....
Receipts over payments.....	94,901,246.26	52,849,691.19	.....	42,051,555.07

The aggregates on all accounts were therefore as follows:

	1894.	1895.	Increase.	Decrease.
RECEIPTS.				
Ordinary.....	\$297,722,019.25	\$313,300,075.11	\$15,668,055.86	.....
Account of debt.....	426,284,519.21	407,126,550.12	.....	\$19,157,969.09
Total.....	724,006,538.46	720,516,625.23	15,668,055.86	19,157,969.09
Net decrease.....	.....	.....	.....	3,489,913.23
PAYMENTS.				
Ordinary.....	367,525,279.83	356,195,298.29	.....	11,329,981.54
Account of debt.....	331,383,272.95	354,276,858.93	22,893,585.98	.....
Total.....	698,908,552.78	710,472,157.22	22,893,585.98	11,329,981.54
Net increase.....	.....	.....	11,563,004.44	.....
Receipts over payments.....	25,097,985.68	10,044,468.01	.....	15,053,517.67

The foregoing figures, which are based on the warrants, do not, so far as they relate to the last year, exhibit the total actual receipts from loans by \$31,157,700, this sum having been paid into the Treasury prior to the end of June on account of the purchase of gold coin under section 3700 of the Revised Statutes, but not formally covered in.

STATE OF THE TREASURY.

At the close of business on June 30, 1894, there stood charged to the Treasurer on the books of the Department a balance of \$763,565,540.75. To this must be added \$720,516,625.23, the receipts for the year from all sources, as above stated, which gives a total of \$1,484,082,165.98 to be accounted for, and deducting therefrom \$710,472,157.22, the aggregate expenditures for the year, leaves \$773,610,008.76 as the balance on June 30, 1895.

Besides the accountability to the Department, the Treasurer had liabilities on his agency account, that is, liabilities arising from the postal revenues, disbursing officers' balances, the 5 per cent fund for

the redemption of national-bank notes, and from other sources, which amounted to \$40,268,751.34 at the former date and to \$37,031,665.88 at the latter. There were also liabilities on account of moneys received but not yet covered by warrant, amounting to \$1,020,461.22 and \$31,506,515.20 at the two dates respectively. The Treasurer's total liabilities were therefore as follows:

Account.	June 30, 1894.	June 30, 1895.
General.....	\$763,565,540.75	\$773,610,008.76
Agency.....	40,268,751.34	37,031,665.88
Uncovered moneys.....	1,020,461.22	31,506,515.20
Total.....	804,854,753.31	842,148,189.84

In summary form the corresponding assets may be stated thus:

Description.	June 30, 1894.	June 30, 1895.
Gold coin and bullion.....	\$131,316,470.70	\$156,618,062.04
Silver coin and bullion.....	513,174,338.37	512,395,426.17
Notes and certificates.....	115,135,264.24	127,625,459.35
Minor coin and fractional currency.....	1,356,950.93	1,123,546.72
Deposits in national banks.....	14,314,529.53	14,847,562.75
Bonds and interest paid.....	13,005.73	15,065.02
Deposits with States.....	28,101,644.91	28,101,644.91
Unavailable funds.....	1,393,822.88	1,418,822.88
Unpaid loss on coinage.....	48,726.02	
Total.....	804,854,753.31	842,148,189.84

In the statements of condition given elsewhere in this report, the last three items of assets are omitted and the liabilities diminished by like amounts. This leaves the true assets and liabilities as follows:

	June 30, 1894.	June 30, 1895.
Assets.....	\$775,310,559.50	\$812,627,722.05
Liabilities:		
General account.....	735,041,808.16	775,596,056.17
Agency account.....	40,268,751.34	37,031,665.88
Total.....	775,310,559.50	812,627,722.05

To arrive at the condition of the general fund it is necessary to set apart the amounts of gold, silver, and United States notes held against outstanding certificates and Treasury notes. The assets of this class, together with the corresponding liabilities, were as shown below:

	June 30, 1894.	June 30, 1895.
Assets:		
Gold coin and bullion.....	\$66,387,899.00	\$48,469,959.00
Silver dollars and bullion.....	489,732,921.00	474,982,904.00
United States notes.....	60,035,000.00	55,795,000.00
Total.....	616,155,820.00	579,247,863.00
Liabilities:		
Gold certificates.....	66,387,899.00	48,469,959.00
Silver certificates.....	337,148,504.00	328,894,504.00
Currency certificates.....	60,035,000.00	55,795,000.00
Treasury notes of 1890.....	152,584,417.00	146,088,400.00
Total.....	616,155,820.00	579,247,863.00

The remaining assets and liabilities, being those on account of the general fund, were therefore as follows:

	June 30, 1894.	June 30, 1895.
Assets:		
Gold coin and bullion	\$64,928,571.70	\$108,148,103.04
Silver coin and bullion	23,441,417.37	37,412,522.17
Notes and certificates	55,100,264.24	71,830,459.35
Minor coin and fractional currency	1,356,950.98	1,125,546.72
Deposits in national banks	14,314,529.53	14,847,562.75
Bonds and interest paid	13,005.73	15,665.02
Total	159,154,739.50	233,379,850.05
Liabilities:		
Agency account	40,268,751.34	37,031,665.88
Balance, general account	118,885,988.16	196,348,183.17
Total	159,154,739.50	233,379,850.05

The following table shows the amounts of United States notes and Treasury notes redeemed in gold during each month, from October, 1891, when the first redemption of Treasury notes occurred, to September, 1895, and also the exports of gold:

Month.	United States notes.	Treasury notes of 1890.	Total.	Exports of gold.
1891.				
October	\$481,240	\$281,810	\$763,059	\$809,595
November	191,254	214,849	406,094	381,940
December	127,746	199,220	317,966	254,501
1892.				
January	152,093	159,960	312,053	216,466
February	205,830	270,370	476,200	6,507,180
March	476,401	256,330	732,731	6,309,956
April	438,156	258,570	696,726	7,521,823
May	334,823	297,300	632,123	3,854,222
June	568,326	1,854,200	2,422,526	17,129,503
July	4,086,055	5,148,050	9,234,705	10,782,638
August	1,049,414	5,091,460	6,140,874	6,040,981
September	2,264,030	1,823,710	4,087,790	3,627,663
October	282,665	316,200	598,865	484,250
November	406,206	291,949	698,146	1,138,647
December	5,699,735	4,538,057	10,237,812	12,879,727
1893.				
January	6,359,126	5,137,491	11,496,617	12,584,396
February	5,811,299	8,017,365	13,828,664	14,245,607
March	1,641,923	3,284,530	4,926,453	8,113,428
April	12,568,555	7,483,355	20,051,910	19,148,064
May	12,076,934	4,470,915	16,547,849	16,914,317
June	3,073,104	1,177,547	4,250,651	2,711,226
July	771,935	264,080	1,036,015	174,212
August	1,189,757	1,158,465	2,348,222	949,502
September	143,592	197,135	340,727	1,436,862
October	262,512	432,880	695,392	511,018
November	299,252	217,120	516,372	331,743
December	295,523	221,895	517,418	2,654,545
1894.				
January	119,841	227,515	356,356	1,279,437
February	10,982,624	8,219,730	19,193,354	3,209,317
March	2,266,426	1,194,766	3,461,192	4,020,633
April	6,072,042	1,594,085	7,666,127	11,723,771
May	25,131,412	1,409,670	26,541,082	27,406,801
June	20,708,492	1,461,401	22,169,893	23,280,220
July	13,367,864	555,511	13,923,375	14,230,201
August	4,209,853	531,560	4,741,413	5,118,651
September	636,031	300,487	936,518	237,477
October	2,542,719	505,171	3,047,890	1,082,814
November	7,085,133	714,614	7,799,747	428,213
December	30,819,622	1,087,599	31,907,221	9,802,889

Month.	United States notes.	Treasury notes of 1890.	Total.	Exports of gold.
1895.				
January	\$43,415,283	\$1,702,455	\$45,117,738	\$25,920,828
February	4,784,907	776,045	5,560,952	1,565,194
March	809,495	279,500	1,089,085	3,126,094
April	733,525	284,046	1,017,571	2,893,610
May	734,747	431,745	1,166,492	1,585,071
June	644,621	401,575	1,046,196	131,641
July	3,122,620	704,175	3,826,795	3,867,518
August	16,218,815	345,252	16,564,067	16,667,261
September	17,119,814	257,670	17,377,484	17,424,065
Total	272,782,460	76,032,057	348,814,517	332,764,127

The total redemptions of notes in gold and the exports of that metal during each fiscal year since the resumption of specie payments have been as follows:

Fiscal year.	United States notes.	Treasury notes of 1890.	Total.	Exports of gold.
1879	\$7,976,698	.....	\$7,976,698	\$4,587,614
1880	3,780,638	.....	3,780,638	3,639,025
1881	271,750	.....	271,750	2,565,132
1882	40,000	.....	40,000	32,587,880
1883	75,000	.....	75,000	11,600,888
1884	590,000	.....	590,000	41,081,657
1885	2,222,000	.....	2,222,000	8,477,892
1886	6,863,699	.....	6,863,699	42,952,191
1887	4,224,073	.....	4,224,073	9,701,187
1888	692,596	.....	692,596	18,376,234
1889	730,143	.....	730,143	59,952,285
1890	732,386	.....	732,386	17,274,491
1891	5,986,070	.....	5,986,070	86,362,654
1892	5,352,243	\$3,773,600	9,125,843	50,195,327
1893	55,319,125	46,781,220	102,100,345	108,680,844
1894	68,242,408	16,599,742	84,842,150	76,978,061
1895	109,783,800	7,570,398	117,354,198	66,131,183
1896 (3 months)	36,461,249	1,307,097	37,768,346	37,958,844
Total	309,343,878	76,032,057	385,375,935	679,103,689

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

There was an increase of \$31,160,170 during the year in the principal of the public debt, of which \$50,000,000 was represented by 5 per cent bonds and \$31,157,700 by 4 per cent bonds issued to replenish the gold reserve. The additional \$2,470 of increase was due to the conversion of that amount of interest on \$4,880 of refunding certificates into 4 per cent bonds. The remainder of the bonds of 1925, issued under the contract of February 8, 1895, were not delivered until July.

The amount and character of the public debt on June 30, 1894 and 1895, are shown in the following table:

Class.	June 30, 1894.	June 30, 1895.
Interest-bearing loans	\$635,041,890.00	\$716,202,060.00
Matured loans	1,851,240.26	1,721,590.26
Old demand notes	54,847.50	54,847.50
United States notes	346,681,016.00	346,681,016.00
Fractional currency, estimated	6,897,137.42	6,894,117.49
National-bank notes, redemption account	26,371,685.50	25,359,489.00
Treasury notes of 1890	152,584,417.00	146,088,400.00
Certificates of deposit	462,771,403.00	433,119,463.00
Total	1,632,253,636.68	1,676,120,983.25

With regard to the conditions of payment the debt may be classified under five general heads, as follows, the Treasury notes being included with the certificates of deposit:

Condition of payment.	June 30, 1894.	June 30, 1895.
At maturity, future dates	\$609,677,390.00	\$690,837,560.00
At option of the United States.....	25,364,500.00	25,364,500.00
On demand, without reissue.....	35,174,910.68	34,030,044.25
On demand, for reissue.....	499,265,433.00	492,769,416.00
On demand, out of deposits.....	462,771,403.00	433,119,463.00
Total	1,632,253,636.68	1,676,120,983.25

THE MONETARY STOCK.

According to the revised estimates of the Department, the stock of gold, silver, and paper money on June 30, 1894 and 1895, was as follows:

Kind.	June 30, 1894.	June 30, 1895.
Gold coin	\$582,512,083	\$579,400,907
Gold bullion	44,781,118	56,823,918
Silver dollars	419,333,208	423,289,219
Fractional silver coin.....	76,249,925	78,954,434
Silver bullion.....	128,764,624	125,611,296
Total coin and bullion.....	1,251,640,958	1,262,084,774
United States notes.....	346,681,016	346,681,016
Treasury notes of 1890.....	152,584,417	146,033,400
National bank notes.....	207,353,244	211,601,035
Gold certificates.....	66,387,899	48,469,959
Silver certificates.....	337,148,504	228,894,504
Currency certificates.....	60,035,000	55,795,000
Total paper.....	1,170,190,080	1,137,619,914
Aggregate.....	2,421,831,038	2,399,704,688

The distribution of this stock, as between the Treasury and the circulation, is shown below:

Kind.	In Treasury and mints.		In circulation.	
	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.
Gold coin	\$86,455,197	\$99,762,946	\$496,056,886	\$479,637,961
Gold bullion	44,781,118	56,823,918		
Silver dollars	368,160,173	371,363,176	51,173,035	51,986,043
Fractional silver coin.....	17,738,968	16,604,420	58,510,957	60,350,014
Silver bullion.....	128,066,824	125,397,044	97,800	214,252
Total coin and bullion.....	645,802,280	669,896,504	605,838,678	592,188,270
United States notes.....	80,091,414	83,032,031	266,539,602	263,618,985
Treasury notes of 1890.....	17,902,983	30,145,231	134,681,429	115,943,169
National bank notes.....	6,635,044	4,737,984	200,718,200	206,953,051
Gold certificates.....	48,050	88,650	66,339,849	48,381,309
Silver certificates.....	10,157,703	9,271,563	326,990,736	319,622,941
Currency certificates.....	300,000	350,000	59,735,000	55,445,000
Total paper.....	115,135,264	127,625,459	1,055,054,816	1,009,994,455
Aggregate.....	760,937,544	797,521,963	1,660,893,494	1,602,182,725

If the effective stock be considered as being composed of the gold, silver, United States notes, and national bank notes, and if the virtual distribution of these, so far as they are represented by certificates of

deposit and Treasury notes, be determined by the ownership of such representatives, the actual and virtual division of the effective stock of money is found to have been as follows:

	In Treasury and mints.	In circulation.	Total stock.
June 30, 1894:			
Gold	\$64,896,466	\$562,396,735	\$627,293,201
Silver	52,893,800	571,453,957	624,347,757
Notes	26,991,458	527,042,802	554,034,260
Total	144,781,724	1,660,893,494	1,805,675,218
June 30, 1895:			
Gold	108,210,555	528,019,270	636,229,825
Silver	77,738,530	548,116,419	625,854,949
Notes	52,325,015	526,047,036	558,372,051
Total	218,274,100	1,602,182,725	1,820,456,825

Aside from the variations in the stock of gold, which are governed by the domestic production and consumption, together with the imports and exports of the metal, the most important change now going on in the composition of the money supply arises from the gradual retirement of the Treasury notes of 1890, through their redemption in silver dollars. By this process, which began in August, 1893, and has continued since, the total issue of \$155,931,002 of these notes was reduced by September 30, 1895, to \$143,666,280. As the process of reduction began before the original issues in the purchase of silver bullion were discontinued, the amount of the total cost of such purchases was never outstanding at any one time, the highest point ever reached being \$153,550,280, on November 14, 1893.

The following table shows, for each month from August, 1890, to September, 1895, the amounts of Treasury notes originally issued, the amounts redeemed in silver dollars and retired, and the amounts outstanding, together with the cost of the bullion and the coined dollars held in the Treasury under the requirements of the authorizing act:

Month.	Issued.	Redeemed and retired.	Outstanding.	Bullion in Treasury.	Dollars in Treasury.
1890.					
August	\$3,609,000	.....	\$3,609,000	\$2,029,000	\$1,580,000
September	4,460,000	.....	8,069,000	4,278,113	3,790,887
October	5,880,000	.....	13,949,000	10,470,076	3,478,924
November	5,309,800	.....	19,258,800	13,101,676	6,157,124
December	4,831,700	.....	24,090,500	14,124,934	9,965,566
1891.					
January	4,713,500	.....	28,804,000	14,974,796	13,829,204
February	4,346,700	.....	33,150,700	16,854,679	16,296,021
March	3,942,500	.....	37,093,200	20,211,441	16,881,759
April	4,638,000	.....	41,731,200	22,139,770	19,591,430
May	3,946,147	.....	45,677,347	23,759,733	21,917,614
June	4,551,070	.....	50,228,417	26,436,577	23,791,840
July	4,765,618	.....	54,994,035	32,090,570	22,903,465
August	4,692,000	.....	59,686,035	36,635,860	23,050,175
September	4,565,095	.....	64,251,130	41,107,368	23,143,762
October	4,474,140	.....	68,725,270	45,415,416	23,309,854
November	4,234,382	.....	72,959,652	49,407,537	23,552,115
December	4,367,450	.....	77,327,102	53,568,583	23,758,519
1892.					
January	4,225,898	.....	81,553,000	57,546,991	24,006,009
February	3,683,212	.....	85,236,212	60,839,156	24,347,056
March	4,365,986	.....	89,602,198	65,202,103	24,400,095
April	3,626,492	.....	93,228,690	68,388,595	24,840,093
May	4,163,296	.....	97,391,886	71,971,891	25,420,095
June	4,320,085	.....	101,712,071	76,213,601	25,498,470
July	3,854,099	.....	105,566,170	80,058,809	25,507,361

REPORT ON THE FINANCES.

Month.	Issued.	Redeemed and retired.	Outstanding.	Bullion in Treasury.	Dollars in Treasury.
1893.					
August	\$3,816,467		\$109,362,637	\$83,037,270	\$26,345,361
September	3,101,698		112,484,335	85,548,874	26,935,461
October	4,126,898		116,611,233	88,919,772	27,691,461
November	4,185,480		120,796,713	92,541,252	33,255,461
December	3,948,910		124,745,623	96,270,162	28,466,461
1893.					
January	3,200,866		127,946,489	98,806,908	29,139,581
February	3,921,364		131,867,853	102,491,392	29,376,461
March	3,622,295		135,490,148	106,219,687	29,270,461
April	3,579,630		139,069,778	109,814,857	29,254,921
May	4,120,696		143,189,874	113,781,413	29,408,461
June	4,000,353		147,190,227	117,734,621	29,455,606
July	1,096,121		148,286,348	118,830,742	29,455,606
August	2,868,877	\$1,273,267	149,831,958	121,749,619	28,132,339
September	1,982,616	545,534	151,319,040	123,787,758	27,531,282
October	1,909,481	493,333	152,735,188	125,797,838	26,937,350
November	883,680	165,239	153,453,629	126,816,864	26,636,765
December		293,478	153,160,151	126,758,403	26,401,748
1894.					
January		89,243	153,070,908	126,756,175	26,314,733
February		69,724	153,001,184	126,758,196	26,242,988
March		100,867	152,900,317	126,757,765	26,142,552
April		87,245	152,813,072	126,757,765	26,055,307
May		133,330	152,679,742	126,757,765	25,921,977
June		95,325	152,584,417	126,757,586	25,826,831
July		137,291	152,447,126	126,586,599	25,869,527
August		293,757	152,151,369	125,883,926	26,267,443
September		542,102	151,609,267	125,479,635	26,129,632
October		468,699	151,140,568	124,619,635	26,520,933
November		161,498	150,979,070	124,739,421	26,239,649
December		153,339	150,823,731	124,450,023	26,373,708
1895.					
January		72,190	150,751,541	124,291,481	26,460,060
February		46,384	150,705,157	124,052,481	26,652,676
March		375,068	150,330,689	124,187,305	26,142,784
April		745,618	149,584,471	123,987,305	25,597,166
May		1,540,191	148,044,280	123,920,712	24,123,568
June		1,953,880	146,088,400	123,858,712	22,229,688
July		598,120	145,490,280	124,001,762	21,488,518
August		995,000	144,495,280	124,001,762	20,493,518
September		829,000	143,666,280	124,001,672	19,664,008
Total	155,931,002	12,264,722			

THE COINAGE.

The following table shows the amounts of uncurrent gold and silver coins that were transferred during the year from the Treasury to the mint to be recoined, together with the loss thereon:

Denomination.	Amount.	Loss.
Double eagles	\$96,800.00	
Eagles	48,460.00	
Half eagles	68,730.00	
Quarter eagles	855.00	
One-dollar pieces	1.00	
Total gold	216,856.00	\$1,216.42
Standard dollars	17,500.00	
50-cent pieces	2,115,670.00	
25-cent pieces	1,659,198.25	
20-cent pieces	662.80	
10-cent pieces	561,985.00	
5-cent pieces	6,446.80	
3-cent pieces	298.51	
Total silver	4,361,761.36	199,940.63
Aggregate	4,578,647.36	201,157.05

There was also transferred to the mint the sum of \$373,833 in minor coin to be cleaned and reissued.

Up to the end of September last the total sum of \$826,730.50 in Columbian half-dollars had been exchanged for gold coin.

SPURIOUS AND FRAUDULENT ISSUES.

Counterfeit coins and paper currency of the following kinds and amounts were detected during the year at the offices of the Treasury:

Denomination.	Gold coins.	Silver coins.	United States notes.	National bank notes.	Silver certificates.	Fractional currency.	Total.
Ten cents						\$0.20	\$0.20
Twenty-five cents		\$707.25				30.75	738.00
Fifty cents		640.50				233.00	873.50
One dollar		1,873.00	\$18.00		\$24.00		1,915.00
Two dollars			16.00	\$34.00	584.00		634.00
Five dollars			110.00	380.00	360.00		850.00
Ten dollars	\$10.00		530.00	590.00	10.00		1,140.00
Twenty dollars			780.00	400.00			1,180.00
Fifty dollars			1,150.00	200.00			1,350.00
One hundred dollars			400.00	100.00			500.00
Total	10.00	3,220.75	3,004.00	1,704.00	978.00	263.95	9,180.70

In addition to the above there were canceled six counterfeit compound-interest notes, of which four were of the denomination of \$50, and one each of the denominations of \$100 and \$1,000.

TRUST FUNDS.

United States bonds of the following descriptions and amounts were held on June 30, 1895, in trust for national banks to secure circulating notes and public deposits:

Kind of bonds.	Rate of interest.	To secure circulation.	To secure public deposits.	Total.
Funded loan of 1891, continued	<i>Per cent.</i> 2	\$22,558,350	\$1,033,000	\$23,591,350
Funded loan of 1907	4	149,382,100	11,993,000	161,375,100
Loan of 1925	4	10,465,500	575,000	11,040,500
Loan of 1904	5	12,896,850	525,000	13,421,850
Bonds issued to Pacific railroads	6	12,378,000	1,152,000	13,530,000
Total		207,680,800	15,278,000	222,958,800

During the year \$28,251,650 of bonds were deposited and \$22,262,600 withdrawn as security for circulation, and \$1,780,000 deposited and \$1,238,000 withdrawn as security for public deposits.

The following described bonds were held on June 30, 1895, for the sinking funds of the Pacific railroads:

Kind of bonds.	Rate of interest.	Union Pacific.	Central Pacific.	Total.
United States bonds issued to Pacific railroads	<i>Per cent.</i> 6	\$74,000	\$2,175,000	\$2,249,000
Union Pacific first mortgage	6	6,367,000	939,000	7,306,000
Central Pacific first mortgage	6	3,409,000	1,710,000	5,119,000
Central Branch, Union Pacific	6	1,025,000	163,000	1,188,000
Eastern Division, Union Pacific	6	1,478,000	300,000	1,778,000
Sioux City and Pacific	6	716,500	32,000	748,500
Western Pacific	6	350,000	117,000	467,000
United States loan of 1904	5	915,750	125,000	1,040,750
Total		14,335,250	5,561,000	19,896,250

The \$1,188,000 of the bonds of the Central Branch of the Union Pacific became due on the 1st of May, 1895, and were presented for payment, but payment was refused. Interest amounting to \$798,300, which became due from May 1, 1894, to August 1, 1895, on the first-mortgage bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad and its branches, held for the sinking fund of that road, remains unpaid, together with \$126,180 due within the same dates on the like bonds held for the sinking fund of the Central Pacific.

Under the provisions of the act of August 15, 1894, the face value of the State bonds and stocks formerly held in trust for the Secretary of the Interior, as trustee of various Indian tribes, has been placed upon the books of the Treasury to the credit of the several tribes, to draw interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, and the bonds and stocks have become the property of the United States. There remain on deposit on account of this fund \$231,000 of registered United States Pacific railroad bonds.

Including the amounts so transferred from the Indian trust fund, the following bonds and stocks belonging to the United States are held for the Secretary of the Treasury:

Kind.	Amount.
Arkansas State bonds.....	\$793,000.00
Louisiana State bonds.....	37,000.00
North Carolina State bonds.....	58,000.00
Tennessee State bonds.....	335,666.66 $\frac{2}{3}$
Virginia State bonds.....	581,800.00
Chesapeake and Ohio Canal bonds, guaranteed by Virginia.....	13,000.00
South Carolina State stocks.....	125,000.00
Florida State stocks.....	132,000.00
Total.....	2,075,466.66 $\frac{2}{3}$

United States bonds are held in the following amounts, under various provisions of law, for private institutions:

Institution.	Rate of interest.	Amount.
American Printing House for the Blind.....	<i>Per cent.</i> 4	\$250,000
Manhattan Savings Institution.....	4	75,000
North American Commercial Company.....	2	50,000
Total.....		375,000

A special deposit of \$70,000 of United States 4 per cent bonds is held in the name of the Comptroller of the Currency for the benefit of the Fidelity National Bank of Cincinnati.

Captured bonds of the State of Louisiana of the face value of \$545,480 are held for the Secretary of War.

REDEMPTION OF NATIONAL-BANK NOTES.

The amount of national-bank notes received for redemption during the year, according to the claims of the senders, was \$86,709,132.54, of which the net proceeds, together with those of \$231,616 in unbroken remittances carried over from the previous year, were \$86,355,723.22. The amount of redeemed notes assorted and delivered from the agency was \$88,218,529. Of these, \$35,055,620 fit for circulation were returned to the banks of issue, \$40,094,540 unfit for circulation were delivered to the Comptroller of the Currency for destruction and reissue, and \$13,068,369, the notes of banks whose circulation was being wholly or

partly withdrawn, were delivered to him for destruction and retirement. Inclusive of charges for transportation, salaries, stationery, and contingent expenses, the total costs for the year were \$100,352.79, which have been assessed upon the banks at the rate of \$1.15 per \$1,000 of notes redeemed. The deposits on account of the reduction or retirement of circulation amounted to \$12,056,172.50, and the redemptions on the same account to \$13,068,369.

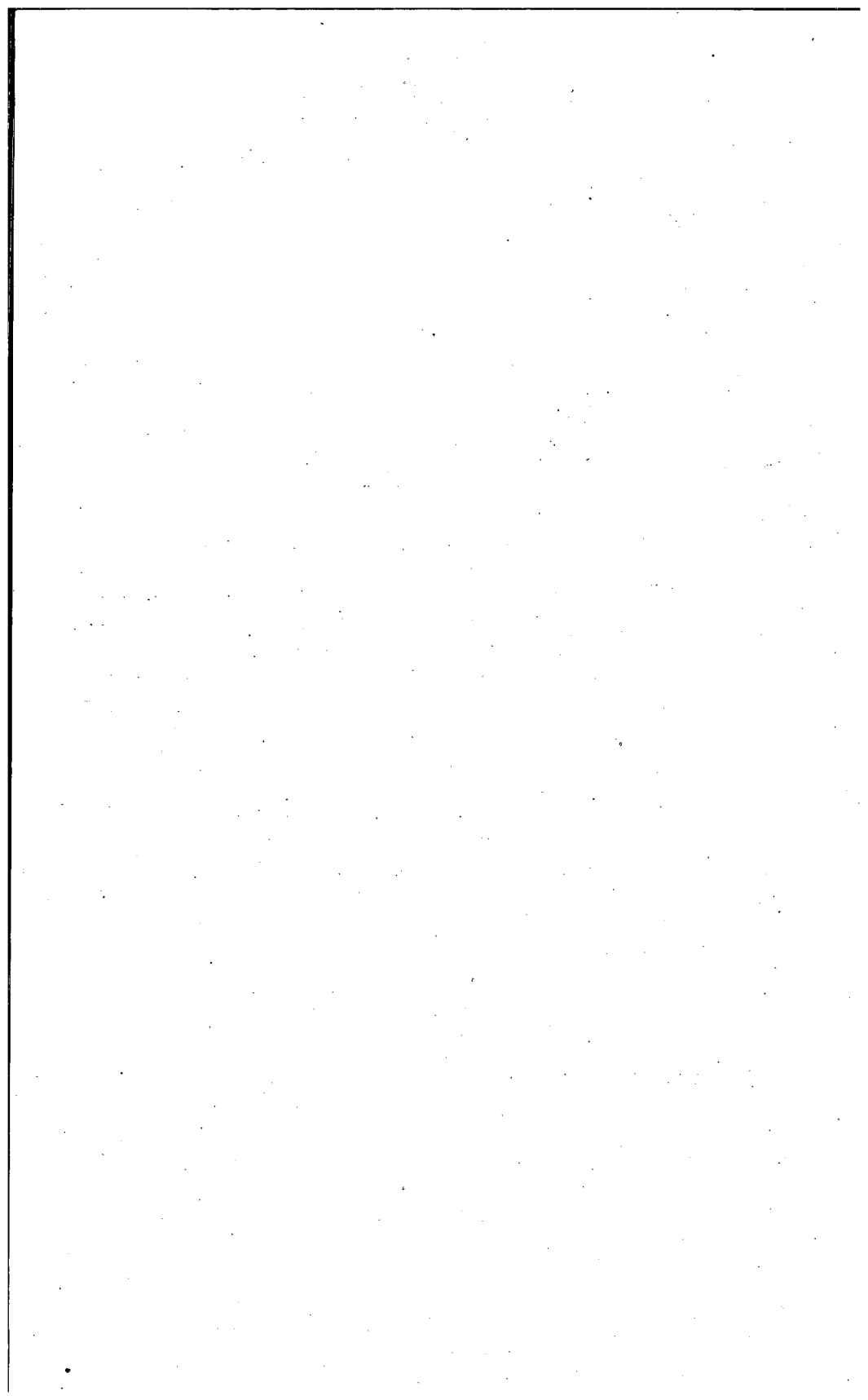
In the appendix, in addition to the usual tables, will be found one, now given for the first time, which shows the assets and liabilities of the 5 per cent redemption fund of national banks at the end of each month from the establishment of the agency, in June, 1874.

Before closing this report I desire to renew my acknowledgment of the faithfulness and ability with which those associated with me have performed their official duties.

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

DANIEL N. MORGAN,
Treasurer of the United States.

Hon. JOHN G. CARLISLE,
Secretary of the Treasury.



APPENDIX.

No. 1.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1895, AS SHOWN BY WARRANTS ISSUED.

Account.	Receipts.	Expenditures.	Repayments from unexpended appropriations.	Counter credits to appropriations.
Customs.....	\$152,158,617.45	\$18,434,414.54	\$461,146.39	\$92,154.34
Internal revenue.....	143,421,672.02	5,091,947.77	69,094.06	930.73
Lands.....	1,103,347.16			
Miscellaneous.....	16,706,438.48			
Interior civil.....		8,667,759.63	99,367.01	13,849.63
Treasury proper.....		51,029,248.75	1,225,624.36	332,984.28
Diplomatic.....		1,703,363.46	18,196.25	39,036.35
Judiciary.....		7,752,995.99	208,320.96	86,129.64
War Department.....		51,804,759.13	1,198,682.22	371,246.43
Navy Department.....		28,797,795.73	163,412.68	7,082,965.51
Interior Department—Indians.....		9,939,754.21	347,428.82	99,265.93
Interior Department—pensions.....		141,395,228.87	1,942,804.51	21.00
Interest on the public debt.....		30,978,050.21	184,523.20	
Total, net.....	313,390,075.11	356,195,298.29		
THE PUBLIC DEBT.				
Gold certificates.....	120,000.00	18,937,940.00		
Silver certificates.....	115,170,000.00	123,424,000.00		
Currency certificates.....	68,340,000.00	71,820,000.00		
Refunding certificates.....		4,880.00		
United States notes.....	74,720,000.00	74,720,000.00		
Fractional currency.....		3,019.33		
One-year notes of 1863.....		140.00		
Loan of 1863.....		3,000.00		
Compound-interest notes.....		1,310.00		
7-30's of 1864 and 1865.....		150.00		
Funded loan of 1891.....		96,200.00		
10-40's of 1864.....		1,600.00		
Consols of 1865.....		3,700.00		
Consols of 1867.....		2,700.00		
Loan of July 12, 1882.....		7,350.00		
Consols of 1868.....		500.00		
Funded loan of 1881.....		5,600.00		
Loan of July and August, 1861.....		7,400.00		
Treasury notes of 1890.....	44,215,983.00	59,712,000.00		
National bank notes—redemption account.....	12,056,172.50	13,068,369.00		
Central Pacific Railroad bonds.....		2,357,000.00		
Loan of 1904.....	50,000,000.00			
Premium on loan of 1904.....	8,538,500.00			
Funded loan of 1907.....	7,350.00			
Loan of 1925.....	31,157,700.00			
Premium on loan of 1925.....	2,800,844.62			
Total.....	720,516,625.23	710,472,157.22	5,918,600.46	8,119,183.64
Balance June 30, 1894.....	735,463,895.84			
Balance June 30, 1895.....		745,508,363.85		
Aggregate.....	1,455,980,521.07	1,455,980,521.07	5,918,600.46	8,119,183.64

REPORT ON THE FINANCES.

No. 2.—NET ORDINARY RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR EACH QUARTER OF THE FISCAL YEAR 1895, AS SHOWN BY WARRANTS ISSUED.

	First quarter.	Second quarter.	Third quarter.	Fourth quarter.	Total.
REVENUES.					
Customs	\$36,238,470.15	\$33,670,094.70	\$45,782,752.56	\$36,467,300.04	\$152,158,617.45
Internal revenue	58,490,230.29	23,743,002.94	28,111,910.78	33,067,528.01	143,421,672.02
Publiclands	307,961.52	264,381.51	258,954.82	272,049.31	1,103,347.16
Miscellaneous	3,927,014.46	3,533,578.96	3,837,424.59	5,408,420.47	16,706,438.48
Total	98,972,676.42	61,211,058.11	77,991,042.75	75,215,297.83	313,390,075.11
EXPENDITURES					
Civil and miscellaneous ..	27,305,606.79	22,114,572.79	23,925,745.30	19,933,805.26	93,279,730.14
War Department	16,007,156.32	13,369,323.78	10,197,953.87	12,230,325.16	51,804,759.13
Navy Department	8,053,410.54	8,514,226.23	5,957,743.40	6,272,415.56	28,797,795.73
Indians and pensions	39,014,653.80	38,095,865.36	37,000,049.13	37,224,414.79	151,334,983.08
Interest on the public debt	8,247,405.95	6,230,258.54	8,869,524.73	7,630,840.99	30,978,030.21
Total	98,628,233.40	88,324,246.70	85,951,016.43	83,291,801.76	356,195,298.29

No. 3.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF BALANCES IN THE TREASURY AT THE CLOSE OF THE FISCAL YEARS 1894 AND 1895.

Balance as shown in last report, June 30, 1894					\$735,463,895.84
Net revenues, 1895				\$313,390,075.11	
Net expenditures, 1895				356,195,298.29	
Excess of expenditures over revenues					42,805,223.18
					692,658,672.66
Public debt.	Issues during year.	Redemptions during year.	Excess of issues over redemptions.	Excess of redemptions over issues.	
Silver certificates	\$115,170,000.00	\$123,424,000.00	.....	\$8,254,000.00
Gold certificates	120,000.00	18,037,940.00	.....	17,917,940.00
Currency certificates	68,340,000.00	71,820,000.00	.....	3,480,000.00
United States notes	74,720,000.00	74,720,000.00	.....	.....
Refunding certificates .....	.....	4,880.00	.....	4,880.00
Funded loan of 1891 .....	.....	96,200.00	.....	96,200.00
National bank notes — redemption account	12,056,172.50	13,068,369.00	.....	1,012,196.50
Treasury notes of 1890	44,215,983.00	50,712,000.00	.....	6,496,017.00
Loan of 1904	50,000,000.00	.....	\$50,000,000.00	.....
Premium on loan of 1904	8,538,500.00	.....	8,538,500.00	.....
Loan of 1925	31,157,700.00	.....	31,157,700.00	.....
Premium on loan of 1925	2,800,844.62	.....	2,800,844.62	.....
Funded loan of 1907	7,350.00	.....	7,350.00	.....
Central Pacific Railroad bonds .....	.....	2,357,000.00	.....	2,357,000.00
Matured debt .....	.....	36,469.93	.....	36,469.93
Total	407,126,550.12	354,276,858.93	92,504,394.62	39,654,703.43	
Net excess of issues over redemptions					52,849,691.10
Balance June 30, 1895					745,508,363.85

No. 4.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES ON ACCOUNT OF THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1895, AS SHOWN BY WARRANTS ISSUED.

By whom handled.	Receipts from postal revenues.	Deficiency appropriation.	Total receipts.	Expenditures.
The Treasurer	\$30,061,941.98	\$11,159,823.37	\$41,221,765.35	\$40,661,451.83
Postmasters	44,079,431.76	.....	44,079,431.76	44,079,431.76
Total	74,141,373.74	11,159,823.37	85,301,197.11	84,740,883.59
Balance June 30, 1894 .....	.....	.....	2,184,997.05	.....
Balance June 30, 1895 .....	.....	.....	.....	2,745,310.57
Aggregate .....	.....	.....	87,486,194.16	87,486,194.16

No. 5.—ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF THE TREASURY OFFICES JUNE 30, 1895.

	Washington.	Baltimore.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Boston.
ASSETS.					
Gold coin.....	\$2,828,281.35	\$913,625.00	\$54,690,066.00	\$1,205,475.00	\$3,183,268.00
Standard silver dollars.....	151,318,756.00	5,744,295.00	43,228,442.00	10,988,635.00	2,297,610.00
Fractional silver coin.....	1,297,089.65	713,737.85	6,787,947.75	707,586.81	560,379.96
United States notes.....	5,332,066.00	1,510,136.00	58,846,017.00	5,226,469.00	2,256,661.00
Treasury notes of 1890.....	15,564,252.00	180,511.00	8,218,741.00	294,633.00	2,801,998.00
National bank notes.....	4,203,973.31	19,184.00	9,710.00	88,129.00	21,108.00
Gold certificates.....	370.00	1,880.00	200.00	2,550.00	29,550.00
Silver certificates.....	1,417,718.00	145,691.00	809,408.00	550,269.00	1,124,582.00
Currency certificates.....			10,000.00	110,000.00	20,000.00
Minor coin.....	93,017.00	23,084.62	241,480.65	83,150.53	72,207.10
Fractional currency.....	531.06			37.68	
Bonds and interest paid.....		65.00	9,733.52	232.59	2,244.00
Total cash assets.....	182,056,054.37	9,252,209.47	172,851,765.92	19,357,167.52	12,369,608.06
Transfer account.....	31,299,264.36				
Aggregate.....	213,355,318.73	9,252,209.47	172,851,765.92	19,357,167.52	12,369,608.06
LIABILITIES.					
Outstanding drafts and checks.....	38,445.52	18,959.96	499,836.95	52,482.16	281,831.02
Disbursing officers' balances.....	2,076,131.10	221,278.93	9,049,688.60	560,180.60	579,467.11
Post-Office Department account.....	44,800.26	41,304.82	867,800.03	344,878.16	396,257.63
Bank-note 5 per cent redemption fund.....	7,762,919.85				
Other deposit and redemption accounts.....	2,274,527.39	17,127.39	1,281,161.00	98,158.05	127,063.55
Total agency account. Balance to credit of mints and assay offices.....	12,196,833.12	298,671.10	11,698,486.58	1,055,698.97	1,384,619.31
Balance transfer account.....		2,175,935.79	941,660.06	10,122,098.58	6,544,649.91
Balance general account.....	201,158,485.61	6,777,602.58	159,745,866.57	8,179,369.97	4,440,338.84
Aggregate.....	213,355,318.73	9,252,209.47	172,851,765.92	19,357,167.52	12,369,608.06
ASSETS.					
Gold coin.....	\$1,744,700.00	\$6,722,985.00	\$1,616,400.00	\$1,143,492.50	\$16,453,238.50
Standard silver dollars.....	1,066,500.00	3,569,360.00	16,816,130.00	9,516,537.00	25,006,153.00
Fractional silver coin.....	753,020.11	1,094,325.00	540,848.00	326,276.79	391,289.40
United States notes.....	1,063,749.00	3,578,651.00	2,352,868.00	288,955.00	198,860.00
Treasury notes of 1890.....	83,000.00	1,203,475.00	590,630.00	624,446.00	136,545.00
National bank notes.....	4,200.00	9,335.00	35,935.00	2,120.00	112,290.00
Gold certificates.....		17,160.00	950.00	2,690.00	23,300.00
Silver certificates.....	438,742.00	1,247,942.00	1,068,286.00	692,495.00	467,430.00
Currency certificates.....	190,000.00	10,000.00	100,000.00		
Minor coin.....	121,670.89	254,161.86	99,172.17	10,001.43	10,961.53
Fractional currency.....			88.60		
Bonds and interest paid.....	29.00	794.50	664.00	386.00	
Total cash assets.....	5,375,611.00	18,308,129.36	23,221,921.77	12,607,399.72	42,800,058.43
Unavailable.....				701,851.84	
Aggregate.....	5,375,611.00	18,308,129.36	23,221,921.77	13,309,251.06	42,800,058.43
LIABILITIES.					
Outstanding drafts and checks.....	29,032.02	197,009.85	70,759.46	61,176.00	76,200.31
Disbursing officers' balances.....	176,126.52	1,685,837.90	1,134,983.75	665,824.47	1,021,647.26
Post-Office Department account.....	256,357.87	486,736.08	128,394.99	54,175.26	81,963.67
Other deposit and redemption accounts.....	15,586.99	50,752.02	77,824.38	1,852.86	10,498.99
Total agency account. Balance to credit of mints and assay offices.....	477,103.40	2,420,335.85	1,411,962.58	783,028.59	1,190,316.23
Balance transfer account.....	2,135,937.64	1,006,670.87	3,096,540.46	4,506,479.74	1,245,198.66
Balance general account.....	2,762,569.96	14,568,524.62	18,691,259.31	8,019,742.73	40,261,497.03
Aggregate.....	5,375,611.00	18,308,129.36	23,221,921.77	13,309,251.06	42,800,058.43

No. 6.—ASSETS OF THE TREASURY IN THE CUSTODY OF MINTS AND ASSAY OFFICES JUNE 30, 1895.

	Boise City.	Carson City.	Charlotte.	Dahlonga.
BULLION FUND.				
Gold coin.....	\$65.00	\$595.42		
Gold bullion.....	87,125.56	280,766.28	\$31,113.20	
Standard silver dollars.....		5,168,394.00		
Fractional silver coin.....	3.71	10,358.71		
Silver bullion.....		467,417.40		
Balance in subtreasuries and national banks.....	60,903.81	74,801.99	27,438.81	
Total available.....	148,098.08	6,002,333.80	58,552.01	
Unavailable.....			32,000.00	\$27,950.03
Aggregate.....	148,098.08	6,002,333.80	90,552.01	27,950.03
BULLION FUND.				
Gold coin.....	\$5.00		\$3,120.00	
Gold bullion.....	54,440.25	\$104,605.04	38,032,513.66	\$10,419.22
Standard silver dollars.....			482.00	
Fractional silver coin.....			214.50	2.20
Silver bullion.....			453,661.12	88.40
Minor coin.....	.80		90.62	.18
Balance in subtreasuries and national banks.....	218,298.52	188,787.54	919,694.81	22,050.42
Total available.....	272,744.57	293,392.58	39,429,776.71	32,569.51
Unavailable.....				
Aggregate.....	272,744.57	293,392.58	39,429,776.71	32,569.51
BULLION FUND.				
Gold coin.....	\$1,472,165.00	\$4,126,529.50	\$3,658,935.00	\$9,261,414.92
Gold bullion.....	77,936.85	16,644,508.22	1,511,687.49	56,855,115.77
Standard silver dollars.....	9,610,000.00	50,222,000.00	36,749,500.00	101,750,376.00
Fractional silver coin.....	433,933.53	1,047,662.68	1,314,751.30	2,806,926.63
Silver bullion.....	6,256,685.41	107,670,323.69	9,639,654.31	124,487,830.42
United States notes.....	27,348.95			27,348.95
Minor coin.....				91.60
Balance in subtreasuries and national banks.....				1,511,984.90
Total available.....	17,878,069.74	179,711,024.09	52,874,528.10	296,701,689.19
Unavailable.....	25,000.00		413,557.96	493,507.90
Aggregate bullion fund.....	17,903,069.74	179,711,024.09	53,288,086.06	297,199,597.18
MINOR COIN AND METAL FUND.				
United States notes.....		28,500.00		28,500.00
Minor coin.....				
Aggregate assets.....	17,903,069.74	179,739,524.00	53,288,086.06	297,228,097.18

No. 7.—GENERAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF THE TREASURY JUNE 30, 1895.

	Treasury offices.	Mints and assay offices.	National bank and other depositories.	In transit between offices.	Total.
ASSETS.					
Gold coin.....	\$90,501,531.35	\$9,261,414.92			\$99,762,946.27
Gold bullion.....		56,855,115.77			56,855,115.77
Standard silver dollars.....	269,552,418.00	101,750,376.00		\$382.00	371,303,176.00
Fractional silver coin.....	13,772,492.32	2,806,926.63		25,000.80	16,604,419.75
Silver bullion.....		124,487,830.42			124,487,830.42
United States notes.....	80,654,432.00	55,848.95		2,321,750.09	83,032,031.04
Treasury notes of 1890.....	29,698,231.00			447,000.00	30,145,231.00
National bank notes.....	4,505,984.31			232,000.00	4,737,984.31
Gold certificates.....	78,650.00			10,000.00	88,650.00
Silver certificates.....	7,962,563.00			1,309,000.00	9,271,563.00
Currency certificates.....	350,000.00				350,000.00
Minor coin.....	1,108,847.73	91.60		10,000.00	1,124,939.33
Fractional currency.....	607.34				607.34
Deposits in national banks.....			\$14,847,562.75		14,847,562.75
Bonds and interest paid.....	14,168.52			1,496.50	15,665.02
Total available assets.....	498,199,925.62	295,217,604.29	14,847,562.75	4,362,629.39	812,627,722.05
Unavailable.....	701,851.34	498,507.99	218,463.53		1,418,822.88
Unpaid loss on recoinage.....					
Balance in subtreasuries and national banks.....		1,511,984.90			1,511,984.90
Transfer account.....	31,299,264.36				31,299,264.36
Aggregate.....	530,201,041.32	297,228,097.18	15,066,026.30	4,362,629.39	846,857,794.19
LIABILITIES.					
Outstanding drafts and checks.....	1,325,733.25		22,992.42		1,348,725.67
Disbursing officers' balances.....	17,171,166.24		3,708,093.90		20,879,260.14
Post-office Department account.....	2,702,683.77		5,349.74		2,708,033.51
Bank note 5 per cent redemption fund.....	7,762,919.85				7,762,919.85
Other deposit and redemption accounts.....	3,954,552.62			378,174.09	4,332,726.71
Total agency account. Balance to credit of mints and assay offices.....	32,917,055.73		3,736,436.06	378,174.09	37,031,665.88
Balance transfer account.....	1,379,364.01		132,620.89		1,511,984.90
Balance general account.....	31,299,264.36				31,299,264.36
	464,605,357.22	297,228,097.18	11,196,969.35	3,984,455.30	777,014,879.05
Aggregate.....	530,201,041.32	297,228,097.18	15,066,026.30	4,362,629.39	846,857,794.19

No. 8.—DISTRIBUTION OF THE GENERAL TREASURY BALANCE JUNE 30, 1895.

Location.	Treasurer's general account.	Receipts not covered by warrants.	Balance as shown by warrants.
Washington.....	\$201,158,485.61	\$24,157.48	\$201,134,328.13
Baltimore.....	6,777,602.58	54.13	6,777,548.45
New York.....	159,745,866.57	21,094,696.63	138,651,169.94
Philadelphia.....	8,179,369.97	12,435.83	8,166,934.14
Boston.....	4,440,358.84	30,080.50	4,410,258.34
Cincinnati.....	2,762,569.96	1,857.27	2,760,712.69
Chicago.....	14,568,524.62	4,482.95	14,564,041.67
St. Louis.....	18,691,359.31	5,966.20	18,685,393.11
New Orleans.....	8,019,742.73	3,413.23	8,016,329.50
San Francisco.....	40,261,497.03	260,184.21	40,001,312.82
Mints and assay offices.....	297,228,097.18		297,228,097.18
National banks.....	11,193,267.18	10,069,186.77	1,124,080.41
United States depositories.....	3,702.17		3,702.17
In transit.....	3,984,455.30		3,984,455.30
Total, Treasurer's books.....	777,014,879.05	31,506,515.20	745,508,363.85
On deposit with States.....			28,101,644.91
Total Treasury balance.....			773,610,008.76

No. 9.—AVAILABLE ASSETS AND NET LIABILITIES OF THE TREASURY JUNE 30, 1894 AND 1895.

	June 30, 1894.		June 30, 1895.	
ASSETS.				
Gold:				
Coin	\$86,455,196.62		\$99,762,946.27	
Bullion	44,861,274.08		56,835,115.77	
		\$131,316,470.70		\$156,618,062.04
Silver:				
Dollars	368,100,173.00		371,303,176.00	
Fractional coin	17,738,968.18		16,604,419.75	
Bullion	127,275,197.19		124,487,830.42	
		513,174,338.37		512,395,426.17
Paper:				
United States notes	80,091,414.15		83,032,031.04	
Treasury notes of 1890	17,902,988.00		30,145,231.00	
National-bank notes	6,635,044.09		4,737,984.31	
Gold certificates	48,050.00		88,650.00	
Silver certificates	10,157,768.00		9,271,563.00	
Currency certificates	300,000.00		350,000.00	
		115,135,264.24		127,625,459.35
Other:				
Minor coin	1,356,905.11		1,124,939.38	
Fractional currency	45.82		607.34	
Deposits in national banks	14,314,529.53		14,847,562.75	
Bonds and interest paid	13,005.78		15,665.02	
		15,684,486.19		15,988,774.49
Aggregate		<u>775,310,559.50</u>		<u>812,627,722.05</u>
LIABILITIES.				
Agency account:				
Outstanding drafts and checks	2,281,794.72		1,348,725.67	
Disbursing officers' balances	21,502,170.38		20,879,260.14	
Post-Office Department account	2,147,945.71		2,708,093.51	
Bank-note 5 per cent redemption fund	6,840,303.22		7,762,919.85	
Other deposit and redemption accounts	7,496,537.31		4,332,726.71	
		40,268,751.34		37,031,665.88
General account:				
Gold certificates	66,387,899.00		48,469,959.00	
Silver certificates	337,148,504.00		328,894,504.00	
Currency certificates	60,035,000.00		55,795,000.00	
Treasury notes of 1890	152,584,417.00		146,088,409.00	
Balance	118,885,988.16		190,348,193.17	
		735,041,808.16		775,596,056.17
Aggregate		<u>775,310,559.50</u>		<u>812,627,722.05</u>

No. 10.—ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF THE TREASURY IN EXCESS OF CERTIFICATES AND TREASURY NOTES JUNE 30, 1894 AND 1895.

	June 30, 1894.	June 30, 1895.
ASSETS.		
Gold coin and bullion	\$64,976,621.70	\$108,236,753.04
Silver dollars and bullion	15,860,217.19	30,079,665.42
Fractional silver coin	17,738,968.18	16,604,419.75
United States notes	20,356,414.15	27,587,031.04
Treasury notes of 1890	17,902,988.00	30,145,231.00
National-bank notes	6,635,044.09	4,737,984.31
Minor coin	1,356,905.11	1,124,939.38
Fractional currency	45.82	607.34
Deposits in national banks	14,314,529.53	14,847,562.75
Bonds and interest paid	13,005.78	15,665.02
Total	<u>159,154,739.50</u>	<u>233,379,859.05</u>
LIABILITIES.		
Agency account	40,268,751.34	37,031,665.88
Balance	118,885,988.16	190,348,193.17
Total	<u>159,154,739.50</u>	<u>233,379,859.05</u>

No. 11.--UNAVAILABLE FUNDS OF THE GENERAL TREASURY AND POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT JUNE 30, 1895.

GENERAL TREASURY.

On deposit with the following States under the act of June 23, 1836:

Maine.....	\$955,838.25
New Hampshire.....	669,086.79
Vermont.....	669,086.79
Massachusetts.....	1,338,173.58
Connecticut.....	764,670.60
Rhode Island.....	382,335.30
New York.....	4,014,520.71
Pennsylvania.....	2,867,514.78
New Jersey.....	764,670.60
Ohio.....	2,007,200.34
Indiana.....	890,254.44
Illinois.....	477,919.14
Michigan.....	236,751.49
Delaware.....	286,751.49
Maryland.....	958,838.25
Virginia.....	2,198,427.99
North Carolina.....	1,433,757.39
South Carolina.....	1,051,422.09
Georgia.....	1,051,422.09
Alabama.....	669,086.79
Louisiana.....	477,919.14
Mississippi.....	582,335.30
Tennessee.....	1,433,757.39
Kentucky.....	1,433,757.39
Missouri.....	582,335.30
Arkansas.....	286,751.49

Total on deposit with the States..... \$28,101,644.91

Deficits and defalcations:

Subtreasuries:	
Defalcation, subtreasury United States, New Orleans, 1867, May and Whitaker.....	\$675,325.22
Defalcation, subtreasury United States, New Orleans, 1867, May property.....	5,566.31
Deficit, subtreasury United States, New Orleans, 1885.....	20,959.81
	<hr/>
	701,851.34
Mints and assay offices:	
Deficits and defalcations, branch mint United States, San Francisco, 1857 to 1869.....	413,557.96
Defalcation, branch mint United States, Dahlonega, 1861.....	27,953.03
Defalcation, branch mint United States, Charlotte, 1861.....	32,000.00
Deficit, branch mint United States, New Orleans, 1895.....	25,000.00
	<hr/>
	498,507.99
National bank depositaries:	
Failure, Venango National Bank of Franklin, Pa.....	181,377.51
Failure, First National Bank of Selma, Ala.....	33,383.87
	<hr/>
	214,761.38
Depositories United States:	
Defalcation, depository United States, Galveston, 1861.....	778.66
Defalcation, depository United States, Baltimore, 1866.....	547.50
Defalcation, depository United States, Pittsburg, 1867.....	2,126.11
Deficit, depository United States, Santa Fe, 1866, short in remittance.....	249.90
	<hr/>
	3,702.17

Total deficits and defalcations..... 1,418,822.88

Total general treasury..... 29,520,467.79

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Defalcation, subtreasury United States, New Orleans, 1861.....	31,164.44
Defalcation, depository United States, Savannah, 1861.....	205.76
Defalcation, depository United States, Galveston, 1861.....	83.36
Defalcation, depository United States, Little Rock, 1861.....	5,823.50
	<hr/>
	37,277.06

Aggregate..... 29,557,744.85

REPORT ON THE FINANCES.

No. 12.—GOLD COIN AND BULLION IN THE TREASURY AT THE END OF EACH MONTH, FROM JUNE, 1878.

Month.	Coin.	Bullion.	Total.
1878—June	\$122, 136, 831	\$6, 328, 872	\$128, 465, 703
July	124, 299, 698	7, 714, 922	132, 014, 620
August	126, 834, 375	7, 713, 661	134, 548, 036
September	126, 987, 235	9, 049, 067	136, 036, 302
October	132, 908, 725	7, 983, 429	140, 892, 154
November	135, 927, 822	6, 472, 313	142, 400, 135
December	128, 575, 951	6, 806, 689	135, 382, 640
1879—January	128, 792, 903	4, 964, 004	133, 756, 907
February	127, 863, 855	5, 401, 704	133, 265, 559
March	128, 481, 964	4, 934, 162	133, 416, 126
April	128, 368, 932	6, 151, 208	134, 520, 140
May	130, 838, 696	5, 841, 564	136, 680, 260
June	129, 920, 099	5, 316, 376	135, 236, 475
July	128, 019, 531	7, 497, 952	135, 517, 483
August	130, 364, 253	11, 182, 137	141, 546, 390
September	133, 809, 844	35, 797, 151	169, 606, 995
October	121, 159, 249	50, 358, 465	171, 517, 714
November	102, 559, 917	57, 883, 520	160, 443, 437
December	95, 790, 430	61, 999, 892	157, 790, 322
1880—January	96, 463, 601	57, 226, 426	153, 690, 027
February	93, 224, 947	53, 525, 811	146, 750, 758
March	93, 437, 767	50, 572, 784	144, 010, 551
April	91, 538, 563	47, 244, 877	138, 783, 440
May	83, 490, 250	45, 219, 246	128, 709, 496
June	82, 660, 461	43, 484, 966	126, 145, 427
July	77, 807, 002	45, 319, 644	123, 126, 646
August	77, 008, 066	50, 671, 214	127, 679, 280
September	67, 517, 592	67, 727, 241	135, 244, 833
October	59, 983, 295	50, 742, 658	110, 725, 953
November	66, 357, 915	85, 004, 604	151, 362, 519
December	61, 481, 245	95, 260, 851	156, 742, 096
1881—January	60, 797, 508	93, 746, 701	154, 544, 209
February	84, 277, 451	88, 760, 802	173, 038, 253
March	85, 200, 962	88, 467, 201	173, 668, 163
April	73, 178, 856	97, 140, 898	170, 319, 754
May	70, 986, 463	92, 783, 696	163, 770, 159
June	74, 153, 945	89, 017, 716	163, 171, 661
July	62, 683, 434	92, 226, 041	154, 911, 475
August	82, 346, 981	87, 148, 541	169, 495, 522
September	76, 610, 270	97, 751, 075	174, 361, 345
October	76, 036, 377	96, 953, 452	172, 989, 829
November	85, 647, 043	92, 578, 261	178, 225, 304
December	84, 639, 865	87, 977, 603	172, 617, 468
1882—January	81, 266, 312	83, 886, 477	165, 152, 789
February	95, 335, 841	78, 422, 033	173, 757, 874
March	95, 238, 892	71, 218, 465	166, 457, 357
April	88, 853, 449	66, 245, 653	155, 099, 102
May	93, 066, 698	60, 918, 848	153, 985, 546
June	91, 964, 504	56, 541, 826	148, 506, 330
July	87, 795, 465	57, 283, 625	145, 079, 090
August	95, 581, 761	53, 722, 160	149, 303, 921
September	101, 298, 687	51, 440, 420	152, 739, 107
October	108, 888, 963	50, 916, 780	159, 805, 743
November	113, 364, 279	50, 903, 305	164, 267, 584
December	119, 523, 136	51, 981, 432	171, 504, 568
1883—January	121, 868, 452	51, 449, 383	173, 317, 835
February	125, 446, 071	52, 215, 560	177, 661, 631
March	130, 277, 402	54, 475, 312	184, 752, 714
April	132, 185, 385	55, 652, 057	187, 837, 442
May	136, 134, 116	57, 175, 927	193, 310, 043
June	141, 824, 496	56, 254, 072	198, 078, 568
July	144, 016, 345	58, 757, 690	202, 774, 035
August	144, 296, 897	59, 876, 078	204, 172, 975
September	144, 446, 727	61, 683, 816	206, 130, 543
October	147, 037, 093	62, 392, 847	209, 429, 940
November	149, 540, 757	66, 592, 571	216, 133, 328
December	152, 608, 393	66, 406, 346	219, 014, 739
1884—January	154, 382, 129	66, 931, 227	221, 313, 356
February	154, 863, 976	67, 017, 657	221, 881, 633
March	150, 347, 174	60, 724, 353	211, 071, 527
April	150, 638, 694	45, 686, 932	196, 325, 626
May	156, 334, 723	44, 797, 665	201, 132, 388
June	160, 336, 968	44, 539, 608	204, 876, 576
July	162, 005, 978	48, 533, 573	210, 539, 551
August	163, 140, 363	51, 342, 794	214, 483, 657
September	164, 957, 455	52, 946, 587	217, 904, 042
October	166, 679, 599	55, 856, 761	222, 536, 360
November	169, 177, 043	62, 212, 318	231, 389, 361
December	171, 553, 205	63, 422, 647	234, 975, 852

No. 12.—GOLD COIN AND BULLION IN THE TREASURY AT THE END OF EACH MONTH, FROM JUNE, 1878—Continued.

Month.	Coin.	Bullion.	Total.
1885—January	\$172,747,344	\$64,420,631	\$237,167,975
February	178,297,232	64,732,611	240,029,843
March	177,142,231	64,297,566	241,440,797
April	177,427,377	65,734,818	243,162,195
May	178,089,678	66,323,865	244,363,543
June	179,952,890	67,075,735	247,028,625
July	180,088,998	69,283,593	249,367,596
August	180,175,905	70,081,513	250,257,418
September	180,398,974	71,052,140	251,451,114
October	178,943,459	72,417,890	251,359,349
November	178,062,782	73,942,796	251,945,578
December	180,795,981	72,557,429	253,351,410
1886—January	179,402,994	71,968,567	251,371,561
February	183,314,744	66,486,344	249,801,088
March	182,900,437	59,254,731	242,155,168
April	185,235,205	55,245,328	240,580,533
May	187,138,939	49,285,795	236,424,734
June	189,529,604	43,308,520	232,838,124
July	190,001,215	43,650,307	233,651,522
August	189,915,047	45,515,580	235,430,626
September	189,376,275	53,232,743	242,609,018
October	187,168,509	59,663,639	246,832,148
November	185,730,177	68,720,676	254,450,853
December	187,196,597	80,951,422	268,128,019
1887—January	189,122,038	85,018,430	274,140,468
February	191,602,707	83,485,920	275,088,627
March	192,654,053	83,451,810	276,105,863
April	191,473,345	83,863,571	275,336,916
May	192,461,995	85,166,756	277,628,751
June	192,268,916	85,732,190	278,001,106
July	192,197,046	89,099,377	281,296,417
August	189,187,480	92,852,054	282,039,534
September	182,324,850	108,377,780	290,702,630
October	182,342,103	120,202,502	302,544,605
November	181,833,796	130,777,483	312,611,279
December	182,618,964	122,723,223	305,342,187
1888—January	185,906,571	121,902,584	307,809,155
February	187,745,300	121,822,527	309,567,827
March	189,604,374	121,167,823	310,772,202
April	190,668,288	122,132,999	312,801,287
May	193,832,439	114,050,440	309,882,859
June	203,630,984	110,110,633	313,753,617
July	218,538,559	108,012,533	326,551,092
August	228,307,190	107,820,240	336,127,430
September	224,262,012	108,289,294	332,551,306
October	223,209,020	108,479,213	331,688,233
November	224,170,751	104,426,611	328,605,362
December	227,854,213	96,919,454	324,773,667
1889—January	229,051,535	96,590,321	325,641,856
February	229,788,899	96,670,798	326,459,697
March	231,905,742	94,795,197	326,700,939
April	233,591,115	94,612,786	328,203,901
May	236,055,512	85,241,865	321,297,377
June	237,917,635	65,586,684	303,504,319
July	238,741,837	62,017,736	300,759,573
August	239,996,043	64,052,146	304,048,189
September	241,537,116	64,334,656	305,871,772
October	243,955,379	64,554,236	308,509,615
November	246,337,464	64,042,327	310,379,791
December	246,401,951	67,416,990	313,818,941
1890—January	249,963,167	66,080,287	316,043,454
February	252,460,026	66,133,726	318,593,752
March	253,782,305	66,443,489	320,225,794
April	254,612,783	67,265,628	321,878,411
May	253,784,358	67,548,895	321,333,253
June	255,615,950	65,996,474	321,612,424
July	254,397,959	62,128,864	316,526,823
August	252,748,502	57,471,618	310,220,120
September	246,179,012	59,907,459	306,086,471
October	233,634,205	60,855,395	294,489,603
November	230,113,362	63,642,518	293,755,880
December	226,220,604	66,790,610	293,020,214
1891—January	229,942,686	67,624,860	297,567,546
February	233,469,299	63,362,654	296,831,953
March	232,740,803	59,685,416	292,426,219
April	220,773,624	59,859,416	280,633,040
May	193,929,831	61,401,672	255,331,503
June	176,450,378	62,067,744	238,518,122
July	174,091,456	62,736,957	236,828,413

**No. 12.—GOLD COIN AND BULLION IN THE TREASURY AT THE END OF EACH MONTH,
FROM JUNE, 1878—Continued.**

Month.	Coin.	Bullion.	Total.
1891—August	\$175,482,231	\$65,262,257	\$240,744,488
September	178,631,016	66,343,775	244,974,791
October	189,615,905	74,158,836	263,774,741
November	193,412,689	78,430,504	271,843,193
December	196,634,061	82,212,689	278,846,750
1892—January	198,454,175	84,299,689	282,753,864
February	198,847,863	83,275,529	282,123,392
March	198,949,892	81,194,377	280,144,269
April	193,911,273	79,712,183	273,623,456
May	193,573,550	77,953,512	271,527,062
June	180,741,321	74,836,385	255,577,706
July	170,682,622	76,623,598	247,306,220
August	166,583,580	75,960,115	242,543,695
September	164,550,486	76,055,422	240,605,908
October	166,135,247	78,126,222	244,261,469
November	167,615,258	79,983,208	247,598,466
December	156,662,452	81,697,350	238,359,802
1893—January	147,375,054	81,452,478	228,827,532
February	137,837,900	79,835,048	217,672,948
March	138,874,473	79,503,760	218,378,233
April	121,753,585	80,529,774	202,283,359
May	115,646,742	80,871,868	196,518,610
June	110,109,923	78,345,510	188,455,433
July	103,363,626	83,450,336	186,813,962
August	78,049,667	98,373,505	176,423,172
September	72,183,123	101,026,648	173,209,771
October	66,616,899	96,657,273	163,274,172
November	70,211,506	90,910,622	161,122,128
December	73,624,284	84,679,495	158,303,779
1894—January	65,490,319	77,175,275	142,665,594
February	107,029,805	70,432,992	177,462,797
March	116,223,429	60,232,616	176,456,045
April	116,475,990	53,716,468	170,192,458
May	100,000,110	48,067,706	148,067,816
June	86,605,123	44,612,311	131,217,434
July	73,872,012	47,050,824	120,922,836
August	76,944,532	43,941,337	120,885,869
September	79,602,339	44,063,417	123,665,756
October	81,416,461	44,197,435	125,613,896
November	118,045,402	46,305,066	164,350,468
December	91,879,020	47,727,334	139,606,354
1895—January	51,343,230	46,010,546	97,353,776
February	94,065,558	44,527,722	138,593,280
March	88,098,517	51,387,979	139,486,496
April	89,954,140	50,044,014	139,998,154
May	94,265,611	53,425,367	147,690,978
June	99,147,914	56,746,018	155,893,932
July	94,702,557	60,651,509	155,354,066
August	89,202,384	60,208,542	149,410,926
September	86,216,756	57,340,757	143,557,513

**No. 13.—SILVER COIN AND BULLION IN THE TREASURY AT THE END OF EACH
MONTH, FROM JUNE, 1878.**

Month.	Standard dollars.	Bullion.	Fractional coin.	Total.
1878—June	\$7,718,357	\$7,341,471	\$6,860,506	\$21,920,334
July	9,550,236	7,665,760	7,079,667	24,295,663
August	11,292,849	8,982,239	6,478,642	26,753,730
September	12,155,205	9,634,034	6,148,903	27,933,142
October	13,397,571	8,352,042	6,323,132	28,072,745
November	14,843,210	10,150,491	6,009,834	31,012,544
December	16,704,820	9,439,461	6,031,895	32,176,035
1879—January	17,874,457	10,347,889	6,143,449	34,365,795
February	19,505,767	9,837,405	6,278,491	35,621,661
March	21,553,894	8,688,261	6,428,185	36,670,340
April	23,694,563	6,949,046	6,621,940	37,265,549
May	26,181,045	5,672,656	6,813,589	38,667,290
June	28,147,351	5,092,596	8,903,401	42,143,318
July	29,151,891	5,112,224	12,731,766	46,995,791
August	30,678,464	4,904,612	15,236,724	50,819,800
September	31,559,870	4,557,504	16,814,309	52,931,683
October	32,322,634	3,537,224	17,755,987	53,615,845
November	32,839,207	4,323,093	18,432,478	55,594,783
December	33,168,064	4,492,421	18,881,629	56,542,114

No. 13.—SILVER COIN AND BULLION IN THE TREASURY AT THE END OF EACH MONTH, FROM JUNE, 1878—Continued.

Month.	Standard dollars.	Bullion.	Fractional coin.	Total.
1880—January	\$34,961,611	\$4,888,036	\$20,204,810	\$60,054,457
February	36,972,093	4,828,306	21,179,312	62,979,711
March	38,780,342	4,086,840	21,989,814	64,856,996
April	40,411,673	5,007,331	22,767,073	68,186,077
May	42,778,315	4,853,888	23,577,092	71,208,877
June	44,425,190	5,124,536	24,350,482	73,900,333
July	46,192,791	6,081,648	24,975,714	77,250,153
August	47,495,063	6,889,258	25,152,972	79,537,293
September	47,654,675	5,557,760	24,799,925	78,012,360
October	47,084,459	6,043,367	24,629,490	77,757,316
November	47,397,453	6,255,390	24,653,530	78,306,373
December	48,100,518	6,189,224	24,769,057	79,142,799
1881—January	50,235,102	6,704,107	25,490,915	82,430,214
February	52,939,460	5,356,308	25,813,058	84,108,826
March	55,176,158	4,617,770	26,283,892	85,477,820
April	58,044,826	3,863,583	26,493,613	88,402,022
May	60,518,273	3,457,193	26,841,957	90,817,423
June	62,544,722	3,309,949	27,247,697	93,102,368
July	64,246,302	2,962,278	27,295,437	94,504,067
August	65,948,344	2,732,863	27,042,807	95,724,014
September	66,092,667	2,632,185	26,313,114	95,037,966
October	66,576,378	3,424,575	25,984,688	95,985,641
November	68,017,452	3,088,710	25,918,252	97,024,414
December	69,589,937	3,607,830	25,963,641	99,161,408
1882—January	72,421,584	3,258,926	26,567,873	102,248,383
February	75,128,957	2,806,143	26,869,906	104,815,006
March	78,178,523	4,440,662	27,187,681	109,806,926
April	81,595,056	3,239,033	27,439,184	112,273,273
May	84,606,043	3,793,664	27,755,923	116,155,630
June	87,153,816	3,230,908	28,048,631	118,433,355
July	88,840,899	2,816,270	28,153,956	119,811,125
August	91,166,249	2,730,716	27,990,388	121,887,353
September	92,228,649	3,343,565	27,426,140	122,998,354
October	92,414,977	4,012,503	26,749,432	123,176,912
November	92,940,582	3,769,220	26,544,544	123,254,346
December	94,016,842	4,468,193	26,521,692	125,006,727
1883—January	97,530,969	3,761,958	27,135,245	128,428,172
February	100,261,444	3,974,114	27,507,276	131,742,834
March	103,482,305	3,943,467	27,865,994	135,291,766
April	106,366,348	3,478,750	28,068,629	137,913,727
May	108,898,977	4,157,218	28,303,196	141,359,391
June	111,914,019	4,482,216	28,486,601	144,882,236
July	113,057,052	4,486,638	28,058,142	145,601,832
August	114,320,197	4,694,559	27,819,712	146,834,468
September	114,587,372	5,107,911	26,750,161	146,445,444
October	116,036,450	4,936,365	26,712,424	147,685,239
November	117,768,966	4,621,279	26,969,614	149,362,859
December	119,449,387	4,534,373	27,224,126	151,207,884
1884—January	123,474,748	4,674,432	28,014,415	156,163,596
February	126,822,399	4,919,913	28,490,907	160,233,219
March	129,006,101	5,043,825	28,866,556	162,916,482
April	130,314,065	5,150,843	29,158,480	164,623,388
May	132,626,753	4,623,158	29,377,206	166,627,117
June	135,560,916	4,055,498	29,600,720	169,217,134
July	137,692,119	4,603,610	29,797,486	172,093,215
August	140,615,722	4,723,420	29,659,003	174,998,145
September	142,058,787	4,934,405	29,474,161	176,467,353
October	142,926,725	4,646,497	29,346,757	176,919,979
November	144,745,075	4,778,849	29,143,283	178,667,207
December	146,502,865	4,716,055	29,194,356	180,413,276
1885—January	150,632,154	4,613,582	29,901,105	185,146,841
February	153,561,007	3,991,130	30,244,836	187,796,973
March	156,698,482	3,887,494	30,632,326	191,218,302
April	159,441,034	4,042,187	30,944,049	194,427,270
May	162,244,855	4,098,144	31,694,365	198,037,364
June	165,413,112	4,038,886	31,236,899	200,688,897
July	166,499,948	3,944,837	25,355,020	195,799,805
August	166,854,215	3,766,196	24,724,287	195,344,698
September	165,483,721	3,916,123	23,641,894	193,041,738
October	163,817,342	3,840,536	22,965,536	190,623,414
November	165,568,018	3,583,956	27,920,309	197,072,283
December	165,718,190	3,797,041	27,796,431	197,311,662
1886—January	169,083,385	3,658,783	29,013,994	201,756,162
February	171,805,906	2,612,968	28,811,038	203,229,912
March	174,700,985	2,271,104	28,822,638	205,794,727
April	175,928,502	2,556,522	28,864,483	207,349,507
May	178,252,045	1,947,762	28,912,277	209,112,084
June	181,253,566	3,092,198	28,904,682	213,250,446
July	181,523,924	3,786,070	28,584,625	213,894,619
August	181,769,457	3,268,940	27,956,992	212,995,389

No. 13.—SILVER COIN AND BULLION IN THE TREASURY AT THE END OF EACH MONTH, FROM JUNE, 1878—Continued.

Month.	Standard dollars.	Bullion.	Fractional coin.	Total.
1886—September	\$181,262,593	\$3,758,394	\$26,899,745	\$211,920,732
October	182,931,231	3,807,949	28,309,836	212,059,516
November	184,911,938	4,091,383	25,808,067	214,811,388
December	188,506,238	4,739,377	25,660,935	218,906,550
1887—January	193,963,783	4,877,039	26,323,525	225,164,347
February	198,112,760	4,700,183	26,482,472	229,295,415
March	201,674,372	8,639,452	26,601,614	236,915,438
April	205,788,822	10,134,361	26,891,077	242,814,260
May	209,052,567	9,869,629	27,064,743	245,986,939
June	211,483,970	10,917,435	26,977,494	249,378,899
July	211,528,891	12,278,674	26,691,106	250,498,671
August	213,212,448	12,177,624	26,148,531	251,538,603
September	213,043,796	12,005,909	24,984,219	250,033,924
October	214,175,532	11,683,032	24,468,135	250,326,699
November	215,882,443	10,831,655	24,158,004	250,872,102
December	218,917,530	9,961,866	24,327,529	253,206,934
1888—January	223,918,380	10,210,546	25,019,973	259,157,899
February	227,947,493	10,305,153	25,355,432	263,608,078
March	232,037,274	10,024,976	25,566,280	267,628,530
April	236,156,394	9,937,442	25,750,223	271,844,064
May	249,587,970	9,357,041	25,875,872	275,823,883
June	243,879,487	10,610,754	26,051,741	280,550,982
July	245,798,765	11,066,054	26,034,462	282,899,281
August	247,859,402	10,973,204	25,746,759	284,579,365
September	248,791,534	10,645,833	24,738,696	284,176,063
October	249,979,440	10,559,114	24,088,769	284,627,323
November	251,075,505	10,734,583	23,891,076	285,511,764
December	254,406,869	10,865,237	23,655,458	288,927,564
1889—January	259,511,329	10,606,677	24,449,597	294,667,603
February	263,514,586	10,762,958	24,715,021	298,992,565
March	267,236,176	10,891,669	24,921,004	303,068,849
April	271,236,743	10,755,032	24,975,567	307,057,392
May	275,484,223	10,291,861	25,125,295	310,901,379
June	279,084,683	10,693,692	25,129,733	314,918,108
July	280,382,395	11,860,283	25,012,877	317,255,555
August	282,583,864	11,343,140	24,760,455	318,693,459
September	282,983,550	11,286,828	23,864,841	318,135,219
October	283,539,521	10,918,171	23,787,900	317,195,592
November	286,101,364	10,322,870	22,133,430	318,557,664
December	288,535,500	10,729,078	21,927,923	321,192,506
1890—January	293,229,364	11,557,760	22,506,504	327,293,628
February	297,575,021	11,156,932	22,753,530	331,491,103
March	302,036,610	10,709,433	22,814,565	335,560,614
April	306,429,289	9,432,627	22,989,474	338,851,390
May	309,988,092	8,955,254	22,902,558	341,845,904
June	313,259,910	10,649,450	22,805,226	346,714,586
July	314,744,998	11,668,805	22,333,891	348,737,694
August	316,071,592	12,832,092	21,858,259	350,762,543
September	315,495,812	14,485,014	20,563,709	350,544,535
October	315,278,902	16,995,315	19,551,410	351,825,627
November	317,183,482	18,796,046	19,066,586	355,046,114
December	320,453,982	20,289,954	18,987,690	359,721,626
1891—January	326,747,056	21,277,979	19,973,211	367,998,246
February	331,040,452	22,671,532	20,352,665	374,064,649
March	334,684,317	25,870,383	20,486,094	381,040,794
April	338,588,509	27,600,434	20,568,406	386,757,349
May	343,004,448	29,172,111	20,063,882	392,240,441
June	347,976,227	31,729,052	19,656,695	399,361,974
July	348,471,389	36,585,124	19,368,142	404,422,655
August	349,256,571	40,146,730	18,440,722	407,844,023
September	348,341,193	43,973,513	16,846,620	409,161,326
October	347,339,907	47,589,682	15,196,379	410,116,968
November	348,101,920	50,316,836	14,389,555	412,898,341
December	349,217,549	53,969,463	13,789,325	416,976,342
1892—January	351,653,110	57,940,646	14,494,842	424,088,598
February	352,920,220	61,401,457	14,787,832	429,109,509
March	354,063,617	65,720,466	14,746,917	434,531,000
April	355,500,903	68,912,657	14,600,427	439,013,987
May	356,465,435	72,501,576	14,459,497	443,429,508
June	357,189,251	76,669,151	14,224,714	448,083,116
July	357,384,873	80,479,594	14,153,063	452,017,530
August	357,343,849	83,483,551	13,575,773	454,403,173
September	356,173,732	86,000,554	12,551,498	454,725,784
October	354,740,380	89,372,154	11,499,579	455,612,113
November	354,536,029	92,999,927	10,960,183	458,496,139
December	355,054,049	96,743,988	10,571,481	462,369,518
1893—January	357,410,597	99,282,961	11,346,523	468,040,081
February	358,474,895	102,973,771	10,971,876	472,420,542
March	359,490,115	106,709,122	11,165,155	477,364,392
April	360,350,922	110,315,196	11,113,573	481,788,691

No. 13.—SILVER COIN AND BULLION IN THE TREASURY AT THE END OF EACH MONTH, FROM JUNE, 1878—Continued.

Month.	Standard dollars.	Bullion.	Fractional coin.	Total.
1893—May	\$361,278,816	\$114,289,140	\$11,394,610	\$486,962,566
June	362,302,707	118,173,820	11,855,944	492,332,471
July	363,108,461	119,277,735	12,556,749	494,942,945
August	357,677,820	122,200,760	12,700,829	492,579,409
September	360,499,882	124,242,787	13,496,416	498,239,085
October	360,606,732	126,261,553	12,667,195	499,535,480
November	360,906,628	127,262,267	11,418,708	499,587,603
December	361,463,188	127,207,874	11,639,407	500,310,529
1894—January	363,597,057	127,215,171	15,932,847	506,745,075
February	364,758,231	127,216,957	16,594,888	508,570,076
March	365,807,734	127,220,207	17,073,263	510,101,209
April	366,677,908	127,228,437	17,502,120	511,408,465
May	367,380,338	127,231,643	17,582,973	512,194,954
June	368,141,831	127,267,347	17,889,531	513,298,709
July	368,796,668	127,113,753	17,970,261	513,880,682
August	368,991,724	126,454,771	17,720,835	513,167,330
September	366,900,165	126,104,475	16,809,713	509,814,353
October	365,332,738	125,261,863	15,424,113	506,018,714
November	364,726,543	125,351,523	14,724,392	504,802,458
December	364,537,659	125,014,161	14,483,636	504,035,456
1895—January	366,753,119	124,852,679	15,481,586	507,087,384
February	368,177,989	124,551,374	16,131,145	508,859,908
March	369,009,182	124,673,187	16,577,511	510,259,880
April	369,713,330	124,583,685	16,516,559	510,813,574
May	370,464,649	124,528,559	16,589,443	511,582,651
June	371,306,057	124,479,849	16,552,845	512,338,751
July	371,542,513	124,670,701	16,532,936	512,746,150
August	370,704,376	124,687,226	16,055,743	511,447,345
September	368,142,782	124,652,406	14,882,337	507,677,525

No. 14.—UNITED STATES NOTES, TREASURY NOTES, AND NATIONAL-BANK NOTES IN THE TREASURY AT THE END OF EACH MONTH, FROM JUNE, 1878.

Month.	United States notes.	Treasury notes.	National-bank notes.	Total.
1878—June	\$72,020,121		\$12,789,923	\$84,810,044
July	77,105,859		14,119,544	91,225,403
August	78,348,254		11,772,829	90,121,083
September	73,049,340		9,260,764	82,310,104
October	74,175,606		6,370,440	80,546,055
November	73,655,404		8,055,844	81,711,248
December	69,582,505		8,469,162	78,051,667
1879—January	71,024,531		12,374,371	83,398,902
February	81,169,973		10,233,225	91,403,198
March	75,829,669		5,542,552	81,372,221
April	70,444,823		7,762,196	78,207,019
May	77,550,442		14,661,786	92,212,228
June	74,391,904		8,286,701	82,678,605
July	63,791,466		7,188,445	70,979,911
August	70,597,606		5,138,655	75,736,261
September	48,173,254		4,321,302	52,494,556
October	37,522,567		3,658,168	41,180,735
November	29,973,454		3,208,277	33,181,731
December	22,660,494		3,242,703	25,903,202
1880—January	24,299,562		6,885,966	31,185,528
February	26,149,093		4,242,984	30,392,077
March	24,080,081		3,606,364	27,686,445
April	26,474,280		5,588,049	32,062,329
May	30,833,020		8,983,503	39,816,528
June	33,020,559		7,090,250	40,110,809
July	34,099,124		7,237,795	41,336,919
August	31,649,849		4,335,906	35,985,755
September	27,148,613		3,575,440	30,724,053
October	22,418,993		4,197,224	26,616,217
November	19,574,937		3,702,629	23,277,566
December	15,741,818		4,242,828	19,984,646
1881—January	19,181,616		6,342,410	25,524,026
February	22,206,601		4,144,895	26,351,496
March	21,338,198		4,321,844	25,660,042
April	22,927,086		5,988,259	28,915,345
May	26,922,365		7,784,186	34,706,491
June	30,204,092		5,296,382	35,500,474
July	29,624,910		5,532,708	35,157,618
August	29,320,869		4,273,541	33,594,410
September	27,130,132		4,551,400	31,681,532

No. 14.—UNITED STATES NOTES, TREASURY NOTES, AND NATIONAL-BANK NOTES
IN THE TREASURY, ETC.—Continued.

Month.	United States notes.	Treasury notes.	National-bank notes.	Total.
1881—October.....	\$26,281,709		\$4,739,547	\$31,021,316
November.....	26,401,078		4,556,305	30,957,383
December.....	25,992,800		5,677,691	31,670,491
1882—January.....	28,714,394		7,377,995	36,092,389
February.....	29,701,850		5,484,211	35,186,061
March.....	28,371,415		4,516,077	32,887,492
April.....	28,627,824		6,180,209	34,808,033
May.....	31,938,690		7,418,245	39,356,935
June.....	34,670,589		6,277,247	40,947,836
July.....	34,969,590		8,428,411	43,398,001
August.....	35,883,941		7,287,442	43,171,383
September.....	31,948,158		6,828,786	38,776,944
October.....	29,689,196		6,370,052	36,059,248
November.....	30,591,392		6,311,110	36,902,502
December.....	28,454,395		6,532,021	34,986,416
1883—January.....	33,592,237		10,486,291	44,078,528
February.....	32,744,817		6,761,527	39,506,344
March.....	29,878,561		4,199,135	34,077,696
April.....	30,969,023		6,343,015	37,312,038
May.....	33,471,825		8,361,571	41,833,396
June.....	36,498,839		8,217,062	44,715,901
July.....	37,632,046		8,343,000	45,975,046
August.....	37,791,766		6,019,802	43,811,568
September.....	37,194,420		6,017,710	43,212,130
October.....	37,113,037		6,428,180	43,541,217
November.....	39,874,644		7,070,474	46,945,118
December.....	39,644,249		8,955,820	48,600,069
1884—January.....	42,156,189		14,746,745	56,902,934
February.....	45,808,632		12,048,941	57,857,573
March.....	45,904,652		7,862,366	53,767,018
April.....	45,765,833		9,950,326	55,716,159
May.....	38,731,841		7,533,779	46,265,620
June.....	40,183,802		8,800,991	48,993,793
July.....	42,727,900		10,529,336	53,257,236
August.....	40,843,554		11,614,068	52,457,622
September.....	36,524,873		11,078,957	47,603,830
October.....	33,942,172		10,171,655	44,113,827
November.....	32,200,683		10,525,634	42,726,317
December.....	36,499,575		10,329,994	46,829,569
1885—January.....	43,958,469		13,880,648	57,839,117
February.....	48,926,822		9,774,141	58,700,963
March.....	46,683,283		7,312,940	53,996,228
April.....	46,865,690		8,120,660	54,986,350
May.....	50,417,109		9,806,087	60,223,196
June.....	45,047,379		9,945,711	54,993,090
July.....	48,418,997		8,081,130	56,500,127
August.....	55,058,056		7,556,108	62,614,164
September.....	51,129,332		6,196,406	57,325,740
October.....	45,695,341		5,438,241	51,133,582
November.....	43,290,643		5,775,356	49,065,999
December.....	41,731,200		5,347,767	47,078,967
1886—January.....	47,890,389		9,951,057	57,841,446
February.....	47,197,292		7,961,334	55,158,626
March.....	42,214,485		3,392,203	45,606,688
April.....	37,603,774		3,831,002	41,434,776
May.....	40,244,098		4,962,150	45,206,248
June.....	41,118,317		4,034,416	45,152,733
July.....	41,044,142		3,792,409	44,836,551
August.....	46,774,647		2,878,520	49,653,167
September.....	44,224,081		2,104,764	46,328,845
October.....	38,107,305		3,192,746	41,300,051
November.....	36,573,188		2,522,033	39,095,221
December.....	29,679,326		3,012,335	32,691,561
1887—January.....	33,003,682		4,606,322	37,610,004
February.....	33,869,202		3,072,561	36,941,763
March.....	28,294,938		2,558,485	30,853,423
April.....	28,575,474		3,480,653	32,056,127
May.....	30,757,376		3,927,245	34,684,621
June.....	28,783,797		2,362,585	31,146,382
July.....	28,093,740		3,142,105	31,235,845
August.....	28,287,539		3,354,726	31,642,265
September.....	24,145,212		2,938,593	27,083,805
October.....	22,476,067		4,157,980	26,634,047
November.....	23,153,220		3,131,864	26,285,084
December.....	22,409,425		4,919,484	27,328,859
1888—January.....	28,660,469		7,782,203	36,442,672
February.....	33,482,087		6,355,477	39,837,564
March.....	33,055,623		5,323,787	38,409,410
April.....	39,046,614		5,942,194	44,988,808
May.....	46,158,200		6,702,811	52,861,011

No. 14.—UNITED STATES NOTES, TREASURY NOTES, AND NATIONAL-BANK NOTES
IN THE TREASURY, ETC.—Continued.

Month.	United States notes.	Treasury notes.	National-bank notes.	Total.
1888—June.....	\$52,398,204		\$7,054,221	\$59,452,425
July.....	55,030,740		8,218,834	63,249,574
August.....	56,225,393		7,880,157	64,105,550
September.....	53,358,963		6,023,307	59,382,270
October.....	48,393,320		4,167,954	52,561,274
November.....	46,562,956		3,381,456	49,944,412
December.....	41,125,860		4,068,046	45,193,906
1889—January.....	43,361,498		5,439,229	48,800,727
February.....	45,226,511		3,433,572	48,654,083
March.....	39,501,231		3,054,267	42,555,498
April.....	38,350,137		3,686,890	42,037,027
May.....	43,940,387		4,703,087	48,643,474
June.....	46,336,085		4,158,341	50,494,416
July.....	47,939,366		3,632,535	51,571,901
August.....	48,870,935		4,590,061	53,461,596
September.....	36,445,258		3,883,721	40,328,979
October.....	29,813,501		5,211,415	35,024,916
November.....	24,959,622		4,251,973	29,210,995
December.....	15,673,925		4,500,355	20,174,280
1890—January.....	19,236,224		6,172,760	25,408,984
February.....	19,823,865		4,339,314	24,163,179
March.....	14,579,657		3,937,196	18,516,853
April.....	16,004,411		3,942,536	19,946,947
May.....	19,747,799		4,289,295	24,037,094
June.....	23,634,190		4,351,767	27,985,957
July.....	23,983,412		4,766,359	28,749,771
August.....	19,393,710	\$2,233,100	5,063,228	26,690,038
September.....	12,765,290	962,500	4,620,511	18,348,301
October.....	12,263,263	2,481,649	3,662,638	18,407,550
November.....	11,105,720	2,039,144	3,416,944	16,561,808
December.....	10,005,631	2,193,717	3,349,587	15,548,935
1891—January.....	18,355,508	3,702,294	6,320,151	28,377,953
February.....	18,676,165	4,279,421	4,970,638	27,926,224
March.....	12,650,818	3,171,227	3,415,237	19,237,282
April.....	14,496,398	4,710,946	4,055,760	23,263,104
May.....	19,362,270	7,565,067	5,189,490	32,116,827
June.....	22,966,744	9,765,252	5,655,174	38,387,170
July.....	26,788,452	11,309,957	5,924,947	44,023,356
August.....	28,984,580	13,937,685	6,822,252	49,744,517
September.....	19,949,815	7,045,902	5,695,080	32,690,797
October.....	14,127,027	2,251,786	5,738,795	22,117,608
November.....	13,316,707	1,976,366	4,841,754	20,134,827
December.....	12,913,665	2,031,045	4,651,152	19,595,863
1892—January.....	16,533,703	5,514,631	6,028,889	28,127,273
February.....	24,549,328	9,517,659	4,792,427	38,859,414
March.....	22,776,654	11,996,788	3,884,496	38,657,358
April.....	21,895,155	11,726,920	4,409,486	38,031,561
May.....	28,227,714	10,323,314	5,071,384	43,622,412
June.....	34,866,176	3,660,414	5,376,893	43,903,483
July.....	34,823,738	3,899,869	5,931,778	44,570,385
August.....	29,132,596	3,268,551	6,623,311	41,024,458
September.....	24,077,858	5,482,485	7,701,652	37,261,995
October.....	14,600,782	2,043,810	7,208,009	23,852,601
November.....	12,908,139	1,919,154	5,828,486	20,655,779
December.....	15,747,476	2,705,967	6,043,059	24,496,502
1893—January.....	26,936,878	4,019,143	7,768,170	38,774,191
February.....	32,506,274	5,420,240	5,378,128	43,504,642
March.....	29,887,702	6,533,367	3,827,111	40,248,180
April.....	26,873,890	10,290,675	5,085,299	42,249,873
May.....	27,658,693	10,684,091	5,243,455	43,586,239
June.....	25,805,333	6,528,533	3,982,733	36,316,599
July.....	22,289,612	4,512,210	3,620,150	30,418,972
August.....	15,042,956	4,461,749	3,157,587	22,662,292
September.....	14,452,110	2,494,841	7,815,481	24,762,432
October.....	24,788,988	1,916,606	11,566,766	38,272,360
November.....	35,412,344	2,683,223	12,808,547	50,904,114
December.....	44,139,202	1,194,884	12,357,628	57,691,714
1894—January.....	47,302,190	2,315,506	14,526,887	64,144,583
February.....	53,070,488	11,962,413	12,640,479	77,673,385
March.....	56,039,680	11,583,462	10,758,809	78,431,931
April.....	62,237,328	11,786,958	8,750,439	82,774,725
May.....	76,090,927	12,605,052	7,520,998	96,216,977
June.....	77,908,645	17,722,408	6,598,893	102,229,946
July.....	82,116,791	22,528,599	4,895,465	109,540,855
August.....	82,905,913	27,598,929	5,567,162	116,072,004
September.....	79,397,535	30,113,893	5,017,748	114,529,176
October.....	66,206,311	28,425,172	4,970,188	99,601,671
November.....	69,770,527	26,404,164	4,169,283	100,343,974
December.....	81,919,158	28,369,950	4,759,972	115,049,080
1895—January.....	89,681,673	33,571,316	6,333,175	129,586,164

No. 14.—UNITED STATES NOTES, TREASURY NOTES, AND NATIONAL BANK NOTES IN THE TREASURY, ETC.—Continued.

Month.	United States notes.	Treasury notes.	National-bank notes.	Total.
1895—February	\$84,692,758	\$36,455,457	\$5,154,293	\$126,302,508
March	89,745,257	28,872,489	4,449,893	123,067,639
April	79,287,111	27,743,971	4,959,625	111,990,707
May	79,742,984	30,089,473	4,899,226	114,731,683
June	81,571,560	30,109,692	4,643,489	116,324,741
July	75,331,689	31,485,899	5,642,488	112,460,076
August	99,144,263	35,058,618	7,600,591	141,803,472
September	106,316,600	36,630,834	6,018,775	148,966,229

No. 15.—GOLD CERTIFICATES, SILVER CERTIFICATES, AND CURRENCY CERTIFICATES IN THE TREASURY AT THE END OF EACH MONTH, FROM JUNE, 1878.

Month.	Gold certificates.	Silver certificates.	Currency certificates.	Total.
1878—June	\$19,469,320	\$1,455,520	\$570,000	\$21,494,840
July	18,170,420	2,647,940	460,000	21,278,360
August	20,794,220	4,424,600	1,460,000	26,678,820
September	9,392,920	1,316,470	1,345,000	12,054,390
October	9,901,520	2,639,560	180,000	12,721,080
November	9,845,120	1,907,460	2,120,000	13,872,580
December	391,420	2,082,770	1,510,000	3,984,190
1879—January	544,020	2,170,840	755,000	3,469,860
February	400,220	1,976,320	9,425,000	11,801,540
March	50,740	2,074,830	2,580,000	4,705,570
April	62,140	1,779,340	1,140,000	2,981,480
May	33,580	1,922,820	1,155,000	3,111,400
June	133,880	2,052,470	1,450,000	3,636,350
July	43,800	2,014,680	590,000	2,648,480
August	120,000	1,976,960	960,000	3,056,960
September	67,700	3,045,130	1,975,000	5,087,830
October	213,400	4,531,479	2,315,000	7,059,879
November	183,740	5,173,188	685,000	6,041,928
December	740,960	4,888,658	425,000	6,054,618
1880—January	61,100	5,063,456	215,000	5,339,556
February	327,300	4,797,314	670,000	5,794,614
March	611,500	5,611,914	175,000	6,398,414
April	173,800	5,428,354	175,000	5,777,154
May	39,800	6,322,731	600,000	6,962,531
June	40,700	6,584,701	360,000	6,985,401
July	32,600	5,756,331	590,000	6,380,931
August	36,800	5,518,821	105,000	5,660,621
September	31,600	6,318,769	90,000	6,440,369
October	6,800	7,333,719	150,000	7,490,519
November	19,120	8,572,294	75,000	8,666,414
December	130,500	9,454,419	25,000	9,609,919
1881—January	50,080	9,985,583	.....	10,035,663
February	312,080	10,856,463	325,000	11,493,543
March	142,900	10,733,085	240,000	11,115,985
April	1,400	11,522,208	40,000	11,563,608
May	36,320	11,988,710	.....	12,025,030
June	23,400	12,055,801	275,000	12,354,201
July	1,700	11,181,088	215,000	11,397,788
August	3,800	11,516,432	175,000	11,695,232
September	9,600	11,559,730	210,000	11,779,330
October	3,700	7,488,900	85,000	7,577,600
November	8,300	7,089,880	55,000	7,153,180
December .....	.....	6,359,910	50,000	6,409,910
1882—January	7,900	7,462,130	70,000	7,540,030
February	15,800	8,549,470	105,000	8,670,270
March .....	.....	8,931,930	215,000	9,146,930
April	1,000	8,872,790	125,000	8,998,790
May	2,500	10,509,160	265,000	10,776,660
June	3,100	11,590,620	75,000	11,673,720
July	1,500	12,361,490	510,000	12,872,990
August .....	.....	11,700,330	185,000	11,885,330
September .....	.....	8,364,430	130,000	8,494,430
October	14,990,170	7,987,260	110,000	23,087,430
November	15,950,270	5,752,970	10,000	21,713,240
December	25,105,030	4,405,000	10,000	29,520,030
1883—January	25,107,300	4,306,650	60,000	29,473,950
February	32,296,270	5,268,550	210,000	37,774,820
March	31,525,210	6,865,340	250,000	38,640,550
April	32,935,420	8,887,260	55,000	41,877,680
May	22,869,000	8,305,940	15,000	32,189,940
June	22,571,270	15,996,145	315,000	38,882,415

No. 15.—GOLD CERTIFICATES, SILVER CERTIFICATES, AND CURRENCY CERTIFICATES IN THE TREASURY AT THE END OF EACH MONTH, FROM JUNE, 1878—Cont'd.

Month.	Gold certificates.	Silver certificates.	Currency certificates.	Total.
1883—July	\$23,383,440	\$15,542,730	\$25,000	\$38,951,170
August	28,445,200	17,276,820	90,000	45,812,020
September	27,480,300	15,568,280	75,000	43,123,580
October	31,252,760	14,244,760	75,000	45,572,520
November	27,035,300	13,806,610	100,000	40,941,910
December	27,446,780	13,180,890	80,000	40,707,670
1884—January	23,788,000	13,179,020	45,000	37,012,020
February	30,600,070	13,890,100	90,000	44,580,170
March	35,424,250	20,488,585	520,000	56,432,835
April	44,415,395	20,876,250	105,000	65,396,645
May	39,686,780	19,936,620	20,000	59,643,400
June	27,246,020	23,384,680	195,000	50,825,700
July	26,525,830	25,265,980	65,000	51,856,810
August	29,701,980	26,903,230	150,000	56,755,210
September	33,516,960	26,769,470	315,000	60,631,430
October	32,477,750	30,814,970	85,000	63,377,720
November	26,701,060	28,951,590	120,000	55,772,650
December	26,843,730	23,302,380	160,000	49,806,110
1885—January	22,299,150	27,337,890	45,000	49,682,040
February	40,426,930	29,951,880	380,000	70,758,810
March	37,689,990	30,861,615	1,005,000	69,556,605
April	28,625,290	32,141,140	50,000	60,816,430
May	14,371,350	35,575,590	315,000	50,261,940
June	13,593,410	38,370,700	200,000	52,164,110
July	17,322,320	40,340,980	260,000	57,923,300
August	16,606,230	42,712,890	695,000	60,014,120
September	22,249,240	31,722,990	695,000	54,667,230
October	31,115,850	31,906,514	410,000	63,432,364
November	34,492,968	32,034,464	210,000	66,737,432
December	34,350,479	31,164,311	265,000	65,779,790
1886—January	24,060,709	33,978,767	260,000	58,299,476
February	33,671,010	34,837,660	385,000	68,893,670
March	46,797,927	32,410,575	840,000	80,048,502
April	52,396,875	31,141,055	225,000	83,762,930
May	51,735,670	30,411,016	585,000	82,731,686
June	55,129,870	27,861,450	250,000	83,241,320
July	52,258,360	27,728,858	470,000	80,457,218
August	48,693,980	25,571,492	1,510,000	75,775,472
September	40,654,320	22,555,990	150,000	63,360,310
October	36,878,458	17,562,802	20,000	54,460,760
November	34,469,694	14,137,285	280,000	48,886,979
December	27,485,804	7,338,432	200,000	35,024,236
1887—January	18,843,632	6,737,888	100,000	25,681,520
February	24,256,230	5,466,347	250,000	29,972,577
March	29,757,610	6,212,849	410,000	36,380,459
April	28,005,040	5,007,700	160,000	34,072,740
May	32,101,358	5,289,164	410,000	37,800,522
June	30,261,380	3,425,133	310,000	33,996,513
July	18,098,560	4,209,659	350,000	22,658,219
August	23,008,207	5,996,743	420,000	29,424,950
September	29,154,288	3,919,841	150,000	33,224,129
October	32,858,158	3,451,494	170,000	36,479,652
November	39,974,838	4,413,446	320,000	44,708,284
December	31,010,394	6,339,570	130,000	37,479,964
1888—January	20,668,210	14,930,517	280,000	35,878,727
February	26,962,168	21,166,469	440,000	48,568,637
March	29,651,464	19,370,425	650,000	49,671,889
April	20,853,500	18,316,109	100,000	39,269,609
May	33,574,110	20,458,423	470,000	54,502,533
June	22,135,780	29,104,396	250,000	51,490,176
July	30,234,688	23,361,286	100,000	53,695,974
August	36,591,356	15,523,762	90,000	52,210,118
September	25,516,410	9,819,875	580,000	35,916,285
October	26,163,492	7,404,624	390,000	33,958,116
November	37,441,932	5,834,483	150,000	43,426,417
December	36,127,702	3,958,567	470,000	40,556,269
1889—January	23,043,518	4,717,113	95,000	23,855,631
February	24,802,813	5,717,598	280,000	30,800,711
March	26,586,125	4,760,286	510,000	31,856,361
April	20,783,433	3,451,830	110,000	24,345,263
May	27,350,140	6,203,089	270,000	33,825,229
June	37,235,793	5,527,301	240,000	43,003,094
July	34,669,943	5,051,271	30,000	40,351,214
August	39,557,233	6,141,570	460,000	46,158,803
September	42,073,803	3,878,052	770,000	46,721,855
October	34,925,823	2,328,373	350,000	37,604,196
November	30,668,090	2,419,174	610,000	33,697,264
December	31,316,100	2,252,966	570,000	34,139,066
1890—January	20,452,870	3,254,118	90,000	23,796,988
February	28,222,835	4,063,377	250,000	32,536,212

No. 15.—GOLD CERTIFICATES, SILVER CERTIFICATES, AND CURRENCY CERTIFICATES IN THE TREASURY AT THE END OF EACH MONTH, FROM JUNE, 1878—Cont'd.

Month.	Gold certificates.	Silver certificates.	Currency certificates.	Total.
1890—March	\$24,614,210	\$3,407,891	\$990,000	\$29,012,101
April	24,142,200	4,438,605	140,000	28,720,805
May	27,473,120	4,936,023	340,000	32,749,143
June	26,162,960	4,329,708	450,000	30,942,668
July	27,577,120	3,442,258	40,000	31,059,378
August	33,005,730	4,951,861	410,000	38,367,591
September	16,058,780	1,852,364	180,000	18,091,144
October	36,482,690	2,443,197	29,000	38,945,887
November	43,755,570	1,976,525	320,000	46,052,095
December	31,384,690	1,566,315	10,000	32,961,005
1891—January	19,892,050	3,218,788	140,000	23,250,838
February	25,155,770	3,846,215	260,000	28,761,985
March	24,050,460	3,757,247	530,000	28,337,707
April	27,309,200	3,309,417	270,000	30,888,617
May	36,777,810	5,009,775	310,000	42,097,585
June	31,606,030	7,351,037	1,425,000	40,382,067
July	34,004,820	8,198,345	180,000	42,383,165
August	37,721,280	6,624,888	730,000	45,076,168
September	28,332,490	2,920,072	1,990,000	33,242,562
October	20,790,420	2,525,750	330,000	23,646,170
November	19,202,170	3,401,308	370,000	22,973,478
December	17,472,720	3,954,750	200,000	21,627,470
1892—January	17,486,810	6,216,836	90,000	23,793,146
February	18,150,140	3,280,157	90,000	21,520,297
March	23,673,770	3,589,703	1,380,000	28,643,473
April	21,931,180	3,209,106	340,000	25,480,286
May	14,470,520	3,613,837	290,000	18,374,357
June	15,363,590	4,733,501	490,000	20,587,091
July	17,738,500	4,472,481	980,000	23,190,981
August	23,847,210	2,779,159	560,000	27,186,369
September	25,345,590	2,619,477	970,000	28,935,067
October	23,181,990	2,297,772	560,000	26,039,762
November	19,632,830	2,786,471	270,000	22,689,301
December	24,254,750	3,748,493	490,000	28,493,243
1893—January	15,729,770	4,953,844	580,000	21,263,614
February	7,782,260	6,750,372	510,000	15,042,632
March	5,135,430	5,287,551	420,000	10,842,981
April	8,888,310	5,093,778	140,000	14,127,088
May	3,324,670	6,650,912	825,000	10,800,582
June	1,071,170	4,468,339	430,000	5,969,509
July	93,710	2,843,114	485,000	3,421,824
August	565,370	2,882,168	69,000	3,507,538
September	129,220	5,309,370	85,000	6,123,590
October	115,860	7,727,272	100,000	7,943,132
November	149,090	5,716,507	120,000	5,985,597
December	75,590	5,038,854	40,000	5,154,444
1894—January	78,350	6,758,196	40,000	6,876,546
February	106,490	6,942,257	.....	7,048,747
March	137,310	8,755,240	360,000	9,252,550
April	102,770	9,307,524	140,000	9,610,294
May	41,650	9,702,545	120,000	9,864,195
June	43,498	10,054,123	300,000	10,397,613
July	103,470	12,027,766	260,000	12,391,236
August	34,730	13,492,527	720,000	14,247,257
September	55,260	9,155,785	550,000	9,761,045
October	56,280	6,569,203	280,000	6,905,483
November	731,370	5,312,420	850,000	6,913,790
December	58,960	5,846,720	1,960,000	7,865,680
1895—January	337,060	7,329,232	3,620,000	11,286,292
February	80,100	7,291,089	430,000	7,801,189
March	84,660	7,374,748	740,000	8,199,408
April	63,640	7,699,233	80,000	7,842,873
May	102,390	6,692,333	190,000	6,984,723
June	88,390	9,162,752	350,000	9,601,142
July	219,330	10,577,866	120,000	10,916,716
August	209,820	7,741,243	530,000	8,481,063
September	103,370	7,862,667	3,675,000	11,641,037

No. 16.—ASSETS OF THE TREASURY OTHER THAN GOLD, SILVER, NOTES, AND CERTIFICATES, AT THE END OF EACH MONTH, FROM JUNE, 1878.

Month.	Minor coin.	Fractional currency.	Deposits in national banks.	Bonds and interest paid.	Total.
1878—June	\$1,261,714	\$180,044	\$50,583,814	\$4,979,188	\$57,004,760
July	1,338,133	188,307	60,645,896	1,429,085	63,601,421
August	1,398,587	159,673	70,481,167	560,281	72,599,708
September	1,410,899	161,082	75,661,403	637,645	77,871,029
October	1,435,035	150,202	55,539,483	4,225,731	61,350,451
November	1,440,493	143,367	39,260,045	13,808,644	54,632,549
December	1,393,536	157,136	53,205,309	16,940,826	71,696,807
1879—January	1,433,983	127,014	166,351,141	9,362,346	177,274,484
February	1,451,618	128,121	249,586,805	5,301,201	256,467,745
March	1,481,023	111,914	226,681,802	2,330,265	230,005,004
April	1,502,527	131,062	260,793,980	2,015,118	264,442,687
May	1,524,684	125,072	279,544,645	6,405,752	287,660,153
June	1,341,886	116,469	201,685,892	3,105,852	206,449,599
July	1,355,186	117,097	97,090,074	913,331	99,675,688
August	1,564,427	86,360	35,991,267	833,471	38,475,525
September	1,521,174	94,471	17,341,225	263,832	19,220,702
October	1,472,264	74,015	12,379,586	407,440	14,333,305
November	1,431,478	82,323	11,358,053	146,683	13,018,537
December	1,376,318	68,864	11,732,314	6,842,682	20,020,178
1880—January	1,341,762	85,359	10,830,840	4,445,900	12,703,861
February	1,356,628	62,107	10,091,245	3,749,969	15,250,949
March	1,326,229	68,556	10,266,886	6,397,039	18,058,710
April	1,298,435	57,887	10,081,517	3,514,280	14,952,119
May	1,246,201	57,992	11,341,615	3,313,750	15,950,558
June	1,232,722	67,594	11,124,543	4,406,989	12,831,848
July	1,184,661	69,972	9,750,951	3,045,707	14,051,291
August	1,145,038	54,981	11,869,799	2,904,219	15,974,037
September	1,063,766	62,697	12,127,016	1,255,314	14,508,793
October	992,029	72,667	12,217,574	2,642,730	15,925,000
November	934,043	59,934	11,670,200	434,566	13,098,743
December	850,856	53,666	12,901,607	7,570,179	21,376,308
1881—January	802,015	59,443	11,145,848	600,349	12,616,655
February	767,383	65,559	11,957,342	5,742,269	18,532,553
March	727,772	61,165	11,803,965	3,467,072	16,059,974
April	725,138	52,796	12,445,776	438,535	13,662,245
May	717,042	51,748	12,650,049	3,317,392	16,736,231
June	786,006	53,159	11,788,888	7,296,189	19,924,242
July	663,940	20,468	13,292,918	5,880,578	19,857,904
August	611,856	24,311	12,211,613	2,555,208	13,102,988
September	556,424	22,962	13,412,848	2,312,894	16,305,128
October	487,768	28,515	13,209,524	495,390	14,221,197
November	424,210	31,587	12,789,554	1,741,671	14,987,022
December	395,375	18,696	13,263,098	8,193,526	21,875,695
1882—January	409,094	17,253	11,861,169	1,134,800	13,422,316
February	407,715	16,582	13,090,913	417,451	13,923,661
March	412,268	22,061	12,026,315	262,945	12,723,589
April	432,005	18,330	12,388,665	543,761	13,382,761
May	451,806	12,025	13,890,135	307,314	14,661,280
June	449,072	17,754	11,258,965	116,760	11,842,551
July	466,116	19,482	12,726,473	708,402	13,920,473
August	482,962	10,641	12,861,245	624,927	13,979,775
September	505,331	8,458	12,841,900	6,817,147	20,172,836
October	492,254	8,498	12,709,660	13,325,822	26,536,234
November	490,925	5,640	12,622,797	30,113,952	43,233,314
December	494,900	6,344	13,736,100	29,023,643	43,260,987
1883—January	511,424	7,101	12,969,633	19,357,309	32,845,467
February	532,865	10,500	14,671,846	296,367	15,511,578
March	505,986	6,796	13,535,801	4,463,202	18,511,785
April	528,266	8,176	14,781,596	336,863	15,655,301
May	557,325	5,861	14,641,539	231,528	15,436,253
June	574,171	4,658	14,536,551	90,615	15,205,995
July	517,038	5,669	14,220,132	388,083	15,130,922
August	519,694	8,448	13,369,867	225,288	14,123,297
September	520,700	5,804	12,845,124	204,764	13,576,392
October	518,754	4,576	11,871,823	465,246	12,860,399
November	523,033	5,874	13,844,835	57,873	14,431,615
December	534,306	6,222	13,313,080	399,840	14,253,448
1884—January	583,896	3,455	13,726,462	428,046	14,742,459
February	634,300	4,719	13,375,510	168,384	14,182,913
March	685,393	6,007	12,866,701	248,979	13,807,080
April	726,924	5,979	12,048,744	408,100	13,189,747
May	778,670	6,380	13,832,997	326,222	14,944,269
June	768,989	7,027	12,817,761	66,883	13,660,660
July	810,301	6,064	13,970,421	211,934	14,998,720
August	837,036	6,618	13,578,469	114,098	14,536,221
September	827,723	7,105	12,499,929	182,334	13,517,091
October	812,818	5,071	15,742,440	387,895	16,948,224
November	790,100	3,860	13,559,034	149,275	14,502,269
December	738,518	4,393	13,144,037	293,654	14,180,602

No. 16.—ASSETS OF THE TREASURY OTHER THAN GOLD, SILVER, NOTES, AND CERTIFICATES, AT THE END OF EACH MONTH, FROM JUNE, 1878—Continued.

Month.	Minor coin.	Fractional currency.	Deposits in national banks.	Bonds and interest paid.	Total.
1885—January	\$707,888	\$3,182	\$13,491,186	\$462,886	\$14,754,442
February	834,078	3,757	13,065,573	259,326	14,702,734
March	876,052	3,478	12,809,219	51,287	13,740,036
April	893,548	3,536	13,951,289	367,720	15,210,093
May	896,116	3,629	13,643,443	57,518	14,600,706
June	868,468	3,285	12,928,264	963,840	14,768,856
July	857,072	1,367	13,432,823	277,205	14,618,467
August	847,054	2,075	13,495,245	83,470	14,427,814
September	796,832	2,502	12,050,716	88,119	12,938,180
October	719,831	2,305	13,595,551	104,456	14,422,143
November	616,171	1,631	13,595,238	40,259	14,233,299
December	526,845	2,923	12,901,432	103,882	13,535,882
1886—January	531,949	5,127	14,102,918	90,989	14,790,083
February	531,326	1,189	14,813,523	129,335	15,475,373
March	515,344	2,780	13,834,132	72,114	14,424,370
April	496,392	1,994	15,129,286	209,834	15,836,506
May	455,453	1,992	15,238,164	61,549	15,752,158
June	377,814	2,667	14,435,199	3,837,126	16,652,806
July	343,292	2,645	15,694,215	335,317	16,375,459
August	322,662	3,064	15,439,905	94,838	15,860,469
September	295,294	3,517	14,413,253	91,145	14,803,209
October	235,421	4,058	16,266,639	219,207	16,725,325
November	163,585	4,201	16,720,818	1,973,292	18,861,896
December	131,422	5,377	18,133,923	6,097,831	24,368,553
1887—January	106,903	3,500	19,053,660	254,869	19,418,932
February	133,243	3,516	19,726,588	109,049	19,952,406
March	151,059	2,210	19,919,718	84,008	20,156,995
April	137,582	2,922	20,747,365	260,412	21,148,281
May	143,571	2,064	22,892,573	56,172	23,004,380
June	116,099	2,366	22,991,302	5,363,227	28,473,594
July	112,740	1,821	23,493,267	460,813	24,068,646
August	110,800	552	25,923,903	1,811,194	27,846,449
September	110,611	452	25,438,630	6,802,411	32,352,104
October	51,401	1,373	31,767,478	1,312,866	33,133,118
November	50,270	1,780	42,428,671	1,158,348	43,639,669
December	55,761	796	52,199,918	4,505,746	56,762,221
1888—January	113,617	1,016	59,372,963	275,407	59,763,008
February	105,857	1,321	61,546,009	33,860	61,747,407
March	186,549	984	61,231,647	64,634	61,483,814
April	148,160	954	61,921,294	148,353	62,218,761
May	145,389	1,446	60,075,601	40,560	60,266,996
June	112,036	1,358	59,979,040	184,027	60,276,461
July	133,754	1,715	59,681,642	258,160	60,075,280
August	136,447	709	59,091,239	89,842	59,312,237
September	107,125	1,810	57,317,385	1,937,420	59,363,740
October	90,415	416	54,480,280	1,970,558	56,541,669
November	71,131	1,481	51,925,079	534,459	52,532,150
December	78,338	480	52,390,164	286,519	52,755,501
1889—January	143,163	879	50,499,122	296,260	50,939,429
February	186,249	1,209	48,818,992	556,761	49,563,211
March	229,229	708	47,832,248	80,634	48,142,810
April	223,907	786	48,669,815	283,840	49,178,348
May	210,422	627	47,769,434	348,870	48,329,353
June	225,075	987	47,432,377	698,407	48,356,846
July	245,556	1,428	48,930,764	259,523	49,437,271
August	264,420	916	48,342,006	1,000,389	49,607,731
September	233,497	1,691	47,746,832	947,982	48,930,052
October	154,730	1,881	47,395,479	368,239	47,920,373
November	102,397	661	47,372,668	601,319	48,077,454
December	83,775	999	40,939,852	561,608	41,566,234
1890—January	177,396	1,337	37,990,111	341,109	38,509,953
February	212,560	121	33,178,304	642,725	34,083,710
March	233,254	220	31,992,314	87,091	32,312,879
April	222,984	697	31,648,899	903,922	32,776,502
May	206,773	871	31,225,998	34,428	31,468,070
June	190,782	260	31,693,166	25,816	31,916,024
July	206,894	934	30,977,438	1,612,824	32,798,090
August	219,372	1,177	30,379,853	4,536,608	35,137,010
September	204,547	599	30,297,111	4,270,478	34,772,735
October	175,596	191	29,937,688	3,195,124	33,309,599
November	150,013	151	29,741,977	45,556	29,937,697
December	163,887	1,429	30,047,118	27,319	30,239,753
1891—January	275,973	655	29,289,043	246,733	29,812,404
February	345,454	817	30,125,535	49,014	30,820,820
March	344,848	1,416	29,894,903	30,826	30,271,993
April	338,099	424	29,549,449	86,219	29,974,191
May	314,560	678	29,545,361	46,244	29,906,843
June	324,396	911	28,358,699	16,413	28,700,419
July	366,960	966	26,540,839	228,314	27,137,109

No. 16.—ASSETS OF THE TREASURY OTHER THAN GOLD, SILVER, NOTES, AND CERTIFICATES, AT THE END OF EACH MONTH, FROM JUNE, 1878—Continued.

Month.	Minor coin.	Fractional currency.	Deposits in national banks.	Bonds and interest paid.	Total.
1891—August	\$368,036	\$1,628	\$22,769,179	\$54,809	\$23,193,152
September	364,597	871	21,137,977	95,289	21,598,734
October	354,112	54	20,378,104	142,492	20,874,762
November	322,389	1,814	20,144,069	38,640	20,506,912
December	319,483	178	19,837,682	96,666	20,254,009
1892—January	365,784	1,365	18,944,387	716,456	20,027,992
February	432,488	592	18,239,292	262,533	18,934,905
March	457,539	1,251	17,500,750	827,192	18,786,732
April	480,226	1,425	17,378,363	3,616,043	21,476,037
May	474,732	1,481	17,605,429	265,584	18,347,226
June	460,993	500	16,851,886	23,210	17,336,589
July	516,617	757	16,243,518	133,263	16,894,155
August	554,019	1,110	15,742,324	59,833	16,357,286
September	505,633	1,011	15,496,513	273,591	16,275,838
October	482,329	69	15,862,415	91,723	16,436,536
November	347,196	134	15,569,690	118,098	16,035,118
December	355,503	117	15,692,654	13,646	16,061,920
1893—January	456,253	2,223	15,405,998	111,337	15,975,811
February	523,560	2,394	15,112,204	43,346	15,681,504
March	545,856	457	15,163,808	244,520	15,954,641
April	574,557	733	15,365,529	154,286	16,095,105
May	586,594	331	15,644,582	22,381	16,254,388
June	603,903	429	16,093,221	5,233,037	21,930,590
July	691,315	980	15,776,662	575,046	17,044,003
August	757,036	1,283	16,848,301	78,856	17,685,476
September	859,125	1,552	16,280,076	72,524	17,213,277
October	888,297	1,679	16,458,341	3,073,553	20,421,870
November	926,622	2,183	15,799,334	492,849	17,220,993
December	938,939	146	15,201,045	14,105	16,154,235
1894—January	1,106,695	667	15,390,396	190,596	16,688,354
February	1,225,408	886	14,926,460	168,075	16,320,829
March	1,266,659	117	15,064,697	207,511	16,538,984
April	1,252,878	184	15,201,380	386,271	16,840,719
May	1,251,629	203	15,484,095	203,395	16,939,322
June	1,262,122	65	16,121,589	11,488	17,395,264
July	1,363,124	27	15,933,725	189,280	17,466,156
August	1,423,439	57	15,724,648	182,753	17,300,897
September	1,389,490	34	14,859,909	116,164	16,365,597
October	1,250,729	49	14,915,705	239,765	16,406,248
November	1,169,875	49	15,398,598	160,952	16,729,474
December	1,103,443	753	15,081,275	12,248	16,197,719
1895—January	1,200,446	39	14,829,738	126,492	16,156,715
February	1,245,306	41	15,222,863	65,788	16,534,018
March	1,209,435	44	14,991,633	23,053	16,224,165
April	1,242,261	1,344	15,443,885	109,538	16,797,028
May	1,124,339	1,771	15,303,377	54,234	16,483,721
June	1,118,923	607	15,768,941	14,649	16,903,120
July	1,181,144	982	14,501,071	237,637	15,920,824
August	1,231,973	1,150	14,510,005	74,412	15,817,540
September	1,235,498	1,333	14,773,482	36,793	16,047,106

No. 17.—ASSETS OF THE TREASURY AT END OF EACH MONTH, FROM JUNE, 1878.

Month.	Gold.	Silver.	Notes.	Certificates.	Other.	Total.
1878—June	\$128,460,203	\$21,920,334	\$84,810,044	\$21,494,840	\$57,004,760	\$313,690,181
July	132,014,620	24,295,663	91,225,403	21,278,360	63,601,421	332,415,467
August	134,548,036	26,753,730	90,121,033	26,678,820	72,599,708	350,701,377
September	136,036,302	27,933,142	82,310,104	12,054,390	77,871,029	336,204,967
October	140,872,154	28,072,745	80,546,055	12,721,080	61,350,451	323,562,485
November	142,400,135	31,012,544	81,711,248	13,872,580	54,652,540	323,649,056
December	135,382,640	32,176,095	78,051,667	3,984,190	71,696,807	321,291,399
1879—January	133,756,907	34,365,795	83,398,902	3,469,860	177,274,484	432,265,948
February	133,265,559	35,621,661	91,405,198	11,801,540	256,467,745	528,559,703
March	133,416,126	36,675,340	81,372,221	4,705,570	230,605,004	486,774,261
April	134,520,140	37,265,549	78,207,019	2,981,480	264,442,687	517,416,875
May	136,680,260	38,667,290	92,212,228	3,111,400	287,600,153	558,271,331
June	135,236,475	42,143,318	82,678,605	3,636,350	206,449,599	470,144,347
July	135,517,483	46,995,791	79,979,911	2,648,480	99,675,688	355,817,353
August	141,546,390	50,819,800	75,736,261	3,056,960	38,475,525	309,634,936
September	159,606,995	52,931,683	52,494,556	5,087,830	19,220,702	299,341,766
October	171,517,714	53,615,845	41,180,735	7,059,879	14,333,305	287,707,478
November	160,443,437	55,594,783	33,181,731	6,041,928	13,018,537	268,280,416
December	157,790,322	56,542,114	25,903,202	6,054,618	20,020,178	266,310,434

No. 17.—ASSETS OF THE TREASURY AT END OF EACH MONTH, ETC.—Continued.

Month.	Gold.	Silver.	Notes.	Certificates.	Other.	Total.
1880—January	\$153,690,027	\$60,054,457	\$31,185,528	\$5,339,556	\$12,703,861	\$262,073,429
February	146,750,758	62,076,711	30,392,077	5,794,614	15,259,949	260,874,109
March	144,010,551	64,856,996	27,686,445	6,398,414	18,058,710	261,011,116
April	138,783,440	68,186,677	32,062,329	5,777,154	14,952,119	259,761,719
May	128,709,496	71,208,870	39,816,528	6,962,531	15,959,558	262,650,983
June	126,145,427	73,900,333	40,110,809	6,985,401	12,831,848	259,973,818
July	123,120,640	77,250,153	41,336,919	6,380,931	14,051,291	262,145,940
August	127,679,280	79,028,293	35,985,755	5,660,021	15,974,037	264,327,986
September	135,244,853	78,012,360	30,724,053	6,440,369	14,508,793	264,930,408
October	140,725,933	77,757,316	26,616,217	7,490,519	15,925,000	266,515,005
November	151,362,519	78,306,373	23,277,566	8,666,414	13,098,743	274,711,615
December	156,742,096	79,142,799	19,984,646	9,609,919	21,376,308	286,855,768
1881—January	154,544,209	82,430,214	25,524,026	10,035,663	12,616,655	285,150,707
February	173,038,253	84,108,820	26,351,496	11,498,543	18,532,553	313,524,671
March	173,668,163	85,477,820	25,660,942	11,115,985	16,059,974	311,981,984
April	170,319,754	88,402,022	28,915,345	11,563,608	13,662,245	312,862,974
May	163,770,159	90,817,423	34,706,491	12,025,030	16,736,231	318,055,354
June	163,171,661	93,102,368	35,500,474	12,354,201	19,924,242	324,052,946
July	154,911,475	94,504,067	35,157,618	11,997,788	19,857,904	315,828,862
August	169,495,522	95,724,014	33,594,410	11,695,232	13,102,968	323,612,166
September	174,361,345	95,037,960	31,681,532	11,779,330	16,305,128	329,165,301
October	172,989,829	95,985,641	31,021,816	7,527,600	14,221,197	321,745,583
November	178,225,304	97,024,414	30,957,383	7,153,180	14,987,022	328,347,303
December	172,617,468	99,161,408	31,670,491	6,409,810	21,875,695	331,734,972
1882—January	165,152,789	102,248,383	30,092,389	7,540,030	13,422,816	324,455,907
February	173,757,874	104,815,006	35,186,061	8,670,270	13,932,661	356,361,872
March	160,457,357	109,806,926	32,887,492	9,146,930	12,723,589	331,022,984
April	155,069,102	112,273,273	34,808,033	8,998,790	13,882,761	324,531,959
May	153,985,546	116,155,630	39,356,935	10,776,660	14,661,280	334,936,051
June	148,506,390	118,433,355	40,947,836	11,073,720	11,842,551	331,403,852
July	145,079,030	119,811,125	43,398,001	12,872,990	13,920,475	335,081,619
August	149,303,921	121,887,353	43,171,383	11,985,330	13,979,775	340,227,762
September	152,739,107	122,998,354	38,776,944	8,494,438	20,172,836	343,181,671
October	159,805,743	123,176,912	36,059,248	23,087,430	26,536,234	368,665,567
November	164,267,584	123,254,346	36,902,502	21,713,240	43,233,514	389,370,986
December	171,504,588	125,006,727	34,986,416	29,520,030	43,260,987	404,278,728
1883—January	173,317,835	128,428,172	44,078,528	29,473,950	32,845,467	408,143,952
February	177,661,631	131,742,834	39,506,344	37,774,820	15,511,578	402,197,207
March	184,752,714	135,291,766	34,077,696	38,640,550	18,511,785	411,274,511
April	187,837,442	137,913,727	37,812,038	41,877,680	15,655,301	420,596,788
May	193,310,043	141,359,391	41,833,396	32,189,940	15,436,255	424,129,023
June	198,078,568	144,882,236	44,715,901	38,882,415	15,205,993	441,765,115
July	202,774,035	145,601,832	45,975,640	38,951,170	15,130,922	448,433,628
August	204,172,975	146,834,468	43,811,568	45,812,020	14,123,207	454,754,305
September	206,130,543	146,445,444	43,212,130	43,123,580	13,576,392	452,488,089
October	209,429,940	147,685,239	43,541,217	45,572,520	12,860,399	459,089,315
November	216,133,328	149,362,859	46,945,118	40,941,910	14,431,615	467,814,830
December	219,014,739	151,207,884	48,600,069	40,707,670	14,253,448	473,783,810
1884—January	221,813,356	156,163,596	56,902,934	37,012,020	14,742,459	486,634,636
February	221,881,633	160,233,219	57,857,573	44,580,170	14,182,913	498,738,508
March	211,071,507	162,916,482	53,767,018	56,432,835	13,807,080	497,994,922
April	196,325,626	164,623,388	55,716,159	65,996,645	13,189,747	495,251,565
May	201,132,388	166,627,117	46,265,620	59,643,400	14,944,269	488,612,794
June	204,876,594	169,217,134	48,993,793	50,825,700	13,660,660	487,573,881
July	210,539,551	172,093,215	53,257,326	51,856,810	14,998,720	502,745,622
August	214,483,657	174,998,145	52,457,622	56,755,210	14,536,221	516,123,855
September	217,904,402	176,467,853	47,603,830	60,631,430	13,517,097	516,123,746
October	222,536,360	176,919,979	44,113,827	63,377,720	16,948,224	523,896,110
November	231,389,361	178,667,207	42,726,317	55,772,650	14,502,269	526,057,804
December	234,975,852	180,413,276	49,206,110	46,829,569	14,180,602	536,205,409
1885—January	237,167,975	185,146,841	57,839,117	49,682,040	14,754,442	544,590,415
February	240,029,843	187,796,973	58,700,963	70,758,810	14,762,734	572,499,323
March	241,440,797	191,218,302	53,996,228	69,556,605	13,740,035	569,951,968
April	243,162,195	194,427,270	54,986,350	60,816,430	15,216,093	568,608,338
May	244,363,543	198,037,364	60,223,196	50,261,940	14,600,700	567,486,740
June	247,028,625	200,688,897	54,993,090	52,164,110	14,768,856	569,643,574
July	249,367,596	195,799,805	56,500,127	57,923,300	14,618,467	574,209,295
August	250,257,418	195,344,698	63,214,764	60,014,120	14,427,844	583,258,844
September	251,251,114	193,041,738	57,325,740	54,667,230	12,938,189	569,224,011
October	251,359,349	190,623,414	51,133,582	63,432,364	14,422,143	570,972,852
November	251,945,578	197,072,283	49,065,999	66,737,432	14,253,299	579,074,591
December	253,351,410	197,311,662	47,078,967	65,779,970	13,535,082	577,056,911
1886—January	251,371,661	201,756,162	57,841,446	58,299,476	14,790,083	584,058,728
February	249,801,588	203,229,912	55,158,622	68,893,670	15,475,373	592,558,669
March	242,155,168	205,794,727	45,606,688	60,048,502	14,424,370	588,029,555
April	240,580,533	207,349,507	41,434,776	83,762,930	15,836,506	588,964,252
May	236,424,734	209,112,884	45,206,248	82,731,686	15,752,158	589,226,110
June	232,838,124	213,250,446	45,152,733	83,241,320	18,652,806	593,135,429
July	233,651,522	213,894,619	44,836,551	80,457,218	16,375,469	589,215,379
August	235,430,636	212,995,389	49,653,167	75,775,472	15,860,469	589,715,133
September	242,609,018	211,920,732	46,328,845	63,360,310	14,803,209	579,022,114
October	246,832,148	213,039,516	41,300,051	54,460,760	16,725,325	572,357,800

No. 17.—ASSETS OF THE TREASURY AT END OF EACH MONTH, ETC.—Continued.

Month.	Gold.	Silver.	Notes.	Certificates.	Other.	Total.
1886—November	\$254,450,853	\$214,811,388	\$39,095,221	\$48,886,979	\$18,861,896	\$706,106,337
December	268,128,019	218,906,550	52,691,661	35,024,236	24,368,553	977,119,019
1887—January	274,140,468	225,164,347	37,610,004	25,681,020	19,418,932	582,210,771
February	275,088,627	229,295,415	36,941,763	29,972,577	19,952,406	591,250,788
March	275,985,363	236,913,438	30,853,423	36,380,459	20,156,995	600,290,178
April	275,336,916	242,814,260	32,056,127	34,072,740	21,148,281	665,428,324
May	277,628,751	245,986,939	34,684,621	37,800,522	23,004,380	619,105,213
June	278,101,106	249,878,899	31,146,382	33,996,513	28,473,594	621,096,494
July	281,296,417	250,498,671	31,235,845	22,658,219	24,068,646	609,757,798
August	282,039,534	251,538,603	31,642,265	29,424,950	27,846,449	622,401,801
September	290,702,630	250,033,924	27,083,805	33,224,129	32,352,104	633,996,592
October	302,544,605	250,326,690	26,634,047	36,479,652	33,133,118	649,118,121
November	302,661,279	250,872,102	26,285,084	44,708,284	43,639,069	668,165,818
December	305,342,187	253,206,934	27,328,859	37,479,964	56,762,620	681,120,165
1888—January	307,809,155	259,157,899	36,442,672	35,878,727	59,763,008	690,051,461
February	309,567,827	260,068,078	39,837,564	48,568,637	61,747,407	723,329,153
March	310,772,202	267,628,530	38,409,410	49,671,889	61,483,814	727,965,845
April	312,801,287	271,844,064	44,988,808	39,269,609	62,218,761	731,127,529
May	309,882,859	275,823,883	52,861,011	54,502,533	60,266,996	753,337,262
June	313,753,617	280,550,982	59,452,425	51,490,176	60,276,461	765,523,681
July	326,551,392	282,890,281	63,249,574	53,695,974	60,075,280	786,471,501
August	331,133,430	284,579,365	64,105,550	52,120,118	59,312,237	791,340,700
September	332,551,306	284,176,663	59,382,270	35,916,285	59,363,740	771,389,664
October	331,688,233	284,627,323	52,561,274	33,958,116	56,541,669	759,376,615
November	328,603,362	284,511,764	49,944,412	46,426,417	52,532,150	760,018,105
December	324,773,667	288,327,962	45,193,906	55,295,269	52,755,501	752,206,907
1889—January	325,641,856	298,327,603	48,800,727	29,855,331	50,989,429	756,105,246
February	326,456,697	298,092,565	48,654,083	30,809,711	49,563,211	754,467,267
March	326,700,939	303,008,849	42,555,498	31,856,361	48,142,819	752,264,466
April	328,203,907	307,057,392	42,037,027	24,345,263	49,178,348	750,821,931
May	321,297,377	310,901,379	48,643,474	33,825,229	48,328,353	762,996,812
June	303,504,519	314,818,108	50,494,416	33,003,094	48,326,846	760,176,783
July	300,759,573	317,255,555	51,571,901	40,351,214	49,437,271	769,375,514
August	304,048,189	318,933,459	53,461,596	46,158,803	49,607,731	771,969,778
September	305,871,772	318,135,219	40,328,979	48,721,855	48,930,052	759,957,877
October	308,509,615	317,195,592	35,024,916	37,604,196	47,922,373	746,524,682
November	310,979,791	318,657,664	28,210,995	33,697,264	45,077,045	740,522,759
December	313,818,941	321,192,506	20,174,280	34,139,066	44,586,234	730,911,027
1890—January	316,043,454	327,293,028	25,408,984	23,796,988	38,509,953	731,053,007
February	318,593,752	331,491,103	24,163,179	23,536,212	34,033,710	740,817,950
March	320,255,794	335,560,614	18,516,853	29,012,101	32,716,879	735,628,241
April	320,878,411	338,851,390	19,946,947	28,720,805	32,776,502	741,174,055
May	321,333,253	341,845,904	24,037,094	32,749,143	31,468,070	751,453,464
June	321,612,424	346,714,586	27,965,957	30,942,663	31,010,022	759,171,659
July	316,536,823	348,737,694	28,749,771	31,059,578	32,798,090	757,881,759
August	310,220,120	350,762,543	26,690,038	36,367,591	35,137,010	727,177,302
September	306,086,471	350,644,535	18,348,301	18,091,144	34,727,735	706,843,186
October	294,489,603	351,825,627	18,407,550	38,945,987	33,309,599	736,978,266
November	293,755,880	355,046,114	16,561,808	46,052,085	29,937,697	741,353,594
December	293,020,214	359,721,626	15,548,935	32,061,005	30,239,753	731,491,533
1891—January	297,567,546	367,998,246	28,377,953	23,250,338	29,812,404	747,006,987
February	296,831,953	374,064,049	27,926,224	28,761,985	30,520,820	758,105,631
March	292,435,219	381,040,794	19,237,282	28,337,707	30,271,993	751,322,995
April	280,633,040	386,757,349	23,263,104	30,888,617	29,974,191	751,516,301
May	255,331,503	392,240,441	32,116,827	42,097,383	29,906,843	751,693,199
June	238,518,122	399,361,974	38,387,170	40,382,067	28,700,419	745,349,752
July	236,828,413	404,422,655	44,023,356	42,383,165	27,137,109	754,794,698
August	240,744,488	407,844,023	49,744,517	45,076,168	23,193,152	766,062,348
September	244,974,791	409,161,326	32,690,797	33,242,562	21,598,734	741,668,210
October	263,774,741	410,110,968	22,117,608	23,646,170	20,874,762	740,530,758
November	271,843,193	412,898,341	20,134,827	22,073,478	20,506,912	748,356,251
December	278,846,750	416,976,342	19,595,862	21,627,470	20,254,009	757,300,433
1892—January	282,753,864	424,088,598	28,127,273	23,793,146	20,027,992	768,790,873
February	282,123,392	429,109,509	38,859,414	21,620,297	18,934,995	790,547,517
March	280,144,269	434,531,000	38,657,338	28,643,473	13,786,732	800,762,812
April	273,623,456	439,013,987	38,031,561	25,480,286	21,476,057	797,625,347
May	271,527,092	443,429,508	43,622,412	18,374,357	18,347,226	795,300,595
June	255,577,706	448,083,116	43,903,483	20,587,091	17,336,589	785,487,985
July	247,366,220	452,017,530	44,370,385	23,190,981	16,834,155	783,979,271
August	242,543,695	454,403,173	41,024,458	27,186,369	16,357,286	781,514,981
September	240,605,908	454,725,734	37,261,995	28,935,067	16,275,838	777,804,592
October	244,261,469	455,612,113	23,852,601	22,039,762	16,430,536	766,202,481
November	247,598,466	458,496,139	20,655,779	26,689,301	16,035,118	765,474,803
December	238,359,802	462,369,518	24,496,502	28,493,243	16,061,920	769,780,985
1893—January	228,827,532	468,040,081	38,774,191	21,263,614	15,975,811	729,881,229
February	217,672,948	472,420,542	43,504,642	15,042,632	15,681,504	764,322,268
March	218,378,233	477,364,392	40,248,180	10,822,981	15,954,641	762,768,427
April	202,283,359	481,788,691	42,249,873	14,127,088	16,095,105	756,544,116
May	196,518,610	486,962,566	43,586,839	10,800,582	16,254,388	754,122,985
June	188,453,433	492,332,471	36,316,599	5,969,509	21,930,590	745,004,602
July	186,813,962	494,942,945	30,418,972	3,421,824	17,044,003	732,041,706
August	176,423,172	492,379,409	22,662,292	3,507,538	17,685,476	712,857,887

REPORT ON THE FINANCES.

No. 17.—ASSETS OF THE TREASURY AT END OF EACH MONTH, ETC.—Continued.

Month.	Gold.	Silver.	Notes.	Certificates.	Other.	Total.
1893—September.....	\$173,209,771	\$498,239,085	\$24,762,432	\$6,123,590	\$17,213,277	\$719,548,155
October.....	163,274,172	499,535,480	38,272,360	7,943,132	20,421,870	729,447,014
November.....	161,122,128	499,587,603	50,904,114	5,985,978	17,220,993	734,820,435
December.....	158,303,779	500,310,529	57,691,714	5,154,444	16,154,235	737,614,701
1894—January.....	142,665,594	506,745,075	64,144,583	6,876,546	16,688,354	737,120,152
February.....	177,462,797	508,570,076	77,673,385	7,048,747	16,320,829	787,075,834
March.....	176,456,045	510,101,209	78,431,931	9,252,550	16,538,984	790,780,719
April.....	170,192,458	511,408,465	82,774,725	9,610,294	16,840,719	790,826,661
May.....	148,067,816	512,194,954	96,216,977	9,864,195	16,939,822	783,283,264
June.....	131,217,434	513,298,709	102,229,946	10,397,613	17,395,264	774,538,966
July.....	120,922,836	513,880,682	109,540,855	12,391,236	17,466,156	774,201,765
August.....	120,885,869	513,167,330	116,072,004	14,247,257	17,330,897	781,703,357
September.....	123,665,756	509,844,353	114,529,176	9,761,045	16,365,597	774,135,927
October.....	125,613,896	506,018,714	99,601,671	6,995,433	16,406,248	754,546,012
November.....	164,350,468	504,802,458	100,343,974	6,913,790	16,729,474	793,140,164
December.....	139,606,354	504,035,456	115,049,080	7,865,680	16,197,719	782,754,289
1895—January.....	97,353,776	507,087,384	129,586,164	11,286,292	16,156,715	761,470,331
February.....	138,593,280	508,859,908	126,302,508	7,801,189	16,534,018	798,090,903
March.....	139,486,496	510,259,380	123,067,639	8,199,408	16,224,165	797,237,588
April.....	139,998,154	510,813,574	111,990,707	7,842,873	16,797,028	787,412,336
May.....	147,690,978	511,582,651	114,731,683	6,984,723	16,483,721	797,473,756
June.....	155,893,932	512,338,751	116,324,741	9,601,142	16,993,120	811,061,686
July.....	155,354,066	512,746,150	112,460,076	10,916,716	15,920,824	807,397,822
August.....	149,410,926	511,447,345	141,803,472	8,481,063	15,817,540	826,960,346
September.....	143,557,513	507,677,525	148,966,229	11,641,037	16,047,106	827,839,410

No. 18.—LIABILITIES OF THE TREASURY AT THE END OF EACH MONTH, FROM JUNE, 1878.

Month.	Certificates and notes.	Agency account.	Balance.	Total.
1878—June.....	\$2,644,600	\$2,537,659	\$188,507,922	\$313,690,181
July.....	97,211,030	35,053,964	200,150,473	332,415,467
August.....	93,425,280	34,936,877	222,339,220	350,701,377
September.....	75,744,670	37,045,389	223,414,908	336,204,967
October.....	71,356,350	33,877,270	218,328,865	323,562,485
November.....	73,426,420	34,889,164	215,333,472	323,649,056
December.....	58,776,830	34,774,275	227,740,294	321,291,399
1879—January.....	61,397,880	34,418,207	336,449,861	432,265,948
February.....	65,187,680	34,410,563	428,961,460	528,559,703
March.....	46,356,230	35,006,461	405,411,570	486,774,261
April.....	49,794,620	34,875,422	432,746,833	517,416,875
May.....	44,815,660	37,792,575	475,663,096	558,271,331
June.....	48,685,650	41,915,778	379,542,919	470,144,347
July.....	58,266,550	51,342,784	245,608,019	395,817,353
August.....	53,745,550	43,853,454	212,035,932	309,634,936
September.....	50,347,750	46,036,441	202,957,575	299,341,766
October.....	43,236,850	41,058,916	203,411,712	287,707,478
November.....	34,717,110	40,415,399	193,147,767	268,280,416
December.....	31,565,010	42,448,298	192,297,126	266,310,434
1880—January.....	32,364,010	40,605,647	190,003,772	262,973,429
February.....	31,217,520	40,696,000	188,960,589	260,874,109
March.....	28,970,420	38,946,880	193,084,807	261,011,116
April.....	29,434,320	38,537,726	191,789,673	259,761,719
May.....	33,674,370	34,983,917	193,998,696	262,656,983
June.....	34,973,870	36,320,064	188,670,884	259,973,818
July.....	36,238,990	39,716,721	186,190,329	262,145,940
August.....	32,145,840	42,568,448	189,613,598	264,327,986
September.....	36,008,660	42,119,557	186,802,191	264,930,408
October.....	43,343,460	44,129,108	181,042,437	268,515,005
November.....	51,002,780	42,787,264	180,921,571	274,711,615
December.....	59,246,010	43,255,230	184,354,528	286,855,768
1881—January.....	61,971,700	42,330,764	180,848,303	285,150,767
February.....	62,390,740	43,034,620	208,099,302	313,524,671
March.....	63,155,700	43,034,510	205,791,774	311,981,984
April.....	64,937,740	43,303,030	204,622,204	312,862,974
May.....	67,545,850	46,365,157	204,144,827	318,055,334
June.....	68,874,453	41,542,673	213,638,829	324,055,946
July.....	68,473,800	45,810,619	201,544,433	315,828,652
August.....	72,004,230	51,107,700	190,900,146	323,012,106
September.....	77,713,830	46,931,191	204,520,280	329,165,301
October.....	79,845,590	50,011,857	191,838,136	321,745,583
November.....	80,916,750	53,623,934	193,806,610	328,347,303
December.....	83,453,350	48,667,189	190,614,433	324,455,907
1882—January.....	85,587,700	48,334,870	190,533,247	324,455,907
February.....	85,412,600	53,782,938	197,166,334	336,361,872
March.....	84,662,200	48,222,573	198,137,431	331,022,204

No. 18.—LIABILITIES OF THE TREASURY AT THE END OF EACH MONTH, FROM JUNE, 1878—Continued.

Month.	Certificates and notes.	Agency account.	Balance.	Total.
1882—April	\$83,968,480	\$16,512,999	\$194,050,480	\$324,531,959
May	85,121,640	57,752,635	191,861,776	334,936,051
June	84,453,830	51,057,603	195,892,419	331,403,852
July	84,867,150	56,021,499	194,192,970	335,081,610
August	86,432,250	58,325,898	195,469,614	340,227,762
September	87,146,650	57,493,848	198,541,173	343,181,671
October	109,913,150	65,110,116	203,642,301	368,665,567
November	118,349,200	53,512,033	207,509,753	389,370,986
December	147,053,500	52,255,919	204,969,300	404,278,728
1883—January	158,012,410	200,045,520	200,045,520	408,143,952
February	159,486,710	56,492,109	186,218,388	402,197,207
March	162,310,051	57,410,902	191,553,558	411,274,511
April	172,209,951	62,831,269	185,555,568	420,596,788
May	175,299,271	68,300,515	180,529,237	424,129,023
June	184,370,471	60,217,302	197,177,342	441,765,115
July	185,633,451	61,677,155	201,122,999	448,433,605
August	187,789,721	67,874,440	199,090,167	454,754,328
September	188,930,481	60,382,196	203,175,412	452,488,089
October	195,528,081	59,069,594	204,491,640	459,089,315
November	202,180,731	67,511,694	198,122,405	467,814,830
December	215,490,531	59,595,038	198,698,241	473,783,810
1884—January	228,267,671	54,182,494	204,184,200	486,634,365
February	236,796,321	62,836,975	199,102,212	498,735,508
March	236,119,561	55,364,898	206,510,463	497,994,922
April	232,515,431	56,648,635	206,087,499	495,251,565
May	227,162,351	60,465,119	200,985,324	488,612,794
June	230,589,351	56,219,832	200,764,698	487,573,881
July	251,651,661	57,982,813	193,111,148	502,745,622
August	257,271,841	60,301,944	195,657,070	513,230,855
September	260,142,341	51,734,143	204,247,262	516,123,746
October	269,754,851	50,604,070	203,537,189	523,896,110
November	276,710,471	51,722,878	194,624,455	523,057,804
December	282,719,441	51,287,753	192,198,215	526,205,409
1885—January	305,606,231	44,429,907	194,554,277	544,590,415
February	325,110,051	47,195,100	199,744,172	572,049,323
March	323,914,371	46,651,453	199,386,144	569,951,968
April	320,895,176	47,176,959	200,536,203	568,608,338
May	310,825,136	50,948,612	205,713,001	567,486,749
June	310,009,786	42,434,817	217,198,975	569,643,578
July	311,504,406	47,354,154	215,350,735	574,209,295
August	310,849,906	52,767,961	219,646,977	583,258,844
September	289,646,736	46,370,553	233,206,722	569,224,011
October	283,744,896	43,660,215	243,565,741	570,970,852
November	282,549,166	50,755,985	245,769,440	579,074,591
December	278,108,856	41,060,240	257,887,815	577,056,911
1886—January	277,936,036	40,904,725	265,217,967	584,058,728
February	277,841,536	48,802,890	265,914,243	592,558,669
March	272,871,566	39,392,480	275,765,409	588,029,455
April	270,726,296	39,888,640	278,349,307	588,964,252
May	265,990,840	41,324,214	281,911,856	589,226,910
June	265,651,920	39,969,550	287,513,959	593,135,429
July	261,844,779	43,977,454	283,393,146	589,215,379
August	253,690,579	54,510,525	281,514,029	589,715,133
September	251,144,229	48,033,854	279,844,031	579,022,114
October	250,202,520	43,184,403	278,970,865	572,357,800
November	251,952,429	49,971,280	274,182,628	576,106,337
December	255,996,511	43,600,946	279,521,562	579,119,019
1887—January	258,381,841	42,048,255	281,584,675	582,014,771
February	259,241,697	52,229,668	279,779,423	591,250,788
March	269,491,963	47,919,666	282,878,549	600,290,178
April	274,597,655	44,802,138	286,028,581	605,428,324
May	276,894,827	51,066,062	291,144,324	619,105,213
June	276,109,967	40,669,659	304,316,868	621,096,494
July	270,274,447	47,497,241	291,986,110	609,757,798
August	273,196,675	58,548,564	290,746,562	622,491,801
September	292,098,038	52,234,292	289,063,662	633,396,592
October	304,093,382	48,953,361	296,071,378	649,118,121
November	310,473,311	62,165,058	295,527,449	668,165,818
December	318,054,444	49,959,839	312,105,882	680,120,165
1888—January	330,698,751	46,767,018	321,585,692	699,051,461
February	340,934,209	52,799,621	329,595,322	723,329,153
March	342,067,283	44,730,923	341,167,639	727,965,845
April	343,812,834	45,901,287	341,408,405	731,122,520
May	372,959,668	52,530,640	327,846,974	753,337,282
June	386,179,922	43,716,727	335,627,012	765,523,661
July	404,540,765	50,318,268	331,612,468	786,471,501
August	401,264,478	56,547,688	333,528,534	791,340,700
September	402,046,076	47,705,644	321,637,944	771,389,664
October	415,934,926	48,053,268	295,388,421	759,376,615
November	424,466,434	64,803,462	274,748,209	764,018,105
December	417,914,716	50,336,356	283,955,835	752,206,907

NO. 18.—LIABILITIES OF THE TREASURY AT THE END OF EACH MONTH, FROM
JUNE, 1878—Continued.

Month.	Certificates and notes.	Agency account.	Balance.	Total.
1889—January	\$420,094,661	\$48,214,778	\$281,795,807	\$750,105,246
February	423,560,381	64,502,445	266,404,441	754,467,267
March	426,396,557	52,187,930	273,679,979	752,264,466
April	430,479,255	48,317,637	272,025,039	750,821,931
May	434,557,701	53,329,501	275,109,610	762,996,812
June	433,633,298	39,012,475	287,531,010	760,176,783
July	436,024,748	49,350,078	274,000,688	759,375,514
August	454,677,948	65,518,460	251,773,370	771,969,778
September	455,291,919	50,489,731	254,206,227	759,987,877
October	448,371,369	49,370,888	248,512,435	746,254,692
November	444,114,769	53,774,585	242,633,405	740,522,759
December	449,074,028	48,312,896	233,524,103	730,911,027
1890—January	455,415,928	46,802,039	228,835,040	731,053,007
February	457,547,278	53,561,477	229,309,201	740,817,956
March	462,215,742	44,722,623	228,689,876	735,628,241
April	465,081,992	48,878,308	227,213,755	741,174,055
May	468,048,625	55,048,394	228,336,445	751,433,464
June	471,362,730	42,196,465	245,612,464	759,171,659
July	474,073,040	49,738,798	234,069,918	757,881,756
August	478,650,340	06,619,851	215,907,111	761,177,302
September	500,570,090	48,146,749	179,120,347	727,843,186
October	506,185,043	55,661,784	175,131,439	736,978,266
November	511,473,893	65,493,407	164,386,294	741,353,594
December	516,198,247	52,500,877	163,242,409	731,491,533
1891—January	523,098,373	48,924,676	174,983,938	747,006,987
February	525,124,073	64,585,569	168,395,989	758,105,631
March	530,525,511	54,881,629	163,915,855	751,322,995
April	538,444,056	51,353,442	161,718,803	751,516,301
May	538,190,649	54,615,831	158,886,719	751,693,199
June	540,190,031	51,265,912	153,893,809	745,349,752
July	547,648,703	51,362,278	155,783,717	754,794,698
August	559,078,603	47,249,350	160,274,395	766,602,348
September	549,806,748	46,873,493	144,987,969	741,668,210
October	560,379,410	40,478,929	139,671,919	740,530,258
November	569,221,709	40,008,123	139,126,919	748,356,751
December	577,143,259	45,583,045	134,574,129	757,300,433
1892—January	605,423,412	41,999,000	131,368,461	778,790,873
February	621,248,974	37,136,339	132,162,204	790,547,517
March	628,098,049	39,765,870	132,898,884	800,762,812
April	629,922,571	36,184,614	131,518,162	797,625,347
May	634,081,717	35,212,991	126,005,887	795,300,595
June	620,245,304	38,550,304	126,692,377	785,487,985
July	619,675,803	37,253,182	127,050,286	783,979,271
August	615,455,530	36,907,108	129,152,343	781,514,981
September	600,769,628	39,139,046	131,895,918	777,804,592
October	598,008,876	37,182,203	131,011,402	766,202,481
November	598,369,656	36,776,228	130,328,919	765,474,803
December	599,467,016	41,221,379	129,092,590	769,780,985
1893—January	607,498,582	40,117,580	125,265,067	772,881,229
February	601,828,346	38,365,833	124,128,089	764,322,268
March	597,428,091	39,709,608	125,630,728	762,768,427
April	596,016,621	39,044,592	121,482,903	756,544,116
May	594,531,017	38,026,813	121,565,155	754,122,985
June	584,553,920	37,988,392	122,462,290	745,004,602
July	577,362,591	37,391,549	117,887,566	732,641,706
August	565,614,881	39,959,096	107,283,910	712,857,887
September	570,225,363	42,447,100	106,875,632	719,548,155
October	587,609,861	39,542,802	102,294,291	729,447,014
November	599,229,302	40,391,517	95,199,616	734,820,435
December	604,317,424	42,921,722	90,375,555	737,614,701
1894—January	612,059,181	40,978,873	84,082,098	737,120,152
February	609,909,907	38,503,563	138,662,364	787,075,834
March	614,627,040	42,203,653	133,950,026	790,780,719
April	619,989,795	45,739,079	125,097,787	790,826,661
May	621,128,445	44,300,484	117,854,335	783,283,264
June	615,355,820	41,598,709	117,584,437	774,538,966
July	616,972,329	38,164,085	119,065,351	774,201,765
August	615,350,572	39,204,689	127,148,096	781,703,357
September	612,436,470	41,779,739	119,919,718	774,135,927
October	607,486,421	39,719,445	107,340,146	754,546,012
November	606,270,843	42,361,715	144,507,606	793,140,164
December	590,184,104	39,282,606	153,337,579	782,754,289
1895—January	578,777,914	38,089,115	144,603,302	761,470,331
February	572,755,530	47,137,786	178,197,587	798,090,903
March	567,944,442	41,375,856	187,917,260	797,237,588
April	566,688,624	39,935,796	180,817,916	787,442,336
May	573,366,743	38,736,912	185,370,101	797,473,756
June	579,207,863	36,413,670	195,240,153	811,061,686
July	581,799,693	38,448,607	187,149,522	807,397,832
August	602,384,693	40,536,496	184,039,157	826,960,346
September	600,227,693	42,256,352	185,405,365	827,889,410

No. 19.—GOLD COIN AND BULLION IN THE TREASURY, AND GOLD CERTIFICATES IN THE TREASURY AND IN CIRCULATION, AT THE END OF EACH MONTH, FROM JUNE, 1878.

Month.	Total gold in Treasury.	Certificates in Treasury.	Certificates in circulation.	Net gold in Treasury.
1878—June.....	\$128,460,203	\$19,460,320	\$24,897,680	\$103,562,523
July.....	132,014,620	18,170,420	23,852,980	108,161,640
August.....	134,548,036	20,794,220	17,222,180	117,325,856
September.....	136,036,302	9,392,920	23,433,680	112,602,622
October.....	140,872,154	9,901,520	22,906,480	117,965,674
November.....	142,400,135	9,845,120	24,117,780	118,282,355
December.....	135,382,640	391,420	21,189,280	114,193,360
1879—January.....	133,756,907	544,020	17,082,680	116,674,227
February.....	133,265,559	400,220	16,379,280	116,886,279
March.....	133,416,126	50,740	16,253,960	117,162,166
April.....	134,520,140	62,140	15,710,460	118,809,680
May.....	136,680,260	33,580	15,380,120	121,300,140
June.....	135,236,475	133,880	15,279,820	119,956,655
July.....	135,517,483	43,800	15,196,900	120,320,583
August.....	141,546,390	120,000	15,008,700	126,537,690
September.....	169,606,995	67,700	14,843,200	154,763,795
October.....	171,517,714	213,400	14,377,600	157,140,114
November.....	160,443,437	183,740	13,195,460	147,247,977
December.....	157,790,322	749,860	11,596,140	146,194,182
1880—January.....	153,690,027	61,100	10,350,000	143,340,027
February.....	146,750,758	327,300	9,755,300	136,995,458
March.....	144,010,551	611,500	8,244,000	135,766,551
April.....	138,783,440	173,800	8,056,800	130,726,640
May.....	128,709,496	39,800	8,010,300	120,699,196
June.....	126,145,427	40,700	7,963,900	118,181,527
July.....	123,126,646	32,600	7,852,000	115,274,646
August.....	127,679,280	36,800	7,661,100	120,018,180
September.....	135,244,833	31,600	7,480,100	127,764,733
October.....	140,725,953	6,800	7,447,700	133,278,253
November.....	151,362,519	19,120	7,381,380	143,981,139
December.....	156,742,096	130,500	6,528,380	150,213,716
1881—January.....	154,544,209	50,080	6,491,400	148,052,809
February.....	173,038,253	312,080	6,229,400	166,808,853
March.....	173,668,163	142,900	6,028,900	167,639,263
April.....	170,319,754	1,400	5,961,200	164,358,554
May.....	163,770,159	36,320	5,876,280	157,893,879
June.....	163,171,661	23,400	5,759,520	157,412,141
July.....	154,911,475	1,700	5,748,120	149,163,355
August.....	169,495,522	3,800	5,397,120	164,098,402
September.....	174,361,345	9,600	5,239,320	169,122,025
October.....	172,989,829	3,700	5,204,220	167,785,609
November.....	178,225,304	8,300	5,199,620	173,025,684
December.....	172,617,468	.....	5,188,120	167,429,348
1882—January.....	165,152,789	7,900	5,180,220	159,972,569
February.....	173,757,874	15,800	5,172,320	168,585,554
March.....	166,457,357	.....	5,166,920	161,290,437
April.....	155,069,102	1,000	5,071,120	149,997,982
May.....	153,985,546	2,500	5,052,920	148,932,626
June.....	148,506,390	8,100	5,029,020	143,477,370
July.....	145,079,030	1,500	5,016,440	140,062,590
August.....	149,303,921	.....	4,992,040	144,311,881
September.....	152,739,107	.....	4,907,440	147,831,667
October.....	159,805,743	14,900,170	11,370,270	148,435,473
November.....	164,267,584	15,950,270	19,458,270	144,809,314
December.....	171,504,568	25,105,030	39,514,810	131,989,758
1883—January.....	173,317,835	25,107,300	47,669,640	125,648,195
February.....	177,661,631	32,206,270	42,554,470	135,107,161
March.....	184,752,714	31,525,210	43,444,510	141,308,204
April.....	187,837,442	32,935,420	48,303,200	139,433,242
May.....	193,319,043	23,889,000	58,591,940	133,718,103
June.....	198,078,568	22,571,270	59,807,370	138,271,198
July.....	202,774,035	23,383,440	60,068,600	142,705,435
August.....	204,172,975	28,445,200	54,547,540	149,625,435
September.....	206,150,543	27,480,300	55,014,940	151,115,603
October.....	209,429,940	31,252,760	52,076,180	157,353,760
November.....	216,153,328	27,035,300	58,897,020	157,256,308
December.....	219,014,739	27,448,780	63,585,140	155,429,599
1884—January.....	221,813,356	23,788,000	77,462,620	144,350,736
February.....	221,881,633	30,600,070	77,843,430	144,038,203
March.....	211,071,507	35,424,250	68,812,150	142,259,357
April.....	196,325,626	44,415,395	56,700,805	139,624,821
May.....	201,152,388	39,089,780	59,125,480	142,066,908
June.....	204,876,594	27,246,020	71,146,640	133,729,954
July.....	210,539,551	26,525,830	91,491,490	119,048,061
August.....	214,483,657	29,701,980	92,017,940	122,465,717
September.....	217,904,042	33,546,960	87,389,660	130,514,382
October.....	222,536,360	32,477,750	87,865,570	134,670,790
November.....	231,389,361	26,701,060	93,374,290	138,015,071
December.....	234,975,852	26,343,730	93,287,420	141,688,432

NO. 19.—GOLD COIN AND BULLION IN THE TREASURY, AND GOLD CERTIFICATES
IN THE TREASURY AND IN CIRCULATION, ETC.—Continued.

Month.	Total gold in Treasury.	Certificates in Treasury.	Certificates in circulation.	Net gold in Treasury.
1885—January	\$237,167,975	\$22,299,150	\$111,980,380	\$125,187,595
February	240,029,843	40,426,930	112,683,290	127,346,553
March	241,440,797	37,689,930	115,647,540	125,793,257
April	243,162,165	28,625,290	125,234,800	117,927,395
May	244,363,543	14,371,350	128,553,010	115,810,533
June	247,028,625	13,593,410	126,729,730	120,298,895
July	249,367,596	17,322,320	123,289,000	126,078,596
August	250,257,418	16,606,330	123,885,490	126,371,928
September	251,251,114	22,249,240	118,137,790	133,113,324
October	251,359,849	31,115,850	109,020,760	142,338,589
November	251,945,578	34,492,968	105,554,092	146,391,486
December	255,351,410	34,350,479	105,359,601	147,991,809
1886—January	251,371,561	24,000,709	115,284,951	136,086,610
February	249,801,088	33,671,010	105,637,050	144,164,038
March	242,155,168	46,797,927	90,775,643	151,379,525
April	240,580,533	52,396,875	84,715,225	155,865,308
May	236,424,734	51,735,670	80,120,025	156,304,709
June	232,838,124	55,129,870	76,044,375	156,793,749
July	233,651,522	52,253,360	74,718,517	158,933,005
August	235,430,636	48,693,980	77,698,347	157,732,289
September	242,609,018	40,654,320	84,691,807	157,917,211
October	246,832,148	36,878,458	88,294,969	158,537,179
November	254,450,853	34,469,694	90,520,633	163,930,220
December	268,128,019	27,485,804	97,215,605	170,912,414
1887—January	274,140,468	18,843,632	105,665,107	168,475,361
February	275,088,627	24,256,230	99,958,365	175,130,262
March	275,985,863	29,757,610	94,046,015	181,939,848
April	275,336,916	28,905,040	94,434,485	180,902,431
May	277,628,751	32,101,358	90,960,977	186,667,774
June	278,101,106	30,261,380	91,225,437	186,875,669
July	281,296,417	18,098,560	94,990,087	186,306,330
August	282,039,534	23,008,207	88,765,340	193,274,194
September	290,702,630	29,154,288	97,984,683	192,717,947
October	302,544,605	32,853,158	99,684,773	202,859,832
November	302,661,279	39,974,838	90,780,753	211,880,526
December	305,342,187	31,010,394	96,734,057	208,608,130
1888—January	307,809,155	20,668,210	104,853,971	202,955,184
February	309,567,827	26,362,163	96,697,913	212,869,914
March	310,772,202	29,651,464	91,953,949	218,818,253
April	312,801,287	20,853,500	99,561,293	213,239,994
May	309,882,859	33,574,110	109,581,730	200,301,129
June	313,753,617	22,135,780	119,887,370	193,866,247
July	326,551,392	30,234,688	131,959,112	194,592,280
August	331,133,430	36,591,356	124,750,394	206,383,036
September	332,551,306	25,516,410	134,838,190	197,713,116
October	331,688,233	26,163,492	140,613,658	191,074,575
November	328,603,362	37,441,932	129,264,228	199,339,134
December	324,773,667	36,127,702	120,888,448	203,885,219
1889—January	325,641,856	25,043,518	130,986,592	194,655,264
February	326,456,697	24,802,813	130,210,717	196,245,980
March	326,700,939	26,586,125	128,826,517	197,874,422
April	328,203,901	20,783,433	136,614,789	191,589,112
May	321,297,377	27,350,140	129,044,662	192,252,715
June	303,504,319	37,235,793	116,792,759	186,711,560
July	300,759,573	34,669,943	118,541,409	182,218,164
August	304,048,189	39,557,233	123,393,519	180,654,670
September	305,871,772	42,073,803	116,675,349	189,196,423
October	308,509,615	34,925,823	120,937,229	187,572,386
November	310,979,791	30,668,090	123,483,119	187,496,672
December	313,818,941	31,316,100	122,985,889	190,833,052
1890—January	316,043,454	20,452,870	138,657,169	177,386,285
February	318,593,752	23,222,835	130,604,804	187,988,948
March	320,225,794	24,614,210	134,938,079	185,287,715
April	329,878,411	24,142,200	134,642,839	186,235,572
May	321,333,253	27,473,120	130,788,399	190,544,854
June	321,612,424	26,162,960	131,380,019	190,232,405
July	316,536,823	27,577,120	132,444,749	184,092,074
August	310,220,120	33,005,730	124,382,539	185,837,581
September	306,086,471	16,958,780	158,104,739	147,981,732
October	294,489,603	36,482,690	138,173,979	156,315,624
November	293,755,880	43,755,570	131,316,499	162,439,381
December	293,020,214	31,334,630	144,047,279	148,972,935
1891—January	297,567,546	19,892,050	155,839,449	141,728,097
February	296,831,953	25,155,770	147,119,129	149,712,824
March	292,435,219	24,050,460	144,317,069	148,118,150
April	280,633,040	27,309,200	138,890,799	141,742,241
May	255,331,503	36,777,810	122,124,339	133,207,164
June	238,518,122	31,606,030	120,850,399	117,667,723
July	236,828,413	34,004,820	115,715,389	121,113,024
August	240,744,488	37,721,280	108,273,079	132,471,409

No. 19.—GOLD COIN AND BULLION IN THE TREASURY, AND GOLD CERTIFICATES IN THE TREASURY AND IN CIRCULATION, ETC.—Continued.

Month.	Total gold in Treasury.	Certificates in Treasury.	Certificates in circulation.	Net gold in Treasury.
1891—September	\$244,974,791	\$28,332,490	\$112,451,569	\$132,523,222
October	263,774,741	20,790,420	136,100,319	127,674,422
November	271,843,193	19,202,170	142,649,969	129,193,224
December	278,846,750	17,472,720	148,106,119	130,749,631
1892—January	282,753,864	17,486,810	163,178,959	119,574,905
February	282,123,392	18,150,140	160,601,279	122,122,113
March	280,144,269	23,673,770	154,329,229	125,815,040
April	273,623,456	21,931,180	153,713,699	119,909,757
May	271,527,092	14,470,520	157,295,209	114,231,883
June	255,577,706	15,363,590	141,235,339	114,342,367
July	247,306,220	17,738,500	136,861,829	110,444,391
August	242,543,695	23,847,210	128,387,379	114,156,316
September	240,605,908	25,345,590	121,210,399	119,395,509
October	244,261,469	23,181,900	120,255,349	124,006,120
November	247,598,466	19,632,830	123,188,609	124,409,657
December	238,359,802	24,254,750	117,093,139	121,266,663
1893—January	228,827,532	15,729,770	120,645,819	108,181,713
February	217,672,948	7,782,260	114,388,729	105,284,219
March	213,378,233	5,135,430	111,486,009	106,892,224
April	202,283,359	8,838,310	105,272,029	97,011,330
May	196,518,610	3,324,670	101,469,960	95,048,641
June	188,455,433	1,071,170	92,970,019	95,485,414
July	186,813,962	93,710	87,611,029	99,202,933
August	176,423,172	565,370	80,414,040	96,009,123
September	173,209,771	129,220	79,627,599	93,582,172
October	163,274,172	115,860	78,889,309	84,384,863
November	161,122,128	149,080	78,163,079	82,959,049
December	158,303,779	75,590	77,412,179	80,891,600
1894—January	142,665,594	78,350	77,015,419	65,650,175
February	177,462,797	106,490	70,935,729	106,527,068
March	176,456,045	137,310	70,306,909	106,149,136
April	170,192,458	102,770	69,990,449	100,202,019
May	148,067,816	41,650	69,374,549	78,693,267
June	131,217,434	43,490	66,344,409	64,873,025
July	120,922,836	103,470	65,947,229	54,975,607
August	120,885,869	34,730	65,668,969	55,216,900
September	123,665,756	55,260	64,790,439	58,875,317
October	125,613,896	56,250	64,252,069	61,361,827
November	164,350,468	757,370	58,925,899	105,424,569
December	139,006,354	58,960	53,361,909	86,244,445
1895—January	97,353,776	337,060	52,647,800	44,705,967
February	138,533,280	80,100	51,507,769	87,085,511
March	139,486,496	84,660	48,843,189	90,643,307
April	139,998,154	63,640	48,751,009	91,247,145
May	147,690,978	102,390	48,539,569	99,151,409
June	155,893,932	88,390	48,381,569	107,512,363
July	155,354,066	219,390	48,117,570	107,236,487
August	149,410,926	209,820	49,081,089	100,329,837
September	143,557,513	103,370	50,645,539	92,911,974

No. 20.—STANDARD SILVER DOLLARS AND SILVER BULLION IN THE TREASURY, AND TREASURY NOTES AND SILVER CERTIFICATES IN THE TREASURY AND IN CIRCULATION, AT THE END OF EACH MONTH, FROM JUNE, 1878.

Month.	Dollars and bullion in Treasury.	Treasury notes in Treasury.	Certificates in Treasury.	Treasury notes in circulation.	Certificates in circulation.	Net dollars and bullion in Treasury.
1878—June	\$15,059,828		\$1,465,520		\$7,080	\$15,052,748
July	17,215,996		2,647,940		959,690	16,256,306
August	20,275,088		4,424,600		1,709,280	18,565,808
September	21,789,239		1,316,470		711,600	21,077,639
October	21,749,613		2,639,560		68,790	21,680,823
November	25,002,710		1,907,460		366,060	24,636,650
December	26,144,290		2,082,770		413,360	25,730,930
1879—January	28,222,346		2,170,840		400,340	27,822,006
February	29,343,170		1,976,320		331,860	29,011,310
March	30,247,155		2,074,830		251,700	29,995,455
April	30,643,609		1,779,340		197,680	30,445,929
May	31,853,701		1,922,820		444,140	31,409,561
June	33,239,917		2,052,470		414,480	32,825,437
July	34,264,025		2,014,680		771,170	33,492,855
August	35,583,076		1,976,960		1,304,890	34,278,186
September	36,117,374		3,045,130		1,176,720	34,940,654
October	35,859,853		4,531,479		1,604,371	34,255,487

No. 20.—STANDARD SILVER DOLLARS AND SILVER BULLION IN THE TREASURY ETC.—Continued.

Month.	Dollars and bullion in Treasury.	Treasury notes in Treasury.	Certificates in Treasury.	Treasury notes in circulation.	Certificates in circulation.	Not dollars and bullion in Treasury.
1879—November	\$37,162,305		\$5,173,188		\$1,894,722	\$35,267,583
December	37,660,485		4,888,658		3,824,252	33,836,233
1880—January	39,849,647		5,063,456		3,989,454	35,860,193
February	41,497,899		4,797,314		4,572,606	36,924,793
March	42,867,182		5,611,914		6,017,006	36,850,176
April	45,419,004		5,428,354		6,615,366	38,803,638
May	47,631,778		6,322,731		6,051,539	41,580,239
June	49,549,851		6,584,701		5,789,569	43,760,282
July	52,274,439		5,758,331		6,930,959	45,343,480
August	53,875,321		5,518,821		7,619,219	46,256,102
September	53,212,435		6,318,760		12,203,191	41,009,244
October	53,127,826		7,333,710		19,780,241	33,347,585
November	53,652,843		8,572,294		26,504,986	27,147,857
December	54,373,742		9,454,419		36,127,711	18,246,031
1881—January	56,939,299		9,985,583		36,814,637	20,124,662
February	58,295,768		10,856,463		37,027,797	21,267,971
March	59,193,928		10,733,085		39,445,815	19,748,113
April	61,008,409		11,522,208		39,157,992	22,750,477
May	63,975,466		11,988,710		38,784,540	25,190,926
June	65,854,671		12,055,801		39,110,729	26,743,942
July	67,208,580		11,181,088		40,802,892	26,405,688
August	68,681,207		11,516,432		46,061,878	22,619,329
September	68,724,852		11,559,730		52,590,180	16,134,672
October	70,009,953		7,488,900		58,838,779	11,162,183
November	71,106,162		7,089,880		59,573,956	11,532,212
December	73,107,767		6,359,910		62,315,320	10,792,447
1882—January	75,689,510		7,462,130		61,537,540	14,152,970
February	77,945,100		8,549,479		60,155,010	17,820,090
March	82,619,245		8,931,930		59,453,440	23,165,805
April	84,834,089		8,872,790		58,908,570	25,925,519
May	88,399,707		10,509,160		57,227,060	31,172,647
June	90,384,724		11,590,620		54,506,090	35,878,634
July	91,657,189		12,361,480		54,757,720	36,899,449
August	93,896,965		11,700,330		57,739,880	36,157,085
September	95,672,214		8,364,430		63,204,780	32,367,434
October	96,427,480		7,987,260		65,620,450	30,807,030
November	96,709,802		5,752,970		67,342,690	29,367,112
December	98,485,035		4,405,000		68,443,660	30,041,375
1883—January	101,292,927		4,306,650		68,438,820	32,854,107
February	104,235,558		5,268,550		68,027,420	36,208,138
March	107,425,772		6,865,340		70,759,991	36,665,781
April	109,845,098		8,887,260		71,884,071	37,961,027
May	113,056,195		8,305,940		71,727,391	41,328,804
June	116,396,235		15,996,145		72,020,686	43,375,549
July	117,543,690		15,542,730		73,728,681	43,815,009
August	119,014,756		17,276,820		75,375,161	43,639,595
September	119,695,283		15,568,280		78,921,961	40,773,322
October	120,972,815		14,244,760		85,334,381	35,638,434
November	122,393,245		13,806,610		87,976,201	34,417,044
December	123,963,758		13,180,890		96,717,721	27,266,037
1884—January	128,149,181		12,399,130		96,958,031	31,191,150
February	131,742,312		13,890,100		96,247,721	35,494,591
March	134,049,926		20,488,585		95,919,576	38,130,350
April	135,464,908		20,876,250		95,497,981	39,966,927
May	137,249,911		19,936,620		97,363,471	39,886,440
June	139,616,414		23,384,680		96,427,011	43,189,403
July	142,295,980		25,265,980		95,138,361	47,157,368
August	145,339,142		26,903,230		94,228,691	51,110,451
September	146,993,192		26,769,470		96,491,251	50,501,941
October	147,573,222		30,814,970		100,741,561	46,831,661
November	149,523,924		28,951,590		104,988,531	44,535,393
December	151,213,920		23,302,380		114,865,911	36,353,009
1885—January	153,245,736		27,337,890		113,858,811	41,386,925
February	157,552,137		29,951,880		111,467,951	46,084,186
March	160,585,976		30,861,615		112,500,226	48,085,750
April	163,483,221		32,141,140		103,443,946	54,039,275
May	166,342,991		35,575,590		105,085,186	61,257,813
June	169,451,988		38,370,700		101,530,946	67,921,052
July	170,444,985		40,340,986		98,872,106	71,572,679
August	170,620,411		42,712,890		96,079,296	74,541,115
September	169,399,844		31,722,990		93,656,716	75,743,128
October	167,657,878		31,906,514		93,146,772	74,511,106
November	169,151,974		32,034,464		92,702,642	76,449,332
December	169,515,231		31,164,311		93,179,465	76,335,766
1886—January	172,742,961		33,978,767		89,761,609	82,980,559
February	174,418,874		34,837,660		88,390,816	86,028,058
March	176,972,089		32,410,575		90,122,421	86,849,668
April	178,485,024		31,141,055		90,733,141	87,751,883

No. 20.—STANDARD SILVER DOLLARS AND SILVER BULLION IN THE TREASURY, ETC.—Continued.

Month.	Dollars and bullion in Treasury.	Treasury notes in Treasury.	Certificates in Treasury.	Treasury notes in circulation.	Certificates in circulation.	Net dollars and bullion in Treasury.
1886—May	\$180,199,807		\$30,411,016		\$89,184,129	\$91,015,678
June	184,345,764		27,861,450		88,116,225	96,229,539
July	185,309,994		27,728,858		87,504,044	97,745,950
August	185,038,397		25,571,492		89,021,760	96,016,637
September	185,020,987		22,555,990		95,387,112	89,633,875
October	186,739,180		17,562,302		100,306,800	86,432,380
November	189,003,321		14,137,285		105,519,817	83,483,504
December	193,245,615		7,338,432		117,246,070	75,998,545
1887—January	198,840,822		6,737,388		118,315,714	80,525,108
February	202,812,943		5,466,947		121,130,755	81,682,188
March	210,311,824		6,212,840		131,930,489	78,381,335
April	215,925,183		5,007,700		137,740,430	78,182,753
May	218,922,196		5,289,164		139,143,328	79,778,868
June	222,401,405		3,425,133		142,118,017	80,283,388
July	223,807,565		4,209,650		144,166,141	79,041,424
August	225,390,072		5,996,743		147,876,385	77,513,687
September	225,049,705		3,919,841		154,354,826	70,694,879
October	225,858,564		3,451,494		160,713,957	65,144,607
November	226,714,098		4,413,446		168,149,274	58,564,824
December	228,879,405		6,389,570		176,855,423	52,023,982
1888—January	234,137,926		14,930,517		179,321,053	54,816,873
February	238,252,646		21,166,469		184,452,659	53,799,987
March	242,062,250		19,370,425		191,526,445	50,535,805
April	246,093,836		18,316,109		194,426,932	51,666,904
May	249,945,011		20,458,423		196,645,405	53,299,606
June	254,409,241		29,194,596		200,367,376	54,111,865
July	256,864,819		23,361,286		203,680,679	53,184,140
August	258,832,606		15,528,762		209,658,966	49,173,040
September	259,437,367		9,819,875		218,561,601	40,875,766
October	260,538,554		7,404,624		229,783,152	30,755,402
November	262,710,088		8,834,485		237,415,789	25,294,299
December	265,272,106		3,958,567		246,219,999	19,052,107
1889—January	270,418,006		4,717,113		245,337,438	25,080,568
February	274,277,544		5,717,898		246,628,953	27,648,591
March	278,087,845		4,760,236		251,263,679	26,824,166
April	282,081,825		3,451,830		254,939,203	27,142,622
May	285,776,084		6,205,869		255,537,810	30,238,274
June	289,688,375		5,527,301		257,102,445	32,585,930
July	292,242,678		5,651,271		259,557,125	32,685,553
August	293,927,004		6,141,570		268,580,626	25,346,378
September	294,270,378		3,878,062		276,619,715	17,650,663
October	294,437,692		2,328,373		277,319,944	17,137,748
November	296,424,234		2,419,174		276,794,386	19,629,848
December	299,264,578		2,252,966		282,949,073	16,815,505
1890—January	304,787,124		3,254,118		281,331,771	23,455,353
February	308,732,573		4,063,377		284,176,262	24,556,311
March	312,746,049		3,407,891		290,605,562	22,140,487
April	315,861,916		4,438,605		292,923,348	22,938,568
May	318,943,346		4,936,023		294,656,083	24,287,263
June	323,909,360		4,329,708		297,210,043	26,699,317
July	326,403,803		3,442,258		298,748,913	27,654,890
August	328,904,284	\$2,233,100	4,951,861	\$1,375,960	303,471,210	21,824,074
September	329,980,826	962,500	1,852,364	7,106,500	309,321,207	12,590,619
October	332,274,217	2,481,649	2,443,197	11,467,351	308,206,177	10,119,040
November	335,979,528	2,039,144	1,976,525	17,219,656	308,576,499	8,144,229
December	340,733,936	1,937,717	1,566,315	21,896,783	308,289,463	8,353,973
1891—January	348,025,035	3,702,294	3,218,788	25,101,706	303,844,686	15,376,349
February	353,711,984	4,279,421	3,346,215	28,871,279	303,822,259	16,739,425
March	360,554,700	3,171,227	3,757,247	33,921,973	309,632,535	13,828,965
April	366,188,943	4,710,946	3,309,417	37,020,254	312,933,440	11,524,303
May	372,176,559	7,565,067	5,009,775	38,112,280	310,541,378	15,957,834
June	379,705,279	9,765,252	7,351,037	40,463,165	307,364,148	22,112,714
July	385,054,513	11,309,957	8,198,345	43,684,078	307,291,114	22,769,364
August	389,403,301	13,937,685	6,624,888	45,748,350	317,588,321	12,128,945
September	392,314,706	7,045,902	2,920,072	57,205,228	322,016,487	6,047,089
October	394,920,589	2,251,786	2,525,759	66,473,484	321,142,642	5,262,677
November	398,508,756	1,976,366	3,401,368	70,983,286	320,873,610	4,675,944
December	403,187,017	2,031,045	3,954,750	75,296,057	320,817,568	5,492,347
1892—January	409,593,756	5,514,681	6,216,336	76,038,319	320,138,307	7,902,449
February	414,321,677	9,517,659	3,280,157	75,718,553	325,141,186	3,944,279
March	419,784,083	11,996,788	3,589,703	77,605,410	325,683,149	4,498,736
April	424,413,560	11,726,920	3,209,106	81,501,770	327,289,896	3,894,974
May	428,970,011	10,323,314	3,613,837	87,068,672	327,290,165	4,287,660
June	433,858,402	3,660,414	4,733,501	98,051,657	326,880,803	5,265,528
July	437,864,467	3,809,869	4,472,481	101,750,301	327,336,823	4,961,474
August	440,827,400	5,268,551	2,779,159	104,114,086	328,289,145	3,155,618
September	442,174,286	5,482,455	2,619,477	107,001,850	326,849,827	2,840,124
October	444,112,534	2,043,810	2,297,772	114,567,423	324,552,532	2,948,769

No. 20.—STANDARD SILVER DOLLARS AND SILVER BULLION IN THE TREASURY, ETC.—Continued.

Month.	Dollars and bullion in Treasury.	Treasury notes in Treasury.	Certificates in Treasury.	Treasury notes in circulation.	Certificates in circulation.	Net dollars and bullion in circulation.
1892—November	\$447,535,956	\$1,919,154	\$2,786,471	\$118,877,559	\$323,464,833	\$3,274,410
December	451,798,037	2,705,967	3,748,493	122,039,656	322,035,011	5,017,403
1893—January	456,693,558	4,019,143	4,953,844	123,927,346	323,192,660	5,554,409
February	461,448,666	5,420,240	6,750,372	126,447,613	321,279,132	8,301,681
March	466,199,237	6,533,567	5,267,551	128,956,781	322,958,953	7,750,136
April	470,675,118	10,290,675	5,098,778	128,779,103	321,707,726	9,897,614
May	475,567,956	10,684,691	6,650,912	132,505,183	322,115,592	10,262,490
June	480,476,527	6,528,533	4,468,339	140,661,694	326,489,165	6,797,135
July	482,386,196	4,512,210	2,843,114	143,774,138	330,188,390	3,911,458
August	479,878,580	4,461,749	2,882,168	145,420,209	326,206,336	3,790,286
September	484,742,069	2,494,841	5,909,370	148,824,199	324,955,134	8,468,495
October	486,868,285	1,916,606	7,727,272	150,818,582	325,717,232	8,415,865
November	488,168,889	2,683,223	5,716,507	150,770,406	328,421,997	6,293,269
December	488,671,062	1,194,884	5,098,854	151,965,207	329,545,650	5,965,261
1894—January	490,812,228	2,315,506	6,758,196	150,755,402	330,161,308	7,580,112
February	491,975,183	11,962,418	6,942,257	141,038,766	331,119,247	7,854,757
March	493,027,941	11,583,462	8,755,240	141,316,855	329,447,264	10,680,360
April	493,906,345	11,786,958	9,367,524	141,026,114	330,305,980	10,787,293
May	494,611,981	12,605,052	9,702,545	140,074,690	329,959,959	11,972,280
June	495,409,178	17,722,408	10,054,123	134,862,009	327,094,381	15,730,380
July	495,940,421	22,528,599	12,027,766	129,918,527	324,491,738	18,971,557
August	495,446,495	27,598,929	13,492,527	124,552,440	325,217,977	18,077,149
September	493,004,640	30,1E3,893	9,155,785	121,495,374	330,520,719	10,874,654
October	490,594,601	28,425,172	6,569,203	122,715,396	331,143,301	8,210,732
November	490,078,066	26,404,164	5,312,420	124,574,906	332,317,084	6,781,912
December	489,551,820	28,369,950	5,846,720	122,453,781	331,077,794	7,650,305
1895—January	491,605,798	33,571,316	7,329,232	117,180,225	326,467,272	14,386,985
February	492,728,183	36,455,457	7,291,089	114,249,700	325,816,415	16,207,191
March	493,682,369	28,872,489	7,374,748	121,457,000	323,746,756	19,605,524
April	494,297,015	27,743,971	7,699,233	121,840,500	323,215,271	21,497,273
May	494,993,208	30,089,473	6,692,333	117,954,807	321,553,171	25,395,757
June	495,785,906	30,109,692	9,162,752	115,978,708	319,731,752	29,965,754
July	496,213,214	31,485,899	10,577,386	114,004,381	320,355,116	30,367,816
August	495,391,602	35,058,618	7,741,243	109,436,662	323,772,261	27,124,061
September	492,795,188	36,630,854	7,862,667	107,035,426	330,434,837	18,694,071

No. 21.—LEGAL-TENDER NOTES IN THE TREASURY, AND CURRENCY CERTIFICATES IN THE TREASURY AND IN CIRCULATION, AT THE END OF EACH MONTH, FROM JUNE, 1878.

Month.	Notes in Treasury.	Certificates in Treasury.	Certificates in circulation.	Net notes in Treasury.
1878—June	\$62,020,121	\$570,000	\$40,245,000	\$15,775,121
July	67,105,859	460,000	51,120,000	15,985,859
August	68,348,254	1,460,000	47,815,000	20,533,254
September	68,049,340	1,845,000	39,545,000	23,504,340
October	64,175,666	180,000	35,660,000	28,515,666
November	63,655,404	2,120,000	35,070,000	28,585,404
December	59,582,505	1,510,000	33,190,000	26,392,505
1879—January	62,463,797	755,000	40,445,000	22,018,797
February	72,650,232	9,425,000	36,675,000	35,975,232
March	67,370,678	2,580,000	25,145,000	42,225,678
April	61,998,485	7,140,000	30,905,000	31,093,485
May	69,142,336	1,155,000	25,880,000	43,262,336
June	66,015,970	1,450,000	29,355,000	36,660,970
July	63,791,466	590,000	40,250,000	23,541,466
August	70,597,066	960,000	34,375,000	36,222,066
September	48,173,254	1,975,000	29,240,000	18,933,254
October	37,522,567	2,315,000	20,195,000	17,327,567
November	29,973,454	685,000	13,585,000	16,388,454
December	22,660,494	425,000	10,690,000	12,570,494
1880—January	24,299,562	215,000	12,685,000	11,614,562
February	26,149,093	670,000	11,095,000	15,054,093
March	24,080,081	175,000	8,320,000	15,760,081
April	26,474,280	175,000	8,985,000	17,489,280
May	30,833,020	600,000	12,650,000	18,183,020
June	33,020,559	360,000	14,235,000	18,785,559
July	34,099,124	590,000	15,075,000	19,024,124
August	31,649,849	105,000	11,205,000	20,444,849
September	27,148,613	90,000	9,885,000	17,263,613
October	22,418,993	150,000	8,625,000	13,793,993
November	19,574,937	75,000	8,450,000	11,124,937
December	15,741,818	25,000	6,980,000	8,761,818

No. 21.—LEGAL-TENDER NOTES IN THE TREASURY, AND CURRENCY CERTIFICATES IN THE TREASURY AND IN CIRCULATION, ETC.—Continued.

Month.	Notes in Treasury.	Certificates in Treasury.	Certificates in-circulation.	Net notes in Treasury.
1881—January	\$19,181,616		\$8,630,000	\$10,551,616
February	22,206,001	\$325,000	7,640,000	14,566,001
March	21,338,198	240,000	6,565,000	14,773,198
April	22,927,086	40,000	8,253,000	14,674,086
May	26,922,305		10,860,000	16,062,305
June	30,204,092	275,000	11,650,000	18,554,092
July	29,624,910	215,000	10,525,000	19,099,910
August	29,320,869	175,000	9,450,000	19,870,869
September	27,130,132	210,000	8,105,000	19,025,132
October	26,281,769	35,000	8,275,000	18,006,769
November	26,401,078	55,000	8,990,000	17,411,078
December	25,992,800	50,000	9,540,000	16,452,800
1882—January	28,714,394	70,000	11,330,000	17,384,394
February	29,701,850	105,000	11,445,000	18,256,850
March	28,371,415	215,000	10,925,000	17,446,415
April	28,327,824	125,000	10,990,000	17,337,824
May	31,938,690	265,000	12,065,000	19,873,690
June	34,670,589	75,000	13,245,000	21,425,589
July	34,869,590	510,000	13,220,000	22,749,590
August	35,883,941	185,000	11,815,000	24,068,941
September	31,948,158	130,000	11,540,000	21,408,158
October	29,689,196	110,000	9,835,000	19,854,196
November	30,591,392	10,000	9,835,000	20,756,392
December	28,454,395	10,000	9,575,000	18,879,395
1883—January	38,592,237	60,000	12,430,000	21,162,237
February	38,744,817	210,000	11,130,000	21,614,817
March	29,878,561	250,000	9,465,000	20,413,561
April	30,369,623	55,000	10,050,000	20,319,623
May	33,471,825	15,000	11,790,000	21,681,825
June	36,498,839	315,000	13,060,000	23,438,839
July	37,632,046	25,000	12,885,000	24,747,046
August	37,791,766	90,000	12,055,000	25,736,766
September	37,194,420	75,000	11,870,000	25,324,420
October	37,113,037	75,000	12,545,000	24,568,037
November	39,674,644	100,000	14,365,000	25,309,644
December	39,644,249	30,000	14,480,000	25,164,249
1884—January	42,156,189	45,000	10,835,000	25,321,189
February	45,808,632	90,000	13,125,000	27,683,632
March	45,904,652	520,000	14,955,000	30,949,652
April	45,765,833	105,000	14,920,000	30,845,833
May	38,731,841	20,000	11,030,000	27,701,841
June	40,183,802	195,000	12,190,000	27,993,802
July	42,727,990	65,000	13,165,000	29,562,990
August	40,843,534	150,000	14,270,000	26,573,534
September	36,524,873	315,000	15,630,000	20,894,873
October	33,942,172	85,000	17,770,000	16,172,172
November	32,200,683	120,000	22,575,000	9,625,683
December	36,499,575	160,000	24,780,000	11,719,575
1885—January	43,953,469	45,000	30,985,000	13,968,469
February	48,926,822	380,000	30,200,000	18,726,822
March	46,683,288	1,005,000	26,210,000	20,473,288
April	46,865,690	50,000	25,400,000	21,465,690
May	50,417,109	315,000	26,925,000	23,492,109
June	45,047,373	200,000	29,585,000	15,462,373
July	48,418,997	260,000	31,420,000	16,998,997
August	55,658,656	695,000	30,865,000	24,793,656
September	51,129,322	695,000	28,185,000	27,944,322
October	45,695,341	410,000	28,145,000	27,550,341
November	43,290,643	210,000	17,555,000	25,735,643
December	41,731,200	265,000	15,790,000	27,941,200
1886—January	47,890,389	200,000	14,590,000	33,300,389
February	47,197,292	385,000	14,920,000	32,277,292
March	42,214,485	840,000	11,925,000	30,289,485
April	37,608,774	225,000	11,515,000	26,088,774
May	40,244,098	585,000	13,955,000	26,289,098
June	41,118,317	250,000	18,250,000	22,868,317
July	41,044,142	470,000	19,105,000	21,939,142
August	46,774,647	1,510,000	11,195,000	35,579,647
September	44,224,081	150,000	7,705,000	36,519,081
October	38,107,305	20,000	7,140,000	30,967,305
November	36,573,188	280,000	7,025,000	29,548,188
December	29,679,326	200,000	6,510,000	23,169,326
1887—January	33,003,682	100,000	8,720,000	24,283,682
February	33,869,202	250,000	8,180,000	25,689,202
March	28,294,938	410,000	7,135,000	21,159,938
April	28,575,474	160,000	8,350,000	20,225,474
May	30,757,376	410,000	8,990,000	21,767,376
June	28,783,797	310,000	8,770,000	20,013,797
July	28,093,740	350,000	8,460,000	19,633,740
August	28,287,539	420,000	7,130,000	21,157,539

No. 21.—LEGAL-TENDER NOTES IN THE TREASURY, AND CURRENCY CERTIFICATES IN THE TREASURY AND IN CIRCULATION, ETC.—Continued.

Month.	Notes in Treasury.	Certificates in Treasury.	Certificates in circulation.	Net notes in Treasury.
1887—September.....	\$24, 145, 212	\$150, 000	\$6, 535, 000	\$17, 610, 212
October.....	22, 476, 067	170, 000	7, 215, 000	15, 261, 067
November.....	23, 153, 220	320, 000	6, 835, 000	16, 318, 220
December.....	22, 409, 425	130, 000	6, 985, 000	15, 424, 425
1888—January.....	28, 660, 469	280, 000	10, 645, 000	18, 015, 469
February.....	33, 482, 087	440, 000	11, 215, 000	22, 267, 087
March.....	33, 085, 623	650, 000	8, 915, 000	24, 170, 623
April.....	39, 046, 614	100, 000	10, 555, 000	28, 491, 614
May.....	46, 158, 200	470, 000	12, 230, 000	33, 928, 200
June.....	52, 398, 204	250, 000	14, 415, 000	37, 983, 204
July.....	55, 030, 740	100, 000	15, 205, 000	39, 825, 740
August.....	56, 225, 393	90, 000	14, 645, 000	41, 580, 393
September.....	53, 358, 963	580, 000	12, 730, 000	40, 628, 963
October.....	48, 393, 320	300, 000	11, 580, 000	36, 813, 320
November.....	46, 562, 956	150, 000	11, 360, 000	35, 202, 956
December.....	41, 125, 860	470, 000	10, 250, 000	30, 875, 860
1889—January.....	43, 361, 498	95, 000	13, 915, 000	29, 446, 498
February.....	45, 220, 511	280, 000	15, 920, 000	29, 300, 511
March.....	39, 591, 231	510, 000	14, 450, 000	25, 051, 231
April.....	38, 350, 137	110, 000	14, 580, 000	23, 770, 137
May.....	43, 940, 387	270, 000	16, 150, 000	27, 790, 387
June.....	46, 356, 085	240, 000	16, 735, 000	29, 601, 085
July.....	47, 939, 366	30, 000	17, 575, 000	30, 364, 366
August.....	48, 870, 935	460, 000	16, 545, 000	32, 325, 935
September.....	36, 445, 258	770, 000	15, 275, 000	21, 170, 258
October.....	29, 813, 501	350, 000	12, 510, 000	17, 303, 501
November.....	24, 959, 022	610, 000	10, 140, 000	14, 819, 022
December.....	15, 673, 925	570, 000	9, 000, 000	6, 673, 925
1890—January.....	19, 236, 224	90, 000	11, 630, 000	7, 606, 224
February.....	19, 823, 865	250, 000	10, 230, 000	9, 593, 865
March.....	14, 579, 657	990, 000	7, 660, 000	6, 919, 657
April.....	16, 004, 411	140, 000	8, 795, 000	7, 209, 411
May.....	19, 747, 799	340, 000	9, 855, 000	9, 892, 799
June.....	23, 634, 190	450, 000	11, 830, 000	11, 804, 190
July.....	23, 983, 412	40, 000	11, 820, 000	12, 163, 412
August.....	21, 626, 810	410, 000	8, 820, 000	12, 806, 810
September.....	13, 727, 790	180, 000	6, 990, 000	6, 737, 790
October.....	14, 744, 912	20, 000	6, 910, 000	7, 834, 912
November.....	13, 144, 864	320, 000	6, 270, 000	6, 874, 864
December.....	12, 199, 348	10, 000	6, 810, 000	5, 389, 348
1891—January.....	22, 057, 802	140, 000	11, 360, 000	10, 697, 802
February.....	22, 955, 586	260, 000	12, 270, 000	10, 685, 586
March.....	15, 822, 045	530, 000	11, 145, 000	4, 677, 045
April.....	19, 207, 344	270, 000	14, 000, 000	5, 207, 344
May.....	26, 927, 337	310, 000	17, 750, 000	9, 177, 337
June.....	32, 731, 996	1, 425, 000	21, 365, 000	11, 366, 996
July.....	38, 098, 409	180, 000	27, 265, 000	10, 833, 409
August.....	42, 922, 265	730, 000	28, 455, 000	14, 467, 265
September.....	26, 995, 717	1, 990, 000	17, 845, 000	9, 150, 717
October.....	16, 378, 813	330, 000	10, 765, 000	5, 613, 813
November.....	15, 293, 073	370, 000	9, 765, 000	5, 528, 073
December.....	14, 944, 710	200, 000	9, 265, 000	5, 679, 710
1892—January.....	22, 058, 384	90, 000	16, 760, 000	5, 338, 384
February.....	34, 066, 987	90, 000	29, 350, 000	4, 716, 987
March.....	34, 772, 842	1, 380, 000	29, 840, 000	4, 932, 842
April.....	33, 622, 075	340, 000	30, 210, 000	3, 412, 075
May.....	38, 551, 028	290, 000	33, 730, 000	4, 821, 028
June.....	38, 526, 590	490, 000	29, 530, 000	8, 696, 590
July.....	38, 638, 607	980, 000	26, 720, 000	11, 918, 607
August.....	34, 401, 147	560, 000	22, 210, 000	12, 191, 147
September.....	23, 560, 343	970, 000	17, 290, 000	12, 270, 343
October.....	16, 644, 592	560, 000	10, 550, 000	6, 094, 592
November.....	14, 827, 293	270, 000	8, 230, 000	6, 597, 293
December.....	18, 453, 443	490, 000	7, 100, 000	11, 353, 443
1893—January.....	31, 006, 021	580, 000	14, 450, 000	16, 556, 021
February.....	37, 926, 514	510, 000	19, 250, 000	18, 676, 514
March.....	36, 421, 060	420, 000	16, 670, 000	19, 751, 060
April.....	37, 164, 574	140, 000	15, 840, 000	21, 324, 574
May.....	38, 343, 384	825, 000	16, 955, 000	21, 388, 384
June.....	32, 333, 866	430, 000	11, 935, 000	20, 398, 866
July.....	26, 798, 822	485, 000	7, 855, 000	18, 943, 822
August.....	19, 594, 705	60, 000	5, 005, 000	13, 589, 705
September.....	16, 946, 951	85, 000	8, 200, 000	8, 746, 951
October.....	26, 705, 594	100, 000	22, 325, 000	4, 380, 594
November.....	38, 095, 567	120, 000	33, 205, 000	4, 890, 567
December.....	45, 334, 086	40, 000	39, 045, 000	6, 289, 086
1894—January.....	49, 617, 696	40, 000	44, 835, 000	4, 682, 696
February.....	65, 632, 906	.....	47, 805, 000	17, 227, 906
March.....	67, 673, 122	360, 000	52, 720, 000	14, 953, 122
April.....	74, 024, 286	140, 000	57, 270, 000	16, 754, 286

No. 21.—LEGAL-TENDER NOTES IN THE TREASURY, AND CURRENCY CERTIFICATES IN THE TREASURY AND IN CIRCULATION, AND IN CIRCULATION, ETC.—Continued.

Month.	Notes in Treasury.	Certificates in Treasury.	Certificates in circulation.	Net notes in Treasury.
1894—May	\$88,695,979	\$120,000	\$59,250,000	\$29,445,979
June	95,631,053	300,000	58,935,000	36,696,053
July	104,645,390	260,000	61,695,000	42,950,390
August	110,504,842	720,000	58,065,000	52,439,842
September	109,511,428	550,000	55,755,000	53,756,428
October	94,631,483	280,000	54,045,000	40,586,483
November	96,174,691	850,000	57,135,000	39,039,691
December	110,289,108	1,960,000	47,005,000	63,284,108
1895—January	123,252,989	3,620,000	37,625,000	85,627,989
February	121,148,215	430,000	36,925,000	84,223,215
March	118,617,746	740,000	36,825,000	81,792,746
April	107,031,082	80,000	37,295,000	69,736,082
May	109,832,457	190,000	48,245,000	61,587,457
June	111,681,252	350,000	55,405,000	56,276,252
July	106,817,588	120,000	56,920,000	49,897,588
August	134,202,881	530,000	76,555,000	57,647,881
September	142,947,454	3,675,000	63,840,000	79,107,454

No. 22.—GOLD, SILVER, AND PAPER CURRENCY IN THE TREASURY IN EXCESS OF CERTIFICATES IN CIRCULATION, AND TREASURY NOTES OUTSTANDING, AT THE END OF EACH MONTH, FROM JUNE, 1878.

Month.	Gold coin and bullion.	Silver dollars and bullion.	Fractional silver coin.	Legal-tender notes.	National-bank notes.	Total.
1878—June	\$103,562,523	\$15,052,748	\$6,860,506	\$25,779,923	\$12,789,923	\$164,004,821
July	108,161,640	16,256,306	7,079,667	25,985,859	14,119,544	171,603,016
August	117,325,856	18,565,808	6,478,642	30,533,254	11,772,829	184,676,389
September	112,602,622	21,677,639	6,143,903	33,504,340	9,260,764	182,589,268
October	117,065,674	21,680,820	6,323,132	38,515,606	6,370,440	190,855,684
November	118,282,355	24,636,653	6,009,834	38,565,404	8,055,844	195,505,687
December	114,193,360	25,730,930	6,031,805	36,392,505	8,469,162	190,817,762
1879—January	116,674,226	27,822,007	6,143,449	30,579,531	12,374,371	193,503,584
February	116,886,279	29,011,310	6,278,401	44,494,973	10,233,225	206,904,278
March	117,162,166	29,995,455	6,428,185	50,684,660	5,542,552	209,813,027
April	118,800,680	30,445,929	6,621,940	39,539,823	7,762,196	203,179,568
May	121,300,140	31,409,561	6,813,589	51,670,442	6,661,786	226,855,518
June	119,956,655	32,825,437	8,905,401	45,036,904	8,286,701	215,009,098
July	120,320,583	33,492,855	12,731,766	23,541,466	7,188,445	197,275,115
August	126,537,690	34,278,186	15,236,724	36,222,606	5,138,655	217,413,861
September	154,763,795	34,940,654	16,814,309	18,933,254	4,321,302	239,778,314
October	157,140,114	34,255,487	17,755,987	17,327,567	3,658,168	230,137,323
November	147,247,977	35,267,583	18,432,478	16,368,454	3,208,277	220,544,709
December	146,194,132	33,836,233	18,831,629	12,570,484	3,242,708	214,725,246
1880—January	143,340,027	35,860,193	20,294,810	11,614,562	6,885,966	217,905,558
February	136,905,458	36,924,793	21,179,312	15,054,093	4,242,984	214,396,640
March	135,766,551	38,850,176	21,989,314	15,760,081	3,606,364	213,972,936
April	130,726,640	38,803,638	22,767,073	17,489,280	5,588,049	215,375,280
May	120,689,196	41,580,239	23,577,092	18,183,020	8,983,508	213,023,055
June	118,181,527	43,760,282	24,350,482	18,785,559	7,090,250	212,166,100
July	115,274,040	45,843,480	24,975,714	19,024,124	7,237,795	211,855,759
August	120,018,180	46,258,102	25,152,972	20,444,849	4,335,906	216,206,009
September	127,764,733	41,009,244	24,799,925	17,263,613	3,675,440	214,412,955
October	133,273,253	33,247,585	24,629,490	13,793,983	4,197,224	209,246,545
November	143,981,139	27,147,857	24,653,530	11,124,937	3,702,029	210,610,092
December	150,213,716	18,246,031	24,769,057	16,761,818	4,242,528	206,233,550
1881—January	148,052,809	20,124,662	25,490,915	10,551,616	6,942,410	210,562,412
February	166,806,853	21,267,971	25,813,058	14,506,601	4,144,895	232,601,378
March	167,639,263	19,748,113	26,283,892	14,773,198	4,321,844	232,766,310
April	164,358,554	22,750,477	26,493,613	14,672,085	5,968,259	234,262,989
May	157,893,879	25,190,926	26,841,957	16,062,305	7,784,186	233,773,253
June	157,412,141	26,433,942	27,247,697	18,534,092	5,296,382	235,254,254
July	149,163,355	26,495,688	27,295,487	19,099,910	5,532,708	227,997,148
August	164,098,402	22,619,329	27,042,807	19,870,869	4,273,541	237,904,948
September	169,122,025	16,134,672	26,313,114	19,025,132	4,551,400	235,146,343
October	167,785,609	11,162,183	25,984,688	18,006,769	4,739,547	227,678,796
November	173,025,684	11,532,212	25,918,252	17,411,078	4,556,305	232,443,531
December	167,429,348	10,882,447	25,963,641	16,452,800	5,677,091	226,405,927
1882—January	159,972,569	14,142,970	26,567,873	17,384,394	7,377,995	225,445,801
February	168,585,554	17,820,090	26,869,906	18,256,850	5,484,211	237,016,611
March	161,290,437	23,195,805	27,187,681	17,446,415	4,516,077	233,636,415
April	149,997,982	25,925,519	27,439,184	17,637,824	6,180,209	227,180,718
May	148,932,626	31,172,647	27,755,923	19,873,660	7,418,245	235,153,131
June	133,477,370	35,878,634	28,048,631	21,425,589	6,277,247	235,107,471
July	140,062,590	36,899,449	28,153,956	22,749,590	8,428,411	236,293,996

No. 22.—GOLD, SILVER, AND PAPER CURRENCY IN THE TREASURY IN EXCESS OF CERTIFICATES IN CIRCULATION, ETC.—Continued.

Month.	Gold coin and bullion.	Silver dollars and bullion.	Fractional silver coin.	Legal-tender notes.	National-bank notes.	Total.
1882—August.	\$144,311,881	\$36,157,085	\$27,090,388	\$24,068,941	\$7,287,442	\$239,815,737
September.	147,831,667	32,367,434	27,426,140	21,408,158	6,828,786	235,862,185
October.	148,435,473	30,807,030	26,749,432	19,854,196	6,370,652	232,216,183
November.	144,809,314	29,367,112	26,544,544	20,758,392	6,311,110	227,788,472
December.	131,989,758	30,044,375	26,521,692	18,879,395	6,532,021	213,904,241
1883—January.	125,648,195	32,854,107	27,135,245	21,162,237	10,486,291	217,286,075
February.	135,107,161	36,208,138	27,507,276	21,614,117	6,761,527	227,198,019
March.	141,308,204	36,065,781	27,865,994	20,418,561	4,199,135	230,452,675
April.	139,439,242	37,961,027	28,068,620	20,919,623	6,343,015	232,731,536
May.	133,718,103	41,828,804	28,303,196	21,681,825	8,361,571	232,303,499
June.	138,271,198	43,775,540	28,486,601	23,433,839	8,217,062	242,188,649
July.	142,765,435	43,815,009	28,058,142	24,747,646	8,345,000	247,669,232
August.	149,625,435	43,639,595	27,819,712	25,736,766	6,019,802	252,841,310
September.	151,115,608	40,773,322	26,712,424	25,924,420	6,117,710	249,881,210
October.	157,353,709	35,638,434	26,960,614	24,568,037	6,428,189	250,700,855
November.	157,235,708	34,417,044	26,960,614	25,509,644	7,070,474	251,202,484
December.	155,429,599	27,266,037	27,224,126	25,164,249	8,955,820	244,039,831
1884—January.	144,350,736	31,191,150	28,014,415	25,321,189	14,746,745	243,624,235
February.	144,038,203	35,494,591	28,490,907	27,083,632	12,048,941	247,756,274
March.	142,258,357	38,130,350	28,866,556	30,949,366	7,802,366	248,068,281
April.	139,624,821	39,066,927	29,158,480	30,845,833	9,950,326	249,546,387
May.	142,006,908	39,886,440	29,377,206	27,701,841	7,533,779	246,506,174
June.	133,729,954	43,139,403	29,600,720	27,993,602	8,809,991	243,323,870
July.	119,048,061	47,157,368	29,797,480	29,562,990	10,529,336	230,095,241
August.	122,465,717	51,110,451	29,659,093	26,573,554	11,614,068	241,422,973
September.	130,514,382	50,501,941	29,474,161	26,894,873	11,078,957	242,464,314
October.	134,670,790	46,831,661	29,346,757	16,172,172	10,171,655	237,193,065
November.	138,015,071	44,535,393	29,143,283	9,625,683	10,525,634	231,845,054
December.	141,688,432	36,353,009	29,194,350	11,739,575	10,329,994	229,305,366
1885—January.	125,187,596	41,386,925	29,901,105	13,873,469	13,880,648	224,229,742
February.	127,346,553	46,084,186	30,244,836	18,726,822	9,774,141	232,170,538
March.	125,793,257	48,085,750	30,632,326	20,473,288	7,312,940	232,297,561
April.	117,927,395	54,039,275	30,944,049	21,465,690	8,120,660	232,497,069
May.	115,810,533	61,257,813	31,094,365	23,429,109	9,806,087	242,060,907
June.	120,298,895	67,921,052	31,236,899	15,492,397	9,945,711	244,864,936
July.	126,078,596	71,572,679	25,355,020	16,998,997	8,081,130	218,066,422
August.	126,371,928	74,541,115	24,724,287	24,793,656	7,556,108	257,987,094
September.	133,113,324	75,743,128	23,641,894	27,944,332	6,196,408	266,639,086
October.	142,338,589	74,511,106	22,965,536	27,550,341	5,438,241	272,803,813
November.	146,391,486	76,449,332	27,920,309	25,735,643	5,773,556	282,372,126
December.	147,991,809	76,335,766	27,796,431	27,941,200	5,347,767	285,412,973
1886—January.	136,086,610	82,980,559	29,013,994	33,300,389	9,951,057	291,332,609
February.	144,104,038	86,028,058	28,811,038	32,277,202	7,961,334	299,241,700
March.	151,379,525	86,849,668	28,822,638	30,289,485	3,392,203	300,733,519
April.	155,865,308	87,751,883	28,864,483	26,088,774	3,831,002	302,401,450
May.	156,304,709	91,015,678	28,912,277	26,289,098	4,962,150	307,483,112
June.	156,793,749	96,229,539	28,904,682	22,868,317	4,034,416	308,890,703
July.	158,933,005	97,745,950	28,584,625	21,039,142	3,792,409	310,995,131
August.	157,732,289	96,016,637	27,956,992	35,579,647	2,878,520	320,164,085
September.	157,917,211	89,633,875	26,899,745	36,519,081	2,104,764	313,074,676
October.	153,537,179	86,432,380	26,300,336	30,967,305	3,192,746	305,429,946
November.	163,930,220	83,483,504	25,808,067	29,548,188	2,522,033	305,292,012
December.	170,912,414	75,998,945	25,660,935	23,169,326	3,012,335	298,753,955
1887—January.	168,475,361	80,525,108	26,323,525	24,283,682	4,606,322	304,213,998
February.	175,130,262	81,682,188	26,482,472	25,689,202	3,072,561	312,056,683
March.	181,939,848	78,381,335	26,601,614	21,159,938	2,558,485	310,641,220
April.	180,502,491	78,132,753	27,891,077	20,225,474	3,480,653	309,682,388
May.	186,667,774	79,778,868	27,064,743	21,767,376	3,927,245	319,206,006
June.	186,875,669	80,283,333	26,977,494	20,013,797	2,362,585	316,512,933
July.	186,306,330	79,641,424	26,991,166	19,633,740	3,142,105	315,414,705
August.	193,274,194	77,513,687	26,148,531	21,157,539	3,354,726	321,448,677
September.	192,717,947	70,694,879	24,984,219	17,610,212	2,998,593	308,945,850
October.	202,859,832	65,144,607	24,468,135	15,261,067	4,157,980	311,891,621
November.	211,880,526	58,564,824	24,158,004	16,318,220	3,131,864	314,058,438
December.	208,608,130	52,823,982	24,327,520	15,424,425	4,910,434	305,803,500
1888—January.	202,955,184	54,016,873	25,019,973	18,015,469	7,782,203	308,589,702
February.	212,869,914	53,799,987	25,355,432	22,267,087	6,355,477	320,647,807
March.	218,818,253	50,535,805	25,506,280	24,170,623	5,323,787	324,414,748
April.	213,230,994	51,666,904	25,750,228	28,491,614	5,942,194	325,090,934
May.	200,301,129	53,209,006	25,878,872	33,928,200	6,702,811	320,010,618
June.	193,866,247	54,111,865	26,051,741	37,983,204	7,054,221	319,067,278
July.	194,592,280	53,184,140	26,034,462	39,825,740	8,218,834	321,865,456
August.	206,383,036	49,173,640	25,746,759	41,580,393	7,880,157	330,763,985
September.	197,713,116	40,875,766	24,738,696	40,628,963	6,023,307	309,979,848
October.	191,074,575	30,755,402	24,088,709	36,813,320	4,167,954	286,000,020
November.	199,339,134	25,294,299	23,801,676	35,202,956	3,381,456	287,919,521
December.	203,885,219	19,652,107	23,655,458	30,875,860	4,068,404	281,536,609
1889—January.	194,655,264	25,080,568	24,449,597	29,446,498	5,439,229	279,071,156
February.	196,245,960	27,648,501	24,715,021	29,300,511	3,433,572	281,343,675

No. 22.—GOLD, SILVER, AND PAPER CURRENCY IN THE TREASURY IN EXCESS OF CERTIFICATES IN CIRCULATION, ETC.—Continued.

Month.	Gold coin and bullion.	Silver dollars and bullion.	Fractional silver coin.	Legal-tender notes.	National-bank notes.	Total.
1889—March	\$197,874,422	\$26,824,166	\$24,921,004	\$25,051,231	\$3,054,267	\$277,725,090
April	191,589,112	27,142,622	24,975,567	23,770,137	3,686,890	271,104,328
May	192,252,715	30,238,274	25,125,295	27,790,387	4,703,087	280,109,758
June	186,711,560	32,585,930	25,129,733	29,601,085	4,158,331	278,186,639
July	182,218,164	32,685,553	25,012,877	30,364,366	3,632,535	273,913,495
August	180,654,670	25,346,378	24,766,455	32,325,935	4,590,661	267,684,099
September	189,196,423	17,650,663	23,864,841	21,170,258	3,883,721	255,705,906
October	187,572,386	17,137,748	22,737,900	17,803,501	5,211,415	249,962,930
November	187,496,672	19,629,848	22,133,430	14,319,022	4,251,973	248,330,945
December	190,833,052	16,315,355	21,927,928	6,673,925	4,500,355	240,250,765
1890—January	177,386,285	23,455,503	22,506,504	7,606,224	6,172,760	237,127,126
February	187,988,948	24,556,311	22,758,530	9,593,657	4,339,314	249,236,968
March	185,287,715	22,140,487	22,814,565	6,919,665	3,937,196	241,099,620
April	180,235,572	22,938,268	22,989,474	7,209,411	3,942,536	243,315,561
May	190,544,854	24,287,563	22,902,558	9,892,799	4,289,295	251,916,769
June	190,232,405	26,699,317	22,805,226	11,804,190	4,351,767	255,892,905
July	184,092,074	27,654,890	22,333,891	12,163,412	4,766,359	251,010,626
August	185,837,581	21,824,074	21,858,259	12,806,529	5,063,228	247,389,952
September	147,981,732	12,590,619	20,563,709	6,737,790	4,620,511	192,494,361
October	156,518,624	10,119,040	19,551,410	7,834,912	3,662,638	197,483,624
November	162,439,381	8,144,229	19,066,586	6,874,864	3,416,944	199,942,004
December	148,972,935	8,353,973	18,987,690	5,389,348	3,949,587	185,053,533
1891—January	141,728,097	15,376,949	19,973,211	10,697,802	6,320,151	194,096,210
February	149,712,824	16,739,025	20,352,665	10,685,586	4,970,638	202,460,738
March	148,118,150	13,828,965	20,486,094	6,677,045	3,415,237	190,525,491
April	141,742,241	11,524,304	20,568,406	5,207,344	4,055,760	183,098,054
May	133,207,164	15,957,833	20,063,882	9,177,337	5,189,490	183,595,707
June	117,667,723	22,112,714	19,656,695	11,366,996	5,655,174	176,459,392
July	121,113,024	22,769,364	19,368,142	10,833,409	5,924,947	180,080,886
August	132,471,409	12,128,945	18,440,722	14,467,265	6,822,252	184,330,593
September	132,523,222	6,047,989	16,846,620	9,150,717	5,695,080	170,262,728
October	127,674,422	5,052,677	15,196,379	5,613,813	5,738,795	159,276,086
November	127,693,224	4,675,494	14,389,585	5,528,073	4,841,754	158,628,130
December	130,740,631	5,042,347	13,789,325	5,679,710	4,651,152	159,903,165
1892—January	119,574,905	5,042,449	14,494,842	5,338,384	6,028,889	153,339,469
February	122,122,113	3,944,279	14,787,832	4,716,987	4,792,427	150,363,638
March	125,815,040	4,498,030	14,746,917	4,932,842	3,884,496	153,878,031
April	119,999,757	3,894,974	14,600,427	3,412,075	4,409,486	146,226,719
May	114,231,883	4,287,860	14,459,497	4,821,028	5,071,354	142,871,652
June	114,342,367	5,265,528	14,224,714	8,696,590	5,376,893	147,906,092
July	110,444,391	6,151,474	14,153,063	11,918,607	5,931,778	147,409,313
August	114,156,316	3,155,618	13,575,773	12,191,147	6,623,311	149,702,165
September	119,895,500	2,846,124	12,551,498	12,270,343	7,701,652	154,959,126
October	124,006,120	2,948,769	11,499,579	6,094,592	7,208,009	151,757,069
November	124,409,657	3,274,410	10,960,183	6,597,293	5,828,486	151,070,029
December	121,266,663	5,017,403	10,571,481	11,353,443	6,043,050	154,252,616
1893—January	108,181,713	5,554,409	11,346,523	16,556,021	7,768,170	149,406,836
February	108,284,219	8,301,681	10,971,876	18,676,514	5,578,128	146,812,418
March	106,892,224	7,750,136	11,165,155	19,751,069	3,827,111	149,335,695
April	97,011,330	9,897,614	11,113,573	21,324,574	5,085,290	144,432,390
May	95,048,641	10,262,490	11,394,610	21,388,384	5,243,455	143,337,530
June	95,485,414	6,797,135	11,855,944	20,398,866	3,982,733	138,520,092
July	99,202,933	3,911,458	12,556,749	18,943,822	3,020,150	138,235,112
August	96,009,123	3,790,286	12,700,829	13,899,705	3,157,587	132,557,530
September	93,982,172	8,468,495	13,496,416	8,746,951	7,815,481	129,501,515
October	84,884,863	8,415,865	12,667,195	4,380,594	11,566,766	121,415,233
November	82,950,049	6,293,269	11,418,708	4,890,567	12,808,547	118,370,140
December	80,891,600	5,965,261	11,639,467	6,289,056	12,857,628	117,143,442
1894—January	65,650,175	7,580,012	15,932,847	4,682,686	14,526,887	108,372,617
February	106,527,063	7,854,757	16,594,888	17,227,906	12,640,479	160,845,098
March	106,149,136	10,680,960	17,073,268	14,953,122	10,578,309	159,614,695
April	100,202,000	10,787,293	17,502,120	16,754,286	8,750,430	153,996,147
May	78,693,267	11,973,280	17,582,973	29,445,979	7,250,998	145,215,497
June	64,873,025	15,730,380	17,889,531	36,696,053	6,598,893	141,787,832
July	54,975,607	18,971,557	17,970,261	32,950,390	4,895,465	139,763,250
August	53,216,900	18,077,149	17,720,835	52,439,842	5,567,162	149,021,888
September	58,875,317	10,874,654	16,809,712	53,750,423	5,017,748	145,333,800
October	61,361,827	8,310,732	15,424,113	40,566,483	4,970,188	130,653,343
November	106,244,569	6,781,912	14,724,392	39,039,161	4,169,283	170,139,847
December	88,244,445	7,650,305	14,489,636	63,284,108	4,759,972	176,422,466
1895—January	44,705,967	14,386,965	15,481,586	85,227,819	6,333,175	166,535,702
February	37,083,511	16,207,191	16,131,145	84,623,059	5,154,293	206,801,355
March	90,643,307	19,605,524	16,577,511	81,792,740	4,449,893	213,068,981
April	91,247,145	21,497,273	16,516,559	69,736,082	4,959,625	203,956,684
May	99,151,409	25,393,757	16,589,443	61,587,457	4,899,226	207,623,292
June	107,612,363	29,965,754	16,532,845	56,276,252	4,643,489	214,950,793
July	107,236,487	30,367,810	16,532,936	49,897,588	5,642,488	209,677,315
August	109,329,837	27,124,061	16,055,743	57,647,861	7,600,591	208,758,113
September	92,911,974	18,694,071	14,882,337	70,107,454	6,018,775	211,614,611

No. 23.—ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF THE TREASURY IN EXCESS OF CERTIFICATES AND TREASURY NOTES AT THE END OF EACH MONTH, FROM JUNE, 1878.

Month.	Assets.			Liabilities.		
	Gold, silver, and notes.	Other.	Total.	Agency account.	Balance.	Total.
1878—June.....	\$164,040,821	\$57,004,769	\$221,045,581	\$32,537,659	\$188,507,922	\$221,045,581
July.....	171,603,016	63,601,421	235,204,437	35,053,964	200,150,473	235,204,437
August.....	184,676,389	72,599,708	257,276,097	34,936,877	222,339,220	257,276,097
September.....	182,589,268	77,871,029	260,460,297	37,045,389	223,414,908	260,460,297
October.....	190,856,684	61,350,451	252,206,135	33,877,270	218,328,865	252,206,135
November.....	195,570,687	54,652,549	250,223,636	34,889,164	215,334,472	250,223,636
December.....	190,817,762	71,096,807	262,514,569	34,774,275	227,740,294	262,514,569
1879—January.....	193,593,584	177,274,484	370,868,068	34,418,207	336,449,861	370,868,068
February.....	206,904,278	256,667,745	463,372,023	34,410,563	428,961,460	463,372,023
March.....	209,813,027	230,605,004	440,418,031	35,006,461	405,411,570	440,418,031
April.....	203,179,568	264,442,687	467,622,255	34,875,422	432,746,833	467,622,255
May.....	225,855,518	287,600,153	513,455,671	37,792,575	475,663,096	513,455,671
June.....	215,009,098	209,449,599	424,458,697	41,915,778	379,542,919	424,458,697
July.....	197,275,115	99,675,688	296,950,803	51,342,784	245,608,019	296,950,803
August.....	217,413,861	38,475,525	255,889,386	43,853,454	212,035,932	255,889,386
September.....	229,773,314	19,220,720	248,994,016	46,396,441	202,597,575	248,994,016
October.....	230,137,323	14,333,805	244,470,828	41,058,916	203,411,712	244,470,828
November.....	220,544,760	13,018,537	233,563,306	40,415,539	193,147,767	233,563,306
December.....	214,725,246	20,020,178	234,745,424	42,448,298	192,297,126	234,745,424
1880—January.....	217,905,558	12,703,861	230,609,419	40,605,647	190,003,772	230,609,419
February.....	214,396,640	15,259,949	229,656,589	40,606,000	188,966,589	229,656,589
March.....	213,972,986	18,058,710	232,031,696	38,948,889	193,082,807	232,031,696
April.....	215,375,280	14,952,119	230,327,399	38,537,726	191,789,673	230,327,399
May.....	213,023,055	15,959,558	228,982,613	34,983,917	193,998,696	228,982,613
June.....	212,168,100	12,831,848	224,999,948	36,329,064	188,670,884	224,999,948
July.....	211,855,769	15,971,291	225,907,050	39,716,721	186,190,329	225,907,050
August.....	216,208,099	14,054,037	232,182,046	42,568,448	189,613,598	232,182,046
September.....	214,412,955	14,908,793	229,321,748	42,119,557	186,802,191	229,321,748
October.....	209,246,545	15,525,000	225,171,545	44,129,108	181,042,437	225,171,545
November.....	210,610,092	13,978,743	224,588,835	42,787,264	180,921,571	224,588,835
December.....	206,233,450	21,876,808	228,110,258	45,255,230	184,854,528	228,110,258
1881—January.....	210,562,412	12,616,655	223,179,067	42,330,764	180,848,303	223,179,067
February.....	232,601,378	18,532,553	251,133,931	42,034,629	208,909,302	251,133,931
March.....	232,766,310	16,059,974	248,826,284	43,034,510	205,791,774	248,826,284
April.....	234,262,989	13,662,245	247,925,234	43,303,030	204,622,204	247,925,234
May.....	233,773,253	16,736,231	250,509,484	46,365,157	204,144,327	250,509,484
June.....	235,254,254	19,824,242	255,178,496	41,542,673	213,635,823	255,178,496
July.....	227,497,148	19,875,904	247,355,052	45,810,619	201,544,433	247,355,052
August.....	237,994,948	13,102,988	251,007,936	51,107,770	199,900,146	251,007,936
September.....	235,146,343	16,305,123	251,451,471	46,931,191	204,520,280	251,451,471
October.....	227,078,796	14,221,197	241,899,993	50,011,857	191,888,136	241,899,993
November.....	232,443,581	14,987,022	247,430,553	53,623,984	193,806,619	247,430,553
December.....	226,405,927	13,475,695	248,281,622	48,667,189	199,614,433	248,281,622
1882—January.....	225,445,801	12,822,610	238,868,117	48,334,370	190,533,247	238,868,117
February.....	237,016,611	13,952,061	250,968,272	53,782,938	197,186,334	250,968,272
March.....	233,636,415	12,723,589	246,360,004	48,222,573	198,137,431	246,360,004
April.....	227,180,718	13,382,761	240,563,479	57,512,999	194,050,480	240,563,479
May.....	235,153,131	14,661,280	249,814,411	46,932,635	191,861,776	249,814,411
June.....	235,107,471	11,842,551	246,950,022	51,057,003	195,892,419	246,950,022
July.....	236,298,996	13,920,473	250,219,469	56,021,499	194,197,970	250,219,469
August.....	239,815,737	13,979,775	253,795,512	58,335,898	195,469,614	253,795,512
September.....	235,862,185	20,172,896	256,035,021	57,493,848	198,541,173	256,035,021
October.....	232,216,183	26,236,294	258,752,417	55,110,116	203,642,301	258,752,417
November.....	227,788,472	43,293,314	271,021,786	63,512,033	207,509,753	271,021,786
December.....	213,964,241	43,260,987	257,225,228	52,255,919	204,969,309	257,225,228
1883—January.....	217,286,075	32,845,467	250,131,542	50,086,022	200,045,520	250,131,542
February.....	227,198,919	15,511,578	242,710,497	56,492,109	186,218,388	242,710,497
March.....	230,452,075	18,511,785	248,964,460	57,410,902	191,553,558	248,964,460
April.....	232,731,586	15,655,301	248,386,887	62,831,269	185,555,618	248,386,887
May.....	233,393,499	15,436,259	248,829,752	68,300,515	180,529,237	248,829,752
June.....	242,188,649	15,205,995	257,394,644	60,217,302	197,177,342	257,394,644
July.....	247,669,292	15,130,922	262,800,154	61,677,155	201,122,999	262,800,154
August.....	252,841,310	14,123,297	266,964,607	67,874,440	199,090,167	266,964,607
September.....	249,981,216	13,576,392	263,557,608	66,382,196	203,175,412	263,557,608
October.....	250,700,835	12,860,399	263,561,234	59,009,594	204,491,640	263,561,234
November.....	251,202,484	14,431,015	265,634,099	67,511,694	198,122,405	265,634,099
December.....	244,039,881	14,253,448	258,293,279	59,585,038	198,698,241	258,293,279
1884—January.....	243,624,235	14,742,459	258,366,694	54,182,494	204,184,200	258,366,694
February.....	247,756,274	14,182,913	261,939,187	62,836,975	199,102,212	261,939,187
March.....	248,068,281	13,807,080	261,875,361	55,364,898	206,510,463	261,875,361
April.....	249,546,387	13,189,747	262,736,134	56,648,695	206,087,439	262,736,134
May.....	246,506,174	14,944,269	261,450,443	60,465,119	200,985,324	261,450,443
June.....	243,323,870	13,660,660	256,984,530	56,219,832	200,764,698	256,984,530
July.....	236,095,241	14,998,720	251,093,961	57,982,813	193,111,148	251,093,961
August.....	241,422,795	14,536,221	255,959,014	60,301,944	195,657,070	255,959,014
September.....	242,464,314	13,517,091	255,981,405	51,734,143	204,247,262	255,981,405
October.....	237,193,035	16,948,224	254,141,259	50,604,070	203,537,189	254,141,259
November.....	231,845,064	16,502,269	248,347,333	51,722,878	194,624,455	248,347,333
December.....	229,305,366	14,180,602	243,485,968	51,287,753	192,198,215	243,485,968

No. 23.—ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF THE TREASURY IN EXCESS OF CERTIFICATES AND TREASURY NOTES AT THE END OF EACH MONTH, ETC.—Continued.

Month.	Assets.			Liabilities.		
	Gold, silver, and notes.	Other.	Total.	Agency account.	Balance.	Total.
1885—January	\$224,229,747	\$14,754,442	\$238,984,184	\$44,429,907	\$194,554,277	\$238,984,184
February	232,176,538	14,762,734	246,939,272	47,195,100	199,744,172	246,939,272
March	232,297,561	13,740,036	246,037,597	46,651,453	199,386,144	246,037,597
April	232,497,069	15,216,093	247,713,162	47,176,959	200,536,203	247,713,162
May	242,060,907	14,600,706	256,661,613	50,948,612	205,713,001	256,661,613
June	244,864,936	14,768,856	259,633,792	42,434,817	217,198,975	259,633,792
July	248,086,422	14,618,467	262,704,889	47,354,154	215,350,735	262,704,889
August	257,987,094	14,427,844	272,414,938	52,767,961	219,646,977	272,414,938
September	266,630,086	12,938,139	279,577,225	46,370,533	233,206,722	279,577,225
October	272,803,813	14,422,143	287,225,956	43,660,215	243,565,741	287,225,956
November	282,273,126	14,253,209	296,526,425	50,755,985	245,769,440	296,526,425
December	285,412,973	13,535,082	298,948,055	41,060,240	257,887,815	298,948,055
1886—January	291,332,669	14,780,083	306,122,692	40,904,725	265,217,967	306,122,692
February	299,241,760	13,475,373	313,717,133	48,802,890	265,914,243	313,717,133
March	300,733,519	14,424,370	315,157,889	39,392,450	275,765,439	315,157,889
April	302,401,450	15,836,506	318,237,956	39,888,640	278,349,307	318,237,956
May	307,483,912	15,752,158	323,236,073	41,324,214	281,911,856	323,236,073
June	308,330,703	13,052,806	321,483,509	39,969,550	281,513,959	321,483,509
July	310,395,131	15,875,469	326,270,600	43,977,454	282,293,146	326,270,600
August	320,164,085	15,860,469	336,024,554	54,510,525	281,514,029	336,024,554
September	313,074,076	14,893,209	327,977,885	48,093,854	279,884,031	327,977,885
October	305,429,946	16,725,325	322,155,271	43,184,403	278,970,868	322,155,271
November	305,292,012	18,861,896	324,153,908	49,971,280	274,182,628	324,153,908
December	308,753,955	24,968,553	323,722,508	43,600,946	279,521,562	323,722,508
1887—January	304,213,998	19,418,932	323,632,930	42,048,255	281,584,675	323,632,930
February	312,056,685	19,952,406	332,009,091	52,229,668	279,779,423	332,009,091
March	310,641,220	20,156,996	330,798,215	47,919,666	282,878,549	330,798,215
April	309,682,338	21,148,281	330,830,609	44,802,138	286,028,531	330,830,609
May	319,206,006	23,004,380	342,210,386	51,066,062	291,144,324	342,210,386
June	316,512,933	28,473,594	344,986,527	40,669,659	304,316,868	344,986,527
July	315,414,705	24,068,646	339,483,351	47,497,241	291,986,110	339,483,351
August	321,448,677	27,846,449	349,295,126	58,548,564	290,746,562	349,295,126
September	308,945,850	32,852,104	341,797,954	52,234,292	289,563,662	341,797,954
October	311,891,621	33,133,118	345,024,739	48,953,361	296,071,378	345,024,739
November	314,053,438	43,639,069	357,692,507	62,165,058	295,527,449	357,692,507
December	305,303,500	56,762,221	362,065,721	49,959,839	312,105,882	362,065,721
1888—January	305,989,702	59,763,008	365,752,710	46,767,018	321,585,692	365,752,710
February	320,647,897	61,747,047	382,394,944	52,799,621	329,595,323	382,394,944
March	324,414,748	61,483,814	385,898,562	44,730,923	341,167,639	385,898,562
April	325,090,934	62,218,761	387,309,695	45,901,287	341,408,408	387,309,695
May	320,110,618	60,266,996	380,377,614	52,530,640	327,846,974	380,377,614
June	319,067,278	60,276,401	379,343,739	43,716,727	335,627,012	379,343,739
July	321,855,456	60,075,280	381,930,736	50,318,268	331,612,468	381,930,736
August	330,763,985	59,312,237	390,076,222	56,547,688	333,528,534	390,076,222
September	309,979,845	59,363,740	369,343,588	47,705,644	321,637,944	369,343,588
October	286,900,520	56,541,669	343,441,689	48,053,268	295,388,421	343,441,689
November	287,019,020	52,532,150	339,551,671	64,803,462	274,748,209	339,551,671
December	281,536,690	52,755,501	334,292,191	50,336,556	283,955,635	334,292,191
1889—January	279,071,156	50,939,429	330,010,585	48,214,778	281,795,807	330,010,585
February	281,343,675	49,563,211	330,906,886	64,502,445	266,404,441	330,906,886
March	277,725,090	48,142,819	325,867,909	52,187,930	273,679,979	325,867,909
April	271,164,328	49,178,348	320,342,676	48,317,637	272,025,039	320,342,676
May	280,109,758	48,329,353	328,439,111	53,329,501	275,109,610	328,439,111
June	278,186,639	48,356,846	326,543,485	39,012,475	287,531,010	326,543,485
July	273,913,495	49,487,271	323,350,766	49,350,078	274,000,688	323,350,766
August	267,684,999	49,607,731	317,291,830	65,518,460	251,773,370	317,291,830
September	255,765,006	48,930,052	304,695,958	50,489,731	254,206,227	304,695,958
October	249,962,950	47,920,373	297,883,323	40,370,888	248,512,435	297,883,323
November	248,330,945	48,077,045	296,407,990	53,774,585	242,633,405	296,407,990
December	240,250,765	41,586,234	281,836,999	48,312,896	233,524,103	281,836,999
1890—January	237,127,126	38,509,953	275,637,079	46,802,039	228,835,040	275,637,079
February	249,236,968	34,033,710	283,270,678	53,961,477	229,309,201	283,270,678
March	241,099,620	32,312,879	273,412,499	44,722,623	228,689,876	273,412,499
April	243,315,561	32,776,502	276,092,063	48,878,308	227,213,755	276,092,063
May	251,916,769	31,468,070	283,384,839	55,048,394	228,336,445	283,384,839
June	255,892,905	31,916,024	287,808,929	42,196,465	245,612,464	287,808,929
July	251,010,626	32,798,090	283,808,716	49,738,798	234,069,918	283,808,716
August	247,389,952	35,137,010	282,526,962	66,619,851	215,907,111	282,526,962
September	192,494,361	34,772,735	227,267,096	48,146,749	179,120,347	227,267,096
October	197,483,624	33,309,599	230,793,223	55,661,784	175,131,439	230,793,223
November	199,942,004	29,937,697	229,879,701	65,493,407	164,386,294	229,879,701
December	185,053,533	30,239,753	215,293,286	52,050,877	163,242,409	215,293,286
1891—January	194,096,210	29,812,404	223,908,614	48,924,676	174,983,938	223,908,614
February	202,400,738	30,520,820	232,921,558	64,585,569	168,335,989	232,921,558
March	190,525,491	30,271,993	220,797,484	56,881,629	163,915,855	220,797,484
April	183,098,054	29,974,191	213,072,245	51,353,442	161,718,803	213,072,245
May	183,595,707	29,906,843	213,502,550	54,615,831	158,886,719	213,502,550
June	176,459,302	28,700,419	205,159,721	51,265,912	153,893,809	205,159,721
July	180,008,886	27,137,109	207,145,995	51,362,278	155,783,717	207,145,995

No. 23.—ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF THE TREASURY IN EXCESS OF CERTIFICATES AND TREASURY NOTES AT THE END OF EACH MONTH, ETC.—Continued.

Month.	Assets.			Liabilities.		
	Gold, silver, and notes.	Other.	Total.	Agency account.	Balance.	Total.
1891— August.....	\$184,330,593	\$23,193,152	\$207,523,745	\$47,249,350	\$160,274,395	\$207,523,745
September.....	170,262,728	21,598,734	191,861,462	46,873,493	144,987,969	191,861,462
October.....	159,276,086	20,874,762	180,150,848	40,478,929	139,671,919	180,150,848
November.....	158,628,130	20,506,912	179,135,042	40,008,123	139,126,919	179,135,042
December.....	159,903,165	20,254,069	180,157,174	45,584,045	134,574,129	180,157,174
1892— January.....	153,339,469	20,927,992	173,367,461	41,999,000	131,368,461	173,367,461
February.....	150,363,638	18,934,905	169,298,543	37,136,339	132,162,204	169,298,543
March.....	153,878,031	18,786,732	172,664,763	39,765,879	132,898,884	172,664,763
April.....	146,226,719	21,476,057	167,702,776	36,184,614	131,518,162	167,702,776
May.....	142,871,652	18,347,226	161,218,878	35,212,991	126,005,887	161,218,878
June.....	147,906,092	17,336,589	165,242,681	38,550,304	126,692,377	165,242,681
July.....	147,409,313	16,894,155	164,303,468	37,253,182	127,050,286	164,303,468
August.....	149,702,165	16,337,286	166,039,451	36,907,108	129,152,343	166,039,451
September.....	154,759,126	16,275,838	171,034,964	39,139,046	131,895,918	171,034,964
October.....	151,757,069	16,436,536	168,193,605	37,182,203	131,011,402	168,193,605
November.....	151,070,029	16,035,118	167,105,147	37,253,228	130,328,919	167,105,147
December.....	154,252,049	16,061,920	170,313,969	41,221,379	129,092,590	170,313,969
1893— January.....	149,406,836	15,975,811	165,382,647	40,117,580	125,265,067	165,382,647
February.....	146,812,418	15,681,504	162,493,922	38,365,833	124,128,089	162,493,922
March.....	149,385,695	15,954,641	165,340,336	39,709,608	125,630,728	165,340,336
April.....	144,432,390	16,095,105	160,527,495	39,044,592	121,482,903	160,527,495
May.....	143,337,580	16,254,388	159,591,968	38,026,813	121,565,155	159,591,968
June.....	138,520,092	21,930,590	160,450,682	37,988,392	122,462,290	160,450,682
July.....	138,235,112	17,044,003	155,279,115	37,391,549	117,887,566	155,279,115
August.....	129,557,530	17,685,476	147,243,006	39,959,096	107,283,910	147,243,006
September.....	132,109,515	17,213,727	149,322,792	42,447,160	106,875,632	149,322,792
October.....	121,415,283	20,421,870	141,837,153	39,542,862	102,294,291	141,837,153
November.....	118,370,140	17,220,993	135,591,133	40,391,517	95,199,616	135,591,133
December.....	117,143,042	16,154,235	133,297,277	42,921,722	90,375,555	133,297,277
1894— January.....	108,372,617	16,688,354	125,060,971	40,978,873	84,082,098	125,060,971
February.....	160,845,098	16,320,829	177,165,927	38,503,563	138,662,364	177,165,927
March.....	159,614,695	16,538,984	176,153,679	42,203,653	133,950,026	176,153,679
April.....	153,996,147	16,840,719	170,836,866	45,739,079	125,097,787	170,836,866
May.....	145,215,497	16,939,322	162,154,819	44,300,484	117,854,335	162,154,819
June.....	141,787,882	17,395,264	159,183,146	41,598,709	117,584,437	159,183,146
July.....	139,763,280	17,466,136	157,229,436	38,164,085	119,065,351	157,229,436
August.....	149,021,888	17,230,897	166,252,785	39,204,689	127,148,096	166,252,785
September.....	145,333,860	16,365,597	161,699,457	41,779,739	119,919,718	161,699,457
October.....	130,653,343	16,406,248	147,059,591	39,719,445	107,340,146	147,059,591
November.....	170,139,847	16,729,474	186,869,321	42,361,715	144,507,606	186,869,321
December.....	176,422,466	16,197,719	192,620,185	39,282,600	153,337,579	192,620,185
1895— January.....	166,535,702	16,156,715	182,692,417	38,089,115	144,603,302	182,692,417
February.....	208,801,355	16,594,018	225,395,373	47,137,786	178,197,587	225,395,373
March.....	213,068,981	16,224,165	229,293,146	41,375,886	187,917,260	229,293,146
April.....	203,956,684	16,797,028	220,753,712	39,935,796	180,817,916	220,753,712
May.....	207,623,292	16,483,721	224,107,013	38,736,912	185,370,101	224,107,013
June.....	214,950,703	16,903,120	231,853,823	36,613,670	195,240,153	231,853,823
July.....	209,677,315	15,920,824	225,598,139	38,448,607	187,149,532	225,598,139
August.....	208,758,113	15,817,540	224,575,653	40,536,496	184,039,157	224,575,653
September.....	211,614,611	16,047,106	227,661,717	42,256,352	185,405,365	227,661,717

No. 24.—UNITED STATES NOTES OF EACH DENOMINATION ISSUED, REDEEMED, AND OUTSTANDING AT THE CLOSE OF EACH FISCAL YEAR, INCLUDING \$1,000,000 OF UNKNOWN DENOMINATIONS DESTROYED.

Denomination.	Issued during year.	Total issued.	Redeemed during year.	Total redeemed.	Outstanding.
1862.					
Five dollars.....	\$17,140,000	\$17,140,000	.....	.....	\$17,140,000.00
Ten dollars.....	15,440,000	15,440,000	.....	.....	15,440,000.00
Twenty dollars.....	15,040,000	15,040,000	.....	.....	15,040,000.00
Fifty dollars.....	13,000,000	13,000,000	.....	.....	13,000,000.00
One hundred dollars.....	13,000,000	13,000,000	.....	.....	13,000,000.00
Five hundred dollars.....	13,000,000	13,000,000	.....	.....	13,000,000.00
One thousand dollars.....	12,000,000	12,000,000	\$2,000,000.00	\$2,000,000.00	10,000,000.00
Total.....	98,620,000	98,620,000	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	96,620,000.00

No. 24.—UNITED STATES NOTES OF EACH DENOMINATION ISSUED, REDEEMED AND OUTSTANDING AT THE CLOSE OF EACH FISCAL YEAR, ETC.—Continued.

Denomination.	Issued during year.	Total issued.	Redeemed during year.	Total redeemed.	Outstanding.
1863.					
One dollar	\$16,000,000	\$16,000,000	\$13,032.00	\$13,032.00	\$15,986,968.00
Two dollars	17,000,000	17,000,000	5,044.00	5,044.00	16,994,956.00
Five dollars	62,860,000	80,000,000	59,735.00	59,735.00	79,940,265.00
Ten dollars	74,560,000	90,000,000	46,140.00	46,140.00	89,953,860.00
Twenty dollars	59,960,000	75,000,000	62,160.00	62,160.00	74,937,840.00
Fifty dollars	10,080,000	23,080,000	44,000.00	44,000.00	23,036,000.00
One hundred dollars	17,800,000	30,800,000	1,300.00	1,300.00	30,798,700.00
Five hundred dollars	13,500,000	26,500,000	1,000.00	1,000.00	26,499,000.00
One thousand dollars	19,500,000	31,500,000	1,000.00	2,001,000.00	29,499,000.00
Total	291,260,000	389,880,000	233,411.00	2,233,411.00	387,646,589.00
1864.					
One dollar	546,000	16,946,000	96,759.35	109,791.35	16,836,208.65
Two dollars	768,000	17,768,000	62,648.05	67,692.05	17,700,307.95
Five dollars	15,700,000	95,700,000	175,290.50	235,025.50	95,464,974.50
Ten dollars	18,880,000	108,880,000	156,233.50	202,373.50	108,677,626.50
Twenty dollars	11,919,680	86,919,680	231,622.00	293,782.00	86,625,898.00
Fifty dollars	6,975,200	30,055,200	90,622.50	134,622.50	29,920,577.50
One hundred dollars	3,544,000	34,344,000	181,400.00	182,700.00	34,161,300.00
Five hundred dollars	7,414,000	33,914,000	8,467,500.00	8,468,500.00	25,445,500.00
One thousand dollars	17,904,000	49,404,000	10,304,000.00	12,305,000.00	37,099,000.00
Total	84,050,880	473,930,880	19,766,075.90	21,999,486.90	451,931,393.10
Unknown, in reserve		4,631,190			4,631,190.00
Net		469,299,690	19,766,075.90	21,999,486.90	447,300,203.10
1865.					
One dollar	1,186,000	18,132,000	260,954.40	370,745.75	17,761,254.25
Two dollars	2,128,000	19,896,000	260,574.20	328,296.25	19,567,732.75
Five dollars	963,820	96,663,820	394,275.50	629,301.00	96,034,519.00
Ten dollars	1,125,040	110,005,040	511,263.00	513,636.50	109,491,403.50
Twenty dollars		86,919,680	473,548.00	819,815.00	86,099,865.00
Fifty dollars		30,055,200	190,947.50	325,570.00	29,729,630.00
One hundred dollars		34,344,000	339,140.00	515,840.00	33,828,160.00
Five hundred dollars		33,914,000	632,475.00	9,100,975.00	24,813,025.00
One thousand dollars		49,404,000	1,344,000.00	13,649,000.00	35,755,000.00
Total	5,402,860	479,333,740	4,253,662.60	26,253,149.50	453,080,590.50
Unknown, in reserve		22,014,162			22,014,162.51
Net		457,319,578	4,253,662.60	26,253,149.50	431,066,427.99
1866.					
One dollar	714,000	18,846,000	1,266,495.15	1,637,240.90	17,208,759.10
Two dollars	664,000	20,560,000	1,421,898.50	1,750,164.75	18,809,835.25
Five dollars		96,663,820	588,593.50	1,217,894.50	95,445,925.50
Ten dollars		110,005,040	473,548.00	987,184.50	109,017,855.50
Twenty dollars		86,919,680	969,532.00	1,789,347.00	85,130,333.00
Fifty dollars		30,055,200	406,892.50	732,462.50	29,322,737.50
One hundred dollars		34,344,000	552,675.00	1,068,515.00	33,275,485.00
Five hundred dollars		44,914,000	387,425.00	9,488,400.00	35,425,600.00
One thousand dollars		71,404,000	672,800.00	14,321,800.00	57,082,200.00
Total	34,378,000	513,711,740	6,739,859.65	32,993,009.15	480,718,730.85
Unknown, in reserve		79,932,425			79,932,425.00
Net		433,779,315	6,739,859.65	32,993,009.15	400,786,305.85
1867.					
One dollar	1,500,000	20,346,000	3,220,683.25	4,857,924.15	15,488,075.85
Two dollars	2,000,000	22,500,000	3,691,717.10	5,441,881.85	17,118,118.15
Five dollars		96,663,820	30,397,678.75	31,615,573.25	65,048,246.75
Ten dollars		110,005,040	22,679,294.75	23,666,479.25	86,338,560.75
Twenty dollars		86,919,680	19,138,210.00	20,927,557.00	65,992,123.00
Fifty dollars		30,055,200	2,985,275.00	3,717,737.50	26,337,462.50
One hundred dollars		34,344,000	5,263,050.00	6,331,565.00	28,012,435.00
Five hundred dollars	2,040,000	46,954,000	5,301,325.00	14,789,725.00	32,164,275.00
One thousand dollars	56,412,000	127,816,000	64,403,900.00	78,725,700.00	49,090,300.00
Total	61,952,000	575,663,740	157,081,133.85	190,074,143.00	385,569,597.00
Unknown, in reserve		13,806,000			13,806,000.00
Net		561,857,740	157,081,133.85	190,074,143.00	371,763,597.00

No. 24.—UNITED STATES NOTES OF EACH DENOMINATION ISSUED, REDEEMED, AND OUTSTANDING AT THE CLOSE OF EACH FISCAL YEAR, ETC.—Continued.

Denomination.	Issued during year.	Total issued.	Redeemed during year.	Total redeemed.	Outstanding.
1868.					
One dollar.....	\$2,483,348	\$22,829,348	\$4,297,683.25	\$9,155,607.40	\$13,673,740.60
Two dollars.....	3,510,696	26,070,696	4,667,751.70	10,109,633.55	15,961,062.45
Five dollars.....		96,663,820	2,210,801.25	33,826,374.50	62,837,445.50
Ten dollars.....		119,005,940	3,506,372.50	27,172,851.75	82,832,188.25
Twenty dollars.....		86,919,680	2,391,665.00	23,319,222.00	63,600,458.00
Fifty dollars.....		30,055,200	841,932.50	4,559,670.00	25,495,530.00
One hundred dollars.....		34,344,000	974,975.00	7,308,540.00	27,037,460.00
Five hundred dollars.....	2,032,000	43,936,000	1,504,875.00	16,294,700.00	32,691,300.00
One thousand dollars.....	8,112,000	135,928,000	5,459,000.00	84,184,700.00	51,743,300.00
Total.....	16,138,044	591,801,784	25,855,156.20	215,929,299.20	375,872,484.80
Unknown, in reserve.....		19,872,484			19,872,484.80
Net.....		571,929,300	25,855,156.20	215,929,299.20	356,000,000.00
1869.					
One dollar.....	5,522,000	28,351,348	4,929,028.40	14,084,635.80	14,266,712.20
Two dollars.....	8,000,432	34,071,128	5,287,765.90	15,397,399.45	18,673,728.55
Five dollars.....	4,336,180	101,000,000	6,641,495.50	40,467,870.00	60,532,130.00
Ten dollars.....	8,004,960	118,010,000	6,833,888.00	34,006,739.75	84,003,260.25
Twenty dollars.....	16,000,320	102,920,000	5,816,229.00	29,135,451.00	73,784,549.00
Fifty dollars.....		30,055,200	7,211,355.00	11,771,025.00	18,284,175.00
One hundred dollars.....	5,656,000	40,000,000	6,010,285.00	13,316,825.00	26,683,175.00
Five hundred dollars.....	10,000,000	58,986,000	7,548,475.00	23,843,175.00	35,142,825.00
One thousand dollars.....	20,000,000	155,928,000	7,669,000.00	91,853,700.00	64,074,300.00
Total.....	77,519,892	669,321,676	57,947,521.80	273,876,821.00	395,444,855.00
Unknown, in reserve.....		39,444,855			39,444,855.00
Net.....		629,876,821	57,947,521.80	273,876,821.00	356,000,000.00
1870.					
One dollar.....	8,220,000	36,571,348	4,422,884.45	18,507,520.25	18,063,827.75
Two dollars.....	14,032,000	48,103,128	5,209,611.30	20,607,010.75	27,496,117.25
Five dollars.....	19,580,000	120,580,000	9,493,971.25	49,961,841.25	70,618,158.75
Ten dollars.....	37,920,000	153,930,000	17,681,072.50	51,687,812.25	104,242,187.75
Twenty dollars.....	23,760,000	126,680,000	9,683,403.00	38,820,854.00	87,859,146.00
Fifty dollars.....	20,600,000	50,655,200	6,677,217.50	18,448,242.50	32,206,957.50
One hundred dollars.....	28,600,000	68,600,000	6,721,460.00	20,638,285.00	48,561,715.00
Five hundred dollars.....		58,986,000	11,495,475.00	35,338,650.00	23,647,350.00
One thousand dollars.....		155,928,000	23,968,000.00	115,821,700.00	40,106,300.00
Total.....	152,712,000	822,033,676	95,355,095.00	369,231,916.00	452,801,760.00
Less reserve:					
One dollar.....		1,060			1,060.00
Two dollars.....		893,000			893,000.00
Five dollars.....		14,000,000			14,000,000.00
Ten dollars.....		21,366,600			21,366,000.00
Twenty dollars.....		16,360,000			16,360,000.00
Fifty dollars.....		10,055,000			10,055,000.00
One hundred dollars.....		23,085,700			23,085,700.00
Five hundred dollars.....		2,041,000			2,041,000.00
One thousand dollars.....		9,000,000			9,000,000.00
Total.....		96,801,760			96,801,760.00
1870.					
Net:					
One dollar.....		36,570,288	4,422,884.45	18,507,520.25	18,062,767.75
Two dollars.....		47,210,128	5,209,611.30	20,607,010.75	26,603,117.25
Five dollars.....		106,580,000	10,053,996.25	49,961,841.25	56,618,158.75
Ten dollars.....		134,564,000	19,001,072.50	51,687,812.25	82,876,187.75
Twenty dollars.....		110,320,000	21,605,403.00	38,820,854.00	71,499,146.00
Fifty dollars.....		40,600,200	9,223,617.50	18,448,242.50	22,151,957.50
One hundred dollars.....		45,514,300	11,411,460.00	20,638,285.00	25,476,015.00
Five hundred dollars.....		56,945,000	16,433,475.00	35,338,650.00	21,606,350.00
One thousand dollars.....		146,928,000	37,812,000.00	115,821,700.00	31,106,300.00
Total.....		725,231,916	135,173,520.00	369,231,916.00	356,000,000.00

No. 24.—UNITED STATES NOTES OF EACH DENOMINATION ISSUED, REDEEMED, AND OUTSTANDING AT THE CLOSE OF EACH FISCAL YEAR, ETC.—Continued.

Denomination.	Issued during year.	Total issued.	Redeemed during year.	Total redeemed.	Outstanding.
1871.					
One dollar.....	\$7,480,611	\$44,050,899	\$5,002,208.45	\$23,509,728.70	\$20,541,170.30
Two dollars.....	5,985,000	53,195,128	6,821,860.80	27,428,871.55	25,766,256.45
Five dollars.....	5,860,000	112,440,000	14,016,532.25	63,978,373.50	48,461,626.50
Ten dollars.....	11,266,000	145,830,000	16,997,841.50	68,085,653.75	77,144,346.25
Twenty dollars.....	12,995,000	123,315,000	16,607,793.00	55,428,047.00	67,886,953.00
Fifty dollars.....	6,553,000	47,155,200	5,089,320.00	23,587,562.50	23,617,637.50
One hundred dollars.....	8,705,700	54,220,000	8,915,880.00	28,954,165.00	25,265,835.00
Five hundred dollars.....	25,341,000	82,286,000	16,069,875.00	61,468,525.00	30,877,475.00
One thousand dollars.....	36,400,000	183,328,000	31,067,000.00	146,888,700.00	36,439,300.00
Total.....	120,588,311	845,820,227	120,588,311.00	489,820,227.00	356,000,000.00
1872.					
One dollar.....	9,931,304	53,982,203	5,724,516.60	29,234,245.30	24,747,957.70
Two dollars.....	9,172,000	62,367,128	7,566,791.90	34,995,663.45	27,371,464.55
Five dollars.....	9,962,500	122,402,500	11,658,604.00	75,636,977.50	46,765,522.50
Ten dollars.....	12,210,000	158,040,000	13,584,505.50	82,270,159.25	75,769,840.75
Twenty dollars.....	13,001,000	136,316,000	13,264,976.50	68,693,623.50	67,622,376.50
Fifty dollars.....	4,035,000	51,190,200	2,700,294.50	26,237,857.00	24,952,343.00
One hundred dollars.....	5,098,000	59,318,000	4,722,665.00	33,676,830.00	25,641,170.00
Five hundred dollars.....	1,258,000	83,544,000	4,409,450.00	55,817,975.00	27,726,025.00
One thousand dollars.....	4,932,000	188,260,000	4,468,000.00	151,356,700.00	36,903,300.00
Total.....	69,599,804	915,420,031	68,099,804.00	357,930,311.00	357,530,000.00
1873.					
One dollar.....	6,981,567	60,963,770	6,517,793.20	35,752,038.50	25,211,731.50
Two dollars.....	7,816,000	70,183,128	7,712,608.55	42,708,272.00	27,474,856.70
Five dollars.....	9,537,500	131,940,000	9,903,035.00	85,540,032.50	46,399,967.50
Ten dollars.....	9,930,000	167,970,000	12,367,770.75	94,637,930.00	73,332,070.00
Twenty dollars.....	10,284,000	146,600,000	10,732,676.50	79,426,300.00	67,173,700.00
Fifty dollars.....	3,000,000	54,190,200	1,755,468.00	27,993,325.00	26,196,875.00
One hundred dollars.....	4,792,000	64,110,000	2,692,370.00	36,369,200.00	27,740,800.00
Five hundred dollars.....	3,067,000	86,611,000	5,529,025.00	61,347,000.00	25,264,000.00
One thousand dollars.....	8,111,000	196,371,000	6,808,500.00	158,165,000.00	38,206,000.00
Total.....	63,519,067	978,939,098	64,019,067.00	321,939,098.00	357,000,000.00
1874.					
One dollar.....	8,981,669	69,895,439	8,571,888.50	44,323,927.00	25,571,512.00
Two dollars.....	10,177,520	80,360,648	9,534,938.00	52,243,210.00	28,117,438.00
Five dollars.....	12,595,760	144,535,760	8,452,272.50	93,992,305.00	50,543,455.00
Ten dollars.....	15,665,240	183,635,240	12,273,385.00	106,911,315.00	76,723,925.00
Twenty dollars.....	14,178,400	160,778,400	8,827,230.00	88,313,530.00	72,464,870.00
Fifty dollars.....	5,230,000	59,420,200	2,030,775.00	30,024,100.00	29,396,100.00
One hundred dollars.....	9,503,300	73,613,300	2,695,400.00	39,064,600.00	34,548,700.00
Five hundred dollars.....	17,065,000	103,676,000	34,118,000.00	55,465,000.00	31,211,000.00
One thousand dollars.....	27,057,600	223,428,000	7,840,000.00	166,005,000.00	57,423,000.00
Total.....	120,403,889	1,099,342,967	94,403,889.00	471,342,937.00	383,000,000.00
1875.					
One dollar.....	14,626,156	84,521,595	12,780,804.50	57,104,731.50	27,416,863.50
Two dollars.....	10,934,400	91,295,048	12,706,512.00	64,949,722.00	26,345,326.00
Five dollars.....	6,926,000	151,461,760	12,617,201.50	106,609,566.50	44,852,253.50
Ten dollars.....	13,560,000	197,195,240	17,129,380.00	124,040,695.00	73,154,545.00
Twenty dollars.....	10,160,000	170,938,400	15,242,828.00	103,556,358.00	67,382,042.00
Fifty dollars.....	8,960,700	68,389,800	7,096,850.00	37,120,950.00	31,268,850.00
One hundred dollars.....	3,290,700	76,904,000	6,620,800.00	45,685,400.00	31,218,600.00
Five hundred dollars.....	27,950,000	131,626,000	5,463,000.00	100,928,000.00	30,698,000.00
One thousand dollars.....	7,500,000	230,928,000	20,479,000.00	186,484,000.00	44,444,000.00
Total.....	103,907,956	1,203,250,943	110,136,376.00	526,479,363.00	376,771,580.00
1876.					
One dollar.....	13,444,758	97,966,353	12,854,116.60	69,958,848.10	28,007,504.00
Two dollars.....	12,792,000	104,087,048	11,656,846.40	76,606,568.40	27,480,479.60
Five dollars.....	13,080,000	164,541,760	11,614,081.00	118,223,587.50	46,318,172.50
Ten dollars.....	11,196,000	208,931,240	14,945,686.00	138,986,381.00	69,944,859.00
Twenty dollars.....	12,184,000	183,122,400	13,187,379.00	116,749,737.00	66,372,663.00
Fifty dollars.....	10,151,000	78,531,900	5,922,185.00	43,043,135.00	35,488,765.00
One hundred dollars.....	5,680,000	82,584,000	9,678,760.00	55,362,160.00	27,221,840.00
Five hundred dollars.....	12,450,000	144,076,000	9,379,500.00	110,307,500.00	33,768,500.00
One thousand dollars.....	200,000	231,128,000	7,940,500.00	194,424,500.00	36,703,500.00
Total.....	91,177,758	1,294,428,701	97,177,054.00	523,656,417.00	379,772,284.00

No. 24.—UNITED STATES NOTES OF EACH DENOMINATION ISSUED, REDEEMED,
AND OUTSTANDING AT THE CLOSE OF EACH FISCAL YEAR, ETC.—Continued.

Denomination.	Issued during year.	Total issued.	Redeemed during year.	Total redeemed.	Outstanding.
1877.					
One dollar	\$10,147,399	\$108,113,752	\$12,994,606.10	\$82,953,454.20	\$25,160,297.80
Two dollars	9,432,000	113,519,048	11,542,653.40	88,149,221.80	25,369,826.20
Five dollars	14,180,000	178,721,760	11,199,948.50	129,423,536.00	49,298,224.00
Ten dollars	7,320,000	215,711,240	12,189,152.00	151,175,533.00	64,535,707.00
Twenty dollars	8,160,000	191,282,400	11,991,486.00	128,675,203.00	62,607,197.00
Fifty dollars	5,983,300	84,515,200	5,559,155.00	48,602,290.00	35,912,910.00
One hundred dollars	6,985,200	89,568,200	4,796,870.00	60,159,030.00	29,410,170.00
Five hundred dollars	5,733,000	149,808,000	5,617,000.00	115,942,500.00	33,884,500.00
One thousand dollars	4,500,000	235,628,000	6,618,000.00	201,014,500.00	34,585,500.00
Total	72,440,899	1,366,869,600	82,448,851.00	1,006,105,268.00	360,764,332.00
1878.					
One dollar	7,562,351	115,676,103	11,792,774.50	94,746,228.70	20,929,874.30
Two dollars	6,288,000	119,897,048	10,746,878.00	98,896,099.50	20,910,948.20
Five dollars	15,820,000	194,541,760	10,448,667.50	139,872,203.50	54,669,556.50
Ten dollars	11,380,000	227,991,240	10,364,063.00	161,539,596.00	65,551,644.00
Twenty dollars	9,200,000	200,482,400	9,086,554.00	137,761,757.00	62,720,643.00
Fifty dollars	3,200,000	87,715,200	11,930,230.00	60,532,520.00	27,182,680.00
One hundred dollars	6,408,000	95,977,800	4,194,100.00	64,353,130.00	31,624,670.00
Five hundred dollars	4,817,000	154,626,000	7,822,000.00	153,747,500.00	30,878,500.00
One thousand dollars	2,600,000	238,228,000	3,973,000.00	205,015,500.00	33,212,500.00
Total	67,275,951	1,434,145,551	80,359,267.00	1,086,464,535.00	347,681,016.00
1879.					
One dollar	6,503,133	122,179,236	9,223,026.50	103,969,255.20	18,209,980.80
Two dollars	5,892,000	125,699,048	8,710,295.00	107,606,394.80	18,092,653.20
Five dollars	11,000,000	205,601,760	11,632,443.50	151,494,647.00	54,107,113.00
Ten dollars	9,280,000	236,371,240	10,193,032.00	171,732,678.00	64,638,562.00
Twenty dollars	7,400,000	207,882,400	9,649,756.00	147,411,513.00	60,470,887.00
Fifty dollars	2,400,000	90,115,200	4,059,340.00	64,591,860.00	25,523,340.00
One hundred dollars	5,007,700	100,885,500	4,593,830.00	68,947,020.00	32,038,480.00
Five hundred dollars	5,650,000	160,276,000	3,959,000.00	127,706,500.00	32,569,500.00
One thousand dollars	3,900,000	242,128,000	2,042,000.00	207,057,500.00	35,070,500.00
Five thousand dollars	4,005,000	4,005,000	5,000.00	5,000.00	4,000,000.00
Ten thousand dollars	5,010,000	3,010,000	50,000.00	50,000.00	2,960,000.00
Total	64,107,833	1,498,253,384	64,107,833.00	1,150,572,368.00	347,681,016.00
1880.					
One dollar	9,057,863	131,237,099	6,935,511.80	110,904,767.00	20,332,332.00
Two dollars	8,232,000	133,931,048	5,971,840.20	113,578,235.00	20,352,813.00
Five dollars	19,680,000	225,281,760	8,354,565.00	159,849,212.00	65,432,548.00
Ten dollars	16,520,000	252,891,240	6,241,811.00	177,974,439.00	74,916,751.00
Twenty dollars	17,360,000	225,242,400	5,687,680.00	153,099,193.00	72,143,207.00
Fifty dollars	1,400,000	91,515,200	2,114,345.00	68,706,205.00	24,808,995.00
One hundred dollars	3,652,700	104,038,200	2,293,310.00	71,240,330.00	32,797,870.00
Five hundred dollars	2,300,000	162,576,000	15,645,500.00	143,352,000.00	19,224,000.00
One thousand dollars	700,000	242,828,000	19,238,000.00	226,295,500.00	16,533,000.00
Five thousand dollars	1,000,000	5,005,000	4,320,000.00	4,325,000.00	680,000.00
Ten thousand dollars	2,000,000	5,010,000	4,500,000.00	4,550,000.00	460,000.00
Total	81,302,563	1,579,555,947	81,302,563.00	1,231,874,931.00	347,681,016.00
1881.					
One dollar	9,889,034	141,126,133	7,575,604.40	118,480,371.40	22,645,761.60
Two dollars	8,752,000	142,683,048	6,860,690.60	120,438,925.60	22,244,122.40
Five dollars	14,760,000	240,041,760	10,623,470.00	170,472,682.00	69,569,078.00
Ten dollars	9,160,000	262,051,240	7,086,364.00	185,060,853.00	76,990,387.00
Twenty dollars	6,240,000	231,482,400	6,111,610.00	159,210,803.00	72,271,597.00
Fifty dollars	1,200,000	92,715,200	2,306,085.00	69,012,290.00	23,702,910.00
One hundred dollars	2,944,300	106,982,500	2,794,510.00	74,034,840.00	32,947,660.00
Five hundred dollars	709,000	163,276,000	5,354,000.00	148,706,000.00	14,570,000.00
One thousand dollars	900,000	243,728,000	5,408,000.00	231,703,500.00	12,024,500.00
Five thousand dollars	5,005,000	5,005,000	225,000.00	4,550,000.00	455,000.00
Ten thousand dollars	5,010,000	5,010,000	200,000.00	4,750,000.00	260,000.00
Total	54,545,334	1,634,101,281	54,545,334.00	1,286,420,265.00	347,681,016.00
1882.					
One dollar	11,445,524	152,571,657	8,370,332.60	126,850,703.40	25,720,953.60
Two dollars	10,472,000	153,155,048	8,093,497.00	128,532,422.60	24,622,625.40
Five dollars	14,280,000	254,321,760	16,506,538.00	186,979,220.00	67,342,540.00
Ten dollars	6,680,000	268,731,240	10,885,621.00	195,946,474.00	72,784,766.00
Twenty dollars	5,680,000	237,162,400	9,294,126.00	168,504,923.00	68,657,477.00
Fifty dollars	3,200,000	95,915,200	2,711,140.00	71,723,430.00	24,191,770.00
One hundred dollars	4,527,900	111,510,400	3,006,170.00	77,041,010.00	34,469,390.00
Five hundred dollars	1,750,000	165,026,000	1,444,000.00	150,150,000.00	14,876,000.00
One thousand dollars	1,500,000	245,228,000	1,189,000.00	232,892,500.00	12,335,500.00
Five thousand dollars	4,935,000	10,000,000	5,020,000.00	9,580,000.00	420,000.00
Ten thousand dollars	14,990,000	20,000,000	12,990,000.00	17,740,000.00	2,260,000.00
Total	79,520,424	1,713,621,765	79,520,424.00	1,365,940,639.00	347,681,016.00

No. 24.—UNITED STATES NOTES OF EACH DENOMINATION ISSUED, REDEEMED, AND OUTSTANDING AT THE CLOSE OF EACH FISCAL YEAR, ETC.—Continued.

Denomination.	Issued during year.	Total issued.	Redeemed during year.	Total redeemed.	Outstanding.
1883.					
One dollar.....	\$11,986,114	\$164,557,771	\$9,970,610.80	\$136,821,314.20	\$27,736,456.80
Two dollars.....	9,672,000	162,827,048	8,770,231.20	137,302,653.80	25,524,394.20
Five dollars.....	22,860,000	277,181,760	19,052,455.00	206,031,675.00	71,150,085.00
Ten dollars.....	14,240,000	282,971,240	14,291,880.00	210,238,354.00	72,732,886.00
Twenty dollars.....	6,000,000	243,162,400	12,210,562.00	180,715,491.00	62,446,909.00
Fifty dollars.....	3,900,000	99,815,200	4,205,875.00	75,929,305.00	23,885,895.00
One hundred dollars.....	4,356,600	115,867,000	4,523,600.00	81,564,610.00	34,302,390.00
Five hundred dollars.....	2,350,000	167,376,000	2,127,500.00	152,277,500.00	15,098,500.00
One thousand dollars.....	4,400,000	249,628,000	2,407,000.00	235,299,500.00	14,328,500.00
Five thousand dollars.....	10,000,000	20,000,000	10,105,000.00	19,685,000.00	315,000.00
Ten thousand dollars.....	20,000,000	40,000,000	22,100,000.00	39,840,000.00	160,000.00
Total.....	109,764,714	1,823,386,419	109,764,714.00	1,475,705,403.00	347,681,016.00
1884.					
One dollar.....	8,943,236	173,501,007	10,019,508.00	146,840,822.20	26,660,184.80
Two dollars.....	7,808,000	170,635,048	8,434,508.00	145,737,161.80	24,897,886.20
Five dollars.....	23,420,000	300,601,760	19,017,170.00	225,048,845.00	75,552,915.00
Ten dollars.....	12,160,000	295,131,240	15,365,870.00	225,604,224.00	69,527,016.00
Twenty dollars.....	9,280,000	252,442,400	13,672,280.00	194,387,771.00	58,054,629.00
Fifty dollars.....	4,200,000	104,015,200	4,877,000.00	80,806,305.00	23,208,895.00
One hundred dollars.....	5,237,000	121,104,000	5,898,400.00	87,463,010.00	33,640,990.00
Five hundred dollars.....	4,900,000	172,276,000	3,084,500.00	155,362,000.00	16,914,000.00
One thousand dollars.....	10,000,000	259,628,000	5,294,000.00	240,593,500.00	19,034,500.00
Five thousand dollars.....	20,000,000	20,000,000	185,000.00	19,870,000.00	130,000.00
Ten thousand dollars.....	40,000,000	40,000,000	100,000.00	39,940,000.00	60,000.00
Total.....	85,948,236	1,909,334,655	85,948,296.00	1,561,653,639.00	347,681,016.00
1885.					
One dollar.....	10,187,153	183,688,160	11,895,276.00	158,736,098.20	24,952,061.80
Two dollars.....	10,856,000	181,491,048	10,458,817.00	156,195,978.80	25,295,069.20
Five dollars.....	19,300,000	319,901,760	18,855,110.00	243,903,955.00	75,997,805.00
Ten dollars.....	9,640,000	304,771,240	14,627,630.00	240,231,854.00	64,539,386.00
Twenty dollars.....	9,760,000	262,202,400	12,688,120.00	207,075,891.00	55,126,509.00
Fifty dollars.....	4,800,000	108,815,200	4,549,000.00	85,355,305.00	23,459,895.00
One hundred dollars.....	5,600,000	126,704,000	6,344,200.00	93,807,210.00	32,896,790.00
Five hundred dollars.....	2,350,000	174,626,000	2,707,000.00	158,069,009.00	16,557,000.00
One thousand dollars.....	12,000,000	271,628,000	2,318,000.00	242,911,500.00	28,716,500.00
Five thousand dollars.....	20,000,000	20,000,000	30,000.00	19,900,600.00	100,000.00
Ten thousand dollars.....	40,000,000	40,000,000	20,000.00	39,960,000.00	40,000.00
Total.....	84,493,153	1,993,327,808	84,493,153.00	1,646,146,792.00	347,681,016.00
1886.					
One dollar.....		183,688,160	7,348,139.40	166,084,237.60	17,603,922.40
Two dollars.....		181,491,048	7,090,699.00	163,286,678.40	18,204,369.60
Five dollars.....	21,320,000	341,221,760	11,688,586.00	255,592,541.00	85,629,219.00
Ten dollars.....	9,960,000	314,731,240	7,840,725.00	248,072,579.00	66,658,661.00
Twenty dollars.....	7,120,000	269,322,400	7,168,130.00	214,244,021.00	55,078,379.00
Fifty dollars.....	2,000,000	110,815,200	2,168,630.00	87,523,935.00	23,291,265.00
One hundred dollars.....	4,700,000	131,404,000	6,237,090.00	100,044,300.00	31,359,700.00
Five hundred dollars.....	400,000	175,026,000	4,533,000.00	162,602,000.00	12,424,000.00
One thousand dollars.....	17,500,000	289,128,000	8,855,000.00	251,766,500.00	37,361,500.00
Five thousand dollars.....		20,000,000	40,000.00	19,940,000.00	60,000.00
Ten thousand dollars.....		40,000,000	30,000.00	39,990,000.00	10,000.00
Total.....	63,000,000	2,056,827,808	63,000,000.00	1,709,146,792.00	347,681,016.00
1887.					
One dollar.....		183,688,160	8,806,545.90	174,890,783.50	8,797,376.50
Two dollars.....		181,491,048	9,195,797.60	172,482,476.00	9,008,572.00
Five dollars.....	26,749,000	367,961,760	17,304,368.50	272,896,909.50	95,064,850.50
Ten dollars.....	22,640,000	337,371,240	8,927,190.00	256,909,769.00	80,371,471.00
Twenty dollars.....	16,240,000	285,562,400	7,389,018.00	221,633,039.00	63,929,361.00
Fifty dollars.....	2,000,000	112,815,200	3,382,280.00	90,906,215.00	21,908,985.00
One hundred dollars.....	2,800,000	134,204,000	4,516,300.00	104,560,600.00	29,643,400.00
Five hundred dollars.....		175,026,000	4,719,500.00	167,321,500.00	7,704,500.00
One thousand dollars.....	3,648,000	292,776,000	9,812,000.00	261,578,500.00	31,197,500.00
Five thousand dollars.....		20,000,000	15,000.00	19,955,000.00	45,000.00
Ten thousand dollars.....		40,000,000		39,990,000.00	10,000.00
Total.....	74,068,000	2,130,895,808	74,068,000.00	1,783,214,792.00	347,681,016.00

No. 24.—UNITED STATES NOTES OF EACH DENOMINATION ISSUED, REDEEMED, AND OUTSTANDING AT THE CLOSE OF EACH FISCAL YEAR, ETC.—Continued.

Denomination.	Issued during year.	Total issued.	Redeemed during year.	Total redeemed.	Outstanding.
1888.					
One dollar.....		\$183,688,160	\$3,617,144.00	\$178,507,927.50	\$5,180,232.50
Two dollars.....		181,491,048	4,031,636.00	176,514,112.00	4,976,936.00
Five dollars.....	\$7,300,000	375,261,760	21,309,978.00	294,206,887.50	81,054,872.50
Ten dollars.....	17,000,000	354,371,240	11,107,070.00	268,106,839.00	86,264,401.00
Twenty dollars.....	28,800,000	814,362,400	7,915,437.00	229,548,476.00	84,813,924.00
Fifty dollars.....	2,800,000	115,615,200	2,838,435.00	93,744,650.00	21,870,550.00
One hundred dollars.....	4,900,000	139,104,000	3,439,300.00	107,999,900.00	31,104,100.00
Five hundred dollars.....	1,500,000	176,526,000	1,136,500.00	168,458,000.00	8,068,000.00
One thousand dollars.....	1,352,000	294,128,000	8,246,500.00	269,825,000.00	24,303,000.00
Five thousand dollars.....	20,000,000	20,000,000	10,000.00	19,995,000.00	35,000.00
Ten thousand dollars.....		40,000,000		39,990,000.00	10,000.00
Total.....	63,652,600	2,194,547,808	63,652,000.00	1,846,866,792.00	347,681,016.00
1889.					
One dollar.....		183,688,160	1,465,704.60	179,978,692.10	3,714,527.90
Two dollars.....		181,491,048	1,625,642.40	178,139,754.40	3,351,293.60
Five dollars.....	13,720,000	375,261,760	22,719,912.00	316,926,799.50	58,334,960.50
Ten dollars.....	18,880,000	368,091,240	13,400,148.00	281,506,987.00	86,584,253.00
Twenty dollars.....	18,880,000	353,242,400	10,280,678.00	239,829,154.00	93,413,246.00
Fifty dollars.....	6,000,000	121,615,200	3,628,135.00	97,372,785.00	24,242,415.00
One hundred dollars.....	7,600,000	146,704,000	3,895,280.00	111,895,180.00	34,808,820.00
Five hundred dollars.....	7,750,000	184,276,000	1,318,500.00	169,776,500.00	14,499,500.00
One thousand dollars.....	5,500,000	299,628,000	1,116,000.00	270,941,000.00	28,687,000.00
Five thousand dollars.....		20,000,000		19,995,000.00	35,000.00
Ten thousand dollars.....		40,000,000		39,990,000.00	10,000.00
Total.....	59,450,000	2,253,997,808	59,450,000.00	1,906,316,792.00	347,681,016.00
1890.					
One dollar.....	216,000	183,904,160	638,174.70	180,611,806.80	3,292,353.20
Two dollars.....	216,000	181,707,048	694,414.80	178,834,169.20	2,872,878.80
Five dollars.....	20,020,000	395,281,760	20,624,576.50	337,551,376.00	57,730,384.00
Ten dollars.....	19,720,000	387,811,240	15,893,453.00	297,400,440.00	90,410,800.00
Twenty dollars.....	31,360,000	364,602,400	13,286,896.00	253,116,050.00	111,486,350.00
Fifty dollars.....	1,800,000	123,415,200	4,580,015.00	101,952,800.00	21,462,400.00
One hundred dollars.....	3,400,000	150,104,000	5,684,476.00	117,579,650.00	32,524,350.00
Five hundred dollars.....	1,400,000	185,676,000	4,571,000.00	173,347,500.00	11,328,500.00
One thousand dollars.....		299,628,000	12,149,000.00	283,090,000.00	16,538,000.00
Five thousand dollars.....		20,000,000	10,000.00	19,975,000.00	25,000.00
Ten thousand dollars.....		40,000,000		39,990,000.00	10,000.00
Total.....	78,132,000	2,332,129,808	78,132,000.00	1,984,448,792.00	347,681,016.00
1891.					
One dollar.....	476,000	184,380,160	378,153.00	180,089,959.80	3,390,200.20
Two dollars.....	856,000	182,563,048	412,997.00	179,247,166.20	3,315,881.80
Five dollars.....	16,500,000	411,781,760	16,703,395.00	354,254,771.00	57,526,989.00
Ten dollars.....	19,440,000	407,251,240	18,265,425.00	315,665,865.00	91,585,375.00
Twenty dollars.....	25,120,000	389,722,400	17,889,980.00	271,006,030.00	118,716,370.00
Fifty dollars.....	1,800,000	124,815,200	4,018,850.00	105,971,650.00	18,843,550.00
One hundred dollars.....	2,100,000	152,204,000	5,904,700.00	123,484,350.00	28,719,650.00
Five hundred dollars.....	600,000	186,676,000	2,950,500.00	177,298,000.00	9,378,000.00
One thousand dollars.....	3,900,000	303,528,000	4,258,000.00	287,348,000.00	16,180,000.00
Five thousand dollars.....		20,000,000	10,000.00	19,985,000.00	15,000.00
Ten thousand dollars.....		40,000,000		39,990,000.00	10,000.00
Total.....	70,792,000	2,402,921,808	70,792,000.00	2,055,240,792.00	347,681,016.00
1892.					
One dollar.....	1,208,000	185,588,160	536,135	181,526,004.80	4,062,065.20
Two dollars.....	338,000	182,899,048	570,420	179,817,586.20	3,081,461.80
Five dollars.....	19,480,000	431,261,760	15,412,785	369,667,556.00	61,594,204.00
Ten dollars.....	19,280,000	426,531,240	18,226,420	333,892,285.00	92,638,955.00
Twenty dollars.....	12,560,000	402,282,400	18,472,440	289,478,470.00	112,803,930.00
Fifty dollars.....	1,700,000	126,515,200	3,673,400	109,645,050.00	16,870,150.00
One hundred dollars.....	2,080,000	154,284,000	4,693,990	128,178,250.00	26,105,750.00
Five hundred dollars.....	5,520,000	192,196,000	2,378,500	179,676,500.00	12,519,500.00
One thousand dollars.....	4,100,000	307,628,000	2,300,000	289,648,000.00	17,980,000.00
Five thousand dollars.....		20,000,000		19,985,000.00	15,000.00
Ten thousand dollars.....		40,000,000		39,990,000.00	10,000.00
Total.....	66,264,000	2,469,185,808	66,264,000.00	2,121,504,792.00	347,681,016.00

No. 24.—UNITED STATES NOTES OF EACH DENOMINATION ISSUED, REDEEMED, AND OUTSTANDING AT THE CLOSE OF EACH FISCAL YEAR, ETC.—Continued.

Denomination.	Issued during year.	Total issued.	Redeemed during year.	Total redeemed.	Outstanding.
1893.					
One dollar.....	\$208,000	\$185,796,160	\$873,902	\$182,399,996.80	\$3,396,163.20
Two dollars.....	528,000	183,427,048	757,018	180,574,604.20	2,852,443.80
Five dollars.....	19,640,000	450,901,760	19,031,950	388,699,506.00	62,202,254.00
Ten dollars.....	22,320,000	448,851,240	23,905,380	357,797,065.00	91,053,575.00
Twenty dollars.....	17,040,000	419,322,400	28,366,300	317,844,770.00	101,477,630.00
Fifty dollars.....	2,300,000	128,815,200	4,730,850	114,375,900.00	14,439,300.00
One hundred dollars.....	4,520,000	158,804,000	7,220,600	135,398,850.00	23,405,150.00
Five hundred dollars.....	6,180,000	198,376,000	2,454,000	182,130,500.00	16,245,500.00
One thousand dollars.....	18,380,000	326,008,000	3,776,000	293,424,000.00	32,584,000.00
Five thousand dollars.....		20,000,000		19,985,000.00	15,000.00
Ten thousand dollars.....		40,000,000		39,990,000.00	10,000.00
Total.....	91,116,000	2,560,301,808	91,116,000	2,212,620,792.00	347,681,016.00
1894.					
One dollar.....	416,000	186,212,160	759,719	183,159,715.80	3,052,444.20
Two dollars.....	264,000	183,691,048	646,041	181,220,645.20	2,470,402.80
Five dollars.....	11,140,000	462,041,760	20,557,470	409,256,976.00	52,784,784.00
Ten dollars.....	17,680,000	466,531,240	24,639,290	382,436,955.00	84,094,285.00
Twenty dollars.....	19,280,000	438,602,400	25,631,880	343,476,650.00	95,125,750.00
Fifty dollars.....	2,470,000	131,285,200	2,775,900	117,151,800.00	14,133,400.00
One hundred dollars.....	4,090,000	162,894,000	3,504,200	138,903,050.00	23,990,950.00
Five hundred dollars.....		198,376,000	4,206,500	186,337,000.00	12,039,000.00
One thousand dollars.....	35,620,000	361,628,000	8,239,000	301,663,000.00	59,965,000.00
Five thousand dollars.....		20,000,000		19,985,000.00	15,000.00
Ten thousand dollars.....		40,000,000		39,990,000.00	10,000.00
Total.....	90,960,000	2,651,261,808	90,960,000	2,303,580,792.00	347,681,016.00
1895.					
One dollar.....	732,000	186,944,160	599,333	183,759,048.80	3,185,111.20
Two dollars.....	608,000	184,299,048	498,302	181,718,947.20	2,580,100.80
Five dollars.....	18,000,000	480,041,760	16,463,365	425,720,341.00	54,321,419.00
Ten dollars.....	16,760,000	483,291,240	20,045,570	402,482,525.00	80,808,715.00
Twenty dollars.....	15,520,000	454,122,400	20,920,580	364,397,230.00	89,725,170.00
Fifty dollars.....	1,530,000	132,815,200	3,220,950	120,372,750.00	12,442,450.00
One hundred dollars.....	2,210,000	165,104,000	4,626,400	143,529,450.00	21,574,550.00
Five hundred dollars.....		198,376,000	2,761,500	189,098,500.00	9,277,500.00
One thousand dollars.....	19,360,000	380,988,000	5,584,000	307,247,000.00	73,741,000.00
Five thousand dollars.....		20,000,000		19,985,000.00	15,000.00
Ten thousand dollars.....		40,000,000		39,990,000.00	10,000.00
Total.....	74,720,000	2,725,981,808	74,720,000	2,378,300,792.00	347,681,016.00

No. 25.—TREASURY NOTES OF 1890 OF EACH DENOMINATION ISSUED, REDEEMED, AND OUTSTANDING AT THE CLOSE OF EACH FISCAL YEAR.

Denomination.	Issued during year.	Total issued.	Redeemed during year.	Total redeemed.	Outstanding.
1891.					
One dollar.....	\$3,656,417	\$3,656,417	\$139,967	\$139,967	\$3,516,450
Two dollars.....	3,176,000	3,176,000	34,908	34,908	3,141,092
Five dollars.....	10,220,000	10,220,000	123,815	123,815	10,096,185
Ten dollars.....	17,560,000	17,560,000	512,290	512,290	17,047,710
Twenty dollars.....	3,440,000	3,440,000	21,320	21,320	3,418,680
One hundred dollars.....	6,900,000	6,900,000	186,700	186,700	6,713,300
One thousand dollars.....	6,900,000	6,900,000	605,000	605,000	6,295,000
Total.....	51,852,417	51,852,417	1,624,000	1,624,000	50,228,417
1892.					
One dollar.....	4,248,424	7,904,841	1,502,909	1,642,376	6,261,965
Two dollars.....	6,792,000	9,968,000	1,257,066	1,291,974	8,676,026
Five dollars.....	14,620,000	24,840,000	1,469,585	1,593,400	23,246,600
Ten dollars.....	15,360,000	32,920,000	1,722,330	2,234,620	30,685,380
Twenty dollars.....	8,320,000	11,760,000	360,880	382,200	11,377,800
One hundred dollars.....	4,090,000	10,990,000	771,000	957,700	10,032,300
One thousand dollars.....	6,700,000	13,600,000	1,563,000	2,168,000	11,432,000
Total.....	60,130,424	111,982,841	8,646,770	10,270,770	101,712,071

No. 25.—TREASURY NOTES OF 1890 OF EACH DENOMINATION ISSUED, REDEEMED, AND OUTSTANDING AT THE CLOSE OF EACH FISCAL YEAR—Continued.

Denomination.	Issued during year.	Total issued.	Redeemed during year.	Total redeemed.	Outstanding.
1893.					
One dollar.....	\$10,770,106	\$18,074,947	\$3,733,078	\$5,375,954	\$13,298,993
Two dollars.....	7,888,000	17,856,000	4,204,372	5,496,346	12,359,654
Five dollars.....	20,100,000	44,940,000	6,410,530	8,003,930	36,936,070
Ten dollars.....	19,360,000	52,280,000	6,076,710	8,311,330	43,968,670
Twenty dollars.....	11,040,000	22,800,000	2,080,060	2,462,260	20,337,740
Fifty dollars.....	800,000	800,000	6,300	6,300	793,700
One hundred dollars.....	1,080,000	12,070,000	3,430,900	4,388,600	7,681,400
One thousand dollars.....	18,200,000	29,800,000	15,818,000	17,986,000	11,814,000
Total.....	87,238,106	199,220,947	41,759,950	52,030,720	147,190,227
1894.					
One dollar.....	6,669,190	25,344,137	7,138,726	12,514,680	12,829,457
Two dollars.....	4,192,000	22,048,000	6,205,329	11,701,675	10,346,325
Five dollars.....	3,200,000	34,140,000	12,316,585	20,320,815	33,819,185
Ten dollars.....	8,720,000	61,000,000	11,447,780	19,759,110	41,240,890
Twenty dollars.....	3,840,000	26,640,000	4,067,080	6,529,340	20,110,660
Fifty dollars.....	370,000	1,170,000	114,800	121,100	1,048,900
One hundred dollars.....	5,500,000	17,570,000	1,554,400	5,943,000	11,627,000
One thousand dollars.....	13,300,000	43,100,000	3,552,000	21,538,000	21,562,000
Total.....	51,791,190	251,012,137	46,397,000	98,427,720	152,584,417
1895.					
One dollar.....	6,284,983	31,629,120	8,063,606	20,578,286	11,050,834
Two dollars.....	4,336,000	26,384,000	5,970,499	17,672,174	8,711,826
Five dollars.....	20,240,000	74,380,000	13,637,675	33,958,490	40,421,510
Ten dollars.....	10,720,000	71,720,000	12,140,110	31,899,220	39,820,780
Twenty dollars.....	1,120,000	27,700,000	5,276,360	11,805,700	15,894,300
Fifty dollars.....	5,000	1,175,000	302,850	423,950	751,050
One hundred dollars.....	30,000	17,600,000	1,724,900	7,667,900	9,932,100
One thousand dollars.....	1,480,000	44,580,000	3,596,000	25,134,000	19,446,000
Total.....	44,215,983	295,228,120	50,712,000	149,139,720	146,088,400

No. 26.—GOLD CERTIFICATES OF EACH DENOMINATION ISSUED, REDEEMED, AND OUTSTANDING AT THE CLOSE OF EACH FISCAL YEAR, EXCLUSIVE OF \$33,000,580.46 IN IRREGULAR AMOUNTS ISSUED AND REDEEMED ON ACCOUNT OF THE GENEVA AWARD.

Denomination.	Issued during year.	Total issued.	Redeemed during year.	Total redeemed.	Outstanding.
1866.					
Twenty dollars.....	\$156,360	\$156,360	\$102,400	\$102,400	\$53,960
One hundred dollars.....	2,791,300	2,791,300	1,960,400	1,960,400	830,900
One thousand dollars.....	12,546,000	12,546,000	10,683,000	10,683,000	1,863,000
Five thousand dollars.....	82,000,000	82,000,000	73,800,000	73,800,000	8,200,000
Ten thousand dollars.....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	.....
Total.....	98,493,660	98,493,660	87,545,800	87,545,800	10,947,860
1867.					
Twenty dollars.....	203,620	360,280	133,620	236,020	124,260
One hundred dollars.....	2,738,200	5,529,500	2,313,700	4,274,100	1,255,400
Five hundred dollars.....	1,453,000	1,453,000	678,500	678,500	774,500
One thousand dollars.....	15,227,000	27,773,000	12,966,000	23,649,000	4,124,000
Five thousand dollars.....	85,520,000	167,520,000	75,050,000	148,850,000	18,670,000
Ten thousand dollars.....	4,000,000	5,000,000	4,000,000	5,000,000	.....
Total.....	109,142,120	207,635,780	95,141,820	182,687,620	24,948,160
1868.					
Twenty dollars.....	205,400	565,680	202,620	438,640	127,040
One hundred dollars.....	2,204,000	7,733,500	2,193,900	6,473,000	1,260,500
Five hundred dollars.....	2,147,500	3,600,500	1,953,500	2,682,000	968,500
One thousand dollars.....	11,758,000	39,531,000	11,521,000	35,176,000	4,361,000
Five thousand dollars.....	61,625,000	229,145,000	63,170,000	212,020,000	17,125,000
Ten thousand dollars.....	.....	5,000,000	.....	5,000,000	.....
Total.....	77,939,900	285,575,680	79,040,020	261,733,640	23,842,040

No. 26.—GOLD CERTIFICATES OF EACH DENOMINATION ISSUED, REDEEMED, AND OUTSTANDING AT THE CLOSE OF EACH FISCAL YEAR, ETC.—Continued.

Denomination.	Issued during year.	Total issued.	Redeemed during year.	Total redeemed.	Outstanding.
1869.					
Twenty dollars.....	\$227,260	\$792,940	\$225,160	\$663,800	\$129,140
One hundred dollars.....	2,609,400	10,342,900	2,590,400	9,063,400	1,279,500
Five hundred dollars.....	2,498,500	6,099,000	2,229,500	4,861,500	1,237,500
One thousand dollars.....	12,961,000	52,492,000	12,160,000	47,330,000	5,162,000
Five thousand dollars.....	62,290,000	291,435,000	50,365,000	262,385,000	29,050,000
Ten thousand dollars.....		5,000,000		5,000,000	
Total.....	80,586,160	366,161,840	67,570,060	329,303,700	36,858,140
1870.					
Twenty dollars.....	167,060	960,000	186,500	850,300	109,700
One hundred dollars.....	1,302,000	11,644,900	1,587,200	10,650,600	994,300
Five hundred dollars.....	3,501,000	9,600,000	3,012,500	7,874,000	1,726,000
One thousand dollars.....	10,053,000	62,545,000	10,310,000	57,640,000	4,905,000
Five thousand dollars.....	36,255,000	327,690,000	46,865,000	309,250,000	18,440,000
Ten thousand dollars.....	25,530,000	30,530,000	14,400,000	19,400,000	11,130,000
Total.....	76,808,060	442,969,900	76,361,200	405,664,900	37,305,000
1871.					
Twenty dollars.....		960,000	30,000	880,300	79,700
One hundred dollars.....	80,000	11,724,900	359,000	11,009,600	715,300
Five hundred dollars.....	2,144,000	11,744,000	2,456,000	10,330,000	1,414,000
One thousand dollars.....	8,483,000	71,028,000	9,758,000	67,398,000	3,630,000
Five thousand dollars.....	16,650,000	344,340,060	29,870,000	339,120,000	5,220,000
Ten thousand dollars.....	29,220,000	59,750,000	29,310,000	48,710,000	11,040,000
Total.....	56,577,000	499,546,900	71,783,000	477,447,900	22,099,000
1872.					
Twenty dollars.....		960,000	25,200	905,500	54,500
One hundred dollars.....	900,000	12,624,900	662,300	11,671,900	953,000
Five hundred dollars.....	3,041,500	14,785,500	2,618,500	12,048,500	1,837,000
One thousand dollars.....	8,728,000	79,756,000	7,918,000	75,316,000	4,440,000
Five thousand dollars.....	15,940,000	360,280,000	12,765,000	351,885,000	8,395,000
Ten thousand dollars.....	34,620,000	94,370,000	28,190,000	76,900,000	17,470,000
Total.....	63,229,500	562,776,400	52,179,000	529,626,900	33,149,500
1873.					
Twenty dollars.....		960,000	10,900	916,400	43,600
One hundred dollars.....	1,163,500	13,788,400	902,600	12,574,500	1,213,900
Five hundred dollars.....	3,449,000	18,234,500	2,257,500	15,206,000	3,028,500
One thousand dollars.....	7,103,000	86,859,000	5,901,000	81,217,000	5,642,000
Five thousand dollars.....	10,775,000	371,055,000	11,710,000	363,595,000	7,460,000
Ten thousand dollars.....	33,080,000	127,450,000	24,100,000	101,000,000	26,450,000
Total.....	55,570,500	618,346,900	44,882,000	574,508,900	43,838,000
1874.					
Twenty dollars.....		960,000	17,000	933,400	26,600
One hundred dollars.....	1,126,200	14,914,600	1,098,000	13,673,100	1,241,500
Five hundred dollars.....	3,184,000	21,418,500	3,057,500	18,203,500	3,155,000
One thousand dollars.....	5,682,000	92,541,000	6,607,000	87,824,000	4,717,000
Five thousand dollars.....	8,155,000	379,210,000	11,880,000	375,475,000	3,735,000
Ten thousand dollars.....	29,970,000	157,420,000	46,470,000	147,470,000	9,950,000
Total.....	48,117,200	666,464,100	69,130,100	643,639,000	22,825,100
1875.					
Twenty dollars.....		960,000	21,100	954,500	5,500
One hundred dollars.....	1,196,600	16,111,200	1,409,800	15,082,900	1,028,300
Five hundred dollars.....	3,590,500	25,009,000	4,097,000	22,360,500	2,648,500
One thousand dollars.....	8,873,000	101,414,000	8,836,000	96,660,000	4,754,000
Five thousand dollars.....	12,790,000	392,000,000	12,895,000	388,370,000	3,630,000
Ten thousand dollars.....	43,800,000	201,220,000	44,020,000	191,490,000	9,730,000
Total.....	70,250,100	736,714,200	71,278,900	714,917,900	21,796,300

No. 26.—GOLD CERTIFICATES OF EACH DENOMINATION ISSUED, REDEEMED, AND OUTSTANDING AT THE CLOSE OF EACH FISCAL YEAR, ETC.—Continued.

Denomination.	Issued during year.	Total issued.	Redeemed during year.	Total redeemed.	Outstanding.
1876.					
Twenty dollars.....		\$960,000	\$2,300	\$956,800	\$3,200
One hundred dollars.....	\$1,077,600	17,188,800	978,700	16,058,600	1,130,200
Five hundred dollars.....	2,805,500	27,814,500	2,536,000	24,896,500	2,918,000
One thousand dollars.....	8,001,000	109,415,000	7,642,000	104,305,000	5,110,000
Five thousand dollars.....	44,885,000	436,885,000	35,085,000	423,455,000	13,430,000
Ten thousand dollars.....	33,850,000	235,070,000	37,490,000	228,980,000	6,090,000
Total.....	90,619,100	827,333,300	83,734,000	798,651,900	28,681,400
1877.					
Twenty dollars.....		960,000	1,200	958,000	2,000
One hundred dollars.....	1,273,700	18,462,500	1,199,300	17,257,900	1,204,600
Five hundred dollars.....	2,698,500	30,513,000	2,598,500	27,495,000	3,018,000
One thousand dollars.....	6,194,000	115,609,000	5,211,000	109,516,000	6,092,000
Five thousand dollars.....	8,495,000	445,380,000	15,930,000	439,385,000	5,995,000
Ten thousand dollars.....	39,480,000	274,550,000	20,310,000	249,290,000	25,260,000
Total.....	58,441,200	885,474,500	45,250,000	843,901,900	41,572,600
1878.					
Twenty dollars.....		960,000		958,000	2,000
One hundred dollars.....	1,448,400	19,910,900	1,315,000	18,572,900	1,338,000
Five hundred dollars.....	1,795,000	32,308,000	1,791,000	29,286,000	3,022,000
One thousand dollars.....	4,534,000	120,143,000	4,422,000	113,938,000	6,205,000
Five thousand dollars.....	8,275,000	453,655,000	8,870,000	448,255,000	5,400,000
Ten thousand dollars.....	34,290,000	308,840,000	31,150,000	280,440,000	28,400,000
Total.....	50,342,400	935,816,900	47,548,000	891,449,900	44,367,000
1879.					
Twenty dollars.....		960,000	500	958,500	1,500
One hundred dollars.....	323,400	20,234,300	962,200	19,535,100	699,200
Five hundred dollars.....	536,000	32,844,000	2,348,000	31,634,000	1,210,000
One thousand dollars.....	1,738,000	121,881,000	4,945,000	118,883,000	2,998,000
Five thousand dollars.....	4,230,000	457,885,000	7,175,000	455,430,000	2,455,000
Ten thousand dollars.....	34,290,000	314,330,000	25,840,000	306,280,000	8,050,000
Total.....	12,317,400	948,134,300	41,270,700	932,720,600	15,413,700
1880.					
Twenty dollars.....		960,000	400	958,900	1,100
One hundred dollars.....		20,234,300	291,200	19,826,300	408,000
Five hundred dollars.....		32,844,000	744,500	32,378,500	465,500
One thousand dollars.....		121,881,000	1,788,000	120,671,000	1,210,000
Five thousand dollars.....		457,885,000	1,385,000	456,815,000	1,070,000
Ten thousand dollars.....		314,330,000	3,200,000	309,480,000	4,850,000
Total.....		948,134,300	7,409,100	940,129,700	8,004,600
1881.					
Twenty dollars.....		960,000	380	959,280	720
One hundred dollars.....		20,234,300	139,300	19,965,600	268,700
Five hundred dollars.....		32,844,000	207,000	32,585,500	258,500
One thousand dollars.....		121,881,000	485,000	121,156,000	725,000
Five thousand dollars.....		457,885,000	270,000	457,085,000	800,000
Ten thousand dollars.....		314,330,000	1,120,000	310,600,000	3,730,000
Total.....		948,134,300	2,221,680	942,351,380	5,782,920
1882.					
Twenty dollars.....		960,000		959,280	720
One hundred dollars.....		20,234,300	44,800	20,010,400	223,900
Five hundred dollars.....		32,844,000	50,000	32,635,500	208,500
One thousand dollars.....		121,881,000	151,000	121,307,000	574,000
Five thousand dollars.....		457,885,000	210,000	457,295,000	590,000
Ten thousand dollars.....		314,330,000	290,000	310,890,000	3,440,000
Total.....		948,134,300	745,800	943,097,180	5,037,120

No. 26.—GOLD CERTIFICATES OF EACH DENOMINATION ISSUED, REDEEMED, AND OUTSTANDING AT THE CLOSE OF EACH FISCAL YEAR, ETC.—Continued.

Denomination.	Issued during year.	Total issued.	Redeemed during year.	Total redeemed.	Outstanding.
1883.					
Twenty dollars.....	\$9,360,000	\$10,320,000	\$197,180	\$1,156,460	\$9,163,540
Fifty dollars.....	9,200,000	9,200,000	149,200	149,200	9,050,800
One hundred dollars.....	8,900,000	29,134,300	251,100	20,261,500	8,872,800
Five hundred dollars.....	8,250,000	41,094,000	331,000	32,966,500	8,127,500
One thousand dollars.....	13,000,000	134,881,000	640,000	121,947,000	12,934,000
Five thousand dollars.....	8,000,000	465,885,000	1,160,000	458,455,000	7,430,000
Ten thousand dollars.....	30,000,000	344,330,000	6,640,000	317,530,000	26,800,000
Total.....	86,710,000	1,034,844,300	9,368,480	952,465,660	82,378,640
1884.					
Twenty dollars.....	5,520,000	15,840,000	1,328,180	2,484,640	13,355,360
Fifty dollars.....	1,300,000	10,500,000	1,231,800	1,381,000	9,119,000
One hundred dollars.....	1,400,000	30,534,300	1,083,000	21,344,500	9,189,800
Five hundred dollars.....	2,250,000	43,344,000	1,596,000	34,562,500	8,781,500
One thousand dollars.....	4,000,000	138,881,000	2,132,000	124,079,000	14,802,000
Five thousand dollars.....	7,000,000	472,885,000	3,435,000	461,890,000	10,995,000
Ten thousand dollars.....	20,000,000	364,330,000	14,650,000	332,180,000	32,150,000
Total.....	41,470,000	1,076,314,300	25,455,980	977,921,640	98,392,660
1885.					
Twenty dollars.....	400,000	16,240,000	1,411,020	3,895,660	12,344,340
Fifty dollars.....	2,700,000	13,200,000	1,375,200	2,756,200	10,443,800
One hundred dollars.....	1,800,000	32,334,300	1,386,300	22,730,800	9,603,500
Five hundred dollars.....	6,600,000	49,944,000	1,189,000	35,751,500	14,192,500
One thousand dollars.....	9,000,000	147,881,000	1,443,000	125,522,000	22,359,000
Five thousand dollars.....	7,500,000	480,385,000	3,995,000	465,885,000	14,505,000
Ten thousand dollars.....	35,000,000	399,330,000	10,270,000	342,450,000	56,880,000
Total.....	63,000,000	1,139,314,300	21,069,520	998,991,160	140,323,140
1886.					
Twenty dollars.....	640,000	16,880,000	1,007,450	4,903,110	11,976,890
Fifty dollars.....	100,000	13,300,000	825,845	3,582,045	9,717,955
One hundred dollars.....	100,000	32,434,300	690,100	23,420,900	9,013,400
Five hundred dollars.....	200,000	50,144,000	952,500	36,704,000	13,440,000
One thousand dollars.....	147,881,000	147,881,000	3,863,000	129,385,000	18,496,000
Five thousand dollars.....	480,385,000	480,385,000	680,000	466,565,000	13,820,000
Ten thousand dollars.....	399,330,000	399,330,000	2,170,000	344,620,000	54,710,000
Total.....	1,040,000	1,140,354,300	10,188,895	1,009,180,055	131,174,245
1887.					
Twenty dollars.....	16,880,000	16,880,000	1,104,828	6,007,938	10,872,062
Fifty dollars.....	13,300,000	13,300,000	1,492,600	5,074,645	8,225,355
One hundred dollars.....	32,434,300	32,434,300	1,056,000	24,476,900	7,957,400
Five hundred dollars.....	50,144,000	50,144,000	1,409,000	38,113,000	12,031,000
One thousand dollars.....	147,881,000	147,881,000	1,120,000	130,505,000	17,376,000
Five thousand dollars.....	480,385,000	480,385,000	625,000	467,190,000	13,195,000
Ten thousand dollars.....	399,330,000	399,330,000	2,880,000	347,500,000	51,830,000
Total.....	1,140,354,300	1,140,354,300	9,687,428	1,018,867,483	121,486,817
1888.					
Twenty dollars.....	4,160,000	21,040,000	2,070,062	8,078,000	12,962,000
Fifty dollars.....	4,500,000	17,800,000	2,480,205	7,554,850	10,245,150
One hundred dollars.....	7,800,000	40,234,300	2,088,400	26,565,300	13,669,000
Five hundred dollars.....	4,700,000	54,844,000	4,420,000	42,533,000	12,311,000
One thousand dollars.....	14,000,000	161,881,000	5,875,000	136,380,000	25,501,000
Five thousand dollars.....	20,000,000	500,385,000	9,330,000	476,520,000	23,865,000
Ten thousand dollars.....	30,000,000	429,330,000	38,360,000	385,860,000	43,470,000
Total.....	85,160,000	1,225,514,300	64,623,667	1,083,491,150	142,023,150
1889.					
Twenty dollars.....	21,040,000	21,040,000	1,982,898	10,060,898	10,979,102
Fifty dollars.....	17,800,000	17,800,000	1,801,800	9,356,650	8,443,350
One hundred dollars.....	40,234,300	40,234,300	2,021,900	28,587,200	11,647,100
Five hundred dollars.....	2,000,000	56,844,000	3,235,500	45,768,500	11,075,500
One thousand dollars.....	6,000,000	167,881,000	10,287,500	146,667,500	21,213,500
Five thousand dollars.....	30,155,000	530,540,000	17,020,000	493,540,000	37,000,000
Ten thousand dollars.....	41,120,000	470,450,000	30,900,000	416,760,000	53,690,000
Total.....	79,275,000	1,304,789,300	67,249,598	1,150,740,748	154,048,552

No. 26.—GOLD CERTIFICATES OF EACH DENOMINATION ISSUED, REDEEMED, AND OUTSTANDING AT THE CLOSE OF EACH FISCAL YEAR, ETC.—Continued.

Denomination.	Issued during year.	Total issued.	Redeemed during year.	Total redeemed.	Out-standing.
1890.					
Twenty dollars.....	\$2,380,000	\$23,920,000	\$1,905,628	\$11,966,526	\$11,953,474
Fifty dollars.....	2,200,000	20,000,000	1,600,145	10,956,795	9,043,205
One hundred dollars.....	2,000,000	42,234,300	1,533,800	30,121,000	12,113,300
Five hundred dollars.....	2,000,000	58,844,000	1,734,000	47,502,500	11,341,500
One thousand dollars.....	4,000,000	171,881,000	2,152,000	148,819,500	23,061,500
Five thousand dollars.....	11,350,000	541,890,000	13,950,000	507,490,000	34,400,000
Ten thousand dollars.....	24,620,000	495,070,000	22,680,000	439,440,000	55,630,000
Total.....	49,050,000	1,353,839,300	45,555,573	1,196,295,321	157,542,979
1891.					
Twenty dollars.....	4,240,000	28,160,000	1,971,700	13,938,226	14,221,774
Fifty dollars.....	1,000,000	21,000,000	1,587,350	12,544,145	8,455,855
One hundred dollars.....	2,400,000	44,634,300	1,698,500	31,819,500	12,814,800
Five hundred dollars.....	2,200,000	61,044,000	2,170,000	49,672,500	11,371,500
One thousand dollars.....	3,300,000	175,181,000	5,314,000	154,133,500	21,047,500
Five thousand dollars.....	6,680,000	548,570,000	14,380,000	521,870,000	26,700,000
Ten thousand dollars.....	43,700,000	538,770,000	41,480,000	480,920,000	57,850,000
Total.....	63,520,000	1,417,359,300	68,601,550	1,264,897,871	152,461,429
1892.					
Twenty dollars.....	160,000	28,320,000	2,260,800	16,199,026	12,120,974
Fifty dollars.....	400,000	21,400,000	1,748,900	14,294,045	7,106,955
One hundred dollars.....	400,000	45,034,300	2,379,800	34,199,300	10,835,000
Five hundred dollars.....	1,000,000	62,044,000	2,512,000	52,184,500	9,859,500
One thousand dollars.....	7,000,000	182,181,000	7,871,000	162,004,500	20,176,500
Five thousand dollars.....	18,725,000	567,295,000	14,615,000	536,485,000	30,810,000
Ten thousand dollars.....	42,840,000	581,610,000	35,000,000	515,920,000	65,690,000
Total.....	70,525,000	1,487,884,300	66,387,500	1,331,285,371	156,598,929
1893.					
Twenty dollars.....		28,320,000	2,843,340	19,042,366	9,277,634
Fifty dollars.....		21,400,000	1,982,600	16,275,645	5,124,355
One hundred dollars.....	20,000	45,054,300	3,456,300	37,655,600	7,398,700
Five hundred dollars.....	50,000	62,094,000	4,027,500	56,212,000	5,882,000
One thousand dollars.....		182,181,000	7,893,000	169,897,500	12,283,500
Five thousand dollars.....	4,660,000	571,955,000	17,500,000	553,085,000	17,970,000
Ten thousand dollars.....	8,340,000	589,950,000	39,120,000	555,040,000	34,910,000
Total.....	13,070,000	1,500,954,300	76,822,740	1,408,108,111	92,846,189
1894.					
Twenty dollars.....		28,320,000	1,813,040	20,855,406	7,464,594
Fifty dollars.....		21,400,000	1,066,350	17,281,995	4,118,005
One hundred dollars.....		45,054,300	1,726,400	39,382,000	5,672,300
Five hundred dollars.....		62,094,000	1,335,500	57,547,500	4,546,500
One thousand dollars.....		182,181,000	3,422,000	173,319,500	8,861,500
Five thousand dollars.....	100,000	572,055,000	5,885,000	559,870,000	12,185,000
Ten thousand dollars.....		589,950,000	11,870,000	566,410,000	23,540,000
Total.....	100,000	1,501,054,300	26,558,290	1,434,666,401	66,387,899
1895.					
Twenty dollars.....		28,320,000	1,265,640	22,121,046	6,198,954
Fifty dollars.....		21,400,000	460,600	17,742,585	3,657,405
One hundred dollars.....	20,000	45,074,300	688,200	40,070,200	5,004,100
Five hundred dollars.....		62,094,000	302,500	57,850,000	4,244,000
One thousand dollars.....		182,181,000	981,000	174,300,500	7,880,500
Five thousand dollars.....	30,000	572,105,000	4,810,000	564,680,000	7,425,000
Ten thousand dollars.....	50,000	590,000,000	9,530,000	575,940,000	14,060,000
Total.....	120,000	1,501,174,300	18,037,940	1,452,704,341	48,469,959

No. 27.—SILVER CERTIFICATES OF EACH DENOMINATION ISSUED, REDEEMED, AND OUTSTANDING AT THE CLOSE OF EACH FISCAL YEAR.

Denomination.	Issued during year.	Total issued.	Redeemed during year.	Total redeemed.	Outstanding.
1878.					
Ten dollars.....	\$123,220	\$123,220			\$123,220.00
Twenty dollars.....	10,240	10,240			10,240.00
Fifty dollars.....	13,250	13,250			13,250.00
One hundred dollars.....	179,700	179,700			179,700.00
Five hundred dollars.....	268,000	268,000			268,000.00
One thousand dollars.....	1,256,000	1,256,000			1,256,000.00
Total.....	1,850,410	1,850,410			1,850,410.00
1879.					
Ten dollars.....	43,780	167,000	\$3,170.00	\$3,170.00	163,830.00
Twenty dollars.....	85,760	96,000	580.00	580.00	95,420.00
Fifty dollars.....	131,750	145,000			145,000.00
One hundred dollars.....	301,300	481,000	5,300.00	5,300.00	475,700.00
Five hundred dollars.....	2,000,000	2,268,000	1,768,000.00	1,768,000.00	500,000.00
One thousand dollars.....	6,587,000	7,843,000	6,683,000.00	6,683,000.00	1,160,000.00
Total.....	9,140,590	11,000,000	8,460,050.00	8,460,050.00	2,539,950.00
1880.					
Ten dollars.....	2,007,000	2,174,000	23,400.00	26,660.00	2,147,340.00
Twenty dollars.....	1,890,000	1,986,000	10,540.00	11,120.00	1,974,880.00
Fifty dollars.....	1,195,000	1,340,000	11,650.00	11,050.00	1,328,950.00
One hundred dollars.....	1,449,000	1,930,000	20,100.00	25,400.00	1,904,600.00
Five hundred dollars.....	750,000	3,018,000	20,500.00	1,788,500.00	1,229,500.00
One thousand dollars.....	2,727,000	10,570,000	98,000.00	6,781,000.00	3,789,000.00
Total.....	10,018,000	21,018,000	183,680.00	8,643,730.00	12,374,270.00
1881.					
Ten dollars.....	18,700,000	20,874,000	480,310.00	506,970.00	20,367,030.00
Twenty dollars.....	16,500,000	18,546,000	372,780.00	383,900.00	18,162,100.00
Fifty dollars.....	2,310,000	3,650,000	157,850.00	168,400.00	3,491,600.00
One hundred dollars.....	2,410,603	4,340,000	288,300.00	310,700.00	4,029,300.00
Five hundred dollars.....	632,000	3,650,000	215,000.00	2,003,500.00	1,646,500.00
One thousand dollars.....	300,000	10,870,000	609,000.00	7,390,000.00	3,480,000.00
Total.....	40,912,000	61,930,000	2,119,740.00	10,763,470.00	51,166,530.00
1882.					
Ten dollars.....	12,240,000	33,114,000	3,361,310.00	3,868,280.00	29,245,720.00
Twenty dollars.....	9,040,000	27,586,000	2,241,860.00	2,625,700.00	24,960,240.00
Fifty dollars.....	400,000	4,050,000	598,050.00	766,450.00	3,283,550.00
One hundred dollars.....	800,000	5,140,000	808,600.00	1,119,300.00	4,020,700.00
Five hundred dollars.....	700,000	4,350,000	612,000.00	2,615,500.00	1,734,500.00
One thousand dollars.....	1,120,000	11,990,000	1,748,000.00	9,138,000.00	2,852,000.00
Total.....	24,300,000	86,230,000	9,369,820.00	20,133,290.00	66,096,710.00
1883.					
Ten dollars.....	11,880,000	44,994,000	4,237,828.00	8,106,108.00	36,887,892.00
Twenty dollars.....	13,360,000	49,946,000	3,167,456.00	5,793,216.00	35,152,784.00
Fifty dollars.....	1,600,000	5,650,000	886,615.00	1,653,065.00	3,996,935.00
One hundred dollars.....	2,400,000	7,540,000	1,173,480.00	2,292,780.00	5,247,220.00
Five hundred dollars.....	1,800,000	6,150,000	1,008,500.00	3,624,000.00	2,526,000.00
One thousand dollars.....	4,000,000	15,990,000	2,046,000.00	11,184,000.00	4,806,000.00
Total.....	35,040,000	121,270,000	12,519,879.00	32,653,169.00	88,616,831.00
1884.					
Ten dollars.....	19,000,000	63,994,000	8,397,180.00	16,503,288.00	47,490,712.00
Twenty dollars.....	20,080,000	61,026,000	7,368,260.00	13,161,476.00	47,864,524.00
Fifty dollars.....	3,200,000	8,850,000	903,300.00	2,556,365.00	6,293,635.00
One hundred dollars.....	4,000,000	11,546,000	1,107,900.00	3,400,680.00	8,139,320.00
Five hundred dollars.....	2,500,000	8,650,000	648,500.00	4,272,500.00	4,377,500.00
One thousand dollars.....	3,500,000	19,490,000	1,580,000.00	12,764,000.00	6,726,000.00
Total.....	52,280,000	173,550,000	20,005,140.00	52,658,309.00	120,891,691.00

No. 27.—SILVER CERTIFICATES OF EACH DENOMINATION ISSUED, REDEEMED,
AND OUTSTANDING AT THE CLOSE OF EACH FISCAL YEAR—Continued.

Denomination.	Issued during year.	Total issued.	Redeemed during year.	Total redeemed.	Outstanding.
1885.					
Ten dollars.....	\$14,040,000	\$78,034,000	\$9,783,585.00	\$26,286,873.00	\$51,747,127.00
Twenty dollars.....	12,160,000	73,186,000	8,013,536.00	21,175,036.00	52,010,964.00
Fifty dollars.....	2,200,000	11,050,000	839,600.00	3,395,965.00	7,654,035.00
One hundred dollars.....	2,600,000	14,140,000	860,800.00	4,529,180.00	9,878,520.00
Five hundred dollars.....	5,000,000	13,650,000	467,500.00	4,740,000.00	8,910,000.00
One thousand dollars.....	4,000,000	23,490,000	1,025,000.00	13,789,000.00	9,701,000.00
Total.....	40,000,000	213,550,000	20,990,045.00	73,648,354.00	139,901,646.00
1886.					
Ten dollars.....	3,800,000	81,834,000	5,277,740.00	31,564,613.00	50,269,387.00
Twenty dollars.....	800,000	73,986,000	7,853,336.00	29,028,372.00	44,957,628.00
Fifty dollars.....	.....	11,050,000	289,195.00	3,665,160.00	7,384,840.00
One hundred dollars.....	.....	14,140,000	267,700.00	4,529,180.00	9,610,820.00
Five hundred dollars.....	.....	13,650,000	7,075,000.00	11,815,000.00	1,835,000.00
One thousand dollars.....	.....	23,490,000	7,781,000.00	21,570,000.00	1,920,000.00
Total.....	4,600,000	218,150,000	28,523,971.00	102,172,325.00	115,977,675.00
1887.					
One dollar.....	14,156,000	14,156,000	176,503.90	176,503.90	13,979,496.10
Two dollars.....	8,976,000	8,976,000	70,003.60	70,003.60	8,905,996.40
Five dollars.....	7,760,000	7,760,000	31,758.50	31,758.50	7,728,241.50
Ten dollars.....	10,440,000	92,274,000	6,508,517.00	38,073,130.00	54,200,870.00
Twenty dollars.....	9,520,000	83,506,000	3,848,612.00	32,876,984.00	50,629,016.00
Fifty dollars.....	1,000,000	12,050,000	3,188,740.00	6,853,900.00	5,196,100.00
One hundred dollars.....	.....	14,140,000	5,897,390.00	10,426,570.00	3,713,430.00
Five hundred dollars.....	.....	13,650,000	1,166,000.00	12,981,000.00	669,000.00
One thousand dollars.....	.....	23,490,000	1,399,000.00	22,969,000.00	521,000.00
Total.....	51,852,000	270,002,000	22,286,525.00	124,458,850.00	145,543,150.00
1888.					
One dollar.....	14,172,000	28,328,000	1,419,892.10	1,596,396.00	26,731,604.00
Two dollars.....	10,424,000	19,400,000	732,758.40	802,762.00	18,597,238.00
Five dollars.....	44,700,000	52,460,000	818,381.50	850,140.00	51,609,860.00
Ten dollars.....	36,520,000	128,794,000	10,255,360.00	48,328,490.00	80,465,510.00
Twenty dollars.....	80,000	83,586,000	6,888,856.00	39,745,840.00	43,840,160.00
Fifty dollars.....	.....	12,050,000	804,500.00	7,658,400.00	4,391,600.00
One hundred dollars.....	.....	14,140,000	660,130.00	11,086,700.00	3,053,300.00
Five hundred dollars.....	.....	13,650,000	188,500.00	13,169,500.00	480,500.00
One thousand dollars.....	.....	23,490,000	199,000.00	23,168,000.00	322,000.00
Total.....	105,896,000	375,898,000	21,947,378.00	146,406,228.00	229,491,772.00
1889.					
One dollar.....	8,772,000	37,100,000	7,595,632.20	9,192,028.20	27,907,971.80
Two dollars.....	5,800,000	25,200,000	4,159,572.80	4,962,334.80	20,237,665.20
Five dollars.....	38,540,000	91,000,000	4,570,120.00	5,420,260.00	85,579,740.00
Ten dollars.....	20,480,000	149,274,000	13,508,837.00	61,837,377.00	87,436,623.00
Twenty dollars.....	160,000	83,746,000	8,890,544.00	48,636,384.00	35,109,616.00
Fifty dollars.....	.....	12,050,000	932,790.00	8,591,190.00	3,458,810.00
One hundred dollars.....	.....	14,140,000	727,480.00	11,814,180.00	2,325,820.00
Five hundred dollars.....	.....	13,650,000	134,000.00	13,303,500.00	346,500.00
One thousand dollars.....	.....	23,490,000	95,000.00	23,263,000.00	227,000.00
Total.....	73,752,000	449,650,000	40,614,026.00	187,020,254.00	262,629,746.00
1890.					
One dollar.....	14,700,000	51,800,000	11,473,489.70	20,665,517.90	31,134,482.10
Two dollars.....	9,280,000	34,480,000	6,959,904.80	11,922,239.60	22,557,760.40
Five dollars.....	28,100,000	119,100,000	11,552,583.50	16,972,843.50	102,127,156.50
Ten dollars.....	39,000,000	188,274,000	14,965,607.00	76,802,984.00	111,471,016.00
Twenty dollars.....	.....	83,746,000	8,828,760.00	57,465,144.00	26,280,856.00
Fifty dollars.....	800,000	12,850,000	1,003,950.00	9,595,140.00	3,254,860.00
One hundred dollars.....	2,600,000	16,740,000	636,700.00	12,450,880.00	4,289,120.00
Five hundred dollars.....	.....	13,650,000	93,000.00	13,396,500.00	253,500.00
One thousand dollars.....	.....	23,490,000	56,000.00	23,319,000.00	171,000.00
Total.....	94,480,000	544,130,000	55,569,995.00	242,590,249.00	301,539,751.00

No. 27.—SILVER CERTIFICATES OF EACH DENOMINATION ISSUED, REDEEMED, AND OUTSTANDING AT THE CLOSE OF EACH FISCAL YEAR—Continued.

Denomination.	Issued during year.	Total issued.	Redeemed during year.	Total redeemed.	Outstanding.
1891.					
One dollar.....	\$9,320,000	\$61,120,000	\$11,389,274.00	\$32,054,791.90	\$29,065,208.10
Two dollars.....	4,544,000	39,024,000	7,868,255.00	19,790,494.60	19,233,505.40
Five dollars.....	29,540,000	148,640,000	21,597,432.00	38,570,275.50	110,069,724.50
Ten dollars.....	18,880,000	207,154,000	19,766,485.00	96,569,469.00	110,584,531.00
Twenty dollars.....	10,320,000	94,066,000	8,199,620.00	65,064,764.00	28,401,236.00
Fifty dollars.....	3,400,000	16,250,000	792,100.00	10,387,240.00	5,862,760.00
One hundred dollars.....	3,000,000	19,740,000	885,400.00	13,336,280.00	6,403,720.00
Five hundred dollars.....	2,700,000	16,350,000	497,000.00	13,893,500.00	2,456,500.00
One thousand dollars.....	3,200,000	26,690,000	733,000.00	24,052,000.00	2,638,000.00
Total.....	84,904,000	629,034,000	71,728,566.00	314,318,815.00	314,715,185.00
1892.					
One dollar.....	12,872,000	73,992,000	14,625,433.00	46,680,224.90	27,311,775.10
Two dollars.....	7,424,000	46,448,000	9,527,668.00	29,318,162.60	17,129,837.40
Five dollars.....	23,660,000	172,300,000	31,298,010.00	69,868,285.50	102,431,714.50
Ten dollars.....	25,160,000	232,314,000	25,153,780.00	121,723,249.00	110,590,751.00
Twenty dollars.....	23,040,000	117,106,000	7,378,440.00	73,043,204.00	44,062,796.00
Fifty dollars.....	6,900,000	23,150,000	1,046,950.00	11,434,190.00	11,715,810.00
One hundred dollars.....	10,700,000	30,440,000	1,306,100.00	14,642,380.00	15,797,620.00
Five hundred dollars.....	100,000	16,350,000	1,275,500.00	15,169,000.00	1,181,000.00
One thousand dollars.....	100,000	26,790,000	1,345,000.00	25,397,000.00	1,393,000.00
Total.....	109,856,000	738,890,000	92,956,881.00	407,275,696.00	331,614,304.00
1893.					
One dollar.....	10,696,000	84,688,000	15,152,942.00	61,833,166.90	22,854,833.10
Two dollars.....	7,696,000	54,144,000	8,803,138.00	38,121,300.60	16,022,699.40
Five dollars.....	27,000,000	199,300,000	35,429,910.00	105,298,195.50	94,001,804.50
Ten dollars.....	27,280,000	259,594,000	30,657,010.00	152,380,259.00	107,213,741.00
Twenty dollars.....	22,800,000	139,906,000	10,539,600.00	83,582,804.00	56,323,196.00
Fifty dollars.....	5,700,000	28,850,000	3,224,800.00	14,658,990.00	14,191,010.00
One hundred dollars.....	8,600,000	39,040,000	5,634,400.00	20,276,780.00	18,763,220.00
Five hundred dollars.....	100,000	16,450,000	622,000.00	15,691,000.00	759,000.00
One thousand dollars.....	100,000	26,890,000	665,000.00	26,062,000.00	828,000.00
Total.....	109,972,000	848,862,000	110,628,800.00	517,904,496.00	330,957,504.00
1894.					
One dollar.....	12,828,000	97,516,000	13,401,604.00	75,234,770.90	22,281,229.10
Two dollars.....	8,040,000	62,184,000	8,696,326.00	46,817,626.60	15,366,373.40
Five dollars.....	32,540,000	231,840,000	38,889,920.00	144,188,115.50	87,651,884.50
Ten dollars.....	34,760,000	294,354,000	37,362,030.00	189,742,289.00	104,611,711.00
Twenty dollars.....	28,960,000	168,866,000	16,433,620.00	100,016,424.00	68,849,576.00
Fifty dollars.....	2,620,000	31,470,000	3,654,500.00	18,313,490.00	13,156,510.00
One hundred dollars.....	10,570,000	49,610,000	5,107,000.00	25,383,780.00	24,226,220.00
Five hundred dollars.....	100,000	16,450,000	276,000.00	15,967,000.00	483,000.00
One thousand dollars.....	100,000	26,890,000	306,000.00	26,368,000.00	522,000.00
Total.....	130,318,000	979,180,000	124,127,000.00	642,031,496.00	337,148,504.00
1895.					
One dollar.....	18,856,000	116,372,000	13,895,523.00	89,130,293.90	27,241,706.10
Two dollars.....	10,304,000	72,488,000	9,003,322.00	55,820,948.60	16,667,051.40
Five dollars.....	56,680,000	268,520,000	36,069,175.00	180,257,290.50	88,262,709.50
Ten dollars.....	28,040,000	322,394,000	34,228,110.00	223,970,399.00	98,423,601.00
Twenty dollars.....	19,120,000	187,986,000	20,844,720.00	120,861,144.00	67,124,856.00
Fifty dollars.....	1,320,000	32,790,000	3,574,250.00	21,887,740.00	10,902,260.00
One hundred dollars.....	850,000	50,460,000	5,511,900.00	30,895,680.00	19,564,320.00
Five hundred dollars.....	100,000	16,450,000	140,000.00	16,107,000.00	343,000.00
One thousand dollars.....	100,000	26,890,000	157,000.00	26,525,000.00	365,000.00
Total.....	115,170,000	1,094,350,000	123,424,000.00	765,455,496.00	328,894,504.00

No. 28.—CURRENCY CERTIFICATES, ACT OF JUNE 8, 1872, OF EACH DENOMINATION ISSUED, REDEEMED, AND OUTSTANDING AT THE CLOSE OF EACH FISCAL YEAR.

Denomination.	Issued during year.	Total issued.	Redeemed during year.	Total redeemed.	Out-standing.
1873.					
Five thousand dollars.....	\$11,790,000	\$11,790,000	\$3,310,000	\$3,310,000	\$8,480,000
Ten thousand dollars.....	45,450,000	45,450,000	22,120,000	22,120,000	23,330,000
Total.....	57,240,000	57,240,000	25,430,000	25,430,000	31,810,000
1874.					
Five thousand dollars.....	7,895,000	19,685,000	8,855,000	12,165,000	7,520,000
Ten thousand dollars.....	72,770,000	118,220,000	44,630,000	66,750,000	51,470,000
Total.....	80,665,000	137,905,000	53,485,000	78,915,000	58,990,000
1875.					
Five thousand dollars.....	4,525,000	24,210,000	7,550,000	19,715,000	4,495,000
Ten thousand dollars.....	76,570,000	194,790,000	73,490,000	140,240,000	54,550,000
Total.....	81,095,000	219,000,000	81,040,000	159,955,000	59,045,000
1876.					
Five thousand dollars.....	28,760,000	52,970,000	19,595,000	39,310,000	13,660,000
Ten thousand dollars.....	53,640,000	248,430,000	88,710,000	228,950,000	19,480,000
Total.....	82,400,000	301,400,000	108,305,000	268,260,000	33,140,000
1877.					
Five thousand dollars.....	7,135,000	60,105,000	11,625,000	50,935,000	9,170,000
Ten thousand dollars.....	69,750,000	318,180,000	44,420,000	273,370,000	44,810,000
Total.....	76,885,000	378,285,000	56,045,000	324,305,000	53,980,000
1878.					
Five thousand dollars.....	7,300,000	67,405,000	11,055,000	61,990,000	5,415,000
Ten thousand dollars.....	79,380,000	397,560,000	83,360,000	356,730,000	40,830,000
Total.....	86,680,000	464,965,000	94,415,000	418,720,000	46,245,000
1879.					
Five thousand dollars.....	7,435,000	74,840,000	9,500,000	71,490,000	3,350,000
Ten thousand dollars.....	82,330,000	479,890,000	97,180,000	453,910,000	25,980,000
Total.....	89,765,000	554,730,000	106,680,000	525,400,000	29,330,000
1880.					
Five thousand dollars.....	4,015,000	78,855,000	5,240,000	76,730,000	2,125,000
Ten thousand dollars.....	43,040,000	522,930,000	56,870,000	510,780,000	12,150,000
Total.....	47,055,000	601,785,000	62,110,000	587,510,000	14,275,000
1881.					
Five thousand dollars.....	2,215,000	81,070,000	2,875,000	79,605,000	1,465,000
Ten thousand dollars.....	15,350,000	538,280,000	17,350,000	528,130,000	10,150,000
Total.....	17,565,000	619,350,000	20,225,000	607,735,000	11,615,000
1882.					
Five thousand dollars.....	2,950,000	84,020,000	1,875,000	81,480,000	2,540,000
Ten thousand dollars.....	13,960,000	552,240,000	13,290,000	541,420,000	10,820,000
Total.....	16,910,000	636,260,000	15,165,000	622,900,000	13,360,000
1883.					
Five thousand dollars.....	3,470,000	87,490,000	3,520,000	85,000,000	2,490,000
Ten thousand dollars.....	16,560,000	568,800,000	16,690,000	558,110,000	10,690,000
Total.....	20,030,000	656,290,000	20,210,000	643,110,000	13,180,000

No. 28.—CURRENCY CERTIFICATES, ACT OF JUNE 8, 1872, OF EACH DENOMINATION ISSUED, REDEEMED, AND OUTSTANDING, ETC.—Continued.

Denomination.	Issued during year.	Total issued.	Redeemed during year.	Total redeemed.	Out-standing.
1884.					
Five thousand dollars.....	\$4,300,000	\$91,790,000	\$4,520,000	\$89,520,000	\$2,270,000
Ten thousand dollars.....	22,570,000	591,370,000	23,300,000	581,410,000	9,960,000
Total.....	26,870,000	683,160,000	27,820,000	670,930,000	12,230,000
1885.					
Five thousand dollars.....	5,785,000	97,575,000	4,390,000	93,910,000	3,665,000
Ten thousand dollars.....	50,770,000	642,140,000	35,110,000	616,520,000	25,620,000
Total.....	56,555,000	739,715,000	39,500,000	710,430,000	29,285,000
1886.					
Five thousand dollars.....	4,630,000	102,205,000	6,085,000	99,995,000	2,210,000
Ten thousand dollars.....	43,020,000	685,160,000	52,740,000	669,260,000	15,900,000
Total.....	47,650,000	787,365,000	58,825,000	769,255,000	18,110,000
1887.					
Five thousand dollars.....		102,205,000	1,740,000	101,735,000	470,000
Ten thousand dollars.....	28,400,000	713,560,000	35,750,000	705,010,000	8,550,000
Total.....	28,400,000	815,765,000	37,490,000	806,745,000	9,020,000
1888.					
Five thousand dollars.....	230,000	102,435,000	65,000	101,800,000	635,000
Ten thousand dollars.....	30,170,000	743,730,000	24,490,000	729,500,000	14,230,000
Total.....	30,400,000	846,165,000	24,555,000	831,300,000	14,865,000
1889.					
Five thousand dollars.....		102,435,000	90,000	101,890,000	545,000
Ten thousand dollars.....	32,650,000	776,380,000	30,230,000	759,730,000	16,650,000
Total.....	32,650,000	878,815,000	30,320,000	861,620,000	17,195,000
1890.					
Five thousand dollars.....		102,435,000	95,000	101,985,000	450,000
Ten thousand dollars.....	23,480,000	799,860,000	28,190,000	787,920,000	11,940,000
Total.....	23,480,000	902,295,000	28,285,000	889,905,000	12,390,000
1891.					
Five thousand dollars.....		102,435,000	150,000	102,135,000	300,000
Ten thousand dollars.....	39,440,000	839,300,000	27,900,000	815,820,000	23,480,000
Total.....	39,440,000	941,735,000	28,050,000	917,955,000	23,780,000
1892.					
Five thousand dollars.....		102,435,000	10,000	102,145,000	290,000
Ten thousand dollars.....	70,800,000	910,100,000	64,150,000	879,970,000	30,130,000
Total.....	70,800,000	1,012,535,000	64,160,000	982,115,000	30,420,000
1893.					
Five thousand dollars.....	5,000	102,440,000	50,000	102,195,000	245,000
Ten thousand dollars.....	42,630,000	952,730,000	60,600,000	940,570,000	12,160,000
Total.....	42,635,000	1,055,170,000	60,650,000	1,042,765,000	12,405,000
1894.					
Five thousand dollars.....	190,000	102,630,000	40,000	102,235,000	395,000
Ten thousand dollars.....	78,400,000	1,031,130,000	30,920,000	971,490,000	59,640,000
Total.....	78,590,000	1,133,760,000	30,960,000	1,073,725,000	60,035,000
1895.					
Five thousand dollars.....	20,000	102,650,000	120,000	102,355,000	295,000
Ten thousand dollars.....	67,560,000	1,098,090,000	71,700,000	1,043,190,000	55,500,000
Total.....	67,580,000	1,201,340,000	71,820,000	1,145,545,000	55,795,000

No. 29.—AMOUNT OF UNITED STATES NOTES, TREASURY NOTES, AND GOLD, SILVER, AND CURRENCY CERTIFICATES OF EACH DENOMINATION ISSUED, REDEEMED, AND OUTSTANDING AT THE CLOSE OF EACH FISCAL YEAR FROM 1866, INCLUDING \$1,000,000 OF UNKNOWN DENOMINATIONS DESTROYED.

Denomination.	Issued during year.	Total issued.	Redeemed during year.	Total redeemed.	Outstanding.
1866.					
One dollar.....	\$714,000	\$18,846,000	\$1,266,495.15	\$1,637,240.90	\$17,208,759.10
Two dollars.....	664,000	20,560,000	1,421,898.50	1,750,164.75	18,809,835.25
Five dollars.....	.....	96,663,820	588,593.50	1,217,894.50	95,445,925.50
Ten dollars.....	.....	110,005,040	473,548.00	987,184.50	109,017,855.50
Twenty dollars.....	156,360	87,076,040	1,071,932.00	1,891,747.00	85,184,293.00
Fifty dollars.....	.....	30,055,200	406,892.50	732,462.50	29,322,737.50
One hundred dollars.....	2,791,300	37,135,300	2,513,075.00	3,028,915.00	34,106,385.00
Five hundred dollars.....	11,000,000	44,914,000	387,425.00	9,488,400.00	35,425,600.00
One thousand dollars.....	34,546,000	83,950,000	11,355,800.00	25,004,800.00	58,945,200.00
Five thousand dollars.....	82,000,000	82,000,000	73,800,000.00	73,800,000.00	8,200,000.00
Ten thousand dollars.....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	.....
Total.....	132,871,660	612,205,400	94,285,659.65	120,538,839.15	491,666,590.85
Unknown, in reserve.....	.....	79,932,425	.....	.....	79,932,425.00
Net.....	.....	532,272,975	94,285,659.65	120,538,809.15	411,734,165.85
1867.					
One dollar.....	1,500,000	20,346,000	3,220,683.25	4,857,924.15	15,488,075.85
Two dollars.....	2,000,000	22,560,000	3,691,717.10	5,441,881.85	17,118,118.15
Five dollars.....	.....	96,663,820	30,397,678.75	31,615,573.25	65,048,246.75
Ten dollars.....	.....	110,005,040	25,079,294.75	23,666,479.25	86,338,560.75
Twenty dollars.....	203,920	87,279,960	19,271,830.00	21,163,577.00	66,116,383.00
Fifty dollars.....	.....	30,055,200	2,935,275.00	3,717,737.50	26,337,462.50
One hundred dollars.....	2,738,200	39,873,500	7,576,750.00	10,005,665.00	29,267,835.00
Five hundred dollars.....	3,493,000	43,407,000	5,979,825.00	15,468,225.00	32,938,775.00
One thousand dollars.....	71,639,000	155,589,000	77,369,900.00	102,374,700.00	53,214,300.00
Five thousand dollars.....	85,520,000	167,520,000	75,050,000.00	148,850,000.00	18,670,000.00
Ten thousand dollars.....	4,000,000	5,000,000	4,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	.....
Total.....	171,094,120	783,299,520	252,222,953.85	372,761,763.00	410,537,757.00
Unknown, in reserve.....	.....	13,806,000	.....	.....	13,806,000.00
Net.....	.....	769,493,520	252,222,953.85	372,761,763.00	396,731,757.00
1868.					
One dollar.....	2,483,348	22,829,348	4,297,683.25	9,155,607.40	13,673,740.60
Two dollars.....	3,510,696	26,070,696	4,667,751.70	10,109,633.55	15,961,062.45
Five dollars.....	.....	96,663,820	2,210,801.25	33,826,374.50	62,837,445.50
Ten dollars.....	.....	110,005,040	3,506,372.50	27,172,851.75	82,832,188.25
Twenty dollars.....	205,400	87,485,360	2,594,285.00	23,757,862.00	63,727,498.00
Fifty dollars.....	.....	30,055,200	841,932.50	4,559,670.00	25,495,530.00
One hundred dollars.....	2,204,000	42,077,500	3,173,875.00	13,779,540.00	28,297,960.00
Five hundred dollars.....	4,179,500	52,586,500	3,458,475.00	18,926,700.00	33,659,800.00
One thousand dollars.....	19,870,000	175,459,000	16,980,000.00	119,354,700.00	56,104,300.00
Five thousand dollars.....	61,625,000	229,145,000	63,170,000.00	212,020,000.00	17,125,000.00
Ten thousand dollars.....	.....	5,000,000	.....	5,000,000.00	.....
Total.....	94,077,944	877,377,464	104,901,176.20	477,662,939.20	399,714,524.80
Unknown, in reserve.....	.....	19,872,484	.....	.....	19,872,484.80
Net.....	.....	857,504,980	104,901,176.20	477,662,939.20	379,842,040.00
1869.					
One dollar.....	5,522,000	28,351,348	4,929,028.40	14,084,635.80	14,266,712.20
Two dollars.....	8,000,432	34,071,128	5,287,765.90	15,397,399.45	18,673,728.55
Five dollars.....	4,336,180	101,000,000	6,641,495.50	40,467,870.00	60,532,130.00
Ten dollars.....	8,004,960	118,010,000	6,833,888.00	34,006,739.73	84,003,260.25
Twenty dollars.....	16,227,580	103,712,940	6,041,389.00	29,799,251.00	73,913,689.00
Fifty dollars.....	.....	30,055,200	7,211,355.00	11,771,025.00	18,284,175.00
One hundred dollars.....	8,265,400	50,342,900	8,600,685.00	22,380,225.00	27,962,675.00
Five hundred dollars.....	12,498,500	65,085,000	9,777,975.00	28,704,675.00	36,380,325.00
One thousand dollars.....	32,961,000	208,420,000	19,829,000.00	139,183,700.00	69,236,300.00
Five thousand dollars.....	62,290,000	291,435,000	50,365,000.00	262,385,000.00	29,050,000.00
Ten thousand dollars.....	.....	5,000,000	.....	5,000,000.00	.....
Total.....	158,106,052	1,035,483,516	125,517,581.80	603,180,521.00	432,302,995.00
Unknown, in reserve.....	.....	39,444,855	.....	.....	39,444,855.00
Net.....	.....	996,038,661	125,517,581.80	603,180,521.00	392,858,140.00

No. 29.—AMOUNT OF UNITED STATES NOTES, TREASURY NOTES, AND GOLD, SILVER, AND CURRENCY CERTIFICATES, ETC.—Continued.

Denomination.	Issued during year.	Total issued.	Redeemed during year.	Total redeemed.	Outstanding.
1870.					
One dollar.....	\$8,220,000	\$36,571,348	\$4,422,884.45	\$18,507,520.25	\$18,063,827.75
Two dollars.....	14,032,000	48,103,128	5,209,611.30	20,607,010.75	27,496,117.25
Five dollars.....	19,580,000	120,580,000	9,493,971.25	49,961,841.25	70,618,158.75
Ten dollars.....	37,920,000	155,930,000	17,081,072.50	51,087,812.25	104,242,187.75
Twenty dollars.....	23,927,060	127,640,000	9,871,903.00	39,071,154.00	87,968,846.00
Fifty dollars.....	20,600,000	50,655,200	6,677,217.50	18,448,242.50	32,206,957.50
One hundred dollars.....	29,902,000	80,244,900	8,308,660.00	30,688,885.00	49,556,015.00
Five hundred dollars.....	3,501,000	68,586,000	14,507,975.00	43,212,650.00	25,373,350.00
One thousand dollars.....	10,053,000	218,473,000	34,278,000.00	173,461,700.00	45,011,300.00
Five thousand dollars.....	36,255,000	327,690,000	46,865,000.00	309,250,000.00	18,440,000.00
Ten thousand dollars.....	25,530,000	30,530,000	14,400,000.00	19,400,000.00	11,130,000.00
Total.....	229,520,060	1,265,003,576	171,716,295.00	774,896,816.00	490,106,760.00
In reserve.....		96,801,760			96,801,760.00
Net.....		1,168,201,816	171,716,295.00	774,896,816.00	393,305,000.00
1871.					
One dollar.....	7,480,611	44,050,899	5,002,208.45	23,509,728.70	20,541,170.30
Two dollars.....	5,985,000	53,195,128	6,821,860.80	27,428,871.55	25,766,256.45
Five dollars.....	5,860,000	112,440,000	14,016,532.25	63,978,373.50	48,461,626.50
Ten dollars.....	11,266,000	145,830,000	16,997,841.50	68,685,653.75	77,144,346.25
Twenty dollars.....	12,995,000	124,275,000	16,637,793.00	56,308,947.00	67,966,053.00
Fifty dollars.....	6,555,000	47,155,200	5,089,320.00	23,537,562.50	23,617,637.50
One hundred dollars.....	8,785,700	65,944,900	9,274,880.00	39,963,765.00	25,981,135.00
Five hundred dollars.....	27,485,000	94,030,000	18,525,875.00	61,738,525.00	32,291,475.00
One thousand dollars.....	44,883,000	254,356,000	40,825,000.00	214,286,700.00	40,069,300.00
Five thousand dollars.....	16,650,000	344,340,000	29,870,000.00	339,120,000.00	5,220,000.00
Ten thousand dollars.....	29,220,000	59,750,000	29,810,000.00	48,710,000.00	11,040,000.00
Total.....	177,165,311	1,345,367,127	192,371,311.00	967,268,127.00	378,099,000.00
1872.					
One dollar.....	9,931,304	53,982,203	5,724,516.60	29,234,245.30	24,747,957.70
Two dollars.....	9,172,000	62,367,128	7,566,791.90	34,995,663.45	27,371,464.55
Five dollars.....	9,962,500	122,402,500	11,658,604.00	75,636,977.50	46,765,522.50
Ten dollars.....	12,210,000	158,040,000	13,584,505.50	82,270,159.25	75,769,840.75
Twenty dollars.....	13,001,000	137,276,000	13,290,176.50	69,599,123.50	67,676,876.50
Fifty dollars.....	4,035,000	51,190,200	2,700,294.50	26,337,857.00	24,952,343.00
One hundred dollars.....	5,998,000	71,942,900	5,384,965.00	45,348,730.00	26,594,170.00
Five hundred dollars.....	4,299,500	98,329,500	7,027,950.00	68,766,475.00	29,563,025.00
One thousand dollars.....	13,660,000	268,016,000	12,386,000.00	226,672,700.00	41,343,300.00
Five thousand dollars.....	15,940,000	360,280,000	12,765,000.00	351,885,000.00	8,395,000.00
Ten thousand dollars.....	34,620,000	94,370,000	28,190,000.00	76,900,000.00	17,470,000.00
Total.....	132,829,304	1,478,196,431	120,278,804.00	1,087,546,931.00	390,649,500.00
1873.					
One dollar.....	6,981,567	60,963,770	6,517,793.20	35,752,038.50	25,211,731.50
Two dollars.....	7,816,000	70,183,128	7,712,608.55	42,708,272.00	27,474,856.55
Five dollars.....	9,537,500	131,940,000	9,903,055.00	85,540,032.50	46,399,967.50
Ten dollars.....	9,930,000	167,970,000	12,367,770.75	94,637,930.00	73,332,070.00
Twenty dollars.....	10,284,000	147,560,000	10,743,576.50	80,342,700.00	67,217,300.00
Fifty dollars.....	3,000,000	54,190,200	1,755,468.00	27,993,325.00	26,196,875.00
One hundred dollars.....	5,955,500	77,898,400	3,594,970.00	48,943,700.00	28,954,700.00
Five hundred dollars.....	6,518,000	104,845,500	7,786,525.00	76,553,000.00	28,292,500.00
One thousand dollars.....	15,214,000	283,230,000	12,709,300.00	239,382,000.00	43,848,000.00
Five thousand dollars.....	22,565,000	382,845,000	15,020,000.00	366,905,000.00	15,940,000.00
Ten thousand dollars.....	78,530,000	172,900,000	46,220,000.00	123,120,000.00	49,780,000.00
Total.....	176,329,567	1,654,525,998	134,331,067.00	1,221,877,998.00	432,648,000.00
1874.					
One dollar.....	8,931,669	69,895,439	8,571,888.50	44,323,927.00	25,571,512.00
Two dollars.....	10,177,520	80,360,648	9,534,938.00	52,243,210.00	28,117,438.00
Five dollars.....	12,595,760	144,535,760	8,452,272.50	93,992,305.00	50,543,455.00
Ten dollars.....	15,665,240	183,635,240	12,273,385.00	106,911,315.00	76,723,925.00
Twenty dollars.....	14,178,400	161,738,400	8,904,230.00	89,246,930.00	72,491,470.00
Fifty dollars.....	5,230,000	59,420,200	2,030,775.00	30,024,100.00	29,396,100.00
One hundred dollars.....	10,629,500	88,527,900	3,794,000.00	52,737,700.00	35,790,200.00
Five hundred dollars.....	20,249,000	125,094,500	37,175,500.00	113,728,500.00	11,366,000.00
One thousand dollars.....	32,739,000	315,969,000	14,447,000.00	253,829,000.00	62,140,000.00
Five thousand dollars.....	16,050,000	398,895,000	20,735,000.00	387,640,000.00	11,255,000.00
Ten thousand dollars.....	102,740,000	275,640,000	91,100,000.00	214,220,000.00	61,420,000.00
Total.....	249,186,089	1,903,712,087	217,018,989.00	1,438,896,987.00	464,815,100.00

No. 29.—AMOUNT OF UNITED STATES NOTES, TREASURY NOTES, AND GOLD, SILVER, AND CURRENCY CERTIFICATES, ETC.—Continued.

Denomination.	Issued during year.	Total issued.	Redeemed during year.	Total redeemed.	Outstanding.
1875.					
One dollar.....	\$14,626,156	\$84,521,595	\$12,789,804.50	\$57,104,731.50	\$27,416,863.50
Two dollars.....	10,934,400	91,295,048	12,706,512.00	64,949,722.00	26,345,326.00
Five dollars.....	6,926,000	151,461,760	12,617,201.50	106,609,506.50	44,852,253.50
Ten dollars.....	13,560,000	197,195,240	17,129,580.00	124,404,695.00	73,154,545.00
Twenty dollars.....	10,160,000	171,898,403	15,263,923.00	104,510,858.00	67,387,545.00
Fifty dollars.....	8,960,700	68,380,900	7,096,850.00	37,120,950.00	31,259,950.00
One hundred dollars.....	4,487,300	93,015,200	8,030,600.00	60,768,300.00	32,246,900.00
Five hundred dollars.....	31,540,500	156,635,000	9,560,000.00	123,288,500.00	33,346,500.00
One thousand dollars.....	16,373,000	332,342,000	29,315,000.00	283,144,000.00	49,198,000.00
Five thousand dollars.....	17,315,000	416,210,000	20,445,000.00	408,085,000.00	8,125,000.00
Ten thousand dollars.....	120,370,000	396,010,000	117,510,000.00	331,730,000.00	64,280,000.00
Total.....	255,253,056	2,158,965,143	262,455,276.00	1,701,352,263.00	457,612,880.00
1876.					
One dollar.....	13,444,758	97,966,353	12,854,114.60	69,958,848.10	28,007,504.90
Two dollars.....	12,792,000	104,087,048	11,656,846.40	76,606,568.40	27,480,479.60
Five dollars.....	13,080,000	164,541,760	11,614,081.00	118,223,587.50	46,318,172.50
Ten dollars.....	11,196,000	208,391,240	14,945,686.00	128,986,321.00	69,404,859.00
Twenty dollars.....	12,184,000	184,082,400	13,189,679.00	117,700,537.00	66,381,863.00
Fifty dollars.....	10,151,000	78,531,900	5,922,135.00	45,043,135.00	35,488,765.00
One hundred dollars.....	6,757,600	99,772,800	10,655,460.00	71,420,760.00	28,552,040.00
Five hundred dollars.....	15,255,500	171,890,500	11,915,500.00	135,320,000.00	36,568,500.00
One thousand dollars.....	8,201,000	340,543,000	15,582,500.00	298,729,500.00	41,813,500.00
Five thousand dollars.....	73,465,000	489,835,000	54,689,000.00	462,765,000.00	27,090,000.00
Ten thousand dollars.....	87,490,000	483,500,000	126,200,000.00	457,930,000.00	25,570,000.00
Total.....	264,196,858	2,423,162,001	289,216,054.00	1,990,568,317.00	432,593,684.00
1877.					
One dollar.....	10,147,399	108,113,752	12,994,606.10	82,953,454.20	25,160,297.80
Two dollars.....	9,432,000	113,519,048	11,542,673.40	88,149,221.80	25,369,826.20
Five dollars.....	14,180,000	178,721,760	11,199,948.50	129,423,536.00	49,298,224.00
Ten dollars.....	7,820,000	215,711,240	12,189,152.00	151,175,533.00	64,535,707.00
Twenty dollars.....	8,160,000	192,242,400	11,932,665.00	129,633,203.00	62,609,197.00
Fifty dollars.....	5,983,300	84,515,200	5,559,155.00	48,602,290.00	35,912,910.00
One hundred dollars.....	8,258,900	108,031,700	5,998,170.00	77,416,930.00	30,614,770.00
Five hundred dollars.....	8,421,500	180,322,000	8,215,500.00	143,419,500.00	36,902,500.00
One thousand dollars.....	10,694,000	351,237,000	11,829,000.00	310,538,500.00	40,698,500.00
Five thousand dollars.....	15,630,000	505,485,000	27,555,000.00	490,320,000.00	15,165,000.00
Ten thousand dollars.....	109,230,000	592,730,000	64,730,000.00	522,660,000.00	70,070,000.00
Total.....	207,467,099	2,636,629,100	183,743,851.00	2,174,312,168.00	456,316,932.00
1878.					
One dollar.....	7,562,351	115,676,103	11,792,774.50	94,746,228.70	20,929,874.30
Two dollars.....	6,288,000	119,807,048	10,746,678.00	98,896,099.80	20,910,948.20
Five dollars.....	15,820,000	194,541,760	10,445,667.50	139,872,209.50	54,669,556.50
Ten dollars.....	11,503,220	227,214,460	10,364,063.00	161,539,596.00	65,674,864.00
Twenty dollars.....	9,210,240	201,452,640	9,086,554.00	138,719,757.00	62,732,883.00
Fifty dollars.....	3,213,250	87,728,450	11,930,230.00	60,532,520.00	27,195,930.00
One hundred dollars.....	8,086,700	116,068,400	5,509,100.00	82,926,030.00	33,142,370.00
Five hundred dollars.....	6,830,000	187,202,000	9,614,000.00	153,033,500.00	34,168,500.00
One thousand dollars.....	8,390,000	359,627,000	8,395,000.00	318,953,500.00	40,673,500.00
Five thousand dollars.....	15,575,000	521,060,000	19,925,000.00	510,245,000.00	10,815,000.00
Ten thousand dollars.....	113,670,000	706,400,000	114,519,000.00	637,179,000.00	69,230,000.00
Total.....	206,148,761	2,836,777,861	222,322,267.00	2,396,634,435.00	440,143,426.00
1879.					
One dollar.....	6,503,133	122,179,236	9,223,026.50	103,969,255.20	18,209,980.80
Two dollars.....	5,892,000	125,699,048	8,710,295.00	107,606,394.80	18,092,653.20
Five dollars.....	11,060,000	205,601,760	11,622,443.50	151,494,647.00	54,107,113.00
Ten dollars.....	9,323,780	236,538,240	10,196,252.00	171,735,848.00	64,802,392.00
Twenty dollars.....	7,485,760	208,938,400	9,650,836.00	148,370,593.00	60,567,807.00
Fifty dollars.....	2,531,750	90,260,200	4,059,340.00	64,591,860.00	25,668,340.00
One hundred dollars.....	5,632,400	121,700,800	5,561,390.00	88,487,420.00	33,213,380.00
Five hundred dollars.....	8,186,000	195,388,000	8,075,000.00	161,108,500.00	34,279,500.00
One thousand dollars.....	12,225,000	371,832,000	13,670,000.00	332,623,500.00	39,208,500.00
Five thousand dollars.....	15,670,000	536,730,000	16,680,000.00	526,925,000.00	9,805,000.00
Ten thousand dollars.....	90,830,000	797,230,000	123,070,000.00	760,240,000.00	36,990,000.00
Total.....	175,339,823	3,012,117,684	220,518,583.00	2,617,153,018.00	394,964,666.00

No. 29.—AMOUNT OF UNITED STATES NOTES, TREASURY NOTES, AND GOLD; SILVER, AND CURRENCY CERTIFICATES, ETC.—Continued.

Denomination.	Issued during year.	Total issued.	Redeemed during year.	Total redeemed.	Outstanding.
1880.					
One dollar	\$9,057,863	\$131,237,099	\$6,935,511.80	\$110,904,767.00	\$20,332,332.00
Two dollars	8,232,000	133,991,048	5,971,840.20	113,578,235.00	20,352,813.00
Five dollars	19,680,000	225,281,760	8,354,565.00	159,849,212.00	65,432,548.00
Ten dollars	18,527,000	255,065,240	6,265,361.00	178,001,149.00	77,064,091.00
Twenty dollars	19,250,000	228,188,400	5,698,620.00	154,069,213.00	74,119,187.00
Fifty dollars	2,595,000	92,855,200	2,125,395.00	66,717,255.00	26,137,945.00
One hundred dollars	4,501,700	126,202,500	2,604,610.00	91,092,030.00	35,110,470.00
Five hundred dollars	3,050,000	198,438,000	16,410,500.00	177,519,000.00	20,919,000.00
One thousand dollars	3,427,000	375,279,000	21,124,000.00	353,747,500.00	21,531,500.00
Five thousand dollars	5,015,000	541,745,000	10,945,000.00	537,870,000.00	3,875,000.00
Ten thousand dollars	45,049,000	842,270,000	64,570,000.00	824,810,000.00	17,460,000.00
Total	138,375,563	3,150,493,247	151,005,343.00	2,768,158,361.00	382,334,886.00
1881.					
One dollar	9,889,034	141,126,133	7,575,604.40	118,480,371.40	22,645,761.00
Two dollars	8,752,000	142,683,048	6,860,690.60	120,438,925.60	22,244,122.40
Five dollars	14,760,000	240,041,760	10,623,470.00	170,472,682.00	69,569,078.00
Ten dollars	27,860,000	282,925,240	7,566,674.00	185,567,823.00	97,357,417.00
Twenty dollars	22,800,000	250,988,400	6,484,770.00	160,553,983.00	90,434,417.00
Fifty dollars	3,510,000	96,365,200	2,463,435.00	69,180,690.00	27,184,510.00
One hundred dollars	5,354,300	131,556,800	3,219,110.00	94,311,140.00	37,245,660.00
Five hundred dollars	1,332,000	199,770,000	5,776,000.00	183,295,000.00	16,475,000.00
One thousand dollars	1,200,000	376,479,000	6,502,000.00	360,249,500.00	16,229,500.00
Five thousand dollars	2,215,000	543,960,000	3,370,000.00	541,240,000.00	2,720,000.00
Ten thousand dollars	15,350,000	857,620,000	18,670,000.00	843,480,000.00	14,140,000.00
Total	113,022,334	3,263,515,581	79,111,754.00	2,847,270,115.00	416,245,466.00
1882.					
One dollar	11,445,524	152,571,657	8,370,332.00	126,850,703.40	25,720,953.60
Two dollars	10,472,000	153,155,048	8,093,497.00	128,532,422.60	24,622,625.40
Five dollars	14,280,000	254,321,760	16,506,538.00	186,979,220.00	67,342,540.00
Ten dollars	18,920,000	301,845,240	14,246,931.00	199,814,754.00	102,030,486.00
Twenty dollars	14,120,000	265,708,400	11,535,986.00	172,089,969.00	93,618,431.00
Fifty dollars	3,600,000	99,965,200	3,309,190.00	72,489,880.00	27,475,320.00
One hundred dollars	5,327,900	136,884,700	3,859,570.00	98,170,710.00	38,713,990.00
Five hundred dollars	2,450,000	202,220,000	2,106,000.00	185,401,000.00	16,819,000.00
One thousand dollars	2,620,000	379,099,000	3,088,000.00	363,337,500.00	15,761,500.00
Five thousand dollars	7,945,000	551,905,000	7,115,000.00	548,355,000.00	3,550,000.00
Ten thousand dollars	28,950,000	886,570,000	26,570,000.00	870,050,000.00	16,520,000.00
Total	120,730,424	3,384,246,005	104,801,044.00	2,952,071,159.00	432,174,846.00
1883.					
One dollar	11,986,114	164,557,771	9,970,610.80	136,821,314.20	27,736,456.80
Two dollars	9,672,000	162,827,048	8,770,231.20	137,302,653.80	25,524,394.20
Five dollars	22,860,000	277,181,760	19,052,455.00	206,031,675.00	71,150,085.00
Ten dollars	26,120,000	327,965,240	18,529,708.00	218,344,462.00	109,620,778.00
Twenty dollars	28,720,000	294,428,400	15,575,198.00	187,665,167.00	106,763,233.00
Fifty dollars	14,700,000	114,665,200	5,241,690.00	77,731,570.00	36,933,630.00
One hundred dollars	15,656,600	152,541,300	5,948,180.00	104,118,890.00	48,422,410.00
Five hundred dollars	12,400,000	214,620,000	5,467,000.00	188,868,000.00	25,752,000.00
One thousand dollars	21,500,000	400,499,000	3,093,000.00	368,430,500.00	32,068,500.00
Five thousand dollars	21,470,000	573,375,000	14,785,000.00	563,140,000.00	10,235,000.00
Ten thousand dollars	66,560,000	953,130,000	45,430,000.00	915,480,000.00	37,650,000.00
Total	251,544,714	3,635,790,719	151,863,073.00	3,163,934,232.00	531,856,487.00
1884.					
One dollar	8,943,236	173,501,007	10,019,508.00	146,840,822.20	26,660,184.80
Two dollars	7,808,000	170,635,048	8,434,508.00	145,737,161.80	24,897,886.20
Five dollars	23,420,000	300,601,760	19,017,170.00	225,048,845.00	75,552,915.00
Ten dollars	31,160,000	359,125,240	23,763,050.00	242,107,512.00	117,017,728.00
Twenty dollars	34,830,000	329,368,400	22,368,720.00	210,033,887.00	119,274,513.00
Fifty dollars	8,700,000	123,365,200	7,012,100.00	84,743,670.00	38,621,530.00
One hundred dollars	10,637,000	163,178,300	8,089,300.00	112,208,190.00	50,970,110.00
Five hundred dollars	9,650,000	224,270,000	5,329,000.00	194,197,000.00	30,073,000.00
One thousand dollars	17,500,000	417,999,000	9,006,000.00	377,426,500.00	40,562,500.00
Five thousand dollars	11,300,000	584,675,000	8,140,000.00	571,280,000.00	13,395,000.00
Ten thousand dollars	42,570,000	995,700,000	38,050,000.00	953,530,000.00	42,170,000.00
Total	206,568,236	3,842,458,955	159,229,356.00	3,263,163,588.00	579,195,367.00

No. 29.—AMOUNT OF UNITED STATES NOTES, TREASURY NOTES, AND GOLD, SILVER, AND CURRENCY CERTIFICATES, ETC.—Continued.

Denomination.	Issued during year.	Total issued.	Redeemed during year.	Total redeemed.	Outstanding.
1885.					
One dollar.....	\$10,187,153	\$183,688,160	\$11,895,276.00	\$158,736,098.20	\$24,952,061.90
Two dollars.....	10,856,000	181,491,048	10,458,817.00	156,195,978.80	25,295,069.20
Five dollars.....	19,300,000	319,901,760	18,855,110.00	243,903,955.00	75,997,805.00
Ten dollars.....	23,680,000	382,805,240	24,411,215.00	266,518,727.00	116,286,513.00
Twenty dollars.....	22,320,000	351,628,400	22,112,700.00	232,146,587.00	119,481,813.00
Fifty dollars.....	9,700,000	133,065,200	6,763,800.00	91,507,470.00	41,557,730.00
One hundred dollars.....	10,000,000	173,178,300	8,591,300.00	120,799,490.00	52,378,810.00
Five hundred dollars.....	13,950,000	238,220,000	4,363,506.00	198,560,500.00	39,659,500.00
One thousand dollars.....	25,000,000	442,959,000	4,786,000.00	382,222,500.00	60,736,500.00
Five thousand dollars.....	13,285,000	507,960,000	8,415,000.00	579,695,000.00	18,265,000.00
Ten thousand dollars.....	85,770,000	1,081,470,000	45,400,000.00	998,930,000.00	82,540,000.00
Total.....	244,048,153	4,086,407,108	166,052,718.00	3,429,216,306.00	657,190,802.00
1886.					
One dollar.....		183,688,160	7,348,139.40	166,084,237.60	17,603,922.40
Two dollars.....		181,491,048	7,090,699.60	163,286,678.40	18,204,369.60
Five dollars.....	21,320,000	341,221,760	11,688,586.00	255,592,541.00	85,629,219.00
Ten dollars.....	13,760,000	396,565,240	13,118,465.00	279,637,192.00	116,928,048.00
Twenty dollars.....	8,560,000	360,188,400	16,028,916.00	248,175,503.00	112,012,897.00
Fifty dollars.....	2,100,000	135,165,200	3,263,670.00	94,771,140.00	40,394,060.00
One hundred dollars.....	4,800,000	177,978,300	7,194,890.00	127,994,380.00	49,983,920.00
Five hundred dollars.....	600,000	238,820,000	12,560,500.00	211,121,000.00	27,699,000.00
One thousand dollars.....	17,500,000	460,489,000	20,439,000.00	402,721,500.00	57,767,500.00
Five thousand dollars.....	4,630,000	602,590,000	6,805,000.00	586,500,000.00	16,090,000.00
Ten thousand dollars.....	43,020,000	1,124,490,000	54,940,000.00	1,053,870,000.00	70,620,000.00
Total.....	116,290,000	4,202,697,108	160,537,866.00	3,589,754,172.00	612,942,936.00
1887.					
One dollar.....	14,156,000	197,844,160	8,983,049.80	175,067,287.40	22,776,872.60
Two dollars.....	8,976,000	190,467,048	9,265,801.20	172,552,479.60	17,914,568.40
Five dollars.....	34,500,000	375,721,760	17,336,127.00	272,928,068.00	102,793,692.00
Ten dollars.....	35,080,000	429,645,240	15,435,707.00	285,072,899.00	134,572,341.00
Twenty dollars.....	25,760,000	385,948,400	12,342,458.00	260,517,961.00	125,430,439.00
Fifty dollars.....	3,000,000	138,165,200	8,063,620.00	102,834,760.00	35,330,440.00
One hundred dollars.....	2,800,000	180,778,300	11,469,690.00	139,464,070.00	41,314,230.00
Five hundred dollars.....		238,820,000	7,294,500.00	218,415,500.00	20,404,500.00
One thousand dollars.....	3,648,000	464,147,000	12,331,000.00	415,052,500.00	49,094,500.00
Five thousand dollars.....		602,590,000	2,380,000.00	588,880,000.00	13,710,000.00
Ten thousand dollars.....	28,400,000	1,152,890,000	38,630,000.00	1,092,500,000.00	60,390,000.00
Total.....	154,320,000	4,357,017,108	143,531,953.00	3,733,286,125.00	623,730,983.00
1888.					
One dollar.....	14,172,000	212,016,160	5,037,036.10	180,104,323.50	31,911,836.50
Two dollars.....	10,424,000	200,891,048	4,764,394.40	177,316,874.00	23,574,174.00
Five dollars.....	52,000,000	427,721,760	22,128,359.50	295,057,027.50	132,664,732.50
Ten dollars.....	53,520,000	483,165,240	21,362,430.00	316,435,329.00	166,729,911.00
Twenty dollars.....	33,040,000	418,988,400	16,854,355.00	277,372,316.00	141,616,084.00
Fifty dollars.....	7,300,000	145,465,200	6,123,140.00	108,957,900.00	36,507,300.00
One hundred dollars.....	12,700,000	193,478,300	6,187,830.00	145,651,900.00	47,826,400.00
Five hundred dollars.....	6,200,000	245,020,000	5,745,000.00	224,160,500.00	20,859,500.00
One thousand dollars.....	15,352,000	479,499,000	14,320,500.00	429,373,000.00	50,126,000.00
Five thousand dollars.....	20,230,000	622,820,000	9,405,000.00	598,285,000.00	24,535,000.00
Ten thousand dollars.....	60,170,000	1,213,060,000	62,850,000.00	1,155,350,000.00	57,710,000.00
Total.....	285,108,000	4,642,125,108	174,778,045.00	3,908,064,170.00	734,060,938.00
1889.					
One dollar.....	8,772,000	220,788,160	9,061,336.80	189,165,660.30	31,622,499.70
Two dollars.....	5,800,000	206,691,048	5,785,215.20	183,102,089.20	23,588,958.80
Five dollars.....	38,540,000	466,261,760	27,290,032.00	322,347,059.50	143,914,700.50
Ten dollars.....	34,200,000	517,365,240	26,909,035.00	343,344,364.00	174,020,876.00
Twenty dollars.....	19,040,000	438,028,400	21,154,120.00	298,526,436.00	139,501,964.00
Fifty dollars.....	6,000,000	151,465,200	6,362,725.00	115,320,625.00	36,144,575.00
One hundred dollars.....	7,600,000	201,078,300	6,644,660.00	152,296,560.00	48,781,740.00
Five hundred dollars.....	9,750,000	254,770,000	4,688,060.00	228,848,500.00	25,921,500.00
One thousand dollars.....	11,500,000	490,999,000	11,498,500.00	440,871,500.00	50,127,500.00
Five thousand dollars.....	30,155,000	652,975,000	17,110,000.00	615,395,000.00	37,580,000.00
Ten thousand dollars.....	73,770,000	1,286,830,000	61,130,000.00	1,216,480,000.00	70,350,000.00
Total.....	245,127,000	4,887,252,108	197,633,624.00	4,105,697,794.00	781,654,314.00

No. 29. AMOUNT OF UNITED STATES NOTES, TREASURY NOTES, AND GOLD, SILVER, AND CURRENCY CERTIFICATES, ETC.—Continued.

Denomination.	Issued during year.	Total issued.	Redeemed during year.	Total redeemed.	Outstanding.
1890.					
One dollar.....	\$14,916,000	\$235,704,160	\$12,111,664.40	\$201,277,324.70	\$34,426,835.30
Two dollars.....	9,496,000	216,187,048	7,654,319.60	190,756,408.80	25,430,639.20
Five dollars.....	48,120,000	514,381,760	32,177,160.00	354,524,219.50	159,857,540.50
Ten dollars.....	58,720,000	576,085,240	30,859,060.00	374,205,424.00	201,881,816.00
Twenty dollars.....	34,240,000	472,268,400	24,021,284.00	322,547,720.00	149,720,680.00
Fifty dollars.....	4,800,000	156,265,200	7,184,110.00	122,504,735.00	33,760,465.00
One hundred dollars.....	8,000,000	209,078,300	7,854,970.00	160,151,530.00	48,926,770.00
Five hundred dollars.....	3,400,000	258,170,000	6,398,000.00	235,246,500.00	22,923,500.00
One thousand dollars.....	4,000,000	494,999,000	14,357,000.00	455,228,500.00	39,770,500.00
Five thousand dollars.....	11,350,000	664,325,000	14,055,000.00	629,450,000.00	34,875,000.00
Ten thousand dollars.....	48,100,000	1,334,930,000	50,870,000.00	1,267,350,000.00	67,580,000.00
Total.....	245,142,000	5,132,394,108	207,542,568.00	4,318,240,362.00	819,153,746.00
1891.					
One dollar.....	13,452,417	249,156,577	11,907,394.00	213,184,718.70	35,971,858.30
Two dollars.....	8,576,000	224,763,048	8,316,160.00	199,072,568.80	25,690,479.20
Five dollars.....	56,260,000	570,641,760	38,424,642.00	392,948,861.50	177,692,898.50
Ten dollars.....	55,880,000	631,965,240	38,444,200.00	412,747,624.00	219,217,616.00
Twenty dollars.....	43,120,000	515,388,400	28,082,620.00	350,630,340.00	164,758,060.00
Fifty dollars.....	6,200,000	162,065,200	6,398,300.00	128,905,035.00	33,162,165.00
One hundred dollars.....	14,400,000	223,478,300	8,675,300.00	168,826,830.00	54,651,470.00
Five hundred dollars.....	5,500,000	264,070,000	5,617,500.00	240,864,000.00	23,206,000.00
One thousand dollars.....	17,300,000	512,299,000	10,910,000.00	466,138,500.00	46,160,500.00
Five thousand dollars.....	6,680,000	671,005,000	14,540,000.00	643,990,000.00	27,015,000.00
Ten thousand dollars.....	83,140,000	1,418,070,000	69,380,000.00	1,336,730,000.00	81,340,000.00
Total.....	310,508,417	5,442,902,525	240,796,116.00	4,554,036,478.00	888,866,047.00
1892.					
One dollar.....	18,328,424	267,485,001	16,664,477.00	229,849,195.70	37,635,805.30
Two dollars.....	14,552,000	239,315,048	11,355,154.00	210,427,722.80	28,887,325.20
Five dollars.....	57,760,000	628,401,760	48,180,380.00	441,129,241.50	187,272,518.50
Ten dollars.....	59,800,000	691,765,240	45,102,530.00	457,850,154.00	233,915,086.00
Twenty dollars.....	44,080,000	559,468,400	28,472,560.00	379,102,900.00	180,365,500.00
Fifty dollars.....	9,000,000	171,065,200	6,469,250.00	135,372,285.00	35,692,915.00
One hundred dollars.....	17,270,000	240,748,300	9,150,800.00	177,977,630.00	62,770,670.00
Five hundred dollars.....	6,520,000	270,590,000	6,166,000.00	247,030,000.00	23,560,000.00
One thousand dollars.....	17,900,000	530,199,000	13,079,000.00	479,217,500.00	50,981,500.00
Five thousand dollars.....	18,725,000	689,730,000	14,623,000.00	658,615,000.00	31,115,000.00
Ten thousand dollars.....	113,640,000	1,531,710,000	99,150,000.00	1,435,880,000.00	95,830,000.00
Total.....	377,575,424	5,820,477,949	298,415,151.00	4,852,451,629.00	968,026,320.00
1893.					
One dollar.....	21,674,106	289,159,107	19,759,922.00	249,609,117.70	39,549,989.30
Two dollars.....	16,112,000	255,427,048	13,704,528.00	224,192,250.80	31,234,797.20
Five dollars.....	66,740,000	695,141,760	60,872,390.00	502,001,631.50	193,140,128.50
Ten dollars.....	68,960,000	760,725,240	60,639,100.00	518,489,254.00	242,235,986.00
Twenty dollars.....	50,880,000	610,348,400	43,829,300.00	422,932,200.00	187,416,200.00
Fifty dollars.....	8,800,000	179,865,200	9,944,500.00	145,316,835.00	34,548,365.00
One hundred dollars.....	14,220,000	254,968,300	19,472,200.00	197,719,830.00	57,248,470.00
Five hundred dollars.....	6,330,000	276,920,000	7,003,500.00	254,033,500.00	22,886,500.00
One thousand dollars.....	34,680,000	564,879,000	28,152,000.00	507,369,500.00	57,509,500.00
Five thousand dollars.....	4,665,000	694,395,000	17,550,000.00	676,165,000.00	18,230,000.00
Ten thousand dollars.....	50,970,000	1,582,680,000	99,720,000.00	1,535,600,000.00	47,080,000.00
Total.....	344,031,106	6,164,509,055	380,977,490.00	5,233,429,119.00	931,079,936.00
1894.					
One dollar.....	19,913,190	309,072,297	21,300,049.00	270,909,166.70	38,163,130.30
Two dollars.....	12,496,000	267,923,048	15,547,696.00	239,739,946.80	28,183,101.20
Five dollars.....	52,880,000	748,021,760	71,764,275.00	573,765,906.50	174,255,853.50
Ten dollars.....	61,160,000	821,885,240	73,449,100.00	591,938,354.00	229,946,886.00
Twenty dollars.....	52,080,000	662,428,400	47,945,620.00	470,877,820.00	191,550,580.00
Fifty dollars.....	5,460,000	185,325,200	7,551,520.00	152,868,385.00	32,456,815.00
One hundred dollars.....	20,160,000	275,128,300	11,892,000.00	209,611,830.00	65,516,470.00
Five hundred dollars.....	9,200,000	276,920,000	5,818,000.00	259,851,500.00	17,068,500.00
One thousand dollars.....	48,920,000	613,799,000	15,919,000.00	522,888,500.00	90,910,500.00
Five thousand dollars.....	290,000	694,685,000	5,925,000.00	682,090,000.00	12,595,000.00
Ten thousand dollars.....	78,400,000	1,661,080,000	42,290,000.00	1,577,890,000.00	83,190,000.00
Total.....	351,759,190	6,516,268,245	319,002,290.00	5,552,431,409.00	963,836,836.00

No. 29.—AMOUNT OF UNITED STATES NOTES, TREASURY NOTES, AND GOLD, SILVER, AND CURRENCY CERTIFICATES, ETC.—Continued.

Denomination.	Issued during year.	Total issued.	Redeemed during year.	Total redeemed.	Outstanding.
1895.					
One dollar.....	\$25,872,983	\$334,945,280	\$22,558,462.00	\$293,467,628.70	\$41,477,651.30
Two dollars.....	15,248,000	283,171,040	15,472,123.00	255,212,069.80	27,958,978.20
Five dollars.....	74,920,000	822,941,760	66,170,215.00	639,936,121.50	183,005,638.50
Ten dollars.....	55,520,000	877,405,240	66,413,790.00	658,362,144.00	219,053,096.00
Twenty dollars.....	35,760,000	698,188,400	48,307,300.00	519,185,120.00	179,003,280.00
Fifty dollars.....	2,855,000	188,180,200	7,558,650.00	160,427,035.00	27,753,165.00
One hundred dollars.....	3,110,000	278,238,300	12,551,400.00	222,163,230.00	56,075,070.00
Five hundred dollars.....		276,920,000	3,204,000.00	263,065,500.00	13,864,500.00
One thousand dollars.....	20,840,000	634,639,000	10,318,000.00	533,206,500.00	101,432,500.00
Five thousand dollars.....	70,000	694,755,000	4,930,000.00	687,020,000.00	7,735,000.00
Ten thousand dollars.....	67,610,000	1,728,690,000	81,230,000.00	1,659,120,000.00	69,570,000.00
Total.....	301,805,983	6,818,074,228	338,713,940.00	5,891,145,349.00	926,928,879.00

No. 30.—AMOUNT OF PAPER CURRENCY OF EACH DENOMINATION OUTSTANDING AT THE CLOSE OF EACH FISCAL YEAR FROM 1878, INCLUDING \$1,000,000 OF UNKNOWN DENOMINATIONS OF UNITED STATES NOTES DESTROYED.

Denomination.	Legal-tender notes.	Certificates of deposit.	National-bank notes.	Total.
1878.				
One dollar.....	\$20,929,874	.....	\$4,059,836	\$24,989,710
Two dollars.....	20,910,948	.....	2,820,132	23,731,080
Five dollars.....	54,669,557	.....	99,908,525	148,578,082
Ten dollars.....	65,551,644	\$123,220	104,097,270	169,772,134
Twenty dollars.....	62,720,643	12,240	68,632,220	131,365,103
Fifty dollars.....	27,182,680	13,250	21,704,900	48,900,830
One hundred dollars.....	31,624,670	1,517,700	28,300,600	61,442,970
Five hundred dollars.....	30,878,500	3,290,000	1,097,000	35,265,500
One thousand dollars.....	33,212,500	7,461,000	305,000	40,978,500
Five thousand dollars.....	.....	10,815,000	.....	10,815,000
Ten thousand dollars.....	.....	69,230,000	.....	69,230,000
Total.....	347,681,016	92,462,410	324,925,483	765,068,909
1879.				
One dollar.....	18,209,981	.....	4,016,879	22,226,860
Two dollars.....	18,092,653	.....	2,800,606	20,893,659
Five dollars.....	54,107,113	.....	95,977,475	150,084,588
Ten dollars.....	64,638,562	163,830	106,420,340	171,222,732
Twenty dollars.....	60,470,887	96,920	70,571,580	131,139,387
Fifty dollars.....	25,523,240	145,000	21,134,350	46,802,690
One hundred dollars.....	32,038,480	1,174,900	27,044,900	60,258,280
Five hundred dollars.....	32,569,500	1,710,000	664,500	34,964,000
One thousand dollars.....	35,076,500	4,158,000	316,000	39,544,500
Five thousand dollars.....	4,000,000	5,805,000	.....	9,805,000
Ten thousand dollars.....	2,960,000	34,030,000	.....	36,990,000
Total.....	347,681,016	47,283,650	328,966,030	723,930,696
1880.				
One dollar.....	20,332,332	.....	2,687,022	23,019,354
Two dollars.....	20,352,813	.....	1,885,960	22,238,773
Five dollars.....	65,432,548	.....	100,578,275	166,010,823
Ten dollars.....	74,916,751	2,147,340	113,581,040	190,645,131
Twenty dollars.....	72,143,207	1,975,980	74,988,440	149,107,627
Fifty dollars.....	24,808,995	1,328,950	21,679,300	47,817,245
One hundred dollars.....	32,797,870	2,312,600	27,521,500	62,631,970
Five hundred dollars.....	19,224,060	1,695,000	702,000	21,621,000
One thousand dollars.....	16,532,500	4,989,000	270,000	21,801,500
Five thousand dollars.....	680,000	3,195,000	.....	3,875,000
Ten thousand dollars.....	460,000	17,000,000	.....	17,460,000
Total.....	347,681,016	34,653,870	343,893,537	726,228,423
1881.				
One dollar.....	22,645,762	.....	1,564,390	24,210,152
Two dollars.....	22,244,122	.....	1,093,334	23,337,456
Five dollars.....	69,569,078	.....	99,962,365	169,531,443
Ten dollars.....	76,990,387	20,367,030	119,214,320	216,571,737
Twenty dollars.....	72,271,597	18,162,820	79,255,640	169,690,057
Fifty dollars.....	23,702,910	3,481,600	23,051,750	50,236,260
One hundred dollars.....	32,947,660	4,298,000	29,518,100	66,763,760
Five hundred dollars.....	14,570,000	1,905,000	723,500	17,198,500
One thousand dollars.....	12,024,500	4,205,000	235,000	16,464,500
Five thousand dollars.....	455,000	2,265,000	.....	2,720,000
Ten thousand dollars.....	260,000	13,880,000	.....	14,140,000
Total.....	347,681,016	68,564,450	354,618,399	770,863,865

No. 30.—AMOUNT OF PAPER CURRENCY OF EACH DENOMINATION OUTSTANDING AT THE CLOSE OF EACH FISCAL YEAR, ETC.—Continued.

Denomination.	Legal-tender notes.	Certificates of deposit.	National-bank notes.	Total.
1882.				
One dollar	\$25,720,954		\$912,546	\$26,633,500
Two dollars	24,022,625		608,080	25,230,705
Five dollars	67,342,540		97,490,980	164,833,520
Ten dollars	72,731,766	\$29,245,720	121,436,400	223,466,886
Twenty dollars	68,657,471	24,960,900	82,186,560	175,804,991
Fifty dollars	24,191,770	3,233,550	23,395,400	50,870,720
One hundred dollars	34,469,390	4,244,600	30,453,300	69,167,290
Five hundred dollars	14,876,000	1,943,000	880,000	17,699,000
One thousand dollars	12,335,500	3,426,000	192,000	15,953,500
Five thousand dollars	420,000	3,130,000		3,550,000
Ten thousand dollars	2,260,000	14,260,000		16,520,000
Total	347,681,016	84,493,830	357,555,266	789,730,112
1883.				
One dollar	27,736,457		628,203	28,364,660
Two dollars	25,524,394		393,080	25,917,474
Five dollars	71,150,085		93,593,555	164,743,640
Ten dollars	72,732,886	36,887,892	120,013,440	229,634,218
Twenty dollars	62,446,909	44,316,324	83,700,980	190,464,213
Fifty dollars	23,835,895	13,047,735	23,831,250	60,764,880
One hundred dollars	34,302,390	14,120,020	32,726,900	81,149,310
Five hundred dollars	15,098,500	10,653,500	965,000	26,717,000
One thousand dollars	14,328,500	17,740,000	217,000	32,285,500
Five thousand dollars	315,000	9,920,000		10,235,000
Ten thousand dollars	160,000	37,490,000		37,650,000
Total	347,681,016	184,175,471	356,069,408	887,925,895
1884.				
One dollar	26,660,185		511,564	27,171,749
Two dollars	24,897,886		298,642	25,196,528
Five dollars	75,552,915		87,249,585	162,802,500
Ten dollars	69,527,016	47,490,712	113,311,490	230,329,218
Twenty dollars	58,054,629	61,219,884	80,515,720	199,790,233
Fifty dollars	23,208,895	15,412,635	22,752,100	61,373,630
One hundred dollars	33,640,990	17,329,120	32,983,700	83,953,810
Five hundred dollars	16,914,000	13,159,000	845,500	30,918,500
One thousand dollars	19,034,500	21,523,000	221,000	40,783,500
Five thousand dollars	130,000	13,265,000		13,395,000
Ten thousand dollars	60,000	42,110,000		42,170,000
Total	347,681,016	231,514,351	338,689,301	917,884,668
1885.				
One dollar	24,952,062		455,357	25,407,419
Two dollars	25,295,069		250,976	25,546,045
Five dollars	75,997,805		81,172,315	157,170,120
Ten dollars	64,539,386	51,747,127	104,951,890	221,238,403
Twenty dollars	55,126,569	64,355,304	75,721,280	195,203,093
Fifty dollars	23,459,895	18,097,835	21,261,200	62,818,930
One hundred dollars	32,896,790	19,482,020	32,155,600	84,534,410
Five hundred dollars	16,557,000	23,102,500	712,000	40,371,500
One thousand dollars	28,716,500	32,060,000	172,000	60,948,500
Five thousand dollars	100,000	18,165,000		18,265,000
Ten thousand dollars	40,000	82,500,000		82,540,000
Total	347,681,016	309,509,786	316,852,618	974,043,420
1886.				
One dollar	17,603,922		418,482	18,022,404
Two dollars	18,204,370		220,796	18,425,166
Five dollars	85,629,219		83,283,180	168,912,399
Ten dollars	66,658,661	50,269,387	101,490,180	218,418,228
Twenty dollars	55,078,379	56,934,518	72,966,420	184,979,317
Fifty dollars	23,291,265	17,102,795	19,266,100	59,660,160
One hundred dollars	31,359,700	18,624,220	30,293,600	80,277,520
Five hundred dollars	12,424,000	15,275,000	445,500	28,144,500
One thousand dollars	37,361,500	20,416,000	104,000	57,881,500
Five thousand dollars	60,000	16,030,000		16,090,000
Ten thousand dollars	10,000	70,610,000		70,620,000
Total	347,681,016	265,261,920	308,488,258	921,431,194

No. 30.—AMOUNT OF PAPER CURRENCY OF EACH DENOMINATION OUTSTANDING AT THE CLOSE OF EACH FISCAL YEAR, ETC.—Continued.

Denomination.	Legal-tender notes.	Certificates of deposit.	National-bank notes.	Total.
1887.				
One dollar	\$8,797,377	\$13,979,496	\$397,856	\$23,174,729
Two dollars	9,008,572	8,905,996	205,062	18,119,630
Five dollars	95,064,850	7,728,242	78,116,275	180,909,367
Ten dollars	80,371,471	54,200,870	91,616,850	226,189,191
Twenty dollars	63,929,361	61,501,078	65,781,220	191,211,659
Fifty dollars	21,908,985	13,421,455	16,378,450	51,708,890
One hundred dollars	29,643,400	11,670,830	25,990,800	67,305,030
Five hundred dollars	7,704,500	12,700,000	328,000	20,732,500
One thousand dollars	31,197,500	17,897,000	79,000	49,173,500
Five thousand dollars	45,000	13,665,000	.....	13,710,000
Ten thousand dollars	10,000	69,380,000	.....	60,390,000
Total	347,681,016	276,049,967	278,893,513	902,624,496
1888.				
One dollar	5,180,233	26,731,604	391,042	32,302,879
Two dollars	4,976,936	18,597,238	199,784	23,773,958
Five dollars	81,054,872	51,609,860	72,426,835	205,091,567
Ten dollars	86,264,401	40,465,510	81,453,460	248,183,371
Twenty dollars	84,813,924	56,802,160	59,272,120	200,888,204
Fifty dollars	21,870,550	14,636,750	14,501,500	51,008,800
One hundred dollars	31,104,100	16,722,300	23,613,900	71,440,300
Five hundred dollars	8,068,000	12,791,500	259,000	21,118,500
One thousand dollars	24,303,000	25,823,000	62,000	50,188,000
Five thousand dollars	35,000	24,500,000	.....	24,535,000
Ten thousand dollars	10,000	57,700,000	.....	57,710,000
Total	347,681,016	386,379,922	252,179,641	986,240,579
1889.				
One dollar	3,714,528	27,907,972	377,319	31,999,819
Two dollars	3,351,294	20,237,665	189,562	23,778,521
Five dollars	58,334,960	85,579,740	59,166,305	203,081,005
Ten dollars	86,584,253	87,496,623	68,091,770	242,112,646
Twenty dollars	93,413,246	46,088,718	51,233,920	190,735,884
Fifty dollars	24,242,415	11,902,160	11,986,650	48,131,225
One hundred dollars	34,808,820	13,972,920	19,851,200	68,632,940
Five hundred dollars	14,499,500	11,422,000	220,000	26,141,500
One thousand dollars	28,687,000	21,440,500	56,000	50,183,500
Five thousand dollars	35,000	37,555,000	.....	37,590,000
Ten thousand dollars	10,000	70,340,000	.....	70,350,000
Total	347,681,016	433,883,292	211,172,726	992,737,040
1890.				
One dollar	3,292,353	31,134,482	371,488	34,798,323
Two dollars	2,872,879	22,557,760	185,310	25,615,949
Five dollars	57,730,384	102,127,157	52,014,270	211,871,811
Ten dollars	90,410,800	111,471,016	59,544,070	261,425,886
Twenty dollars	111,486,350	38,234,330	45,516,840	195,237,520
Fifty dollars	21,462,400	12,298,065	10,276,900	44,037,365
One hundred dollars	32,524,350	16,402,420	17,571,600	66,498,370
Five hundred dollars	11,328,500	11,595,000	192,500	23,116,000
One thousand dollars	16,538,000	23,232,500	50,000	39,820,500
Five thousand dollars	25,000	34,850,000	.....	34,875,000
Ten thousand dollars	10,000	67,570,000	.....	67,590,000
Total	347,681,016	471,482,730	185,722,978	1,004,886,724
1891.				
One dollar	6,906,650	29,065,208	367,071	36,338,929
Two dollars	6,456,974	19,233,505	181,750	25,872,229
Five dollars	67,623,174	110,069,725	47,567,685	225,260,584
Ten dollars	108,633,085	110,584,531	53,113,900	272,331,516
Twenty dollars	122,135,050	42,623,010	40,914,000	205,672,060
Fifty dollars	18,643,550	14,318,615	9,167,800	42,329,965
One hundred dollars	35,432,950	19,218,520	16,020,200	70,671,670
Five hundred dollars	9,378,000	13,828,000	176,500	23,382,500
One thousand dollars	22,475,000	23,685,500	42,000	46,202,500
Five thousand dollars	15,000	27,000,000	.....	27,015,000
Ten thousand dollars	10,000	81,330,000	.....	81,340,000
Total	397,909,433	490,956,614	167,550,906	1,056,416,953

No. 30.—AMOUNT OF PAPER CURRENCY OF EACH DENOMINATION OUTSTANDING AT THE CLOSE OF EACH FISCAL YEAR, ETC.—Continued.

Denomination.	Legal-tender notes.	Certificates of deposit.	National-bank notes.	Total.
1892.				
One dollar	\$10,324,030	\$27,311,775	\$363,387	\$37,999,192
Two dollars	11,757,488	17,129,837	178,978	29,066,303
Five dollars	84,840,804	102,431,715	49,690,990	236,963,509
Ten dollars	123,324,335	110,590,751	54,547,000	288,462,086
Twenty dollars	124,181,730	56,183,770	41,314,900	221,680,400
Fifty dollars	16,870,150	18,822,765	9,256,300	44,949,215
One hundred dollars	36,138,050	26,632,620	16,850,300	79,620,970
Five hundred dollars	12,519,500	11,040,500	161,000	23,721,000
One thousand dollars	29,412,000	21,569,500	37,000	51,018,500
Five thousand dollars	15,000	31,100,000	.....	31,115,000
Ten thousand dollars	10,000	95,820,000	.....	95,830,000
Total	449,393,087	518,633,233	172,399,855	1,140,426,175
1893.				
One dollar	16,695,156	22,854,833	359,590	39,909,579
Two dollars	15,212,098	16,022,699	176,102	31,410,899
Five dollars	99,138,324	94,001,805	51,354,355	244,494,484
Ten dollars	135,022,245	107,213,741	56,998,170	299,234,156
Twenty dollars	121,815,370	65,600,830	42,550,380	229,966,580
Fifty dollars	15,233,000	19,315,365	9,318,700	43,867,065
One hundred dollars	31,086,550	26,161,920	17,414,100	74,662,570
Five hundred dollars	16,245,500	6,641,000	146,000	23,032,500
One thousand dollars	44,398,000	13,111,500	33,000	57,542,500
Five thousand dollars	15,000	18,215,000	.....	18,230,000
Ten thousand dollars	10,000	47,070,000	.....	47,080,000
Total	494,871,243	436,208,693	178,350,397	1,109,430,333
1894.				
One dollar	15,881,901	22,281,229	357,050	38,520,180
Two dollars	12,816,728	15,366,373	174,282	28,357,383
Five dollars	86,603,969	87,651,835	61,510,485	235,766,339
Ten dollars	125,335,175	104,611,711	66,006,800	295,953,686
Twenty dollars	115,236,410	76,314,170	48,685,320	240,235,900
Fifty dollars	15,182,300	17,274,515	10,274,550	42,731,365
One hundred dollars	35,617,950	29,898,520	19,680,800	85,197,270
Five hundred dollars	12,059,000	5,029,500	133,500	17,202,000
One thousand dollars	81,527,000	9,383,500	32,000	90,942,500
Five thousand dollars	15,000	12,580,000	.....	12,595,000
Ten thousand dollars	10,000	83,180,000	.....	83,190,000
Total	500,265,433	463,571,403	206,854,787	1,170,691,623
1895.				
One dollar	14,235,945	27,241,706	354,573	41,832,224
Two dollars	11,291,927	16,667,051	172,254	28,131,232
Five dollars	94,742,929	88,262,710	64,369,860	247,375,499
Ten dollars	120,629,495	98,423,601	66,408,266	285,461,362
Twenty dollars	105,679,470	73,323,810	48,960,824	227,964,104
Fifty dollars	13,193,500	14,559,665	10,527,650	38,280,815
One hundred dollars	31,506,650	24,568,420	20,437,500	76,512,570
Five hundred dollars	9,277,500	4,587,000	127,000	13,991,500
One thousand dollars	93,187,000	8,245,500	29,000	101,461,500
Five thousand dollars	15,000	7,720,000	.....	7,735,000
Ten thousand dollars	10,000	69,560,000	.....	69,570,000
Total	493,769,416	433,159,463	211,386,927	1,138,315,806

No. 31.—UNITED STATES PAPER CURRENCY OUTSTANDING AT THE CLOSE OF EACH FISCAL YEAR.

Fiscal year.	Old demand notes.	United States notes.	Treasury notes of 1890.	Fractional currency.	Total notes.
1862	\$51,105,235.00	\$96,620,000.00			\$147,725,235.00
1863	3,334,090.00	387,646,589.00		\$20,192,456.00	411,223,045.00
1864	789,037.50	447,900,203.10		22,324,283.10	470,413,523.70
1865	472,603.50	431,066,427.99		25,033,128.76	456,572,160.25
1866	272,162.75	400,780,305.85		27,008,875.36	428,061,343.96
1867	208,432.50	371,783,597.00		28,474,623.02	400,466,652.52
1868	143,912.00	356,000,000.00		32,727,908.47	388,871,820.47
1869	123,739.25	356,000,000.00		32,114,637.36	388,238,376.61
1870	106,256.00	356,000,000.00		39,878,684.48	395,984,940.48
1871	96,505.50	356,000,000.00		40,582,874.56	396,679,380.06
1872	88,296.25	357,500,000.00		40,855,835.27	398,444,131.52
1873	79,967.50	356,000,000.00		44,799,365.44	400,879,332.94
1874	76,732.50	381,999,073.00		45,912,003.34	427,987,808.84
1875	70,107.50	375,771,580.00		42,129,424.19	417,971,111.69
1876	66,917.50	369,772,284.00		34,446,595.39	404,285,796.89
1877	63,962.50	359,764,332.03		20,403,137.34	380,231,431.84
1878	62,297.50	346,681,016.00		16,547,768.77	363,291,082.27
1879	61,470.00	346,681,016.00		15,842,610.11	362,585,096.11
1880	60,975.00	346,681,016.00		15,590,892.70	362,332,883.70
1881	60,535.00	346,681,016.00		15,481,891.65	362,223,442.65
1882	59,695.00	346,681,016.00		15,423,186.10	362,163,897.10
1883	58,985.00	346,681,016.00		15,376,629.14	362,116,630.14
1884	58,440.00	346,681,016.00		15,355,999.64	362,095,455.64
1885	57,950.00	346,681,016.00		15,340,114.21	362,079,880.21
1886	57,445.00	346,681,016.00		15,330,025.85	362,068,486.85
1887	57,130.00	346,681,016.00		15,322,902.70	362,061,048.70
1888	56,807.50	346,681,016.00		15,298,582.15	362,036,405.65
1889	56,442.50	346,681,016.00		15,292,628.80	362,030,087.30
1890	56,032.50	346,681,016.00		15,287,449.30	362,024,497.80
1891	55,647.50	346,681,016.00	\$50,228,417.00	15,283,617.93	412,248,698.43
1892	55,647.50	346,681,016.00	101,712,071.00	15,279,400.95	463,728,135.45
1893	55,647.50	346,681,016.00	147,190,227.00	15,276,442.95	509,203,333.45
1894	54,847.50	346,681,016.00	152,584,417.00	15,273,075.75	514,593,356.25
1895	54,847.50	346,681,016.00	146,088,400.00	15,270,055.82	508,094,319.32

Fiscal year.	Gold certificates.	Silver certificates.	Currency certificates.	Total certificates.	Grand total.
1862					\$147,725,235.00
1863					411,223,045.00
1864					470,413,523.70
1865					456,572,160.25
1866	\$10,947,860.00			\$10,947,860.00	439,009,203.96
1867	18,773,580.00			18,773,580.00	419,240,232.52
1868	17,678,640.00			17,678,640.00	406,550,460.47
1869	33,086,180.00			33,086,180.00	421,324,556.61
1870	34,547,120.00			34,547,120.00	430,532,060.48
1871	19,836,300.00			19,836,300.00	416,565,680.06
1872	32,086,300.00			32,086,300.00	430,550,431.52
1873	39,460,000.00		\$31,810,000.00	71,270,000.00	472,149,332.94
1874	22,825,100.00		58,990,000.00	81,815,100.00	509,802,908.84
1875	21,796,300.00		59,045,000.00	80,841,300.00	498,812,411.69
1876	28,681,400.00		33,140,000.00	61,821,400.00	466,107,196.89
1877	41,572,600.00		53,980,000.00	95,552,600.00	475,784,031.84
1878	44,367,000.00	\$1,850,410.00	46,245,000.00	92,462,410.00	455,753,492.27
1879	15,413,700.00	2,539,950.00	29,330,000.00	47,283,650.00	409,868,746.11
1880	8,004,600.00	12,374,270.00	14,275,000.00	34,653,870.00	396,986,753.70
1881	5,782,920.00	51,166,530.00	11,615,000.00	68,564,450.00	430,787,892.65
1882	5,037,120.00	66,096,710.00	13,360,000.00	84,493,830.00	446,657,727.10
1883	82,378,640.00	88,616,831.00	13,180,000.00	184,175,471.00	546,292,101.14
1884	98,392,660.00	120,891,691.00	12,230,000.00	231,514,351.00	593,609,806.64
1885	140,323,140.00	139,901,646.00	29,285,000.00	309,509,786.00	671,588,866.21
1886	131,174,245.00	115,977,675.00	18,110,000.00	265,261,920.00	627,330,406.85
1887	121,486,817.00	145,543,150.00	9,020,000.00	276,049,967.00	638,111,015.70
1888	142,023,150.00	229,491,772.00	14,865,000.00	386,379,922.00	748,416,327.65
1889	154,048,552.00	262,629,746.00	17,195,000.00	433,873,298.00	795,903,385.30
1890	157,542,979.00	301,539,751.00	12,390,000.00	471,472,730.00	833,497,227.80
1891	152,461,429.00	314,715,185.00	23,780,000.00	490,956,614.00	903,205,312.43
1892	156,598,929.00	331,614,304.00	30,420,000.00	518,633,233.00	982,361,368.45
1893	92,846,189.00	330,957,504.00	12,405,000.00	436,208,693.00	945,412,026.45
1894	66,387,899.00	337,148,504.00	60,035,000.00	463,571,403.00	978,164,759.25
1895	48,469,959.00	328,894,504.00	55,795,000.00	433,159,463.00	941,253,782.32

No. 32.—ESTIMATED STOCK OF GOLD COIN AND BULLION AT THE END OF EACH MONTH, FROM JUNE, 1878.

Month.	Coin.	Bullion.	Total.
1878—June	\$206,876,605	\$6,323,372	\$213,199,977
July	208,133,814	7,714,922	215,848,736
August	210,472,650	7,713,661	218,186,311
September	212,251,346	9,049,067	221,300,413
October	218,079,939	7,963,429	226,043,368
November	222,152,894	6,472,313	228,625,207
December	224,838,801	6,806,689	231,645,490
1879—January	229,235,474	4,964,004	234,199,478
February	231,445,024	5,401,704	236,846,728
March	234,649,458	4,934,162	239,583,620
April	235,802,373	6,151,208	241,953,581
May	238,572,616	5,841,564	244,414,180
June	240,425,461	5,316,376	245,741,837
July	240,560,487	7,487,952	248,058,439
August	245,663,951	11,182,137	256,846,088
September	250,859,576	35,797,151	286,656,727
October	257,606,067	50,358,465	307,964,532
November	269,813,847	57,883,520	327,697,367
December	274,540,357	61,999,892	336,540,249
1880—January	282,298,186	57,226,426	339,524,612
February	288,728,662	53,525,811	342,254,473
March	293,822,190	50,572,784	344,394,974
April	299,642,337	47,244,877	346,887,214
May	304,100,051	45,219,246	349,319,297
June	308,356,240	43,484,966	351,841,206
July	309,135,440	45,319,644	354,455,084
August	315,269,785	50,671,214	365,940,999
September	319,411,276	67,727,241	387,138,517
October	324,913,480	80,742,658	405,656,138
November	332,417,600	85,004,604	417,422,204
December	340,940,239	95,260,851	436,201,090
1881—January	349,595,310	93,746,701	443,342,011
February	357,818,742	88,760,802	446,579,544
March	367,052,765	88,467,201	455,519,966
April	376,073,889	97,140,898	473,214,787
May	383,563,804	92,783,696	476,347,500
June	389,466,822	89,017,710	478,484,538
July	389,103,988	92,226,041	481,330,029
August	401,637,066	87,148,541	488,785,577
September	403,753,977	97,751,075	501,505,052
October	414,877,149	96,953,452	511,830,601
November	424,421,418	92,578,261	516,999,679
December	433,849,165	87,977,603	521,826,768
1882—January	441,179,112	83,886,477	525,065,589
February	442,087,988	78,422,033	520,510,021
March	449,109,282	71,218,465	520,327,747
April	454,527,946	66,215,653	520,743,599
May	448,946,973	60,918,848	509,865,821
June	450,215,829	56,541,886	506,757,715
July	447,368,627	57,283,625	504,652,252
August	452,204,515	53,722,160	505,926,675
September	457,878,962	51,440,420	509,319,382
October	464,620,153	50,916,780	515,536,933
November	469,309,447	50,903,305	520,212,752
December	472,689,330	51,981,432	524,670,762
1883—January	476,983,775	51,449,383	528,433,158
February	478,249,651	52,215,560	530,465,211
March	481,037,335	54,475,312	535,512,647
April	483,008,483	55,052,057	538,060,540
May	483,268,270	57,175,927	540,444,206
June	486,477,991	56,254,072	542,732,063
July	486,054,872	58,757,690	544,812,562
August	488,533,129	59,876,078	548,409,207
September	490,513,933	61,683,816	552,197,749
October	495,685,416	62,392,847	558,078,263
November	497,197,757	66,592,571	563,790,328
December	499,701,839	66,406,346	566,108,185
1884—January	501,300,220	66,931,227	568,231,447
February	499,976,551	67,017,657	566,994,208
March	496,700,556	60,724,333	557,424,889
April	495,452,475	45,086,922	541,139,407
May	497,008,024	44,797,665	541,805,689
June	500,961,189	44,539,608	545,500,797
July	501,173,090	48,533,573	549,706,663
August	503,028,420	51,342,794	554,371,214
September	504,306,819	52,946,587	557,853,406
October	506,337,383	55,856,761	562,194,144
November	509,813,071	62,212,318	572,025,389
December	512,693,853	63,422,647	576,118,500
1885—January	514,408,336	64,420,631	578,828,967

No. 32.—ESTIMATED STOCK OF GOLD COIN AND BULLION AT THE END OF EACH MONTH, FROM JUNE, 1878—Continued.

Month.	Coin.	Bullion.	Total.
1885—February.....	\$516,430,362	\$64,732,611	\$581,162,973
March.....	519,870,792	64,297,566	584,168,358
April.....	520,139,947	65,734,818	585,874,765
May.....	520,803,530	66,323,893	587,127,393
June.....	521,621,301	67,073,735	588,697,036
July.....	520,696,136	67,232,142	589,979,734
August.....	522,296,667	70,081,513	592,378,180
September.....	526,184,444	71,052,140	597,236,584
October.....	528,027,240	72,417,890	600,445,130
November.....	533,184,088	73,942,796	607,126,884
December.....	540,423,527	72,557,429	612,980,956
1886—January.....	542,160,412	71,968,567	614,128,979
February.....	544,998,565	66,486,344	611,484,909
March.....	545,173,610	59,254,731	604,428,341
April.....	546,745,363	55,245,328	601,990,691
May.....	547,582,263	49,285,795	596,868,058
June.....	547,465,941	43,308,520	590,774,461
July.....	549,075,600	43,650,307	592,725,907
August.....	554,582,815	45,515,589	600,098,404
September.....	554,096,615	53,232,743	607,329,358
October.....	555,359,407	59,663,639	615,023,046
November.....	557,802,437	68,720,076	626,523,113
December.....	559,486,856	80,931,422	640,418,278
1887—January.....	560,851,488	85,018,430	645,869,918
February.....	563,394,917	83,485,920	646,880,837
March.....	565,762,514	83,431,810	649,194,324
April.....	566,715,195	83,863,571	650,578,766
May.....	570,256,490	85,166,756	655,423,246
June.....	568,788,145	85,732,190	654,520,335
July.....	569,547,334	89,099,377	658,646,711
August.....	570,737,736	92,852,054	663,589,790
September.....	573,415,740	108,377,780	681,793,520
October.....	574,927,873	120,202,502	695,130,375
November.....	578,334,011	120,777,483	699,111,494
December.....	581,980,107	122,723,223	704,703,330
1888—January.....	584,568,497	121,902,584	706,471,081
February.....	586,025,817	121,822,527	707,848,344
March.....	587,350,358	121,167,828	708,518,186
April.....	589,236,410	122,132,999	711,369,409
May.....	592,212,051	114,050,440	706,262,491
June.....	595,703,838	110,116,633	705,820,471
July.....	597,145,663	108,012,533	705,158,196
August.....	599,655,095	107,826,240	707,481,335
September.....	601,591,876	108,289,294	709,881,170
October.....	603,225,837	108,479,213	711,705,050
November.....	605,567,837	104,426,611	709,994,448
December.....	607,688,725	96,919,454	704,608,179
1889—January.....	609,187,900	96,590,321	705,758,221
February.....	609,283,810	96,870,798	705,954,608
March.....	609,978,122	94,795,197	704,773,319
April.....	610,998,423	94,612,786	705,611,209
May.....	613,018,370	85,241,865	698,260,235
June.....	613,973,117	65,586,684	679,559,801
July.....	613,540,272	62,017,736	675,558,008
August.....	615,807,252	64,052,146	679,859,398
September.....	617,484,831	64,334,656	681,819,487
October.....	619,640,450	64,554,236	684,194,686
November.....	621,106,953	64,642,327	685,749,280
December.....	622,107,873	67,416,990	689,524,863
1890—January.....	624,900,483	66,080,287	690,980,770
February.....	625,967,229	66,133,726	692,100,955
March.....	627,406,793	66,443,489	693,850,282
April.....	627,923,705	67,265,628	695,189,333
May.....	629,030,714	67,548,895	696,579,609
June.....	630,012,331	65,996,474	696,008,805
July.....	629,512,155	62,138,864	691,651,019
August.....	631,801,689	57,471,618	689,273,307
September.....	633,118,735	59,907,459	693,026,194
October.....	634,012,338	60,855,395	694,867,733
November.....	635,219,259	63,642,518	698,861,777
December.....	637,301,201	66,799,610	704,100,811
1891—January.....	639,384,021	67,624,860	707,008,881
February.....	642,222,173	63,362,654	705,584,827
March.....	641,218,653	59,685,416	700,904,069
April.....	629,636,405	59,859,416	689,495,821
May.....	600,591,691	61,401,672	661,993,363
June.....	584,524,184	62,067,744	646,591,928
July.....	581,721,468	62,736,957	644,458,425
August.....	582,227,566	63,262,257	647,489,823
September.....	586,964,320	66,343,775	653,308,095

No. 32.—ESTIMATED STOCK OF GOLD COIN AND BULLION AT THE END OF EACH MONTH, FROM JUNE, 1878—Continued.

Month.	Coin.	Bullion.	Total.
1891—October	\$596,386,272	\$74,158,836	\$670,545,108
November.....	599,344,091	78,430,504	677,774,595
December.....	604,633,241	82,212,689	686,845,930
1892—January.....	606,287,197	84,299,689	690,586,886
February.....	606,661,364	83,275,529	689,936,893
March.....	606,564,310	81,194,377	687,758,687
April.....	601,527,222	79,712,183	681,239,405
May.....	602,485,237	77,953,512	680,438,794
June.....	589,509,061	74,836,385	664,345,446
July.....	581,129,982	76,623,598	657,753,580
August.....	577,737,991	75,960,115	653,698,106
September.....	576,074,815	76,055,422	652,130,237
October.....	577,387,444	78,126,222	655,513,666
November.....	577,983,121	79,983,208	657,966,329
December.....	569,633,412	81,697,350	651,330,762
1893—January.....	559,063,122	81,452,478	640,515,600
February.....	547,655,038	79,835,045	627,490,086
March.....	546,673,424	79,503,760	626,177,184
April.....	532,513,105	80,529,774	613,042,879
May.....	523,592,686	80,871,868	604,464,554
June.....	513,743,623	78,345,510	592,089,133
July.....	520,273,567	83,450,336	603,723,903
August.....	547,516,035	98,373,505	645,889,540
September.....	556,479,232	101,026,648	657,505,880
October.....	564,738,578	96,657,273	661,395,851
November.....	575,269,517	90,910,622	666,180,139
December.....	582,227,095	84,679,495	666,906,590
1894—January.....	592,848,235	77,175,275	670,023,510
February.....	603,860,188	70,432,992	674,293,180
March.....	612,325,385	60,232,616	672,558,001
April.....	614,370,723	53,716,468	668,087,191
May.....	596,799,262	48,067,706	644,866,968
June.....	584,479,113	44,612,311	629,091,424
July.....	572,975,589	47,050,824	620,026,413
August.....	574,352,118	43,941,337	618,293,455
September.....	570,728,587	44,063,417	623,792,004
October.....	581,597,841	44,197,435	625,795,276
November.....	583,834,589	46,305,066	630,139,655
December.....	577,380,396	47,727,334	625,107,730
1895—January.....	557,532,641	46,010,546	603,543,187
February.....	562,633,658	44,527,722	607,161,380
March.....	567,592,416	51,387,979	618,980,395
April.....	573,065,665	50,044,014	623,109,679
May.....	578,056,041	53,425,367	631,481,408
June.....	579,422,971	56,746,018	636,168,989
July.....	580,481,167	60,651,509	641,132,676
August.....	568,990,037	60,208,542	629,198,579
September.....	556,100,818	57,340,757	613,441,575

No. 33.—ESTIMATED STOCK OF SILVER COIN AND BULLION AT THE END OF EACH MONTH, FROM JUNE, 1878.

Month.	Standard dollars.	Bullion.	Fractional coin.	Total.
1878—June.....	\$8,573,500	\$7,341,471	\$71,778,828	\$87,693,799
July.....	10,420,500	7,065,760	72,151,424	90,237,684
August.....	13,448,500	8,982,239	72,524,020	94,954,759
September.....	16,212,500	9,634,034	72,696,616	98,743,150
October.....	18,262,500	8,352,042	73,269,213	99,803,755
November.....	20,438,550	10,159,491	73,641,809	104,239,850
December.....	22,495,550	9,439,461	74,014,406	105,949,417
1879—January.....	24,555,750	10,347,889	74,387,002	109,290,641
February.....	26,687,750	9,837,403	74,759,599	111,284,752
March.....	28,774,950	8,088,261	75,132,195	112,595,406
April.....	31,155,950	6,949,046	75,504,792	113,609,788
May.....	33,485,950	5,672,656	75,877,388	115,035,994
June.....	35,801,000	5,092,566	76,249,985	117,143,551
July.....	37,451,000	5,112,224	76,407,675	119,030,899
August.....	40,238,050	4,904,612	76,685,365	121,828,027
September.....	42,634,100	4,557,504	76,903,055	124,094,659
October.....	45,206,200	3,537,224	77,120,746	125,864,170
November.....	47,705,200	4,323,098	77,338,436	129,366,734
December.....	50,055,650	4,492,421	77,556,127	132,104,198
1880—January.....	52,505,650	4,888,036	77,773,817	135,167,503
February.....	54,806,050	4,525,306	77,991,508	137,322,864

No. 33.—ESTIMATED STOCK OF SILVER COIN AND BULLION AT THE END OF EACH MONTH, FROM JUNE, 1878—Continued.

Month.	Standard dollars.	Bullion.	Fractional coin.	Total.
1880—March	\$57,156,250	\$4,086,840	\$78,209,198	\$139,452,288
April	59,456,250	5,007,331	78,426,889	142,890,470
May	61,723,250	4,853,588	78,644,580	145,221,418
June	63,734,750	5,124,536	78,862,270	147,721,556
July	66,014,750	6,081,648	78,964,336	151,060,734
August	68,267,750	6,380,258	79,066,401	153,714,409
September	70,568,750	5,557,760	79,168,467	155,294,977
October	72,847,750	6,043,367	79,270,533	158,161,650
November	75,147,750	6,255,390	79,372,599	160,775,739
December	77,453,005	6,183,224	79,474,665	163,110,894
1881—January	79,753,005	6,704,197	79,576,731	166,033,933
February	82,060,005	5,356,308	79,678,797	167,095,110
March	84,359,505	4,017,770	79,780,863	168,158,138
April	86,659,505	3,863,583	79,882,929	170,406,017
May	88,959,505	3,457,193	79,984,995	172,401,693
June	91,372,705	3,309,949	80,087,061	174,769,715
July	93,622,705	2,962,278	80,115,520	176,700,503
August	95,922,705	2,732,863	80,143,980	178,799,548
September	98,322,705	2,632,185	80,172,440	181,127,330
October	100,672,705	3,424,575	80,200,900	184,298,180
November	102,972,705	3,088,710	80,229,360	186,290,775
December	105,380,980	3,607,830	80,257,820	189,246,630
1882—January	107,680,980	3,258,926	80,286,280	191,226,186
February	109,981,180	2,806,143	80,314,740	193,102,063
March	112,281,680	4,440,662	80,343,200	197,065,542
April	114,581,680	3,239,033	80,371,660	198,192,373
May	116,843,680	3,793,664	80,400,120	201,037,464
June	119,144,780	3,230,908	80,428,580	202,804,268
July	121,304,780	2,816,270	80,472,890	204,593,940
August	123,729,780	2,730,716	80,517,200	206,977,696
September	126,029,880	3,343,565	80,561,510	209,934,955
October	128,329,880	4,012,503	80,605,820	212,948,203
November	130,629,880	3,769,220	80,650,130	215,049,230
December	132,955,080	4,468,193	80,694,440	218,117,713
1883—January	135,405,080	3,761,958	80,738,750	219,905,788
February	137,805,080	3,974,114	80,783,060	222,562,254
March	140,205,699	3,943,467	80,827,370	224,976,536
April	142,555,699	3,478,750	80,871,680	226,906,129
May	144,905,699	4,137,218	80,915,990	229,978,907
June	147,255,899	4,482,216	80,960,300	232,698,415
July	149,680,899	4,486,638	80,485,402	234,652,939
August	152,020,899	4,694,559	80,010,504	236,725,962
September	154,370,899	5,107,911	79,535,607	239,014,417
October	156,720,949	4,936,365	79,060,709	240,718,023
November	159,070,949	4,624,279	78,585,811	242,281,039
December	161,425,119	4,534,373	78,110,914	244,070,406
1884—January	163,775,119	4,674,433	77,636,016	246,085,568
February	166,125,119	4,919,913	77,161,118	248,206,150
March	168,425,629	5,043,825	76,686,221	250,155,675
April	170,725,629	5,150,843	76,211,323	252,087,795
May	173,025,629	4,623,158	75,736,425	253,395,212
June	175,355,829	4,055,498	75,261,528	254,672,855
July	177,680,829	4,603,610	75,234,719	257,519,158
August	180,030,829	4,723,420	75,207,910	259,962,159
September	182,380,829	4,934,405	75,181,101	262,496,335
October	184,730,829	4,646,497	75,154,292	264,531,618
November	187,180,829	4,778,849	75,127,483	267,087,161
December	189,561,994	4,716,055	75,100,674	269,378,723
1885—January	191,947,194	4,613,582	75,073,865	271,634,641
February	194,247,194	3,991,130	75,047,056	273,285,380
March	196,697,394	3,887,494	75,020,247	275,605,135
April	199,107,394	4,042,187	74,993,438	278,143,019
May	201,509,231	4,098,144	74,966,629	280,574,004
June	203,884,381	4,038,886	74,939,820	282,863,087
July	205,784,381	3,944,837	74,949,914	284,679,132
August	208,259,381	3,766,196	74,960,007	286,985,584
September	210,759,431	3,916,123	74,970,100	289,645,654
October	213,259,431	3,840,536	74,980,193	292,080,160
November	215,759,431	3,583,956	74,990,286	294,333,673
December	218,259,761	3,797,041	75,000,379	297,057,181
1886—January	220,553,761	3,658,783	75,010,472	299,223,016
February	223,145,761	2,612,968	75,020,565	300,779,294
March	225,950,761	2,271,104	75,030,658	303,261,523
April	228,434,121	2,556,522	75,040,751	306,031,394
May	231,160,121	1,947,762	75,050,844	308,158,727
June	233,723,286	3,092,198	75,060,937	311,876,421
July	235,643,286	3,786,070	75,068,424	314,497,780
August	238,573,286	3,268,940	75,075,912	316,918,138
September	241,281,286	3,758,394	75,083,399	320,123,679
October	244,079,386	3,807,949	75,090,887	322,978,222

No. 33.—ESTIMATED STOCK OF SILVER COIN AND BULLION AT THE END OF EACH MONTH, FROM JUNE, 1878.—Continued.

Month.	Standard dollars.	Bullion.	Fractional coin.	Total.
1886—November	\$246,903,386	\$4,091,383	\$75,098,374	\$326,093,143
December	249,623,647	4,739,377	75,105,862	329,468,886
1887—January	252,503,647	4,877,039	75,113,349	332,494,035
February	255,453,647	4,700,183	75,120,837	335,274,667
March	258,474,027	8,639,452	75,128,324	342,241,803
April	261,524,027	10,134,361	75,343,251	347,001,639
May	264,474,027	9,869,629	75,560,244	349,903,900
June	266,990,117	10,917,435	75,547,709	353,455,351
July	267,440,117	12,278,074	75,638,932	355,357,723
August	270,250,117	12,177,624	75,312,773	357,740,514
September	273,390,157	12,005,909	75,398,925	360,794,991
October	276,816,157	11,683,032	75,758,186	364,257,375
November	280,144,157	10,831,655	75,909,136	366,884,948
December	283,140,357	9,961,866	76,295,886	369,398,109
1888—January	285,845,357	10,219,546	76,345,966	372,410,869
February	288,545,357	10,305,153	76,327,799	375,178,309
March	291,355,789	10,024,976	76,333,888	377,714,653
April	294,039,790	9,937,442	76,299,882	380,277,114
May	297,037,790	9,357,041	76,349,137	382,743,968
June	299,424,790	10,619,754	76,406,376	386,450,920
July	300,708,790	11,066,054	76,510,842	388,285,686
August	303,320,790	10,973,204	76,582,235	390,876,229
September	306,542,890	10,645,833	76,759,671	393,948,394
October	309,670,890	10,559,114	76,660,481	396,890,485
November	312,450,890	10,734,583	76,715,873	399,901,346
December	315,186,190	10,865,237	76,889,983	402,941,410
1889—January	318,186,190	10,606,677	76,889,716	405,682,583
February	320,946,490	10,762,958	76,659,772	408,369,220
March	323,776,515	10,801,660	76,628,116	411,206,300
April	326,974,515	10,755,082	76,597,677	414,327,274
May	330,188,540	10,291,861	76,585,840	417,066,241
June	333,502,650	10,603,692	76,606,567	420,712,909
July	334,602,650	11,860,283	76,534,026	422,996,959
August	337,502,650	11,343,140	76,626,764	425,472,554
September	340,357,650	11,286,828	76,796,193	428,440,671
October	343,428,001	10,918,171	76,628,781	430,974,953
November	346,798,001	10,322,870	76,527,216	433,648,087
December	349,892,001	10,729,078	76,697,331	437,228,410
1890—January	352,536,001	11,557,760	76,708,644	440,802,405
February	355,948,001	11,156,952	76,708,892	443,813,545
March	359,884,266	10,709,439	76,799,537	447,393,242
April	363,424,266	9,432,627	76,793,513	449,650,406
May	366,336,266	8,955,254	76,818,427	452,109,947
June	369,426,266	10,049,450	76,874,969	456,950,685
July	371,726,266	11,658,895	76,618,254	460,003,325
August	374,578,266	12,832,692	76,807,145	464,218,103
September	377,628,266	14,485,014	76,875,555	468,988,835
October	380,988,466	16,995,315	77,193,068	475,176,849
November	384,431,839	18,796,046	77,339,553	480,567,438
December	387,981,005	20,299,954	77,638,844	485,919,803
1891—January	391,566,005	21,277,979	77,696,840	490,540,824
February	394,601,005	22,671,532	77,698,303	494,970,840
March	397,605,327	25,870,383	77,740,096	501,215,806
April	400,281,327	27,600,434	77,936,913	505,218,674
May	402,873,158	29,172,111	77,917,108	509,962,377
June	405,650,268	31,729,052	77,947,619	515,335,939
July	406,635,268	36,583,124	77,131,606	520,349,998
August	407,815,268	40,146,730	76,905,390	524,957,388
September	408,535,368	43,973,513	76,511,068	529,019,947
October	409,475,368	47,580,682	77,301,515	534,357,565
November	410,889,124	50,316,896	77,235,022	538,440,982
December	411,543,740	53,969,648	76,566,155	542,079,543
1892—January	411,869,740	57,940,646	76,910,813	546,721,199
February	412,184,740	61,401,457	77,036,549	550,682,746
March	412,535,360	65,720,466	77,294,571	555,550,397
April	413,055,360	68,912,657	77,433,950	559,401,967
May	413,565,360	72,501,576	77,195,831	563,262,767
June	413,968,735	76,069,151	76,611,232	567,269,118
July	414,416,735	80,479,594	77,500,000	572,396,329
August	414,966,735	83,483,551	77,472,912	575,923,198
September	415,742,835	86,000,554	77,467,707	579,211,096
October	416,412,835	89,372,154	77,484,987	583,269,976
November	417,122,835	92,999,927	77,475,318	587,598,080
December	417,876,985	96,743,988	77,898,748	592,519,721
1893—January	418,606,985	99,282,961	77,887,460	598,777,406
February	418,906,985	102,973,771	74,993,714	596,874,470
March	419,047,305	106,709,122	77,197,330	602,953,757
April	419,195,305	110,315,196	77,376,715	606,881,216
May	419,332,305	114,289,140	77,558,212	611,179,657
June	419,332,450	118,173,820	77,256,212	614,762,482

No. 33.—ESTIMATED STOCK OF SILVER COIN AND BULLION AT THE END OF EACH MONTH, FROM JUNE, 1878—Continued.

Month.	Standard dollars.	Bullion.	Fractional coin.	Total.
1893—July	\$419,332,450	\$119,277,735	\$76,563,878	\$615,174,063
August	419,332,450	122,200,760	77,036,067	618,569,277
September	419,332,550	124,242,787	77,536,621	621,171,958
October	419,332,550	126,201,553	76,977,002	622,571,105
November	419,332,550	127,262,267	76,960,353	623,555,170
December	419,332,777	127,207,874	77,494,207	624,034,858
1894—January	419,332,777	127,215,871	77,041,547	623,589,495
February	419,332,777	127,216,957	76,510,800	623,066,534
March	419,333,029	127,220,207	76,661,555	623,214,791
April	419,333,029	127,228,437	76,627,432	623,188,898
May	419,333,029	127,231,643	75,527,223	622,091,895
June	419,333,208	127,267,347	76,122,875	622,723,430
July	419,756,208	127,119,753	76,221,063	623,091,024
August	420,504,208	126,454,771	76,167,704	623,126,683
September	421,176,408	126,104,475	75,054,481	622,335,364
October	421,776,408	125,261,863	75,667,112	622,705,383
November	422,176,408	125,351,523	76,331,359	623,859,290
December	422,426,749	125,014,161	77,155,722	624,596,632
1895—January	422,626,749	124,853,679	77,192,015	624,671,443
February	422,826,749	124,551,374	77,071,742	624,449,865
March	422,927,039	124,673,187	76,450,557	624,050,783
April	423,127,039	124,583,685	76,169,569	623,880,293
May	423,277,219	124,528,559	76,375,930	624,181,708
June	423,289,219	124,479,849	76,772,563	624,541,631
July	423,289,219	124,670,701	77,065,444	625,025,364
August	423,289,219	124,687,226	76,145,901	624,122,346
September	423,289,309	124,652,406	76,291,880	624,233,595

No. 34.—UNITED STATES NOTES, TREASURY NOTES, AND NATIONAL-BANK NOTES OUTSTANDING AT THE END OF EACH MONTH, FROM JUNE, 1878.

Month.	United States notes.	Treasury notes.	National-bank notes.	Total.
1878—June	\$346,681,016		\$322,919,810	\$669,600,826
July	346,681,016		321,945,415	668,626,431
August	346,681,016		321,641,533	668,322,549
September	346,681,016		320,761,650	667,442,666
October	346,681,016		311,121,041	667,802,057
November	346,681,016		322,032,362	668,713,378
December	346,681,016		322,808,560	669,489,576
1879—January	346,681,016		323,409,195	670,090,211
February	346,681,016		325,036,476	671,717,492
March	346,681,016		326,093,402	672,774,418
April	346,681,016		328,442,966	675,123,982
May	346,681,016		328,676,747	675,357,763
June	346,681,016		328,962,073	675,643,089
July	346,681,016		329,244,893	675,925,909
August	346,681,016		330,062,713	676,743,729
September	346,681,016		333,649,736	680,330,752
October	346,681,016		336,581,624	683,262,640
November	346,681,016		339,494,074	686,175,090
December	346,681,016		341,852,242	688,533,258
1880—January	346,681,016		343,187,430	689,868,446
February	346,681,016		343,241,251	689,922,267
March	346,681,016		343,949,401	690,630,417
April	346,681,016		344,538,584	691,219,600
May	346,681,016		344,678,227	691,359,243
June	346,681,016		343,890,901	690,571,917
July	346,681,016		343,781,711	690,462,727
August	346,681,016		343,657,947	690,338,963
September	346,681,016		343,447,742	690,128,758
October	346,681,016		343,379,396	690,060,412
November	346,681,016		343,297,160	689,978,176
December	346,681,016		343,792,832	690,473,848
1881—January	346,681,016		343,851,123	690,532,139
February	346,681,016		343,242,478	689,923,494
March	346,681,016		347,054,162	693,735,178
April	346,681,016		352,047,097	698,728,113
May	346,681,016		353,604,893	700,285,909
June	346,681,016		354,617,115	701,298,131
July	346,681,016		356,913,233	703,594,249
August	346,681,016		357,449,906	704,130,922
September	346,681,016		358,405,640	705,086,656
October	346,681,016		359,863,000	706,544,016
November	346,681,016		361,509,650	708,190,666
December	346,681,016		361,857,468	708,538,484

No. 34.—UNITED STATES NOTES, TREASURY NOTES, AND NATIONAL-BANK NOTES OUTSTANDING AT THE END OF EACH MONTH, ETC.—Continued.

Month.	United States notes.	Treasury notes.	National-bank notes.	Total.
1882—January	\$346,681,016		\$361,880,764	\$708,561,780
February	346,681,016		361,095,650	707,776,666
March	346,681,016		360,915,787	707,596,803
April	346,681,016		360,363,889	707,044,905
May	346,681,016		359,025,054	705,706,070
June	346,681,016		357,552,564	704,233,580
July	346,681,016		357,974,142	704,655,158
August	346,681,016		359,834,430	706,515,446
September	346,681,016		362,256,662	708,937,678
October	346,681,016		361,779,335	708,460,351
November	346,681,016		361,691,569	708,372,585
December	346,681,016		361,882,790	708,563,806
1883—January	346,681,016		361,310,848	707,991,864
February	346,681,016		360,424,097	707,105,113
March	346,681,016		359,192,003	705,873,019
April	346,681,016		358,546,954	705,227,970
May	346,681,016		357,457,250	704,138,266
June	346,681,016		356,072,208	702,753,224
July	346,681,016		355,113,823	701,794,839
August	346,681,016		353,906,874	700,587,890
September	346,681,016		352,728,114	699,409,130
October	346,681,016		351,529,420	698,209,436
November	346,681,016		350,300,884	696,981,900
December	346,681,016		349,949,351	696,630,367
1884—January	346,681,016		348,680,806	695,361,822
February	346,681,016		345,784,941	692,465,957
March	346,681,016		344,035,505	690,716,521
April	346,681,016		342,216,527	688,897,543
May	346,681,016		340,018,509	686,699,525
June	346,681,016		338,692,612	685,373,628
July	346,681,016		337,065,355	683,746,371
August	346,681,016		336,131,964	682,812,980
September	346,681,016		335,043,938	681,724,954
October	346,681,016		333,007,772	679,688,788
November	346,681,016		330,780,483	677,461,499
December	346,681,016		328,392,332	675,073,348
1885—January	346,681,016		326,049,907	672,730,923
February	346,681,016		323,636,120	670,317,136
March	346,681,016		320,897,395	667,578,411
April	346,681,016		319,415,804	666,096,820
May	346,681,016		316,989,246	663,670,262
June	346,681,016		316,857,081	663,538,097
July	346,681,016		315,378,841	662,059,857
August	346,681,016		315,431,707	662,112,723
September	346,681,016		316,348,122	663,029,138
October	346,681,016		315,279,087	661,960,103
November	346,681,016		316,748,847	663,429,863
December	346,681,016		316,512,303	663,193,319
1886—January	346,681,016		317,000,162	663,681,178
February	346,681,016		317,001,252	663,682,268
March	346,681,016		315,150,389	661,831,405
April	346,681,016		313,261,874	659,942,890
May	346,681,016		311,168,165	657,849,181
June	346,681,016		308,510,891	655,191,907
July	346,681,016		306,238,538	652,919,554
August	346,681,016		304,249,615	650,930,631
September	346,681,016		303,099,812	649,780,828
October	346,681,016		301,309,290	647,990,306
November	346,681,016		299,144,276	645,825,292
December	346,681,016		296,572,072	643,253,088
1887—January	346,681,016		292,782,727	639,463,743
February	346,681,016		288,564,797	635,545,813
March	346,681,016		286,950,711	633,631,727
April	346,681,016		284,793,311	631,474,327
May	346,681,016		281,982,407	628,663,423
June	346,681,016		278,917,073	625,598,089
July	346,681,016		276,288,312	622,969,328
August	346,681,016		274,128,829	620,809,815
September	346,681,016		272,721,530	619,402,546
October	346,681,016		271,915,258	618,596,274
November	346,681,016		269,690,378	616,371,294
December	346,681,016		268,363,854	615,044,870
1888—January	346,681,016		265,702,634	612,383,650
February	346,681,016		262,452,593	609,133,609
March	346,681,016		259,997,204	606,673,220
April	346,681,016		258,426,501	605,107,517
May	346,681,016		255,581,273	602,262,289
June	346,681,016		252,203,941	598,884,057
July	346,681,016		249,453,735	596,134,751
August	346,681,016		246,347,027	593,028,043

No. 34.—UNITED STATES NOTES, TREASURY NOTES, AND NATIONAL-BANK NOTES
OUTSTANDING AT THE END OF EACH MONTH, ETC.—Continued.

Month.	United States notes.	Treasury notes.	National-bank notes.	Total.
1888—September	\$346,681,016		\$243,529,002	\$590,210,018
October	346,681,016		239,258,217	585,939,233
November	346,681,016		236,326,872	583,007,888
December	346,681,016		233,554,192	580,235,208
1889—January	346,681,016		229,041,824	575,722,840
February	346,681,016		224,248,555	570,929,571
March	346,681,016		221,028,621	567,709,637
April	346,681,016		218,506,473	565,187,489
May	346,681,016		215,286,737	561,967,753
June	346,681,016		211,197,683	557,878,699
July	346,681,016		207,994,689	554,674,705
August	346,681,016		205,763,371	552,444,387
September	346,681,016		203,567,802	550,248,818
October	346,681,016		201,925,825	548,606,841
November	346,681,016		199,546,637	546,227,653
December	346,681,016		197,087,385	543,768,401
1890—January	346,681,016		194,447,219	541,128,235
February	346,681,016		192,000,453	538,681,469
March	346,681,016		190,274,002	536,955,618
April	346,681,016		189,264,900	535,945,916
May	346,681,016		187,361,523	534,042,539
June	346,681,016		185,748,590	532,429,606
July	346,681,016		184,253,868	530,934,884
August	346,681,016	\$3,609,000	183,134,753	533,424,769
September	346,681,016	8,069,000	181,602,915	536,352,931
October	346,681,016	13,949,000	179,610,433	540,240,449
November	346,681,016	19,258,800	178,329,011	544,268,827
December	346,681,016	24,090,500	177,088,171	547,859,687
1891—January	346,681,016	28,804,000	175,303,549	550,788,565
February	346,681,016	33,150,700	173,423,024	553,254,740
March	346,681,016	37,093,200	171,535,064	555,309,280
April	346,681,016	41,731,200	170,227,646	558,639,862
May	346,681,016	45,677,347	168,850,839	561,209,202
June	346,681,016	50,228,417	167,577,214	564,486,647
July	346,681,016	54,994,035	166,166,939	569,841,990
August	346,681,016	59,686,035	171,134,309	577,501,360
September	346,681,016	64,251,130	171,785,146	582,717,292
October	346,681,016	68,725,270	172,184,558	587,590,844
November	346,681,016	72,959,652	172,993,607	592,634,275
December	346,681,016	77,327,102	173,078,585	597,086,703
1892—January	346,681,016	81,553,000	173,205,496	601,439,512
February	346,681,016	85,236,212	172,621,875	604,539,103
March	346,681,016	89,602,198	172,529,451	608,812,665
April	346,681,016	93,228,690	172,476,575	612,386,281
May	346,681,016	97,391,986	172,499,349	616,572,351
June	346,681,016	101,712,071	172,683,850	621,076,937
July	346,681,016	105,566,170	172,527,713	624,774,899
August	346,681,016	109,382,637	172,656,429	628,720,082
September	346,681,016	112,484,335	172,786,760	631,952,111
October	346,681,016	116,611,233	172,432,146	635,724,395
November	346,681,016	120,796,713	173,614,870	641,092,599
December	346,681,016	124,745,623	174,404,424	645,831,063
1893—January	346,681,016	127,946,489	174,391,253	649,018,758
February	346,681,016	131,867,853	175,422,388	653,971,257
March	346,681,016	135,490,148	176,094,544	658,265,708
April	346,681,016	139,069,778	176,855,614	662,606,408
May	346,681,016	143,189,874	177,164,254	667,035,144
June	346,681,016	147,190,227	178,713,872	672,585,115
July	346,681,016	148,286,348	183,755,147	678,722,511
August	346,681,016	149,881,958	198,980,368	695,543,342
September	346,681,016	151,319,040	208,690,579	706,690,635
October	346,681,016	152,735,188	209,311,993	708,728,197
November	346,681,016	153,453,629	208,948,105	709,082,750
December	346,681,016	153,100,151	208,538,844	708,380,011
1894—January	346,681,016	153,070,908	207,862,107	707,614,031
February	346,681,016	153,001,184	207,479,520	707,161,720
March	346,681,016	152,900,317	207,875,695	707,457,028
April	346,681,016	152,813,072	207,833,032	707,327,120
May	346,681,016	152,679,742	207,245,019	706,605,777
June	346,681,016	152,584,417	207,353,244	706,618,677
July	346,681,016	152,447,126	207,539,066	706,667,208
August	346,681,016	152,151,369	207,592,215	706,424,601
September	346,681,016	151,609,267	207,564,458	705,854,741
October	346,681,016	151,140,568	207,565,090	705,386,674
November	346,681,016	150,979,070	206,686,337	704,346,423
December	346,681,016	150,823,731	206,605,710	704,110,457
1895—January	346,681,016	150,751,541	205,297,571	702,730,128
February	346,681,016	150,705,157	205,048,651	702,429,824
March	346,681,016	150,330,089	207,541,211	704,552,316
April	346,681,016	149,584,471	209,719,850	705,985,337

No. 34.—UNITED STATES NOTES, TREASURY NOTES, AND NATIONAL-BANK NOTES OUTSTANDING AT THE END OF EACH MONTH, ETC.—Continued.

Month.	United States notes.	Treasury notes.	National-bank notes.	Total.
1895—May	\$346,681,016	\$148,044,280	\$211,478,716	\$706,204,012
June	346,681,016	146,088,400	211,691,035	704,460,451
July	346,681,016	145,490,280	211,372,045	703,543,341
August	346,681,016	144,495,280	212,339,200	703,515,496
September	346,681,016	143,666,280	212,851,934	703,199,230

No. 35.—GOLD CERTIFICATES, SILVER CERTIFICATES, AND CURRENCY CERTIFICATES OUTSTANDING AT THE END OF EACH MONTH, FROM JUNE, 1878.

Month.	Gold certificates.	Silver certificates.	Currency certificates.	Total.
1878—June	\$44,367,000	\$1,462,600	\$46,815,000	\$92,644,600
July	42,023,400	3,607,630	51,580,000	97,211,030
August	38,016,400	6,133,880	49,275,000	93,425,280
September	32,826,600	2,028,070	40,890,000	75,744,670
October	32,808,000	2,708,350	35,840,000	71,356,350
November	33,962,900	2,273,520	37,190,000	73,426,420
December	21,580,700	2,496,130	34,709,000	58,776,830
1879—January	17,626,700	3,571,180	41,200,000	61,397,880
February	16,779,500	2,308,180	46,100,000	65,187,680
March	16,304,700	2,326,530	27,725,000	46,356,230
April	15,772,600	1,977,020	32,045,000	49,794,620
May	15,413,700	2,366,960	27,035,000	44,815,660
June	15,413,700	2,466,950	30,805,000	48,685,650
July	15,240,700	2,785,850	40,840,000	58,866,550
August	15,128,700	3,231,850	35,335,000	53,745,550
September	14,910,900	4,221,850	31,215,000	50,347,750
October	14,591,000	6,135,850	22,510,000	43,236,850
November	13,379,200	7,067,910	14,270,000	34,717,110
December	12,337,100	8,712,910	10,515,000	31,565,010
1880—January	10,411,100	9,052,910	12,909,000	32,364,010
February	10,082,600	9,369,920	11,765,000	31,217,520
March	8,855,500	11,628,920	8,495,000	28,979,420
April	8,230,600	12,043,720	9,160,000	29,434,320
May	8,050,100	12,374,270	13,250,000	33,674,370
June	8,004,600	12,374,270	14,585,000	34,973,870
July	7,884,600	12,689,290	15,665,000	36,238,890
August	7,697,900	13,138,040	11,310,000	32,145,940
September	7,511,700	18,521,960	9,975,000	36,008,660
October	7,454,500	27,113,960	8,775,000	43,343,460
November	7,400,500	35,077,280	8,525,000	51,002,780
December	6,658,880	45,582,130	7,005,000	59,246,010
1881—January	6,541,480	46,800,220	8,630,000	61,971,700
February	6,511,480	47,884,260	7,965,000	62,390,740
March	6,171,800	50,178,900	6,805,000	63,155,700
April	5,962,000	50,680,140	8,295,000	64,937,140
May	5,912,600	50,773,250	10,860,000	67,545,850
June	5,782,920	51,166,530	11,925,000	68,874,450
July	5,749,820	51,983,980	10,740,000	68,473,800
August	5,400,920	57,578,310	9,625,000	72,604,230
September	5,248,920	64,140,910	8,315,000	77,703,830
October	5,207,920	66,327,670	8,310,000	79,845,590
November	5,207,920	66,663,830	9,045,000	80,916,750
December	5,188,120	68,673,230	9,580,000	83,453,350
1882—January	5,188,120	68,999,670	11,400,000	85,587,790
February	5,188,120	68,674,480	11,550,000	85,412,600
March	5,169,920	68,355,370	11,140,000	84,665,290
April	5,072,120	67,781,360	11,115,000	83,968,480
May	5,055,420	67,736,220	12,330,000	85,121,640
June	5,037,120	66,096,710	13,320,000	84,453,830
July	5,017,940	67,119,210	12,730,000	84,867,150
August	4,992,040	69,440,210	12,000,000	86,432,250
September	4,907,440	71,569,210	10,670,000	87,146,650
October	28,360,440	73,607,710	9,945,000	109,913,150
November	33,408,540	73,995,660	9,845,000	118,349,200
December	64,619,840	72,849,600	9,585,000	147,053,500
1883—January	72,776,940	72,745,470	12,490,000	158,012,410
February	74,850,740	73,295,970	11,340,000	159,486,710
March	74,969,720	77,625,331	9,715,000	162,310,051
April	81,333,620	80,771,331	10,105,000	172,209,951
May	83,460,940	80,033,331	11,805,000	175,299,271
June	82,378,640	88,616,831	13,375,000	184,370,471
July	83,452,040	89,271,411	12,910,000	185,633,451
August	82,992,740	92,631,981	12,145,000	187,789,721
September	82,498,240	94,490,241	11,945,000	188,930,481

No. 35.—GOLD CERTIFICATES, SILVER CERTIFICATES, AND CURRENCY CERTIFICATES OUTSTANDING AT THE END OF EACH MONTH, ETC.—Continued.

Month.	Gold certificates.	Silver certificates.	Currency certificates.	Total.
1883—October	\$83,328,940	\$99,579,141	\$12,020,000	\$195,528,081
November	85,932,920	101,762,811	14,465,000	202,180,731
December	91,031,920	109,888,011	14,500,000	215,490,531
1884—January	101,250,620	110,157,051	16,880,000	228,267,671
February	108,443,500	110,137,821	18,215,000	236,796,321
March	104,236,400	116,408,161	15,475,000	236,119,561
April	101,116,200	116,374,231	15,025,000	232,515,431
May	98,812,260	117,800,091	11,050,000	227,162,351
June	98,392,600	119,811,691	12,385,000	230,589,351
July	118,017,320	120,404,341	13,230,000	251,651,661
August	121,719,920	121,151,921	14,420,000	257,271,841
September	120,936,620	123,260,721	15,945,000	260,142,341
October	120,343,320	131,556,531	17,855,000	269,754,851
November	120,075,350	133,940,121	22,695,000	276,710,471
December	119,631,150	138,168,291	24,920,000	282,719,441
1885—January	134,279,530	141,196,701	30,130,000	305,606,231
February	153,110,220	141,419,831	30,580,000	325,110,051
March	153,337,530	143,361,841	27,215,000	323,914,371
April	153,860,090	141,585,086	25,450,000	320,895,176
May	142,924,360	140,660,776	27,240,000	310,825,136
June	140,323,140	139,801,646	29,785,000	310,009,786
July	140,611,320	139,213,086	31,680,000	311,504,406
August	140,491,720	138,792,186	31,560,000	310,843,906
September	140,387,030	125,379,766	23,880,000	289,646,736
October	140,136,610	125,053,286	18,555,000	283,744,896
November	140,047,060	124,737,106	17,765,000	282,549,166
December	139,710,080	124,343,776	14,055,000	278,108,856
1886—January	139,345,660	123,740,376	14,850,000	277,936,036
February	139,308,060	123,228,476	15,305,000	277,841,536
March	137,573,570	122,532,996	12,765,000	272,871,566
April	137,112,100	121,874,196	11,740,000	270,726,296
May	131,855,695	119,595,145	14,540,000	265,990,840
June	131,174,245	115,977,675	18,500,000	265,651,920
July	126,976,877	115,292,902	19,575,000	261,844,779
August	126,392,327	114,593,252	12,705,000	253,690,579
September	125,346,127	117,943,102	7,855,000	251,144,229
October	125,173,427	117,869,102	7,160,000	250,202,529
November	124,990,327	119,657,102	7,305,000	251,952,429
December	124,701,409	124,585,102	6,710,000	255,996,511
1887—January	124,508,739	125,053,102	8,820,000	258,381,841
February	124,214,595	126,597,102	8,430,000	259,241,697
March	123,803,625	138,143,338	7,545,000	269,491,963
April	123,339,525	142,748,130	8,510,000	274,597,655
May	123,062,335	144,432,492	9,400,000	276,894,827
June	121,486,817	145,543,150	9,080,000	276,109,967
July	113,088,647	148,375,800	8,810,000	270,274,447
August	111,773,547	153,873,128	7,550,000	273,196,675
September	127,138,971	158,274,667	6,685,000	292,098,638
October	132,542,931	164,165,451	7,385,000	304,093,382
November	130,755,591	172,562,720	7,155,000	310,473,311
December	127,744,451	183,194,993	7,115,000	318,054,444
1888—January	125,522,181	194,251,570	10,925,000	330,698,751
February	123,660,081	205,619,128	11,655,000	340,934,209
March	121,605,413	210,896,870	9,565,000	342,067,283
April	120,414,793	212,743,041	10,655,000	343,812,834
May	143,155,840	217,103,828	12,700,000	372,959,668
June	142,023,150	229,491,772	14,665,000	386,179,922
July	162,193,800	227,041,965	15,305,000	404,540,765
August	161,341,750	225,187,728	14,735,000	401,264,478
September	160,354,600	228,381,476	13,310,000	402,046,076
October	166,777,150	237,187,776	11,970,000	415,934,926
November	166,706,160	246,250,274	11,510,000	424,466,434
December	157,016,150	250,178,566	10,720,000	417,914,716
1889—January	156,030,110	250,054,551	14,010,000	420,094,661
February	155,013,530	252,346,851	16,200,000	423,560,381
March	155,412,642	256,023,915	14,960,000	426,396,557
April	157,398,222	258,391,033	14,690,000	430,479,255
May	156,394,802	261,742,899	16,420,000	434,557,701
June	154,028,552	262,629,746	16,975,000	433,633,298
July	153,211,352	265,208,396	17,605,000	436,024,748
August	162,950,752	274,722,196	17,005,000	454,677,948
September	158,749,152	280,497,767	16,045,000	455,291,919
October	155,863,052	279,648,317	12,860,000	448,371,369
November	154,151,209	279,213,560	10,750,000	444,114,769
December	154,301,989	285,202,039	9,570,000	449,074,028
1890—January	159,110,039	284,585,889	11,720,000	455,415,928
February	158,827,639	288,239,639	10,480,000	457,547,278
March	159,552,289	294,013,453	8,650,000	462,215,742
April	158,785,039	297,361,953	8,935,000	465,081,992
May	158,261,519	299,592,106	10,195,000	468,048,625

No. 35.—GOLD CERTIFICATES, SILVER CERTIFICATES, AND CURRENCY CERTIFICATES OUTSTANDING AT THE END OF EACH MONTH, ETC.—Continued.

Month.	Gold certificates.	Silver certificates	Currency certificates.	Total.
1890—June.....	\$157,542,979	\$301,539,751	\$12,280,000	\$471,362,730
July.....	160,021,869	302,191,171	11,860,000	474,073,040
August.....	157,388,269	308,423,071	9,230,000	475,041,340
September.....	174,163,519	311,173,571	7,170,000	492,507,090
October.....	174,656,669	310,649,374	6,930,000	492,236,043
November.....	175,072,069	310,553,024	6,590,000	492,215,093
December.....	175,431,969	309,855,778	6,820,000	492,107,747
1891—January.....	175,731,499	307,062,874	11,560,000	494,294,373
February.....	172,274,899	307,168,474	12,530,000	491,973,373
March.....	168,367,529	313,389,782	11,675,000	493,432,311
April.....	166,190,999	316,242,857	14,270,000	496,712,856
May.....	158,902,149	315,551,153	18,060,000	492,513,302
June.....	152,456,429	314,715,185	22,790,000	489,961,614
July.....	149,720,209	315,489,459	27,445,000	492,654,668
August.....	145,994,359	324,213,209	29,185,000	499,392,568
September.....	140,784,059	324,936,559	19,835,000	485,555,618
October.....	156,890,739	323,688,401	11,095,000	491,654,140
November.....	161,852,139	324,274,918	10,135,000	496,262,057
December.....	165,578,839	324,772,318	9,465,000	499,816,157
1892—January.....	180,665,769	326,354,643	16,850,000	523,870,412
February.....	178,151,419	328,421,543	29,440,000	536,012,762
March.....	178,002,999	329,272,852	31,220,000	538,495,851
April.....	175,644,879	330,499,002	30,550,000	536,693,881
May.....	171,765,729	330,904,002	34,020,000	536,689,731
June.....	156,568,929	331,614,304	30,320,000	518,533,233
July.....	154,600,329	331,809,304	27,700,000	514,109,633
August.....	152,234,589	331,068,304	22,770,000	506,072,893
September.....	146,555,969	329,469,304	18,260,000	494,285,293
October.....	143,437,339	326,850,304	11,110,000	481,397,643
November.....	142,821,639	326,251,304	8,590,000	477,572,943
December.....	141,347,889	325,783,504	7,500,000	474,721,393
1893—January.....	136,375,589	328,146,504	15,030,000	479,552,093
February.....	122,170,989	328,029,504	19,760,000	469,960,493
March.....	116,621,439	328,226,504	17,090,000	461,937,943
April.....	114,160,339	326,806,504	15,980,000	456,946,843
May.....	104,794,639	328,766,504	17,780,000	451,341,143
June.....	94,041,189	330,957,504	12,365,000	437,363,693
July.....	87,704,739	333,031,504	8,340,000	429,076,243
August.....	80,979,419	329,088,504	5,665,000	415,732,923
September.....	79,756,819	330,864,504	8,285,000	418,906,323
October.....	79,005,169	333,444,504	22,425,000	434,874,673
November.....	78,312,169	334,138,504	33,325,000	445,775,673
December.....	77,487,769	334,584,504	39,085,000	451,157,273
1894—January.....	77,093,769	336,919,504	44,975,000	458,988,273
February.....	71,042,219	338,061,504	47,805,000	456,908,723
March.....	70,444,219	338,202,504	53,080,000	461,726,723
April.....	70,093,219	339,673,504	57,410,000	467,176,723
May.....	69,416,199	339,662,504	59,370,000	468,448,703
June.....	66,387,899	337,148,504	59,235,000	462,771,403
July.....	66,050,699	336,519,504	61,955,000	464,525,203
August.....	65,703,699	338,710,504	58,785,000	463,199,203
September.....	64,845,699	339,676,504	56,305,000	460,827,203
October.....	64,308,349	337,712,504	54,325,000	456,345,853
November.....	59,677,269	337,629,504	57,985,000	455,291,773
December.....	53,420,869	336,924,504	48,965,000	439,310,373
1895—January.....	52,984,869	333,796,504	41,245,000	428,026,373
February.....	51,587,869	333,107,504	37,355,000	422,050,373
March.....	48,927,819	331,121,504	37,565,000	417,614,353
April.....	48,814,649	330,914,504	37,375,000	417,104,153
May.....	48,641,959	328,245,504	48,435,000	425,322,463
June.....	48,469,959	328,894,504	55,755,000	433,119,463
July.....	48,336,909	330,932,504	57,040,000	436,309,413
August.....	49,290,909	331,513,504	67,085,000	457,889,413
September.....	50,748,909	338,297,504	67,515,000	456,561,413

No. 36.—ESTIMATED STOCK OF ALL KINDS OF MONEY AT THE END OF EACH MONTH, FROM JUNE, 1878.

Month.	Gold.	Silver.	Notes.	Certificates.	Aggregate.
1878—June	\$213,199,977	\$87,693,799	\$669,600,826	\$92,644,600	\$1,063,139,202
July	215,848,736	90,237,684	668,626,431	87,211,030	1,071,923,381
August	218,186,311	94,954,759	668,322,549	93,425,280	1,074,888,899
September	221,300,413	98,743,150	667,442,666	75,744,370	1,063,280,890
October	226,043,368	99,903,755	667,802,057	71,356,350	1,065,105,530
November	228,628,207	104,239,850	668,713,378	73,356,320	1,075,004,855
December	231,645,490	105,949,417	669,459,576	58,776,830	1,063,861,313
1879—January	234,199,478	109,290,641	670,090,211	61,397,880	1,074,978,210
February	236,846,728	111,284,752	671,717,492	65,187,680	1,085,036,652
March	239,583,620	112,395,406	672,774,418	64,356,230	1,071,309,674
April	241,953,581	113,609,788	675,133,672	49,794,620	1,080,481,971
May	244,414,180	115,035,994	675,327,763	44,815,660	1,079,623,507
June	245,741,837	117,143,551	675,643,089	48,083,650	1,087,214,127
July	248,058,439	119,030,899	675,925,909	58,806,550	1,101,881,797
August	256,846,088	121,828,027	676,743,729	53,745,550	1,109,163,394
September	258,656,727	124,094,059	680,330,752	50,347,750	1,141,429,888
October	267,964,532	125,864,170	683,262,640	43,236,850	1,160,328,392
November	327,697,367	129,366,734	686,175,090	34,717,110	1,177,956,301
December	536,340,249	132,104,198	688,533,258	31,565,010	1,188,742,715
1880—January	339,324,612	135,167,503	689,868,446	32,304,010	1,196,924,571
February	342,254,473	137,322,864	689,922,297	31,217,520	1,200,717,124
March	344,594,974	139,452,288	690,630,417	28,979,420	1,203,457,099
April	346,887,214	142,890,470	691,219,600	29,434,320	1,210,431,604
May	349,319,297	145,221,412	691,359,243	33,674,370	1,219,574,228
June	351,841,206	147,721,556	690,571,917	34,973,870	1,225,108,649
July	354,455,084	151,060,734	690,462,727	36,238,890	1,232,217,535
August	365,940,999	153,714,409	690,338,993	32,145,940	1,242,140,311
September	387,138,517	155,294,977	690,128,758	36,008,666	1,268,570,912
October	405,656,138	158,161,050	690,060,412	43,343,460	1,297,221,060
November	417,422,204	160,775,739	689,978,176	51,002,780	1,319,173,899
December	436,201,090	163,110,894	690,473,848	59,246,010	1,349,031,842
1881—January	443,342,011	166,033,933	690,532,139	61,977,700	1,361,879,783
February	446,079,544	167,095,110	689,923,494	62,390,740	1,365,488,888
March	455,319,366	168,158,138	693,735,178	63,153,700	1,380,568,982
April	478,214,727	170,406,017	698,728,113	64,937,740	1,407,286,657
May	476,347,500	172,401,693	700,285,909	67,545,850	1,416,580,952
June	478,844,538	174,769,715	701,298,131	68,874,450	1,423,426,834
July	481,330,029	176,700,503	703,594,249	68,473,800	1,430,098,581
August	488,788,577	178,799,548	704,130,922	72,694,230	1,444,320,277
September	501,505,052	181,127,330	705,086,656	77,713,830	1,465,436,868
October	511,830,601	184,298,180	706,544,016	79,845,590	1,482,518,387
November	516,999,679	186,290,775	708,190,666	80,916,750	1,492,397,870
December	521,826,768	189,246,630	708,538,484	83,453,350	1,503,065,232
1882—January	525,065,589	191,226,186	708,561,780	85,587,790	1,510,441,345
February	520,510,721	193,102,063	707,776,666	85,412,600	1,506,801,350
March	520,327,747	197,065,542	707,596,803	84,662,290	1,509,652,382
April	520,743,599	198,192,373	707,044,905	83,968,480	1,509,949,357
May	509,865,821	201,037,464	705,706,070	85,121,640	1,501,730,995
June	506,737,715	202,804,268	704,233,580	81,453,830	1,498,249,393
July	504,652,252	204,593,940	704,655,158	84,867,150	1,498,768,500
August	505,926,675	206,977,696	706,515,446	86,432,250	1,505,852,067
September	509,319,382	209,934,955	708,937,678	87,146,650	1,515,338,665
October	515,536,933	212,948,203	708,460,351	109,913,150	1,546,858,637
November	520,212,752	215,049,230	708,372,585	118,349,200	1,561,983,767
December	524,670,762	218,117,713	708,363,806	147,053,500	1,598,405,781
1883—January	528,433,158	219,995,788	707,991,864	153,012,410	1,614,343,220
February	530,465,211	222,562,254	707,105,113	159,486,710	1,619,619,288
March	535,912,647	224,976,536	705,873,019	162,310,051	1,629,072,553
April	538,660,540	226,906,129	705,227,970	172,209,951	1,643,004,550
May	540,444,206	229,978,907	704,138,266	175,239,271	1,649,860,650
June	542,732,063	232,698,415	702,753,224	184,370,471	1,662,554,173
July	544,812,562	234,652,939	701,794,830	185,633,451	1,666,893,791
August	548,409,207	236,725,962	700,587,890	187,789,721	1,673,512,770
September	552,197,749	239,014,417	699,409,130	188,930,481	1,679,551,787
October	558,078,263	240,718,023	698,209,436	195,528,081	1,692,533,803
November	563,790,328	242,281,039	696,981,000	202,180,731	1,705,233,998
December	566,108,185	244,070,406	636,630,367	215,490,531	1,722,299,489
1884—January	568,233,447	246,085,568	695,361,822	228,267,671	1,737,946,508
February	566,994,208	248,206,150	692,465,957	236,796,321	1,744,462,636
March	557,424,889	250,155,675	690,716,521	236,119,561	1,734,416,646
April	541,139,407	252,087,795	688,897,543	232,515,431	1,714,640,176
May	541,805,680	253,395,212	686,699,525	227,162,351	1,709,062,777
June	545,500,797	254,672,855	685,373,628	230,589,351	1,716,136,631
July	549,706,663	257,519,156	683,746,371	251,651,661	1,742,623,853
August	554,371,214	259,962,159	682,812,980	237,271,841	1,754,418,184
September	557,853,406	262,496,335	681,724,954	260,142,341	1,762,217,056
October	562,194,144	264,531,618	679,688,788	269,754,851	1,776,169,401
November	572,025,389	267,087,161	677,461,499	276,710,471	1,793,284,520
December	576,118,500	269,378,723	675,073,348	282,719,441	1,803,290,012
1885—January	578,828,967	271,634,641	672,730,923	305,606,231	1,828,800,762

No. 36.—ESTIMATED STOCK OF ALL KINDS OF MONEY AT THE END OF EACH MONTH, FROM JUNE, 1878—Continued.

Month.	Gold.	Silver.	Notes.	Certificates.	Aggregate.
1885—February	\$581,162,973	\$273,285,380	\$670,317,136	\$325,110,051	\$1,849,875,540
March	584,168,358	275,605,135	667,578,411	323,914,371	1,851,266,275
April	555,874,765	278,143,019	666,096,820	320,895,176	1,851,009,780
May	587,127,395	280,574,004	663,670,262	310,825,136	1,842,196,797
June	588,097,036	282,863,087	663,538,097	310,009,786	1,845,108,006
July	589,979,734	284,679,182	662,059,857	311,504,406	1,848,223,129
August	592,378,180	286,985,584	662,112,723	310,843,906	1,852,320,393
September	597,236,584	289,645,654	663,029,138	289,646,736	1,839,558,112
October	609,445,130	292,080,160	661,960,103	283,744,896	1,838,230,289
November	607,126,884	294,333,673	663,429,863	282,549,166	1,847,439,586
December	612,980,956	297,057,181	663,193,319	278,108,856	1,851,340,312
1886—January	614,123,979	299,223,016	663,681,178	277,936,036	1,854,969,209
February	611,484,909	300,779,294	663,682,268	277,841,536	1,853,788,007
March	604,428,341	303,261,523	661,831,405	272,871,566	1,842,392,835
April	601,990,691	306,031,394	659,942,890	270,726,296	1,838,691,271
May	596,868,058	308,158,727	657,849,181	265,990,840	1,828,866,806
June	590,774,461	311,876,421	655,191,907	265,651,920	1,823,494,709
July	592,725,907	314,497,780	652,919,554	261,844,779	1,821,988,020
August	600,098,404	316,918,138	650,930,631	253,690,579	1,821,637,752
September	607,329,358	320,123,079	649,780,828	251,144,229	1,828,377,494
October	615,023,046	322,978,222	647,990,366	250,202,529	1,836,194,103
November	626,523,113	326,093,143	645,825,292	251,952,429	1,850,392,977
December	640,418,278	329,468,886	643,253,088	255,996,511	1,869,136,763
1887—January	645,869,918	332,494,035	639,463,743	258,381,841	1,876,200,537
February	646,880,837	335,274,667	635,545,813	259,241,697	1,876,943,014
March	649,194,324	342,241,803	633,631,727	269,491,963	1,894,559,817
April	650,578,766	347,001,639	631,474,327	274,597,655	1,903,652,387
May	655,423,246	349,903,900	628,663,423	276,894,827	1,910,885,396
June	654,520,335	353,455,351	625,598,089	276,109,967	1,909,693,712
July	658,646,711	355,357,723	622,969,328	270,274,447	1,907,248,209
August	663,589,790	357,740,514	620,809,845	273,196,675	1,915,336,824
September	681,793,520	360,794,991	619,402,546	292,098,638	1,954,089,695
October	695,130,375	364,257,375	618,596,274	304,093,382	1,982,077,406
November	699,111,494	366,884,948	616,371,394	310,473,311	1,992,841,147
December	704,703,330	369,398,109	615,044,870	318,054,444	2,007,200,753
1888—January	706,471,081	372,410,869	612,383,650	330,698,751	2,021,064,351
February	707,848,344	375,173,309	609,133,609	340,994,209	2,033,094,471
March	708,518,186	377,714,653	606,678,220	342,067,283	2,034,978,342
April	711,369,409	380,277,114	605,107,517	343,812,834	2,040,566,874
May	706,262,491	382,743,968	602,262,289	372,959,668	2,064,228,416
June	705,820,471	386,450,920	598,884,957	386,179,922	2,077,336,270
July	705,153,196	388,285,686	596,134,751	404,540,765	2,094,119,398
August	707,481,333	390,876,229	593,028,043	401,264,473	2,092,650,085
September	709,881,170	393,948,394	590,210,018	402,046,076	2,096,085,658
October	711,705,050	396,890,485	585,939,233	415,934,926	2,110,469,694
November	709,994,448	399,901,346	583,007,888	424,466,434	2,117,370,113
December	704,608,179	402,941,410	580,235,208	417,914,716	2,105,699,516
1889—January	705,758,221	405,682,583	575,722,840	420,094,661	2,107,258,305
February	705,954,608	408,369,220	570,929,601	423,560,381	2,108,813,810
March	704,773,319	411,206,360	567,709,367	426,396,557	2,110,085,813
April	705,611,209	414,327,274	565,187,489	430,479,255	2,115,605,227
May	698,260,235	417,066,241	561,967,753	434,557,701	2,111,851,930
June	679,559,801	420,712,909	557,878,699	433,633,298	2,091,784,707
July	675,558,008	422,996,959	554,674,705	436,024,743	2,089,254,420
August	679,859,398	425,472,554	552,444,387	454,677,948	2,112,454,287
September	681,819,487	428,440,671	550,248,818	455,291,919	2,115,800,895
October	684,194,666	430,974,853	548,606,841	448,371,369	2,112,147,840
November	685,749,280	433,618,087	546,227,653	444,114,769	2,109,739,789
December	689,524,863	437,228,410	543,708,041	449,074,028	2,119,595,702
1890—January	690,980,770	440,802,405	541,128,235	455,415,928	2,128,327,338
February	692,100,955	443,813,845	538,681,469	457,547,278	2,132,143,647
March	693,850,282	447,393,242	536,955,618	462,215,742	2,140,414,884
April	695,189,333	449,650,406	535,945,916	465,081,992	2,145,867,047
May	696,579,609	452,109,947	534,042,539	468,048,625	2,150,780,720
June	696,008,895	456,950,685	532,429,606	471,362,730	2,150,751,826
July	691,651,019	460,003,325	530,924,884	474,073,040	2,156,662,268
August	689,273,307	464,218,103	533,424,769	475,041,340	2,161,957,519
September	693,026,194	468,988,835	536,352,931	492,507,090	2,190,875,050
October	694,867,733	475,176,849	540,240,449	492,236,043	2,202,521,074
November	698,861,777	480,567,438	544,268,827	492,215,093	2,215,913,135
December	704,100,811	485,919,803	547,859,687	492,107,747	2,229,988,048
1891—January	707,008,881	490,540,824	550,788,565	494,294,373	2,242,632,643
February	705,584,827	494,970,840	553,254,740	491,978,373	2,245,783,780
March	709,904,069	501,215,806	555,309,280	493,432,311	2,250,861,466
April	698,495,821	505,818,674	558,639,862	496,712,856	2,250,667,213
May	661,993,363	509,962,377	561,209,202	492,513,302	2,225,678,244
June	646,591,923	515,335,939	564,486,647	499,961,614	2,216,376,128
July	644,458,425	520,349,993	569,841,990	492,654,668	2,227,305,081
August	647,489,823	524,957,388	577,501,360	499,392,568	2,249,341,139
September	653,308,095	529,019,947	582,717,292	485,555,618	2,250,600,952

No. 36.—ESTIMATED STOCK OF ALL KINDS OF MONEY AT THE END OF EACH MONTH, FROM JUNE, 1878—Continued.

Month.	Gold.	Silver.	Notes.	Certificates.	Aggregate.
1891—October	\$670 545, 108	\$534, 357, 565	\$587, 590, 844	\$491, 654, 140	\$2, 284, 147, 657
November	677 774, 595	538, 440, 982	592, 634, 275	496, 282, 057	2, 305, 111, 909
December	686 845, 330	542, 079, 363	597, 086, 703	499, 816, 157	2, 325, 828, 153
1892—January	690 886, 886	546, 721, 199	601, 439, 512	523, 870, 412	2, 362, 618, 009
February	689 936, 893	556, 682, 746	604, 539, 103	536, 012, 762	2, 381, 171, 504
March	687 768, 687	555, 550, 937	608, 812, 665	538, 495, 851	2, 390, 617, 600
April	681 239, 405	559, 401, 967	612, 386, 281	536, 693, 881	2, 389, 721, 534
May	680 438, 749	563, 262, 767	616, 572, 351	536, 689, 731	2, 396, 963, 598
June	664 345, 446	567, 269, 118	621, 076, 937	518, 533, 233	2, 371, 224, 734
July	657 753, 580	572, 396, 329	624, 774, 899	514, 109, 633	2, 369, 034, 441
August	653, 098, 106	575, 923, 198	628, 750, 082	506, 072, 893	2, 364, 414, 279
September	652, 130, 237	579, 211, 976	631, 952, 111	494, 285, 293	2, 357, 578, 737
October	655 513, 668	583, 269, 976	635, 724, 305	481, 397, 643	2, 355, 903, 680
November	657, 960, 329	587, 598, 080	641, 092, 599	471, 572, 943	2, 364, 229, 951
December	651, 390, 762	592, 519, 721	645, 831, 063	474, 721, 393	2, 364, 402, 939
1893—January	640 515, 600	595, 777, 406	649, 018, 758	479, 552, 993	2, 364, 863, 557
February	627, 490, 086	596, 874, 470	653, 971, 257	469, 960, 493	2, 348, 290, 306
March	626, 177, 184	602, 953, 757	658, 265, 708	461, 937, 943	2, 349, 334, 592
April	613, 042, 879	606, 881, 216	662, 600, 408	456, 946, 843	2, 339, 477, 346
May	604, 404, 554	611, 179, 657	667, 053, 144	451, 341, 143	2, 334, 020, 498
June	592, 089, 133	614, 762, 482	672, 535, 115	437, 363, 693	2, 316, 800, 423
July	603, 723, 903	615, 174, 063	678, 722, 511	429, 076, 243	2, 326, 696, 720
August	645, 889, 540	618, 569, 277	695, 543, 342	415, 732, 923	2, 375, 735, 082
September	657, 505, 880	621, 171, 958	706, 690, 635	418, 906, 323	2, 404, 274, 796
October	661, 395, 851	622, 571, 105	708, 728, 197	404, 874, 673	2, 427, 569, 526
November	666, 130, 139	623, 555, 170	709, 082, 750	454, 775, 673	2, 444, 593, 732
December	666, 906, 590	624, 034, 853	708, 380, 011	451, 157, 273	2, 450, 478, 732
1894—January	670, 023, 510	623, 589, 495	707, 614, 051	458, 988, 773	2, 460, 215, 309
February	674, 293, 180	623, 066, 534	707, 161, 720	456, 908, 723	2, 461, 430, 157
March	672, 558, 001	623, 214, 791	707, 457, 028	461, 726, 723	2, 464, 956, 543
April	668, 087, 191	623, 188, 898	707, 327, 120	467, 176, 723	2, 465, 779, 932
May	644, 866, 968	622, 091, 895	706, 605, 777	468, 448, 703	2, 442, 013, 343
June	623, 091, 424	622, 723, 430	706, 618, 677	462, 771, 403	2, 421, 204, 934
July	620, 026, 413	623, 091, 024	706, 667, 298	464, 525, 263	2, 414, 300, 848
August	618, 293, 455	623, 126, 683	706, 424, 600	463, 199, 203	2, 411, 043, 941
September	623, 792, 004	622, 335, 364	705, 854, 741	460, 827, 203	2, 412, 809, 312
October	625, 795, 276	622, 705, 383	705, 386, 674	456, 345, 853	2, 410, 233, 186
November	630, 139, 655	623, 859, 290	704, 346, 423	455, 291, 773	2, 413, 637, 141
December	625, 107, 730	624, 596, 632	704, 110, 457	439, 310, 373	2, 393, 125, 192
1895—January	603, 543, 187	624, 671, 443	702, 730, 128	428, 026, 373	2, 358, 971, 131
February	607, 161, 380	624, 449, 865	702, 429, 824	422, 050, 373	2, 356, 091, 442
March	618, 980, 395	624, 050, 783	704, 552, 316	417, 614, 353	2, 365, 197, 847
April	623, 109, 679	623, 880, 293	705, 985, 337	417, 104, 153	2, 370, 079, 462
May	631, 461, 408	624, 181, 708	706, 204, 012	425, 322, 463	2, 387, 169, 591
June	636, 168, 989	624, 541, 631	704, 460, 451	433, 119, 463	2, 398, 290, 534
July	641, 132, 676	625, 025, 364	703, 543, 341	436, 309, 413	2, 406, 010, 794
August	629, 198, 579	624, 122, 346	703, 515, 496	457, 889, 413	2, 414, 725, 834
September	613, 441, 575	624, 233, 595	703, 199, 230	456, 561, 413	2, 397, 435, 813

No. 37.—ESTIMATED AMOUNT OF GOLD AND SILVER IN CIRCULATION AT THE END OF EACH MONTH, FROM JUNE, 1878.

Month.	Gold coin.	Silver dollars.	Fractional silver coin.	Total silver.
1878—June	\$84, 739, 774	\$855, 143	\$61, 918, 322	\$65, 773, 465
July	83, 834, 116	870, 264	65, 071, 757	65, 942, 021
August	83, 638, 275	2, 155, 651	66, 045, 378	68, 201, 029
September	85, 264, 111	4, 057, 295	66, 752, 713	70, 810, 008
October	85, 171, 214	4, 884, 929	66, 940, 051	71, 831, 010
November	86, 225, 072	5, 595, 321	67, 631, 975	73, 227, 306
December	96, 262, 850	5, 790, 731	67, 982, 601	73, 773, 322
1879—January	100, 442, 571	6, 681, 293	68, 243, 553	74, 924, 846
February	103, 581, 169	7, 181, 983	68, 481, 108	75, 663, 091
March	106, 167, 494	7, 216, 056	68, 704, 010	75, 920, 066
April	107, 433, 441	7, 461, 387	68, 882, 852	76, 344, 239
May	107, 733, 920	7, 304, 905	69, 063, 799	76, 368, 704
June	110, 505, 362	7, 653, 649	67, 346, 584	75, 000, 233
July	112, 540, 856	8, 299, 199	63, 735, 909	72, 035, 108
August	115, 299, 698	9, 559, 586	61, 448, 641	71, 008, 227
September	117, 049, 732	11, 074, 230	60, 088, 746	71, 162, 976
October	136, 446, 818	12, 883, 560	59, 364, 759	72, 248, 325
November	167, 253, 930	14, 863, 993	58, 905, 958	73, 771, 951
December	178, 749, 927	16, 887, 586	58, 674, 498	75, 562, 084
1880—January	185, 834, 585	17, 544, 039	57, 569, 007	75, 113, 046
February	195, 503, 715	17, 833, 957	56, 812, 196	74, 646, 153
March	200, 384, 423	18, 375, 908	56, 219, 384	74, 595, 292

No. 37.—ESTIMATED AMOUNT OF GOLD AND SILVER IN CIRCULATION AT THE END OF EACH MONTH, FROM JUNE, 1878—Continued.

Month.	Gold coin.	Silver dollars.	Fractional silver coin.	Total silver.
1880—April	\$208, 103, 774	\$19, 044, 577	\$55, 659, 216	\$74, 703, 793
May	220, 609, 801	18, 945, 060	55, 067, 488	74, 012, 548
June	225, 695, 779	19, 309, 435	54, 511, 788	73, 821, 223
July	231, 328, 438	19, 821, 959	53, 988, 622	73, 810, 581
August	238, 261, 719	20, 772, 687	53, 913, 429	74, 686, 116
September	251, 893, 684	22, 914, 075	54, 368, 542	77, 282, 617
October	264, 930, 185.	25, 763, 291	54, 641, 043	80, 404, 334
November	266, 059, 685	27, 750, 297	54, 719, 069	82, 469, 366
December	279, 458, 994	29, 262, 437	54, 705, 608	83, 968, 095
1881—January	288, 797, 802	29, 517, 903	54, 085, 816	83, 603, 719
February	273, 041, 291	29, 120, 545	53, 865, 739	82, 986, 284
March	281, 851, 803	29, 183, 347	53, 496, 971	82, 680, 318
April	302, 895, 033	28, 614, 679	53, 389, 316	82, 003, 995
May	312, 577, 341	28, 441, 232	53, 143, 038	81, 581, 270
June	315, 312, 877	28, 827, 983	52, 839, 364	81, 667, 347
July	326, 418, 554	29, 376, 403	52, 820, 033	82, 196, 436
August	319, 290, 055	29, 974, 361	53, 101, 173	83, 075, 534
September	327, 143, 707	32, 230, 038	53, 859, 326	86, 039, 364
October	338, 840, 772	34, 096, 327	54, 216, 212	88, 312, 539
November	338, 774, 375	34, 955, 253	54, 811, 108	89, 266, 361
December	349, 209, 300	35, 791, 043	54, 294, 179	90, 085, 222
1882—January	359, 912, 800	35, 259, 896	53, 718, 407	88, 977, 803
February	346, 752, 147	34, 842, 223	53, 444, 834	88, 287, 057
March	353, 870, 390	34, 103, 097	53, 155, 519	87, 258, 616
April	365, 674, 497	32, 986, 624	52, 932, 476	85, 919, 100
May	355, 880, 275	32, 237, 637	52, 644, 197	84, 881, 834
June	358, 251, 325	31, 990, 964	52, 379, 949	84, 370, 913
July	359, 573, 222	32, 463, 881	52, 318, 934	84, 782, 815
August	356, 622, 754	32, 563, 531	52, 526, 812	85, 090, 343
September	356, 580, 275	33, 801, 231	53, 135, 370	86, 936, 601
October	355, 731, 190	35, 914, 903	53, 856, 388	89, 771, 291
November	355, 945, 168	37, 689, 298	54, 105, 586	91, 794, 884
December	353, 166, 194	38, 938, 238	54, 172, 748	93, 110, 986
1883—January	355, 115, 323	37, 874, 111	53, 602, 505	91, 477, 616
February	352, 803, 580	37, 543, 636	53, 275, 784	90, 819, 420
March	351, 159, 933	36, 723, 394	52, 961, 376	89, 684, 770
April	350, 823, 098	36, 189, 351	52, 803, 051	88, 992, 402
May	347, 134, 163	36, 006, 722	52, 612, 794	88, 619, 516
June	344, 653, 495	35, 341, 880	52, 474, 299	87, 816, 179
July	342, 038, 527	36, 623, 847	52, 427, 260	89, 051, 107
August	344, 236, 232	37, 700, 702	52, 190, 792	89, 891, 494
September	346, 067, 206	39, 783, 527	52, 785, 446	92, 568, 973
October	348, 648, 323	40, 684, 499	52, 348, 285	93, 032, 784
November	347, 657, 000	41, 301, 983	51, 616, 197	92, 918, 180
December	347, 093, 446	41, 975, 734	50, 886, 788	92, 862, 522
1884—January	346, 418, 091	40, 300, 371	49, 621, 601	89, 921, 972
February	345, 112, 575	39, 302, 720	48, 670, 211	87, 972, 193
March	346, 353, 382	39, 419, 528	47, 819, 665	87, 239, 193
April	344, 813, 781	40, 411, 564	47, 052, 843	87, 464, 407
May	340, 673, 301	40, 408, 876	46, 359, 219	86, 768, 095
June	340, 624, 203	39, 794, 013	45, 660, 808	85, 455, 721
July	339, 167, 112	39, 988, 710	45, 437, 233	85, 425, 943
August	339, 887, 557	39, 415, 107	45, 548, 907	84, 964, 014
September	339, 949, 364	40, 322, 042	45, 706, 940	86, 028, 982
October	339, 657, 784	41, 804, 104	45, 807, 535	87, 611, 639
November	340, 636, 028	42, 435, 754	45, 984, 200	88, 419, 954
December	341, 142, 648	43, 059, 129	45, 906, 318	88, 965, 447
1885—January	341, 660, 992	41, 815, 040	45, 172, 760	86, 487, 800
February	341, 133, 130	40, 686, 187	44, 802, 220	85, 488, 407
March	342, 727, 561	39, 998, 912	44, 867, 921	84, 386, 833
April	342, 712, 570	39, 666, 360	44, 049, 389	83, 715, 749
May	342, 764, 852	39, 264, 576	43, 272, 264	82, 530, 640
June	341, 668, 411	38, 471, 269	43, 702, 921	82, 174, 190
July	340, 612, 138	39, 284, 433	43, 594, 894	88, 879, 327
August	342, 120, 762	41, 405, 166	50, 235, 720	91, 640, 886
September	345, 985, 470	45, 275, 710	51, 328, 206	96, 603, 916
October	349, 085, 781	49, 442, 089	52, 014, 657	101, 456, 746
November	355, 181, 306	50, 191, 413	47, 069, 977	97, 261, 390
December	359, 629, 546	52, 541, 571	47, 203, 948	99, 745, 519
1886—January	362, 737, 418	51, 470, 376	45, 996, 478	97, 466, 854
February	361, 683, 821	51, 339, 855	46, 209, 527	97, 549, 382
March	362, 273, 173	51, 258, 776	46, 208, 020	97, 466, 796
April	361, 410, 158	52, 505, 619	46, 176, 268	98, 681, 887
May	360, 443, 324	52, 908, 076	46, 138, 567	99, 046, 643
June	357, 936, 337	52, 469, 720	46, 156, 255	98, 625, 975
July	359, 074, 285	54, 119, 362	46, 483, 799	100, 603, 161
August	364, 667, 768	56, 803, 229	47, 118, 920	103, 922, 749
September	364, 720, 340	60, 018, 693	48, 183, 654	108, 202, 347
October	368, 190, 898	61, 148, 155	48, 790, 551	109, 938, 706
November	372, 072, 260	61, 991, 448	49, 290, 307	111, 281, 755

REPORT ON THE FINANCES.

No. 37.—ESTIMATED AMOUNT OF GOLD AND SILVER IN CIRCULATION AT THE END OF EACH MONTH, FROM JUNE, 1878.—Continued.

Month.	Gold coin.	Silver dollars.	Fractional silver coin.	Total silver.
1886—December.....	\$372,290,259	\$61,117,400	\$49,444,927	\$110,562,836
1887—January.....	371,729,450	58,539,864	48,789,824	107,329,688
February.....	371,792,210	57,340,887	48,638,365	105,979,252
March.....	373,208,461	56,801,655	48,526,710	105,328,365
April.....	375,241,850	55,735,205	48,452,174	104,187,379
May.....	377,794,495	55,421,460	48,495,501	103,916,961
June.....	376,419,229	55,506,147	48,570,305	104,076,452
July.....	377,350,294	55,911,226	48,947,826	104,859,052
August.....	381,550,256	57,037,669	49,164,242	106,201,911
September.....	391,090,890	60,346,361	50,414,706	110,761,067
October.....	392,585,770	62,640,625	51,290,051	113,930,676
November.....	396,450,215	64,261,714	51,751,132	116,012,846
December.....	398,391,143	64,222,818	51,968,357	116,191,517
1888—January.....	398,661,926	61,926,977	51,325,993	113,252,970
February.....	398,280,517	60,597,864	50,972,367	111,570,231
March.....	397,745,684	59,318,515	50,767,608	110,086,123
April.....	398,568,122	57,883,396	50,549,654	108,433,050
May.....	396,379,632	56,449,820	50,470,265	106,920,085
June.....	392,066,854	55,545,303	50,354,635	105,899,938
July.....	378,606,304	54,910,025	50,476,380	105,386,405
August.....	376,347,905	55,461,388	50,835,476	106,296,864
September.....	377,329,864	57,751,356	52,020,975	109,772,331
October.....	380,016,817	59,691,450	52,571,712	112,263,162
November.....	381,391,086	60,475,385	52,914,197	113,389,582
December.....	379,834,512	60,779,321	53,234,525	114,013,846
1889—January.....	380,116,365	58,374,861	52,440,119	110,814,980
February.....	379,487,911	57,431,904	51,944,751	109,376,655
March.....	378,672,380	56,490,339	51,707,412	108,197,451
April.....	377,467,308	55,647,772	51,622,110	107,269,882
May.....	376,962,858	54,704,317	51,460,545	106,164,862
June.....	376,055,482	54,417,967	51,476,834	105,894,801
July.....	374,798,435	54,220,255	51,521,149	105,741,404
August.....	375,811,209	54,918,786	51,860,309	106,779,095
September.....	375,947,715	57,374,100	52,931,352	110,305,452
October.....	375,685,071	59,888,480	53,890,881	113,779,361
November.....	374,769,489	60,696,637	54,393,786	115,090,423
December.....	375,765,922	61,266,501	54,769,403	116,035,904
1890—January.....	374,937,316	59,306,637	54,202,140	113,508,777
February.....	373,507,203	58,372,380	53,950,362	112,322,742
March.....	373,624,488	57,847,656	53,984,972	111,832,628
April.....	374,310,922	56,994,977	53,804,039	110,799,016
May.....	375,246,356	56,348,174	53,915,869	110,264,043
June.....	374,396,381	56,166,356	54,069,743	110,236,099
July.....	375,114,196	56,981,268	54,284,363	111,265,631
August.....	379,053,187	58,506,674	54,948,886	113,455,569
September.....	386,939,723	62,132,454	56,311,846	118,444,300
October.....	400,378,130	65,709,564	57,641,658	123,351,222
November.....	405,105,897	67,248,557	58,272,967	125,521,324
December.....	411,080,597	67,547,023	58,651,154	126,198,177
1891—January.....	409,441,335	64,818,940	57,723,629	122,542,578
February.....	408,732,874	63,560,533	57,345,638	120,906,191
March.....	408,468,850	62,921,010	57,254,002	120,175,012
April.....	408,862,781	61,692,313	57,368,507	119,061,325
May.....	406,661,860	59,868,710	57,853,226	117,721,936
June.....	438,073,806	57,683,941	58,290,294	115,973,965
July.....	407,630,012	58,163,879	57,763,464	115,927,343
August.....	406,745,335	58,558,697	58,554,668	117,113,365
September.....	408,333,204	60,194,175	59,664,446	119,858,621
October.....	406,770,367	62,135,461	62,105,136	124,240,507
November.....	405,931,402	62,697,204	62,845,437	125,542,641
December.....	407,999,180	62,326,191	62,776,830	125,103,021
1892—January.....	407,833,022	60,216,630	62,415,971	122,632,601
February.....	407,813,501	59,264,520	62,308,717	121,573,237
March.....	407,614,418	58,471,743	62,547,654	121,019,397
April.....	407,615,949	57,554,457	62,833,523	120,387,980
May.....	408,911,657	57,096,925	62,736,334	119,833,259
June.....	408,767,740	56,799,484	62,336,513	119,136,002
July.....	410,447,360	57,031,862	63,346,937	120,378,799
August.....	411,154,411	57,622,836	63,897,139	121,520,025
September.....	411,524,329	59,569,103	64,916,209	124,485,312
October.....	411,252,197	61,672,455	65,965,408	127,637,863
November.....	410,337,863	62,586,806	66,515,135	129,101,041
December.....	412,070,960	62,622,936	67,327,267	130,150,203
1893—January.....	411,688,068	61,196,338	66,540,937	127,737,325
February.....	409,817,138	60,432,090	64,021,838	124,453,928
March.....	407,799,951	59,557,190	64,032,173	123,589,365
April.....	410,799,520	58,835,383	64,257,142	123,092,525
May.....	407,945,944	58,053,489	64,163,602	124,217,091
June.....	403,633,700	57,029,743	63,460,268	122,430,011
July.....	416,009,941	56,223,969	64,007,129	120,231,118

No. 37.—ESTIMATED AMOUNT OF GOLD AND SILVER IN CIRCULATION AT THE END OF EACH MONTH, FROM JUNE, 1878.—Continued.

Month.	Gold coin.	Silver dollars.	Fractional silver coin.	Total silver.
1893—August.....	\$469,466,368	\$61,054,030	\$64,335,238	\$125,989,869
September.....	484,296,109	58,832,668	64,100,205	122,932,873
October.....	498,121,679	58,725,818	64,309,807	123,035,625
November.....	505,058,011	58,425,922	65,541,645	123,967,567
December.....	508,692,811	57,869,589	65,854,740	123,724,329
1894—January.....	527,357,916	55,735,720	61,108,700	116,844,420
February.....	496,830,383	54,574,546	59,921,912	114,496,458
March.....	496,101,956	53,525,285	59,588,287	113,113,532
April.....	497,894,733	52,055,121	59,125,312	111,780,433
May.....	496,799,152	51,952,691	57,944,250	109,896,941
June.....	497,873,990	51,191,377	58,233,344	109,424,721
July.....	499,108,577	50,959,540	58,250,802	109,210,342
August.....	497,407,586	51,512,484	58,446,869	109,959,358
September.....	500,326,248	54,276,243	58,244,768	112,521,011
October.....	509,181,380	56,443,670	60,242,999	116,686,669
November.....	468,789,187	57,449,865	61,606,967	119,056,832
December.....	485,501,378	57,889,090	62,672,088	120,561,176
1895—January.....	506,189,411	55,873,630	61,710,429	117,584,059
February.....	468,568,100	54,649,360	60,949,597	115,589,957
March.....	479,493,899	53,917,857	59,873,046	113,790,993
April.....	483,111,525	53,413,709	59,653,010	113,066,719
May.....	483,770,430	52,812,570	59,786,487	112,599,057
June.....	489,275,057	51,983,162	60,219,718	112,292,889
July.....	485,778,610	51,746,706	60,532,508	112,279,214
August.....	479,787,653	52,584,843	60,090,158	112,665,081
September.....	469,884,062	55,146,527	61,409,543	116,556,070

No. 38.—UNITED STATES NOTES, TREASURY NOTES, AND NATIONAL-BANK NOTES IN CIRCULATION AT THE END OF EACH MONTH, FROM JUNE, 1878.

Month.	United States notes.	Treasury notes.	National-bank notes.	Total.
1878—June.....	\$274,669,895.		\$310,129,887	\$584,799,782
July.....	269,575,158		307,825,871	577,401,028
August.....	268,332,762		309,808,704	578,201,466
September.....	273,631,076		311,500,886	585,132,562
October.....	272,505,410		314,750,592	587,256,002
November.....	273,025,612		333,976,518	587,002,130
December.....	277,098,511		314,339,398	591,437,909
1879—January.....	275,656,485		311,084,824	586,691,309
February.....	265,511,043		314,893,251	580,314,294
March.....	270,851,347		320,550,850	591,402,197
April.....	276,236,191		320,680,770	596,916,963
May.....	269,138,574		314,014,961	583,143,535
June.....	272,289,112		320,675,372	592,964,484
July.....	282,839,550		322,056,448	604,945,998
August.....	276,083,410		324,924,058	601,007,468
September.....	298,597,762		329,328,434	627,895,196
October.....	309,153,449		332,923,456	642,081,995
November.....	316,707,562		336,285,797	652,993,359
December.....	324,020,322		338,609,534	662,630,056
1880—January.....	322,381,454		336,301,464	658,682,918
February.....	320,531,923		338,998,267	659,530,190
March.....	322,609,935		340,343,037	662,943,972
April.....	320,206,736		338,950,535	659,157,271
May.....	315,847,996		335,694,719	651,542,715
June.....	313,669,457		336,800,651	650,461,108
July.....	312,581,892		336,543,916	649,125,808
August.....	315,031,167		339,322,041	654,353,208
September.....	319,532,403		339,873,302	659,404,705
October.....	324,262,023		339,182,172	663,444,195
November.....	327,106,079		339,594,531	666,700,610
December.....	330,939,198		339,559,094	670,489,292
1881—January.....	327,499,400		337,508,713	665,008,113
February.....	324,474,415		339,097,583	663,571,998
March.....	325,342,818		342,732,318	668,075,136
April.....	323,753,930		346,058,838	669,812,768
May.....	319,758,711		345,820,707	665,579,418
June.....	316,476,924		349,320,733	665,797,657
July.....	317,056,106		351,380,525	668,436,631
August.....	317,360,147		353,176,365	670,536,512
September.....	319,550,884		353,854,240	673,405,124
October.....	320,399,247		355,123,453	675,522,700
November.....	326,279,838		356,953,345	677,233,283
December.....	320,688,216		356,179,777	676,867,993

No. 38.—UNITED STATES NOTES, TREASURY NOTES, AND NATIONAL-BANK NOTES
IN CIRCULATION AT THE END OF EACH MONTH, FROM JUNE, 1878—Cont'd.

Month.	United States notes.	Treasury notes.	National-bank notes.	Total.
1882—January	\$317,966,622		\$354,502,769	\$672,469,391
February	316,979,166		355,611,439	672,590,605
March	318,309,601		356,399,710	674,709,311
April	318,053,192		354,183,680	672,236,872
May	314,742,326		351,606,809	666,349,135
June	312,010,427		351,275,317	663,285,744
July	311,711,426		349,545,731	661,257,157
August	310,797,075		352,546,988	663,344,063
September	314,732,858		355,427,876	670,160,734
October	316,991,820		355,409,283	672,401,103
November	316,089,624		355,380,459	671,470,083
December	318,226,621		355,350,769	673,577,390
1883—January	313,088,779		350,824,557	663,913,336
February	313,936,199		353,662,570	667,598,769
March	316,802,455		354,992,868	671,795,323
April	315,711,393		352,203,939	667,915,332
May	313,209,191		349,095,679	662,304,870
June	310,182,177		347,855,146	658,037,323
July	309,048,370		346,770,823	655,819,193
August	308,889,250		347,887,072	656,776,322
September	309,486,596		346,710,404	656,197,000
October	309,567,979		345,100,240	654,668,219
November	306,806,372		343,230,410	650,036,782
December	307,036,767		340,993,531	648,030,298
1884—January	304,524,827		333,934,061	638,458,888
February	300,872,384		333,736,000	634,608,384
March	300,776,364		336,173,139	636,949,503
April	300,915,183		332,266,201	633,181,384
May	307,949,175		332,484,730	640,433,905
June	306,497,214		329,882,621	636,379,835
July	303,953,026		326,536,019	630,489,045
August	305,837,462		324,517,896	630,355,358
September	310,156,143		323,964,981	634,121,124
October	312,738,844		322,836,117	635,574,961
November	314,480,333		320,254,849	634,735,182
December	310,181,441		318,062,338	628,243,779
1885—January	302,722,547		312,169,259	614,891,806
February	297,754,194		313,861,979	611,616,173
March	299,997,728		313,584,455	613,582,183
April	299,815,326		311,295,144	611,110,470
May	296,263,907		307,183,159	603,447,066
June	301,633,637		306,911,370	608,545,007
July	298,262,019		307,297,711	605,559,730
August	291,022,360		307,875,599	598,897,959
September	295,551,684		310,151,714	605,703,398
October	300,985,675		309,840,846	610,826,521
November	303,390,373		310,973,491	614,363,864
December	304,949,816		311,164,536	616,114,352
1886—January	298,790,627		307,049,105	605,839,732
February	299,483,724		309,039,918	608,523,642
March	304,466,531		311,758,186	616,224,717
April	309,077,242		309,430,872	618,508,114
May	306,436,918		306,206,015	612,642,933
June	305,562,699		304,476,475	610,039,174
July	305,636,874		302,446,129	608,083,004
August	299,006,369		301,371,095	600,377,463
September	302,456,935		300,995,048	603,451,983
October	308,573,711		298,116,544	606,690,255
November	310,107,828		296,622,243	606,730,071
December	317,001,690		293,559,737	610,561,427
1887—January	313,077,334		288,176,405	601,253,739
February	312,811,814		285,792,236	598,604,050
March	318,386,078		284,392,226	602,778,304
April	318,105,542		281,312,658	599,418,200
May	315,923,640		278,055,162	593,978,802
June	317,697,219		276,554,488	594,251,707
July	318,587,276		273,146,207	591,733,483
August	318,393,477		279,774,103	598,167,580
September	322,535,804		269,782,937	592,318,741
October	324,204,940		267,757,278	591,962,217
November	323,527,796		266,556,514	590,084,310
December	324,271,591		263,444,420	587,716,011
1888—January	318,020,547		257,920,431	575,940,978
February	313,198,929		256,097,116	569,296,045
March	313,595,393		254,673,417	568,268,810
April	307,634,402		252,484,307	560,118,709
May	300,522,816		248,878,462	549,401,278
June	294,282,812		245,149,720	539,432,532
July	291,450,276		241,234,901	532,685,177
August	290,453,623		238,466,870	528,920,493

No. 38.—UNITED STATES NOTES, TREASURY NOTES, AND NATIONAL-BANK NOTES IN CIRCULATION AT THE END OF EACH MONTH, FROM JUNE, 1878—Cont'd.

Month.	United States notes.	Treasury notes.	National-bank notes.	Total.
1888—September	\$293,322,053		\$237,505,695	\$530,827,748
October	298,287,696		235,090,263	533,377,959
November	300,118,060		232,945,416	533,063,476
December	305,555,156		229,486,146	535,041,302
1889—January	303,319,518		223,602,595	526,922,113
February	301,460,505		220,815,013	522,275,518
March	307,179,785		217,974,354	525,154,139
April	308,330,879		214,819,583	523,150,462
May	302,740,629		210,583,650	513,324,279
June	300,344,931		207,039,352	507,384,283
July	298,741,650		204,361,154	503,102,804
August	297,810,081		201,172,710	498,982,791
September	310,235,758		199,684,081	509,919,839
October	316,867,515		196,714,410	513,581,925
November	321,721,994		195,294,664	517,016,658
December	331,007,091		192,587,030	523,594,121
1890—January	327,444,792		188,274,459	515,719,251
February	326,857,151		187,661,139	514,518,290
March	332,101,350		186,337,406	518,438,756
April	330,676,605		185,322,364	515,998,969
May	326,933,217		183,072,228	510,005,445
June	323,046,826		181,396,823	504,443,649
July	322,697,604		179,487,509	502,185,113
August	327,287,306	\$1,375,900	178,071,525	506,734,731
September	333,915,726	7,106,500	176,982,404	518,004,630
October	334,417,753	11,467,351	175,947,795	521,832,899
November	335,575,296	17,219,656	174,912,067	527,707,019
December	336,675,385	21,896,783	173,738,584	532,310,752
1891—January	328,325,508	25,101,706	168,983,398	522,410,612
February	328,004,851	28,871,279	168,452,386	525,328,516
March	334,080,198	33,921,973	168,119,827	536,071,998
April	332,184,618	37,020,254	166,171,886	535,376,758
May	327,318,746	38,112,280	163,661,349	529,092,375
June	323,714,272	40,463,165	161,922,040	526,099,477
July	319,892,564	43,684,078	162,241,992	525,818,634
August	317,696,436	45,748,350	164,312,057	527,756,843
September	326,731,201	57,205,228	166,090,066	550,026,495
October	332,553,989	66,473,484	166,445,763	565,473,236
November	333,364,309	70,983,286	168,151,853	572,499,448
December	333,767,351	75,296,057	168,427,433	577,490,841
1892—January	330,097,313	76,038,319	167,176,607	573,312,239
February	322,131,688	75,718,553	167,829,448	565,679,689
March	323,904,962	77,605,410	168,644,955	570,155,327
April	324,785,861	81,501,770	168,067,089	574,354,720
May	318,453,302	87,068,672	167,427,965	572,949,939
June	311,814,840	98,051,657	167,306,957	577,173,454
July	311,852,278	101,756,301	166,595,935	580,204,514
August	317,548,420	104,114,086	166,033,118	587,695,624
September	322,603,158	107,001,850	165,085,108	594,690,116
October	332,080,234	114,567,423	165,224,137	611,871,794
November	333,772,877	118,877,559	167,786,384	620,436,820
December	330,933,540	122,039,656	168,361,365	621,334,561
1893—January	319,694,138	123,927,346	166,623,083	610,244,567
February	314,174,742	126,447,613	169,844,260	610,466,615
March	316,793,314	128,956,781	172,267,433	618,017,528
April	319,807,117	128,779,103	171,770,315	620,356,535
May	319,022,323	132,505,183	171,920,799	623,448,305
June	320,875,683	140,661,694	174,781,139	636,268,516
July	324,394,404	143,774,138	180,134,997	648,303,539
August	331,638,060	145,420,209	195,822,781	672,881,050
September	332,228,906	148,824,199	200,875,098	681,928,203
October	321,892,028	150,818,582	197,745,227	670,455,837
November	311,268,672	150,770,406	196,139,558	658,178,636
December	302,541,814	151,965,267	196,181,216	650,688,297
1894—January	299,378,828	150,755,402	193,335,220	643,469,448
February	293,610,528	141,038,766	194,839,041	629,488,335
March	290,591,356	141,316,855	197,116,886	629,025,097
April	284,443,688	141,026,114	199,082,593	624,552,395
May	270,590,089	140,074,690	199,724,021	610,388,800
June	268,772,371	134,862,009	200,754,351	604,388,731
July	264,564,225	129,918,527	202,043,601	597,126,353
August	263,775,103	124,552,440	202,025,053	590,352,596
September	267,283,481	121,495,374	202,546,710	591,325,565
October	280,474,705	122,715,396	202,594,902	605,785,003
November	276,910,489	124,574,906	202,517,054	604,002,449
December	264,761,858	122,453,781	201,845,738	589,061,377
1895—January	256,999,343	117,180,225	198,964,396	573,143,964
February	261,988,258	114,249,700	199,869,358	576,127,316
March	256,935,759	121,457,600	203,091,318	581,484,677
April	267,393,905	121,840,500	204,760,225	593,994,630

No. 38.—UNITED STATES NOTES, TREASURY NOTES, AND NATIONAL BANK NOTES IN CIRCULATION AT THE END OF EACH MONTH, FROM JUNE, 1878.—Cont'd.

Month.	United States notes.	Treasury notes.	National bank notes.	Total.
1895—May.....	\$266,938,032	\$117,954,807	\$206,579,450	\$591,472,329
June.....	265,109,456	115,978,708	207,047,546	588,135,710
July.....	271,349,327	114,004,381	205,729,557	591,083,265
August.....	247,536,753	109,436,662	204,738,609	561,712,024
September.....	240,364,416	107,035,426	206,833,159	554,233,001

No. 39.—GOLD CERTIFICATES, SILVER CERTIFICATES, AND CURRENCY CERTIFICATES IN CIRCULATION AT THE END OF EACH MONTH, FROM JUNE, 1878.

Month.	Gold certificates.	Silver certificates.	Currency certificates.	Total.
1878—June.....	\$24,897,680	7,080	\$46,245,000	\$71,149,760
July.....	23,852,980	959,690	51,120,000	75,932,670
August.....	17,222,180	1,709,280	47,815,000	66,746,460
September.....	23,433,680	711,600	39,545,000	63,690,280
October.....	22,906,480	68,790	35,660,000	58,635,270
November.....	24,117,780	366,060	35,070,000	59,553,840
December.....	21,189,280	413,360	33,190,000	54,792,640
1879—January.....	17,082,680	400,340	40,445,000	57,928,020
February.....	16,379,280	331,860	36,675,000	53,386,140
March.....	16,253,960	251,700	25,145,000	41,650,660
April.....	15,710,460	197,680	30,905,000	46,813,140
May.....	15,380,120	444,140	25,880,000	41,704,260
June.....	15,279,820	414,480	29,355,000	45,049,300
July.....	15,196,900	771,170	40,250,000	56,218,070
August.....	15,068,700	1,304,890	34,375,000	50,688,590
September.....	14,843,200	1,176,720	29,240,000	45,259,920
October.....	14,377,600	1,604,371	20,195,000	36,176,971
November.....	13,195,460	1,894,722	13,585,000	28,675,182
December.....	11,596,140	3,824,252	10,090,000	25,510,392
1880—January.....	10,350,000	3,989,454	12,685,000	27,024,454
February.....	9,755,300	4,572,696	11,695,000	25,422,906
March.....	8,244,000	6,017,006	8,320,000	22,581,006
April.....	8,056,800	6,615,366	8,955,000	23,627,166
May.....	8,010,300	6,051,539	12,650,000	26,711,839
June.....	7,669,500	5,783,569	14,235,000	27,688,469
July.....	7,852,000	6,930,959	15,075,000	29,857,959
August.....	7,661,100	7,619,219	11,205,000	26,485,319
September.....	7,480,100	12,203,191	9,885,000	29,568,291
October.....	7,447,700	10,780,241	8,825,000	35,852,941
November.....	7,384,380	26,504,966	6,450,000	40,689,346
December.....	6,528,380	36,127,517	6,880,000	49,635,907
1881—January.....	6,491,400	36,814,617	6,630,000	51,936,017
February.....	6,229,400	37,027,737	7,640,000	50,897,137
March.....	6,028,900	39,445,815	6,565,000	52,039,715
April.....	5,901,200	39,157,932	8,255,000	53,314,132
May.....	5,876,280	38,784,540	10,860,000	55,520,820
June.....	5,759,320	39,110,729	11,650,000	56,520,249
July.....	5,748,120	40,802,892	10,525,000	57,076,012
August.....	5,397,120	46,061,378	9,450,000	60,908,998
September.....	5,239,320	52,590,180	8,105,000	65,934,500
October.....	5,204,220	58,838,770	8,275,000	72,317,990
November.....	5,199,620	59,573,950	8,990,000	73,763,570
December.....	5,183,120	62,315,320	9,540,000	77,048,440
1882—January.....	5,180,220	61,537,540	11,330,000	78,047,760
February.....	5,172,320	60,125,010	11,445,000	76,742,330
March.....	5,166,920	59,423,440	10,925,000	75,515,360
April.....	5,074,120	58,908,570	10,990,000	74,969,690
May.....	5,052,920	57,227,060	12,065,000	74,344,980
June.....	5,029,020	54,506,090	13,245,000	72,780,110
July.....	5,016,440	54,757,720	12,220,000	71,994,160
August.....	4,992,040	57,739,880	11,815,000	73,546,920
September.....	4,907,440	63,204,780	10,540,000	78,652,220
October.....	11,370,270	65,620,450	9,835,000	86,825,720
November.....	19,458,270	67,342,690	9,835,000	96,635,960
December.....	39,514,810	68,443,660	9,575,000	117,533,470
1883—January.....	47,669,640	68,438,820	12,430,000	128,538,460
February.....	42,554,470	68,027,420	11,130,000	121,711,890
March.....	43,444,510	70,759,991	9,465,000	123,669,501
April.....	48,398,200	71,884,071	10,050,000	130,332,271
May.....	59,591,940	71,727,391	11,790,000	143,109,331
June.....	59,807,370	72,620,686	13,060,000	145,488,056
July.....	60,068,600	73,728,681	12,885,000	146,682,281
August.....	54,547,540	75,375,161	12,055,000	141,977,701
September.....	55,014,940	78,921,961	11,870,000	145,806,901

No. 39.—GOLD CERTIFICATES, SILVER CERTIFICATES, AND CURRENCY CERTIFICATES IN CIRCULATION AT THE END OF EACH MONTH, ETC.—Continued.

Month.	Gold certificates.	Silver certificates.	Currency certificates.	Total.
1883—October	\$52,076,180	\$85,334,381	\$12,545,000	\$149,955,561
November	58,897,620	87,976,201	14,365,000	161,238,821
December	63,585,140	96,717,721	14,480,000	174,782,861
1884—January	77,402,620	96,958,051	16,835,000	191,235,651
February	77,343,430	96,247,721	18,125,000	192,216,151
March	68,812,150	95,919,576	14,955,000	179,686,726
April	56,700,805	95,497,981	14,920,000	167,118,786
May	59,125,480	97,363,471	11,030,000	167,518,951
June	71,146,640	96,427,011	12,190,000	179,763,651
July	91,491,490	95,138,361	13,165,000	199,794,851
August	92,017,940	94,228,601	14,270,000	200,516,631
September	87,389,660	96,491,251	15,630,000	199,510,911
October	87,865,570	100,741,561	17,770,000	206,377,131
November	92,274,200	104,988,531	22,575,000	220,937,821
December	93,237,420	114,865,911	24,760,000	232,913,331
1885—January	111,980,389	113,858,811	30,135,000	255,974,191
February	112,683,290	111,467,931	30,200,000	254,351,221
March	115,647,540	112,500,220	26,210,000	254,357,760
April	123,234,800	109,443,940	25,400,000	260,078,740
May	128,533,010	105,085,160	26,925,000	260,563,196
June	126,729,730	101,530,940	29,585,000	257,845,670
July	123,289,000	98,872,106	31,420,000	253,581,106
August	123,885,490	96,079,290	30,865,000	250,829,786
September	118,197,790	93,050,710	23,185,000	234,979,506
October	109,020,760	93,146,772	18,145,000	220,312,532
November	105,354,092	92,702,642	17,555,000	215,611,734
December	105,359,601	93,179,465	13,730,000	212,269,066
1886—January	115,234,951	89,701,609	14,530,000	219,466,560
February	105,637,050	88,390,810	14,920,000	208,947,860
March	90,775,643	90,122,421	11,925,000	192,823,064
April	84,715,225	90,733,141	11,515,000	186,963,366
May	80,120,025	89,184,120	13,955,000	183,259,154
June	76,044,375	88,116,225	18,250,000	182,410,600
July	74,718,317	87,504,044	19,105,600	181,387,561
August	77,693,347	89,021,760	11,195,000	177,915,107
September	84,691,807	95,387,712	7,705,000	187,783,919
October	88,294,969	100,306,800	7,140,000	195,741,769
November	90,520,633	105,519,817	7,025,000	203,065,450
December	97,215,605	117,246,670	6,510,000	220,972,275
1887—January	105,665,107	118,315,714	8,720,000	232,700,821
February	99,958,365	121,130,755	8,180,000	229,269,120
March	94,046,015	131,990,489	7,135,000	233,111,504
April	94,434,485	137,740,430	8,350,000	240,524,915
May	90,960,977	139,143,328	8,990,000	239,094,305
June	91,225,437	142,118,017	8,770,000	242,113,454
July	94,990,087	144,166,141	8,460,000	247,616,228
August	88,765,340	147,876,385	7,130,000	243,771,725
September	97,984,683	154,354,826	6,535,000	258,874,509
October	99,684,773	160,713,957	7,215,000	267,613,730
November	90,780,753	168,149,274	6,835,000	265,765,027
December	96,734,057	176,855,423	6,985,000	280,574,480
1888—January	104,853,971	179,321,053	10,645,000	294,820,024
February	96,697,913	184,452,659	11,215,000	292,365,572
March	91,953,949	191,526,445	8,915,000	292,395,394
April	99,561,293	194,426,932	10,555,000	304,543,225
May	109,581,730	196,645,405	12,230,000	318,457,135
June	119,887,370	200,387,376	14,415,000	334,689,746
July	131,959,112	203,680,679	15,205,000	350,844,791
August	124,750,394	209,658,966	14,645,000	349,054,360
September	134,838,190	218,561,601	12,730,000	366,129,791
October	140,613,658	229,783,152	11,580,000	381,976,810
November	129,264,228	237,415,789	11,360,000	378,040,017
December	120,888,448	246,219,999	10,250,000	377,358,447
1889—January	130,986,592	245,337,438	13,915,000	390,239,030
February	130,210,717	246,628,953	15,920,000	392,759,670
March	128,826,517	251,263,679	14,450,000	394,540,196
April	136,614,789	254,939,203	14,580,000	406,133,992
May	129,044,662	255,537,810	16,150,000	400,732,472
June	116,792,759	257,102,445	16,735,030	390,630,204
July	118,541,409	259,557,125	17,575,000	395,673,534
August	123,393,519	268,580,626	16,545,000	408,519,145
September	116,675,349	276,619,715	15,275,000	408,570,064
October	120,937,229	277,319,944	12,510,000	410,767,173
November	123,483,119	276,794,386	10,140,000	410,417,505
December	122,985,889	282,949,073	9,070,000	414,934,962
1890—January	138,657,169	281,331,771	11,630,000	431,618,940
February	130,604,804	284,176,262	10,230,000	425,011,066
March	134,938,079	290,605,562	7,660,000	433,203,641
April	134,642,839	292,923,348	8,795,000	436,361,187
May	130,788,399	294,656,083	9,855,000	435,299,482

No. 39.—GOLD CERTIFICATES, SILVER CERTIFICATES, AND CURRENCY CERTIFICATES IN CIRCULATION AT THE END OF EACH MONTH, ETC.—Continued.

Month.	Gold certificates.	Silver certificates.	Currency certificates.	Total.
1890—June.....	\$131,380,019	\$297,210,043	\$11,830,000	\$440,420,062
July.....	132,444,749	298,748,913	11,820,000	443,013,662
August.....	124,382,539	303,471,210	8,820,000	436,673,749
September.....	158,104,739	309,321,207	6,990,000	474,415,946
October.....	138,173,979	308,206,177	6,910,000	453,290,156
November.....	131,316,499	308,576,499	6,270,000	436,162,998
December.....	144,047,279	308,289,463	6,810,000	459,146,742
1891—January.....	155,839,449	303,844,086	11,360,000	471,043,535
February.....	147,119,129	303,822,259	12,270,000	463,211,388
March.....	144,317,069	309,632,535	11,145,000	465,094,604
April.....	138,890,799	312,933,440	14,000,000	465,824,239
May.....	122,124,339	310,541,378	17,750,000	450,415,717
June.....	120,850,399	307,364,148	21,365,000	449,579,547
July.....	115,715,389	307,291,114	27,265,000	450,271,503
August.....	108,273,079	317,588,321	28,455,000	454,316,400
September.....	112,451,569	322,016,487	17,845,000	452,313,056
October.....	136,100,319	321,142,642	10,765,000	468,007,961
November.....	142,649,969	320,873,610	9,765,000	473,288,579
December.....	148,106,119	320,817,568	9,265,000	478,188,687
1892—January.....	163,178,959	320,138,307	16,760,000	500,077,266
February.....	160,001,279	325,141,186	29,350,000	514,492,465
March.....	154,329,229	325,683,149	29,840,000	509,852,378
April.....	153,713,699	327,289,896	30,210,000	511,213,595
May.....	157,295,209	327,290,165	33,730,000	518,315,374
June.....	141,235,339	326,880,803	29,830,000	497,946,142
July.....	136,861,829	327,336,823	26,720,000	490,918,652
August.....	128,387,379	328,289,145	22,210,000	478,886,524
September.....	121,210,399	326,849,827	17,290,000	465,350,226
October.....	120,255,349	324,552,532	10,550,000	455,357,881
November.....	123,188,809	323,464,833	8,230,000	454,883,642
December.....	117,093,139	322,035,011	7,100,000	446,228,150
1893—January.....	120,645,819	323,192,660	14,450,000	458,288,479
February.....	114,388,729	321,279,132	19,250,000	454,917,861
March.....	111,485,000	322,958,953	16,670,000	451,113,962
April.....	105,272,029	321,707,726	15,840,000	442,819,755
May.....	101,469,969	322,115,592	16,955,000	440,540,561
June.....	92,970,019	326,489,165	11,935,000	431,394,184
July.....	87,611,029	330,188,390	7,855,000	425,654,419
August.....	80,414,049	326,206,336	5,605,000	412,225,385
September.....	79,627,599	324,955,134	8,200,000	412,782,733
October.....	78,889,309	325,717,232	22,325,000	426,931,541
November.....	78,163,079	328,421,997	33,205,000	439,790,076
December.....	77,412,179	329,545,650	39,045,000	446,002,829
1894—January.....	77,015,419	330,161,308	44,935,000	452,111,727
February.....	70,935,729	331,119,247	47,805,000	449,859,976
March.....	70,306,909	329,447,264	52,720,000	452,474,173
April.....	69,990,449	330,305,980	57,270,000	457,566,429
May.....	69,374,549	329,959,959	59,250,000	458,584,508
June.....	66,344,409	327,094,381	58,935,000	452,373,790
July.....	65,947,229	324,491,738	61,695,000	452,133,967
August.....	65,668,969	325,217,977	58,065,000	448,951,946
September.....	64,790,439	330,520,719	55,755,000	451,066,158
October.....	64,252,069	331,143,301	54,045,000	449,440,370
November.....	58,925,899	332,317,084	57,135,000	448,377,983
December.....	53,361,909	331,077,784	47,005,000	431,444,693
1895—January.....	52,647,809	326,467,272	37,625,000	416,740,081
February.....	51,507,769	325,816,415	36,925,000	414,249,184
March.....	48,843,189	323,746,756	36,825,000	409,414,945
April.....	48,751,009	323,215,271	37,295,000	409,261,280
May.....	48,539,569	321,553,171	48,245,000	418,337,740
June.....	48,381,569	319,731,752	55,405,000	423,518,321
July.....	48,117,579	320,355,118	56,920,000	425,392,697
August.....	49,081,089	323,772,261	76,555,000	449,408,350
September.....	50,645,539	330,434,837	63,840,000	444,920,376

No. 40.—ESTIMATED AMOUNT OF ALL KINDS OF MONEY IN CIRCULATION AT THE END OF EACH MONTH, FROM JUNE, 1878.

Month.	Gold.	Silver.	Notes.	Certificates.	Total.
1878—June	\$84,739,774	\$65,773,465	\$584,790,782	\$71,149,760	\$806,453,781
July	83,834,116	65,942,021	577,401,028	75,932,670	803,109,835
August	83,638,275	68,201,029	578,201,466	66,746,460	796,787,230
September	85,264,111	70,810,008	585,132,562	63,690,280	804,896,961
October	85,171,214	71,831,010	587,256,002	58,635,270	802,893,496
November	86,225,072	73,227,306	587,002,130	59,553,840	806,008,348
December	96,262,550	73,773,322	591,437,909	54,792,640	816,266,721
1879—January	100,442,871	74,924,846	586,691,309	57,928,020	819,986,746
February	103,581,169	75,663,091	560,314,294	53,386,140	812,944,694
March	106,167,494	75,920,066	591,402,197	41,650,660	815,140,417
April	107,433,441	76,344,239	596,916,963	46,813,140	827,507,783
May	107,733,920	76,368,704	583,145,535	41,704,260	808,952,419
June	110,505,362	75,000,233	592,964,484	45,049,300	823,519,379
July	112,540,956	72,035,108	604,945,998	56,218,070	845,740,132
August	115,299,698	71,008,227	601,007,468	50,688,590	838,003,983
September	117,049,732	71,162,976	627,836,196	45,259,920	861,308,824
October	136,446,818	72,248,325	642,081,905	36,176,971	886,954,019
November	167,253,930	73,771,951	652,993,359	28,675,182	922,604,422
December	178,749,927	75,562,084	662,630,056	25,510,392	942,452,459
1880—January	185,834,585	75,113,046	658,682,918	27,024,454	946,655,003
February	195,503,715	74,646,153	659,530,190	25,422,906	955,102,964
March	200,384,423	74,595,292	662,943,972	22,581,006	960,504,693
April	208,103,774	74,703,793	659,157,271	23,657,166	965,622,004
May	220,609,801	74,012,548	651,542,715	26,711,839	972,876,903
June	225,695,779	73,821,223	650,461,108	27,983,469	977,966,579
July	231,328,438	73,810,581	649,125,808	29,857,959	984,122,780
August	238,261,719	74,686,116	654,353,208	26,485,319	999,786,362
September	251,893,684	77,282,617	659,404,705	29,568,291	1,018,149,297
October	264,920,185	80,404,334	663,444,195	35,852,941	1,044,611,655
November	266,059,685	82,469,366	666,700,610	42,336,366	1,057,566,027
December	279,458,994	83,968,095	670,489,202	49,636,091	1,083,552,382
1881—January	288,797,802	83,603,719	665,008,113	51,956,037	1,089,345,671
February	273,041,291	82,986,284	663,571,998	50,897,197	1,070,496,770
March	281,851,803	82,680,318	668,075,136	52,039,715	1,084,646,972
April	302,895,033	82,003,995	669,812,768	53,374,132	1,085,085,928
May	312,577,341	81,584,270	665,579,418	55,520,820	1,118,261,849
June	315,312,877	81,667,347	665,797,657	56,520,249	1,119,298,130
July	326,418,554	82,196,436	668,436,631	57,076,012	1,134,127,633
August	319,290,055	83,075,534	670,536,512	60,908,998	1,133,811,099
September	327,143,707	86,089,364	673,405,124	65,934,500	1,127,572,695
October	338,840,772	88,312,539	675,522,700	72,317,990	1,174,994,001
November	338,774,375	89,266,361	677,233,283	73,763,570	1,179,037,589
December	349,209,300	90,085,222	676,867,993	77,043,440	1,193,205,955
1882—January	359,012,800	88,977,803	672,469,391	78,047,760	1,199,407,754
February	346,752,147	88,287,057	672,590,605	76,742,330	1,184,372,139
March	353,870,390	87,258,616	674,709,311	75,515,360	1,191,353,677
April	365,674,497	85,919,100	672,236,872	74,969,690	1,198,800,159
May	355,880,275	84,881,834	666,349,135	74,344,980	1,181,456,224
June	358,251,325	84,370,913	663,285,744	72,730,110	1,178,688,092
July	359,573,222	84,782,815	661,257,157	71,994,160	1,178,607,354
August	356,622,754	85,090,343	663,344,063	74,546,920	1,179,604,080
September	356,580,275	86,936,601	670,160,734	78,652,220	1,192,329,830
October	355,731,190	89,771,291	672,401,103	86,825,720	1,204,729,304
November	355,945,168	91,704,834	671,470,083	96,635,960	1,215,846,095
December	353,166,194	93,110,986	673,577,390	117,533,470	1,237,388,040
1883—January	355,115,323	91,477,618	669,013,336	128,536,460	1,239,044,735
February	352,803,580	90,819,420	667,598,769	121,711,890	1,232,933,659
March	351,159,933	89,684,770	671,795,323	123,669,501	1,236,309,527
April	350,823,098	88,992,402	667,915,332	130,332,271	1,238,064,103
May	347,134,163	88,619,516	662,304,870	143,109,331	1,241,167,880
June	344,654,495	87,816,179	658,037,323	145,488,056	1,235,995,053
July	342,038,527	89,051,107	655,819,193	140,682,281	1,233,501,108
August	344,236,292	89,891,494	656,776,322	141,977,701	1,232,881,749
September	346,007,206	92,568,973	656,197,000	145,800,991	1,240,640,800
October	348,048,323	93,032,784	654,668,219	149,955,561	1,240,304,887
November	347,657,000	92,918,180	650,036,782	161,238,821	1,251,850,783
December	347,093,446	92,862,522	648,030,298	174,782,861	1,262,769,127
1884—January	346,418,091	89,921,972	638,458,888	191,255,651	1,266,054,602
February	345,112,575	87,972,931	634,608,384	192,216,151	1,259,910,041
March	346,353,382	87,239,193	636,949,503	179,686,726	1,250,228,804
April	344,813,781	87,464,407	633,181,384	167,118,786	1,232,578,358
May	340,673,301	86,768,095	640,433,905	167,518,951	1,235,394,252
June	340,624,203	85,453,721	636,379,335	179,763,651	1,242,223,410
July	339,167,112	85,425,943	630,489,045	199,794,851	1,254,876,951
August	339,887,557	84,964,014	630,355,358	200,516,631	1,255,723,560
September	339,949,364	86,028,982	634,121,124	199,510,911	1,259,610,381
October	339,657,784	87,611,639	635,574,961	206,377,131	1,269,221,515
November	340,636,028	88,419,954	631,735,182	220,937,821	1,284,728,985
December	341,142,648	88,965,447	628,243,779	232,913,331	1,291,265,205
1885—January	341,660,992	86,487,800	614,891,806	255,924,191	1,298,964,789

No. 40.—ESTIMATED AMOUNT OF ALL KINDS OF MONEY IN CIRCULATION AT THE END OF EACH MONTH, FROM JUNE, 1878—Continued.

Month.	Gold.	Silver.	Notes.	Certificates.	Total.
1885—February.....	\$341,133,130	\$85,488,407	\$611,616,173	\$254,351,241	\$1,292,588,951
March.....	342,727,561	84,286,833	613,582,183	254,357,766	1,295,054,343
April.....	342,712,570	83,715,749	611,110,470	260,078,746	1,297,617,535
May.....	342,763,852	82,536,640	603,447,066	260,563,196	1,289,310,754
June.....	341,668,411	82,174,190	608,545,007	257,845,676	1,290,233,284
July.....	340,612,138	88,879,327	605,559,730	253,581,106	1,288,632,301
August.....	342,120,762	91,640,886	598,897,959	250,829,786	1,283,490,393
September.....	345,985,470	96,603,916	605,703,398	234,979,506	1,283,272,290
October.....	349,085,781	101,456,746	610,826,521	220,312,532	1,281,681,580
November.....	355,181,306	97,261,390	614,363,864	215,811,734	1,282,618,294
December.....	359,629,546	99,745,519	616,114,352	212,320,066	1,287,818,483
1886—January.....	362,757,418	97,466,854	605,839,732	219,636,560	1,285,700,564
February.....	361,633,821	97,549,382	608,523,042	208,947,864	1,276,704,711
March.....	362,273,173	97,466,790	616,224,717	192,823,066	1,268,787,750
April.....	361,410,158	98,681,887	618,508,114	186,963,300	1,265,565,525
May.....	360,443,324	99,046,643	612,642,933	183,259,154	1,255,392,054
June.....	357,936,337	98,625,975	610,039,174	182,410,600	1,249,012,086
July.....	350,074,385	100,603,161	608,083,003	181,387,561	1,240,148,110
August.....	364,667,768	103,022,749	601,277,464	177,015,107	1,247,783,089
September.....	364,720,340	108,202,347	603,451,983	187,733,919	1,264,158,588
October.....	368,190,898	109,938,706	606,690,255	195,741,760	1,280,561,628
November.....	372,072,260	111,281,755	606,730,071	203,065,450	1,293,149,536
December.....	372,290,259	110,562,336	610,561,427	220,972,275	1,314,386,297
1887—January.....	371,729,450	107,329,688	601,853,739	232,700,821	1,313,613,698
February.....	371,792,210	105,979,252	598,604,050	229,269,120	1,305,644,632
March.....	373,208,461	105,328,365	602,778,364	233,111,504	1,314,426,634
April.....	375,211,850	104,187,379	599,418,200	240,524,915	1,319,372,344
May.....	377,794,495	103,916,961	593,978,802	239,094,305	1,314,784,563
June.....	376,419,229	104,076,452	594,451,707	242,113,454	1,317,060,842
July.....	377,350,294	104,859,052	591,733,483	247,616,228	1,321,559,057
August.....	381,550,256	106,201,011	589,167,530	243,771,725	1,320,601,272
September.....	391,090,890	110,761,067	592,318,741	258,874,509	1,353,045,207
October.....	392,585,770	113,030,676	591,962,227	267,613,730	1,366,092,403
November.....	396,450,215	116,012,846	590,068,310	285,765,027	1,368,314,398
December.....	399,361,143	116,191,175	587,716,011	280,574,480	1,383,842,890
1888—January.....	398,661,928	113,252,970	575,940,978	294,820,024	1,382,675,898
February.....	398,280,517	111,570,231	569,296,045	292,365,572	1,371,512,365
March.....	397,745,984	110,086,123	568,268,810	292,395,394	1,368,496,316
April.....	398,568,122	108,433,050	560,118,700	304,543,225	1,371,663,106
May.....	396,379,632	106,920,085	549,401,278	318,457,135	1,371,158,130
June.....	392,066,854	105,899,938	539,452,532	334,639,740	1,372,089,070
July.....	378,606,804	103,386,405	532,855,177	350,844,781	1,367,723,177
August.....	376,347,905	106,296,364	528,922,493	349,054,360	1,360,621,622
September.....	377,320,864	109,772,331	530,827,748	306,129,791	1,364,058,734
October.....	380,016,517	112,263,162	533,377,959	381,976,810	1,407,634,745
November.....	381,391,086	113,389,582	533,063,476	378,040,017	1,405,884,161
December.....	379,894,512	114,013,846	535,041,302	377,353,447	1,406,243,107
1889—January.....	380,116,365	110,814,980	526,922,113	300,239,030	1,408,092,488
February.....	379,497,911	109,376,055	522,275,518	392,739,670	1,405,909,754
March.....	378,072,380	108,197,451	525,154,139	394,540,196	1,405,964,166
April.....	377,407,308	107,269,882	523,150,462	406,133,982	1,433,961,644
May.....	376,962,858	106,164,862	513,324,279	400,732,472	1,397,184,471
June.....	376,055,482	105,894,801	507,364,283	380,630,204	1,379,964,770
July.....	374,798,435	105,741,404	503,102,804	395,073,534	1,379,310,177
August.....	375,811,209	106,779,095	498,982,791	408,519,145	1,390,992,240
September.....	375,947,715	110,305,452	509,919,839	408,570,064	1,404,743,070
October.....	375,635,071	113,779,361	513,581,925	410,767,173	1,413,813,530
November.....	374,769,489	115,690,423	517,016,658	410,417,505	1,417,294,075
December.....	375,765,922	116,035,904	523,594,121	414,934,962	1,430,270,909
1890—January.....	374,937,315	113,508,777	515,719,251	431,618,940	1,435,784,284
February.....	373,507,203	112,322,742	514,513,290	425,011,906	1,425,353,301
March.....	373,624,488	113,832,628	518,438,765	433,203,641	1,437,099,522
April.....	374,310,922	110,799,016	515,998,969	436,361,187	1,437,470,094
May.....	375,246,350	110,264,043	510,005,445	435,299,482	1,430,815,326
June.....	374,396,351	110,296,099	504,443,649	440,430,062	1,429,496,190
July.....	375,114,196	111,265,631	502,185,113	443,013,602	1,431,573,602
August.....	379,053,187	113,455,560	503,734,731	436,673,749	1,435,917,227
September.....	386,939,725	118,444,300	518,064,630	474,415,946	1,497,804,599
October.....	400,378,130	123,351,222	521,832,399	453,290,156	1,498,852,407
November.....	405,105,897	125,321,324	527,707,019	446,162,998	1,504,497,238
December.....	411,080,597	126,198,177	532,310,752	459,146,742	1,528,736,268
1891—January.....	409,441,335	122,542,578	522,410,612	471,043,535	1,525,438,060
February.....	408,732,874	120,906,191	525,328,516	463,211,388	1,518,198,969
March.....	408,468,850	120,175,012	536,071,998	465,094,604	1,529,810,464
April.....	408,802,781	119,061,325	535,376,758	465,824,289	1,529,125,103
May.....	406,661,860	117,721,936	529,092,375	450,415,717	1,503,891,888
June.....	408,073,806	115,973,965	526,099,477	449,579,547	1,499,726,795
July.....	407,630,012	115,927,343	525,818,634	450,271,503	1,499,647,492
August.....	406,745,335	117,113,365	527,756,843	454,316,400	1,505,931,943
September.....	408,353,304	119,858,621	530,026,495	452,313,056	1,530,531,476

No. 10.—ESTIMATED AMOUNT OF ALL KINDS OF MONEY IN CIRCULATION AT THE END OF EACH MONTH, FROM JUNE, 1873.—Continued.

Month:	Gold.	Silver.	Notes.	Certificates.	Total.
1891—October	\$406,770,367	\$124,240,597	\$565,473,236	\$468,007,961	\$1,504,492,161
November	405,931,402	125,542,644	572,409,448	473,288,579	1,577,262,070
December	407,009,180	125,103,021	577,490,841	478,188,687	1,588,781,729
1892—January	407,893,022	122,632,601	573,312,293	500,077,266	1,603,855,128
February	407,813,501	121,573,287	565,679,689	514,402,465	1,609,558,892
March	407,614,418	121,019,397	570,155,327	509,852,378	1,608,641,520
April	407,615,949	120,387,980	574,354,720	511,213,595	1,613,573,244
May	408,011,657	119,893,259	572,940,939	518,315,374	1,620,010,229
June	408,767,740	119,186,002	577,173,454	497,946,142	1,603,073,338
July	410,447,369	120,378,799	580,204,544	490,918,652	1,601,949,325
August	411,154,411	121,520,025	587,695,624	478,886,524	1,599,256,584
September	413,524,329	124,485,312	594,600,116	465,350,226	1,596,049,983
October	411,252,107	127,657,863	611,871,794	455,357,881	1,606,139,735
November	410,367,863	129,101,941	620,486,820	454,883,642	1,614,799,266
December	412,970,960	130,150,203	621,334,561	446,228,150	1,610,683,874
1893—January	411,683,068	127,737,325	610,244,567	458,288,479	1,607,958,439
February	409,837,138	124,453,928	610,466,615	454,917,861	1,599,655,542
March	407,799,951	125,589,365	618,017,523	451,113,962	1,602,520,806
April	410,759,520	125,092,525	620,356,525	442,810,755	1,599,028,335
May	407,945,944	124,217,091	623,449,305	440,540,561	1,596,151,901
June	403,633,700	122,450,011	636,268,516	431,329,184	1,593,726,411
July	416,009,941	120,231,188	648,305,539	425,654,419	1,611,099,071
August	409,468,368	125,989,863	672,881,050	412,225,385	1,680,562,671
September	404,290,109	122,932,873	681,928,203	412,732,733	1,701,939,918
October	408,121,679	123,035,625	670,455,837	426,321,541	1,718,544,682
November	505,058,011	123,967,567	658,178,636	439,790,076	1,728,994,290
December	508,092,811	123,724,229	650,686,297	446,002,829	1,729,018,266
1894—January	527,357,016	126,844,420	643,460,448	452,111,727	1,730,789,511
February	495,830,383	124,400,453	628,488,333	449,859,976	1,699,073,152
March	496,101,956	113,113,582	628,028,697	452,474,173	1,689,714,808
April	497,894,733	111,780,433	624,552,385	457,566,429	1,691,793,990
May	490,799,152	109,896,941	610,338,800	459,584,568	1,675,669,461
June	497,873,900	109,424,721	604,388,731	452,373,790	1,664,061,232
July	469,103,577	109,210,342	597,126,353	452,153,907	1,627,574,239
August	497,407,536	109,959,353	590,552,536	448,951,946	1,646,071,481
September	500,126,243	112,521,011	591,325,563	451,066,158	1,659,038,982
October	509,181,580	116,686,669	605,789,003	449,440,370	1,672,095,422
November	465,789,187	119,056,832	604,002,449	448,377,983	1,637,226,453
December	485,501,376	120,561,176	589,061,377	431,444,693	1,626,568,622
1895—January	506,189,411	117,584,059	573,143,964	416,740,081	1,613,657,515
February	468,568,100	115,589,957	576,127,316	414,249,184	1,574,534,557
March	479,493,889	113,790,903	581,484,677	409,414,945	1,584,184,424
April	483,111,625	113,066,719	593,394,030	409,261,280	1,599,834,154
May	483,770,430	112,599,057	591,472,320	418,337,740	1,606,179,556
June	480,273,057	112,202,880	588,135,740	423,518,321	1,604,131,968
July	485,733,610	112,379,214	591,083,265	425,392,697	1,613,593,786
August	479,787,653	112,675,001	561,712,024	449,408,350	1,609,583,023
September	469,884,062	116,556,070	554,233,001	444,920,376	1,585,593,508

No. 11.—ESTIMATED AMOUNT OF GOLD AND GOLD CERTIFICATES, SILVER AND SILVER CERTIFICATES, AND NOTES AND CURRENCY CERTIFICATES IN CIRCULATION AT THE END OF EACH MONTH, FROM JUNE, 1878.

Month.	Gold and gold certificates.	Silver and silver certificates.	Notes and currency certificates.	Total.
1878—June	\$109,637,454	\$65,780,545	\$631,035,782	\$806,453,781
July	107,637,096	66,901,711	628,521,028	803,109,835
August	100,860,455	69,910,309	626,016,466	796,787,230
September	108,697,701	71,521,608	624,677,562	804,896,961
October	108,077,694	71,899,800	622,916,002	802,893,496
November	110,342,852	73,593,366	622,072,130	806,008,348
December	117,452,130	74,186,682	624,627,909	816,266,721
1879—January	117,525,251	75,325,186	627,136,369	819,986,746
February	119,960,440	75,994,951	616,989,294	812,944,694
March	122,421,454	76,171,766	616,547,197	815,140,417
April	123,143,901	76,541,919	627,821,963	827,507,783
May	123,114,040	76,812,844	609,025,535	808,952,419
June	125,785,182	75,414,713	622,319,484	823,519,379
July	127,737,856	72,806,278	645,195,098	845,740,132
August	130,308,398	72,313,117	635,382,463	838,003,983
September	131,892,932	72,339,696	637,076,196	861,308,824
October	150,824,413	73,852,696	652,276,905	895,954,019
November	130,449,300	75,666,673	662,578,359	922,094,422
December	190,346,067	79,386,336	672,720,056	942,452,459

No. 41.—ESTIMATED AMOUNT OF GOLD AND GOLD CERTIFICATES, SILVER AND SILVER CERTIFICATES, AND NOTES AND CURRENCY CERTIFICATES, ETC.—Cont'd.

Month.	Gold and gold certificates.	Silver and silver certificates.	Notes and currency certificates.	Total.
1880—January	\$196,184,585	\$79,102,500	\$671,367,918	\$946,655,003
February	205,259,015	79,218,759	670,625,190	955,102,964
March	208,628,423	80,612,298	671,263,972	960,504,693
April	216,160,574	81,319,159	668,142,271	965,622,004
May	228,620,101	80,064,087	664,192,715	972,876,903
June	233,659,679	79,610,792	664,696,108	977,966,579
July	239,180,438	80,741,540	664,200,808	984,122,786
August	245,922,319	82,305,335	665,558,208	993,786,362
September	259,373,784	89,485,808	669,289,705	1,018,149,297
October	272,377,885	100,184,575	672,069,195	1,044,631,655
November	273,441,065	108,974,352	675,150,610	1,057,566,027
December	285,987,374	120,095,806	677,469,202	1,083,552,382
1881—January	295,289,202	120,418,356	673,638,113	1,089,345,671
February	279,270,691	120,014,081	671,211,998	1,070,496,770
March	287,880,703	122,126,133	674,640,136	1,084,646,972
April	308,856,233	121,161,927	678,067,768	1,108,085,928
May	318,453,621	120,368,810	676,439,418	1,115,261,849
June	321,072,397	120,778,076	677,447,657	1,119,298,130
July	332,166,674	122,999,328	678,961,631	1,134,127,633
August	324,687,175	129,137,412	679,986,512	1,133,811,099
September	332,383,027	138,679,544	681,510,124	1,152,572,695
October	344,044,992	147,151,309	683,797,700	1,174,994,001
November	343,973,995	148,840,311	686,223,283	1,179,037,589
December	354,397,420	152,400,542	686,407,993	1,193,205,955
1882—January	365,093,020	150,515,343	683,799,391	1,199,407,754
February	351,924,467	148,412,067	684,035,605	1,184,372,139
March	359,037,310	146,682,056	685,634,311	1,191,353,677
April	370,745,617	144,827,670	683,226,872	1,198,800,159
May	360,933,195	142,108,894	678,414,135	1,181,456,224
June	363,280,345	138,877,003	676,530,744	1,178,688,092
July	364,589,662	139,540,585	673,477,157	1,177,607,354
August	361,614,794	142,830,223	675,159,063	1,179,604,080
September	361,487,715	150,141,381	680,709,734	1,192,329,830
October	367,101,460	155,391,741	682,236,103	1,204,729,304
November	375,403,438	159,137,574	681,305,083	1,215,846,095
December	392,651,004	161,554,646	683,152,390	1,237,358,040
1883—January	402,784,963	159,916,436	676,343,336	1,239,044,735
February	395,358,050	158,846,840	678,728,769	1,232,933,659
March	394,604,443	160,444,761	681,260,323	1,236,309,527
April	399,221,298	160,876,473	677,965,332	1,238,063,103
May	406,726,103	160,346,907	674,094,870	1,241,167,880
June	404,460,865	160,436,865	671,097,323	1,235,995,053
July	402,107,127	162,779,788	668,704,193	1,233,591,108
August	398,783,772	165,266,655	668,831,322	1,232,881,749
September	401,082,146	171,490,934	668,067,000	1,240,640,080
October	400,724,503	178,367,165	667,213,219	1,246,304,887
November	406,554,620	180,894,381	664,401,782	1,251,850,783
December	410,678,586	189,580,243	662,510,298	1,262,769,127
1884—January	423,880,711	186,880,003	655,293,888	1,266,054,602
February	422,956,005	184,220,652	652,733,384	1,259,910,041
March	415,165,532	183,158,760	651,904,503	1,250,228,804
April	401,514,586	182,062,388	648,101,384	1,232,578,358
May	399,798,781	184,131,566	651,463,905	1,235,394,252
June	411,770,843	181,882,732	648,669,835	1,242,223,410
July	430,658,602	180,564,304	643,654,015	1,254,876,951
August	431,905,497	179,192,705	644,625,358	1,255,723,560
September	427,339,024	182,520,233	649,751,124	1,259,610,381
October	427,523,354	188,353,200	653,344,961	1,269,221,515
November	434,016,318	193,408,485	657,310,182	1,284,728,985
December	434,430,068	203,831,358	653,003,779	1,291,265,205
1885—January	453,641,372	200,346,611	644,976,806	1,298,964,789
February	453,816,420	196,956,358	641,816,173	1,292,588,951
March	458,375,101	196,887,050	639,792,183	1,295,054,343
April	467,947,370	193,159,695	636,510,470	1,297,617,535
May	471,316,862	187,621,826	630,372,066	1,289,310,754
June	468,398,141	183,705,136	638,130,007	1,290,233,284
July	463,901,138	187,751,433	636,979,730	1,288,632,301
August	466,006,252	187,720,182	629,762,959	1,283,489,393
September	464,123,260	190,260,632	628,888,398	1,283,272,290
October	458,106,541	194,603,513	628,971,521	1,281,681,580
November	460,735,398	189,964,032	631,918,864	1,282,618,294
December	464,989,147	192,924,984	629,904,352	1,287,818,483
1886—January	473,042,369	187,228,463	620,429,732	1,280,700,564
February	467,320,871	185,940,198	623,443,642	1,276,704,711
March	453,048,816	187,589,217	623,149,717	1,263,787,550
April	446,125,383	189,415,028	630,023,114	1,265,563,525
May	440,563,349	188,230,772	626,597,933	1,255,392,054
June	433,960,712	186,742,200	628,289,174	1,249,012,086
July	433,792,902	183,167,205	627,138,003	1,249,148,110

No. 41.—ESTIMATED AMOUNT OF GOLD AND GOLD CERTIFICATES, SILVER AND SILVER CERTIFICATES, AND NOTES AND CURRENCY CERTIFICATES, ETC.—Cont'd.

Month.	Gold and gold certificates.	Silver and silver certificates.	Notes and currency certificates.	Total.
1886—August	\$442,366,115	\$192,944,509	\$612,472,464	\$1,247,783,088
September	449,412,147	203,589,459	611,156,983	1,264,158,589
October	456,485,867	210,245,506	613,830,255	1,280,561,628
November	462,592,893	216,801,572	613,755,071	1,293,149,536
December	469,505,864	227,809,006	617,071,427	1,314,386,297
1887—January	477,394,557	225,645,402	610,573,739	1,313,613,698
February	471,750,575	227,110,007	606,784,050	1,305,644,632
March	467,254,476	237,258,854	609,913,304	1,314,426,634
April	469,676,335	241,927,809	607,768,200	1,319,372,344
May	468,755,472	243,060,289	602,968,802	1,314,784,563
June	467,644,666	246,194,469	603,221,707	1,317,060,842
July	472,340,381	249,025,193	600,193,483	1,321,559,057
August	470,315,586	254,078,296	596,297,580	1,320,691,472
September	489,075,573	265,115,893	598,853,741	1,353,045,207
October	492,270,543	274,644,633	599,177,227	1,366,092,403
November	487,230,968	284,162,120	596,921,310	1,368,314,398
December	496,095,200	293,046,598	594,701,011	1,383,842,809
1888—January	503,515,897	292,574,023	586,585,978	1,382,675,898
February	494,978,430	296,022,890	580,511,045	1,371,512,365
March	489,699,933	301,612,568	577,183,810	1,368,496,311
April	498,129,415	302,859,982	570,673,709	1,371,663,106
May	505,961,362	303,565,490	561,631,278	1,371,158,130
June	511,954,224	306,287,314	553,847,532	1,372,089,070
July	510,565,916	309,067,084	548,090,177	1,367,723,177
August	501,098,299	315,955,830	543,567,493	1,360,621,622
September	512,168,054	328,333,932	543,557,748	1,384,059,734
October	520,630,475	342,046,314	544,957,959	1,407,634,748
November	510,655,314	350,805,371	544,423,476	1,405,884,161
December	500,722,060	360,233,845	545,291,302	1,406,248,107
1889—January	511,102,957	356,152,418	540,337,113	1,408,092,488
February	509,708,628	356,005,608	538,195,518	1,403,909,754
March	506,898,897	359,461,130	539,604,139	1,405,964,166
April	514,022,097	362,209,085	537,730,462	1,413,961,644
May	506,007,520	361,702,672	529,474,279	1,397,184,471
June	492,848,241	362,997,246	524,119,283	1,379,964,770
July	493,339,844	365,298,525	520,677,804	1,379,316,177
August	499,204,728	375,359,721	515,527,791	1,390,092,240
September	492,623,064	386,925,167	525,194,839	1,404,743,070
October	496,622,300	391,099,305	526,091,925	1,413,813,530
November	498,252,608	391,884,809	527,156,658	1,417,294,075
December	498,691,811	398,984,977	532,594,121	1,430,270,909
1890—January	513,594,485	394,840,548	527,349,251	1,435,784,284
February	504,112,007	396,499,004	524,748,290	1,425,359,301
March	508,562,567	402,438,190	526,098,765	1,437,099,522
April	508,953,761	403,722,364	524,793,969	1,437,470,094
May	506,034,755	404,920,126	519,860,445	1,430,815,326
June	505,776,400	407,446,142	516,273,649	1,429,496,191
July	507,558,945	410,014,544	514,005,113	1,431,578,602
August	503,435,726	416,926,770	515,554,731	1,435,917,227
September	545,044,462	427,765,507	524,994,630	1,497,804,599
October	538,552,109	431,557,399	528,742,899	1,498,852,407
November	536,422,396	434,097,823	533,977,019	1,504,497,238
December	555,127,876	434,487,640	539,120,752	1,529,736,268
1891—January	565,280,784	426,386,664	533,770,612	1,525,438,060
February	555,872,003	424,728,450	537,598,516	1,518,198,969
March	552,785,919	429,807,547	547,216,998	1,529,810,464
April	547,753,580	431,994,765	549,376,758	1,529,125,103
May	528,786,199	428,263,314	546,842,375	1,503,891,888
June	523,924,205	423,338,113	547,464,477	1,499,726,795
July	523,345,401	423,218,457	553,083,634	1,499,647,492
August	515,018,414	434,701,686	556,211,843	1,505,931,943
September	520,784,873	441,875,108	567,871,495	1,530,531,476
October	542,870,686	445,383,239	576,238,236	1,564,492,161
November	548,581,371	446,416,251	582,264,448	1,577,262,070
December	556,105,299	445,920,589	586,755,841	1,588,781,729
1892—January	571,011,981	442,770,908	590,072,239	1,603,855,122
February	567,814,780	446,714,423	595,029,689	1,609,558,890
March	561,943,647	446,702,546	599,995,327	1,608,641,524
April	561,329,648	447,677,876	604,564,720	1,613,572,228
May	566,206,866	447,123,424	606,679,939	1,620,010,235
June	550,003,079	446,063,805	607,003,454	1,603,073,324
July	547,309,189	447,715,622	606,924,514	1,601,949,383
August	539,541,790	449,809,170	609,905,624	1,599,256,585
September	532,734,728	451,335,139	611,980,116	1,596,049,936
October	531,507,546	452,210,395	622,421,794	1,606,139,764
November	533,556,672	452,566,774	628,666,820	1,614,790,289
December	530,064,099	452,185,214	628,434,561	1,610,683,879
1893—January	532,333,887	450,929,985	624,694,567	1,607,958,432
February	524,205,867	445,733,060	629,716,615	1,599,655,546

No. 41.—ESTIMATED AMOUNT OF GOLD AND GOLD CERTIFICATES, SILVER AND SILVER CERTIFICATES, AND NOTES AND CURRENCY CERTIFICATES, ETC.—CONT'D.

Month.	Gold and gold certificates.	Silver and silver certificates.	Notes and currency certificates.	Total.
1893—March.....	\$519,284,960	\$448,548,318	\$634,687,528	\$1,602,520,805
April.....	516,031,549	446,800,251	636,196,535	1,599,028,331
May.....	509,415,913	446,332,683	640,403,305	1,596,151,901
June.....	496,603,719	448,919,176	648,203,516	1,593,726,417
July.....	504,520,970	450,419,508	656,158,539	1,611,099,011
August.....	549,880,417	452,196,204	678,486,050	1,680,562,678
September.....	563,923,708	447,888,007	690,128,203	1,701,939,912
October.....	577,010,988	448,752,857	692,780,837	1,718,544,680
November.....	583,221,090	452,389,564	691,333,636	1,726,994,296
December.....	586,014,990	453,269,979	689,733,297	1,729,018,261
1894—January.....	604,373,335	447,005,728	688,404,448	1,739,783,512
February.....	567,766,112	445,615,705	677,299,335	1,690,675,158
March.....	566,408,865	442,569,846	681,745,097	1,690,714,800
April.....	567,885,182	442,086,413	681,822,395	1,691,793,991
May.....	566,173,701	439,856,900	669,638,800	1,675,669,404
June.....	564,218,399	436,519,192	663,323,731	1,664,061,222
July.....	565,050,806	433,702,080	658,821,353	1,657,574,239
August.....	563,076,555	435,177,330	648,417,596	1,646,671,481
September.....	564,916,687	443,041,730	647,080,565	1,655,038,982
October.....	564,433,440	447,829,970	659,839,003	1,672,093,422
November.....	524,715,086	451,373,916	661,137,449	1,637,226,451
December.....	538,863,285	451,638,960	636,066,377	1,626,568,622
1895—January.....	558,837,220	444,051,331	610,768,964	1,613,657,515
February.....	520,075,860	441,406,372	613,052,316	1,574,534,557
March.....	528,337,088	437,537,659	618,309,677	1,584,184,424
April.....	531,862,534	436,281,990	631,289,630	1,599,434,154
May.....	532,309,990	434,152,228	639,717,329	1,606,179,556
June.....	528,656,626	431,934,632	643,540,710	1,604,131,968
July.....	533,896,189	432,634,332	648,003,265	1,614,533,786
August.....	528,868,742	436,447,262	638,267,024	1,603,583,028
September.....	520,529,601	446,990,907	618,073,001	1,585,593,509

No. 42.—CHANGES IN THE VOLUME OF MONEY IN CIRCULATION, FROM INTERNAL EXPANSION AND CONTRACTION, AND FROM IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF GOLD, DURING EACH MONTH, FROM JUNE, 1878.

Month.	Internal expansion.	Internal contraction.	Imports of gold.	Exports of gold.	Net increase.	Net decrease.
1878—June.....	.....	.....	\$754,487	\$67,679	.....	.....
July.....	.....	\$3,367,328	332,829	309,447	.....	\$3,343,946
August.....	.....	6,034,803	239,758	527,560	.....	6,322,605
September.....	\$7,621,006	.....	522,107	33,382	\$8,109,731	.....
October.....	.....	4,121,043	2,500,063	382,485	.....	2,003,465
November.....	3,158,390	.....	416,468	466,006	3,114,852	.....
December.....	9,863,467	.....	513,673	118,767	10,258,373	.....
1879—January.....	3,791,414	.....	274,707	346,006	3,720,025	.....
February.....	.....	7,063,925	137,983	115,513	.....	7,042,652
March.....	2,084,208	.....	188,500	76,985	2,195,723	.....
April.....	12,622,782	.....	170,894	426,310	12,367,366	.....
May.....	.....	18,390,586	185,225	350,003	.....	18,555,364
June.....	15,864,682	.....	143,338	1,441,060	14,566,960	.....
July.....	22,319,151	.....	251,381	349,779	22,220,753	.....
August.....	.....	14,168,798	6,723,313	350,664	.....	7,706,149
September.....	.....	4,090,798	27,528,082	192,443	27,304,841	.....
October.....	6,752,390	.....	19,178,631	285,826	25,445,195	.....
November.....	18,422,568	.....	17,423,334	105,999	35,740,403	.....
December.....	13,330,155	.....	6,562,650	19,758,037	19,758,037	.....
1880—January.....	3,633,181	.....	795,568	224,205	4,202,544	.....
February.....	3,133,100	.....	464,473	149,612	8,447,961	.....
March.....	5,876,228	.....	892,180	1,186,670	5,401,729	.....
April.....	5,040,071	.....	166,432	89,192	5,117,311	.....
May.....	7,237,816	.....	123,580	106,497	7,254,899	.....
June.....	4,982,765	.....	648,272	541,361	5,089,676	.....
July.....	5,973,763	.....	244,330	61,889	6,156,207	.....
August.....	603,095	.....	9,145,390	90,909	9,603,576	.....
September.....	5,596,851	.....	18,846,998	80,914	24,362,935	.....
October.....	10,396,171	.....	16,256,058	169,871	26,482,358	.....
November.....	3,599,740	.....	9,553,391	220,759	12,034,372	.....
December.....	9,638,903	.....	16,506,026	158,574	23,986,355	.....
1881—January.....	1,083,802	.....	4,739,902	30,415	5,793,289	.....
February.....	.....	19,155,000	677,473	271,379	.....	18,848,901
March.....	7,141,214	.....	7,169,774	160,786	14,150,202	.....
April.....	8,175,569	.....	15,351,980	88,593	23,438,953	.....
May.....	6,474,642	.....	1,315,777	614,498	7,175,921	.....

No. 42.—CHANGES IN THE VOLUME OF MONEY IN CIRCULATION, FROM INTERNAL EXPANSION AND CONTRACTION, ETC.—Continued.

Month.	Internal expansion.	Internal contraction.	Imports of gold.	Exports of gold.	Net increase.	Net decrease.
1881—June.....	\$4,336,674		\$322,155	\$316,548	\$4,036,281	
July.....	14,191,012		750,852	112,361	14,829,503	
August.....		\$5,565,082	5,427,196	178,648		\$316,534
September.....	8,249,321		10,660,641	148,166	18,761,596	
October.....	14,302,757		8,295,490	176,941	22,421,306	
November.....	1,081,540		3,059,202	97,124	4,043,588	
December.....	11,548,277		2,728,173	108,084	14,168,366	
1882—January.....	5,169,978		1,134,040	402,219	6,201,799	
February.....		8,273,047	468,825	7,231,993		15,035,615
March.....	9,370,812		839,566	3,298,840	6,981,538	
April.....	9,237,630		551,801	2,342,440	7,446,482	
May.....		4,259,157	204,926	13,289,404		17,343,935
June.....	2,546,977		257,142	5,572,251	2,768,132	
July.....	3,511,482		162,992	4,754,422		1,080,738
August.....	3,209,669		424,878	1,637,212	1,996,726	
September.....	11,819,800		1,135,799	229,849	12,725,570	
October.....	8,663,680		3,835,430	104,616	12,399,474	
November.....	8,927,729		2,241,787	52,725	11,116,791	
December.....	19,579,692		2,146,952	175,699	21,541,945	
1883—January.....	381,656		1,309,639	34,060	1,636,695	
February.....		5,656,372	291,011	745,715		6,111,076
March.....	415,189		3,244,859	284,180	3,375,668	
April.....	1,492,440		2,311,351	2,050,215	1,753,576	
May.....	3,807,868		232,015	935,106	3,104,777	
June.....		4,973,924	398,246	597,149		5,172,827
July.....		2,732,829	429,754	400,870		2,403,945
August.....		2,554,390	1,677,354	132,323		709,359
September.....	5,721,404		2,233,272	196,945	7,758,331	
October.....	1,535,907		4,261,439	132,530	5,684,807	
November.....	1,585,446		4,363,818	463,368	5,545,896	
December.....	10,352,101		1,003,212	436,969	10,918,344	
1884—January.....	2,913,828		525,435	353,766	3,285,475	
February.....		3,155,708	422,304	3,411,157		6,144,561
March.....	1,639,697		963,201	12,224,135	9,681,237	
April.....	386,650		3,010,439	21,647,525	17,450,446	
May.....	2,901,227		1,620,531	2,711,864	2,815,894	
June.....	4,835,661		2,074,599	131,105	6,829,158	
July.....	10,529,544		2,283,193	159,106	12,653,541	
August.....		1,736,072	2,758,309	173,619	816,609	
September.....	2,436,499		1,477,672	77,350	3,886,821	
October.....	7,352,265		2,451,402	192,533	9,611,134	
November.....	7,756,095		8,192,904	443,529	15,507,470	
December.....	4,524,978		2,231,799	220,557	6,536,220	
1885—January.....	7,070,987		2,074,923	1,446,326	7,699,584	
February.....		6,627,975	1,887,965	1,635,828		6,375,838
March.....	1,541,877		1,756,597	853,082	2,465,392	
April.....	2,938,654		782,533	1,157,995	2,563,192	
May.....		7,477,541	564,735	1,393,975		8,306,781
June.....	1,434,759		229,763	741,992	922,530	
July.....		859,825	588,412	1,329,570		1,600,983
August.....		5,517,493	733,997	339,317	5,142,908	
September.....		3,051,651	2,986,116	151,503		217,103
October.....		2,775,401	1,323,811	139,120		1,590,710
November.....		3,721,184	5,096,358	438,460	936,714	
December.....	1,309,972		5,620,191	1,789,974	5,200,189	
1886—January.....		1,242,086	1,705,841	2,581,674		2,117,919
February.....		4,327,928	986,384	5,654,309		8,995,853
March.....	1,163,463		840,337	9,920,761		7,916,961
April.....	1,237,280		350,751	4,812,256		3,224,225
May.....		3,024,382	248,550	7,395,059		10,171,471
June.....	7,737,434		262,691	8,380,143		6,379,968
July.....	1,729,283		582,652	1,175,311	136,024	
August.....		6,192,814	4,958,557	150,765		1,265,622
September.....	11,689,232		4,994,609	308,360	16,375,501	
October.....	11,254,636		5,412,995	264,012	16,403,639	
November.....	3,632,546		9,310,667	555,245	12,587,908	
December.....	9,886,301		11,655,867	305,347	21,236,761	
1887—January.....		3,679,534	3,535,928	628,993		772,599
February.....		6,435,280	143,611	1,677,307		7,969,066
March.....	16,048,963		577,965	2,444,926	8,782,002	
April.....	6,110,678		329,278	1,494,246	4,945,710	
May.....		5,195,451	903,939	296,269		4,587,784
June.....	2,391,342		505,253	620,316	2,276,279	
July.....	2,816,239		2,177,752	495,776	4,498,215	
August.....		6,604,400	5,978,776	241,961		867,585
September.....	18,440,378		14,089,274	175,917	32,353,735	
October.....	470,017		12,889,682	312,503	13,047,196	
November.....	659,538		1,952,593	390,136	2,221,995	
December.....	14,089,149		1,805,248	365,985	15,528,411	
1888—January.....		938,092	395,471	624,290		1,166,911

No. 42.—CHANGES IN THE VOLUME OF MONEY IN CIRCULATION, FROM INTERNAL EXPANSION AND CONTRACTION, ETC.—Continued.

Month.	Internal expansion.	Internal contraction.	Imports of gold.	Exports of gold.	Net increase.	Net decrease.
1888—February		\$10,510,583	\$1,014,068	\$1,667,018		\$1,163,533
March		3,173,384	2,270,840	2,113,510		3,016,054
April	\$3,376,718		748,164	958,087	\$3,166,795	
May	7,052,519		319,279	7,876,774		504,976
June	3,792,046		293,170	3,154,276	930,940	
July		883,087	347,046	3,829,852		4,365,893
August		7,118,268	207,843	191,130		7,101,555
September	22,486,181		1,275,356	323,425	23,438,112	
October	23,039,297		1,222,189	696,472	23,575,014	
November	1,664,828		1,960,847	5,376,262		1,750,587
December	7,182,797		906,500	7,725,851	863,946	
1889—January	2,392,455		649,006	1,197,080	1,844,381	
February	5,766,637	3,521,926	817,400	1,478,208		4,182,734
March	10,367,739		680,359	4,202,584	2,054,412	
April		4,086,034	805,753	3,176,014	7,997,478	
May			753,894	13,445,033		16,777,173
June	252,508		658,665	13,130,874		17,219,701
July	3,776,861		856,332	5,281,786		648,593
August	10,698,312		497,927	280,176	10,776,063	
September	12,530,719		2,409,691	289,580	14,650,830	
October	10,506,995		796,988	2,233,463	9,070,460	
November	2,282,520		1,773,767	575,742	3,480,545	
December	11,984,904		1,304,850	312,920	12,976,834	
1890—January	4,914,507		1,059,837	400,989	5,513,375	
February		10,730,726	1,476,433	1,170,590		10,424,983
March	11,574,013		1,622,432	1,456,824	11,740,221	
April	944,574		478,353	1,032,355	370,572	
May		6,647,050	280,902	288,620		6,654,768
June	2,026,491		385,830	3,731,866		1,319,135
July	12,747,386		1,195,054	11,860,029	2,082,411	
August	4,749,913		1,724,565	2,135,857	4,338,625	
September	60,743,367		1,425,632	281,627	61,887,372	
October		1,148,595	2,621,638	425,235	1,047,808	
November	4,285,582		1,926,401	567,152	5,644,831	
December	18,838,371		6,033,013	692,354	24,239,030	
1891—January		3,967,880	1,397,918	728,146		3,298,208
February		3,794,249	565,304	4,100,246		7,239,091
March	16,153,061		614,170	5,155,736	11,611,495	
April	13,244,437		233,318	14,163,116		685,361
May	5,134,897		212,648	30,580,760		25,233,215
June	11,374,401		282,906	15,822,400		4,165,093
July	5,554,223		1,029,148	6,662,674		79,303
August	5,061,864		1,394,755	172,163	6,284,451	
September	17,493,395		7,451,428	345,290	24,599,533	
October	17,872,333		16,897,947	809,595	33,960,685	
November	4,280,141		8,871,717	381,949	12,769,909	
December	5,755,309		6,018,851	254,501	11,519,659	
1892—January	14,767,851		552,014	246,466	15,073,399	
February	9,333,982		2,826,962	6,507,180		5,703,764
March	2,308,178		3,084,406	6,309,956		917,372
April	11,965,506		487,041	7,521,823	4,930,724	
May	9,701,048		591,159	3,854,222	6,437,985	
June		301,414	494,026	17,129,503		16,936,891
July	9,116,185		542,440	10,782,638		1,124,013
August	3,023,958		333,282	6,049,981		2,692,741
September		882,474	1,303,536	3,627,663		3,206,601
October	7,455,672		3,118,330	484,250	10,089,752	
November	7,211,966		2,577,212	1,138,647	8,650,531	
December	7,232,797		1,540,538	12,879,727		4,106,392
1893—January	9,488,118		370,843	12,584,396		2,725,435
February	4,685,171		1,257,539	14,245,607		8,302,897
March	4,370,255		6,608,437	8,113,428	2,865,204	
April	14,852,508		803,985	19,148,964		3,492,471
May	12,329,326		1,708,557	16,914,217		2,876,434
June		723,916	1,009,682	2,711,226		2,425,490
July	11,596,205		5,950,613	174,212	17,372,606	
August	28,841,125		41,572,031	949,502	69,463,054	
September	16,135,164		6,678,945	1,436,862	21,377,247	
October	15,531,845		1,583,937	511,018	16,604,764	
November	4,309,776		4,471,575	331,743	8,449,608	
December	3,932,276		746,245	2,654,545	2,023,976	
1894—January	11,339,035		705,647	1,279,437	10,765,245	
February		48,040,024	2,140,982	3,209,317		49,168,359
March	2,963,897		1,091,392	4,020,633	39,656	
April	10,481,292		2,321,661	11,723,771	1,079,182	
May	6,999,469		4,282,743	27,406,801		16,124,589
June	10,768,703		903,348	23,280,220		11,608,169
July	6,336,579		1,406,629	14,230,201		6,486,993
August		8,967,455	3,183,348	5,118,651		10,902,758
September	7,949,383		655,595	237,477	8,367,501	

No. 42.—CHANGES IN THE VOLUME OF MONEY IN CIRCULATION, FROM INTERNAL EXPANSION AND CONTRACTION, ETC.—Continued.

Month.	Internal expansion.	Internal contraction.	Imports of gold.	Exports of gold.	Net increase.	Net decrease.
1884—October.....	\$16,534,589	.....	\$1,602,665	\$1,082,814	\$17,054,440	.....
November.....	.....	\$36,374,359	1,935,601	428,213	.....	\$34,866,971
December.....	.....	1,233,390	377,950	9,802,389	.....	10,657,829
1885—January.....	11,787,382	.....	1,231,339	25,929,828	.....	12,911,107
February.....	.....	43,189,961	5,632,197	1,565,194	.....	39,122,958
March.....	5,569,577	.....	7,246,384	3,126,094	9,649,867	.....
April.....	13,219,969	.....	4,923,371	2,893,610	15,249,730	.....
May.....	3,474,209	.....	4,856,264	1,585,071	6,745,402	.....
June.....	.....	4,011,338	2,095,391	131,641	.....	2,047,588
July.....	13,697,885	.....	571,451	3,867,518	10,401,818	.....
August.....	4,182,417	.....	1,534,086	16,667,261	.....	10,950,758
September.....	.....	1,314,910	749,456	17,424,065	.....	17,989,519

No. 43.—GENERAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE STOCK OF MONEY, AS BETWEEN THE TREASURY AND THE CIRCULATION, AT END OF EACH MONTH, FROM JUNE, 1878.

Month.	Belonging to Treasury.	On deposit in Treasury.	Total in Treasury.	In circulation.	Aggregate.
1878—June.....	\$164,040,821	\$92,644,600	\$256,685,421	\$806,453,781	\$1,063,139,202
July.....	171,603,016	97,211,030	268,814,046	803,109,835	1,071,923,881
August.....	184,676,389	93,425,280	278,101,669	796,787,230	1,074,888,899
September.....	182,589,268	75,744,670	258,333,938	804,896,961	1,063,230,899
October.....	190,855,684	71,356,350	262,212,034	802,893,496	1,065,105,530
November.....	195,570,087	73,426,420	268,996,507	806,008,348	1,075,004,855
December.....	190,817,762	58,776,830	249,594,592	816,266,721	1,065,861,313
1879—January.....	193,593,584	61,397,880	254,991,464	819,986,746	1,074,978,210
February.....	206,904,278	65,137,680	272,001,958	812,944,694	1,085,036,652
March.....	209,813,027	46,356,230	256,169,257	815,140,417	1,071,309,674
April.....	203,179,568	49,794,620	252,974,188	827,507,783	1,080,481,971
May.....	225,855,518	44,815,660	270,671,178	808,952,419	1,079,623,597
June.....	215,009,098	48,685,650	263,694,748	823,519,379	1,087,214,127
July.....	197,275,115	58,866,550	256,141,665	845,740,182	1,101,881,797
August.....	217,413,861	53,745,550	271,159,411	838,003,983	1,109,163,394
September.....	229,773,314	50,347,750	280,121,064	861,308,824	1,141,429,888
October.....	230,137,323	43,236,850	273,374,173	886,954,019	1,160,328,192
November.....	220,544,769	34,717,110	255,261,879	922,694,422	1,177,956,301
December.....	214,725,246	31,565,010	246,290,256	942,452,459	1,188,742,715
1880—January.....	217,905,558	32,364,010	250,269,568	946,655,063	1,196,924,571
February.....	214,396,640	31,217,520	245,614,160	955,102,964	1,200,717,124
March.....	213,972,986	28,979,420	242,952,406	960,504,693	1,203,457,099
April.....	215,375,280	29,434,320	244,809,600	965,622,004	1,210,431,604
May.....	213,023,055	33,674,370	246,697,425	972,876,903	1,219,574,328
June.....	212,168,100	34,973,870	247,141,970	977,966,579	1,225,108,549
July.....	211,855,759	36,238,890	248,094,649	984,122,786	1,232,218,435
August.....	216,208,009	32,145,946	248,353,949	993,786,362	1,242,140,311
September.....	214,412,955	36,008,660	250,421,615	1,018,149,297	1,268,570,912
October.....	209,246,545	43,343,460	252,590,005	1,044,631,655	1,297,221,660
November.....	210,610,092	51,002,780	261,612,872	1,057,566,027	1,319,178,899
December.....	206,233,450	59,246,010	265,479,460	1,083,552,382	1,349,031,842
1881—January.....	210,562,412	61,971,700	272,534,112	1,089,345,671	1,361,879,783
February.....	232,601,378	62,390,740	294,992,118	1,070,496,770	1,365,488,888
March.....	232,766,810	63,155,700	295,922,010	1,084,646,972	1,380,568,982
April.....	234,262,989	64,937,740	299,200,729	1,108,085,928	1,407,286,657
May.....	233,773,253	67,545,850	301,319,103	1,115,261,849	1,416,580,952
June.....	235,254,254	68,874,450	304,128,704	1,119,298,130	1,423,426,834
July.....	227,497,148	68,473,800	295,970,948	1,134,127,633	1,430,098,581
August.....	237,904,948	72,604,230	310,509,178	1,133,811,099	1,444,320,277
September.....	235,146,343	77,713,830	312,860,173	1,152,572,695	1,465,432,868
October.....	227,678,796	79,845,590	307,524,386	1,174,994,001	1,482,518,387
November.....	232,443,531	80,916,750	313,360,281	1,179,037,589	1,492,397,870
December.....	226,405,927	83,453,350	309,859,277	1,193,205,955	1,503,065,232
1882—January.....	225,445,801	85,587,790	311,033,591	1,199,407,754	1,510,441,345
February.....	237,016,611	85,412,600	322,429,211	1,184,372,133	1,506,801,350
March.....	233,636,415	84,662,290	318,298,705	1,191,353,677	1,509,652,382
April.....	235,100,718	83,968,480	311,149,198	1,198,800,159	1,509,949,357
May.....	225,153,131	85,121,040	310,274,171	1,181,456,224	1,501,730,395
June.....	235,107,471	84,453,830	319,561,301	1,173,688,092	1,498,249,393
July.....	236,293,996	84,867,150	321,161,146	1,177,607,354	1,498,768,500
August.....	239,815,737	86,432,250	326,247,987	1,179,604,800	1,505,852,067
September.....	235,862,185	87,146,650	323,008,835	1,192,329,830	1,515,338,065
October.....	232,216,183	109,913,150	342,129,333	1,204,729,304	1,546,858,637
November.....	227,788,472	118,349,200	346,137,672	1,215,846,905	1,561,983,677
December.....	213,964,241	147,053,500	361,017,741	1,237,388,040	1,598,405,781
1883—January.....	217,286,075	158,012,410	375,298,485	1,239,044,735	1,614,343,220
February.....	227,198,919	159,486,710	386,685,629	1,232,933,659	1,619,619,288
March.....	230,452,675	162,310,051	392,762,726	1,236,309,527	1,629,072,253

No. 43.—GENERAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE STOCK OF MONEY, AS BETWEEN THE TREASURY AND THE CIRCULATION, ETC.—Continued.

Month.	Belonging to Treasury.	On deposit in Treasury.	Total in Treasury.	In circulation.	Aggregate.
1883—April	\$222,731,536	\$172,209,951	\$404,941,487	\$1,228,063,103	\$1,643,004,590
May	233,393,499	175,299,271	408,692,770	1,241,167,880	1,649,860,650
June	242,133,649	184,370,471	426,559,120	1,235,995,053	1,662,554,173
July	247,669,232	185,633,451	433,302,683	1,233,591,108	1,666,893,791
August	252,841,310	187,789,721	440,631,031	1,232,881,749	1,673,512,780
September	249,981,216	182,930,481	432,911,697	1,240,640,080	1,673,551,777
October	250,700,325	195,528,031	446,228,356	1,246,304,887	1,692,533,803
November	251,202,484	202,180,731	453,383,215	1,251,850,793	1,705,233,989
December	244,039,831	215,490,531	459,530,362	1,262,760,127	1,722,290,489
1884—January	243,624,235	228,267,671	471,891,906	1,266,654,602	1,737,946,508
February	247,756,274	236,796,321	484,552,595	1,259,910,041	1,744,462,636
March	248,068,281	236,119,561	484,187,842	1,250,228,804	1,734,416,646
April	249,546,387	232,515,431	482,061,818	1,252,578,353	1,734,640,176
May	246,506,174	227,162,351	473,668,525	1,235,394,232	1,709,062,757
June	243,323,870	220,589,351	473,913,221	1,242,223,410	1,716,136,631
July	236,005,241	251,651,661	487,746,902	1,254,876,951	1,742,623,853
August	241,424,793	257,271,841	498,694,634	1,255,723,560	1,754,418,194
September	242,424,812	260,142,341	502,606,655	1,259,610,381	1,762,217,036
October	237,193,025	269,754,851	506,947,876	1,269,221,515	1,776,169,391
November	231,845,064	276,710,471	508,555,535	1,284,728,985	1,793,284,520
December	229,305,366	282,719,441	512,024,807	1,291,265,203	1,803,290,012
1885—January	224,229,742	305,606,231	529,835,973	1,298,964,789	1,828,800,762
February	232,176,538	325,110,051	557,286,589	1,292,588,951	1,849,875,540
March	232,297,561	323,914,371	556,211,932	1,295,054,343	1,851,266,275
April	232,447,069	320,895,176	553,342,245	1,297,017,535	1,851,009,780
May	242,060,907	310,825,136	552,886,043	1,289,310,754	1,842,196,797
June	244,864,936	310,009,786	554,874,722	1,290,233,284	1,845,108,000
July	248,080,422	311,504,406	559,584,828	1,288,632,301	1,848,217,129
August	237,987,094	310,843,906	548,831,000	1,283,439,593	1,832,320,593
September	236,639,086	289,646,736	526,285,822	1,283,272,229	1,809,568,112
October	272,859,813	283,744,890	556,604,703	1,281,631,580	1,838,240,283
November	282,272,126	282,549,166	564,821,292	1,282,618,294	1,847,439,586
December	285,412,973	278,108,856	563,521,829	1,287,818,483	1,851,340,312
1886—January	291,332,609	277,926,036	569,258,645	1,285,700,564	1,854,969,209
February	299,241,760	277,841,536	577,083,296	1,276,704,711	1,853,788,007
March	300,733,519	272,871,566	573,605,085	1,288,787,750	1,862,392,835
April	302,401,450	270,726,296	573,127,746	1,265,563,255	1,838,691,271
May	307,483,912	265,990,840	573,474,752	1,255,392,054	1,828,869,806
June	308,830,703	265,651,920	574,482,623	1,249,012,086	1,823,494,709
July	310,995,131	261,844,779	572,839,910	1,249,148,110	1,821,983,020
August	320,104,085	253,690,579	573,854,664	1,247,783,088	1,821,637,752
September	313,074,676	251,144,229	564,218,905	1,264,158,589	1,828,373,494
October	305,429,946	230,202,529	535,632,475	1,280,561,628	1,836,194,103
November	308,292,012	251,952,429	557,244,441	1,293,149,536	1,850,393,977
December	298,753,955	255,996,511	554,750,466	1,314,386,297	1,869,130,763
1887—January	304,213,998	258,381,841	562,595,839	1,313,613,698	1,876,209,537
February	312,056,685	259,241,697	571,298,382	1,305,644,632	1,876,943,014
March	310,641,220	269,491,963	580,133,183	1,314,426,634	1,894,559,817
April	309,682,388	274,597,655	584,280,043	1,319,372,344	1,903,652,387
May	319,206,006	276,894,827	596,100,833	1,314,784,563	1,910,888,396
June	316,612,933	276,109,907	592,722,900	1,317,060,842	1,909,683,742
July	315,414,705	270,274,447	585,689,152	1,321,559,057	1,907,248,209
August	321,448,677	273,196,675	594,645,352	1,320,691,422	1,915,336,824
September	328,945,850	292,098,638	601,044,488	1,353,945,207	1,954,089,693
October	311,891,621	304,693,382	615,985,003	1,366,092,403	1,982,077,406
November	314,053,438	310,473,311	624,526,749	1,368,314,398	1,992,841,147
December	305,363,500	318,054,444	623,357,944	1,383,842,809	2,007,200,753
1888—January	308,589,702	330,698,751	639,288,453	1,383,975,898	2,021,964,351
February	320,647,897	340,934,209	661,582,106	1,371,512,365	2,033,094,471
March	324,414,748	342,067,283	666,482,031	1,368,496,311	2,034,978,342
April	325,090,934	343,812,834	668,903,768	1,371,663,106	2,040,566,874
May	320,110,618	372,959,668	693,070,286	1,371,158,130	2,064,228,416
June	319,067,278	386,179,922	705,247,200	1,372,089,070	2,077,336,270
July	321,855,456	404,540,765	726,396,221	1,367,723,177	2,094,119,398
August	330,763,985	401,264,478	732,028,463	1,360,621,622	2,092,605,085
September	369,979,848	402,046,076	772,025,924	1,384,059,734	2,096,085,663
October	286,900,020	415,934,926	702,834,946	1,407,634,748	2,110,469,694
November	287,019,521	424,466,434	711,485,955	1,405,884,161	2,117,370,116
December	281,536,090	417,914,716	699,451,406	1,406,248,107	2,105,699,513
1889—January	279,071,156	420,094,661	699,165,817	1,408,092,488	2,107,258,305
February	281,343,675	423,560,381	704,904,056	1,405,909,754	2,108,813,810
March	277,725,090	426,396,557	704,121,647	1,405,964,166	2,110,835,813
April	271,164,328	430,479,255	701,643,583	1,413,961,644	2,115,605,227
May	280,109,758	434,557,701	714,667,459	1,397,184,471	2,111,851,930
June	278,186,639	433,633,298	711,819,937	1,379,964,770	2,091,784,707
July	273,913,495	436,024,748	709,938,243	1,379,316,177	2,089,254,420
August	267,684,099	454,677,948	722,362,047	1,390,092,240	2,112,454,287
September	255,765,906	455,291,919	711,057,825	1,404,743,070	2,115,800,895
October	249,962,950	448,371,369	698,334,319	1,413,813,530	2,112,147,849
November	248,330,945	444,114,769	692,445,714	1,417,294,075	2,109,739,789

No. 43.—GENERAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE STOCK OF MONEY, AS BETWEEN THE TREASURY AND THE CIRCULATION, ETC.—Continued.

Month.	Belonging to Treasury.	On deposit in Treasury.	Total in Treasury.	In circulation.	Aggregate.
1889—December	\$240,250,765	\$449,074,028	\$689,324,793	\$1,430,270,909	\$2,119,595,702
1890—January	237,127,126	455,415,928	692,543,054	1,435,784,284	2,128,327,338
February	249,236,968	457,547,278	706,784,246	1,425,359,301	2,132,143,547
March	241,099,620	462,215,742	703,315,362	1,437,099,522	2,140,414,884
April	243,315,561	465,081,992	708,397,553	1,437,470,094	2,145,867,647
May	251,916,769	468,048,625	719,965,394	1,430,815,326	2,150,780,720
June	255,892,905	471,362,730	727,255,635	1,429,496,191	2,156,751,826
July	251,010,626	474,073,040	725,083,666	1,431,578,002	2,156,662,268
August	247,389,952	478,650,340	726,040,292	1,435,917,227	2,161,957,519
September	192,494,361	500,576,090	693,070,451	1,497,804,599	2,190,875,050
October	197,483,624	506,185,043	703,668,667	1,498,852,407	2,202,521,074
November	199,942,004	511,473,893	711,415,897	1,504,497,238	2,215,913,135
December	185,053,533	516,198,247	701,251,780	1,528,736,268	2,229,988,048
1891—January	194,096,210	523,098,373	717,194,583	1,525,438,060	2,242,632,643
February	202,460,738	525,124,073	727,584,811	1,518,198,969	2,245,783,780
March	190,525,491	530,525,511	721,051,002	1,529,810,464	2,250,861,466
April	187,098,054	538,444,056	721,542,110	1,529,125,103	2,250,667,213
May	183,595,707	538,190,649	721,786,356	1,503,891,888	2,225,678,244
June	176,459,302	540,190,031	716,649,333	1,499,726,795	2,216,376,128
July	180,008,886	547,648,703	727,657,589	1,499,647,492	2,227,305,081
August	184,330,593	559,078,603	743,409,196	1,505,931,043	2,249,341,139
September	170,262,728	549,806,748	720,069,476	1,530,531,476	2,250,600,952
October	159,276,086	560,379,410	719,655,496	1,564,492,161	2,284,147,657
November	158,628,130	569,221,700	727,849,839	1,577,262,070	2,305,111,909
December	159,953,165	577,143,259	737,046,424	1,588,781,729	2,325,828,153
1892—January	153,339,469	605,423,412	758,762,881	1,603,855,128	2,362,618,009
February	150,363,638	621,248,974	771,612,612	1,609,558,892	2,381,171,504
March	153,878,031	628,098,049	781,976,080	1,608,641,520	2,390,617,600
April	146,826,719	629,922,571	776,749,290	1,613,572,244	2,390,321,534
May	142,871,652	634,081,717	776,953,369	1,620,010,229	2,396,963,598
June	147,906,092	620,245,304	768,151,896	1,603,073,358	2,371,224,734
July	147,409,313	619,675,803	767,085,116	1,601,949,325	2,369,034,441
August	149,702,165	615,455,530	765,157,695	1,590,256,534	2,364,414,279
September	154,759,126	606,769,628	761,528,754	1,596,049,983	2,357,578,737
October	151,757,069	598,008,876	749,765,945	1,606,139,735	2,355,905,680
November	151,070,029	598,369,656	749,439,685	1,614,790,266	2,364,229,951
December	154,252,049	599,467,016	753,719,065	1,610,683,874	2,364,402,939
1893—January	149,400,836	607,498,582	756,905,418	1,607,958,439	2,364,863,857
February	146,812,418	601,828,346	748,640,764	1,599,655,542	2,348,296,306
March	149,385,695	597,428,091	746,813,786	1,602,520,806	2,349,334,592
April	144,432,390	596,016,621	740,449,011	1,599,028,335	2,339,477,346
May	143,337,580	594,531,017	737,868,597	1,596,151,901	2,334,020,498
June	138,520,092	584,553,920	723,074,012	1,593,726,411	2,316,800,423
July	138,235,112	577,362,591	715,597,703	1,611,099,017	2,326,696,720
August	129,557,530	565,614,881	695,172,411	1,680,562,671	2,375,735,082
September	132,109,515	570,225,363	702,334,878	1,701,939,918	2,404,274,796
October	121,415,283	587,609,861	709,025,144	1,718,544,682	2,327,569,826
November	118,370,140	599,220,302	717,599,442	1,726,994,290	2,444,593,732
December	117,143,042	604,317,424	721,460,466	1,729,018,266	2,450,478,732
1894—January	108,372,617	612,059,181	720,431,798	1,739,783,511	2,460,215,309
February	160,845,098	669,909,907	770,755,005	1,690,675,152	2,461,430,157
March	159,614,695	614,627,040	774,241,735	1,690,714,808	2,464,956,543
April	153,996,147	619,989,795	773,985,942	1,691,793,090	2,465,779,932
May	145,215,497	621,128,445	766,343,942	1,675,669,401	2,442,013,343
June	141,787,882	615,355,820	757,143,702	1,664,061,232	2,421,204,934
July	139,763,280	616,972,329	756,735,609	1,657,574,230	2,414,309,848
August	149,021,888	615,350,572	764,372,460	1,646,671,481	2,411,043,941
September	145,333,860	612,436,470	757,770,330	1,655,038,982	2,412,809,312
October	130,653,943	607,486,421	738,139,764	1,672,093,422	2,410,233,186
November	170,139,847	606,270,843	776,410,690	1,537,226,451	2,313,637,141
December	176,422,466	590,134,046	766,556,570	1,626,568,622	2,393,125,192
1895—January	169,535,702	578,777,914	745,313,616	1,613,657,515	2,358,971,131
February	208,801,355	572,755,530	781,556,885	1,574,534,557	2,356,091,442
March	213,068,981	567,944,432	781,013,423	1,584,184,424	2,365,197,847
April	203,956,684	566,688,624	770,645,308	1,599,434,154	2,370,179,462
May	207,623,292	573,366,743	780,990,035	1,606,179,556	2,387,169,591
June	214,950,703	579,207,863	794,158,566	1,604,131,968	2,398,290,534
July	209,677,315	581,799,693	791,477,008	1,614,533,786	2,406,010,794
August	208,758,113	602,384,693	811,142,806	1,603,583,028	2,414,725,834
September	211,614,611	600,227,693	811,842,304	1,585,593,509	2,397,435,813

No. 44.—FRACTIONAL SILVER COIN OF EACH DENOMINATION IN EACH OFFICE OF THE TREASURY AND MINT JUNE 30, 1895.

Office.	Fifty cents.	Twenty-five cents.	Twenty cents.	Ten cents.	Five cents.	Three cents.	Unassorted.	Total.
TREASURY.								
Washington ..	\$505,320.00	\$77,610.00	\$76.20	\$14,005.00	\$627.45	\$48.60	\$699,402.40	\$1,297,089.65
Baltimore.....	229,550.00	291,650.00	.....	87,550.00	250.00	60.00	104,677.85	713,737.85
Boston.....	183,270.00	239,239.00	.....	53,842.10	102.05	6.21	83,920.60	560,379.96
Chicago.....	743,000.00	547,000.00	.....	59,000.00	.....	.....	345,325.00	1,694,325.00
Cincinnati ..	95,000.00	96,000.00	.....	11,000.00	.....	.....	551,020.11	753,020.11
New Orleans..	139,490.00	99,370.00	10.00	29,810.00	25.00	.....	66,571.79	326,276.79
New York.....	3,797,000.00	2,029,000.00	.....	658,000.00	.....	.....	303,947.75	6,787,947.75
Philadelphia.	26,705.00	244,000.00	.....	290,000.00	200.00	.....	146,681.81	707,586.81
San Francisco	244,143.00	123,955.50	1.60	23,066.00	114.30	.....	.....	391,280.40
St. Louis.....	90,450.00	70,300.00	.....	16,250.00	20.00	.....	363,828.00	540,848.00
MINT.								
Boise City ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.71	3.71
Carson City ..	1,500.00	5,192.25	.....	3,666.20	.....	.....	26	10,358.71
New Orleans..	208,000.00	213,000.00	.....	12,000.00	.....	.....	933.53	433,933.53
New York.....	186.00	22.50	.....	6.00	.....	.....	.....	214.50
Philadelphia.	344,000.00	36,000.00	.....	15,084.80	.....	.....	652,577.88	1,047,662.68
San Francisco	894,500.00	199,020.75	.....	220,507.00	.....	.....	723.55	1,314,751.30
St. Louis.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 20	2.20
Total	7,502,114.00	4,271,360.00	87.80	1,484,787.10	1,338.80	114.81	3,319,616.44	16,579,418.95

No. 45.—MINOR COIN OF EACH DENOMINATION IN EACH OFFICE OF THE TREASURY AND MINT JUNE 30, 1895.

Office.	Five cents.	Three cents.	Two cents.	One cent.	Unassorted.	Total.
TREASURY.						
Washington ..	\$45,160.00	.....	.....	\$5,669.00	\$42,188.00	\$93,017.00
Baltimore.....	16,500.00	\$240.00	\$40.00	6,150.00	154.62	23,084.62
Boston.....	64,010.00	468.00	275.00	2,335.00	5,119.10	72,207.10
Chicago.....	235,450.00	3,030.00	920.00	14,700.00	1.86	254,101.86
Cincinnati ..	111,000.00	630.00	230.00	9,330.00	480.89	121,670.89
New Orleans..	6,480.00	159.00	170.00	3,137.75	54.68	10,001.43
New York.....	131,810.00	300.00	.....	23,780.00	85,590.65	241,480.65
Philadelphia.	169,900.00	870.00	220.00	6,945.00	5,215.53	183,150.53
San Francisco	8,843.75	1,000.00	205.00	912.78	.....	10,961.53
St. Louis.....	88,900.00	906.00	610.00	8,277.00	479.17	99,172.17
MINT.						
Denver .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.80	.80
New York .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90.62	90.62
St. Louis.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.18	.18
Total	878,053.75	7,603.00	2,670.00	81,236.53	139,376.10	1,108,939.38

No. 46.—SHIPMENTS OF SILVER COIN FROM EACH OFFICE OF THE TREASURY AND MINT, FROM JULY 1, 1885, TO JUNE 30, 1895.

Office.	Total to June 30, 1894.	From July 1, 1894, to June 30, 1895.			Total to June 30, 1895.
		Standard dollars.	Fractional silver.	Total for year.	
TREASURY.					
Washington ..	\$8,709,397.19	\$637,999.50	\$480,586.40	\$1,118,585.90	\$9,827,983.09
Baltimore.....	4,046,473.48	85,400.00	184,895.00	270,295.00	4,316,768.48
New York.....	36,555,993.85	1,197,827.40	1,903,488.00	3,101,315.40	39,657,309.25
Philadelphia.	14,798,625.96	2,168,034.40	1,411,320.00	3,579,354.40	18,377,980.36
Boston.....	31,856,667.30	2,052,999.40	1,131,738.85	3,184,738.25	35,041,405.55
Cincinnati ..	28,184,913.81	2,516,387.95	1,138,964.20	3,655,352.15	31,840,265.96
Chicago.....	56,047,195.23	5,777,938.65	2,287,628.92	8,065,568.57	64,112,763.80
St. Louis.....	37,177,427.54	3,931,519.80	1,387,488.90	5,319,008.70	42,496,436.24
New Orleans..	15,280,433.77	7,068,350.00	1,017,781.60	8,086,131.60	23,366,565.37
San Francisco	18,063,422.75	1,638,000.00	885,375.50	2,523,375.50	20,586,798.25
MINT.					
Philadelphia	20,676,867.68	35,469.70	54,849.10	90,318.80	20,767,186.48
New Orleans..	50,515,439.75	45,040.00	1,000.00	46,040.00	50,561,479.75
San Francisco	7,264,490.00	.....	.....	.....	7,264,490.00
Carson City ..	653,130.00	500.00	.....	500.00	653,630.00
Total	329,830,478.31	27,155,466.80	11,885,117.47	39,040,584.27	368,871,062.58

No. 47.—SHIPMENTS OF SILVER COIN FROM THE TREASURY OFFICES AND MINTS DURING EACH FISCAL YEAR FROM 1886, AND CHARGES THEREON FOR TRANSPORTATION.

Period.	From Treasury offices east of the Rocky Mountains.			From subtreasury at San Francisco.		
	Amount.	Charges.	Per \$1,000.	Amount.	Charges.	Per \$1,000.
Fiscal year 1886.....	\$21,805,109.81	\$29,774.76	\$1.36	\$795,000.00	\$4,508.65	\$5.67
Fiscal year 1887.....	23,112,760.02	31,466.96	1.36	2,110,500.00	12,831.05	6.08
Fiscal year 1888.....	23,260,809.83	34,070.67	1.46	3,129,855.00	19,926.55	6.37
Fiscal year 1889.....	22,456,964.98	34,860.22	1.55	2,929,814.00	19,864.10	6.86
Fiscal year 1890.....	23,865,227.25	38,938.01	1.65	2,245,230.00	15,170.20	6.76
Fiscal year 1891.....	27,401,042.25	44,184.00	1.61	916,212.75	3,985.20	4.35
Fiscal year 1892.....	28,229,539.96	46,239.27	1.64	2,148,833.00	10,308.45	4.80
Fiscal year 1893.....	30,798,198.85	49,723.80	1.61	1,980,243.00	9,391.30	4.74
Fiscal year 1894.....	31,727,475.18	57,850.68	1.82	1,843,735.00	7,943.05	4.31
1894—July.....	2,311,328.55	4,029.37	.....	203,150.00	813.00	.....
August.....	3,585,998.25	7,065.42	.....	274,190.00	1,224.80	.....
September.....	4,942,808.55	10,033.47	.....	369,718.00	1,472.80	.....
October.....	5,736,115.85	10,065.19	.....	307,887.50	1,564.65	.....
November.....	3,907,626.93	6,702.93	.....	216,670.00	1,263.80	.....
December.....	3,491,344.30	6,702.52	.....	173,075.00	763.00	.....
1895—January.....	1,567,872.10	2,719.33	.....	84,250.00	349.75	.....
February.....	1,571,240.10	2,357.56	.....	105,900.00	424.70	.....
March.....	2,219,332.60	3,601.34	.....	134,130.00	465.25	.....
April.....	2,258,749.29	4,073.40	.....	186,950.00	776.20	.....
May.....	2,505,399.35	4,338.85	.....	183,890.00	774.75	.....
June.....	2,282,534.10	4,387.78	.....	284,265.00	1,261.70	.....
Fiscal year 1895.....	36,380,349.97	66,977.16	1.84	2,523,375.50	11,154.40	4.42

Period.	From mints.			Total.		
	Amount.	Charges.	Per \$1,000.	Amount.	Charges.	Per \$1,000.
Fiscal year 1886.....	\$10,960,927.76	\$33,537.58	\$3.06	\$33,561,037.57	\$67,820.99	\$2.02
Fiscal year 1887.....	9,973,642.32	18,055.37	1.81	35,196,902.84	62,352.38	1.77
Fiscal year 1888.....	10,596,043.10	16,060.46	1.51	36,986,707.93	70,057.68	1.89
Fiscal year 1889.....	9,408,495.70	14,585.02	1.55	34,759,274.68	69,309.34	1.99
Fiscal year 1890.....	10,578,228.15	18,936.62	1.79	36,683,685.40	73,045.73	1.99
Fiscal year 1891.....	12,580,674.39	29,088.42	2.31	40,897,929.30	77,257.62	1.88
Fiscal year 1892.....	8,506,693.50	19,630.97	2.31	38,885,066.46	76,178.69	1.96
Fiscal year 1893.....	6,278,044.70	12,865.67	2.05	39,056,486.55	71,980.77	1.84
Fiscal year 1894.....	227,177.40	1,292.71	5.69	33,798,387.58	67,086.44	1.98
1894—July.....	.....	.....	.....	2,514,478.55	4,842.37	.....
August.....	11,500.00	22.91	.....	3,871,688.25	8,313.13	.....
September.....	37,450.00	69.43	.....	5,849,976.55	11,575.70	.....
October.....	28,819.55	59.90	.....	6,072,822.90	12,589.74	.....
November.....	18,949.45	34.71	.....	4,143,146.38	8,001.44	.....
December.....	8,600.00	11.83	.....	3,673,019.30	7,477.35	.....
1895—January.....	5,899.80	1.00	.....	1,658,021.90	3,070.08	.....
February.....	2,800.00	.....	.....	1,079,340.10	2,782.26	.....
March.....	3,840.00	50	.....	2,357,302.60	4,007.09	.....
April.....	6,800.00	.....	.....	2,452,499.29	4,849.60	.....
May.....	6,100.00	.....	.....	2,695,889.35	5,113.60	.....
June.....	6,100.00	2.00	.....	2,572,899.10	5,651.48	.....
Fiscal year 1895.....	136,858.80	202.28	1.40	39,040,584.27	78,333.84	2.01

No. 48.—TRANSACTIONS BETWEEN THE SUBTREASURY AND CLEARING HOUSE IN NEW YORK DURING EACH FISCAL YEAR FROM 1884.

Period.	Checks sent to clearing house.	Checks received from clearing house.	Balances due assistant treasurer.	Balances due clearing house.
Fiscal year 1884.....	\$116,666,000.26	\$295,541,948.32	\$1,331,880.02	\$180,207,828.08
Fiscal year 1885.....	109,420,072.25	278,830,720.11	694,284.08	170,104,931.94
Fiscal year 1886.....	125,782,520.53	276,855,487.30	1,643,279.86	152,716,246.63
Fiscal year 1887.....	116,671,928.61	353,470,901.64	181,409.57	236,980,382.60
Fiscal year 1888.....	99,399,535.24	337,849,743.13	382,681.63	238,832,889.52
Fiscal year 1889.....	132,109,004.39	424,429,651.01	2,268,958.36	294,589,604.98
Fiscal year 1890.....	126,595,570.62	359,395,045.27	33,185.69	232,832,660.34
Fiscal year 1891.....	131,025,051.85	383,815,729.77	.....	252,290,677.92
Fiscal year 1892.....	125,529,170.92	328,258,554.16	277,014.70	203,006,397.94
Fiscal year 1893.....	129,783,849.27	354,002,251.85	.....	224,218,402.58
Fiscal year 1894.....	82,459,526.20	258,936,352.23	3,862,108.00	180,338,934.03

No. 48.—TRANSACTIONS BETWEEN THE SUBTREASURY AND CLEARING HOUSE IN NEW YORK DURING EACH FISCAL YEAR FROM 1884—Continued.

Period.	Checks sent to clearing house.	Checks received from clearing house.	Balances due assistant treasurer.	Balances due clearing house.
1884—July.....	\$9,879,621.65	\$25,420,745.82	.....	\$15,541,124.17
August.....	13,216,157.95	13,071,179.88	\$2,562,623.47	7,417,645.40
September.....	6,308,077.94	16,267,763.42	150,048.75	10,109,734.23
October.....	6,708,197.88	24,380,811.19	.....	17,672,613.31
November.....	6,058,003.46	17,348,291.75	.....	11,790,288.29
December.....	6,433,980.67	18,057,565.93	.....	11,623,525.26
1885—January.....	6,503,113.94	30,978,176.94	.....	24,475,063.00
February.....	5,334,708.40	16,274,106.37	.....	10,739,397.97
March.....	16,060,989.36	16,830,204.43	1,233,766.36	2,002,981.43
April.....	10,953,209.34	23,923,683.01	241,501.64	13,211,975.31
May.....	6,330,245.41	19,963,443.78	.....	13,633,198.37
June.....	6,277,243.46	16,687,081.19	20,701.30	10,430,539.03
Fiscal year 1885.....	100,263,549.46	244,702,993.71	4,203,641.52	148,648,085.77

No. 49.—AMOUNT OF EACH KIND OF MONEY PAID INTO THE CLEARING HOUSE IN NEW YORK IN SETTLEMENT OF BALANCES AGAINST THE SUBTREASURY DURING EACH FISCAL YEAR FROM 1890.

Period.	United States notes.	Treasury notes of 1890.	Gold certificates.	Silver certificates.	Gold coin.	Total.
Fiscal year 1890.....	\$2,892,160	.....	\$229,940,500	.....	.....	\$232,832,660
Fiscal year 1891.....	8,079,737	\$31,957,946	212,191,200	\$61,795	.....	252,290,678
Fiscal year 1892.....	47,883,664	57,826,734	97,296,000	.....	.....	203,006,398
Fiscal year 1893.....	100,996,066	112,639,337	10,583,000	.....	.....	224,218,403
Fiscal year 1894.....	68,172,571	13,701,363	.....	.....	\$98,465,000	180,338,934
1894—July.....	15,173,678	367,446	.....	.....	.....	15,541,124
August.....	7,398,085	19,560	.....	.....	.....	7,417,645
September.....	10,090,104	19,630	.....	.....	.....	10,109,734
October.....	17,647,123	25,490	.....	.....	.....	17,672,613
November.....	11,768,108	22,180	.....	.....	.....	11,790,288
December.....	11,612,625	10,900	.....	.....	.....	11,623,525
1885—January.....	24,475,063	.....	.....	.....	.....	24,475,063
February.....	10,739,397	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,739,397
March.....	2,002,981	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,002,981
April.....	13,211,975	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,211,975
May.....	13,633,198	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,633,198
June.....	10,430,539	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,430,539
Fiscal year 1895.....	148,182,876	465,206	.....	.....	.....	148,648,082

No. 50.—MONTHLY RECEIPTS FROM CUSTOMS AT NEW YORK FROM JUNE, 1878, AND PERCENTAGE OF EACH KIND OF MONEY RECEIVED.

Month.	Receipts.	Gold coin.	Silver coin.	Gold certificates.	Silver certificates.	United States notes.	Treasury notes of 1890.
1878—June.....	\$6,065,828	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
July.....	8,201,698	5.4	0.1	60.1	32.6	1.8	.....
August.....	10,249,459	4.6	0.1	65.0	29.1	1.2	.....
September.....	9,199,455	4.3	0.3	71.0	23.5	0.9	.....
October.....	8,387,976	4.7	0.3	75.1	18.6	1.3	.....
November.....	6,387,976	5.2	0.4	64.6	28.6	1.2	.....
December.....	6,824,556	5.9	0.3	63.7	28.6	1.5	.....
1879—January.....	6,264,674	60.3	0.3	13.1	24.9	1.4	.....
February.....	7,659,000	6.1	0.1	3.9	20.4	69.5	.....
March.....	8,236,000	2.2	0.3	0.5	6.1	90.9	.....
April.....	9,339,000	0.6	0.2	0.1	2.7	96.4	.....
May.....	8,190,000	1.3	0.1	0.2	3.3	95.1	.....
June.....	7,584,000	0.9	0.2	0.1	4.7	94.1	.....
July.....	7,208,000	0.6	0.2	.....	6.2	93.0	.....
August.....	9,335,000	0.3	0.1	.....	15.1	84.5	.....
September.....	10,565,000	0.4	0.3	.....	18.6	80.7	.....
October.....	11,472,000	0.5	0.2	.....	20.8	78.5	.....
November.....	10,979,000	19.5	0.1	.....	21.8	58.6	.....
December.....	8,467,000	46.4	0.2	1.9	27.4	24.1	.....
1880—January.....	8,175,000	66.9	0.2	.....	23.4	9.5	.....
February.....	11,969,000	68.3	0.2	.....	16.5	15.0	.....
March.....	12,258,000	63.2	0.1	.....	21.8	14.9	.....

No. 50.—MONTHLY RECEIPTS FROM CUSTOMS AT NEW YORK FROM JUNE, 1873, AND PERCENTAGE OF EACH KIND OF MONEY RECEIVED—Continued.

Month.	Receipts.	Gold coin.	Silver coin.	Gold certifi- cates.	Silver certifi- cates.	United States notes.	Treasury notes of 1890.
		<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1880—March.....	\$14,477,000	69.0	0.1		24.9	6.0	
April.....	11,818,000	62.2	0.1		29.7	8.0	
May.....	9,852,000	52.1	0.2		27.1	20.6	
June.....	10,701,000	48.8	0.1		32.9	18.2	
July.....	13,801,000	57.7	0.1		31.4	10.8	
August.....	14,403,000	55.9	0.1		37.8	6.2	
September.....	12,859,000	49.9	0.1		44.6	5.4	
October.....	10,575,000	42.4	0.1		51.9	5.6	
November.....	9,081,000	45.0	0.1		50.0	4.9	
December.....	9,234,000	46.2	0.2		47.8	5.8	
1881—January.....	10,573,000	47.5	0.1		45.1	7.3	
February.....	11,221,000	44.5	0.1		44.1	11.3	
March.....	13,196,000	47.6	0.1		47.1	5.2	
April.....	11,684,000	44.5	0.1		51.5	3.9	
May.....	11,051,000	45.9	0.1		50.9	3.1	
June.....	11,013,000	39.3	0.1		57.0	3.6	
July.....	12,082,000	38.8	0.1		57.9	3.2	
August.....	15,206,000	43.5	0.1		52.8	3.6	
September.....	14,108,000	37.1	0.1		60.7	2.1	
October.....	13,019,000	35.8	0.1		62.1	2.0	
November.....	9,713,000	62.9	0.1		33.8	3.2	
December.....	10,973,000	77.1	0.1		18.7	4.1	
1882—January.....	13,393,000	72.9	0.1		20.3	6.7	
February.....	13,589,000	66.5	0.1		24.8	8.6	
March.....	14,000,000	75.6	0.1		19.8	4.5	
April.....	10,528,000	73.5	0.2		22.2	4.1	
May.....	11,986,000	70.7	0.2		23.4	5.7	
June.....	11,434,000	68.7	0.1		23.4	7.8	
July.....	13,730,000	66.5	0.1		24.8	8.6	
August.....	16,487,000	46.1	0.1		48.2	5.6	
September.....	14,695,000	38.8	0.1		55.5	5.6	
October.....	13,101,000	18.2	0.1	42.2	32.1	7.4	
November.....	9,939,000	10.3	0.1	63.9	16.2	9.5	
December.....	10,381,000	5.3	0.1	69.1	18.7	6.8	
1883—January.....	12,574,000	4.2	0.1	72.1	15.7	7.9	
February.....	12,194,000	3.9	0.1	75.1	15.9	5.0	
March.....	12,435,000	6.5	0.1	73.7	13.1	6.6	
April.....	9,199,000	10.8	0.1	65.5	17.7	5.9	
May.....	8,155,000	4.7	0.1	62.2	26.1	6.9	
June.....	13,630,000	3.3	0.1	69.4	20.2	7.0	
July.....	14,609,000	2.3	0.1	79.1	13.7	5.5	
August.....	13,290,000	2.7	0.1	73.2	18.0	6.0	
September.....	12,050,000	3.2	0.1	77.8	13.9	5.0	
October.....	11,616,000	2.9	0.1	75.8	16.4	4.8	
November.....	8,928,000	3.1	0.1	67.6	22.5	6.7	
December.....	9,338,000	2.8	0.1	71.3	19.4	6.4	
1884—January.....	11,768,000	2.4	0.1	66.2	23.7	7.6	
February.....	12,069,000	2.1	0.1	67.5	22.0	8.3	
March.....	11,447,000	1.8	0.1	60.7	26.4	11.0	
April.....	9,850,000	2.5	0.1	56.9	26.8	13.7	
May.....	9,289,000	3.3	0.1	46.5	35.3	14.8	
June.....	9,450,000	3.1	0.1	40.0	35.6	21.2	
July.....	13,111,000	1.6	0.1	48.1	32.4	17.8	
August.....	12,828,000	1.3	0.1	44.4	32.3	21.9	
September.....	11,992,000	1.6	0.1	32.4	31.4	34.5	
October.....	10,369,000	1.8	0.1	23.6	32.1	42.4	
November.....	7,717,000	1.9	0.1	18.3	42.2	37.5	
December.....	8,087,000	1.7	0.1	17.9	44.0	36.3	
1885—January.....	10,306,000	1.1	0.1	26.6	40.5	31.7	
February.....	10,461,000	0.8	0.1	31.4	32.3	35.4	
March.....	11,281,000	0.7	0.1	39.7	34.5	25.0	
April.....	9,983,000	0.9	0.1	38.1	41.3	19.6	
May.....	9,523,000	0.7	0.1	43.0	37.4	18.8	
June.....	9,644,000	0.7	0.2	32.5	33.3	33.3	
July.....	11,821,000	0.7	0.2	28.8	23.6	46.7	
August.....	12,700,000	0.6	0.3	47.4	13.5	38.2	
September.....	12,167,000	0.7	0.3	63.4	9.8	25.8	
October.....	10,771,000	0.8	0.2	70.8	11.3	16.9	
November.....	8,730,000	0.9	0.4	56.9	13.4	23.4	
December.....	9,935,000	0.7	0.3	60.5	13.8	24.7	
1886—January.....	10,929,000	0.6	0.3	53.3	14.8	31.0	
February.....	11,704,000	0.4	0.2	43.3	8.8	47.3	
March.....	12,512,000	0.6	0.3	31.5	9.2	58.4	
April.....	10,442,000	1.0	0.3	20.2	12.3	66.2	
May.....	9,029,000	0.8	0.3	12.2	15.3	71.4	
June.....	11,887,000	0.7	0.2	4.8	12.6	81.7	
July.....	12,606,000	0.7	0.3	2.9	11.3	84.8	
August.....	14,834,000	0.7	0.4	16.5	8.9	73.5	
September.....	12,944,000	0.6	0.3	67.3	9.3	22.5	

No. 50.—MONTHLY RECEIPTS FROM CUSTOMS AT NEW YORK FROM JUNE, 1878,
AND PERCENTAGE OF EACH KIND OF MONEY RECEIVED—Continued.

Month.	Receipts.	Gold coin.	Silver coin.	Gold certifi- cates.	Silver certifi- cates.	United States notes.	Treasury notes of 1890.
		<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1886—October	\$11,583,000	0.7	0.3	70.8	12.0	16.2	.....
November	10,175,000	1.1	0.3	69.3	12.2	17.1	.....
December	10,546,000	1.2	0.3	66.7	15.5	16.3	.....
1887—January	11,808,000	0.9	0.4	67.8	16.2	14.7	.....
February	13,112,000	0.4	0.2	74.2	10.1	15.1	.....
March	14,212,000	0.8	0.3	74.5	11.4	13.0	.....
April	11,556,000	1.1	0.3	71.6	13.4	13.6	.....
May	10,900,000	1.0	0.4	72.4	14.1	12.1	.....
June	11,840,000	1.3	0.3	72.6	12.0	13.8	.....
July	12,714,000	1.4	0.4	76.2	10.4	11.6	.....
August	15,612,000	0.8	0.2	79.9	8.8	10.3	.....
September	13,333,000	1.1	0.2	79.9	8.4	10.4	.....
October	12,392,000	1.2	0.3	78.1	9.1	11.3	.....
November	10,187,000	1.2	0.5	75.4	10.8	12.1	.....
December	9,788,000	1.1	0.4	74.8	11.0	12.7	.....
1888—January	13,509,000	0.7	0.3	77.6	11.0	10.4	.....
February	13,159,000	0.6	0.2	75.8	10.3	13.1	.....
March	11,050,000	0.6	0.4	78.7	9.2	11.1	.....
April	11,176,000	0.7	0.3	73.1	12.5	13.4	.....
May	9,990,000	0.9	0.4	69.6	16.1	13.0	.....
June	10,996,484	0.7	0.3	73.5	14.4	11.1	.....
July	14,163,486	0.4	0.2	83.0	8.3	8.1	.....
August	13,860,960	0.5	0.1	87.6	5.5	6.3	.....
September	12,138,688	0.4	0.2	89.1	4.4	5.9	.....
October	11,978,438	0.4	0.2	89.5	3.6	6.3	.....
November	9,610,437	0.3	0.2	87.2	5.4	6.9	.....
December	10,966,445	0.2	0.2	86.3	4.1	9.2	.....
1889—January	14,037,625	0.1	0.1	83.0	6.2	10.6	.....
February	12,954,630	0.1	0.1	85.1	5.3	9.4	.....
March	13,422,511	0.1	0.1	87.5	3.1	9.2	.....
April	11,962,153	0.1	0.1	88.8	2.7	8.3	.....
May	11,096,791	0.2	0.1	81.5	5.9	12.3	.....
June	10,697,716	0.1	0.1	74.5	6.5	13.8	.....
July	13,791,000	0.1	0.1	85.6	3.8	10.4	.....
August	13,324,514	0.2	0.1	86.5	2.9	10.2	.....
September	12,015,653	0.2	0.1	89.7	2.1	7.9	.....
October	12,201,906	0.1	0.1	90.5	2.0	7.3	.....
November	11,175,885	0.2	0.1	92.6	1.3	5.8	.....
December	10,997,977	0.2	0.1	92.4	2.0	5.3	.....
1890—January	15,223,480	0.1	0.0	92.5	2.8	4.6	.....
February	13,888,075	0.1	0.1	95.0	1.8	3.0	.....
March	12,569,867	0.1	0.1	95.7	1.4	2.7	.....
April	13,617,857	0.2	0.1	95.4	1.6	2.7	.....
May	10,671,516	0.2	0.1	93.6	2.5	3.6	.....
June	14,492,128	0.1	0.0	94.5	2.7	2.7	.....
July	17,173,016	0.1	0.1	95.3	2.0	2.5	.....
August	12,978,335	0.1	0.0	91.7	1.7	3.0	3.5
September	15,767,331	0.1	0.1	85.5	1.4	1.9	11.0
October	16,093,061	0.2	0.0	80.9	1.3	2.1	15.5
November	10,154,328	0.3	0.1	80.4	1.7	2.9	14.6
December	10,704,055	0.3	0.1	87.8	1.9	3.0	6.9
1891—January	16,794,456	0.1	0.0	88.5	2.1	4.1	5.2
February	12,280,373	0.1	0.0	81.0	6.6	5.0	7.3
March	10,520,414	0.2	0.0	64.9	16.5	6.0	12.4
April	7,711,917	0.2	0.0	47.0	20.0	7.2	25.6
May	7,449,775	0.2	0.0	27.8	26.8	15.0	30.2
June	9,131,418	0.2	0.0	12.3	14.0	44.6	28.9
July	11,303,169	0.2	0.0	14.9	8.5	49.0	27.4
August	10,460,330	0.2	0.0	12.6	5.2	50.5	31.5
September	9,961,740	0.1	0.1	11.7	4.4	55.3	28.4
October	9,337,291	0.2	0.0	19.8	4.4	44.0	31.6
November	8,502,785	0.1	0.0	43.5	2.8	31.3	22.3
December	9,314,666	0.1	0.0	65.3	3.1	14.8	16.7
1892—January	11,960,445	0.1	0.0	66.1	4.3	15.0	14.5
February	11,628,815	0.1	0.0	25.8	9.3	36.2	28.6
March	10,871,923	0.1	0.0	18.7	5.7	42.5	33.0
April	8,879,912	0.2	0.0	14.9	6.9	46.4	31.6
May	8,103,436	0.1	0.0	9.9	13.0	40.6	36.4
June	9,591,270	0.2	0.0	8.0	15.9	26.8	49.1
July	12,295,908	0.1	0.0	13.8	15.5	28.4	42.2
August	13,175,485	0.0	0.0	12.1	10.4	25.6	51.9
September	11,335,347	0.0	0.0	3.6	10.9	45.8	39.7
October	10,341,120	0.1	0.0	6.6	6.4	51.9	35.0
November	9,951,385	0.1	0.0	7.8	6.3	52.8	33.0
December	10,570,853	0.0	0.0	4.4	9.2	46.4	40.0
1893—January	15,291,892	0.0	0.0	8.9	15.8	42.1	33.2
February	12,439,280	0.0	0.0	9.2	20.7	33.3	36.8
March	2,805,673	0.0	0.0	7.8	15.7	28.0	48.5
April	2,717,539	0.1	0.0	2.9	23.3	41.0	32.7

No. 50.—MONTHLY RECEIPTS FROM CUSTOMS AT NEW YORK FROM JUNE, 1878, AND PERCENTAGE OF EACH KIND OF MONEY RECEIVED—Continued.

Months.	Receipts.	Gold coin.	Silver coin.	Gold certificates.	Silver certificates.	United States notes.	Treasury notes of 1890.
1893—May.....	\$9,967,707	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
June.....	9,337,798	0.1	0.0	0.0	37.8	26.2	35.9
July.....	10,220,733	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.0	53.0	35.0
August.....	8,188,032	12.5	0.0	4.6	12.3	55.6	15.0
September.....	7,964,839	47.4	0.3	4.3	5.1	37.6	5.3
October.....	7,537,386	58.1	0.2	1.7	17.5	16.3	6.2
November.....	6,312,807	37.6	0.1	0.1	31.3	20.7	10.2
December.....	5,645,908	31.0	0.1	0.4	45.8	16.3	6.4
1894—January.....	8,315,531	28.0	0.1	1.1	51.1	11.6	8.1
February.....	7,424,084	17.0	0.1	0.6	59.3	11.2	11.8
March.....	7,448,479	7.2	0.1	0.5	56.2	20.5	15.5
April.....	6,732,696	3.8	0.1	0.1	49.4	31.4	15.2
May.....	6,238,234	2.8	0.1	0.0	65.6	21.9	9.6
June.....	5,181,179	2.3	0.1	0.0	81.0	9.6	7.0
July.....	6,175,379	1.9	0.1	0.0	83.6	6.8	7.6
August.....	8,723,031	0.0	0.1	0.0	59.4	23.4	17.1
September.....	9,692,868	0.5	0.1	0.0	47.9	29.6	21.9
October.....	8,228,744	0.1	0.1	0.0	23.5	44.5	31.8
November.....	6,769,608	0.0	0.1	0.0	27.0	58.9	14.0
December.....	7,432,396	0.0	0.1	0.0	31.8	55.0	13.1
1895—January.....	12,817,827	0.4	0.1	0.0	38.9	54.4	6.2
February.....	9,341,674	0.7	0.1	0.0	40.6	53.6	5.0
March.....	9,798,083	0.3	0.0	0.0	31.4	63.1	5.2
April.....	8,824,715	0.3	0.0	0.0	30.7	67.0	2.1
May.....	8,104,095	0.2	0.0	0.0	35.8	60.6	3.4
June.....	7,510,041	0.1	0.1	0.0	36.3	54.8	8.7
July.....	10,633,052	0.1	0.1	0.0	36.2	60.2	3.4
August.....	10,296,684	0.2	0.1	0.2	30.5	67.1	1.9
September.....	9,756,439	0.0	0.1	0.0	25.4	72.4	2.1
		0.0	0.0	0.0	20.2	78.1	1.7

No. 51.—SEMIANNUAL DUTY COLLECTED FROM NATIONAL BANKS FOR EACH FISCAL YEAR.

Fiscal year.	On circulation.	On deposits.	On capital.	Total.
1864.....	\$53,193.32	\$95,911.87	\$18,432.07	\$167,537.26
1865.....	733,247.59	1,087,530.86	133,251.15	1,954,029.60
1866.....	2,106,785.30	2,633,102.77	406,947.74	5,146,835.81
1867.....	2,868,656.78	2,650,180.09	321,881.36	5,840,698.23
1868.....	2,946,343.07	2,564,143.44	306,781.67	5,817,268.18
1869.....	2,957,416.73	2,614,553.58	312,918.68	5,884,888.99
1870.....	2,949,744.13	2,614,767.61	375,962.26	5,940,474.00
1871.....	2,987,021.69	2,892,840.85	385,292.13	6,175,154.67
1872.....	3,193,570.03	3,120,984.37	389,356.27	6,703,910.67
1873.....	3,353,136.13	3,196,569.29	454,891.51	7,004,646.93
1874.....	3,404,483.11	3,209,967.72	469,048.02	7,083,498.85
1875.....	3,285,450.89	3,514,265.39	507,417.76	7,305,134.04
1876.....	3,091,795.76	3,505,129.64	632,296.16	7,229,221.56
1877.....	2,900,957.52	3,451,965.38	660,784.90	7,013,707.81
1878.....	2,948,047.08	3,273,111.74	560,296.83	6,781,455.65
1879.....	3,009,647.16	3,309,668.90	401,920.61	6,721,236.67
1880.....	3,153,635.63	4,058,710.61	379,424.19	7,591,770.43
1881.....	3,121,374.33	4,940,945.12	431,233.10	8,493,552.55
1882.....	3,190,851.98	5,521,927.47	437,774.90	9,150,684.35
1883.....	3,132,006.73	2,773,790.46	269,976.43	6,175,773.62
1884.....	3,024,668.24	.....	.....	3,024,668.24
1885.....	2,794,584.01	.....	.....	2,794,584.01
1886.....	2,592,021.33	.....	.....	2,592,021.33
1887.....	2,044,922.75	.....	.....	2,044,922.75
1888.....	1,616,127.53	.....	.....	1,616,127.53
1889.....	1,410,331.84	.....	.....	1,410,331.84
1890.....	1,254,839.65	.....	.....	1,254,839.65
1891.....	1,216,104.72	.....	.....	1,216,104.72
1892.....	1,331,287.26	.....	.....	1,331,287.26
1893.....	1,443,489.69	.....	.....	1,443,489.69
1894.....	1,721,095.18	.....	.....	1,721,095.18
1895.....	1,704,007.69	.....	.....	1,704,007.69
Total.....	77,539,004.86	60,940,067.16	7,855,887.74	146,334,959.76

No. 52.—UNITED STATES BONDS OF EACH LOAN HELD IN TRUST FOR NATIONAL BANKS JUNE 30, 1894 AND 1895, AND CHANGES DURING THE FISCAL YEAR.

Account.	Funded loan of 1891 continued (2 per cent).	Funded loan of 1907 (4 per cent).	Loan of 1925 (4 per cent).	Loan of 1904 (5 per cent).	Bonds issued to Pacific railroads (6 per cent).	Total.
Held June 30, 1894:						
For circulation.....	\$22,711,850	\$158,837,950		\$4,849,950	\$15,292,000	\$201,691,750
For public moneys.....	1,013,000	12,078,000		450,000	1,195,000	14,736,000
Total.....	23,724,850	170,915,950		5,299,950	16,487,000	216,427,750
Deposited and withdrawn:						
For circulation—						
Deposited.....	826,750	5,936,000	\$10,715,500	9,764,400	1,009,000	28,251,650
Withdrawn.....	980,250	15,391,850	250,000	1,717,500	3,923,000	22,262,600
For public moneys—						
Deposited.....	20,000	700,000	825,000	150,000	85,000	1,780,000
Withdrawn.....		785,000	250,000	75,000	128,000	1,238,000
Held June 30, 1895:						
For circulation.....	22,558,350	149,882,100	10,465,500	12,896,850	12,378,000	207,680,800
For public moneys.....	1,033,000	11,993,000	575,000	525,000	1,152,000	15,278,000
Total.....	23,591,350	161,875,100	11,040,500	13,421,850	13,530,000	222,958,800

No. 53.—RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF PUBLIC MONEYS THROUGH NATIONAL-BANK DEPOSITARIES, BY FISCAL YEARS.

Fiscal year.	Receipts.	Funds transferred to depositary banks.	Funds transferred to Treasury by depositary banks.	Drafts drawn on depositary banks.	Balance.
1864.....	\$153,395,108.71	\$816,000.00	\$85,507,674.08	\$28,726,695.88	\$39,976,738.75
1865.....	987,564,639.14	8,110,294.70	583,697,912.72	415,887,797.81	36,065,992.06
1866.....	497,566,676.42	13,523,972.62	363,083,365.65	149,772,756.11	34,298,319.34
1867.....	351,737,083.83	8,405,903.63	331,039,872.57	37,218,612.76	26,182,821.47
1868.....	225,244,144.75	9,404,392.00	215,311,460.69	22,218,187.92	23,301,719.61
1869.....	105,160,573.67	10,032,199.44	114,748,877.24	14,890,463.75	8,875,141.73
1870.....	120,084,041.79	2,466,521.06	111,123,926.18	11,818,228.61	8,483,549.79
1871.....	99,299,840.85	2,633,129.45	89,428,544.04	13,790,961.01	7,197,015.04
1872.....	106,104,855.16	3,050,444.05	94,986,603.76	13,635,837.49	7,777,873.00
1873.....	169,602,743.98	9,004,842.49	108,089,786.76	16,110,519.07	62,185,153.64
1874.....	91,108,846.70	2,729,958.81	134,869,112.57	13,364,554.52	7,790,292.06
1875.....	98,228,249.53	1,737,445.60	82,184,304.05	13,657,678.25	11,914,004.89
1876.....	97,402,227.57	2,445,451.49	89,981,146.99	13,909,616.83	7,870,920.13
1877.....	106,470,261.22	2,353,196.29	94,276,400.35	14,862,200.88	7,555,776.41
1878.....	99,781,053.48	2,385,920.38	90,177,963.35	12,606,870.60	6,937,916.32
1879.....	109,397,525.67	6,390,489.06	100,498,469.29	15,544,058.34	7,183,403.42
1880.....	119,493,171.94	6,489,634.17	109,641,232.64	15,525,023.03	7,999,953.86
1881.....	131,820,002.20	5,646,092.46	118,143,724.91	18,388,772.82	8,993,550.79
1882.....	143,261,541.41	5,256,574.29	120,131,305.07	18,709,928.56	9,610,432.86
1883.....	145,974,256.86	5,292,840.22	132,075,358.80	18,771,472.81	10,030,698.33
1884.....	129,100,449.35	5,501,161.18	116,227,722.17	17,688,442.52	10,716,144.17
1885.....	119,056,058.94	4,798,782.35	105,952,609.09	17,633,235.03	10,985,141.34
1886.....	123,592,221.68	8,786,546.55	112,862,815.24	16,464,462.15	14,036,632.18
1887.....	128,482,769.20	11,476,372.92	118,372,956.27	16,432,743.24	19,190,076.79
1888.....	132,591,946.77	80,082,442.39	161,168,708.67	15,782,267.54	54,913,489.74
1889.....	139,316,214.49	20,723,547.15	152,338,700.22	19,309,039.25	43,305,511.91
1890.....	147,761,566.81	20,285,150.91	163,808,952.13	20,548,812.80	26,994,464.70
1891.....	152,389,837.70	21,364,103.93	155,747,224.40	23,386,731.39	21,614,450.54
1892.....	153,380,415.47	24,793,023.09	172,960,512.47	22,162,485.24	10,664,891.39
1893.....	166,257,566.29	23,553,034.22	172,620,613.70	23,707,590.82	10,177,287.38
1894.....	147,326,916.13	39,501,947.41	162,102,390.66	24,265,231.27	10,638,528.99
1895.....	169,440,435.46	41,892,885.26	187,592,511.38	23,186,071.15	11,193,267.18
Total.....	5,673,393,243.17	416,484,299.57	4,950,706,956.11	1,118,977,319.45	.....

No. 54.—NUMBER OF NATIONAL BANKS AND OF NATIONAL-BANK DEPOSITARIES AND AMOUNT OF BONDS HELD FOR THEM AT THE CLOSE OF EACH FISCAL YEAR.

Fiscal year.	Number of banks.	Number of depositaries.	Bonds held to secure circulation.	Bonds held to secure public funds.	Total of bonds held.
1863	26		\$1,185,750		\$1,185,750
1864	467	204	44,266,900	\$30,009,750	74,276,650
1865	1,294	330	235,989,700	32,707,500	268,697,200
1866	1,634	382	327,310,350	38,177,500	365,487,850
1867	1,636	385	340,607,500	39,177,950	379,785,450
1868	1,640	370	341,495,900	38,517,950	380,013,850
1869	1,619	276	342,851,600	25,423,350	368,274,950
1870	1,612	148	342,278,550	16,072,500	358,351,050
1871	1,723	159	359,885,550	15,536,500	375,422,050
1872	1,853	163	380,440,700	15,329,000	395,769,700
1873	1,968	158	390,410,550	15,210,000	405,620,550
1874	1,983	154	391,171,200	15,390,200	406,561,400
1875	2,076	145	376,314,500	14,547,200	390,861,700
1876	2,091	143	341,394,750	14,578,000	355,972,750
1877	2,078	145	338,713,600	15,377,000	354,090,600
1878	2,056	124	349,546,400	13,858,000	363,404,400
1879	2,048	127	354,254,600	14,421,400	368,676,000
1880	2,076	131	361,652,050	14,777,000	376,429,050
1881	2,115	130	360,505,900	15,295,500	375,801,400
1882	2,239	134	360,722,700	15,925,000	376,647,700
1883	2,417	140	356,596,500	17,116,000	373,712,500
1884	2,625	135	334,147,850	17,060,000	351,207,850
1885	2,639	132	312,145,200	17,607,000	329,752,200
1886	2,809	160	275,974,860	19,659,900	295,634,760
1887	3,014	200	191,966,700	26,485,500	218,452,200
1888	3,128	290	178,312,650	56,128,000	234,440,650
1889	3,262	270	148,121,450	45,222,000	193,343,450
1890	3,508	205	145,228,300	29,713,000	174,941,300
1891	3,675	185	142,508,900	26,349,500	168,858,400
1892	3,765	159	163,190,050	15,852,000	179,042,050
1893	3,846	160	176,588,250	15,247,000	191,835,250
1894	3,797	155	201,691,750	14,736,000	216,427,750
1895	3,767	160	207,680,800	15,278,000	222,958,800

No. 55.—BONDS HELD FOR THE SINKING FUNDS OF THE PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANIES AT THE CLOSE OF EACH FISCAL YEAR.

Fiscal year.	Bonds issued to Pacific railroads (6 per cent).	First-mortgage bonds of Pacific railroads (6 per cent).	Funded loan of 1907 (4 per cent).	Loan of 1904 (5 per cent).	Total.
UNION PACIFIC.					
1881 to 1884	\$361,000		\$32,650		\$393,650
1885	361,000		3,123,650		3,484,650
1886	361,000		4,218,650		4,579,650
1887	1,043,000	\$360,000	4,478,650		5,881,650
1888	1,043,000	1,195,000	4,478,650		6,716,650
1889	1,043,000	2,018,000	4,478,650		7,539,650
1890	1,043,000	4,666,500	2,908,250		8,617,750
1891	1,043,000	8,906,500			9,949,500
1892	188,000	10,973,500			11,161,500
1893	188,000	12,302,500			12,490,500
1894	74,000	13,320,500		\$235,750	13,630,250
1895	74,000	13,345,500		915,750	14,335,250
CENTRAL PACIFIC.					
1881 to 1886	444,000				444,000
1887	2,548,000	42,000			2,590,000
1888	2,548,000	352,000			2,900,000
1889	2,548,000	666,000			3,214,000
1890	2,548,000	1,009,000			3,557,000
1891	2,548,000	1,435,000			3,983,000
1892	2,261,000	2,174,000			4,435,000
1893	2,251,000	2,666,500			4,917,500
1894	2,101,000	3,229,000			5,330,000
1895	2,175,000	3,261,000		125,000	5,561,000

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No. 56.—OLD DEMAND NOTES OF EACH DENOMINATION ISSUED, REDEEMED, AND OUTSTANDING AT THE CLOSE OF THE FISCAL YEAR 1895.

Denomination.	Total issued.	Redeemed during year.	Total redeemed.	Outstanding.
Five dollars	\$21,800,000.00	.....	\$21,777,937.50	\$22,062.50
Ten dollars	20,030,000.00	.....	20,009,715.00	20,285.00
Twenty dollars	18,200,000.00	.....	18,187,500.00	12,500.00
Total	60,030,000.00	.....	59,975,152.50	54,847.50

No. 57.—FRACTIONAL CURRENCY OF EACH DENOMINATION ISSUED, REDEEMED, AND OUTSTANDING AT THE CLOSE OF THE FISCAL YEAR 1895.

Denomination.	Total issued.	Redeemed during year.	Total redeemed.	Outstanding.
Three cents	\$601,923.90	\$0.15	\$511,683.57	\$90,240.33
Five cents	5,694,717.85	30.35	3,835,840.73	1,858,877.12
Ten cents	82,198,456.80	570.85	77,136,468.13	5,061,988.67
Fifteen cents	5,305,568.46	37.92	5,065,182.79	240,385.61
Twenty-five cents	139,031,482.00	1,141.91	134,750,435.71	4,281,046.29
Fifty cents	135,891,930.50	1,238.75	132,122,412.70	3,769,517.80
Unknown .....	.....	.....	32,000.00	.....
Deduct unknown .....	.....	.....	.....	15,302,055.82
Total	368,724,079.45	3,019.93	353,454,023.63	32,000.00
				15,270,055.82

No. 58.—COMPOUND-INTEREST NOTES OF EACH DENOMINATION ISSUED, REDEEMED, AND OUTSTANDING AT THE CLOSE OF THE FISCAL YEAR 1895.

Denomination.	Total issued.	Redeemed during year.	Total redeemed.	Outstanding.
Ten dollars	\$23,285,200	\$470	\$23,263,490	\$21,710
Twenty dollars	30,125,840	440	30,091,550	34,290
Fifty dollars	60,824,000	350	60,759,000	65,000
One hundred dollars	45,094,400	100	45,060,700	33,700
Five hundred dollars	67,846,000	.....	67,834,500	11,500
One thousand dollars	39,420,000	.....	39,414,000	6,000
Total	266,595,440	1,360	266,423,240	172,200

No. 59.—ONE AND TWO YEAR NOTES OF EACH DENOMINATION ISSUED, REDEEMED, AND OUTSTANDING AT THE CLOSE OF THE FISCAL YEAR 1895.

Denomination.	Total issued.	Redeemed during year.	Total redeemed.	Outstanding.
Ten dollars	\$6,200,000	\$100	\$6,193,625	\$6,375
Twenty dollars	16,440,000	60	16,426,760	13,240
Fifty dollars	20,945,600	.....	20,931,400	14,200
One hundred dollars	37,804,400	.....	37,788,200	16,200
Five hundred dollars	40,302,000	.....	40,300,500	1,500
One thousand dollars	89,308,000	.....	89,289,000	19,000
Unknown .....	.....	.....	10,590	.....
Deduct unknown .....	.....	.....	.....	70,515
Total	211,000,000	160	210,940,075	10,590
				59,925

No. 60.—UNITED STATES PAPER CURRENCY OF EACH CLASS, TOGETHER WITH ONE AND TWO YEAR NOTES AND COMPOUND-INTEREST NOTES, ISSUED, REDEEMED, AND OUTSTANDING AT THE CLOSE OF THE FISCAL YEAR 1895.

Class.	Issued during year.	Total issued.	Redeemed during year.	Total redeemed.	Outstanding.
Old demand notes.....		\$60,030,000.00		\$59,975,152.50	\$54,847.50
United States notes.....	\$74,720,000	2,725,981,808.00	\$74,720,000.00	2,379,300,792.00	346,681,016.00
Treasury notes of 1890.....	44,215,933	295,228,120.00	50,712,000.00	149,139,720.00	146,088,400.00
Gold certificates.....	120,000	1,534,174,880.46	18,037,940.00	1,485,704,921.46	48,469,959.00
Silver certificates.....	115,170,000	1,094,350,000.00	123,424,000.00	765,455,496.00	328,894,504.00
Currency certificates.....	67,580,000	1,201,340,000.00	71,820,000.00	1,145,545,000.00	55,795,000.00
Fractional currency.....		368,724,079.45	3,019.93	353,454,023.63	15,270,055.82
One and two year notes.....		211,000,000.00	160.00	210,940,075.00	59,925.00
Compound-interest notes.....		266,595,440.00	1,360.00	266,423,240.00	172,200.00
Total.....	301,805,983	7,757,424,327.91	338,718,479.93	6,815,938,420.59	941,485,907.32

No. 61.—SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES ISSUED, REDEEMED, AND OUTSTANDING JUNE 30, 1895.

Issue.	Total issued.	Redeemed to June 30, 1894.	Redeemed during fiscal year.	Total redeemed.	Outstanding.
July 17, 1861.....	\$140,094,750	\$140,084,050		\$140,084,050	\$10,700
August 15, 1864.....	299,992,500	299,943,550	\$50	299,943,600	48,900
June 15, 1865.....	331,000,000	330,967,950		330,967,950	32,050
July 15, 1865.....	199,000,000	198,953,800	100	198,953,900	46,100
Total.....	970,087,250	969,949,350	150	969,949,500	137,750

No. 62.—COUPONS FROM UNITED STATES BONDS AND INTEREST NOTES PAID DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1895, CLASSIFIED BY LOANS.

Title of loan.	Number of coupons.	Amount.	Title of loan.	Number of coupons.	Amount.
Loan of July and August, 1861.....	28	\$73.50	Funded loan of 1891.....	278	\$1,875.92
5-20s of 1862.....	14	52.50	Consols of 1907.....	570,907	2,766,425.50
5-20s of June, 1864.....	3	9.00	5 per cent loan of 1904.....	164,013	1,867,064.70
Consols of 1865.....	9	36.00	4 per cent loan of 1895.....	11,006	104,124.50
Consols of 1867.....	26	495.00	Two-year notes of 1863.....	3	3.09
Funded loan of 1881.....	1	1.25	Total.....	746,288	4,740,760.96

No. 63.—CHECKS ISSUED FOR INTEREST ON REGISTERED BONDS OF THE UNITED STATES DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1895.

Title of loan.	Number.	Amount.
Funded loan of 1907.....	107,129	\$19,584,218.00
Funded loan of 1891 continued.....	4,433	507,290.00
5 per cent loan of 1904.....	2,889	1,852,486.98
Spanish indemnity certificates.....	91	28,500.00
Bonds issued to Pacific railways.....	4,712	3,877,410.72
4 per cents of 1895.....	344	202,872.00
Certificates of indebtedness for Cherokee lands, act August 15, 1894.....	19	265,600.00
Total.....	119,617	26,318,377.70

No. 64.—INTEREST ON 3.65 PER CENT BONDS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA PAID DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1895.

Where paid.	Coupons.	Checks.	Total.
Treasury United States, Washington.....	\$15,343.66	\$30,130.75	\$45,474.41
Subtreasury United States, New York.....	43,150.30	428,473.50	471,623.80
Total.....	58,493.96	458,604.25	517,098.21

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No. 65.—REFUNDING CERTIFICATES ISSUED UNDER THE ACT OF FEBRUARY 26, 1879, CONVERTED INTO BONDS OF THE FUNDED LOAN OF 1907.

How payable.	Issued.	Converted to June 30, 1894.	Converted during fiscal year.	Total converted.	Outstanding.
To order.....	\$58,500	\$58,330	\$100	\$58,430	\$70
To bearer.....	39,954,250	39,895,450	4,780	39,900,210	54,040
Total.....	40,012,750	39,953,760	4,880	39,958,640	54,110

No. 66.—UNITED STATES BONDS AND SECURITIES RETIRED FOR THE SINKING FUND, FROM MAY, 1869, TO JUNE 30, 1895.

Title of loan.	How retired.	To June 30, 1894.	During fiscal year.	Total.
War bounty scrip.....	Redeemed.....	\$75.00		\$75.00
Loan of 1860.....	do.....	10,000.00		10,000.00
Loan of February, 1861.....	Purchased.....	10,612,000.00		10,612,000.00
	Redeemed.....	3,000.00		3,000.00
	Total.....	10,615,000.00		10,615,000.00
Oregon war debt.....	Purchased.....	256,800.00		256,800.00
	Redeemed.....	1,250.00		1,250.00
	Total.....	258,050.00		258,050.00
Loan of July and August, 1861.....	Purchased.....	48,776,700.00		48,776,700.00
	Redeemed.....	40,350.00	\$7,400.00	47,750.00
	Total.....	48,817,050.00	7,400.00	48,824,450.00
5-20s of 1862.....	Purchased.....	24,029,150.00		24,029,150.00
	Redeemed.....	30,036,400.00		30,036,400.00
	Total.....	54,065,550.00		54,065,550.00
Loan of 1863.....	Purchased.....	19,854,250.00		19,854,250.00
	Redeemed.....	14,600.00	3,000.00	17,600.00
	Total.....	19,868,850.00	3,000.00	19,871,850.00
10-40s of 1864.....	Redeemed.....	691,600.00		691,600.00
5-20s of March, 1864.....	Purchased.....	361,600.00		361,600.00
	do.....	18,356,100.00		18,356,100.00
	Redeemed.....	11,072,100.00		11,072,100.00
Total.....	29,428,200.00		29,428,200.00	
5-20s of 1865.....	Purchased.....	16,866,150.00		16,866,150.00
	Redeemed.....	1,982,450.00		1,982,450.00
	Total.....	18,848,600.00		18,848,600.00
Consols of 1865.....	Purchased.....	48,166,150.00		48,166,150.00
	Redeemed.....	65,450.00		65,450.00
	Total.....	48,231,600.00		48,231,600.00
Consols of 1867.....	Purchased.....	32,115,600.00		32,115,600.00
	Redeemed.....	76,700.00		76,700.00
	Total.....	32,192,300.00		32,192,300.00
Consols of 1868.....	Purchased.....	2,213,800.00		2,213,800.00
	Redeemed.....	21,350.00		21,350.00
	Total.....	2,235,150.00		2,235,150.00
Funded loan of 1831.....	Purchased.....	43,599,000.00		43,599,000.00
	Redeemed.....	25,075,150.00	3,100.00	25,078,250.00
	Total.....	68,674,150.00	3,100.00	68,677,250.00

No. 66.—UNITED STATES BONDS AND SECURITIES RETIRED FOR THE SINKING FUND, FROM MAY, 1869, TO JUNE 30, 1895—Continued.

Title of loan.	How retired.	To June 30, 1894.	During fiscal year.	Total.
Funded loan of 1891.....	Purchased.....	\$46,274,850.00		\$46,274,850.00
	Redeemed.....	50,245,050.00	\$96,200.00	50,341,250.00
	Total.....	96,519,900.00	96,200.00	96,616,100.00
Funded loan of 1907.....	Purchased.....	77,558,500.00		77,558,500.00
	Redeemed.....	56,629,000.00		56,629,000.00
Loan of July and August, 1861, continued.....	do.....	37,220,300.00		37,220,300.00
Loan of 1863, continued.....	do.....	43,705,600.00	2,500.00	43,708,100.00
Funded loan of 1881, continued.....	do.....	168,675,400.00	7,350.00	168,682,750.00
Loan of July 12, 1882.....	do.....	47,700.00		47,700.00
Funded loan of 1891, continued.....	Bonds purchased.....	389,040,650.00		389,040,650.00
	Bonds redeemed.....	425,613,525.00	119,550.00	425,733,075.00
Total bonds.....		814,654,175.00	119,550.00	814,773,725.00
Treasury notes issued prior to 1846.....	Redeemed.....	100.00		100.00
5 per cent temporary loan certificate, act Feb. 25, 1862.....	do.....	110.00		110.00
Certificates of indebtedness, act March 1, 1862.....	do.....	1,000.00		1,000.00
Certificates of indebtedness of 1870.....	do.....	678,000.00		678,000.00
One-year notes of 1863.....	do.....	3,410.00	140.00	3,550.00
Two-year notes of 1863.....	do.....	1,000.00		1,000.00
Compound interest notes.....	do.....	16,840.00	1,310.00	18,150.00
7-30s. of 1861.....	do.....	150.00		150.00
7-30s. of 1864-65.....	do.....	6,300.00	150.00	6,450.00
Fractional currency.....	do.....	26,218,745.51	3,019.93	26,221,765.44
United States notes.....	do.....	29,090,564.00		29,090,564.00
Old demand notes.....	do.....	1,620.00		1,620.00
National bank notes.....	do.....	19,354,934.50	1,012,196.50	20,367,131.00
Aggregate.....		890,026,969.01	1,136,366.43	891,163,335.44

No. 67.—UNITED STATES BONDS RETIRED, FROM MAY, 1869, TO JUNE 30, 1895.

Title of loan.	How retired.	Rate of interest.	To June 30, 1894.	During fiscal year.	Total.
Loan of 1847.....	Redeemed.....	Per ct. 6	\$47,900		\$47,900
	do.....	6	1,075		1,075
Loan of February, 1861.....	Purchased.....	6	10,612,000		10,612,000
	Redeemed.....	6	7,798,000		7,798,000
	Total.....		18,410,000		18,410,000
Oregon war debt.....	Purchased.....	6	256,800		256,800
	Redeemed.....	6	685,650		685,650
	Total.....		942,450		942,450
Loan of July and August, 1861.....	Purchased.....	6	48,776,700		48,776,700
	Redeemed.....	6	12,894,300	\$7,400	12,901,700
	Total.....		61,671,000	7,400	61,678,400
5-20s. of 1862.....	Purchased.....	6	57,155,850		57,155,850
	Redeemed.....	6	430,305,050		430,305,050
	Converted.....	6	27,091,000		27,091,000
	Total.....		514,551,900		514,551,900
Loan of 1863.....	Purchased.....	6	19,854,250		19,854,250
	Redeemed.....	6	4,676,200	3,000	4,679,200
	Total.....		24,530,450	3,000	24,533,450

No. 67.—UNITED STATES BONDS RETIRED, FROM MAY, 1869, TO JUNE 30, 1895—C't'd.

Title of loan.	How retired.	Rate of interest.	To June 30, 1894.	During fiscal year.	Total.
		<i>Per ct.</i>			
5-20s of March, 1864.....	Purchased.....	6	\$1, 119, 800		\$1, 119, 800
	Redeemed.....	6	2, 382, 200		2, 382, 200
	Converted.....	6	380, 500		380, 500
	Total.....		3, 882, 500		3, 882, 500
5-20s of June, 1864.....	Purchased.....	6	43, 459, 750		43, 459, 750
	Redeemed.....	6	69, 866, 500		69, 866, 500
	Converted.....	6	12, 218, 650		12, 218, 650
	Total.....		125, 544, 900		125, 544, 900
5-20s of 1865.....	Purchased.....	6	36, 023, 350		36, 023, 350
	Redeemed.....	6	157, 693, 150		157, 693, 150
	Converted.....	6	9, 586, 600		9, 586, 600
	Total.....		203, 303, 100		203, 303, 100
Consols of 1865.....	Purchased.....	6	118, 950, 550		118, 950, 550
	Redeemed.....	6	205, 231, 100	\$3, 700	205, 234, 800
	Converted.....	6	8, 703, 600		8, 703, 600
	Total.....		332, 885, 250	3, 700	332, 888, 950
Consols of 1867.....	Purchased.....	6	62, 846, 950		62, 846, 950
	Redeemed.....	6	310, 025, 950	2, 700	310, 028, 650
	Converted.....	6	5, 807, 500		5, 807, 500
	Exchanged.....	6	761, 100		761, 100
Total.....		379, 441, 500	2, 700	379, 444, 200	
Consols of 1868.....	Purchased.....	6	4, 794, 050		4, 794, 050
	Redeemed.....	6	37, 471, 000	500	37, 471, 500
	Converted.....	6	211, 750		211, 750
	Exchanged.....	6	44, 900		44, 900
Total.....		42, 521, 700	500	42, 522, 200	
Total of 6 per cents.....			1, 707, 733, 725	17, 300	1, 707, 751, 025
Texan indemnity stock.....	Redeemed.....	5	232, 000		232, 000
Loan of 1860.....	Redeemed.....	5	7, 022, 000		7, 022, 000
Loan of 1858.....	Redeemed.....	5	6, 041, 000		6, 041, 000
	Converted.....	5	13, 957, 000		13, 957, 000
Total.....			19, 998, 000		19, 998, 000
10-40s of 1864.....	Redeemed.....	5	192, 436, 200	1, 600	192, 437, 800
	Exchanged.....	5	2, 089, 500		2, 089, 500
Total.....			194, 525, 700	1, 600	194, 527, 300
Funded loan of 1881.....	Purchased.....	5	43, 599, 000		43, 599, 000
	Redeemed.....	5	72, 851, 450	3, 100	72, 854, 550
Total.....			116, 450, 450	3, 100	116, 453, 550
Total of 5 per cents.....			338, 228, 150	4, 700	338, 232, 850
Funded loan of 1891.....	Purchased.....	4½	143, 518, 200		143, 518, 200
	Redeemed.....	4½	80, 526, 100	96, 200	80, 622, 300
Total.....			224, 044, 300	96, 200	224, 140, 500
Funded loan of 1907.....	Purchased.....	4	179, 842, 500		179, 842, 500
	Redeemed.....	4	1, 418, 850		1, 418, 850
Total.....			181, 261, 350		181, 261, 350
Loan of July and August, 1861, continued.....	Redeemed.....	3½	127, 591, 600		127, 591, 600
Loan of 1863 continued.....	do.....	3½	37, 226, 200		37, 226, 200
	Exchanged.....	3½	13, 231, 650		13, 231, 650
Total.....			50, 457, 850		50, 457, 850

No. 67.—UNITED STATES BONDS RETIRED, FROM MAY, 1869, TO JUNE 30, 1895—C't'd.

Title of loan.	How retired.	Rate of inter-est.	To June 30, 1894.	During fiscal year.	Total.
Funded loan of 1881 continued . . .	Redeemed	<i>Per ct.</i> 3½	\$109, 150, 550	\$2, 500	\$109, 153, 050
	Exchanged		292, 349, 600	.....	292, 349, 600
	Total		401, 500, 150	2, 500	401, 502, 650
Total of 3½ per cents			579, 549, 600	2, 500	579, 552, 100
Loan of July 12, 1882	Redeemed	3	305, 563, 700	7, 350	305, 571, 050
Funded loan of 1891 continued	do	2	47, 700	.....	47, 700
Total purchased			770, 809, 750	.....	770, 809, 750
Total redeemed			2, 179, 185, 425	128, 050	2, 179, 313, 475
Total converted			77, 956, 600	.....	77, 956, 600
Total exchanged			308, 476, 750	.....	308, 476, 750
Aggregate			3, 336, 428, 525	128, 050	3, 336, 556, 575

No. 68.—BONDS OF THE LOANS GIVEN IN STATEMENT NO. 67 RETIRED PRIOR TO MAY, 1869.

Title of loan.	How retired.	Rate of interest.	Amount.	
Loan of 1847	Purchased and redeemed	<i>Per cent.</i> 6	\$28, 181, 500	
Bounty-land scrip	Redeemed		6	223, 000
Texas indemnity stock	Purchased and redeemed		5	4, 748, 000
Oregon war debt	Purchased		6	145, 850
10-40s of 1864	do		5	1, 351, 000
Total			34, 855, 350	

No. 69.—BONDS ISSUED TO PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANIES REDEEMED FROM JANUARY, 1895, TO JUNE 30, 1895.

Railway.	How retired.	Rate of interest.	Amount.
Central Pacific	Redeemed	<i>Per cent.</i> 6	\$2, 357, 000

No. 70.—CALLED BONDS REDEEMED AND OUTSTANDING JUNE 30, 1895.

Loan.	Call.	When matured.	Amount called.	Redeemed during fiscal year.	Total redeemed.	Outstanding.
5-20s of 1862	1	Dec. 1, 1871	\$99, 959, 600	.....	\$99, 941, 100	\$18, 500
	2	Mar. 7, 1872	16, 222, 250	.....	16, 218, 850	3, 400
	3	Mar. 20, 1872	20, 105, 500	.....	20, 098, 150	7, 350
	4	June 1, 1873	49, 878, 650	.....	49, 814, 700	63, 950
	5	Sept. 6, 1873	20, 042, 100	.....	20, 026, 350	15, 750
	6	Nov. 16, 1873	14, 335, 300	.....	14, 328, 600	6, 700
	7	Feb. 1, 1874	4, 994, 700	.....	4, 992, 300	2, 400
	8	Sept. 1, 1874	5, 020, 100	.....	5, 016, 850	3, 250
	9	Sept. 5, 1874	1, 004, 950	.....	1, 002, 950	1, 000
	10	Nov. 1, 1874	25, 017, 700	.....	25, 001, 700	16, 000
	11	Dec. 1, 1874	14, 807, 700	.....	14, 801, 050	6, 650
	12	Jan. 1, 1875	10, 168, 300	.....	10, 155, 550	12, 750
	13	Feb. 2, 1875	5, 091, 700	.....	5, 083, 000	5, 700
	14	May 1, 1875	15, 028, 350	.....	15, 008, 700	19, 650
	15	June 1, 1875	5, 005, 600	.....	5, 005, 050	550
	16	June 11, 1875	29, 998, 700	.....	29, 980, 200	18, 500
	17	July 20, 1875	5, 006, 300	.....	5, 005, 600	700
	18	Aug. 1, 1875	5, 001, 850	.....	5, 001, 550	300
	19	Aug. 15, 1875	5, 003, 550	.....	5, 002, 250	1, 300

REPORT ON THE FINANCES.

No. 70.—CALLED BONDS REDEEMED AND OUTSTANDING JUNE 30, 1895—Cont'd.

Loan.	Call.	When matured.	Amount called.	Redeemed during fiscal year.	Total redeemed.	Outstanding.	
5-20s of 1862	20	Sept. 1, 1875	\$10,000,950		\$9,995,350	\$5,600	
	21	Sept. 24, 1875	5,005,209		5,003,050	2,150	
	22	Oct. 14, 1875	10,004,800		10,001,450	3,350	
	23	Oct. 28, 1875	14,896,750		14,892,050	4,700	
Total			391,600,600		391,380,400	220,200	
5-20s of March, 1864	24	Nov. 13, 1875	946,600		946,600		
5-20s of June, 1864	24	do	9,104,500		9,096,400	8,109	
	25	Dec. 1, 1875	8,043,900		8,043,900		
	26	do	5,024,750		5,022,650	2,100	
	27	Dec. 17, 1875	5,012,900		5,010,800	2,100	
	28	Jan. 1, 1876	5,020,500		5,018,500	2,000	
	29	Feb. 1, 1876	10,012,650		10,011,650	1,000	
	30	Feb. 15, 1876	12,802,950		12,801,850	1,100	
	31	do	3,024,050		3,024,050		
	Total			58,046,200		58,029,800	16,400
5-20s of 1865	51	Feb. 15, 1876	1,974,700		1,974,150	550	
	32	Dec. 1, 1876	10,032,300		10,032,300		
	33	Dec. 6, 1876	9,996,300		9,993,100	3,200	
	34	Dec. 12, 1876	10,012,250		10,000,850	11,400	
	35	Dec. 21, 1876	10,053,750		10,052,650	1,100	
	36	Jan. 6, 1877	10,008,250		10,006,150	2,100	
	37	Apr. 10, 1877	10,026,900		10,026,100	800	
	38	Apr. 24, 1877	10,155,150		10,153,650	1,500	
	39	May 12, 1877	10,138,300		10,137,800	500	
	40	May 28, 1877	9,904,300		9,902,800	1,500	
	5-20s of 1865	41	June 3, 1877	10,041,050		10,041,050	
		42	June 10, 1877	10,003,250		10,003,250	
43		June 15, 1877	10,048,300		10,048,300		
44		June 27, 1877	10,005,500		10,004,500	1,000	
45		July 5, 1877	10,019,000		10,018,500	500	
46		Aug. 5, 1877	10,114,550		10,114,550		
Total			152,533,850		152,509,700	24,150	
Consols of 1865	47	Aug. 21, 1877	10,160,700		10,151,100	9,600	
	48	Aug. 28, 1877	10,018,650		10,013,150	5,500	
	49	Sept. 11, 1877	15,000,600		14,991,850	8,750	
	50	Oct. 5, 1877	10,003,400	\$100	9,997,650	5,750	
	51	Oct. 16, 1877	10,015,550		10,000,700	14,850	
	52	Oct. 19, 1877	10,007,650	3,000	10,001,700	5,950	
	53	Oct. 27, 1877	10,012,650		10,005,000	7,650	
	54	Nov. 3, 1877	10,063,709		10,060,550	7,150	
	55	Mar. 6, 1878	10,032,350		10,031,200	1,150	
	56	July 30, 1878	5,083,850		5,082,000	1,850	
	57	Aug. 6, 1878	5,007,850		5,006,350	1,500	
	58	Aug. 22, 1878	4,973,100		4,971,550	1,550	
	59	Sept. 5, 1878	5,001,100	500	5,000,500	600	
	60	Sept. 20, 1878	4,795,250		4,787,200	8,050	
	61	Oct. 11, 1878	4,935,000		4,929,650	5,350	
	62	Oct. 17, 1878	4,989,850		4,985,700	4,150	
	63	Oct. 23, 1878	5,082,800		5,082,400	400	
	64	Oct. 30, 1878	5,254,300		5,250,300	4,000	
	65	Nov. 5, 1878	4,965,000		4,963,550	1,450	
	66	Nov. 7, 1878	5,089,350		5,085,300	4,050	
	67	Nov. 10, 1878	4,991,200		4,991,050	150	
68	Nov. 16, 1878	5,072,200		5,071,800	400		
69	Nov. 26, 1878	4,996,300		4,995,100	1,200		
70	Dec. 4, 1878	4,620,650	100	4,620,500	150		
71	Dec. 16, 1878	5,063,200		5,001,700	1,500		
72	Feb. 16, 1879	5,060,650		5,059,550	1,100		
73	Feb. 27, 1879	5,012,500		5,011,100	1,400		
74	Mar. 9, 1879	5,007,400		5,005,400	2,000		
75	Mar. 18, 1879	12,374,950		12,372,150	2,800		
Total			202,631,750	3,700	202,521,750	110,000	
Consols of 1867	76	Apr. 1, 1879	9,983,700		9,975,300	8,400	
	77	Apr. 4, 1879	9,893,300		9,882,900	10,400	
	78	Apr. 6, 1879	10,314,700		10,310,550	4,150	
	79	Apr. 8, 1879	10,005,650		9,997,600	9,050	
	80	Apr. 11, 1879	9,389,600	100	9,384,900	4,700	
	81	Apr. 14, 1879	20,104,700	2,050	20,085,500	19,200	
	82	Apr. 18, 1879	19,604,800	100	19,595,000	9,500	
	83	Apr. 21, 1879	18,579,500		18,561,150	18,850	
	84	Apr. 24, 1879	21,022,950		21,010,350	12,600	

No. 70.—CALLED BONDS REDEEMED AND OUTSTANDING JUNE 30, 1895—Cont'd.

Loan.	Call.	When matured.	Amount called.	Redeemed during fiscal year.	Total redeemed.	Outstanding.	
Consols of 1867.....	85	Apr. 28, 1879	\$20,253,900	.....	\$20,248,500	\$5,400
	86	May 1, 1879	20,161,250	.....	20,156,900	4,350
	87	May 6, 1879	20,044,250	\$100	20,038,300	5,950	
	88	May 12, 1879	19,858,600	.....	19,844,550	14,050
	89	May 17, 1879	20,219,200	.....	20,213,450	5,750
	90	May 24, 1879	19,407,450	50	19,401,950	5,500	
	91	June 4, 1879	10,674,400	100	10,666,700	7,700	
	92	June 12, 1879	10,464,650	.....	10,462,900	1,750
	93	June 29, 1879	10,076,700	.....	10,064,900	11,800
	94	July 3, 1879	9,972,800	100	9,970,350	2,450	
	95	July 4, 1879	19,213,050	100	19,200,600	12,450	
Total.....			309,846,150	2,700	309,672,350	173,800	
Consols of 1868.....	96	July 4, 1879	37,420,300	500	37,403,150	17,150	
10-40s of 1864.....	97	July 9, 1879	10,294,150	.....	10,290,550	3,600
	98	July 18, 1879	157,607,600	1,600	157,571,200	36,400	
	99	July 21, 1879	24,575,050	.....	24,575,050	.....
Total.....			192,476,800	1,600	192,436,800	40,000	
Loan of 1858.....	100	July 23, 1879	260,000	.....	260,000	.....
Funded loan of 1881.....	101	May 21, 1881	25,030,100	2,000	25,026,600	3,500	
	103	Aug. 12, 1881	10,121,850	1,100	10,093,750	28,100	
	104	Oct. 1, 1881	28,184,500	.....	28,180,400	4,100
Total.....			63,336,450	3,100	63,300,750	35,700	
Loan of July and August, 1861.....	102	July 1, 1881	12,947,450	7,400	12,901,700	45,750	
Loan of 1863.....	102	do	4,687,800	3,000	4,679,200	8,600	
Loan of July and August, 1861—continued at 3½ per cent.	105	Dec. 24, 1881	20,031,550	.....	20,031,550	.....
	106	Jan. 29, 1882	20,184,900	.....	20,184,900	.....
	107	Mar. 13, 1882	19,564,100	.....	19,564,100	.....
	108	Apr. 8, 1882	20,546,700	.....	20,546,600	100
	109	May 3, 1882	5,086,200	.....	5,086,200	.....
	110	May 10, 1882	5,010,200	.....	5,009,200	1,000
	111	May 17, 1882	5,096,550	.....	5,096,550	.....
	112	June 7, 1882	15,109,950	.....	15,108,450	1,500
	113	July 1, 1882	11,227,500	.....	11,224,500	3,000
	Total.....			121,857,650	121,852,050	5,600
	Loan of 1862—continued at 3½ per cent.	114	Aug. 1, 1882	15,024,700	15,024,700
115		Sept. 15, 1882	16,304,000	.....	16,304,000	.....
116		Oct. 4, 1882	3,269,750	.....	3,269,650	100
Total.....			34,598,450	.....	34,598,350	100
Funded loan of 1881—continued at 3½ per cent.	117	Dec. 23, 1882	25,822,600	500	25,821,450	1,150	
	118	Jan. 18, 1883	16,119,850	.....	16,119,850	.....
	119	Feb. 10, 1883	15,221,800	.....	15,221,800	.....
	120	May 1, 1883	15,215,350	.....	15,215,350	.....
	121	Nov. 1, 1883	30,753,350	2,000	30,752,250	1,100	
Total.....			103,132,950	2,500	103,130,700	2,250	
Loan of July 12, 1882.....	122	Dec. 1, 1883	15,272,100	100	15,272,100	.....
	123	Dec. 15, 1883	15,133,650	.....	15,133,550	100
	124	Feb. 1, 1884	10,208,850	.....	10,208,850	.....
	125	Mar. 15, 1884	10,047,850	.....	10,047,850	.....
	126	May 1, 1884	10,093,100	.....	10,092,400	700
	127	June 20, 1884	10,010,250	.....	10,010,250	.....
	128	June 30, 1884	10,151,050	.....	10,150,950	100
	129	Aug. 1, 1884	10,040,800	700	10,040,800	.....
	130	Sept. 30, 1884	10,050,100	.....	10,050,100	.....
	131	Nov. 1, 1884	10,339,750	1,000	10,339,750	.....
	132	Feb. 1, 1886	10,098,150	.....	10,097,150	1,000
	133	Mar. 1, 1886	10,000,250	.....	10,000,250	.....
	134	Apr. 1, 1886	10,012,750	.....	10,012,650	100
	135	May 1, 1886	10,009,850	.....	10,009,750	100
	136	June 1, 1886	10,002,900	.....	10,002,900	.....
	137	July 1, 1886	4,001,850	50	4,001,350	500	
	138	Aug. 1, 1886	4,007,700	.....	4,007,700	.....
	139	Sept. 1, 1886	4,004,950	.....	4,004,950	.....
	140	Sept. 15, 1886	10,003,650	200	10,003,150	500	
	141	Oct. 1, 1886	15,005,000	.....	15,005,000	.....

No. 70.—CALLED BONDS REDEEMED AND OUTSTANDING JUNE 30, 1895—Cont'd.

Loan.	Call.	When matured.	Amount called.	Redeemed during fiscal year.	Total redeemed.	Outstanding.
Loan of July 12, 1882	142	Oct. 16, 1886	\$15, 122, 400	\$4, 800	\$15, 122, 400	.....
	143	Nov. 1, 1886	15, 008, 300	.....	15, 008, 200	\$2, 100
	144	Dec. 1, 1886	10, 005, 350	.....	10, 005, 350	.....
	145	Feb. 1, 1887	10, 010, 900	.....	10, 010, 900	.....
	146	Mar. 1, 1887	13, 887, 000	.....	13, 887, 000	.....
	147	Apr. 1, 1887	10, 007, 750	.....	10, 007, 750	.....
	148	May 1, 1887	10, 014, 250	400	10, 014, 250	.....
	149	July 1, 1887	19, 717, 500	100	19, 712, 500	5, 000
Total			302, 259, 000	7, 350	302, 248, 800	10, 200
Funded loan of 1891	150	Sept. 2, 1891	25, 457, 000	96, 200	25, 009, 700	447, 300
Bonds issued to Pacific railroads	151	Jan. 16, 1895	2, 362, 000	2, 357, 000	2, 357, 000	5, 000

RECAPITULATION BY LOANS.

Loan.	Amount called.	Redeemed during fiscal year.	Total redeemed.	Outstanding.
5-20s of 1862	\$391, 600, 600	.....	\$391, 380, 400	\$220, 200
5-20s of March, 1864	946, 600	.....	946, 600	.....
5-20s of June, 1864	58, 046, 200	.....	58, 029, 800	16, 400
5-20s of 1865	152, 533, 850	.....	152, 509, 700	24, 150
Consols of 1865	202, 631, 750	\$3, 700	202, 521, 750	110, 000
Consols of 1867	309, 846, 150	2, 700	309, 672, 350	173, 800
Consols of 1868	37, 420, 300	500	37, 403, 150	17, 150
10-40s of 1864	192, 476, 800	1, 600	192, 436, 800	40, 000
Loan of 1858	260, 000	.....	260, 000	.....
Funded loan of 1881	63, 336, 450	3, 100	63, 300, 750	35, 700
Loan of July and August, 1861	12, 947, 450	7, 400	12, 901, 700	45, 750
Loan of 1863	4, 687, 800	3, 000	4, 679, 200	8, 600
Loan of July and August, 1861—continued at 3½ per cent.	121, 857, 650	.....	121, 852, 050	5, 600
Loan of 1863—continued at 3½ per cent.	34, 598, 450	.....	34, 598, 350	100
Funded loan of 1881—continued at 3½ per cent.	103, 132, 950	2, 500	103, 130, 700	2, 250
Loan of July 12, 1882	302, 259, 000	7, 350	302, 248, 800	10, 200
Funded loan of 1891	25, 457, 000	96, 200	25, 009, 700	447, 300
Bonds issued to Pacific railroads	2, 362, 000	2, 357, 000	2, 357, 000	5, 000
Total	2, 016, 401, 000	2, 485, 050	2, 015, 238, 800	1, 162, 200

No. 71.—CHANGES DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1895 IN THE PRINCIPAL OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Title of loan.	Rate per cent of interest.	Outstanding June 30, 1894, as per debt statement.	Increase.	Decrease.	Outstanding June 30, 1895.
INTEREST-BEARING DEBT.					
Funded loan of 1891 continued ..	2	\$25, 364, 500.00	.....	.....	\$25, 364, 500.00
Funded loan of 1907	4	559, 618, 400.00	\$7, 350.00	.....	559, 625, 750.00
Refunded certificates	4	58, 990.00	.....	\$4, 880.00	54, 110.00
Loan of 1904	5	50, 000, 000.00	50, 000, 000.00	.....	100, 000, 000.00
Loan of 1925	4	.....	31, 157, 700.00	.....	31, 157, 700.00
Total		635, 041, 890.00	81, 165, 050.00	4, 880.00	716, 202, 060.00
DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED.					
Old debt	1/8 to 6	151, 745.26	.....	.....	151, 745.26
Loan of 1847	6	950.00	.....	.....	950.00
Texas indemnity stock	5	20, 000.00	.....	.....	20, 000.00
Loan of 1858	5	2, 000.00	.....	.....	2, 000.00
5-20s of 1862	6	220, 200.00	.....	.....	220, 200.00
5-20s of June, 1864	6	16, 400.00	.....	.....	16, 400.00
5-20s of 1865	6	24, 150.00	.....	.....	24, 150.00
10-40s of 1864	5	41, 600.00	.....	1, 600.00	40, 000.00
Consols of 1865	6	113, 700.00	.....	3, 700.00	110, 000.00

No. 71.—CHANGES DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1895 IN THE PRINCIPAL OF THE PUBLIC DEBT—Continued.

Title of loan.	Rate per cent of interest.	Outstanding June 30, 1894, as per debt statement.	Increase.	Decrease.	Outstanding June 30, 1895.
DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED—continued.					
Consols of 1867	6	\$176,500.00		\$2,700.00	\$173,800.00
Consols of 1868	6	17,650.00		500.00	17,150.00
Loan of February, 1861	6	5,000.00			5,000.00
Funded loan of 1881	5	38,800.00		3,100.00	35,700.00
Funded loan of 1881 continued	3½	4,750.00		2,500.00	2,250.00
Oregon war debt	6	2,550.00			2,550.00
Loan of July and August, 1861	6	53,150.00		7,400.00	45,750.00
Loan of July and August, 1861 continued	3½	5,600.00			5,600.00
Loan of 1863 (1881's)	6	11,600.00		3,000.00	8,600.00
Loan of 1863 continued	3½	100.00			100.00
Loan of July 12, 1882	3	17,550.00		7,350.00	10,200.00
Funded loan 1891	4½	543,500.00		96,200.00	447,300.00
Treasury notes of 1861	6	2,500.00			2,500.00
7.30s of 1861	7½	10,700.00			10,700.00
One-year notes of 1863	5	32,295.00		140.00	32,155.00
Two-year notes of 1863	5	27,500.00			27,500.00
Compound-interest notes	6	172,700.00		1,310.00	171,390.00
7.30s of 1864-65	7½	127,200.00		150.00	127,050.00
Certificates of indebtedness		3,000.00			3,000.00
Temporary loan	4 to 6	2,850.00			2,850.00
Three per cent certificates	3	5,000.00			5,000.00
Total		1,851,240.26		129,650.00	1,721,590.26
DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.					
United States notes		346,681,016.00			346,681,016.00
Old demand notes		54,847.50			54,847.50
National bank notes, redemption account		26,371,685.50		1,012,196.50	25,359,489.00
Fractional currency		6,897,137.42		3,019.93	6,894,117.49
Total		380,004,686.42		1,015,216.43	378,989,469.99
CERTIFICATES AND TREASURY NOTES.					
Gold certificates		66,387,899.00		17,917,940.00	48,469,959.00
Silver certificates		337,148,504.00		8,254,000.00	328,894,504.00
Currency certificates		58,235,000.00		3,480,000.00	55,755,000.00
Treasury notes of 1890		152,584,417.00		6,496,017.00	146,088,400.00
Total		615,355,820.00		36,147,957.00	579,207,863.00

No. 72.—LAWFUL MONEY DEPOSITED IN THE TREASURY EACH MONTH OF THE FISCAL YEAR 1895 FOR THE REDEMPTION OF NATIONAL-BANK NOTES.

Month.	Five per cent account.	Failed account.	Liquidating account.	Reducing account.	Total.
1894—July	\$7,947,822.90		\$271,023.50	\$616,840.00	\$8,835,691.40
August	5,801,650.01	\$2,610.00	248,544.55	381,905.00	6,434,709.56
September	4,648,114.51	3,785.00	289,326.95	1,307,550.00	6,248,776.46
October	6,139,314.10	33,253.00	167,310.00	1,627,980.00	7,967,857.10
November	5,541,671.82		160,913.50	2,319,750.00	8,022,335.32
December	5,625,285.70	16,730.00	98,473.00	1,142,817.50	6,883,306.20
1895—January	6,798,763.67	7,011.50	223,465.00	891,297.00	7,920,537.17
February	6,464,600.70	4,211.00	190,427.00	22,500.00	6,681,738.70
March	6,467,317.29		256,419.50	269,506.00	6,993,242.79
April	6,750,221.60	79,940.00	284,931.00	477,503.00	7,592,592.60
May	7,476,551.04		250,754.00	162,900.00	7,890,205.64
June	6,868,751.56	126,753.00	154,864.50	126,450.00	7,276,819.06
Total	76,530,065.50	274,293.50	2,596,457.50	9,346,995.50	88,747,812.00

No. 73.—DISBURSEMENTS FROM REDEMPTION ACCOUNTS OF NATIONAL BANKS EACH MONTH OF THE FISCAL YEAR 1895, AND BALANCE ON DEPOSIT.

Month.	For notes re-deemed.	Transfers and repayments.	Total disbursements.	Balance.
1894—July	\$8,415,238.00	\$45,436.06	\$8,460,674.06	\$33,091,593.49
August	5,597,599.50	22,248.80	5,619,848.30	33,906,454.75
September	5,769,774.00	74,101.50	5,843,875.50	34,311,355.71
October	6,616,222.50	74,874.25	6,691,096.75	35,588,116.06
November	6,815,815.00	120,428.13	6,936,243.13	36,674,208.25
December	6,687,162.00	182,403.72	6,869,565.72	36,687,948.73
1895—January	8,644,702.00	66,374.95	8,711,076.95	35,897,408.95
February	7,232,895.50	14,707.52	7,247,603.02	35,331,544.63
March	8,051,333.50	26,205.47	8,077,538.97	34,247,188.45
April	7,533,667.50	103,757.42	7,637,424.92	34,202,356.13
May	8,483,095.00	13,694.19	8,496,789.19	35,595,772.58
June	8,123,337.00	35,421.84	8,163,758.84	32,708,832.80
Total	87,975,841.50	779,713.85	88,755,555.35	.....

No. 74.—NATIONAL-BANK NOTES RECEIVED FOR REDEMPTION EACH MONTH OF THE FISCAL YEAR 1895 FROM THE PRINCIPAL CITIES AND OTHER PLACES.

Month.	New York.	Boston.	Philadel- phia.	Baltimore.	Chicago.
1894—July	\$4,044,891	\$685,040	\$446,470	\$62,015	\$277,400
August	4,082,757	786,271	512,500	40,000	258,615
September	3,059,832	641,750	471,056	60,000	262,200
October	3,596,170	1,108,635	558,000	66,496	277,471
November	3,371,890	816,348	502,735	54,060	299,750
December	4,645,114	1,073,499	469,585	74,992	276,651
1895—January	6,876,338	1,617,337	510,000	64,180	254,502
February	3,474,357	637,420	456,199	80,010	296,010
March	4,153,594	732,615	457,795	82,000	471,200
April	4,798,947	610,726	604,600	100,035	455,000
May	5,322,283	899,182	569,000	116,090	503,301
June	4,509,729	656,691	541,572	152,000	396,400
Total	51,935,902	10,265,514	6,099,512	951,878	4,028,500

Month.	Cincinnati.	St. Louis.	New Orleans.	Other places.	Total.
1894—July	\$159,000	\$49,050	\$21,000	\$939,779	\$6,684,645
August	47,000	42,459	13,900	816,415	6,599,917
September	51,000	71,400	13,000	750,390	5,380,628
October	77,000	51,778	15,000	913,220	6,663,770
November	100,800	100,800	5,000	880,824	6,132,207
December	125,500	88,255	18,500	722,473	7,494,569
1895—January	129,500	141,920	28,000	755,074	10,376,851
February	155,000	135,460	19,550	692,340	5,946,346
March	196,800	280,500	54,500	736,007	7,165,011
April	263,000	389,205	84,051	826,881	8,132,445
May	214,000	156,600	74,000	846,279	8,700,735
June	186,000	224,000	42,252	723,364	7,432,008
Total	1,704,600	1,731,427	388,753	9,603,046	86,779,132

No. 75.—REDEMPTIONS AND DELIVERIES OF NATIONAL-BANK NOTES EACH MONTH OF THE FISCAL YEAR 1895, AND BALANCE ON HAND.

Month.	Redemptions.	Deliveries on redemption accounts.	Deposited in Treasury.	On hand charged to 5 per cent account.	On hand unassorted.
1894—July	\$6,887,917.42	\$8,465,245.56	\$6,344.00	\$305,980.00	\$4,242,468.01
August	6,504,841.60	5,747,649.50	8,826.00	155,930.00	5,140,884.11
September	5,298,659.63	5,723,904.00	4,519.00	201,800.00	4,665,250.74
October	6,642,249.00	6,689,822.50	3,456.00	128,200.00	4,687,821.24
November	5,929,391.25	6,788,195.00	1,896.00	155,820.00	3,799,501.49
December	7,331,683.70	6,777,872.00	2,946.00	65,110.00	4,491,077.19
1895—January	10,157,020.22	8,596,502.00	11,562.00	113,310.00	5,991,833.41
February	6,186,305.77	7,281,335.50	5,504.00	64,870.00	4,939,739.61
March	7,120,679.90	8,014,033.50	7,820.00	102,170.00	4,001,266.01
April	8,027,770.20	7,517,337.50	4,059.00	118,300.00	4,491,309.71
May	8,552,766.70	8,496,930.00	4,355.00	104,465.00	4,556,626.41
June	7,666,437.90	8,119,502.00	4,054.00	113,300.00	4,090,673.31
Total	86,355,723.22	88,218,529.00	65,341.00	.....	.....

No. 76.—REDEEMED NATIONAL-BANK NOTES, DELIVERED FROM THE TREASURY EACH MONTH OF THE FISCAL YEAR 1895, AND BALANCE ON HAND.

Month.	For return to banks of issue.	For destruction and reissue.	For destruction and retirement.	Total.	Balance.
1894—July	\$3,169,910.00	\$4,353,592.50	\$941,743.00	\$8,465,245.50	\$4,548,448.01
August	2,161,830.00	2,869,882.50	715,937.00	5,747,649.50	5,296,814.11
September	1,965,120.00	2,989,010.00	769,774.00	5,723,904.00	4,867,050.74
October	2,423,540.00	3,540,722.50	725,560.00	6,689,822.50	4,816,021.24
November	2,410,050.00	3,221,570.00	1,156,575.00	6,788,195.00	3,955,321.49
December	2,330,250.00	3,334,220.00	1,113,402.00	6,777,872.00	4,556,187.19
1895—January	3,716,270.00	3,466,497.50	1,413,734.50	8,596,502.00	6,105,143.41
February	3,066,860.00	2,855,742.50	1,358,733.00	7,281,335.50	5,004,609.61
March	3,266,440.00	3,471,627.50	1,275,966.00	8,014,033.50	4,103,436.01
April	3,278,810.00	3,148,980.00	1,089,747.50	7,517,537.50	4,609,609.71
May	3,738,120.00	3,480,377.50	1,278,432.50	8,496,930.00	4,661,091.41
June	3,528,420.00	3,362,317.50	1,228,764.50	8,119,502.00	4,203,973.31
Total	35,055,620.00	40,094,540.00	13,068,369.00	88,218,529.00	.....

No. 77.—NATIONAL-BANK NOTES RECEIVED FOR REDEMPTION FROM THE PRINCIPAL CITIES AND OTHER PLACES, BY FISCAL YEARS.

Fiscal year.	New York.	Boston.	Philadelphia.	Baltimore.	Chicago.
1875	\$80,925,000	\$17,598,000	\$9,096,000	\$1,902,000	\$6,814,000
1876	78,889,000	55,878,000	9,778,000	3,265,000	10,106,000
1877	76,693,000	75,212,000	20,988,000	1,821,000	4,162,000
1878	66,273,000	80,527,000	10,836,000	1,085,000	3,194,000
1879	54,170,000	59,375,000	7,052,000	693,000	1,719,000
1880	26,460,000	11,701,000	3,358,000	415,000	1,673,000
1881	23,319,000	-5,565,000	4,919,000	673,000	2,655,000
1882	28,012,000	7,370,000	5,939,000	947,000	3,545,000
1883	36,042,000	16,631,000	7,333,000	1,626,000	6,146,000
1884	54,327,000	19,971,000	6,830,000	2,853,000	5,794,000
1885	75,409,000	27,473,000	7,220,000	3,705,000	4,558,000
1886	49,487,000	30,031,000	7,325,000	3,546,000	5,493,000
1887	31,315,000	13,219,000	6,973,000	3,103,000	5,313,000
1888	33,411,000	13,062,000	6,401,000	2,927,000	5,862,000
1889	38,559,000	11,478,000	5,641,000	2,575,000	5,862,000
1890	29,100,000	7,818,000	4,640,000	2,013,000	5,158,000
1891	30,393,000	7,106,000	4,881,000	1,613,000	4,615,000
1892	30,845,000	8,053,000	5,053,000	2,070,000	5,050,000
1893	36,341,000	9,580,000	5,492,000	1,808,000	4,998,000
1894	62,790,000	14,255,000	6,094,000	1,092,000	4,130,000
1895	51,936,000	10,266,000	6,039,000	952,000	4,028,000
Total	1,004,196,000	502,169,000	151,356,000	40,684,000	100,553,000

Fiscal year.	Cincinnati.	St. Louis.	New Orleans.	Other places.	Total.
1875	\$3,676,000	\$1,384,000	\$350,000	\$33,776,000	\$155,521,000
1876	3,085,000	1,019,000	796,000	46,723,000	209,039,000
1877	2,781,000	1,292,000	185,000	59,751,000	242,885,000
1878	2,268,000	999,000	186,000	47,784,000	213,152,000
1879	1,219,000	1,487,000	162,000	31,780,000	157,657,000
1880	819,000	302,000	546,000	16,222,000	61,586,000
1881	996,000	673,000	322,000	20,528,000	59,650,000
1882	1,188,000	1,061,000	322,000	27,705,000	76,059,000
1883	1,774,000	1,372,000	413,000	31,363,000	102,700,000
1884	1,822,000	1,155,000	642,000	32,758,000	126,152,000
1885	1,910,000	977,000	2,068,000	26,894,000	150,209,000
1886	2,263,000	3,422,000	1,423,000	27,308,000	130,296,000
1887	2,244,000	3,422,000	1,316,000	20,783,000	87,690,000
1888	2,736,000	3,034,000	1,328,000	20,755,000	99,152,000
1889	1,491,000	1,636,000	1,564,000	20,126,000	88,932,000
1890	1,495,000	1,792,000	1,357,000	16,924,000	70,257,000
1891	1,495,000	1,284,000	1,038,000	15,536,000	67,461,000
1892	1,938,000	1,239,000	1,010,000	14,367,000	69,625,000
1893	2,238,000	1,178,000	852,000	13,448,000	75,845,000
1894	2,560,000	1,102,000	464,000	12,844,000	105,331,000
1895	1,705,000	1,731,000	389,000	9,603,000	86,709,000
Total	41,623,000	31,651,000	16,728,000	546,978,000	2,435,938,000

No. 78.—RESULT OF THE COUNT OF NATIONAL-BANK NOTES RECEIVED FOR REDEMPTION, BY FISCAL YEARS.

Fiscal year.	Claimed by owners.	"Overs."	"Shorts."	Referred and returned.
1875	\$154,526,760.16	\$24,644.85	\$20,223.50	\$1,620,557.39
1876	210,032,975.26	16,491.42	16,175.26	1,065,002.20
1877	242,885,375.14	24,996.58	29,704.43	1,278,903.86
1878	213,151,458.56	37,649.20	16,394.60	384,372.22
1879	157,655,844.96	22,148.42	9,906.35	329,323.34
1880	61,586,475.68	6,461.30	9,868.97	305,432.14
1881	59,650,259.43	13,231.38	6,618.25	569,971.06
1882	76,089,327.48	11,222.13	13,405.13	672,427.09
1883	102,582,656.73	8,092.09	10,103.35	727,282.98
1884	126,220,881.34	6,066.30	3,785.60	455,333.05
1885	150,257,840.01	17,060.07	6,445.25	329,249.19
1886	130,296,606.82	25,528.97	8,246.65	277,194.78
1887	87,689,687.15	16,404.07	22,350.00	464,413.45
1888	99,046,534.34	14,749.28	2,741.70	806,396.48
1889	89,037,811.75	4,048.62	6,836.85	811,835.55
1890	70,242,489.45	8,540.90	4,954.55	383,993.35
1891	67,475,113.15	10,661.05	43,819.00	622,989.80
1892	69,625,086.73	9,832.70	10,784.50	642,348.95
1893	75,845,224.51	13,291.35	7,910.50	503,240.10
1894	105,099,227.89	2,798.75	6,816.83	896,006.33
1895	86,940,748.54	7,553.54	2,062.90	574,177.60
Total	2,435,938,385.08	301,472.97	259,160.17	13,720,450.91

Fiscal year.	Rejected.	Counterfeit.	Express charges.	Net proceeds.
1875	\$15,028.12	\$3,741.00	.....	\$152,891,855.00
1876	7,709.22	5,188.00	.....	208,955,892.00
1877	4,755.91	5,634.00	.....	241,591,873.52
1878	3,997.13	4,008.00	.....	212,780,335.81
1879	6,282.58	3,016.00	\$25,842.15	157,303,622.96
1880	7,870.23	3,846.75	9,938.41	61,255,980.48
1881	22,763.37	4,324.50	3,345.03	59,056,468.60
1882	3,832.35	4,151.00	1,152.09	75,405,581.95
1883	4,337.62	4,559.50	725.84	101,843,739.53
1884	3,365.77	3,770.50	523.54	125,760,169.18
1885	3,636.49	3,560.00	612.25	149,931,396.00
1886	3,822.28	2,720.00	526.96	130,029,625.12
1887	2,554.23	2,924.00	573.58	87,213,269.96
1888	1,979.40	2,722.00	716.62	98,246,727.42
1889	2,178.72	2,191.50	957.18	88,217,860.57
1890	3,111.50	2,634.50	313.75	69,856,022.70
1891	2,674.00	2,800.00	241.70	66,813,249.70
1892	2,358.00	2,529.60	256.31	68,976,642.07
1893	1,744.20	3,002.00	334.50	75,842,284.56
1894	1,985.72	2,472.50	9,218.55	104,185,526.71
1895	1,530.91	1,580.50	13,226.95	86,855,723.22
Total	107,517.75	71,375.85	68,505.41	2,422,012,847.96

No. 79.—DISPOSITION MADE OF THE NOTES REDEEMED AT THE NATIONAL-BANK REDEMPTION AGENCY, BY FISCAL YEARS.

Fiscal year.	Returned to banks of issue.	Delivered to the Comptroller of the Currency.				Deposited in Treasury.	Balance on hand.
		Five per cent account.	Reducing account.	Liquidating account.	Failed account.		
1875	\$15,213,500	\$115,109,445.00	.....	.....	.....	\$17,532,008.00	\$5,036,902.00
1876	97,478,700	78,643,155.00	.....	.....	.....	29,927,900.00	7,942,539.00
1877	151,070,300	62,518,600.00	.....	.....	.....	24,439,700.00	11,505,312.52
1878	152,437,300	51,585,400.00	.....	.....	.....	11,852,100.00	8,410,848.33
1879	112,411,800	40,204,700.00	.....	.....	.....	9,313,382.00	3,784,589.29
1880	24,980,500	29,861,700.00	.....	.....	.....	7,100,386.00	3,097,983.77
1881	6,763,600	40,080,700.00	.....	.....	.....	12,466,045.00	2,844,107.37
1882	3,801,500	53,838,500.00	.....	.....	.....	16,978,700.00	3,630,989.32
1883	15,572,100	59,875,000.00	\$17,642,869.00	\$1,146,889.00	.....	4,674,927.00	6,562,943.85
1884	26,255,500	72,260,700.00	20,486,304.00	2,869,060.00	.....	3,589,808.00	6,861,741.03
1885	45,634,800	72,669,700.00	20,692,213.00	5,236,257.00	.....	5,769,080.00	6,791,087.93
1886	46,701,100	54,532,935.00	14,311,170.00	13,412,608.50	.....	4,022,497.50	3,840,402.05
1887	20,786,640	30,506,030.00	19,647,970.50	16,687,549.50	.....	1,259,942.60	2,165,539.41
1888	17,453,780	25,843,765.00	29,008,271.00	20,662,140.25	\$398,580.20	275,350.30	6,770,380.08
1889	17,084,590	27,443,340.00	28,159,373.50	17,807,773.90	418,974.50	114,970.00	3,959,218.75
1890	12,590,880	23,275,005.00	22,021,661.50	11,327,772.00	284,455.50	112,206.00	4,203,261.45
1891	12,543,220	27,494,445.00	16,638,873.00	8,330,876.00	359,278.50	107,547.00	5,542,271.65
1892	16,676,700	36,282,335.00	9,691,685.00	6,212,259.50	328,776.50	95,113.00	5,232,044.72
1893	24,166,150	43,394,418.50	3,786,578.50	4,670,673.00	580,400.00	117,738.15	3,858,371.13
1894	39,893,840	50,944,080.00	5,885,454.50	3,871,680.25	1,172,401.00	144,322.00	6,132,120.09
1895	35,055,620	40,094,540.00	9,088,882.00	3,225,443.00	754,044.00	65,341.00	4,203,973.31
Total	894,572,120	1,036,458,493.50	217,061,305.50	115,460,981.90	4,296,910.20	149,959,063.55	.....

No. 80.—MODE OF PAYMENT FOR NOTES REDEEMED AT THE NATIONAL-BANK REDEMPTION AGENCY, BY FISCAL YEARS.

Fiscal year.	Transfer checks.	United States currency.	Fractional silver coin.	Standard silver dollars.
1875	\$58,825,756.00	\$50,858,842.00		
1876	92,374,801.00	40,126,338.00		
1877	95,212,743.45	34,588,129.15	\$468,974.00	
1878	75,361,427.23	23,046,418.44	549,645.40	
1879	51,718,253.06	14,617,619.41	52,178.90	\$96,683.32
1880	10,852,505.53	21,174,826.66	28,230.59	174,831.85
1881	22,415,972.28	19,567,744.21	85,164.56	215,045.27
1882	32,992,144.72	23,222,831.83	246,447.42	269,918.44
1883	56,018,447.71	23,668,064.66	296,257.79	242,518.87
1884	77,991,916.83	24,080,304.62	158,127.60	1,015,519.10
1885	105,840,234.80	19,236,730.27	135,773.22	482,500.85
1886	74,149,555.26	9,204,752.76	103,843.62	451,194.22
1887	39,996,984.07	15,657,298.62	97,670.41	248,970.92
1888	53,463,333.36	19,280,725.65	90,684.97	202,537.79
1889	49,669,676.83	18,289,439.13	91,265.70	144,318.19
1890	30,271,993.55	21,819,638.05	62,103.60	104,257.90
1891	33,204,177.04	20,023,309.60	59,635.10	105,172.20
1892	28,643,402.79	26,965,497.95	88,075.80	35,349.75
1893	32,803,085.28	29,140,877.20	21,044.50	39,999.70
1894	60,028,085.33	30,659,642.65	20,648.45	5,999.20
1895	40,374,030.32	29,470,843.66	43,242.70	17,993.95
Total	1,122,208,526.44	514,723,874.52	2,699,014.33	3,852,810.52

Fiscal year.	Counter redemptions.	Credit in general account.	Credit in redemption account.	Total.
1875	\$100,090.00	\$24,066,844.00	\$19,040,413.00	\$152,891,855.00
1876	4,738,979.00	19,078,209.00	52,643,065.00	208,955,392.00
1877	6,675,000.00	12,789,757.00	91,856,769.92	241,591,373.52
1878	2,661,021.00	12,609,085.76	98,552,739.98	212,780,335.81
1879	5,089,222.80	35,148,181.38	50,581,484.09	157,303,622.96
1880	3,883,417.60	18,218,070.37	6,924,097.88	61,255,980.48
1881	3,522,607.00	8,936,232.92	4,313,702.36	59,056,468.60
1882	4,033,402.40	10,106,238.45	4,534,598.69	75,405,581.95
1883	3,941,638.00	12,428,692.86	5,248,120.14	101,843,739.53
1884	3,826,298.00	12,960,221.66	5,727,786.37	125,760,169.18
1885	3,848,090.50	13,944,370.50	6,443,697.26	149,931,396.90
1886	8,385,485.00	31,007,087.30	6,727,706.96	130,029,625.12
1887	4,200,654.50	24,768,344.79	2,243,346.65	87,213,269.96
1888	3,229,772.00	20,149,324.00	1,830,349.65	98,246,727.42
1889	3,280,275.50	15,589,994.27	1,152,890.95	88,217,860.57
1890	2,912,686.00	14,025,166.30	660,177.30	69,856,022.70
1891	1,253,023.00	11,582,031.00	585,901.76	66,813,249.70
1892	1,256,466.00	11,343,243.03	644,606.75	68,976,642.07
1893	1,228,688.50	11,340,885.51	767,703.87	75,342,284.56
1894	1,193,488.50	11,387,036.41	860,624.17	104,185,526.71
1895	2,154,863.00	13,604,654.93	690,094.66	80,355,723.22
Total	71,415,073.30	345,083,671.44	362,029,877.41	2,422,012,847.96

No. 81.—DEPOSITS, REDEMPTIONS, ASSESSMENTS FOR EXPENSES, AND TRANSFERS AND REPAYMENTS, ON ACCOUNT OF THE FIVE PER CENT REDEMPTION FUND OF NATIONAL BANKS, BY FISCAL YEARS, AND BALANCE OF THE DEPOSITS AT THE CLOSE OF EACH YEAR.

Fiscal year.	Deposits.	Redemptions.	Assessments.	Transfers and repayments.	Balance.
1875	\$140,874,563.53	\$130,322,945.00		\$1,000,262.76	\$9,551,355.77
1876	177,485,074.44	176,121,855.00	\$290,965.37	1,634,644.11	8,988,965.73
1877	215,580,271.83	214,361,300.00	365,193.31	782,797.06	9,059,947.19
1878	205,308,371.37	203,416,400.00	357,066.10	530,180.92	10,064,671.54
1879	156,670,138.19	152,455,000.00	317,942.48	580,732.28	13,381,134.97
1880	56,512,201.10	54,837,600.00	240,949.95	789,961.25	14,024,824.87
1881	48,831,326.63	46,844,300.00	143,728.39	1,415,570.04	14,452,553.07
1882	58,041,777.64	57,644,500.00	126,212.12	978,047.03	13,745,571.56
1883	76,307,727.55	75,452,100.00	142,508.72	1,136,352.83	13,322,337.56
1884	98,883,599.17	98,553,100.00	150,611.53	1,314,180.15	12,188,045.05
1885	117,172,640.18	118,745,200.00	178,579.34	1,077,584.73	9,359,321.16
1886	103,359,393.61	100,794,895.00	175,522.15	1,552,680.34	10,195,617.28
1887	52,522,359.27	51,261,200.00	160,611.15	3,327,246.34	7,968,919.06
1888	43,290,223.72	43,379,185.00	135,180.53	1,219,495.84	6,525,281.91
1889	44,916,163.37	44,491,370.00	139,719.98	1,390,770.35	5,419,584.95
1890	36,424,560.95	35,890,235.00	129,207.10	504,386.92	5,320,316.88
1891	39,891,264.52	40,199,345.00	107,719.52	432,579.69	4,471,937.19
1892	54,440,540.49	52,896,015.00	99,014.21	220,172.90	5,697,275.10
1893	67,792,199.90	67,612,683.50	100,037.31	179,507.56	5,597,247.10
1894	92,574,209.40	90,957,212.50	104,282.49	765,070.86	6,344,890.65
1895	76,530,065.50	74,907,472.50	107,222.51	510,917.34	7,349,343.80
Total	1,963,408,672.36	1,931,143,913.50	3,572,274.26	21,343,140.80	.....

No. 82.—DEPOSITS, REDEMPTIONS, AND TRANSFERS AND REPAYMENTS, ON ACCOUNT OF NATIONAL BANKS FAILED, IN LIQUIDATION, AND REDUCING CIRCULATION, BY FISCAL YEARS, AND BALANCE OF THE DEPOSITS AT THE CLOSE OF EACH YEAR.

Fiscal year.	Deposits.	Redemptions.	Transfers and repayments.	Balance.
FAILED.				
1867.....	\$44,000.00	\$87,230.00		
1868.....	648,171.95	584,752.65		\$20,189.30
1869.....	653,220.20	419,978.90		253,430.60
1870.....	27,732.00	122,227.60		158,935.00
1871.....	96,209.60	104,159.50		150,985.10
1872.....	1,476,459.25	842,369.35		782,075.00
1873.....	474,701.25	843,627.00		438,149.25
1874.....	724,126.54	438,510.00		703,765.79
1875.....	1,434,065.96	1,115,693.00		1,022,138.75
1876.....	586,535.00	770,818.80		837,854.95
1877.....	855,988.25	773,915.00		919,928.20
1878.....	598,104.50	752,497.50		765,533.20
1879.....	814,870.25	636,013.50		943,791.95
1880.....	217,008.00	382,116.50		778,683.45
1881.....	325,562.50	426,888.50		677,357.45
1882.....	975,729.25	533,504.50		1,119,532.20
1883.....	452,787.50	732,808.00		849,561.70
1884.....	634,780.00	625,212.00		859,129.70
1885.....	837,413.00	703,785.50	\$99,323.00	893,434.20
1886.....	885,440.00	608,707.00		1,170,167.20
1887.....	297,830.00	406,773.50	83,445.00	977,838.70
1888.....	581,838.00	437,793.20		1,121,383.50
1889.....	217,880.00	418,974.50		920,289.00
1890.....	126,410.00	284,455.50		762,243.50
1891.....	410,815.00	359,272.50		813,780.00
1892.....	306,310.50	328,776.59	36,930.00	754,384.00
1893.....	857,409.50	580,400.00		1,031,393.50
1894.....	1,607,768.00	1,172,401.00		1,466,760.50
1895.....	274,293.50	754,044.00		987,010.00
Total.....	17,440,019.50	16,233,311.50	219,698.00	
IN LIQUIDATION.				
1867.....	37,490.00	5,600.00		31,890.00
1868.....	92,198.25	17,427.75		106,660.50
1869.....	112,500.00	38,430.50		180,730.00
1870.....	758,428.00	80,527.65		858,630.35
1871.....	2,920,861.00	1,203,367.50		2,576,123.85
1872.....	1,999,645.00	2,531,784.55		2,043,984.30
1873.....	1,858,620.00	2,423,151.00		1,479,543.30
1874.....	2,561,283.00	915,990.00	900.00	3,123,846.30
1875.....	3,316,721.00	1,974,954.00	2,000.00	4,463,613.30
1876.....	2,607,643.00	2,509,456.50		4,561,799.80
1877.....	1,878,016.00	2,405,317.00	29,662.00	4,004,836.80
1878.....	2,561,039.50	1,810,752.00	163,429.50	4,591,694.80
1879.....	2,569,223.00	1,554,086.50	179,594.00	5,427,242.30
1880.....	1,056,183.00	1,058,414.50		5,425,010.80
1881.....	1,281,961.00	1,144,906.40		5,562,065.40
1882.....	7,957,752.00	1,769,756.00	17,757.00	11,732,304.40
1883.....	7,284,980.00	4,595,593.00		14,421,691.40
1884.....	5,015,950.50	5,746,173.50	531,900.00	13,159,568.40
1885.....	12,684,354.00	7,066,226.50	109,793.00	18,667,902.90
1886.....	35,202,542.75	14,637,711.00	143,596.00	39,089,138.65
1887.....	31,435,378.25	17,313,545.00	91,229.00	53,119,742.90
1888.....	25,539,318.10	20,717,893.25	255,897.60	57,685,270.15
1889.....	3,886,676.00	17,807,773.90	21,660.00	43,242,512.25
1890.....	1,306,313.00	11,327,772.00	9,740.00	33,211,313.25
1891.....	1,682,370.00	8,330,876.00	600.00	26,562,207.25
1892.....	1,364,448.50	6,212,259.50	66,485.50	21,647,910.75
1893.....	1,435,160.50	4,670,673.00	29,055.00	18,883,343.25
1894.....	3,065,486.50	3,871,680.25	43,535.50	17,533,614.00
1895.....	2,596,457.50	3,225,443.00	33,973.50	16,870,655.00
Total.....	165,569,004.35	146,967,541.75	1,730,807.60	
REDUCING CIRCULATION.				
1875.....	21,164,854.00	7,822,019.00	624,920.00	12,717,915.00
1876.....	29,300,469.00	21,044,412.00	401,266.00	20,572,706.00
1877.....	9,985,065.00	21,871,523.00	619,652.00	8,066,596.00
1878.....	6,080,650.00	9,446,626.00	260,337.00	4,440,283.00
1879.....	7,222,805.00	5,866,001.00	572,060.00	5,225,027.00
1880.....	13,042,896.00	4,961,385.00	172,611.00	13,133,927.00
1881.....	26,063,959.00	10,773,004.00	1,517,446.00	26,907,436.00
1882.....	15,522,365.00	14,505,346.00	3,719,612.00	24,204,843.00
1883.....	16,200,398.00	18,233,878.50	1,284,705.00	20,886,657.50
1884.....	25,389,470.00	20,486,304.00	440,400.50	25,349,423.00
1885.....	17,927,785.00	20,692,213.00	3,550,000.00	19,034,995.00

No. 82.—DEPOSITS, REDEMPTIONS, AND TRANSFERS AND REPAYMENTS, ON ACCOUNT OF NATIONAL BANKS FAILED, IN LIQUIDATION, ETC.—Continued.

Fiscal year.	Deposits.	Redemptions.	Transfers and repayments.	Balance.
REDUCING CIRCULATION—continued.				
1886.	\$16,514,285.00	\$14,311,170.00	\$1,248,710.00	\$19,989,400.00
1887.	44,396,630.00	19,647,970.50	842,723.00	43,895,336.50
1888.	20,400,030.00	29,008,271.00	2,140,905.50	33,146,190.00
1889.	29,578,580.00	28,159,373.50	677,061.00	33,888,335.50
1890.	10,217,387.00	22,021,661.50	438,258.00	21,645,803.00
1891.	8,049,130.00	16,638,873.00	413,655.00	12,642,405.00
1892.	1,489,448.00	9,691,685.00	78,853.50	4,361,214.50
1893.	826,929.50	3,786,578.50	152,864.50	1,248,701.00
1894.	12,144,227.50	5,855,454.50	136,163.00	7,371,311.00
1895.	9,346,995.50	9,088,882.00	127,000.50	7,501,824.00
Total	340,864,358.50	313,942,631.00	19,419,903.50	
AGGREGATE.				
1867.	81,490.00	92,830.00		
1868.	740,370.20	602,180.40		126,849.80
1869.	765,720.20	458,409.40		434,160.00
1870.	786,160.00	202,755.25		1,017,565.35
1871.	3,017,070.60	1,307,527.00		2,727,108.95
1872.	3,473,104.25	3,374,153.90		2,826,059.30
1873.	2,333,321.25	3,241,778.00		1,917,602.53
1874.	3,285,409.54	1,374,590.00	900.00	3,827,612.09
1875.	25,915,640.96	10,912,696.00	626,920.00	18,203,667.05
1876.	32,494,647.00	24,324,687.30	401,266.00	25,972,360.75
1877.	12,719,069.25	25,050,755.00	649,314.00	12,991,361.00
1878.	9,239,794.00	12,009,875.50	423,706.50	9,797,513.00
1879.	10,606,903.25	8,056,701.00	751,634.00	11,596,061.25
1880.	14,316,087.00	6,401,918.00	172,611.00	19,337,621.25
1881.	27,071,482.50	12,344,798.50	1,517,446.00	33,146,858.85
1882.	24,455,846.25	16,808,066.50	3,737,369.00	37,056,729.60
1883.	23,938,165.50	23,552,279.50	1,284,705.00	36,157,910.60
1884.	31,040,200.50	26,857,689.50	972,300.50	39,368,121.10
1885.	31,449,552.00	28,462,225.00	3,759,116.00	38,596,332.10
1886.	52,602,207.75	29,557,588.00	1,392,306.00	60,248,705.85
1887.	76,129,898.25	37,368,289.00	1,017,397.00	97,992,918.10
1888.	46,520,686.10	50,163,957.45	2,396,803.10	91,052,843.65
1889.	33,183,136.00	46,386,121.90	698,721.00	78,051,136.75
1890.	11,650,110.00	33,633,889.00	447,998.00	55,619,359.75
1891.	10,142,315.00	25,329,027.50	414,255.00	40,018,392.25
1892.	3,160,207.00	16,232,721.00	182,369.00	26,763,509.25
1893.	3,119,499.50	9,037,651.50	181,919.50	20,663,437.75
1894.	16,817,482.00	10,929,535.75	179,698.50	26,371,685.50
1895.	12,217,746.50	13,068,369.00	161,574.00	25,359,489.00
Total	523,873,382.35	477,143,484.25	21,370,409.10	

No. 83.—EXPENSES INCURRED IN THE REDEMPTION OF NATIONAL-BANK NOTES, BY FISCAL YEARS.

Fiscal year.	Charges for transportation.	Salaries.	Stationery, printing, and binding.	Contingent expenses.	Total.
1875	\$88,098.31	\$158,227.39	\$12,290.72	\$32,348.95	\$290,965.37
1876	159,142.84	188,018.94	9,174.68	8,856.85	365,193.31
1877	189,362.65	150,695.68	10,422.40	6,585.97	357,066.70
1878	173,420.60	136,580.63	5,750.32	2,190.93	317,942.48
1879	98,298.75	133,956.27	5,491.82	3,203.11	240,949.95
1880	34,764.24	104,350.08	3,666.98	947.09	143,728.39
1881	33,843.86	89,564.72	2,271.87	531.67	126,212.12
1882	39,203.31	87,593.56	2,341.93	390.58	129,529.38
1883	57,190.86	86,213.35	3,291.95	896.11	147,592.27
1884	68,684.11	88,426.79	3,069.75	716.00	160,896.65
1885	85,255.48	93,371.82	2,784.96	444.90	181,857.16
1886	74,490.52	89,065.18	4,354.54	333.11	168,243.35
1887	48,020.53	87,450.54	2,484.32	1,011.61	138,967.00
1888	51,529.76	86,232.40	3,268.22	111.10	141,141.48
1889	42,413.56	85,974.55	2,064.16	738.40	131,190.67
1890	19,862.65	83,841.30	3,157.53	981.91	107,843.39
1891	18,536.54	78,989.85	1,671.00	169.13	99,366.52
1892	19,305.54	77,131.13	3,553.54	603.49	100,593.70
1893	23,231.70	77,840.12	1,700.21	260.93	103,032.96
1894	24,271.41	77,790.01	4,227.71	1,156.01	107,445.14
1895	21,035.82	76,411.97	2,173.41	731.59	100,352.79
Total	1,369,962.44	2,137,726.28	89,212.02	63,209.44	3,660,110.18

No. 84.—BALANCED STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DELIVERIES OF MONEYS BY THE NATIONAL-BANK REDEMPTION AGENCY FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1895.

Dr.	Amount.	Cr.	Amount.
To cash balance June 30, 1894...	\$6,132,120.09	By national-bank notes, fit for circulation, forwarded to national banks by express.....	\$35,055,620.00
To packages on hand with unbroken seals, June 30, 1894.....	231,616.00	By national-bank notes, unfit for circulation, delivered to the Comptroller of the Currency.....	53,162,909.00
To national-bank notes received for redemption.....	86,709,132.54	By United States notes deposited in the Treasury of the United States.....	65,341.00
To "overs" reported in national-bank notes received for redemption.....	7,553.54	By packages referred and moneys returned.....	574,177.60
		By express charges deducted.....	13,226.95
		By counterfeit notes rejected and returned.....	1,580.50
		By national-bank notes less than three-fifths rejected and returned, and discount on United States currency.....	1,530.91
		By "shorts" reported in national-bank notes received for redemption.....	2,062.90
		By cash balance June 30, 1895..	4,203,973.31
Total.....	93,080,422.17	Total.....	93,080,422.17

No. 85.—BALANCED STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DELIVERIES OF MONEYS BY THE NATIONAL-BANK REDEMPTION AGENCY FROM JULY 1, 1874, TO JUNE 30, 1895.

Dr.	Amount.	Cr.	Amount.
To national-bank notes received for redemption.....	\$2,435,938,385.08	By national-bank notes, fit for circulation, deposited in the Treasury and forwarded to national banks by express...	\$910,524,911.00
To "overs" reported in national-bank notes received for redemption.....	301,472.97	By national-bank notes, unfit for circulation, delivered to the Comptroller of the Currency.....	1,373,277,691.10
		By notes of failed and liquidating national banks and United States notes deposited in the Treasury of the United States.....	134,006,272.55
		By packages referred and moneys returned.....	13,720,450.91
		By express charges deducted..	68,505.41
		By counterfeit notes rejected and returned.....	71,395.85
		By national-bank notes—less than three-fifths, lacking signatures, and stolen—rejected and returned, and discount on United States currency...	107,497.75
		By "shorts" reported in national-bank notes received for redemption.....	250,160.17
		By cash balance June 30, 1895..	4,203,973.31
Total.....	2,436,239,858.05	Total.....	2,436,239,858.05

No. 86.—AVERAGE AMOUNTS OF NATIONAL-BANK NOTES REDEEMABLE OUT OF THE FIVE PER CENT REDEMPTION FUND, AND AMOUNTS REDEEMED, BY FISCAL YEARS.

Fiscal year.	Average amount re-deemable.	Redeemed.		
		Fit for use.	Unfit for use.	Total.
1875.....	\$341,227,987	\$26,166,291	\$115,109,445	\$141,275,736
1876.....	323,508,340	102,478,700	78,043,155	181,121,855
1877.....	303,056,663	151,070,300	62,518,600	213,588,900
1878.....	307,342,754	152,437,300	51,585,400	204,022,700
1879.....	313,696,846	112,411,800	40,204,700	152,616,500
1880.....	323,309,058	24,980,500	29,861,700	54,842,200
1881.....	319,577,199	6,763,600	40,080,700	46,844,300
1882.....	327,964,886	8,801,500	53,838,500	57,640,000
1883.....	321,292,597	15,572,100	59,875,000	75,447,100
1884.....	311,358,060	26,255,500	72,260,700	98,516,200
1885.....	288,913,938	45,634,800	72,669,700	118,304,500
1886.....	270,047,283	46,701,100	54,532,935	101,234,035
1887.....	211,731,998	20,736,640	30,506,030	51,242,670
1888.....	166,411,545	17,453,780	25,843,765	43,297,545
1889.....	147,669,610	17,084,590	27,443,340	44,527,930
1890.....	129,575,073	12,590,880	23,275,005	35,865,885
1891.....	126,571,607	12,543,220	27,494,445	40,037,665
1892.....	138,053,516	16,676,700	36,282,335	52,959,035
1893.....	150,090,040	24,166,150	43,394,418	67,560,568
1894.....	179,120,846	39,893,840	50,944,080	90,837,920
1895.....	179,668,009	35,055,620	40,094,540	75,150,160
Total.....		910,524,911	1,036,458,493	1,946,983,404

No. 87.—AMOUNTS OF NOTES OF NATIONAL BANKS FAILED, IN LIQUIDATION, AND REDUCING CIRCULATION REDEEMABLE, AND AMOUNTS REDEEMED, BY FISCAL YEARS.

Fiscal year.	Redeemable.	Redeemed.	Fiscal year.	Redeemable.	Redeemed.
1875.....	\$29,743,253	\$10,912,666	1886.....	\$91,198,600	\$29,557,588
1876.....	50,698,314	24,324,687	1887.....	136,378,604	37,968,289
1877.....	38,691,430	25,050,755	1888.....	144,513,604	50,163,957
1878.....	22,231,152	12,009,875	1889.....	125,135,980	46,886,122
1879.....	20,404,416	8,056,701	1890.....	89,701,247	33,633,889
1880.....	25,912,148	6,401,916	1891.....	65,761,675	25,329,027
1881.....	47,009,104	12,344,799	1892.....	43,178,599	16,232,721
1882.....	57,602,705	16,808,606	1893.....	29,883,009	9,037,651
1883.....	60,994,895	23,552,279	1894.....	37,480,920	10,929,536
1884.....	67,198,111	26,857,689	1895.....	38,589,432	13,068,369
1885.....	70,817,673	28,462,225			

No. 88.—ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF THE FIVE PER CENT REDEMPTION FUND OF NATIONAL BANKS AT THE END OF EACH MONTH, FROM JULY, 1874.

Month.	Assets.			Total.	Liabilities.		
	On deposit in Treasury.	National-bank notes on hand.	Expenses paid.		To national banks.	To Treasury.	On other accounts.
1874—July.....	\$9,634,749	\$6,886,259	\$3,375	\$16,524,383	\$16,524,383		
August.....	17,316,311	11,340	11,340	17,327,651	17,274,485	\$53,166	
September.....	16,868,438	20,962	20,962	16,889,400	14,853,996	2,035,404	
October.....	4,211,847	10,822,087	35,858	15,069,792	15,069,792		
November.....	3,695,879	11,606,911	63,478	15,366,268	15,366,268		
December.....	3,776,909	11,894,841	87,337	15,759,087	15,759,087		
1875—January.....	3,006,838	11,590,362	108,140	14,705,340	14,705,340		
February.....	3,943,558	9,351,681	129,933	13,425,172	13,425,172		
March.....	5,470,226	8,933,163	170,691	14,574,080	14,574,080		
April.....	2,691,907	11,021,435	191,864	13,905,206	13,905,206		
May.....	1,235,789	12,265,976	214,319	13,716,084	13,716,084		
June.....	4,281,996	5,036,902	232,458	9,551,356	9,551,356		
July.....	1,138,868	10,956,300	253,007	12,348,175	12,348,175		
August.....	3,024,183	10,640,789	290,802	13,955,774	13,955,774		
September.....	3,006,589	11,131,135	33,800	14,171,524	14,171,524		
October.....	1,756,953	11,886,368	33,800	13,677,121	13,677,121		
November.....	1,454,036	12,098,962	65,444	13,618,442	13,618,442		
December.....	2,616,489	10,314,865	65,444	12,996,798	12,996,798		

No. 88.—ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF THE FIVE PER CENT REDEMPTION FUND OF NATIONAL BANKS AT THE END OF EACH MONTH, ETC.—Continued.

Month.	Assets.			Total.	Liabilities.		
	On deposit in Treasury.	National-bank notes on hand.	Expenses paid.		To national banks.	To Treasury.	On other accounts.
1876—January....	\$563,993	\$11,197,014	\$80,083	\$11,841,090	\$11,841,090		
February.....	4,506,905	8,621,199	80,083	13,208,187	13,208,187		
March.....	5,078,201	7,981,222	122,823	13,182,246	13,182,246		
April.....	3,294,238	9,768,707	122,823	13,185,768	13,185,768		
May.....	193,042	11,414,602	137,886	11,745,530	11,745,530		
June.....	893,238	7,942,539	153,189	8,988,966	8,988,966		
July.....		11,135,521	153,189	11,288,710	11,216,451	\$72,259	
August.....	2,033,430	10,318,551	153,189	12,505,170	12,505,170		
September.....	1,027,683	9,944,348	236,874	11,208,905	11,208,905		
October.....	987,135	11,485,783		12,472,918	11,879,118		\$593,800
November.....	1,725,210	9,380,386		11,105,596	10,690,696		414,900
December.....	3,849,276	8,496,202		12,345,478	11,448,678		896,800
1877—January.....	857,055	10,014,358	57,632	10,929,045	10,592,345		336,700
February.....	3,645,418	8,030,998	57,632	11,734,048	11,377,548		356,500
March.....	3,682,964	7,502,403	57,632	11,242,999	11,018,099		224,900
April.....	304,852	10,545,077	80,961	10,930,890	10,859,090		71,800
May.....		10,867,761	80,961	10,948,722	10,521,883		402,300
June.....		11,505,312	116,142	11,621,454	9,059,947	1,789,107	772,400
July.....	2,870,927	8,062,978	116,142	11,050,047	10,388,947		666,100
August.....	3,294,225	8,036,075	150,696	12,480,996	12,217,596		263,400
September.....	2,616,283	9,115,866		11,732,154	11,351,054		381,100
October.....	4,088,882	8,282,606		12,370,988	12,221,388		149,600
November.....	3,454,107	8,841,670		12,295,777	12,142,777		153,000
December.....	3,697,995	9,235,929		12,933,924	12,743,524		190,400
1878—January.....	4,245,991	7,435,996	34,470	11,716,457	11,455,657		260,800
February.....	7,207,331	5,758,993	34,470	13,000,794	12,984,094		16,700
March.....	8,657,284	4,442,508	68,501	13,168,293	13,162,493		5,800
April.....	5,350,007	7,517,203	68,501	12,935,711	12,934,271		1,500
May.....	2,531,041	9,150,626	68,501	11,750,168	11,690,868		59,300
June.....	1,717,350	8,410,849	102,573	10,230,772	10,004,672		166,100
July.....	1,518,582	9,453,375	102,573	11,074,530	10,986,300		88,200
August.....	3,932,528	8,131,252	102,573	12,166,353	11,976,853		189,500
September.....	5,499,882	7,315,451	102,573	12,917,905	12,841,700		76,200
October.....	10,374,810	3,730,844	137,780	14,243,434	14,239,834		3,600
November.....	9,767,217	3,859,742	319,142	13,946,101	13,941,391		4,710
December.....	10,078,816	3,659,359	1,200	13,739,375	13,737,165		2,210
1879—January.....	8,566,290	4,868,994	1,200	13,436,484	13,418,374		18,110
February.....	6,912,214	6,032,581	35,673	12,980,468	12,950,358		30,110
March.....	9,594,059	3,981,014	35,673	13,610,746	13,598,636		12,110
April.....	8,917,987	4,728,268	35,673	13,681,928	13,678,918		3,010
May.....	7,184,993	5,713,568	69,901	12,968,462	12,947,952		20,510
June.....	9,498,337	3,784,589	103,419	13,386,345	13,381,135		5,210
July.....	10,352,093	3,843,250	103,419	14,298,767	14,296,957		1,810
August.....	11,820,000	2,742,211	103,419	14,665,630	14,665,020		610
September.....	12,249,355	2,826,197	240,950	15,316,502	15,316,187		315
October.....	13,359,631	2,341,702		15,701,333	15,701,018		315
November.....	13,466,357	2,287,637		15,753,994	15,753,678		316
December.....	13,846,955	2,231,329		16,078,284	16,077,968		316
1880—January.....	11,345,566	4,212,434		15,558,000	15,557,684		316
February.....	12,888,980	2,432,711	29,761	15,351,452	15,347,487		3,965
March.....	13,846,250	1,967,037	29,761	15,843,054	15,842,589		465
April.....	12,597,829	2,821,553	29,761	15,449,143	15,448,678		465
May.....	10,792,246	4,057,683	29,761	14,879,690	14,879,225		465
June.....	10,847,634	3,097,984	79,672	14,025,290	14,024,825		465
July.....	12,401,846	2,833,695	79,672	15,315,213	15,314,748		465
August.....	12,932,676	2,596,152	79,672	15,608,500	15,608,935		465
September.....	12,867,063	2,545,125	143,728	15,558,916	15,558,451		465
October.....	12,485,961	2,860,875	143,728	15,490,564	15,490,099		465
November.....	12,660,902	2,735,710	143,728	15,540,340	15,539,875		465
December.....	12,231,728	3,060,916		15,292,644	15,292,179		465
1881—January.....	10,772,352	4,200,433		14,972,815	14,972,350		465
February.....	10,840,589	3,202,787		14,043,376	14,042,911		465
March.....	11,329,162	3,341,908		14,671,070	14,670,605		465
April.....	10,727,047	4,272,966	44,890	15,044,903	15,042,938		1,965
May.....	9,753,083	4,815,459	44,890	14,613,432	14,599,767		13,665
June.....	11,564,021	2,844,107	44,890	14,453,018	14,452,553		465
July.....	11,703,340	3,376,458	67,321	15,147,119	15,145,054		2,065
August.....	12,255,051	3,122,964	67,321	15,445,336	15,444,871		465
September.....	12,110,932	3,619,908	67,321	15,798,161	15,797,696		465
October.....	11,820,144	3,426,427	67,321	15,313,892	15,313,427		465
November.....	11,656,560	3,578,399		15,234,959	15,234,494		465
December.....	11,264,338	4,420,111		15,684,449	15,666,184		18,265
1882—January.....	9,312,142	5,609,086	21,790	14,943,018	14,909,253		33,765
February.....	10,616,550	4,398,409	21,790	14,993,066	15,029,984		6,765
March.....	11,420,393	3,550,883	21,790	14,993,066	14,991,701		1,365
April.....	10,496,454	4,155,117	43,944	14,695,515	14,695,050		465
May.....	9,426,406	5,075,466	43,944	14,545,816	14,542,651		3,165
June.....	10,053,699	3,630,989	65,848	13,750,536	13,745,571		4,965

No. 88.—ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF THE FIVE PER CENT REDEMPTION FUND OF NATIONAL BANKS AT THE END OF EACH MONTH, ETC.—Continued.

Month.	Assets.			Total.	Liabilities.		
	On deposit in Treasury.	National-bank notes on hand.	Expenses paid.		To national banks.	To Treasury.	On other accounts.
1882—July	\$9,389,795	\$5,387,746	\$65,848	\$14,843,389	\$14,841,924		\$1,465
August	9,662,335	5,487,246	65,848	15,215,429	15,212,964		2,465
September	8,919,900	6,088,107	87,598	15,095,600	15,078,008		17,592
October	9,294,697	5,026,572		14,321,269	14,299,185		22,084
November	9,889,437	4,805,480		14,694,917	14,661,669		33,248
December	8,819,194	5,727,426		14,546,620	14,529,569		17,111
1883—January	5,412,681	8,642,768	21,323	14,076,772	14,033,189		43,583
February	8,173,462	5,547,304	21,323	13,742,089	13,664,264		77,825
March	9,994,155	3,645,595	21,323	13,661,073	13,637,956		23,117
April	8,839,548	5,358,170	21,323	14,219,041	14,178,258		40,783
May	6,527,363	7,120,471	21,323	13,669,157	13,625,386		43,771
June	6,761,107	6,562,944	21,323	13,345,374	13,322,337		23,037
July	6,683,417	7,013,786	21,323	13,718,526	13,685,589		32,937
August	9,160,457	4,609,862	86,213	13,856,532	13,820,795		35,737
September	9,289,568	5,022,175	86,213	14,347,956	14,330,819		17,637
October	8,800,696	5,078,991	147,592	14,027,279	14,009,642		17,637
November	8,290,289	5,493,433		13,783,722	13,766,885		16,837
December	6,438,684	7,395,132		13,833,816	13,812,351		21,465
1884—January		12,201,941		12,201,941	11,812,792	\$218,772	170,377
February	2,409,856	9,897,167		12,307,023	12,153,696		153,327
March	6,883,430	6,044,669	44,174	12,972,273	12,916,846		55,427
April	4,911,360	8,150,646	44,174	13,106,180	13,062,412		43,768
May	5,543,713	6,019,787	44,174	11,607,674	11,430,151		177,523
June	5,345,086	6,861,741	44,174	12,251,001	12,188,045		62,956
July	3,687,479	8,689,966	66,240	12,443,685	12,361,629		82,056
August	3,586,050	9,364,216	88,427	13,038,693	12,943,937		94,756
September	3,820,009	8,338,791	88,427	12,247,227	12,131,771		115,456
October	4,078,522	8,012,753	88,427	12,179,702	12,075,546		104,156
November	3,527,717	8,012,482	101,373	11,641,572	11,549,843		91,729
December	4,281,582	7,872,536		12,154,118	12,044,330		109,788
1885—January		11,513,180		11,513,180	10,013,188	670,959	829,043
February	3,519,762	7,983,356	22,986	11,513,104	10,945,357		190,747
March	6,376,994	5,176,091	22,986	11,576,071	11,403,197		83,714
April	4,389,106	5,972,032	22,986	10,384,124	10,304,090		80,034
May	3,260,813	7,312,602	46,432	10,619,847	10,404,503		215,174
June	3,043,140	6,791,088	46,432	9,880,660	9,359,321		521,339
July	6,095,806	5,309,882	69,902	11,475,090	11,405,151		69,939
August	6,717,545	4,799,879	93,372	11,610,796	11,544,157		66,639
September	8,715,232	3,542,398	93,372	12,351,002	12,301,763		52,239
October	8,280,933	3,906,398	93,372	12,370,703	12,290,644		80,059
November	9,198,023	3,487,366		12,685,329	12,659,553		25,771
December	8,178,824	3,508,868		11,687,692	11,643,679		44,013
1886—January	2,448,806	8,104,157		10,553,043	10,474,184		78,859
February	4,030,953	6,323,972	22,654	10,377,579	10,243,341		134,238
March	7,434,315	3,175,794	22,654	10,633,363	10,563,100		70,263
April	7,450,300	3,537,361	45,232	11,032,493	10,990,470		43,023
May	5,679,892	4,619,661	67,020	10,366,578	10,305,842		60,736
June	6,364,061	3,840,402	67,020	10,271,483	10,195,617		75,866
July	6,609,658	3,524,910	67,020	10,201,588	10,150,819		50,769
August	8,294,530	2,655,259	89,065	11,038,854	10,995,670		43,184
September	8,797,697	1,917,975	89,065	10,804,737	10,772,273		32,464
October	7,209,312	2,992,810	89,065	10,291,187	10,254,402		36,785
November	7,281,699	2,348,558	89,065	9,719,322	9,682,247		37,075
December	6,514,453	2,785,270		9,299,723	9,271,983		27,740
1887—January	3,810,650	4,309,913	20,965	8,147,528	8,095,626		51,902
February	5,637,684	2,854,640	20,965	8,513,289	8,465,307		47,982
March	6,259,492	2,357,886	20,965	8,638,343	8,603,200		35,143
April	5,022,572	3,164,284	42,931	8,229,737	8,192,141		37,596
May	4,287,250	3,552,069	42,931	7,892,250	7,855,721		36,529
June	5,774,775	2,165,540	65,463	8,005,778	7,968,919		36,859
July	4,880,724	2,868,303	65,463	7,814,490	7,781,411		33,079
August	4,728,967	3,135,413	87,451	7,951,831	7,917,247		34,584
September	4,797,848	2,764,223	138,967	7,701,838	7,664,116		36,922
October	3,751,309	4,001,162		7,752,471	7,720,340		32,131
November	4,669,936	3,013,462	21,298	7,695,696	7,664,045		31,651
December	2,779,350	4,755,341	21,298	7,555,989	7,523,372		32,617
1888—January		7,685,489	21,298	7,706,787	6,658,560	953,579	94,648
February	419,742	6,222,777	21,298	6,663,817	6,588,129		75,683
March	2,071,397	5,069,966	21,298	7,162,661	7,095,905		66,756
April	1,093,564	5,589,183	42,738	6,725,485	6,634,753		90,732
May	159,846	6,449,041	64,273	6,673,160	6,524,761		148,399
June		6,770,380	64,273	6,834,653	6,525,282	194,630	114,741
July		8,054,638	64,273	8,118,911	6,408,322	1,611,966	98,653
August		7,741,716	64,273	7,805,989	7,089,467	668,239	48,283
September	734,749	5,829,659	86,232	6,650,640	6,574,827		75,813
October	2,449,770	3,930,670	86,232	6,466,672	6,384,492		82,180
November	3,467,565	3,114,398	86,232	6,668,195	6,633,591		34,604
December	2,540,692	3,724,723		6,265,415	6,225,541		39,874

No. 88.—ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF THE FIVE PER CENT REDEMPTION FUND OF NATIONAL BANKS AT THE END OF EACH MONTH, ETC.—Continued.

Month.	Assets			Total.	Liabilities.		
	On deposit in Treasury.	National-bank notes on hand.	Expenses paid.		To national banks.	To Treasury.	On other accounts.
1889—January	\$239,642	\$5,130,032	\$20,936	\$5,390,610	\$5,257,749		\$132,861
February	2,777,833	3,115,035	20,936	5,913,804	5,840,598		73,206
March	3,324,123	2,717,815	42,709	6,084,647	6,040,180		44,467
April	2,710,653	3,220,496	42,709	5,973,858	5,935,225		38,633
May	866,105	4,448,966	42,709	5,357,780	5,249,520		108,260
June	1,472,579	3,959,219	64,467	5,496,265	5,419,585		76,680
July	2,088,687	3,471,822	64,467	5,624,976	5,506,456		58,490
August	1,465,624	4,436,825	64,467	5,966,916	5,911,276		55,640
September	2,069,617	3,706,080	85,975	5,861,672	5,803,542		58,130
October	574,713	5,062,948	85,975	5,723,636	5,607,026		56,610
November	1,505,714	4,026,241	131,191	5,663,146	5,623,648		39,498
December	1,246,173	4,367,102		5,613,275	5,564,197		49,078
1890—January	1,052,718	6,029,508	21,221	6,050,729	5,051,510	\$866,115	133,104
February	1,705,932	4,197,153	21,221	5,271,092	5,135,718		135,374
March	1,044,734	3,584,206	21,221	5,559,361	5,459,370		99,991
April	1,165,590	3,896,534	42,190	5,493,758	5,422,628		71,130
May	1,173,931	4,128,493	42,190	5,336,273	5,245,907		90,366
June	938,907	4,203,262	42,190	5,419,369	5,320,317		99,066
July	625,237	4,713,320	63,026	5,715,247	5,653,702		61,545
August	763,746	4,935,522	63,026	5,623,779	5,543,974		79,805
September	1,894,510	4,505,712	83,841	5,353,299	5,244,089		109,210
October	2,028,288	3,549,663	83,841	5,528,014	5,479,044		48,970
November	2,118,241	3,285,537	107,843	5,421,468	5,372,208		49,260
December		3,277,840		5,396,081	5,328,687		67,394
1891—January	171,045	6,181,625	19,739	6,201,364	4,724,349	1,276,439	200,576
February	1,690,598	4,845,746	19,739	5,036,534	4,874,565		161,969
March	1,551,728	3,302,465	19,739	5,012,802	4,887,172		125,630
April		3,953,555	19,739	5,325,022	5,432,273		92,749
May		5,003,448	39,536	5,042,984	4,497,975	392,139	152,870
June		5,542,271	59,212	5,601,483	4,471,957	868,974	260,572
July		5,801,651	59,212	5,860,863	5,030,539	666,603	163,721
August		6,649,700	78,989	6,728,689	5,847,401	743,193	138,995
September	78,716	5,589,043	78,989	5,746,748	5,610,854		135,894
October		5,935,200	78,989	5,674,189	5,527,753	21,172	125,264
November	653,846	4,673,987	99,366	5,429,199	5,189,961		239,238
December	1,178,753	4,550,533		5,729,286	5,527,105		202,181
1892—January		5,833,636	19,171	5,852,807	5,221,208	385,890	245,709
February	877,347	4,687,590	19,171	5,584,108	5,376,084		208,024
March	1,956,080	3,802,554	19,171	5,777,805	5,604,158		173,647
April	1,621,397	4,292,481	19,171	5,933,049	5,824,178		108,871
May	481,675	4,952,287	38,506	5,472,468	5,311,106		161,362
June	623,913	5,232,044	38,506	5,894,463	5,697,275		197,188
July		5,786,149	38,506	5,824,655	5,569,987	21,756	232,912
August		6,503,472	38,506	6,541,978	6,132,418	232,704	176,856
September		7,526,222	77,131	7,603,353	5,933,642	1,446,572	223,132
October		6,968,821	77,131	7,045,952	5,910,346	925,430	210,176
November		5,695,211	77,131	5,772,342	5,440,477	48,729	283,140
December	10,386	5,899,697		5,910,083	5,586,966		323,117
1893—January		7,593,744	200	7,593,944	4,956,774	2,124,585	512,585
February	383,217	5,437,804	200	5,821,221	5,551,109		270,112
March	2,069,709	3,692,528	365	5,762,602	5,470,555		292,047
April	802,224	4,945,110	365	5,747,999	5,436,356		311,643
May	300,926	5,119,181	38,881	5,458,988	5,076,930		382,058
June	1,948,881	3,858,371	38,881	5,846,133	5,507,247		248,886
July	3,158,476	3,512,581	58,447	6,729,504	6,549,612		179,892
August	4,327,277	2,991,630	58,447	7,377,354	7,121,743		255,611
September	511,390	7,561,305	58,447	8,131,142	7,865,336		265,806
October		11,258,335	77,840	11,336,175	5,978,021	4,452,354	905,800
November		12,634,770	77,840	12,712,610	5,497,663	6,492,488	782,459
December		12,112,475	19,400	12,131,875	6,234,853	5,456,464	440,558
1894—January		14,308,204	19,400	14,308,204	5,639,628	8,192,701	475,875
February		12,469,240	19,400	12,488,640	6,152,872	6,000,861	334,907
March		10,565,388	38,810	10,604,198	6,401,088	3,836,135	366,975
April		8,436,696	38,810	8,475,506	6,194,783	1,854,885	425,838
May		7,089,222	58,285	7,147,507	6,373,428	350,816	423,263
June	523,879	6,132,120	58,285	6,714,284	6,344,890		369,394
July	2,487,079	4,548,448	58,285	7,093,813	6,774,123		319,690
August	2,467,236	5,296,814	77,790	7,841,840	7,671,862		169,978
September	2,522,309	4,867,050	77,790	7,467,149	7,250,860		216,289
October	2,673,835	4,816,021	77,790	7,567,646	7,424,640		143,006
November	3,294,662	3,955,321	107,445	7,357,428	7,186,644		170,784
December	2,593,619	4,556,187		7,149,806	7,072,499		77,307
1895—January	616,591	6,105,143		6,721,734	6,596,132		125,602
February	2,248,754	5,004,609		7,253,363	7,176,074		77,289
March	2,864,740	4,103,436		6,968,176	6,853,373		114,803
April	2,653,891	4,609,610		7,263,501	7,132,388		131,113
May	2,789,453	4,661,091	57,578	7,508,122	7,390,592		117,530
June	3,214,277	4,203,973	57,578	7,475,828	7,349,344		126,484

No. 89.—CHANGES DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1895 IN THE FORCE EMPLOYED IN THE TREASURER'S OFFICE.

Total force in Treasurer's office June 30, 1894.....	275
Appointed.....	5
Transferred to Treasurer's office.....	32
	— 37
Died.....	4
Resigned.....	6
Removed.....	22
Transferred from Treasurer's office.....	7
	— 39
	— 2
Total force in Treasurer's office June 30, 1895.....	273

No. 90.—APPROPRIATIONS MADE FOR THE FORCE EMPLOYED IN THE TREASURER'S OFFICE AND SALARIES PAID DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1895.

Roll on which paid.	Appropriated.	Expended.	Balance unexpended.
Regular roll.....	\$270,699.95	\$267,259.71	\$3,440.24
Reimbursable roll: Force employed in redemption of national currency.....	61,800.00	60,062.29	1,737.71
Total.....	332,499.95	327,322.00	5,177.95

(No. 2.)

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF THE MINT,
Washington, D. C., November 25, 1895.

SIR: In compliance with the provisions of section 345, Revised Statutes of the United States, the following report covering the operations of the mints and assay offices of the United States for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895, being the twenty-third annual report of the Director of the Mint, is respectfully submitted:

DEPOSITS OF GOLD.

The original deposits during the year of gold at the mints and assay offices of the United States, including gold contained in silver deposits and purchases, aggregated 3,502,407.368 standard ounces, of the value of \$65,161,067.28, being a decrease as compared with the fiscal year 1894 of 362,728.974 standard ounces, of the value of \$6,748,446.03.

The redeposits of gold during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895, amounted to \$22,321,022.28, a decrease as compared with the previous fiscal year of \$46,712,009.89, making an aggregate of \$87,482,089.56 in the total amount deposited during the year.

The classification and weight in standard ounces of the deposits and redeposits of gold bullion at the mints and assay offices of the United States during the fiscal years 1894 and 1895, and the increase or decrease of each class in the last-named year, is exhibited in the table which follows.

WEIGHT OF THE DEPOSITS AND REDEPOSITS OF GOLD BULLION AT THE MINTS AND ASSAY OFFICES OF THE UNITED STATES DURING THE FISCAL YEARS 1894 AND 1895, AND THE INCREASE OR DECREASE OF THE SAME DURING THE LATTER YEAR.

Classification of deposits of gold.	Fiscal year.		Increase, 1895.	Decrease, 1895.
	1894.	1895.		
Domestic production:	<i>Standard oz.</i>	<i>Standard oz.</i>	<i>Standard oz.</i>	<i>Standard oz.</i>
Crude bullion.....	734,808.803	844,179.943	109,371.140	.....
Refined bullion.....	1,345,152.336	1,540,812.363	195,660.027	.....
Domestic coin.....	112,531.831	63,868.878	.....	48,662.953
Foreign bullion.....	839,258.853	753,328.421	.....	80,930.432
Foreign coin.....	665,769.366	122,475.506	.....	543,293.860
Jewelers' bars, old plate, etc.....	167,615.153	172,742.257	5,127.104	.....
Total original deposits...	3,865,136.342	3,502,407.368	310,158.271	672,887.245
Redeposits:				
Fine bars.....	3,285,925.887	677,082.455	.....	2,608,843.432
Standard bars.....	3,121.513	.....	.....	3,121.513
Unparted bars.....	421,478.079	522,672.492	101,194.413	.....
Total.....	7,575,661.821	4,702,162.315	411,352.684	3,284,852.190

The following table exhibits the classification and value of the deposits and redeposits of gold bullion at the mints and assay offices of the United States during the fiscal years 1894 and 1895, and the increase or decrease of the same during 1895:

VALUE OF THE DEPOSITS AND REDEPOSITS OF GOLD BULLION AT THE MINTS AND ASSAY OFFICES OF THE UNITED STATES DURING THE FISCAL YEARS 1894 AND 1895, AND THE INCREASE OR DECREASE OF THE SAME DURING THE LATTER YEAR.

Classification of deposits of gold.	Fiscal year.		Increase, 1895.	Decrease, 1895.
	1894.	1895.		
Domestic production:				
Crude bullion.....	\$13,670,861.44	\$15,705,673.32	\$2,034,811.88	.....
Refined bullion.....	25,026,089.96	28,666,276.51	3,640,186.55	.....
Domestic coin.....	2,093,615.46	1,188,258.21	.....	\$905,357.26
Foreign bullion.....	15,614,118.19	14,108,435.74	.....	1,505,682.45
Foreign coin.....	12,386,406.81	2,278,614.07	.....	10,107,792.74
Jewelers' bars, old plate, etc...	3,118,421.45	3,213,809.43	95,387.99	.....
Total original deposits...	71,909,513.31	65,161,067.28	5,770,386.42	12,518,832.45
Redeposits:				
Fine bars.....	61,133,504.88	12,596,882.89	.....	48,536,621.99
Standard bars.....	58,074.66	.....	.....	58,074.66
Unparted bars.....	7,841,452.63	9,724,139.39	1,882,686.76	.....
Total.....	140,942,545.48	87,482,089.56	7,653,073.18	61,113,529.18

Of the redeposits of fine gold bars, \$10,020,597.94 worth were from the stock that had accumulated in the assay office at New York since 1881 and were transferred to the mint at Philadelphia for coinage; \$664,182.12 worth were from the mint at Carson where they had been refined, but as coinage has been suspended there since May, 1893, they were sent to San Francisco for coinage. The balance, \$1,912,102.83 worth, were large bars redeposited at the assay office at New York to be converted into small bars for use in the industrial arts.

DEPOSITS AND PURCHASES OF SILVER.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895, the original deposits and purchases of silver, including silver contained in gold deposits aggregated 13,092,320.67 standard ounces of the coining value of \$15,234,700.35 in standard silver dollars, against 24,661,510.89 standard ounces, of the coining value of \$28,697,030.81 for the previous fiscal year, a decrease in value of \$13,462,330.46.

The redeposits of silver bullion at the mints and assay offices during the fiscal year 1895 aggregated 412,212.56 standard ounces of the coining value in silver dollars of \$479,665.51 as compared with 612,557.24 standard ounces of the coining value of \$712,793.87 during the prior fiscal year, showing a decrease of \$233,128.36.

The classification and weight in standard ounces of the deposits of silver bullion, including redeposits at the mints and assay offices of the

United States during the fiscal years 1894 and 1895, and the increase or decrease in the last-named year, is shown in the following table:

WEIGHT OF THE DEPOSITS AND REDEPOSITS OF SILVER BULLION AT THE MINTS AND ASSAY OFFICES OF THE UNITED STATES DURING THE FISCAL YEARS 1894 AND 1895, AND THE INCREASE OR DECREASE OF THE SAME DURING THE LATTER YEAR.

Classification of deposits of silver.	Fiscal year.		Increase, 1895.	Decrease, 1895.
	1894.	1895.		
Domestic production:	<i>Standard ozs.</i>	<i>Standard ozs.</i>	<i>Standard ozs.</i>	<i>Standard ozs.</i>
Crude bullion.....	2,240,813.57	938,606.79	.....	1,302,206.78
Refined bullion.....	14,755,647.72	6,627,643.07	.....	8,128,004.65
Domestic coin.....	5,569,682.77	3,350,615.80	.....	2,219,066.97
Trade dollars.....	273.27	389.93	116.66	.....
Foreign bullion.....	1,105,445.39	1,513,490.75	408,045.36	.....
Foreign coin.....	469,694.45	16,990.51	.....	452,703.94
Jewelers' bars, old plate, etc...	519,953.72	644,583.82	124,630.10	.....
Total original deposits..	24,661,510.89	13,092,320.67	532,792.12	12,101,982.34
Redeposits:				
Fine bars.....	277,352.06	146,764.07	.....	130,587.99
Unparted bars.....	335,205.18	265,448.49	.....	69,756.69
Total.....	25,274,068.13	13,504,533.23	532,792.12	12,302,327.02

The following table exhibits the classification and value of the deposits and redeposits of silver bullion at the mints and assay offices of the United States during the fiscal years 1894 and 1895, and the increase or decrease of the same during 1895:

VALUE OF THE DEPOSITS AND REDEPOSITS OF SILVER BULLION AT THE MINTS AND ASSAY OFFICES OF THE UNITED STATES DURING THE FISCAL YEARS 1894 AND 1895, AND THE INCREASE OR DECREASE OF THE SAME DURING THE LATTER YEAR.

Classification of deposits of silver.	Fiscal year.		Increase, 1895.	Decrease, 1895.
	1894.	1895.		
Domestic production:				
Crude bullion.....	\$2,607,492.12	\$1,092,196.95	.....	\$1,515,295.17
Refined bullion.....	17,170,208.26	7,712,166.48	.....	9,458,041.78
Domestic coin.....	6,481,085.40	3,898,898.38	.....	2,582,187.02
Trade dollars.....	317.98	453.74	\$135.76	.....
Foreign bullion.....	1,286,336.44	1,761,152.87	474,816.43	.....
Foreign coin.....	546,553.55	19,770.77	.....	526,782.78
Jewelers' bars, old plate, etc...	605,037.06	750,061.16	145,024.10	.....
Total original deposits...	28,697,030.81	15,234,700.35	619,976.29	14,082,306.75
Redeposits:				
Fine bars.....	322,736.94	170,780.01	.....	151,956.93
Unparted bars.....	390,056.93	308,885.50	.....	81,171.43
Total.....	29,409,824.68	15,714,365.86	619,976.29	14,315,435.11

The face value of the uncurrent domestic gold coin melted at the mints and assay offices during the year was \$1,200,685, of which the sum of \$216,886 were received from the Treasury for recoinage, and the remainder, \$983,799, were mutilated and uncurrent coins melted and paid for as bullion.

The refined bullion, classed as original deposits, was the product of private refineries in the United States.

Tables will be found in the Appendix (III and IV¹) showing the distribution of the unrefined gold bullion received by the mints and assay offices of the United States during the year among the States and Territories that produce the same.

Owing to the fact that silver bars the product of private refineries in the United States deposited at the mints and assay offices are without exception classified as of domestic production, although frequently composed to a large extent of silver obtained from ore and bullion imported from Mexico and smelted ore refined in the United States, the classification of silver bullion deposited as of domestic production at the mints and assay offices is not exact.

The face value of the worn, uncurrent, and mutilated domestic silver coin received and melted at the mints during the year was \$4,369,284.36; of this sum \$4,361,761.36 were uncurrent subsidiary silver coin transferred from the Treasury for recoinage, and the balance, \$7,523, uncurrent and mutilated silver coin, purchased as bullion at the market price.

The value in new subsidiary silver was \$4,161,213.94.

In the Appendix (V and VI¹) tables will be found showing the distribution of the amount of unrefined silver bullion deposited at the mints and assay offices of the United States during the fiscal year 1895 among the States and Territories producing the same, also tables (XXVII, XXXII, and XXXIII, pp. 317 and 318) of deposits and purchases of gold and silver since 1792.

The coining value of gold and silver (exclusive of redeposits) received at the mints and assay offices of the United States each fiscal year from 1880 is shown in the following table:

VALUE OF THE GOLD AND SILVER (NOT INCLUDING REDEPOSITS) RECEIVED AT THE MINTS AND ASSAY OFFICES, 1880-1895.

Fiscal year.	Gold.	Silver (coining value).	Total value.
1880.....	\$98,835,096	\$34,640,522	\$133,475,618
1881.....	130,833,102	30,791,146	161,624,248
1882.....	66,756,652	33,720,491	100,477,143
1883.....	46,347,106	36,869,834	83,216,940
1884.....	46,326,678	36,520,290	82,846,968
1885.....	52,894,075	36,789,774	89,683,849
1886.....	44,909,740	35,494,183	80,403,923
1887.....	68,223,072	47,756,918	115,979,990
1888.....	72,225,497	41,331,014	113,556,511
1889.....	42,136,436	41,238,151	83,374,587
1890.....	42,663,095	42,644,719	85,307,814
1891.....	48,485,801	71,985,985	120,471,786
1892.....	61,131,460	83,177,666	144,309,126
1893.....	46,449,842	84,233,832	130,683,674
1894.....	71,909,513	28,697,031	100,606,544
1895.....	65,161,067	15,234,700	80,395,767

COINAGE.

The gold coinage executed by the mints at Philadelphia, San Francisco, and New Orleans during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895,

¹ Most of the tables contained in the Appendix to the Director's Report, referred to in the text, are omitted in this volume for want of space.

consisted of 4,035,205 pieces of the value of \$43,933,475; and the silver coinage of 20,488,605 pieces of the nominal or face value of \$9,069,480.60, while the minor coinage, the execution of which is confined by law to the mint at Philadelphia, aggregated 35,087,302 pieces of the nominal value of \$712,594.02.

The denominations, number of pieces and value of the domestic coinage executed was as follows:

COINAGE OF THE UNITED STATES, 1895.

Denomination.	Pieces.	Value.
Gold:		
Double eagles	1,260,589	\$25,211,780.00
Eagles	971,782	9,717,820.00
Half eagles	1,798,716	8,993,580.00
Quarter eagles	4,118	10,295.00
Total gold	4,035,205	43,933,475.00
Silver:		
Standard dollars	3,956,011	3,956,011.00
Subsidiary:		
Half dollars	5,691,891	2,845,945.50
Quarter dollars	7,889,692	1,972,423.00
Dimes	2,951,011	295,101.10
Total subsidiary	16,532,594	5,113,469.60
Total silver	20,488,605	9,069,480.60
Minor:		
Five-cent nickels	9,043,025	452,151.25
One-cent bronze	26,044,277	260,442.77
Total minor	35,087,302	712,594.02
Total coinage	59,611,112	53,715,549.62

The mint at Philadelphia executed for the Government of Ecuador, in addition to the above, 4,500,000 twenty-cent silver pieces of the value of \$900,000.

The 3,956,011 silver dollars coined during the year were made from bullion purchased under the act of July 14, 1890, and on this coinage there were consumed 3,059,727.26 ounces of pure silver, costing \$2,680,825.10, giving a seigniorage or profit of \$1,275,185.90, which has been paid into the Treasury.

Of the amount of subsidiary silver coinage executed during the year \$4,905,610.25 were from bullion derived from the melting of worn and uncurrent silver coin received from the Treasury for recoinage, and \$207,859.35 from silver bullion purchased under the provisions of section 3526 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

During the year worn and uncurrent silver coins of the face value of \$4,361,761.36, principally subsidiary pieces, were transferred by the Treasury to the mints for recoinage, and were found to contain 3,010,557.09 ounces of fine silver of the coining value in new subsidiary silver coin of \$4,161,820.73, showing a loss by abrasion of \$199,940.63, which sum was reimbursed the Treasury from the appropriation for "loss on recoinage of worn and uncurrent silver coin."

The amount and cost of silver bullion on hand July 1, 1894, available for the subsidiary silver coinage, the amount acquired by purchase and transfer, the amount used in coinage and sold in sweeps during

the year, and the balance on hand July 1, 1895, are shown in the following table:

SILVER FOR SUBSIDIARY COINAGE, FISCAL YEAR 1895.

Stock.	Mint at Philadelphia.		Mint at San Francisco.	
	Fine ounces.	Cost.	Fine ounces.	Cost.
Silver bullion on hand July 1, 1894.....	51,276.03	\$33,454.71	650,426.69	\$884,528.36
Uncurrent coins transferred from Treasury	1,530,162.10	2,115,309.62	717,742.28	992,213.25
Partings, charges, and fractions purchased.....	227,367.85	153,790.99	46,356.04	28,263.02
Melted assay coins purchased.....	481.98	645.41		
Mutilated coins purchased.....	959.80	583.91	94.95	57.61
Surplus bullion purchased.....	1,833.11	1,234.43	2,615.13	1,606.75
Total.....	1,812,080.87	2,305,019.07	1,417,235.09	1,906,668.99
Used in coinage, fiscal year 1895.....	1,208,657.87	1,564,121.55	1,348,812.47	1,864,610.25
Sold in sweeps.....	3,256.58	2,186.15	1,547.61	969.93
Wasted by operative officers.....	713.91	482.74	1,154.43	709.60
Balance on hand June 30, 1895.....	599,452.51	738,228.63	65,720.58	40,379.21
Total.....	1,812,080.87	2,305,019.07	1,417,235.09	1,906,668.99

Stock.	Mint at New Orleans.		Mint at Carson.		Total.	
	Fine ounces.	Cost.	Fine ounces.	Cost.	Fine ounces.	Cost.
Silver bullion on hand July 1, 1894.....	380,618.21	\$524,896.01	618.93	\$386.21	1,082,939.86	\$1,443,265.29
Uncurrent coins transferred from Treasury	762,652.71	1,054,297.86			3,010,557.09	4,161,820.73
Partings, charges, and fractions purchased.....	2,398.52	1,457.47	1,676.36	1,022.01	277,798.77	184,533.49
Melted assay coins purchased.....					481.98	645.41
Mutilated coins purchased.....	631.62	376.87			1,686.37	1,018.39
Surplus bullion purchased.....			3,115.28	1,913.74	7,563.52	4,754.92
Total.....	1,146,301.06	1,581,028.21	5,410.57	3,321.96	4,381,027.59	5,796,038.23
Used in coinage, fiscal year 1895.....	1,141,485.75	1,578,000.00			3,698,956.09	5,006,731.80
Sold in sweeps.....	2,017.30	1,181.13	2,051.66	1,258.60	8,873.15	5,595.81
Sold in assay samples by order of United States Commissioner			2.25	2.91	2.25	2.91
Loss on shipments to United States mint, San Francisco.....			331.44	265.34	331.44	265.34
Wasted by operative officers.....	2,199.91	1,319.55			4,068.25	2,511.89
Balance on hand June 30, 1895.....	598.10	527.53	3,025.22	1,795.11	668,796.41	780,930.48
Total.....	1,146,301.06	1,581,028.21	5,410.57	3,321.96	4,381,027.59	5,796,038.23

The amount, cost, and nominal value of the subsidiary silver coinage manufactured during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895, are exhibited in the following table:

AMOUNT, COST, AND NOMINAL VALUE OF THE SUBSIDIARY SILVER COINAGE EXECUTED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1895, AND THE SOURCES FROM WHICH THE BULLION WAS OBTAINED.

Sources from which bullion was obtained.	Fine ounces.	Cost.	Coinage.
Mint at Philadelphia:			
Worn and uncurrent coin.....	1,530,162.10	\$2,115,309.62	\$1,463,000.00
Partings, charges, and fractions purchased.....	227,367.85	153,790.99	
Melted assay coins purchased.....	481.98	645.41	
Mutilated coins purchased.....	959.80	583.91	
Surplus bullion purchased.....	1,833.11	1,234.43	
Total.....	1,760,804.84	2,271,564.36	1,670,859.35
Mint at San Francisco:			
Worn and uncurrent coin.....	717,742.28	992,213.25	1,864,610.25
Partings, charges, and fractions purchased.....	46,356.04	28,263.02	
Melted assay coins purchased.....			
Mutilated coins purchased.....	94.95	57.61	
Surplus bullion purchased.....	2,615.13	1,606.75	
Total.....	766,808.40	1,022,140.63	1,864,610.25
Mint at New Orleans:			
Worn and uncurrent coin.....	762,652.71	1,054,297.86	1,578,000.00
Partings, charges, and fractions purchased.....	2,398.52	1,457.47	
Melted assay coins purchased.....			
Mutilated coins purchased.....	631.62	376.87	
Surplus bullion purchased.....			
Total.....	765,682.85	1,056,132.20	1,578,000.00
Mint at Carson:			
Worn and uncurrent coin.....			
Partings, charges, and fractions purchased.....	1,676.36	1,022.01	
Melted assay coins purchased.....			
Mutilated coins purchased.....			
Surplus bullion purchased.....	3,115.28	1,913.74	
Total.....	4,791.64	2,935.75	
Summary:			
Worn and uncurrent coin.....	3,010,557.09	4,161,820.73	4,905,610.25
Partings, charges, and fractions purchased.....	277,798.77	184,533.49	
Melted assay coins purchased.....	481.98	645.41	
Mutilated coins purchased.....	1,686.37	1,018.39	
Surplus bullion purchased.....	7,563.52	4,754.92	
Total.....	3,298,087.73	4,352,772.94	5,113,469.60

The following table exhibits by pieces the domestic coinage executed by the mints of the United States during the fiscal years 1894 and 1895, and the increase or decrease of the same during the last-named year:

Classification of coinage.	Fiscal year.		Increase, 1895.	Decrease, 1895.	Net decrease.
	1894.	1895.			
	Pieces.	Pieces.	Pieces.	Pieces.	Pieces.
Gold coin.....	8,141,603	4,035,205		4,106,398	
Silver dollars.....	758	3,956,011	3,955,253		
Subsidiary silver coins.....	19,555,217	16,532,594		3,022,623	
Minor coins.....	34,787,642	35,087,302	299,660		
Total.....	62,485,220	59,611,112	4,254,913	7,129,021	2,874,108

In addition to the above the mint at Philadelphia coined during the fiscal year 1895 for the Government of Ecuador 4,500,000 20-cent silver pieces.

The value of the domestic coinage executed by the mints of the United States during the fiscal years 1894 and 1895, and the increase or decrease of the same during the latter year are shown in the following table:

Classification of coinage.	Fiscal year.		Increase, 1895.	Decrease, 1895.	Net decrease.
	1894.	1895.			
Gold coin.....	\$99,474,912.50	\$43,933,475.60	.....	\$55,541,437.50	.....
Silver dollars.....	758.00	3,956,011.00	\$3,955,253.00	.....	.....
Subsidiary silver coin.....	6,024,140.30	5,113,469.60	.....	910,670.70	.....
Minor coin.....	716,919.26	712,594.02	.....	4,325.24	.....
Total.....	106,216,730.06	53,715,549.62	3,955,253.00	56,456,433.44	\$52,501,180.44

In addition to the above the mint of the United States at Philadelphia coined during the fiscal year 1895 for the Government of Ecuador \$900,000 in 20-cent silver pieces.

The coinage of silver dollars from bullion purchased under the provisions of the act of July 14, 1890, from August 13, 1890, to June 30, 1895, was 40,043,954 pieces, consuming 30,971,495.67 ounces of fine silver, costing \$31,791,472.34, showing a profit or seigniorage of \$8,252,481.66.

From July to November 1, 1895, 90 standard silver dollars, containing 69.61 ounces of fine silver, costing \$63, were coined from bullion purchased under the same act, giving a profit of \$27.

The total number of silver dollars coined under the acts of February 28, 1878, July 14, 1890, and March 3, 1891, is set forth in the following statement:

COINAGE OF SILVER DOLLARS FROM FEBRUARY 28, 1878, TO NOVEMBER 1, 1895.

Coinage under the act of—	Amount.
February 28, 1878.....	\$378,166,793
July 14, 1890.....	40,044,044
March 3, 1891 (recoinage of trade dollars).....	5,078,472
Total.....	423,289,309

There will be found in the Appendix (XII and XIII, pp. 306 and 308) to this report a table showing the denominations and values of coins made by each mint during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895, and during the calendar year 1894, and also tables (XLII, XLIII, and XLIV, pp. 328 and 239) showing the coinage for each calendar year since the establishment of the Mint of the United States to June 30, 1895.

MANUFACTURE OF BARS OF GOLD AND SILVER.

In addition to the coinage executed during the fiscal year 1895 there were manufactured gold and silver bars, containing 11,206,759.212

ounces standard of the value of \$53,494,916.09, as shown by the following table:

BARS OF GOLD AND SILVER MANUFACTURED, 1895.

Description.	Standard, ounces.	Value.
Gold.....	2,319,493.682	\$43,153,370.81
Silver.....	8,887,265.53	10,341,545.28
Total.....	11,206,759.212	53,494,916.09

In the Appendix (VII and VIII¹) will be found a table showing in detail the manufacture of bars by institutions.

EXCHANGE OF GOLD BARS FOR GOLD COIN.

The value of gold bars manufactured by the United States for use in the industrial arts and exchanged for gold coin of full legal weight, during the fiscal year 1895, at the mint at Philadelphia and the assay office at New York, was \$7,786,746.55, an increase over the previous fiscal year of \$4,277,847.45, as shown by the following table:

FINE GOLD BARS EXCHANGED FOR GOLD COIN, 1895.

Months.	Philadelphia.	New York.	Total.
1894.			
July.....	\$45,308.03	\$218,549.10	\$263,857.13
August.....	65,228.13	299,818.34	365,046.47
September.....	75,313.16	506,080.88	581,394.04
October.....	85,414.86	641,491.32	726,906.18
November.....	90,490.49	591,464.86	681,955.35
December.....	50,328.55	381,934.98	432,263.53
1895.			
January.....	85,593.29	2,218,344.68	2,303,937.97
February.....	95,526.71	659,125.46	754,652.17
March.....	75,354.65	349,107.84	424,462.49
April.....	50,206.91	327,048.72	377,255.63
May.....	60,230.96	334,011.42	394,242.38
June.....	90,366.61	390,406.60	480,773.21
Total.....	869,362.35	6,917,384.20	7,786,746.55

WORK OF GOVERNMENT REFINERIES.

During the fiscal year 1895 there were received and operated upon by the refineries connected with the mints and assay office at New York 1,309,427.035 ounces of standard gold, and 5,385,261.22 ounces of standard silver, of the value of \$30,627,907.33, as shown by the following table:

BULLION OPERATED UPON IN THE GOVERNMENT REFINERIES, 1895.

Institutions.	Gold.		Silver.		Total value.
	Standard ounces.	Value.	Standard ounces.	Value.	
Philadelphia....	461,124.333	\$8,579,057.35	1,117,938.68	\$1,300,862.46	\$9,879,919.81
San Francisco....	300,886.944	5,597,896.63	306,879.66	357,096.33	5,954,992.96
Carson.....	34,918.664	649,649.56	544,045.97	633,071.67	1,282,721.23
New Orleans....	23,325.054	433,954.50	65,323.19	76,012.44	509,966.94
New York.....	489,172.040	9,100,875.16	3,351,073.72	3,899,431.23	13,000,306.39
Total.....	1,309,427.035	24,361,433.20	5,385,261.22	6,266,474.13	30,627,907.33

¹ See footnote, page 149.

PURCHASE OF SILVER.

Since November 1, 1893, the date of the repeal of the purchasing clause of the act of July 14, 1890, the purchase of silver bullion by the Government has been restricted to the silver contained in gold deposits, small fractions of silver for return in fine bars, the amount retained in payment for charges, surplus silver bullion returned by the operative officers of the mints on the annual settlement of their accounts at the close of the fiscal year, and uncurrent and mutilated domestic silver coin, under the provisions of section 3526 of the Revised Statutes for the subsidiary silver coinage.

The following tables exhibit the amount of silver purchased for the subsidiary silver coinage during the fiscal year 1895:

SILVER PURCHASED FOR SUBSIDIARY COINAGE DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1895.

Stock.	Fine ounces.	Cost.
Partings, charges, and fractions purchased.....	277, 798. 77	\$184, 533. 49
Mutilated coins, including melted assay coins, purchased.....	2, 168. 35	1, 663. 80
Surplus bullion purchased.....	7, 563. 52	4, 754. 92
Total.....	287, 530. 64	190, 952. 21

QUANTITY AND COST OF SILVER PURCHASED FOR SUBSIDIARY COINAGE BY MINTS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1895.

Mints.	Fine ounces.	Cost.
Philadelphia.....	230, 642. 74	\$156, 254. 74
San Francisco.....	49, 066. 12	29, 927. 38
New Orleans.....	3, 030. 14	1, 834. 34
Carson.....	4, 791. 64	2, 935. 75
Total.....	287, 530. 64	190, 952. 21

STATEMENT SHOWING THE AMOUNT AND COST OF SILVER BULLION PURCHASED UNDER THE ACT OF JULY 14, 1890, AND USED IN THE COINAGE OF STANDARD SILVER DOLLARS, WASTED AND SOLD IN SWEEPS, NUMBER OF DOLLARS COINED AND SEIGNIORAGE ON THE SAME, FROM AUGUST 13, 1890, TO JULY 1, 1895.

Disposition.	Fine ounces.	Cost.	Fine ounces.	Cost.
Total amount purchased and cost			168, 674, 682. 53	\$155, 931, 002. 25
Used in coinage to July 1, 1895.....	30, 971, 495. 70	\$31, 791, 472. 34		
Wasted and sold in sweeps.....	63, 570. 37	62, 535. 64		
Total amount used.....	31, 035, 066. 07	31, 854, 007. 98		
Balance on hand July 1, 1895.....	137, 639, 616. 46	124, 076, 994. 27		
Total.....	168, 674, 682. 53	155, 931, 002. 25	168, 674, 682. 53	155, 931, 002. 25
Silver dollars coined.....				40, 043, 954. 00
Seigniorage on same.....				8, 252, 481. 66

REPORT ON THE FINANCES.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE AMOUNT AND COST OF SILVER BULLION PURCHASED UNDER THE ACT OF JULY 14, 1890, AND USED IN THE COINAGE OF STANDARD SILVER DOLLARS, WASTED AND SOLD IN SWEEPS, NUMBER OF DOLLARS COINED AND SEIGNIORAGE ON THE SAME, FROM AUGUST 13, 1890, TO NOVEMBER 1, 1893.

Disposition.	Fine ounces.	Cost.	Fine ounces.	Cost.
Total amount purchased and cost			168,674,682.53	\$155,931,002.25
Used in coinage to Nov. 1, 1895..	30,971,565.30	\$31,791,535.34		
Wasted and sold in sweeps.....	63,570.37	62,535.64		
Total amount used	31,035,135.67	31,854,070.98		
Balance on hand Nov. 1, 1895....	137,639,546.86	124,076,931.27		
Total	168,674,682.53	155,931,002.25	168,674,682.53	155,931,002.25
Silver dollars coined				40,044,044.00
Seigniorage on same				8,252,508.66

STATEMENT, BY FISCAL YEARS, OF THE AMOUNT AND COST OF SILVER PURCHASED UNDER THE ACT OF JULY 14, 1890, FROM AUGUST 13, 1890, TO NOVEMBER 1, 1893, DATE OF REPEAL.

Fiscal Year.	Amount purchased.	Cost.
1891	<i>Fine ounces.</i> 48,393,113.05	\$50,577,498.44
1892	54,355,748.10	51,106,607.96
1893	54,008,162.60	45,531,374.53
From July 1, 1893, to November 1, 1893	11,917,658.78	8,715,521.32
Total	168,674,682.53	155,931,002.25

The following tables exhibit the amount and cost of silver bullion purchased each year under the acts of February 28, 1878, and July 14, 1890, the average price paid, and the bullion value of the standard silver dollar.

AMOUNT, COST, AVERAGE PRICE, AND BULLION VALUE OF THE SILVER DOLLAR OF SILVER PURCHASED UNDER THE ACT OF FEBRUARY 28, 1878.

Fiscal year.	Fine ounces.	Cost.	Average price per fine ounce.	Bullion value of a silver dollar.
1878	10,809,350.58	\$13,023,268.96	1.2048	.9318
1879	19,248,086.09	21,593,642.99	1.1218	.8676
1880	22,057,862.64	25,235,081.53	1.1440	.8848
1881	19,709,227.11	22,327,874.75	1.1328	.8761
1882	21,190,200.87	24,054,480.47	1.1351	.8779
1883	22,889,241.24	25,577,327.58	1.1174	.8642
1884	21,922,951.52	24,378,383.91	1.1120	.8600
1885	21,791,171.61	23,747,460.25	1.0897	.8428
1886	22,690,652.94	23,448,960.01	1.0334	.7992
1887	26,490,008.04	25,988,620.46	.9810	.7587
1888	25,386,125.32	24,237,553.20	.9547	.7384
1889	26,468,861.03	24,717,853.81	.9338	.7222
1890	27,820,900.05	26,899,326.33	.9668	.7477
1891	2,797,379.52	3,049,426.46	1.0901	.8431
Total	291,272,018.50	308,279,260.71	1.0533	.8185

AMOUNT, COST, AVERAGE PRICE, AND BULLION VALUE OF THE SILVER DOLLAR OF SILVER PURCHASED UNDER THE ACT OF JULY 14, 1890.

Fiscal year.	Fine ounces.	Cost.	Average price per fine ounce.	Bullion value of a silver dollar.
1891.....	48,393,113.05	\$50,577,498.44	\$1.0451	\$0.8083
1892.....	54,355,748.10	51,106,607.96	.9402	.7271
1893.....	54,008,102.60	45,531,374.53	.8430	.6520
1894.....	11,917,658.78	8,715,521.32	.7313	.5656
Total.....	168,674,682.53	155,931,002.25	.9244	.7150

BALANCE OF SILVER BULLION PURCHASED UNDER THE ACT OF JULY 14, 1890, ON HAND AT EACH MINT JUNE 30, 1895.

Mint.	Fine ounces.	Cost.
Philadelphia.....	118,896,976.79	\$107,616,600.82
San Francisco.....	10,856,842.06	9,722,867.19
New Orleans.....	7,304,219.26	6,271,930.06
Carson.....	581,573.35	465,596.26
Total.....	137,639,616.46	124,076,994.27

In the Appendix (X and XI, pp. 304 and 305) tables will be found showing the amount of silver bullion purchased under the various acts.

THE COURSE OF SILVER FROM JULY 1, 1894, TO JUNE 30, 1895.

The London quotation July 1, 1894, for silver 925 fine (British standard) was $28\frac{3}{4}$ pence, equivalent in United States money to \$0.6323 per ounce 1,000 fine. The market was steady between 28 and 29 pence until the middle of August, when the breaking out of hostilities between Japan and China induced speculative buying and caused an advance in the price to $30\frac{1}{2}$ pence in anticipation of money being wanted by both of these powers, when recourse would be had to loans, and that a large part of such loans would necessarily be remitted in silver.

These anticipations were not realized, as only a small loan was procured by China, Japan borrowing no money in Europe, but, on the contrary, remitting large sums in payment for supplies purchased.

The effect of this was to depress China exchanges and lower the price of silver. As there was comparatively little buying on Indian account, the price declined, closing December 31, 1894, at $27\frac{3}{16}$ pence, equal to \$0.59824 in United States money.

In the latter part of January, 1895, owing to the introduction of a loan by China and the purchase of silver for sale in the Indian bazaars, the price advanced from $27\frac{1}{4}$ pence until February 4, when it reached $29\frac{2}{16}$ pence. After this the price steadily declined to $27\frac{1}{4}$ pence and fluctuated between that rate and $27\frac{3}{8}$ pence until March 11. It rose, on account of Eastern buying, to $29\frac{3}{8}$ pence March 29, 1895. On the announcement on the 30th of March of an armistice between China and Japan, the price commenced, and continued, to advance until April 17, when it reached $30\frac{7}{8}$ pence, equal to \$0.68077 in United States money. From this point the price declined to $30\frac{1}{4}$ pence, April 30.

During the month of May the price ranged from $30\frac{1}{4}$ to $30\frac{7}{8}$ pence, closing on the end of the month of June at from $30\frac{3}{16}$ to $30\frac{5}{8}$ pence. The closing quotation for the month was $30\frac{7}{16}$ pence.

The lowest quotation for the fiscal year was $27\frac{3}{16}$ pence, equivalent to \$0.59824 in United States money. The highest quotation was $30\frac{7}{8}$ pence, equivalent to \$0.68077.

The average price of silver for the twelve months ended June 30, 1895, was 29.01 pence, equal to \$0.63798 in United States money. At the lowest price the bullion value of the silver dollar was \$0.46270, and at the highest \$0.52653; at the average, \$0.49168.

The ratio of gold to silver for the fiscal year was as 1 to 32.50. The number of grains of silver purchasable with a dollar in United States money at this rate was 754.65, equivalent to 1.572 ounces Troy.

In the Appendix (XXIX, p. 314) will be found a table showing the ratio of silver to gold since 1687, and (XXXI, p. 316) a table showing the gold value of an ounce of fine silver and the ratio between gold and silver since 1879.

The following table exhibits the value of the pure silver in a silver dollar at prices of silver per ounce fine from \$0.50 to \$1.2929, or parity:

Price of silver per fine ounce.	Value of pure silver in a silver dollar.	Price of silver per fine ounce.	Value of pure silver in a silver dollar.	Price of silver per fine ounce.	Value of pure silver in a silver dollar.
\$0.50	\$0.387	\$0.77	\$0.596	\$1.04	\$0.804
.51	.394	.78	.603	1.05	.812
.52	.402	.79	.611	1.06	.820
.53	.410	.80	.619	1.07	.828
.54	.418	.81	.626	1.08	.835
.55	.425	.82	.634	1.09	.843
.56	.433	.83	.642	1.10	.851
.57	.441	.84	.650	1.11	.859
.58	.449	.85	.657	1.12	.866
.59	.456	.86	.665	1.13	.874
.60	.464	.87	.673	1.14	.882
.61	.472	.88	.681	1.15	.889
.62	.480	.89	.688	1.16	.897
.63	.487	.90	.696	1.17	.905
.64	.495	.91	.704	1.18	.913
.65	.503	.92	.712	1.19	.920
.66	.510	.93	.719	1.20	.928
.67	.518	.94	.727	1.21	.936
.68	.526	.95	.735	1.22	.944
.69	.534	.96	.742	1.23	.951
.70	.541	.97	.750	1.24	.959
.71	.549	.98	.758	1.25	.967
.72	.557	.99	.766	1.26	.975
.73	.565	1.00	.773	1.27	.982
.74	.572	1.01	.781	1.28	.990
.75	.580	1.02	.789	1.29	.998
.76	.588	1.03	.797	1.2929	1.00

¹ Parity.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND AVERAGE PRICE OF SILVER BULLION AND VALUE OF A FINE OUNCE EACH MONTH DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1895.

Months.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average price per ounce, British Standard, 0.925.	Equivalent value of a fine ounce with exchange at par, \$4.8665.	Average monthly price at New York rate of exchange on London.	Equivalent value of a fine ounce, based on average monthly price and average rate of exchange.	Average monthly New York price of fine bar silver.
1894.							
July	<i>Pence.</i> 28 $\frac{1}{2}$	<i>Pence.</i> 28 $\frac{7}{16}$	<i>Pence.</i> 28.673	\$0.62854	\$4.8828	\$0.63041	\$0.63290
August	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 $\frac{1}{16}$	29.377	.64398	4.8728	.64474	.64810
September	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 $\frac{7}{16}$	29.588	.64861	4.8620	.64802	.65026
October	29 $\frac{7}{16}$	28 $\frac{1}{16}$	29.150	.63900	4.8744	.64005	.64222
November	29 $\frac{7}{16}$	28 $\frac{3}{8}$	28.977	.63520	4.8748	.63628	.64065
December	28 $\frac{3}{8}$	27 $\frac{3}{16}$	27.747	.60825	4.8855	.61063	.61490
1895.							
January	27 $\frac{7}{16}$	27 $\frac{7}{16}$	27.331	.59914	4.8897	.60190	.60726
February	27 $\frac{1}{16}$	27 $\frac{7}{16}$	27.440	.60152	4.8852	.60444	.60910
March	29 $\frac{1}{16}$	27 $\frac{3}{8}$	28.337	.62119	4.8949	.62447	.63125
April	30 $\frac{3}{8}$	29 $\frac{3}{8}$	30.415	.66674	4.8946	.67059	.67692
May	30 $\frac{3}{8}$	30 $\frac{7}{16}$	30.625	.67133	4.8804	.67289	.67769
June	30 $\frac{1}{16}$	30 $\frac{7}{16}$	30.460	.66771	4.8934	.67139	.67440
Average			29.010	0.63593	4.8825	0.63798	0.64213

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND AVERAGE PRICE OF SILVER BULLION AND THE VALUE OF AN OUNCE, FINE, EACH MONTH DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1894.

Month.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average price per ounce, British standard, 0.925.	Equivalent value of an ounce, fine, with exchange at par \$4.8665.	Average monthly price at New York rate of exchange on London.	Equivalent value of an ounce, fine, based on average monthly price and average rate of exchange.	Average monthly New York price of fine bar silver.
1894.							
January	<i>Pence.</i> 31 $\frac{3}{8}$	<i>Pence.</i> 30 $\frac{1}{2}$	<i>Pence.</i> 30.339	\$0.68698	\$4.8653	\$0.68694	\$0.68980
February	30 $\frac{3}{8}$	27 $\frac{3}{8}$	29.169	.63942	4.8749	.64052	.64664
March	28	27	27.286	.59814	4.8846	.60037	.60513
April	29 $\frac{3}{8}$	28 $\frac{3}{8}$	28.802	.63137	4.8853	.63382	.64065
May	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{16}$	28.704	.62923	4.8875	.63180	.63610
June	28 $\frac{1}{16}$	28 $\frac{1}{16}$	28.685	.62880	4.8807	.63129	.63780
July	28 $\frac{1}{16}$	28 $\frac{7}{16}$	28.673	.62854	4.8828	.63041	.63290
August	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 $\frac{1}{16}$	29.377	.64398	4.8728	.64474	.64810
September	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 $\frac{7}{16}$	29.588	.64861	4.8620	.64802	.65026
October	29 $\frac{7}{16}$	28 $\frac{1}{16}$	29.150	.63900	4.8744	.64005	.64222
November	29 $\frac{7}{16}$	28 $\frac{3}{8}$	28.977	.63520	4.8748	.63628	.64065
December	28 $\frac{3}{8}$	27 $\frac{3}{16}$	27.747	.60825	4.8855	.61063	.61490
Average			28.875	.63479	4.8780	.63624	.64043

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND AVERAGE VALUE OF A UNITED STATES SILVER DOLLAR, MEASURED BY THE MARKET PRICE OF SILVER, AND THE QUANTITY OF SILVER PURCHASABLE WITH A DOLLAR AT THE AVERAGE LONDON PRICE OF SILVER, EACH YEAR SINCE 1873.

Calendar years.	Bullion value of a silver dollar.			Grains of pure silver at average price purchasable with a United States silver dollar. ¹
	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	
1873.....	\$1.016	\$0.981	\$1.004	369.77
1874.....	1.008	.970	.988	375.76
1875.....	.977	.941	.964	385.11
1876.....	.991	.792	.894	415.27
1877.....	.987	.902	.929	399.62
1878.....	.936	.839	.891	416.66
1879.....	.911	.828	.868	427.70
1880.....	.896	.875	.886	419.49
1881.....	.896	.862	.881	421.87
1882.....	.887	.847	.878	422.83
1883.....	.868	.847	.858	432.69
1884.....	.871	.839	.861	431.18
1885.....	.847	.794	.823	451.09
1886.....	.797	.712	.769	482.77
1887.....	.799	.733	.758	489.78
1888.....	.755	.706	.727	510.66
1889.....	.752	.746	.724	512.93
1890.....	.926	.740	.810	458.83
1891.....	.827	.738	.764	485.76
1892.....	.742	.642	.674	550.79
1893.....	.655	.513	.604	615.10
1894.....	.538	.457	.491	756.04

¹ 371.25 grains of pure silver are contained in a silver dollar.

A table in the Appendix (XXVIII, p. 313) will be found showing the highest, lowest, and average price of silver each year since 1833.

EXPORTS OF SILVER TO THE EAST.

The exports of silver from London to India, China, and the Straits, since 1881, have been as follows:

Year.	India.	China.	Straits.	Total.
1881.....	\$12,375,612	\$3,898,860	\$3,577,729	\$19,852,201
1882.....	18,604,945	1,584,318	7,354,255	27,543,518
1883.....	18,040,140	4,212,574	11,189,631	33,442,345
1884.....	26,073,909	5,018,714	8,136,097	39,228,720
1885.....	30,913,667	3,160,315	3,108,146	37,182,128
1886.....	21,159,591	1,769,425	2,892,064	25,821,080
1887.....	19,798,328	1,427,179	2,766,946	23,992,453
1888.....	21,162,116	1,153,002	3,219,321	25,534,439
1889.....	28,392,786	2,731,861	8,181,141	39,305,788
1890.....	35,673,177	1,284,498	4,441,197	41,398,872
1891.....	21,717,992	1,177,620	10,754,800	33,650,412
1892.....	35,180,897	719,668	18,622,325	54,523,390
1893.....	34,319,877	11,635,650	7,847,295	53,802,822
1894.....	24,391,351	13,279,564	6,002,565	43,673,480
1895, first 9 months...	13,717,106	7,064,815	2,991,939	23,773,860

IMPORTS OF SILVER INTO BRITISH INDIA.

The net imports of silver into British India and the amount of council bills sold during the last twenty-one Indian official years (ended March 31 of each year) have been as follows:

Years.	Net imports of silver.	Amount of council bills sold.	Years.	Net imports of silver.	Amount of council bills sold.
1874-75.....	\$22,580,560	\$52,760,715	1886-87.....	\$34,844,140	\$54,296,577
1875-76.....	7,543,075	60,294,052	1887-88.....	45,307,115	73,220,790
1876-77.....	35,038,800	61,784,106	1888-89.....	45,000,525	69,218,337
1877-78.....	71,440,220	49,319,325	1889-90.....	43,798,500	76,890,700
1878-79.....	19,320,005	67,880,692	1890-91.....	51,926,717	77,713,304
1879-80.....	38,289,355	74,271,598	1891-92.....	42,738,086	79,818,085
1880-81.....	18,930,685	74,163,888	1892-93.....	41,713,479	78,360,349
1881-82.....	26,181,770	89,604,086	1893-94.....	40,532,459	44,861,154
1882-83.....	36,401,420	73,584,015	1894-95.....	16,799,044	80,005,577
1883-84.....	31,194,265	85,649,451	Total.....	761,372,410	1,441,946,169
1884-85.....	35,282,125	66,946,731	Annual average	36,255,829	68,664,103
1885-86.....	56,500,065	51,212,637			

DISTRIBUTION OF SILVER DOLLARS.

The amount of silver dollars distributed from the mints during the fiscal year 1895 was 723,447, against 728,549 during the preceding fiscal year, showing a decrease of 5,102.

In the following table the number of silver dollars on hand, the coinage, and the distribution from each mint during the fiscal year 1895 is given:

Dates.	Philadelphia.	San Francisco.	New Orleans.	Carson.	Total.
In mints July 1, 1894.....	50,255,370	35,392,000	7,524,000	5,345,227	98,516,597
Coinage fiscal year 1895....	123,011	1,660,000	2,173,000		3,956,011
Total.....	50,378,381	37,052,000	9,697,000	5,345,227	102,472,608
In mints July 1, 1895.....	50,221,267	36,749,500	9,610,000	5,168,394	101,749,161
Distributed from mints....	157,114	302,500	87,000	176,833	723,447

CIRCULATION OF SILVER DOLLARS.

The following table exhibits the total number of silver dollars coined, the number held by the Treasury for the redemption of certificates, the number held in excess of outstanding certificates, and the number in circulation on November 1 of each of the last ten years:

COINAGE, OWNERSHIP, AND CIRCULATION OF SILVER DOLLARS.

Date.	Total coinage.	In the Treasury.		In circulation.
		Held for payment of certificates outstanding.	Held in excess of certificates outstanding.	
November 1, 1886.....	244,433,386	100,306,800	82,624,431	61,502,155
November 1, 1887.....	277,110,157	160,713,957	53,461,575	62,934,625
November 1, 1888.....	309,750,890	229,783,152	20,196,288	59,771,450
November 1, 1889.....	343,638,001	277,319,944	6,219,577	60,098,480
November 1, 1890.....	380,988,466	308,206,177	7,072,725	65,709,564
November 1, 1891.....	409,475,363	321,142,642	26,197,265	62,135,461
November 1, 1892.....	416,412,835	324,552,532	30,187,848	61,672,455
November 1, 1893.....	419,332,550	325,717,232	34,889,500	58,725,818
November 1, 1894.....	421,776,408	331,143,301	34,189,437	56,443,670
November 1, 1895.....	423,289,309	342,409,504	22,525,713	58,354,092

SEIGNIORAGE ON SILVER COINAGE.

At the commencement of the fiscal year, July 1, 1894, the balance of profits on the coinage of silver on hand at the mints was \$2,294.84. The seigniorage on the coinage of silver dollars during the fiscal year 1895 was \$1,275,185.90, and on subsidiary coinage \$106,737.80; a total of \$1,381,923.70.

The expense of distributing silver coin paid from this seigniorage during the year was \$90.11, and for reimbursements on account of silver wastage and loss on sale of sweeps \$555.19, leaving the net profits on the coinage of silver for the year \$1,381,278.40.

There was deposited in the Treasury during the year the sum of \$1,212,362.95, leaving \$171,210.29 as the balance of profits on the coinage of silver on hand at the mints June 30, 1895.

Including the balance on hand at the mints July 1, 1878, the net profits on the coinage of silver from that date to June 30, 1895, aggregated \$75,643,893.41.

The total seigniorage on the coinage of silver dollars under the act of July 14, 1890, from August 13, 1890 (the date the act went into effect), to June 30, 1895, was \$8,252,481.66, and from July 1 to November 1, 1895, \$27—a total seigniorage under this act of \$8,252,508.66.

A table showing the seigniorage on the silver coinage during the fiscal year at each mint, and the disposition of the same, will be found in the Appendix (XV').

APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES.

The act making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, contained specific appropriations for the support of the several mints and assay offices amounting in the aggregate to \$990,200.

It became necessary to obtain appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the support of the following institutions:

Of the mint at Denver, Colo.: for wages of workmen, \$800, and for contingent expenses, \$2,000.

For contingent expenses of the assay office at Boise City, Idaho, \$1,000.

Mints and assay offices: for freight on bullion between the mints and assay offices, \$18,000.

The necessity for the additional appropriations at the mint at Denver and the assay office at Boise City was owing to the large increase in the deposits of gold bullion at these institutions. The deficiency in the appropriation for freight on bullion and coin between the mints and assay offices was due to the increased deposits of gold bullion at the mint at Denver and the assay offices at Boise City, Idaho, and Helena, Mont., and to the transportation of gold bullion which had accumulated at the mint at Carson City to the mint at San Francisco for conversion into coin.

The appropriations, including deficiencies for the support of the mint service for the fiscal year 1895, aggregated \$994,000.

The expenditures from the appropriations during the year amounted to \$992,066.15, leaving an unexpended balance of the several appropriations for salaries, wages of workmen, and contingent expenses, of \$51,336.28, which includes \$41.30 reimbursed, the appropriation for wages of workmen and contingent expenses of the mint at Philadelphia for counting boards furnished the assistant treasurer of the United States at St. Louis, Mo.

¹ See footnote, page 149.

In addition to the expenditures from the specific appropriations there was expended from the general appropriations contained in the act of July 14, 1890, \$49,361.13. Of this sum \$14,321 was expended at the mint at San Francisco and \$12,998.72 at the mint at New Orleans on account of the coinage of silver dollars purchased from bullion under act of July 14, 1890. The expenditure of the balance, \$22,041.41, became necessary by the change in superintendency at the mint at Philadelphia April 1, 1894, necessitating the weighing of 111,150 bars, containing 118,992,256 ounces of silver, and the weighing and counting of 50,000,000 silver dollars, which was commenced in March, 1894. The weighing of the bullion was completed in October, 1894. Owing to the fact that the roof of the vault in which the dollars were stored leaked, the bags had rotted. The count was, on this account, rendered very tedious, and was not completed until January, 1895.

The following table exhibits the appropriations and expenditures of the several mints and assay offices for the fiscal year 1895:

APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES, 1895.

APPROPRIATIONS.

Institutions.	Salaries.	Wages.	Contingent.	Storage of silver bullion, act of July 14, 1890.	Total.
MINTS.					
Philadelphia.....	\$41,550.00	\$293,000.00	\$75,000.00		\$409,550.00
San Francisco.....	41,100.00	170,000.00	35,000.00		246,100.00
Carson.....	18,100.00	15,000.00	7,500.00		40,600.00
New Orleans.....	31,950.00	74,000.00	33,000.00		138,950.00
ASSAY OFFICES.					
New York.....	39,250.00	27,500.00	10,000.00		76,750.00
Denver.....	10,950.00	13,300.00	6,000.00		35,250.00
Helena.....	7,250.00	12,700.00	4,500.00		24,450.00
Boise.....	3,200.00		9,000.00		12,200.00
Charlotte.....	2,750.00		2,000.00		4,750.00
St. Louis.....	3,000.00		2,400.00		5,400.00
Total.....	199,100.00	610,500.00	184,400.00		994,000.00

¹Includes deficiency appropriation for wages of workmen, \$800, and deficiency appropriation for contingent expenses, \$2,000.

²Includes deficiency appropriation for contingent expenses, \$1,000.

EXPENDITURES.

MINTS.					
Philadelphia.....	\$41,550.00	\$288,446.71	\$51,465.26	\$22,041.41	\$403,503.38
San Francisco.....	41,100.00	166,839.00	34,851.71	14,321.00	257,111.71
Carson.....	17,092.92	14,959.00	7,446.88		39,498.80
New Orleans.....	31,910.40	68,892.15	22,008.76	12,998.72	136,410.03
ASSAY OFFICES.					
New York.....	39,250.00	25,956.00	9,760.58		74,966.58
Denver.....	10,950.00	18,213.35	5,571.84		34,735.19
Helena.....	7,250.00	12,658.50	4,494.45		24,412.95
Boise.....	3,200.00	6,835.00	2,165.00		12,200.00
Charlotte.....	2,750.00	1,080.00	919.49		4,749.49
St. Louis.....	3,000.00	1,003.75	474.27		4,478.02
Total.....	198,053.32	604,893.46	139,758.24	40,361.13	992,066.15

The unexpended balances of the specific appropriations for the support of the mints and assay offices is shown in the following table:

UNEXPENDED BALANCES OF APPROPRIATIONS, 1895.

Institutions.	Salaries.	Wages.	Contingent expenses.	Total.
MINTS.				
Philadelphia.....		\$4,585.79	\$23,543.54	\$28,129.33
San Francisco.....		3,161.00	148.29	3,309.29
Carson.....	\$1,007.08	41.00	53.12	1,101.20
New Orleans.....	39.60	5,107.85	10,391.24	15,538.69
ASSAY OFFICES.				
New York.....		1,544.00	239.42	1,783.42
Denver.....		86.65	428.16	514.81
Helena.....		31.50	5.55	37.05
Boise.....				
Charlotte.....			.51	.51
St. Louis.....			921.98	921.98
Total.....	1,046.68	14,557.79	35,731.81	51,336.28

APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES OF THE BUREAU OF THE MINT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1895.

The expenditures on account of the Bureau of the Mint, including salaries, expenses incurred in collecting and compiling the statistics of the production of gold and silver, expenses for examination of mints and assay offices, supervising the annual settlements, incidental and contingent expenses, and for the support of the assay laboratory connected with the Bureau of the Mint, aggregated for the year \$34,392.24, leaving an unexpended balance of \$1,917.76 to the credit of the several appropriations for the Bureau of the Mint, as shown by the following table:

Purpose for which appropriated.	Appropriated.	Expended.	Unexpended.
Salaries.....	\$29,160.00	\$28,457.97	\$702.03
Examination of mints.....	2,500.00	2,213.16	286.84
Mining statistics.....	3,500.00	2,709.40	790.60
Laboratory.....	750.00	723.88	26.12
Books, pamphlets, and incidental expenses.....	400.00	287.83	112.17
Total.....	36,310.00	34,392.24	1,917.76

The appropriations made by Congress for the support of the mints and assay offices during the fiscal year 1896 is shown in the following table:

APPROPRIATIONS FOR MINTS AND ASSAY OFFICES, 1896.

Institutions.	Salaries.	Wages of workmen.	Contingent expenses.	Total.
MINTS.				
Philadelphia.....	\$41,550	\$275,000	\$75,000	\$391,550
San Francisco.....	41,100	170,000	35,000	246,100
Carson.....	18,100	15,000	7,500	40,600
New Orleans.....	31,950	74,000	33,000	138,950

APPROPRIATIONS FOR MINTS AND ASSAY OFFICES, 1896—Cont'd.

Institutions.	Salaries.	Wages of workmen.	Contingent expenses.	Total.
ASSAY OFFICES.				
New York	\$39,250	\$27,500	\$10,000	\$76,750
Denver	12,350	20,000	5,000	37,350
Helena.....	7,250	13,000	5,000	25,250
Boise	3,200	.....	9,000	12,200
Charlotte.....	2,750	.....	2,000	4,750
St. Louis.....	3,000	.....	2,400	5,400
Total	200,500	594,500	183,900	978,900

ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1897.

The estimates of the appropriations that will be required for the support of the mint service, including the transportation of bullion between the mints and assay offices and the Bureau of the Mint for the fiscal year 1897, submitted October 19, 1895, aggregated \$1,028,462, being \$6,750 less than the amount appropriated for the fiscal year 1896.

EARNINGS AND EXPENDITURES OF THE REFINERIES OF THE COINAGE MINTS AND OF THE ASSAY OFFICE AT NEW YORK.

The amount of charges collected for parting and refining bullion during the fiscal year 1895 amounted to \$157,442.53, exclusive of the amounts received from the sales of by-products, \$9,731.13, which sum is deposited in the Treasury as a miscellaneous receipt.

The total amount of expenditures during the year on account of parting and refining was \$152,556.48, showing an excess of charges collected over expenditures of \$4,856.05. Adding the amount, \$9,731.13, received from sale of by-products, gives an excess of receipts over expenditures of \$14,587.18 for the year.

The amount of charges collected for and the amount disbursed on account of the expenses incident to parting and refining bullion at the coinage mints and assay office at New York, during the fiscal year 1895, are shown by the following table:

CHARGES COLLECTED AND EXPENDITURES FOR PARTING AND REFINING BULLION, 1895.

Institutions.	Charges collected.	Gross expenditures.	Net expenditures.
Mint at Philadelphia.....	\$27,765.05	\$24,233.82	\$24,233.82
Mint at San Francisco	24,124.91	24,120.18	22,989.37
Mint at Carson.....	13,910.25	13,795.59	13,170.79
Mint at New Orleans.....	1,105.35	2,621.86	2,621.86
Assay office at New York.....	90,506.97	87,785.03	79,809.51
Total	157,412.53	152,556.48	142,825.35

EARNINGS AND EXPENDITURES OF THE MINTS AND ASSAY OFFICES.

The earnings of the mints and assay offices during the fiscal year 1895, including the amount received for parting and refining bullion, aggregated \$2,088,363.73.

The seigniorage on the coinage of silver during the year was \$1,381,923.70, against \$2,956.11 for the fiscal year 1894.

The profits on minor coinage and recoinage during the year amounted to \$447,076.26, against \$649,425.60 for the fiscal year 1894.

The entire cost of the mint service during the year, including wastages by the several operative officers, loss on the sale of sweeps, and expense of distributing minor coins, amounted to \$1,185,435.94, or \$902,927.79 less than the aggregate earnings of the year.

In the Appendix (XIV¹) will be found a table showing in detail the earnings and expenditures of the mint service during the year.

CLASSIFIED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES.

The expenditures of the mints and assay offices and of the refineries, for supplies, salaries, and wages of workmen during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895, are shown in the following table:

CONSOLIDATED TABULATED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES FOR SUPPLIES OF THE MINTS AND ASSAY OFFICES OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1895.

Items of expenditures.	Ordinary ex- penses.	Refinery ex- penses.	Total.
Acids.....	\$2,148.77	\$29,286.71	\$31,435.48
Advertisement for supplies.....	596.61		596.61
Assayer's materials and balances	3,764.25		3,764.25
Barrels and torces.....	42.00	562.62	604.62
Belting.....	577.33		577.33
Boxes, copper lined and tinned..	43.00	450.00	493.00
Boxes, bullion.....	247.50		247.50
Brooms and brushes.....	36.36	127.12	163.48
Charcoal.....	2,579.92	938.00	3,517.92
Chemicals.....	3,921.68	874.36	4,796.04
Coal.....	13,083.36	1,544.50	14,627.86
Coke.....	2,624.04	186.65	2,810.69
Copper.....	5,327.46	7,432.96	12,760.42
Crucibles.....	6,991.61	2,495.23	9,486.84
Carpets.....	239.70		239.70
Dry goods.....	4,766.66	934.68	5,701.34
Flags.....	17.20		17.20
Fire brick.....	405.44	191.75	597.19
Fluxes.....	1,195.91	1,678.56	2,874.47
Freight and drayage.....	4,349.31	277.23	4,626.54
Furnaces.....	374.40		374.40
Furniture.....	176.39		176.39
Gas, electric light and power....	15,412.49	1,483.49	16,895.98
Gloves and gauntlets.....	3,976.91	653.29	4,630.20
Hardware.....	1,243.83	30.72	1,274.55
Heating plant.....	398.50		398.50
Hauling ashes, etc.....		390.85	390.85
Ice.....	1,527.61	103.86	1,631.47
Investigating embezzlement.....	1,713.67		1,713.67
Iron and steel.....	568.42	40.22	608.64
Lard and oils.....	1,615.89	183.48	1,799.37
Labor and repairs.....	9,189.99	644.56	9,834.55

¹ See footnote, page 149.

CONSOLIDATED TABULATED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES FOR SUPPLIES OF THE MINTS AND ASSAY OFFICES OF THE UNITED STATES, ETC.—Continued.

Items of expenditure.	Ordinary ex- penses.	Refinery ex- penses.	Total.
Lead.....	\$373. 61	\$1, 620. 28	\$2, 493. 89
Loss on sale of sweeps and wast- age.....	2, 109. 56	2, 357. 03	4, 466. 59
Lumber.....	1, 757. 56	228. 86	1, 986. 42
Machinery and appliances.....	4, 511. 73	76. 39	4, 588. 12
Metal work and castings.....	3, 120. 23	1, 624. 36	4, 744. 59
Stationery, printing, and binding.....	1, 385. 51	.....	1, 385. 51
Salt.....	117. 98	312. 60	430. 58
Scales and weights.....	.....	30. 10	30. 10
Sewing.....	2, 570. 90	230. 80	2, 801. 70
Soap.....	69. 55	.....	69. 55
Sprinkling streets.....	160. 00	.....	160. 00
Steam.....	1, 526. 74	5, 555. 15	7, 081. 89
Sundries.....	19, 959. 10	285. 38	20, 244. 48
Telegraph and telephone service.....	818. 04	.....	818. 04
Tools.....	267. 72	.....	267. 72
Water.....	1, 885. 00	665. 40	2, 550. 40
Washing.....	2, 491. 72	.....	2, 491. 72
Wood.....	8, 599. 57	909. 77	9, 500. 34
Zinc.....	10. 31	2, 113. 14	2, 123. 45
Total.....	141, 382. 64	66, 520. 10	207, 902. 74
Salaries.....	198, 053. 32	.....	198, 053. 32
Wages of workmen.....	652, 630. 19	86, 036. 38	738, 666. 57
Aggregate.....	992, 066. 15	152, 556. 48	1, 144, 622. 63

Tables in the Appendix (XLI¹) will be found showing the expenditures by each institution during the fiscal year 1895.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF THE PRECIOUS METALS.

GOLD.—The imports of foreign gold bullion into the United States during the fiscal year 1895 were valued at \$11,927,933; of this amount \$6,709,409 came from England, \$1,696,042 from France, \$1,635,852 from Mexico, \$987,939 from Germany, \$337,639 from British Columbia, \$321,599 from Colombia, \$131,536 from Nicaragua, \$52,621 from Honduras, and the remainder from various countries.

Foreign gold coins were imported to the value of \$12,466,128; of which amount \$6,149,541 came from France, \$3,558,611 from the West Indies, \$974,070 from Australasia, \$951,950 from England, \$388,763 from Germany, \$327,232 from the Dominion of Canada, and the remainder from Mexico and South and Central American States.

Foreign gold ores of the invoiced value of \$1,238,026 were imported for reduction. Two-thirds of this amount came from Mexico and one-third from British Columbia.

Our own gold coins of the value of \$10,752,673 were imported during the fiscal year. Of this amount \$6,435,010 came from England, \$2,842,222 from the Dominion of Canada, \$608,660 from South American States, \$468,152 from the West Indies, \$169,204 from Mexico,

¹ See footnote, page 149.

\$80,873 from Central American States, \$50,000 from the Hawaiian Islands, and the remainder, in small amounts, from various countries.

The total gold imports into the United States during the fiscal year 1895 is shown in the following table:

GOLD IMPORTS, 1895.

Items.	Amount.
Foreign bullion.....	\$11,927,933
Foreign coin.....	12,466,128
Foreign ores.....	1,238,026
Total foreign gold.....	25,632,087
United States coin.....	10,752,673
Total gold imports.....	36,384,760

The value of the domestic gold bullion exported during the fiscal year was \$793,656. Of this amount \$694,400 went to France, \$85,149 to Quebec, Ontario, etc., and \$12,268 to England.

Our own gold coins of the value of \$55,096,639 were exported, of which France received \$26,059,000; Germany, \$14,850,000; England, \$8,200,000; Dominion of Canada, \$3,242,389; South American States, \$921,876; the West Indies, \$740,489; Hawaiian Islands, \$575,000; Belgium, \$250,000; Newfoundland, \$100,000; Hongkong, \$90,000, and the Central American States, \$40,900.

Domestic gold ores of the invoiced value of \$328,012 were exported, of which Germany received \$239,883, and England the remainder.

Gold contained in copper matte of the value of \$33,655 was exported from the ports of New York and Baltimore.

The value of the foreign gold coin reexported during the year was \$10,240,888, of which \$8,192,436 were shipped to the West Indies, \$1,872,000 to France, \$133,800 to England, \$7,754 to Germany, and \$34,898 to Venezuela and Brazil.

Foreign gold ores of the invoiced value of \$9,286 were reexported to England.

The total gold exports from the United States for the fiscal year 1895 is shown in the following table:

GOLD EXPORTS, 1895.

Items.	Amount.
Domestic bullion.....	\$793,656
Domestic coin.....	55,096,639
Gold contained in copper matte.....	33,655
Domestic ores.....	328,012
Total domestic.....	56,251,962
Foreign coin reexported.....	\$10,240,888
Foreign ores reexported.....	9,286
Total foreign.....	10,250,174
Total gold exports.....	66,502,136

The net gold exports for the fiscal year 1895 amounted to \$30,117,376, as against \$4,172,665 for the previous fiscal year.

The following table shows the imports and exports of United States gold coin from January 1, 1870, to November 1, 1895:

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF UNITED STATES GOLD COIN.

Period.	Imports.	Exports.	Period.	Imports.	Exports.
Jan. 1 to July 1, 1870		\$6,384,250	Fiscal year—		
Fiscal year—			1887	\$5,862,509	\$3,550,770
1871		55,491,719	1888	5,181,512	3,211,399
1872		40,391,357	1889	1,403,619	4,143,939
1873		35,661,863	1890	1,949,552	3,951,736
1874		28,766,943	1891	2,824,146	67,704,900
1875		59,309,770	1892	15,432,443	42,841,963
1876		27,542,861	1893	6,074,899	101,844,087
1877		21,274,565	1894	30,790,892	64,303,840
1878	\$7,325,783	6,427,251	1895	10,752,673	55,096,639
1879	3,654,859	4,120,311	Total	138,810,776	690,046,049
1880	18,207,559	1,687,973	July, 1895	43,219	3,395,230
1881	7,577,422	1,741,364	August, 1895	47,312	15,234,964
1882	4,796,630	29,805,289	September, 1895	294,587	17,230,155
1883	8,112,265	4,802,454	October, 1895	1,500,574	870,402
1884	3,824,682	12,242,021	Total	140,696,468	726,776,800
1885	3,352,090	2,345,809			
1886	1,687,231	5,400,976			

SILVER.—The imports of foreign silver bullion into the United States during the fiscal year 1895 amounted to 6,050,053 ounces, of the commercial value of \$3,480,885, of which \$3,089,340 came from Mexico; \$259,302 from South American States; \$86,626 from Central American States, and \$45,292 from British Columbia, Quebec, and Ontario.

The invoiced value of silver contained in foreign ores imported into the United States for reduction was \$10,658,659. Of this amount \$9,871,204 came from Mexico; \$719,124 from British Columbia, and \$65,795 from Peru and Colombia.

Foreign silver coins of the value of \$5,970,703 were imported, of which \$4,712,538 came from Mexico; \$495,949 from the West Indies; \$283,703 from British Honduras; \$186,473 from the Dominion of Canada; \$181,974 from South American States; \$52,248 from England; \$36,756 from Central American States, and the remainder from various countries.

Our own silver coins (subsidiary pieces) of the value of \$100,932 were imported; of this amount \$29,319 came from the Central American States; \$24,009 from the West Indies; \$9,269 from the Dominion of Canada, and the remainder from England, Germany, France, etc.

The total silver imports into the United States for the fiscal year 1895 is shown in the following table:

IMPORTS OF SILVER, 1895.

Items.	Amount.
Foreign bullion (commercial value)	\$3,480,885
Silver in foreign ores (commercial value)	10,658,659
Foreign silver coin	5,970,703
Total foreign	20,110,247
United States silver coin	100,932
Total silver imports	20,211,179

The value of the exports of domestic silver bullion, containing 62,783,792 ounces, was \$40,032,613; of this amount \$30,817,090 went to England, \$3,841,700 to China, \$3,734,563 to Japan, \$848,700 to Hongkong, \$389,420 to Guatemala, \$195,559 to Colombia, \$85,000 to Belgium, \$76,196 to Germany, and \$44,385 to the Dominion of Canada.

Our own subsidiary silver coins of the value of \$40,609 were exported, of which \$35,133 went to the Dominion of Canada, \$3,000 to the Hawaiian Islands, and the remainder to the West Indies.

Silver in domestic ores of the invoiced value of \$46,206 was exported to England and Germany.

During the fiscal year the export of copper matte was 21,885,700 pounds, containing 852,914 ounces of fine silver, the commercial value of which was \$547,682.

The following letters relative to this subject have been received from the collectors of customs at Baltimore and New York and the superintendent of the United States assay office at New York:

OFFICE OF THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS,
Port of Baltimore, Md., September 26, 1895.

SIR: Replying to your letter of the 24th instant, I have the honor to inclose herewith a statement showing the amount of gold and silver contained in "copper matte" exported from this port during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895.

Respectfully, yours,

JAMES A. DIFFENBAUGH,
Special Deputy Collector.

Hon. R. E. PRESTON,
Director of the Mint, Washington, D. C.

ABSTRACT OF SILVER COPPER MATTE EXPORTED FROM THE PORT OF BALTIMORE,
MD., DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1895.

[Calculated on a basis of 60.5 per cent pure copper, 35 ounces pure silver, and 0.14 ounce pure gold per ton.]

	Matte.		Pure copper.	Pure silver.	Pure gold.
	Pounds.	Tons.	Pounds.	Ounces.	Ounces.
June, 1895.....	3,360,905	1,500	2,033,348	52,514	210.06

OFFICE OF THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS,
Port of New York, September 30, 1895.

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 24th instant, relative to the amount of gold and silver contained in copper matte exported from this port during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, I would state that no record has been kept at this office of the quantity of gold and silver thus exported, for the reason that no assay of domestic copper matte exported is made by the customs authorities, and the only record of exportation is the shipper's manifest, which does not show the quantity of gold and silver, if any, contained therein.

Respectfully, yours,
DIRECTOR OF THE MINT,
Washington, D. C.

JAMES T. KILBRETH, *Collector.*

Upon receipt of the above communication a letter was addressed to the superintendent of the United States assay office, New York, requesting the amount of copper matte exported from the port of New York during the year.

The following answers were received:

UNITED STATES ASSAY OFFICE AT NEW YORK,
Superintendent's Office, November 26, 1895.

SIR: In response to your letter of the 23d instant (relating to the export of copper matte from the port of New York, and the amount of gold and silver contained) I would say that the apparent delay has been caused by my inability, as yet, to get a statement from all the firms who have shipped matte during the last fiscal year.

The amount as far as received is as follows, viz: Seven thousand six hundred and seventy long tons, containing about 1,019 ounces of pure gold and 370,400 ounces pure silver.

Respectfully, yours,

JAS. W. CORSA,
Acting Superintendent.

Hon. R. E. PRESTON,
Director of the Mint, Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES ASSAY OFFICE AT NEW YORK,
Superintendent's Office, November 29, 1895.

SIR: I have to report, in addition to my statement of the 26th instant, as to the copper matte exported, the following, viz: Six hundred long tons, containing about 399 ounces of pure gold and 430,000 ounces of pure silver.

As the total number of tons reported by the shippers agree very closely with the customs figures, it is fair to presume that the gold and silver contained is approximately correct.

Respectfully, yours,

JAS. W. CORSA,
Acting Superintendent.

Hon. R. E. PRESTON,
Director of the Mint, Washington, D. C.

Foreign silver coin of the value of \$6,951,495 was reexported, of which \$3,651,879 went to Hongkong, \$1,156,265 to England, \$706,200 to Japan, \$343,065 to Mexico, \$457,448 to South American States, \$275,933 to the West Indies, \$131,399 to Central American States, \$108,000 to China, \$103,245 to Quebec and Ontario, and the remainder to various countries.

Foreign silver bullion containing 343,897 ounces, of the value of \$202,600, was reexported to Mexico.

Silver, in foreign ore, of the value of \$21,763 was reexported to England for reduction.

The total silver exports from the United States for the fiscal year 1895 is shown in the following table:

EXPORTS OF SILVER, 1895.

Items.	Amount.
Domestic bullion	\$40,032,613
United States subsidiary coin	40,609
Silver contained in copper matte	547,682
Domestic ores	46,206
Total domestic	40,667,110
Foreign silver coin reexported	\$6,951,495
Foreign silver bullion reexported	202,600
Silver in foreign ores reexported	21,763
Total foreign	7,175,858
Total silver exports	47,842,968

The net silver exports for the fiscal year 1895 amounted to \$27,631,789, as against \$31,041,359 for the previous fiscal year.

The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics has kindly furnished this Bureau tables showing the imports and exports of the precious metals, by customs districts and by months, for the fiscal year 1895, which will be found in the Appendix (XXI-XXV¹), where there are also tables of the imports and exports of gold and silver for a series of years from and into the principal countries of the world. Appendix (XLV, p. 338).

¹ See footnote, page 149.

MOVEMENT OF GOLD FROM THE UNITED STATES.

The superintendent of the United States assay office at New York has kindly prepared the following tables giving the exports and imports of gold at the port of New York during the fiscal year 1895:

STATEMENT OF UNITED STATES GOLD COIN EXPORTED FROM THE PORT OF NEW YORK TO EUROPE DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1895.

Date.	Destination.	Value.	Rate of exchange.	Date.	Destination.	Value.	Rate of exchange.
1894.				1894.			
July 2.....	Germany ...	\$350,000	\$4 88½	Dec. 21.....	Germany ...	\$500,000	\$4. 88½
July 6.....	France	750,000	4. 88	Dec. 28.....	France	850,000	4. 88½
July 12.....	Germany ...	600,000	4. 88½	1895.			
July 18.....	do	800,000	4 88½	Jan. 2.....	Germany ...	2,000,000	4. 88½
July 20.....	France	2,500,000	4. 88½	Jan. 4.....	France	2,160,000	4. 88½
July 23.....	Germany ...	590,000	4. 88½	Jan. 11.....	do	1,930,000	4. 88½
July 27.....	France	2,550,000	4. 88½	Jan. 15.....	England ...	850,000	4. 88½
July 28.....	Germany ...	2,250,000	4. 88½	Jan. 18.....	do	850,000	4. 89
July 30.....	do	500,000	4. 88½	Jan. 18.....	France	3,350,000	4. 89
Aug. 1.....	England	850,000	4. 88½	Jan. 22.....	England ...	250,000	4. 89
Aug. 3.....	France	1,750,000	4. 88½	Jan. 23.....	Germany ...	250,000	4. 89
Aug. 10.....	Germany ...	500,000	4. 88½	Jan. 25.....	France	2,885,000	4. 89½
Aug. 24.....	France	4,000	4. 86½	Jan. 25.....	England ...	3,650,000	4. 89½
Oct. 15.....	Germany ...	500,000	4. 87½	Jan. 28.....	Germany ...	3,500,000	4. 89½
Oct. 19.....	do	500,000	4. 87½	Jan. 29.....	England ...	2,350,000	4. 89½
Dec. 7.....	France	1,250,000	4. 88½	Feb. 1.....	France	1,000,000	4. 89½
Dec. 14.....	do	3,530,000	4. 88½	Total		49,359,000	
Dec. 17.....	Germany ...	1,750,000	4. 88½				
Dec. 21.....	France	1,550,000	4. 88½				

RECAPITULATION OF GOLD EXPORTS TO EUROPE.

Exports.	Value.
United States coin	\$49,359,000
Foreign coin	2,197,196
Bullion	985,021
Total shipments to Europe	52,541,217

During the same period there were shipped to the West Indies and to Central and South America the following amounts:

Exports.	Value.
United States coin	\$1,639,222
Foreign coin	7,850,692
Bullion	5,400
Total	9,495,314
Grand total of exports	62,036,531

The imports of gold during the same period were as follows:

Imports.	Value.
From Europe:	
United States coin.....	\$5,462,071
Foreign coin.....	7,210,404
Bullion.....	9,393,390
Total.....	22,065,865
From Mexico, Central and South America, and the West Indies:	
United States coin.....	2,130,484
Foreign coin.....	3,660,426
Bullion.....	459,874
Total.....	6,250,784
Grand total of imports.....	28,316,649

STOCK OF MONEY IN THE UNITED STATES.

The stock of gold and silver coin in the United States on July 1, 1895, is given in the following table:

OFFICIAL TABLE OF STOCK OF COIN IN THE UNITED STATES JULY 1, 1895.

Items.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
Estimated stock of coin July 1, 1894.....	\$582,512,083	\$495,583,133	\$1,078,095,216
Coinage, fiscal year 1895.....	43,933,475	9,069,481	53,002,956
Net imports of United States coin, fiscal year 1895.....		60,323	60,323
Total.....	626,445,558	504,712,937	1,131,158,495
Loss:			
Net exports of United States coin for fiscal year 1895.....	44,343,966		44,343,966
United States coin melted for recoinage, fiscal year 1895.....	1,200,685	4,369,284	5,569,969
United States coin used in the arts, fiscal year 1895.....	1,500,000	100,000	1,600,000
Total.....	47,044,651	4,469,284	51,513,935
Estimated stock of coin July 1, 1895.....	579,400,907	500,243,653	1,079,644,560

The above table shows that the total estimated stock of gold and silver coin in the United States on July 1, 1895, was \$1,079,644,560; of this amount \$579,400,907 was in gold and \$500,243,653 in silver.

Of the silver coin \$423,289,219 was in dollars and \$76,954,434 in subsidiary pieces.

The amounts of gold and silver coin melted for recoinage represent their nominal values.

In the Appendix (IX¹) a table is given, showing from what source these amounts are derived.

The gold and silver bullion belonging to the Government in the mints and assay offices on July 1, 1895, was valued as follows:

¹See footnote, page 149.

REPORT ON THE FINANCES.

BULLION IN MINTS AND ASSAY OFFICES JULY 1, 1895.

Metals.	Value.
Gold	\$56,828,918
Silver (cost)	125,397,044
Total	182,225,962

The stock of silver bullion on deposit with the Mercantile Safe Deposit Company on June 30, 1895, was 320,976.87 ounces fine, the commercial value of which at that date would be \$214,252, the price of silver then being \$0.6675 per ounce fine.

The following table shows the total metallic stock of the United States on July 1, 1895, being the stock of coin in the United States, the gold and silver bullion belonging to the Government, and the silver bullion held by the Mercantile Safe Deposit Company:

METALLIC STOCK OF THE UNITED STATES JULY 1, 1895.

Coin and bullion.	Value.
Gold	\$636,229,825
Silver (including bullion in mints and Mercantile Safe Deposit Co)	625,854,949
Total	1,262,084,774

On July 1, 1894, the estimated metallic stock of the United States was as follows:

METALLIC STOCK OF THE UNITED STATES JULY 1, 1894.

Coin and bullion.	Value.
Gold	\$627,293,201
Silver (including bullion in mints and Mercantile Safe Deposit Co)	624,347,757
Total	1,251,640,958

A comparison of the amounts in the above tables shows that the stock of gold increased \$8,936,624 and silver \$1,507,192, a total increase of \$10,443,816 during the fiscal year.

The ownership of the gold and silver bullion and the stock of coin in the United States on July 1, 1895, was as follows:

OWNERSHIP OF GOLD AND SILVER IN THE UNITED STATES JULY 1, 1895.

Ownership.	Gold coin and bullion.	Silver coin and bullion.				Total gold and silver coin and bullion.
		Silver dollars.	Subsidiary silver coin.	Silver bullion.	Total silver.	
United States Treasury	\$103,210,555	\$51,680,235	\$16,604,420	\$125,397,044	\$193,681,699	\$301,892,254
National banks (July 11, 1895)	\$171,217,427	\$37,375,516	5,834,241	.....	43,209,757	214,427,194
Private banks and individuals.	356,801,833	334,233,468	54,515,773	214,252	388,963,493	745,765,326
Total	636,229,825	423,289,219	76,954,434	125,611,206	625,854,940	1,262,084,774

¹ Gold coin and bullion in Treasury exclusive of \$48,381,309 gold certificates outstanding.

² Silver dollars in Treasury exclusive of \$319,622,941 silver certificates outstanding.

³ Includes \$53,740,600 Treasury and clearing-house gold certificates.

⁴ Includes \$30,127,457 silver certificates held by national banks.

It will be seen from the above table that the amount of standard silver dollars owned by the Treasury on July 1, 1895, was \$51,680,235, against \$41,169,437 at the same date last year, showing an increase of \$10,510,798, while the amount owned by national and private banks and individuals decreased \$6,554,787.

The stock and location of metallic and paper money in the United States on July 1, 1895, is exhibited in the following table:

LOCATION OF THE MONEYS OF THE UNITED STATES JULY 1, 1895.

Moneys.	In Treasury.	In national banks, July 11, 1895.	In other banks and general circulation.	Total.
METALLIC.				
Gold bullion	\$56,828,918			\$56,828,918
Silver bullion.....	125,397,044		\$214,252	125,611,296
Gold coin	99,762,946	¹ \$148,791,837	330,846,124	579,400,907
Silver dollars	371,303,176	7,248,059	44,737,984	423,289,219
Subsidiary silver coin	16,604,420	5,834,241	54,515,773	76,954,434
Total	669,896,504	161,874,137	430,314,133	1,262,084,774
PAPER.				
Legal-tender notes (old issue)	83,032,031	123,185,172	140,463,813	346,681,016
Legal-tender notes (act. July 14, 1890)	30,145,231		115,943,169	146,088,400
Gold certificates	88,650	22,425,600	25,955,709	48,469,959
Silver certificates	9,271,563	30,127,457	289,495,484	328,894,504
National bank notes	4,737,984	² 25,427,978	181,525,073	211,691,035
Currency certificates	350,000	45,330,000	10,115,000	55,795,000
Total	127,623,459	246,496,207	763,498,248	1,137,619,914

¹ Includes \$31,315,000 gold clearing-house certificates.

² Includes \$6,025,799 of their own notes held by different national banks.

On July 1, 1895, the amount of silver dollars in actual circulation was \$51,986,043, against \$51,173,035 at the same date the previous year, showing an increase in the actual circulation of these pieces of \$813,008.

Exclusive of the amounts held by the Treasury and the silver bullion held by the Mercantile Safe Deposit Company on July 1, 1895, the total amount of money in circulation in the United States was \$1,601,968,473, against \$1,660,795,694 at the same date the previous year, showing a decrease of \$58,827,221 during the fiscal year.

The approximate stock of gold and silver coin in the United States on November 1, 1895, is given in the following table:

STOCK OF GOLD AND SILVER COIN IN THE UNITED STATES NOVEMBER 1, 1895.

Date.	Gold coin.	Silver coin.			Total gold and silver coin.
		Silver dollars.	Subsidiary.	Total silver coin.	
Stock July 1, 1895	\$579,400,907	\$423,289,219	\$76,954,434	\$500,243,653	\$1,079,644,560
Gain or loss since that date.	-15,267,987	90	304,746	304,836	-14,963,151
Stock Nov. 1, 1895	564,132,920	423,289,309	77,259,180	500,548,489	1,064,681,409

The value of the gold and silver bullion in the mints and assay offices on November 1, 1895, was as follows:

GOLD AND SILVER BULLION IN MINTS AND ASSAY OFFICES NOVEMBER 1, 1895.

Metals	Cost value.
Gold.....	\$53,945,262
Silver.....	124,921,500
Total.....	178,866,762

The amount of silver bullion held by the Mercantile Safe Deposit Company of New York City on November 1, 1895, was 231,132.84 ounces, fine, of the commercial value of \$157,108.

This amount, added to the gold and silver bullion in the mints and assay offices and the stock of gold and silver coin in the United States, gives the total metallic stock as follows:

METALLIC STOCK NOVEMBER 1, 1895.

Coin and bullion.	Amount.
Gold.....	\$618,078,182
Silver (bullion in mints and Mercantile Safe Deposit Co).....	625,627,097
Total.....	1,243,705,279

The total amount of metallic and paper money in the United States on November 1, 1895, was as follows:

LOCATION OF THE MONEYS OF THE UNITED STATES NOVEMBER 1, 1895.

Moneys.	In Treasury.	Outside of Treasury.	Total.
METALLIC.			
Gold bullion.....	\$53,945,262		\$53,945,262
Silver bullion.....	124,921,500	\$157,108	125,078,608
Gold Coin.....	88,951,327	475,181,593	564,132,920
Silver dollars.....	364,935,217	58,354,092	423,289,309
Subsidiary silver coin.....	13,426,421	63,832,759	77,259,180
Total.....	646,179,727	597,525,552	1,243,705,279
PAPER.			
Legal-tender notes (old issue).....	107,694,736	238,986,280	346,681,016
Legal-tender notes (act of July 14, 1890).....	26,565,611	114,526,669	141,092,280
Gold certificates.....	168,230	50,417,659	50,585,889
Silver certificates.....	8,953,268	333,456,236	342,409,504
National-bank notes.....	6,523,602	207,364,028	213,887,630
Currency certificates.....	275,000	56,740,000	57,015,000
Total.....	150,180,447	1,001,490,872	1,151,671,319

For the purpose of comparison a similar table is given, dated November 1, 1894:

LOCATION OF THE MONEYS OF THE UNITED STATES NOVEMBER 1, 1894.

Moneys.	In Treasury.	Outside of Treasury.	Total.
METALLIC.			
Gold bullion	\$45,034,237	.....	\$45,034,237
Silver bullion	127,779,988	\$112,043	127,892,031
Gold coin	81,416,461	500,181,380	581,597,841
Silver dollars	365,332,738	56,443,670	421,776,408
Subsidiary silver coin	15,424,113	60,242,999	75,667,112
Total	634,987,537	616,980,092	1,251,967,629
PAPER.			
Legal-tender notes (old issue)	66,206,311	280,474,705	346,681,016
Legal tender notes (act July 14, 1890)	28,425,172	122,715,396	151,140,568
Gold certificates	56,280	64,252,069	64,308,349
Silver certificates	6,569,203	331,143,301	337,712,504
National-bank notes	4,970,188	202,594,902	207,565,090
Currency certificates	280,000	54,045,000	54,325,000
Total	106,507,154	1,055,225,373	1,161,732,527

By comparing the above tables it will be seen that there was an increase on November 1, 1895, as against November 1, 1894, in the Treasury of \$11,192,190 in the amount of coin and bullion; \$39,623,864 in legal-tender notes; \$111,950 in gold certificates; \$2,384,065 in silver certificates, and \$1,553,414 in national-bank notes, showing a total net increase in the Treasury of \$54,865,483.

The amount of coin and bullion in circulation at the same date had decreased \$19,454,540, legal-tender notes \$49,677,152, and gold certificates \$13,834,410; while there was an increase in the silver certificates in circulation of \$2,312,935, national-bank notes \$4,769,126, and in currency certificates \$2,695,000, showing a total net decrease in the actual amount of money in circulation of \$73,189,041.

MONETARY SYSTEMS AND APPROXIMATE STOCKS OF MONEY IN THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD.

The following table showing the monetary systems and the approximate stock of gold, silver, and uncovered paper money in the principal countries of the world has been compiled from the latest information obtainable, and, while necessarily but an estimate, is believed to exhibit approximately the stock of money in the world.

MONETARY SYSTEMS AND APPROXIMATE STOCKS OF MONEY IN THE AGGRE

	Countries.	Monetary system.	Ratio between gold and full legal-tender silver.	Ratio between gold and limited-tender silver.	Population.	Stock of gold.
1	United States (a).....	Gold and silver.	1 to 15.98	1 to 14.95	70,400,000	\$618,100,000
2	United Kingdom.....	Gold.....	.....	1 to 14.28	38,900,000	b 580,000,000
3	Franco.....	Gold and silver.	1 to 15½	1 to 14.38	38,300,000	b 850,000,000
4	Germany.....	Gold.....	.....	1 to 13.957	51,200,000	b 625,000,000
5	Belgium.....	Gold and silver.	1 to 15½	1 to 14.38	6,300,000	b 55,000,000
6	Italy.....	do.....	1 to 15½	1 to 14.38	30,700,000	c 98,200,000
7	Switzerland.....	do.....	1 to 15½	1 to 14.38	3,000,000	c 14,900,000
8	Greece.....	do.....	1 to 15½	1 to 14.38	2,200,000	b 500,000
9	Spain.....	do.....	1 to 15½	1 to 14.38	17,500,000	b 40,000,000
10	Portugal.....	Gold.....	.....	1 to 14.08	5,100,000	b 33,000,000
11	Roumania.....	Gold and silver.	.....	.....	5,800,000	c 28,600,000
12	Servia.....	do.....	.....	.....	2,300,000	c 3,000,000
13	Austria-Hungary.....	Gold.....	.....	1 to 13.69	43,500,000	b 140,000,000
14	Netherlands.....	Gold and silver.	1 to 15½	1 to 15	4,700,000	c 29,200,000
15	Norway.....	Gold.....	.....	1 to 14.88	2,000,000	b 7,500,000
16	Sweden.....	do.....	.....	1 to 14.88	4,800,000	c 8,000,000
17	Denmark.....	do.....	.....	1 to 14.88	2,300,000	c 14,500,000
18	Russia.....	Silver.....	1 to 15½	1 to 12.90	126,000,000	b 480,000,000
19	Turkey.....	Gold and silver.	1 to 15½	1 to 15½	22,000,000	b 50,000,000
20	Australia.....	Gold.....	.....	1 to 14.28	4,700,000	b 115,000,000
21	Egypt.....	do.....	.....	1 to 15.68	6,800,000	b 120,000,000
22	Mexico.....	Silver.....	1 to 16½	.....	12,100,000	b 5,000,000
23	Central American States.....	do.....	1 to 15½	.....	5,600,000	b 500,000
24	South American States.....	do. e.....	1 to 15½	.....	36,000,000	b 40,000,000
25	Japan.....	Gold and silver.	1 to 16.18	.....	41,100,000	c 80,000,000
26	India.....	do.....	1 to 15	.....	296,000,000	.....
27	China.....	Silver.....	.....	.....	360,000,000	.....
28	Straits Settlements.....	Silver.....	.....	.....	3,800,000	.....
29	Canada.....	Gold.....	.....	1 to 14.28	4,800,000	b 14,000,000
30	Cuba.....	Gold and silver.	1 to 15½	.....	1,800,000	b 18,000,000
31	Haiti.....	do.....	1 to 15½	.....	1,000,000	b 3,000,000
32	Bulgaria.....	do.....	1 to 15½	1 to 14.38	4,300,000	b 800,000
	Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,086,800,000

a November 1, 1895; all other countries, January 1, 1895.

b Estimate, Bureau of the Mint.

c Information furnished through United States representatives.

GATE AND PER CAPITA IN THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD.

Stock of silver.			Uncovered paper.	Per capita.				
Full tender.	Limited tender.	Total.		Gold.	Silver.	Paper.	Total.	
\$548,400,000	\$77,200,000	\$625,600,000	\$416,700,000	\$8.78	\$8.89	\$5.92	\$23.59	1
.....	b 115,000,000	115,000,000	c 113,400,000	14.91	2.96	2.91	20.78	2
b 430,000,000	c 57,000,000	487,000,000	c 32,100,000	22.19	12.94	.84	35.77	3
b 105,000,000	b 110,000,000	215,000,000	c 60,400,000	12.21	4.20	1.18	17.59	4
b 48,000,000	b 6,900,000	54,900,000	c 65,400,000	8.73	8.71	10.38	27.82	5
b c 21,400,000	b c 20,000,000	41,400,000	c 191,800,000	3.20	1.35	6.24	10.79	6
b 10,000,000	5,000,000	15,000,000	.....	4.97	5.00	.....	9.97	7
b 500,000	b 1,000,000	1,500,000	c 22,400,000	.23	.68	10.18	11.09	8
b 126,000,000	b 40,000,000	166,000,000	c 83,700,000	2.28	9.49	4.78	16.55	9
.....	b 24,800,000	24,800,000	c 55,100,000	7.45	4.86	10.80	23.11	10
.....	c 10,600,000	10,600,000	c 11,700,000	6.65	1.83	2.02	10.50	11
.....	c 1,900,000	1,900,000	b 3,800,000	1.30	.83	1.65	3.78	12
b 80,000,000	b 40,000,000	120,000,000	c 204,500,000	3.22	2.76	4.69	10.67	13
c 53,000,000	c 3,200,000	56,200,000	c 28,600,000	6.21	11.96	6.08	24.25	14
.....	b 2,000,000	2,000,000	c 3,800,000	3.75	1.00	1.90	6.65	15
.....	c 4,800,000	4,800,000	c 2,100,000	1.66	1.00	.43	3.10	16
.....	c 5,400,000	5,400,000	c 5,400,000	6.30	2.35	2.35	11.00	17
.....	b 48,000,000	48,000,000	c 539,000,000	3.80	.38	4.28	8.46	18
b 30,000,000	d 10,000,000	40,000,000	.....	2.27	1.82	.....	4.09	19
.....	b 7,000,000	7,000,000	.....	24.47	1.49	.....	25.96	20
.....	b 15,000,000	15,000,000	.....	17.65	2.20	.....	19.85	21
b 55,000,000	.....	55,000,000	b 2,000,000	.41	4.54	.....	4.95	22
c 12,000,000	.....	12,000,000	c 8,000,000	.09	2.14	1.43	3.66	23
b 30,000,000	.....	30,000,000	b 550,000,000	1.11	.83	15.28	17.22	24
c 68,000,000	c 16,300,000	84,300,000	.....	1.95	2.05	.....	4.00	25
b 950,000,000	.....	950,000,000	b 37,600,000	.....	3.21	.12	3.33	26
b 750,000,000	.....	750,000,000	.....	.....	2.08	.....	2.08	27
b 115,000,000	.....	115,000,000	.....	.....	3.26	.....	3.26	28
.....	b 5,000,000	5,000,000	b 29,000,000	2.92	1.04	6.04	10.00	29
b 1,500,000	.....	1,500,000	.....	10.00	.83	.....	10.83	30
b 2,100,000	b 800,000	2,900,000	c 4,200,000	3.00	2.90	4.20	10.10	31
b 3,400,000	3,400,000	6,800,000	.....	.18	1.58	.....	1.76	32
3,439,300,000	631,200,000	4,070,500,000	2,469,900,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

d Haupt.

e Except Venezuela and Chili.

GOLD AND SILVER USED IN THE INDUSTRIAL ARTS.

For the purpose of ascertaining the amount of gold and silver used in the industrial arts and manufactures in the United States during the calendar year 1894 inquiries were made of Government institutions and private refineries, as has been the custom in former years.

In answer to these inquiries statements were received showing the amount and value of gold and silver in bars sold to manufacturers and jewelers for industrial use, and as nearly as possible the class of material used in the manufacture of such bars.

The following table shows the quantity and value of gold and silver in bars furnished to manufacturers and jewelers by the United States assay office at New York during the calendar year 1894:

BARS MANUFACTURED FOR USE IN THE INDUSTRIAL ARTS BY THE UNITED STATES ASSAY OFFICE AT NEW YORK DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1894.

Material used.	Gold.		Silver.	
	Ounces, fine.	Value.	Ounces, fine.	Coining value.
Domestic bullion	230,471.902	\$4,764,277.04	4,779,374.48	\$6,179,393.25
Foreign material	26,295.924	543,584.99	759,824.14	982,398.90
Old plate, jewelry, etc.	64,088.335	1,324,823.48	434,237.68	561,438.62
Total	320,856.161	6,632,685.51	5,973,436.30	7,723,230.77

The following table shows the amount and value of gold and silver in bars furnished manufacturers and jewelers by the United States mint at Philadelphia during the calendar year 1894:

VALUE AND WEIGHT OF GOLD AND SILVER BARS MANUFACTURED FOR USE IN THE INDUSTRIAL ARTS BY THE UNITED STATES MINT AT PHILADELPHIA DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1894.

Material used.	Bars manufactured.			
	Gold.		Silver.	
	Ounces, fine.	Value.	Ounces, fine.	Coining value.
Domestic bullion	38,162.627	\$788,891.50	8,512.60	\$11,006.19
United States coin	2,137.549	44,187.06	.....	.....
Jewelry, etc.	3,534.858	73,072.01	34,083.83	44,067.98
Total	43,835.034	906,150.57	42,596.43	55,074.17

To determine as nearly as possible the amounts of gold and silver furnished by private refineries for use in the industrial arts during the calendar year 1894, a circular letter of inquiry was addressed to 49 firms, believed to comprise all engaged in such manufacture. Replies were received from 46 of the firms addressed, 15 reporting that no such bars were manufactured by them during the year.

In the following table will be found the amounts and value of gold and silver furnished for industrial purposes by the 31 firms manufacturing:

BARS FOR INDUSTRIAL USE FURNISHED GOLDSMITHS AND OTHERS BY PRIVATE REFINERIES DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1894.

Material used.	Gold bars manufactured.		Silver bars manufactured.	
	Ounces, fine.	Value.	Ounces, fine.	Coining value.
Domestic bullion (exclusive of United States bars)	42, 420	\$876, 904	1, 847, 799	\$2, 389, 073
United States bars	24, 903	514, 792	998, 223	1, 290, 632
United States coin	17, 027	351, 980	.....	.....
Old plate, jewelry, and other old material	38, 073	787, 051	476, 182	615, 670
Total	122, 423	2, 530 727	3, 322, 204	4, 295, 375

It will be seen that the value of United States bars—bars bearing the stamp of a United States mint or assay office—was, gold, \$514,792; silver, \$1,290,632.

These bars are manufactured by Government institutions and are included in the tables giving the amounts furnished by the Philadelphia mint and New York assay office, and must, in order to avoid duplication, be eliminated from the amounts reported by private refineries.

The following table exhibits the weight and value of gold and silver bars, exclusive of United States bars, furnished by private refineries for industrial purposes during the year:

BARS FOR INDUSTRIAL USE (EXCLUSIVE OF GOVERNMENT BARS) FURNISHED GOLDSMITHS AND OTHERS BY PRIVATE REFINERIES DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1894.

Material used.	Gold bars manufactured.		Silver bars manufactured.	
	Ounces, fine.	Value.	Ounces, fine.	Coining value.
Domestic bullion	42, 420	\$876, 904	1, 847, 799	\$2, 389, 073
United States coin	17, 027	351, 980	.....	.....
Old plate, jewelry, and other old material	38, 073	787, 051	476, 182	615, 670
Total	97, 520	2, 015, 935	2, 323, 981	3, 004, 743

The following summary shows the value of the gold and silver bars for industrial purposes furnished by Government and private refineries during the calendar year 1894:

GOLD AND SILVER BARS FURNISHED FOR USE IN MANUFACTURES AND THE ARTS DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1894, AND CLASSIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL USED.

Material used.	Gold.	Silver (coining value).	Total.
Domestic bullion	\$6, 430, 073	\$8, 579, 472	\$15, 009, 545
United States coin	396, 167	.....	396, 167
Foreign bullion and coin	543, 585	982, 399	1, 525, 984
Old material	2, 184, 946	1, 221, 177	3, 406, 123
Total	9, 554, 771	10, 783, 048	20, 337, 819

For the purpose of comparison, the following table, exhibiting the value of gold and silver furnished for industrial uses by Government institutions and private refineries during the calendar year 1893, is given:

GOLD AND SILVER BARS FURNISHED FOR USE IN MANUFACTURES AND THE ARTS DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1893, AND CLASSIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL USED.

Material used.	Gold.	Silver (coin- ing value).	Total.
Domestic bullion	\$8,354,482	\$6,570,737	\$14,925,219
United States coin	587,622		587,622
Foreign bullion and coin	804,254	1,740,704	2,544,958
Old material	2,777,165	1,222,836	4,000,001
Total	12,523,523	9,534,277	22,057,800

A comparison of the values of the precious metals used in the industrial arts in the United States during the calendar years 1893 and 1894 shows a decrease during the latter year in gold of \$2,968,752, while the value of silver thus employed increased \$1,248,771.

Government institutions and private refineries report that during the calendar year 1894 there were \$396,167 in United States gold coin consumed in the manufacture of bars for industrial purposes.

There are no returns showing the actual amount of United States gold and silver coins melted down by goldsmiths and jewelers, as the amount thus consumed would not appear in the reports of institutions manufacturing bars.

On pages 45 and 46 of the Report on the Production of Precious Metals for the year 1893 are set forth the reasons for the reduction of former estimates of this Bureau of the amount of domestic coin used annually by this class of manufacturers.

Assuming the total amount of United States gold coin used in the arts to be \$1,500,000 and silver coin \$100,000, the industrial consumption of the precious metals in the United States during the calendar year 1894 would be as follows:

INDUSTRIAL CONSUMPTION OF THE PRECIOUS METALS DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1894.

Material used.	Gold.	Silver (coin- ing value).	Total.
Domestic bullion	\$6,430,073	\$8,579,472	\$15,009,545
United States coin	1,500,000	100,000	1,600,000
Foreign bullion and coin	543,585	982,399	1,525,984
Old material	2,184,946	1,221,177	3,406,123
Total	10,658,604	10,883,048	21,541,652

In the above summary of gold and silver bars furnished for use in manufactures and the arts during the calendar year 1894 are included the gold bars exchanged for gold coin at Government institutions, the value of which is shown in the following table:

GOLD BARS EXCHANGED FOR GOLD COIN, 1894.

Month.	Philadelphia.	New York.	Total.
January	\$55, 226 97	\$187, 518 40	\$242, 745. 37
February	55, 226. 18	296, 244. 07	351, 470. 25
March	65, 286. 98	289, 336. 35	354, 623. 33
April	70, 305. 63	316, 742. 21	387, 047. 84
May	60, 320. 38	294, 908. 76	355, 229. 14
June	70, 442. 14	226, 130. 82	296, 572. 96
July	45, 308. 03	218, 549. 10	263, 857. 13
August	65, 228. 13	299, 818. 34	365, 046. 47
September	75, 312. 16	506, 080. 88	581, 394. 04
October	85, 414. 86	641, 491. 32	726, 906. 18
November	90, 490. 49	591, 464. 86	681, 955. 35
December	50, 328. 55	381, 934. 98	432, 263. 53
Total	788, 891. 50	4, 250, 220. 09	5, 039, 111. 59

The following tables show the weight and value of bars manufactured for industrial use by Government institutions only, during the fiscal year 1895:

BARS MANUFACTURED FOR USE IN THE INDUSTRIAL ARTS BY UNITED STATES MINT AT PHILADELPHIA, DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1895.

Material used.	Bars manufactured.			
	Gold.		Silver.	
	Ounces fine.	Value.	Ounces fine.	Coinage value.
Domestic bullion	42, 055. 403	\$869, 362. 35	7, 344. 42	\$9, 495. 82
United States coin	2, 380. 327	49, 205. 72	.....	.....
Jewelry, etc	3, 858. 842	79, 769. 34	36, 989. 89	47, 825. 31
Total	48, 294. 572	998, 337. 41	44, 834. 31	57, 321. 13

BARS MANUFACTURED FOR USE IN THE INDUSTRIAL ARTS BY THE UNITED STATES ASSAY OFFICE AT NEW YORK DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1895.

Material used.	Gold.		Silver.	
	Ounces fine.	Value.	Ounces fine.	Coinage value.
Domestic bullion	286, 181. 988	\$5, 915, 906. 74	5, 428, 636. 23	\$7, 018, 842. 86
Foreign material	27, 665. 499	571, 896. 63	848, 251. 26	1, 096, 728. 90
Old plate, jewelry, etc	72, 776. 399	1, 504, 421. 68	506, 699. 18	655, 126. 22
Total	386, 623. 886	7, 992, 225. 05	6, 783, 586. 72	8, 770, 697. 98

BARS MANUFACTURED BY GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS FOR USE IN THE INDUSTRIAL ARTS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1895.

Material used.	Gold.		Silver.	
	Ounces, fine.	Value.	Ounces, fine.	Coinage value.
United States coin	2, 380. 327	\$49, 205. 72	.....	.....
Domestic bullion	328, 237. 391	6, 785, 269. 09	5, 435, 950. 70	\$7, 028, 338. 68
Foreign material	27, 665. 499	571, 896. 63	848, 251. 26	1, 096, 728. 90
Old plate, jewelry, etc	76, 635. 241	1, 584, 191. 02	543, 689. 07	702, 951. 53
Total	434, 918. 458	8, 990, 562. 46	6, 827, 921. 03	8, 828, 019. 11

The value of the gold bars manufactured by Government institutions during the fiscal year 1895 was \$8,990,562, an increase of \$2,939,710 as compared with the amount manufactured during the previous fiscal year.

The coinage value of the silver bars manufactured was \$8,828,019, an increase of \$2,226,674 as compared with the previous fiscal year.

A table giving the value and description of the gold and silver used in the industrial arts in the United States for the calendar years 1880 to 1894 will be found in the Appendix (XL, p. 326).

The following table exhibits the amount of gold and silver, in fine ounces and value, employed in the industrial arts in certain countries during the calendar year 1894:

GOLD AND SILVER USED IN THE INDUSTRIAL ARTS BY DIFFERENT COUNTRIES DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1894.

Countries.	Gold.		Silver.	
	Fine ounces.	Value.	Fine ounces.	Value.
United States.....	515,610	\$10,658,604	8,417,357	\$10,883,048
Austria Hungary.....	155,777	3,220,197	1,869,429	2,417,040
Ecuador.....	96	1,982	114	147
France.....	578,700	11,962,800	5,547,867	7,173,006
Netherlands.....	13,613	281,400	119,394	154,368
Portugal.....	88,490	1,829,250	143,674	185,760
Sweden.....	10,867	224,639	107,040	138,395
Russia.....	258,137	5,336,166	4,556,739	5,891,542
Total.....	1,621,290	33,515,038	20,761,614	26,843,300

PRODUCT OF GOLD AND SILVER IN THE UNITED STATES.

The statistics of the production of gold and silver in the United States for the calendar year 1894 were given in a special report made to the Secretary of the Treasury upon the production of the precious metals for 1894.

The following table shows the product as distributed among producing States and Territories:

APPROXIMATE DISTRIBUTION, BY PRODUCING STATES AND TERRITORIES, OF THE PRODUCT OF GOLD AND SILVER IN THE UNITED STATES, FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR 1894, AS ESTIMATED BY THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT.

State or Territory.	Gold.		Silver.		Total value.
	Fine ounces.	Value.	Fine ounces.	Coining value.	
Alaska.....	53,868	\$1,113,550	22,261	\$28,782	\$1,142,332
Arizona.....	86,324	1,784,475	1,147,204	1,483,254	3,267,729
California.....	656,468	13,570,397	717,368	927,506	14,497,903
Colorado.....	459,152	9,491,514	23,281,399	30,101,203	39,592,717
Georgia.....	4,728	97,736	325	420	98,156
Idaho.....	100,682	2,081,281	3,288,548	4,251,860	6,333,141
Michigan.....	2,150	44,444	35,122	45,410	89,854
Montana.....	176,637	3,651,410	12,820,081	16,575,458	20,226,868
Nevada.....	55,042	1,137,819	1,035,151	1,338,377	2,476,196
New Mexico.....	27,465	567,751	632,183	817,368	1,385,119
North Carolina.....	2,254	46,594	352	455	47,019

APPROXIMATE DISTRIBUTION, BY PRODUCING STATES AND TERRITORIES, OF THE PRODUCT OF GOLD AND SILVER, ETC.—Continued.

State or Territory.	Gold.		Silver.		Total value.
	Fine ounces.	Value.	Fine ounces.	Coining value.	
Oregon	68,792	\$1,422,056	26,171	\$33,837	\$1,455,893
South Carolina	4,733	97,839	305	394	98,233
South Dakota.....	159,594	3,299,100	58,973	76,248	3,375,348
Texas			429,314	555,073	555,073
Utah	41,991	868,031	5,891,961	7,617,812	8,485,843
Washington	9,438	195,100	113,160	146,308	341,408
Alabama					
Maryland.....					
Tennessee.....					
Virginia.....	1,495	30,903	182	235	31,138
Vermont.....					
Wyoming.....					
Total.....	1,910,813	39,500,000	49,500,000	64,000,000	103,500,000

The following table shows the production of gold and silver from the mines of the United States in the years 1873 to 1894, together with the commercial and coining values of the same:

PRODUCT OF GOLD AND SILVER FROM MINES IN THE UNITED STATES, 1873-1894.

Calendar year.	Gold.		Silver.		
	Fine ounces.	Value.	Fine ounces.	Commercial value.	Coining value.
1873.....	1,741,500	\$36,000,000	27,650,000	\$35,750,000	\$35,750,000
1874.....	1,620,563	33,500,000	28,849,000	36,869,000	37,300,000
1875.....	1,615,725	33,400,000	24,518,000	30,549,000	31,700,000
1876.....	1,930,162	39,900,000	30,009,000	34,690,000	38,800,000
1877.....	2,268,788	46,900,000	30,783,000	36,970,000	39,800,000
1878.....	2,476,800	51,200,000	34,960,000	40,270,000	45,200,000
1879.....	1,881,787	38,900,000	31,550,000	35,430,000	40,800,000
1880.....	1,741,500	36,000,000	30,320,000	34,720,000	39,200,000
1881.....	1,678,612	34,700,000	33,260,000	37,850,000	43,000,000
1882.....	1,572,187	32,500,000	36,200,000	41,120,000	46,800,000
1883.....	1,451,250	30,000,000	35,730,000	39,660,000	46,200,000
1884.....	1,489,950	30,800,000	37,800,000	42,070,000	48,800,000
1885.....	1,538,325	31,800,000	39,910,000	42,500,000	51,600,000
1886.....	1,693,125	35,000,000	39,440,000	39,230,000	51,000,000
1887.....	1,596,375	33,000,000	41,260,000	40,410,000	53,350,000
1888.....	1,604,841	33,175,000	45,780,000	43,020,000	59,195,000
1889.....	1,587,000	32,800,000	50,000,000	46,750,000	64,646,000
1890.....	1,588,880	32,845,000	54,500,000	57,225,000	70,465,000
1891.....	1,604,840	33,175,000	58,330,000	57,630,000	75,417,000
1892.....	1,596,375	33,000,000	63,500,000	55,563,000	82,101,000
1893.....	1,739,323	35,955,000	60,000,000	46,800,000	77,576,000
1894.....	1,910,813	39,500,000	49,500,000	31,422,000	64,000,000
Total.....	37,928,721	784,050,000	883,849,000	906,498,000	1,142,700,000

A table showing the product of gold and silver from mines of the United States since 1792 will be found in the Appendix (XXVII, XXXII, and XXXIII, pp 312, 317, and 318).

COINAGE OF THE UNITED STATES.

The following table exhibits the number of fine ounces and value of gold and silver coinage of the United States by calendar years, from 1873 to 1894:

COINAGE OF GOLD AND SILVER OF THE MINTS OF THE UNITED STATES, 1873-1894.

Calendar years.	Gold.		Silver.	
	Fine ounces.	Value.	Fine ounces.	Coining value.
1873.....	2,758,475	\$57,022,748	3,112,891	\$4,024,748
1874.....	1,705,441	35,254,630	5,299,421	6,851,777
1875.....	1,594,050	32,951,940	11,870,635	15,347,893
1876.....	2,253,281	46,579,453	18,951,777	24,563,308
1877.....	2,128,493	43,999,864	21,960,246	28,393,045
1878.....	2,408,400	49,786,052	22,057,548	28,518,850
1879.....	1,890,499	39,080,080	21,323,498	27,569,776
1880.....	3,014,163	62,308,279	21,201,232	27,411,694
1881.....	4,685,162	96,850,890	21,609,970	27,940,164
1882.....	3,187,317	65,887,685	21,635,469	27,973,122
1883.....	1,414,581	29,241,990	22,620,701	29,246,908
1884.....	1,160,601	23,991,756	22,069,935	28,534,866
1885.....	1,343,519	27,773,012	22,400,433	28,962,176
1886.....	1,400,240	28,945,542	24,817,064	32,036,709
1887.....	1,159,664	23,972,383	27,218,101	35,191,681
1888.....	1,518,046	31,380,808	25,543,242	33,025,606
1889.....	1,035,899	21,413,931	27,454,465	35,496,683
1890.....	990,100	20,467,182	30,320,999	39,202,908
1891.....	1,413,614	29,222,005	21,284,115	27,518,857
1892.....	1,682,832	34,787,223	9,777,084	12,641,078
1893.....	2,757,231	56,997,020	6,808,413	8,802,797
1894.....	3,848,045	79,546,160	7,115,896	9,200,351
Total.....	45,349,653	937,460,633	416,453,135	538,444,467

In the Appendix (XLIV, p. 330) a table will be found showing the value of the coinage executed by each mint from 1792 to 1895.

WORLD'S PRODUCTION, 1892, 1893, AND 1894.

The production of gold and silver in the world for the calendar years 1892, 1893, and 1894 was as follows:

PRODUCT OF GOLD AND SILVER IN THE WORLD.

Calendar year.	Gold.	Silver.
1892.....	\$146,815,100	\$198,014,400
1893.....	157,287,600	214,745,300
1894.....	180,626,100	216,892,200

Tables compiled from information furnished by foreign governments through our diplomatic representatives and revised from the latest data, exhibiting the weight and value of the gold and silver product of the principal countries of the world for the calendar years 1892, 1893, and 1894, will be found in the Appendix (XXXV and XXXVI, pp. 320 and 322).

For the sake of uniformity, the value of silver has, as heretofore, been calculated at its coining rate, viz, \$1.2929+ per fine ounce.

The following table shows the production of the precious metals in the world for the calendar years 1873-1894:

PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER IN THE WORLD FOR THE CALENDAR YEARS 1873-1894.

Year.	Gold.		Silver.		
	Fine ounces.	Value.	Fine ounces.	Commercial value.	Coining value.
1873.....	4,653,675	\$96,200,000	63,267,187	\$82,120,800	\$81,800,000
1874.....	4,390,031	90,750,000	55,300,781	70,674,400	71,500,000
1875.....	4,716,563	97,500,000	62,261,719	77,578,100	80,500,000
1876.....	5,016,488	103,700,000	67,753,125	78,322,600	87,600,000
1877.....	5,512,196	113,947,200	62,679,916	75,278,600	81,040,700
1878.....	5,761,114	119,092,800	73,385,451	84,540,000	94,882,200
1879.....	5,262,174	108,778,800	74,383,495	83,532,700	96,172,600
1880.....	5,148,880	106,436,800	74,795,273	85,640,000	96,705,000
1881.....	4,983,742	103,023,100	79,020,872	89,925,700	102,168,400
1882.....	4,934,086	101,996,600	86,472,091	98,232,300	111,802,300
1883.....	4,614,588	95,392,000	89,175,023	98,984,300	115,297,000
1884.....	4,921,169	101,729,600	81,567,801	90,785,000	105,461,400
1885.....	5,245,572	108,435,600	91,609,959	97,518,800	118,445,200
1886.....	5,135,679	106,163,900	93,297,290	92,793,500	120,626,800
1887.....	5,116,861	105,774,900	96,123,586	94,031,000	124,281,000
1888.....	5,330,775	110,196,900	108,827,606	102,185,900	140,766,400
1889.....	5,973,790	123,489,200	120,213,611	112,414,100	155,427,700
1890.....	5,749,306	118,848,700	126,095,062	131,937,000	163,032,000
1891.....	6,320,194	130,650,000	137,170,919	135,500,200	177,352,300
1892.....	7,102,180	146,815,100	153,151,762	133,404,400	198,014,400
1893.....	7,698,787	157,287,600	166,692,047	129,551,800	214,745,800
1894.....	8,737,788	180,626,100	167,752,561	106,522,900	216,892,200
Total....	122,235,638	2,526,834,900	2,130,397,137	2,151,474,700	2,754,452,900

The silver product is given at its commercial value, reckoned at the average market price of silver each year, as well as its coining value in United States dollars.

A table showing the production of gold and silver in the world for the calendar years 1493-1894 will be found in the Appendix (XXXVII, p. 324).

WORLD'S COINAGE, 1892, 1893, AND 1894.

In the Appendix (XXXIV, p. 319) will be found a table, revised from the latest information received, exhibiting the coinages of the various countries of the world during the calendar years 1892, 1893, and 1894.

The following is a summary of the same:

COINAGE OF NATIONS.

Calendar year.	Gold.	Silver.
1892.....	\$172,473,124	\$155,517,347
1893.....	232,420,517	137,952,690
1894.....	227,921,032	113,095,788

The above figures represent, as nearly as this Bureau has been able to ascertain, the total value of the gold and silver coinages executed in the world during the years therein named.

It must be borne in mind, however, that the total of these coinages does not correctly represent the amount of new gold and new silver made into coins during the year, for the reason that the coinages as reported include the value of domestic and foreign coins melted for recoinage, as well as old material, plate, etc., used in coinage.

In the circular letter of inquiry prepared at this Bureau and sent to foreign governments through the Department of State, asking for information on these subjects it was especially requested that each country report the amount of such recoinages. This has been done in many instances, but not in all.

The following table exhibits the number of fine ounces and value of gold and silver coinage of the world, by calendar years, from 1873 to 1894:

COINAGE OF GOLD AND SILVER OF THE MINTS OF THE WORLD FOR THE CALENDAR YEARS 1873-1894.

Calendar year.	Gold.		Silver.	
	Fine ounces.	Value.	Fine ounces.	Coining value.
1873.....	12,462,890	\$257,630,802	101,741,421	\$131,544,464
1874.....	6,568,279	135,778,387	79,610,875	102,931,232
1875.....	9,480,892	195,987,428	92,747,118	119,915,467
1876.....	10,309,645	213,119,278	97,899,525	126,577,164
1877.....	9,753,196	201,616,466	88,449,796	114,359,332
1878.....	9,113,202	188,386,611	124,671,870	161,191,913
1879.....	4,390,167	90,752,811	81,124,555	104,888,313
1880.....	7,242,951	149,725,081	65,442,074	84,611,974
1881.....	7,111,864	147,015,275	83,539,051	108,010,086
1882.....	4,822,851	99,697,170	85,685,996	110,785,934
1883.....	5,071,882	104,845,114	84,541,904	109,306,705
1884.....	4,810,061	99,432,795	74,120,127	95,832,084
1885.....	4,632,273	95,757,582	98,044,475	126,764,574
1886.....	4,578,310	94,642,070	96,566,844	124,854,101
1887.....	6,046,510	124,992,465	126,388,502	163,411,397
1888.....	6,522,346	134,828,855	104,354,000	134,922,344
1889.....	8,170,611	168,901,519	107,788,256	139,362,595
1890.....	7,219,725	149,244,965	117,789,228	152,293,144
1891.....	5,782,463	119,534,122	106,962,049	138,294,367
1892.....	8,343,387	172,473,124	120,282,947	155,517,347
1893.....	11,243,342	232,420,517	106,697,783	137,952,690
1894.....	11,025,680	227,921,032	87,472,523	113,095,788
Total.....	164,702,527	3,404,703,469	2,131,920,919	2,756,423,015

FOREIGN COINS MELTED BY CERTAIN COUNTRIES.

Foreign gold and silver coins melted by the various countries of the world during the calendar years 1893 and 1894, as far as has been reported to this Bureau, is exhibited in the following table:

FOREIGN GOLD AND SILVER COINS MELTED BY CERTAIN COUNTRIES, CALENDAR YEARS 1893 AND 1894.

[Value expressed in United States money.]

Countries.	1893.		1894.	
	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.
United States.....	\$12,587,957	\$1,087,835	\$1,793,592	\$21,576
Austria-Hungary.....	40,676,970	420,055	12,548,120	540
Germany.....	391,112	.....	7,331,224	.....
Japan.....	.....	740,968	.....	.....
Spain.....	.....	.....	.....	193,940
Switzerland.....	.....	.....	.....	32,810
Siam.....	.....	.....	.....	2,291,194
Total.....	53,656,039	2,248,858	21,672,936	2,540,060

RECOINAGES BY THE WORLD.

The following table, compiled from official sources, exhibits approximately the recoinages of gold and silver of the principal countries of the world for the calendar years 1893 and 1894, so far as the same have been reported to this Bureau:

GOLD AND SILVER RECOINAGES REPORTED BY THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD DURING THE CALENDAR YEARS 1893 AND 1894.

[Value expressed in United States money.]

Countries.	1893.		1894.	
	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.
United States.....	\$1,717,957	\$5,952,389	\$1,288,346	\$5,799,541
Australia.....	4,901	.....	327,559	.....
Austria-Hungary.....	4,141,248	9,401,495	2,085,947	4,816,837
Chile.....	.....	38,159	.....	.....
Egypt.....	622,818	.....	.....	.....
France.....	691,554	.....	1,508,088	772,000
Great Britain.....	30,658,950	1,431,296	17,519,400	1,896,850
Germany.....	45,841	2,093,713	42,108	1,067,945
Guatemala.....	.....	100,000	.....	189,656
India (British).....	.....	983,092	.....	1,117,099
Japan.....	.....	333	.....	4,158
Netherlands.....	.....	494,229	.....	109,746
Norway.....	.....	20,234	.....	15,946
Persia.....	.....	255,600	.....	.....
Russia.....	692	712,500	.....	213,930
Spain.....	.....	1,149,315	.....	1,737,000
Sweden.....	.....	.....	287	1,066
Turkey.....	.....	874,628	84,403	446,634
Total.....	37,883,961	23,506,983	22,856,138	18,188,408

VALUE OF FOREIGN COINS.

The law requires:

That the value of the foreign coins as expressed in the money of account of the United States shall be that of the pure metal of such coin of standard value; and the values of the standard coins in circulation of the various nations of the world shall be estimated quarterly by the Director of the Mint and be proclaimed by the Secretary of the Treasury immediately after the passage of this act and thereafter quarterly on the 1st day of January, April, July, and October in each year.

In accordance with the above requirement, the values of foreign coins have been estimated and proclaimed as follows:

VALUES OF FOREIGN COINS JANUARY 1, 1895.

Country.	Standard.	Monetary unit.	Value in terms of United States gold dollar.	Coins.
Argentine Republic.	Gold and silver.	Peso.....	\$0.96, 5	Gold: argentine (\$1.82,4) and $\frac{1}{2}$ argentine. Silver: peso and divisions.
Austria-Hungary..	Gold.....	Crown.....	20, 3	Gold: former system—4 florins (\$1.92,9), 8 florins (\$3.85,8), ducat (\$2.28,7), and 4 ducats (\$9.15,8). Silver: 1 and 2 florins. Gold: present system—20 crowns (\$4.05,2); 10 crowns (\$2.02,6).
Belgium.....	Gold and silver.	Franc.....	19, 3	Gold: 10 and 20 francs. Silver: 5 francs.
Bolivia.....	Silver.....	Boliviano.....	45, 5	Silver: boliviano and divisions.
Brazil.....	Gold.....	Milreis.....	54, 6	Gold: 5, 10, and 20 milreis. Silver: $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, and 2 milreis.
British Possessions N. A. (except Newfoundland). Central American States: Costa Rica..... Guatemala..... Honduras..... Nicaragua..... Salvador.....	.....do.....	Dollar.....	1.00	
Chile.....	Gold and silver.	.....do.....	91, 2	Gold: escudo (\$1.82,4), doubloon (\$4.56,1), and condor (\$9.12,3). Silver: peso and divisions.
China.....	Silver.....	Tael (Shanghai Haikwan (customs) Tientsin Chefoo.....	.67, 3 .74, 9 .71, 4 .70, 4	
Colombia.....	.....do.....	Peso.....	45, 5	Gold: condor (\$9.64,7) and double condor. Silver: peso.
Cuba.....	Gold and silver.	.....do.....	92, 6	Gold: doubloon (\$5.01,7). Silver: peso.
Denmark.....	Gold.....	Crown.....	26, 8	Gold: 10 and 20 crowns.

VALUES OF FOREIGN COINS JANUARY 1, 1895—Continued.

Country.	Standard.	Monetary unit.	Value in terms of United States gold dollar.	Coins.
Ecuador.....	Silver.....	Sucre.....	\$0.45, 5	Gold: condor (\$9.64,7) and double condor. Silver: sucre and divisions.
Egypt.....	Gold.....	Pound (100 piasters).	4.94 3	Gold: pound (100 piasters), 5, 10, 20, and 50 piasters. Silver: 1, 2, 5, 10, and 20 piasters.
Finland.....	do.....	Mark.....	.19, 3	Gold: 20 marks (\$3.85,9), 10 marks (\$1.93).
France.....	Gold and silver.	Franc.....	.19, 3	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 francs. Silver: 5 francs.
German Empire.....	Gold.....	Mark.....	.23, 8	Gold: 5, 10, and 20 marks.
Great Britain.....	Gold.....	Pound sterling.....	4.86, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Gold: sovereign (pound sterling) and $\frac{1}{2}$ sovereign.
Greece.....	Gold and silver.	Drachma.....	.19, 3	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 drachmas. Silver: 5 drachmas.
Haiti.....	do.....	Gourde.....	.96, 5	Silver: gourde.
India.....	Silver.....	Rupee.....	.21, 6	Gold: mohur (\$7.10,5). Silver: rupee and divisions.
Italy.....	Gold and silver.	Lira.....	.19, 3	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 lire. Silver: 5 lire.
Japan.....	do. ¹	Yen { Gold... Silver..	.99, 7 .49, 1	Gold: 1, 2, 5, 10, and 20 yen. Silver: yen.
Liberia.....	Gold.....	Dollar.....	1.00	
Mexico.....	Silver.....	do.....	.49, 5	Gold: dollar (\$0.98,5), 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, 5, 10, and 20 dollars. Silver: dollar (or peso) and divisions.
Netherlands.....	Gold and silver.	Florin.....	.40, 2	Gold: 10 florins. Silver: $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ florins.
Newfoundland.....	Gold.....	Dollar.....	1.01, 4	Gold: 2 dollars (\$2.02,7).
Norway.....	do.....	Crown.....	.26, 8	Gold: 10 and 20 crowns.
Peru.....	Silver.....	Sol.....	.45, 5	Silver: sol and divisions.
Portugal.....	Gold.....	Milreis.....	1.08	Gold: 1, 2, 5, and 10 milreis.
Russia.....	Silver ²	Ruble { Gold... Silver..	.77, 2 .36, 4	Gold: imperial (\$7.71,8), and $\frac{1}{2}$ imperial ³ (\$3.86). Silver: $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, and 1 ruble.
Spain.....	Gold and silver.	Peseta.....	.19, 3	Gold: 25 pesetas. Silver: 5 pesetas.
Sweden.....	Gold.....	Crown.....	.26, 8	Gold: 10 and 20 crowns.
Switzerland.....	Gold and silver.	Franc.....	.19, 3	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 francs. Silver: 5 francs.
Tripoli.....	Silver.....	Mahhub of 20-piasters.	.41, 1	
Turkey.....	Gold.....	Piaster.....	.04, 4	Gold: 25, 50, 100, 250, and 500 piasters.
Venezuela.....	Gold and silver.	Bolivar.....	.19, 3	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 bolivars. Silver: 5 bolivars.

¹ Gold the nominal standard. Silver practically the standard.

² Silver the nominal standard. Paper the actual currency, the depreciation of which is measured by the gold standard.

³ Coined since January 1, 1886. Old half-imperial = \$3.98, 6.

VALUES OF FOREIGN COINS APRIL 1, 1895.

Country.	Standard.	Monetary unit.	Value in terms of United States gold dollar.	Coins.
Argentine Republic.	Gold and silver.	Peso	\$0.96, 5	Gold: argentine (\$4.82,4) and $\frac{1}{2}$ argentine. Silver: peso and divisions.
Austria-Hungary..	Gold	Crown .....	.20, 3	Gold: former system—4 florins (\$1.92,9), 8 florins (\$3.85,8), ducat (\$2.28,7) and 4 ducats (\$9.15,8). Silver: 1 and 2 florins. Gold: present system — 20 crowns (\$4.05,2), 10 crowns (\$2.02,6).
Belgium	Gold and silver.	Franc.....	.19, 3	Gold: 10 and 20 francs. Silver: 5 francs.
Bolivia	Silver.....	Boliviano.....	.44, 1	Silver: boliviano and divisions.
Brazil	Gold.....	Milreis.....	.54, 6	Gold: 5, 10, and 20 milreis. Silver: $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, and 2 milreis.
British Possessions N. A. (except Newfoundland).	.....do.....	Dollar	1.00	
Central American States:				
Costa Rica.....	Silver.....	Peso .....	.44, 1	Silver: peso and divisions.
Guatemala.....				
Honduras.....				
Nicaragua.....				
Salvador.....				
Chile	Gold and silver.	.....do.....	.91, 2	Gold: escudo (\$1.82,4), doubloon (\$4.56,1), and condor (\$9.12,3). Silver: peso and divisions.
China.....	Silver.....	Tael..	(Shanghai) .65, 2	
			(Haikwan) .72, 6	
			(customs).....	
			Tientsin... .69, 2	
		Chefoo....	.68, 3	
Colombia .....	.....do.....	Peso .....	.44, 1	Gold: condor (\$9.64,7) and double condor. Silver: peso.
Cuba	Gold and silver.	.....do.....	.92, 6	Gold: doubloon (\$5.01,7). Silver: peso.
Denmark	Gold.....	Crown .....	.26, 8	Gold: 10 and 20 crowns.
Ecuador	Silver.....	Sucre.....	.44, 1	Gold: condor (\$9.64,7) and double condor. Silver: sucre and divisions.
Egypt	Gold.....	Pound (100 piasters).	4.94, 3	Gold: pound (100 piasters), 5, 10, 20, and 50 piasters. Silver: 1, 2, 5, 10, and 20 piasters.
Finland.....	.....do.....	Mark .....	.19, 3	Gold: 20 marks (\$3.85,9), 10 marks (\$1.93).
France.....	Gold and silver.	Franc .....	.19, 3	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 francs. Silver: 5 francs.
German Empire ...	Gold.....	Mark .....	.23, 8	Gold: 5, 10, and 20 marks.
Great Britain.....	.....do.....	Pound sterling...	4.86, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Gold: sovereign (pound sterling) and $\frac{1}{2}$ sovereign.

VALUES OF FOREIGN COINS APRIL 1, 1895—Continued.

Country.	Standard.	Monetary unit.	Value in terms of United States gold dollar.	Coins.
Greece.....	Gold and silver.	Drachma	\$0.19, 3	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 drachmas. Silver: 5 drachmas.
Haiti	do	Gourde .....	.96, 5	Silver: gourde.
India	Silver.....	Rupee .....	.21, 0	Gold: mohur (\$7.10, 5). Silver: rupee and divisions.
Italy.....	Gold and silver.	Lira .....	.19, 3	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 lire. Silver: 5 lire.
Japan.....	do. ¹	Yen. { Gold....	.99, 7	Gold: 1, 2, 5, 10, and 20 yen. Silver: yen.
		{ Silver ..	.47, 6	
Liberia.....	Gold.....	Dollar	1.00	
Mexico.....	Silver.....	do .....	.47, 9	Gold: dollar (\$0.98, 3), 2½, 5, 10, and 20 dollars. Silver: dollar (or peso) and divisions.
Netherlands.....	Gold and silver.	Florin .....	.40, 2	Gold: 10 florins. Silver: ½, 1, and 2½ florins.
Newfoundland.....	Gold.....	Dollar	1.01, 4	Gold: 2 dollars (\$2.02, 7).
Norway.....	do	Crown .....	.26, 8	Gold: 10 and 20 crowns.
Persia.....	Silver.....	Kran .....	.08, 1	Gold: ½, 1, and 2 tomans (\$3.40, 9). Silver: ¼, ½, 1, 2, and 5 krans.
Peru.....	do	Sol .....	.44, 1	Silver: sol and divisions.
Portugal.....	Gold.....	Milreis	1.08	Gold: 1, 2, 5, and 10 milreis.
Russia.....	Silver ²	Ruble .. { Gold..	.77, 2	Gold: imperial (\$7.71, 8) and ½ imperial ³ (\$3.86). Silver: ¼, ½, and 1 ruble.
		{ Silver..	.35, 3	
Spain.....	Gold and silver.	Peseta.....	.19, 3	Gold: 25 pesetas. Silver: 5 pesetas.
Sweden.....	Gold.....	Crown .....	.26, 8	Gold: 10 and 20 crowns.
Switzerland.....	Gold and silver.	Franc .....	.19, 3	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 francs. Silver: 5 francs.
Tripoli.....	Silver.....	Mahbub of 20 piasters.	.39, 8	
Turkey.....	Gold.....	Piaster .....	.04, 4	Gold: 25, 50, 100, 250, and 500 piasters.
Venezuela.....	Gold and silver.	Bolivar.....	.19, 3	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 bolivars. Silver: 5 bolivars.

¹ Gold the nominal standard. Silver practically the standard.² Silver the nominal standard. Paper the actual currency, the depreciation of which is measured by the gold standard.³ Coined since January 1, 1886. Old half imperial = \$3.98, 6.

VALUES OF FOREIGN COINS JULY 1, 1895.

Country.	Standard.	Monetary unit.	Value in terms of United States gold dollar.	Coins.
Argentine Republic.	Gold and silver.	Peso.....	\$0.96, 5	Gold: argentine (\$1.82,4) and $\frac{1}{2}$ argentine. Silver: peso and divisions.
Austria-Hungary..	Gold.....	Crown.....	.20, 3	Gold: former system—4 florins (\$1.92,9), 8 florins (\$3.85,8), ducat (\$2.28,7), and 4 ducats (\$9.15,8). Silver: 1 and 2 florins. Gold: present system—20 crowns (\$4.05,2); 10 crowns (\$2.02,6).
Belgium.....	Gold and silver.	Franc.....	.19, 3	Gold: 10 and 20 francs. Silver: 5 francs.
Bolivia.....	Silver.....	Boliviano.....	.48, 6	Silver: boliviano and divisions.
Brazil.....	Gold.....	Milreis.....	.54, 6	Gold: 5, 10, and 20 milreis. Silver: $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, and 2 milreis.
British Possessions N. A. (except Newfoundland). Central American States: Costa Rica..... Guatemala..... Honduras..... Nicaragua..... Salvador.....	.....do.....	Dollar.....	1.00	
Chile.....	Gold and silver.	.....do.....	.91, 2	Gold: escudo (\$1.82,4), doubloon (\$4.56,1), and condor (\$9.12,3). Silver: peso and divisions.
China.....	Silver.....	Tael (Shanghai, Haikwan, (customs), Tientsin, Chefoo.....	.71, 8 .80, 0 .76, 1 .75, 1	
Colombia.....	.....do.....	Peso.....	.48, 6	Gold: condor (\$9.64,7) and double condor. Silver: peso.
Cuba.....	Gold and silver.	.....do.....	.92, 6	Gold: doubloon (\$5.01,7). Silver: peso.
Denmark.....	Gold.....	Crown.....	.26, 8	Gold: 10 and 20 crowns.
Ecuador.....	Silver.....	Sucre.....	.48, 6	Gold: condor (\$9.64,7) and double condor. Silver: sucre and divisions.
Egypt.....	Gold.....	Pound (100 piasters).	4.94, 3	Gold: pound (100 piasters), 5, 10, 20, and 50 piasters. Silver: 1, 2, 5, 10, and 20 piasters.
Finland.....	.....do.....	Mark.....	.19, 3	Gold: 20 marks (\$3.85,9); 10 marks (\$1.93).
France.....	Gold and silver.	Franc.....	.19, 3	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 francs. Silver: 5 francs.
German Empire.....	Gold.....	Mark.....	.23, 8	Gold: 5, 10, and 20 marks.

VALUES OF FOREIGN COINS JULY 1, 1895—Continued.

Country.	Standard.	Monetary unit.	Value in terms of United States gold dollar.	Coins.
Great Britain.....	Gold.....	Pound sterling ..	\$4. 86, 6½	Gold: sovereign (pound sterling) and ½ sovereign.
Greece.....	Gold and silver.	Drachma .....	.19, 3	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 drachmas. Silver: 5 drachmas.
Haiti.....	do.....	Gourde.....	.96, 5	Silver: gourde.
India.....	Silver.....	Rupee.....	.23, 1	Gold: mohur (\$7.10, 5). Silver: rupee and divisions.
Italy.....	Gold and silver.	Lira.....	.19, 3	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 lire. Silver: 5 lire.
Japan.....	do. ¹	Yen { Gold.....	.99, 7	Gold: 1, 2, 5, 10, and 20 yen.
		{ Silver ..	.52, 4	Silver: yen.
Liberia.....	Gold.....	Dollar.....	1. 00	
Mexico.....	Silver.....	do.....	.52, 8	Gold: dollar (\$0.98, 3), 2½, 5, 10, and 20 dollars. Silver: dollar (or peso) and divisions.
Netherlands.....	Gold and silver.	Florin.....	.40, 2	Gold: 10 florins. Silver: ½, 1, and 2½ florins.
Newfoundland....	Gold.....	Dollar.....	1. 01, 4	Gold: 2 dollars (\$2.02, 7).
Norway.....	do.....	Crown.....	.26, 8	Gold: 10 and 20 crowns.
Persia.....	Silver.....	Kran.....	.08, 9	Gold: ½, 1, and 2 tomans (\$3.40, 9). Silver: ¼, ½, 1, 2, and 5 krans.
Peru.....	do.....	Sol.....	.48, 6	Silver: sol and divisions.
Portugal.....	Gold.....	Milreis.....	1. 08	Gold: 1, 2, 5, and 10 milreis.
		{ Gold.....	.77, 2	Gold: imperial (\$7.71, 8) and ½ imperial ³ (\$3.86).
Russia.....	Silver ²	Ruble { Silver ..	.38, 9	Silver: ½, ¾, and 1 ruble.
Spain.....	Gold and silver.	Peseta.....	.19, 3	Gold: 25 pesetas. Silver: 5 pesetas.
Sweden.....	Gold.....	Crown.....	.26, 8	Gold: 10 and 20 crowns.
Switzerland.....	Gold and silver.	Franc.....	.19, 3	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 francs. Silver: 5 francs.
Tripoli.....	Silver.....	Mahbub of 20 piasters.	.43, 8	
Turkey.....	Gold.....	Piaster.....	.04, 4	Gold: 25, 50, 100, 250, and 500 piasters.
Venezuela.....	Gold and silver.	Bolivar.....	.19, 3	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 bolivars. Silver: 5 bolivars.

¹ Gold the nominal standard. Silver practically the standard.
² Silver the nominal standard. Paper the actual currency, the depreciation of which is measured by the gold standard.
³ Coined since January 1, 1886. Old half imperial == \$3.98, 6.

VALUES OF FOREIGN COINS OCTOBER 1, 1895.

Country.	Standard.	Monetary unit.	Value in terms of United States gold dollar.	Coins.
Argentine Republic.	Gold and silver.	Peso.....	\$0.96, 5	Gold: argentine (\$4.82,4) and $\frac{1}{2}$ argentine.. Silver: peso and divisions.
Austria-Hungary.	Gold.....	Crown.....	.20, 3	Gold: former system—4 florins (\$1.92,9), 8 florins (\$3.85,8), ducat (\$2.28,7), and 4 ducats (\$9.15,8). Silver: 1 and 2 florins. Gold: present system—20 crowns (\$4.05,2); 10 crowns (\$2.02,6).
Belgium.....	Gold and silver.	Franc.....	.19, 3	Gold: 10 and 20 francs. Silver: 5 francs.
Bolivia.....	Silver.....	Boliviano.....	.48, 6	Silver: boliviano and divisions.
Brazil.....	Gold.....	Milreis.....	.54, 6	Gold: 5, 10, and 20 milreis. Silver: $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, and 2 milreis.
British Possessions N. A. (except Newfoundland). Central American States: Costa Rica..... Guatemala..... Honduras..... Nicaragua..... Salvador.....	.....do.....	Dollar.....	1.00	
Chile.....	Gold and silver.	.....do.....	.91, 2	Gold: escudo (\$1.82,4), doubloon (\$4.56,1), and condor (\$9.12,3). Silver: peso and divisions.
China.....	Silver.....	(Shanghai.....	.71, 8	Silver: peso and divisions.
		Haikwan.....	.80, 0	
		(customs).....		
		Tientsin.....	.76, 2	
		(Chefoo.....	.75, 2	
Colombia.....	Silver.....	Peso.....	.48, 6	Gold: condor (\$9.64,7) and double condor. Silver: peso.
Cuba.....	Gold and silver.	.....do.....	.92, 6	Gold: doubloon (\$5.01,7). Silver: peso.
Denmark.....	Gold.....	Crown.....	.26, 8	Gold: 10 and 20 crowns.
Ecuador.....	Silver.....	Sucre.....	.48, 6	Gold: condor (\$9.64,7) and double condor. Silver: sucre and divisions.
Egypt.....	Gold.....	Pound (100 piasters).	4.94, 3	Gold: pound (100 piasters), 5, 10, 20, and 50 piasters. Silver: 1, 2, 5, 10, and 20 piasters.
Finland.....	.....do.....	Mark.....	.19, 3	Gold: 20 marks (\$3.85,9), 10 marks (\$1.93).
France.....	Gold and Silver.	Franc.....	.19, 3	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 francs. Silver: 5 francs.
German Empire....	Gold.....	Mark.....	.23, 8	Gold: 5, 10, and 20 marks.

VALUES OF FOREIGN COINS OCTOBER 1, 1895—Continued.

Country.	Standard.	Monetary unit.	Value in terms of United States gold dollar.	Coins.
Great Britain.....	Gold.....	Pound sterling..	4.86, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Gold: sovereign (pound sterling) and $\frac{1}{2}$ sovereign.
Greece.....	Gold and silver.	Drachma.....	.19, 3	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 drachmas. Silver: 5 drachmas.
Haiti.....	do.....	Gourde.....	.96, 5	Silver: gourde.
India.....	Silver.....	Rupee.....	.23, 1	Gold: mohar (\$7.10, 5). Silver: rupee and divisions.
Italy.....	Gold and silver.	Lira.....	.19, 3	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 lire. Silver: 5 lire.
Japan.....	do ¹	Yen.....	{Gold... .99, 7 Silver.. .52, 4	Gold: 1, 2, 5, 10, and 20 yen. Silver: yen.
Liberia.....	Gold.....	Dollar.....	1.00	
Mexico.....	Silver.....	do.....	.52, 8	Gold: dollar (\$0.98, 3), 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, 5, 10, and 20 dollars. Silver: dollar (or peso) and divisions.
Netherlands.....	Gold and silver.	Florin.....	.40, 2	Gold: 10 florins. Silver: $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ florins.
Newfoundland.....	Gold.....	Dollar.....	1.01, 4	Gold: 2 dollars (\$2.02, 7).
Norway.....	do.....	Crown.....	.26, 8	Gold: 10 and 20 crowns.
Persia.....	Silver.....	Kran.....	.09	Gold: $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, and 2 tomans (\$3.40, 9). Silver: $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, and 5 krans.
Peru.....	do.....	Sol.....	.48, 6	Silver: sol and divisions.
Portugal.....	Gold.....	Milreis.....	1.08	Gold: 1, 2, 5, and 10 milreis.
Russia.....	Silver ²	Ruble.....	{Gold... .77, 2 Silver.. .38, 9	Gold: imperial (\$7.71, 8) and $\frac{1}{2}$ imperial ³ (\$3.86).. Silver: $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, and 1 ruble.
Spain.....	Gold and silver.	Peseta.....	.19, 3	Gold: 25 pesetas. Silver: 5 pesetas.
Sweden.....	Gold.....	Crown.....	.26, 8	Gold: 10 and 20 crowns.
Switzerland.....	Gold and silver.	Franc.....	.19, 3	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 francs. Silver: 5 francs.
Tripoli.....	Silver.....	Mahbub of 20 piasters.	.43, 8	
Turkey.....	Gold.....	Piaster.....	.04, 4	Gold: 25, 50, 100, 250, and 500 piasters.
Venezuela.....	Gold and silver.	Bolivar.....	.19, 3	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 bolivars. Silver: 5 bolivars.

¹ Gold the nominal standard. Silver practically the standard.

² Silver the nominal standard. Paper the actual currency, the depreciation of which is measured by the gold standard.

³ Coined since January 1, 1886. Old half-imperial = \$3.98, 6.

Tables in the Appendix (XXXIX *) will be found showing changes in value of foreign coins from January 1, 1880, to October, 1895.

* See footnote, page 149.

ASSAY LABORATORY OF THE BUREAU OF THE MINT.

During the calendar year 1894 there were tested by the assayer of the Bureau 396 gold coins and 538 silver coins, all of which were found to be within the legal requirements as to weight and fineness.

With the exception of a number of silver coins struck at the mint at San Francisco during the months of March, April, and May, the work of the mints for the year 1894 was highly satisfactory. While these pieces were within the limit of tolerance, such wide variations from the standard as was found in them are almost unknown, two pieces falling as low as 0.897. A further examination of these deliveries seemed desirable, but unfortunately the coins could not be identified.

After much care and consultation with the assayers of the various mints a uniform method of assaying gold and silver bullion has been adopted, and will be put into effect as soon as a new set of regulations can be issued.

During the past year about 50 ounces of proof gold were prepared under the direction of the Bureau and such gold is now supplied to the various institutions upon requisition.

The following tables show the number of pieces assayed at the Bureau each month and their average fineness; also the total number assayed from each mint, with the average fineness for the year:

NUMBER AND AVERAGE FINENESS OF GOLD AND SILVER COINS OF THE UNITED STATES TESTED AT THE BUREAU OF THE MINT DURING THE YEAR 1894.

Month.	Philadelphia.				New Orleans.				San Francisco.			
	Number of pieces.		Average fineness.		Number of pieces.		Average fineness.		Number of pieces.		Average fineness.	
	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.
1894.												
January	34		900.08		6	20	900.06	900.05	14	18	899.84	899.62
February	24	2	900.06	899.60	18	8	900	899.88	12	22	899.89	899.26
March	22	2	900	900		22		899.79	8	28	899.85	898.94
April	34	4	899.99	899.55		30		899.62	8	24	899.80	898.72
May	28	12	900	900.06		28		899.62	16	32	899.95	898.08
June	24	20	900.05	899.94		18		900.02	12	28	899.94	899.94
July	10		899.98			16		899.94		20		900
August	28	2	900.07	899.55		32		899.95	14	26	899.88	899.57
September	24	12	900.08	899.59		30		899.69	12	10	899.82	899.53
October	8	30	899.94	900		34		899.86	12	18	899.98	899.75
November		30		900.12		46		899.76	14	20	899.94	900.12
December		38		900.49		46		899.84	14	22	899.89	899.87
Average	19.66	12.66	900.02	899.88	2	28	900.03	899.84	11.33	22.50	899.90	899.45
Total	236	152			24	336			136	268		

The work of the Annual Assay Commission is given in a similar table:

NUMBER AND AVERAGE FINENESS OF GOLD AND SILVER COINS OF THE UNITED STATES TESTED BY THE ANNUAL ASSAY COMMISSION OF 1895.

Month.	Philadelphia.				New Orleans.				San Francisco.			
	Number of pieces.		Average fineness.		Number of pieces.		Average fineness.		Number of pieces.		Average fineness.	
	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.
1894.												
January	2	.....	899.95	.....	1	2	899.70	899.20	1	1	899.90	898.50
February...	1	1	899.90	898.90	1	1	899.70	900	1	1	899.80	900
March	2	1	899.90	900	1	1	900	898.90	1	1	900.30	900.40
April	2	1	899.95	898.40	.....	1	.....	899.30	1	1	899.90	898
May	1	2	900	899.90	.....	1	.....	899.10	1	2	899.90	899.66
June	1	2	900	899.65	.....	1	.....	900	1	1	899.90	899.30
July	1	.....	900.10	.....	.....	1	.....	899.30	.....	1	.....	899.80
August	1	1	899.80	900.20	.....	1	.....	900	1	1	899.80	899.30
September..	1	2	899.90	899	.....	1	.....	899.10	1	1	899.70	900
October	1	2	899.80	900.10	.....	1	.....	900.40	1	1	899.40	900.70
November .....	.....	2	.....	899.55	.....	1	.....	899.30	1	1	899.20	900.90
December...	1	2	899.90	899.65	1	1	899.70	900.70	1	1	899.70	900
Average ..	1.16	1.33	899.93	899.54	.33	1.08	899.78	899.61	.92	1.09	899.77	899.71
Total	14	16	.....	.....	4	13	.....	.....	11	13	.....	.....
Massmelt.	105	109	899.80	900	12	113	899.70	900	38	111	899.70	900

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ASSAY COMMISSION OF 1895.

The following Commissioners were appointed by the President, under the provisions of section 3547 of the Revised Statutes, to test the weight and fineness of the gold and silver coins of the coinage of the calendar year 1894 reserved for that purpose by the coinage mints, viz: Hon. Charles Tracey, Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures, House of Representatives; Hon. William J. Stone, House of Representatives; Dr. James P. Kimball, New York; Hon. Isaac M. Weston, Massachusetts; Prof. Edgar F. Smith, Pennsylvania; Prof. Charles E. Munroe, District of Columbia; Robert Barnett, esq., California; William J. Puckett, esq., Colorado; J. Howard Wainwright, esq., New York; Cabell Whitehead, esq., District of Columbia; B. K. Jamison, esq., Pennsylvania; Hon. D. R. Francis, Missouri; Samuel Bancroft, jr., esq., Delaware; Lamar C. Quintero, esq., Louisiana; John T. Bailey, esq., Pennsylvania; Prof. J. W. Langley, Ohio.

The Commission met at Philadelphia on February 13, 1895. With the exception of Messrs. Tracey, Stone, and Weston, all of the Commissioners were present, together with the following ex officio Commissioners: James H. Eckels, esq., Comptroller of the Currency, and Herbert G. Torrey, assayer of the United States assay office, New York.

The committee on counting reported:

The packages containing the pieces reserved by the several mints for the trial of coins, in accordance with section 3539, Revised Statutes, were delivered to us by the superintendent of the mint at Philadelphia.

The number of coins corresponded with the record kept by the Director of the Mint of all transcripts sent him by the several superintendents.

The quantities of coin reserved at the several mints for the purposes of the Commission were as follows:

Mints.	Pieces.	Value.
GOLD.		
Philadelphia.....	4, 870	\$57, 820. 00
San Francisco.....	1, 131	21, 530. 00
New Orleans.....	126	1, 175. 00
Total.....	6, 127	80, 525. 00
SILVER.		
Philadelphia.....	3, 026	844. 90
San Francisco.....	3, 981	1, 973. 85
New Orleans.....	3, 723	1, 795. 00
Total.....	10, 730	4, 613. 75
Total pieces and value.....	16, 857	85, 138. 75

The committee on assaying reported:

In compliance with section 3547 of the Revised Statutes we have taken samples of the coins reserved from time to time at the United States mints at Philadelphia, San Francisco, and New Orleans for assay.

These samples represent the various deliveries made by the coiners to the superintendents of the several mints during the calendar year 1894.

The results of the assays made of the individual coins, and of the same in mass, are given in the following schedules.

From these it will be seen that the greatest excess in the assay value of the gold coinage, as tested, above standard at the different mints (the limit of tolerance being one-thousandth) is at—

Philadelphia.....	900. 1
San Francisco.....	900 3
New Orleans.....	900

The greatest deficiency below standard (the limit of tolerance being one-thousandth) is at—

Philadelphia.....	899. 8
San Francisco.....	899. 2
New Orleans.....	899. 7

The greatest excess in silver coins above standard (the limit of tolerance being three-thousandths) is at—

Philadelphia.....	900. 4
San Francisco.....	902
New Orleans.....	900. 7

The greatest deficiency below standard (the limit of tolerance being three-thousandths) is at—

Philadelphia.....	898. 4
San Francisco.....	897. 7
New Orleans.....	898. 9

The assay committee also tested the quartation of silver and the lead used in the assay of gold bullion and found them free from gold.

The acid used in the humid assay of silver was found to be free from silver and also from chlorine.

The balances were also tested and found to be correct.

The committee therefore deem the assays exhibited in the accompanying schedules to be trustworthy.

The committee on counting reported:

The packages containing the pieces reserved by the several mints for the trial of coins, in accordance with section 3539, Revised Statutes, were delivered to us by the superintendent of the mint at Philadelphia.

The number of coins corresponded with the record kept by the Director of the Mint of all transcripts sent him by the several superintendents.

The quantities of coin reserved at the several mints for the purposes of the Commission were as follows:

- (1) Gold coins from the mint at Philadelphia, 4,870 in number, of the value of \$57,820.
- (2) Silver coins from the mint at Philadelphia, 3,026 in number, of the value of \$844.90.
- (3) Gold coins from the mint at San Francisco, 1,131 in number, of the value of \$21,530.
- (4) Silver coins from the mint at San Francisco, 3,981 in number, of the value of \$1,973.85.
- (5) Gold coins from the mint at New Orleans, 126 in number, of the value of \$1,175.
- (6) Silver coins from the mint at New Orleans, 3,723 in number, of the value of \$1,795.

In all, 16,857 coins, of the aggregate value of \$85,138.75, as set forth in detail on a subsequent page.

The verification of the number of coins being completed, the committees on weighing and assaying each selected such coins as were required.

In the report of those committees will be found an account of the disposition of these coins.

The committee on weighing reported:

That they have examined sample coins, selected at random from those reserved by the several mints, as follows:

MINT AT PHILADELPHIA.

- 119 gold coins, of which 105 were weighed in mass.
- 149 silver coins, of which 124 were weighed in mass.

MINT AT SAN FRANCISCO.

- 50 gold coins, of which 38 were weighed in mass.
- 123 silver coins, of which 111 were weighed in mass.

MINT AT NEW ORLEANS.

- 14 gold coins, of which 7 were weighed in mass.
- 137 silver coins, of which 113 were weighed in mass.

The weighing of the single pieces was made with a balance by Troemner, of Philadelphia, and the weights employed were provided by the Director of the Mint, certified to the committee that the same were of the true standard of value as fixed by law, and that they had been carefully examined by the United States superintendent of weights and measures, and were correctly related to the troy pound of 1827.

The mass weighings were made upon the large Saxton balance of the mint.

The committee examined the weights ordinarily employed in the mint and found them to be in accordance with the usual interpretation of the standard prescribed by law.

The details of the weighings, as shown in the following tables, indicate but slight deviation from the statutory standard weight, and the coins were all within the legal tolerance.

The result of the mass weighing was especially gratifying to the committee, as the deviation from standard weight was exceedingly small, as will be seen by the tables.

The committee on weighing pronounces the examination of the weights of the coinage of the several mints during the year 1894 to be satisfactory.

The result of the annual test is contained in the following resolution adopted by the Commission:

Resolved, That the assay commission having compared the Mint copy of the standard pound in use in the Mint with the standard troy pound on the Saxton-Snyder balance, and having found that under the conditions of the trial the Mint copy is not heavier than the standard troy pound by more than two one-hundredths of a grain, it is hereby reported, in explanation of the above limit of the difference of weight, that the balance is now unfavorably situated, one arm pointing toward an outside wall of the building, while the other arm points toward the interior of the room, and this, together with the unusual cold weather now prevailing, makes a practically uniform temperature within the balance case unattainable under existing conditions, and therefore it is the sense of this commission that the two one-hundredths of a grain difference, named above, is largely due to these temperature inequalities, and

furthermore the very small difference is within the reasonable limit of error for such observations as described above.

Resolved further, That the assay commission having examined and tested the reserved coins of the several mints of the United States for the year 1894, and it appearing that these coins do not differ from the standard fineness and weight by a greater quantity than is allowed by law, the trial is considered and hereby reported satisfactory.

COINS OF THE UNITED STATES, AUTHORITY FOR COINING, AND
CHANGES IN WEIGHT AND FINENESS AND AMOUNT COINED.

GOLD COINS.

DOUBLE EAGLE.

Authorized to be coined, act of March 3, 1849.
Weight, 516 grains; fineness, .900.
Total amount coined to June 30, 1895, \$1,225,818,760.

EAGLE.

Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792.
Weight, 270 grains; fineness, .916 $\frac{2}{3}$.
Weight changed, act of June 28, 1834, to 258 grains.
Fineness changed, act of June 28, 1834, to .899,225.
Fineness changed, act of January 18, 1837, to .900.
Total amount coined to June 30, 1895, \$262,380,780.

HALF EAGLE.

Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792.
Weight, 135 grains; fineness, .916 $\frac{2}{3}$.
Weight changed, act of June 28, 1834, to 129 grains.
Fineness changed, act of June 28, 1834, to .899,225.
Fineness changed, act of January 18, 1837, to .900.
Total amount coined to June 30, 1895, \$217,814,395.

QUARTER EAGLE.

Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792.
Weight, 67.5 grains; fineness, .916 $\frac{2}{3}$.
Weight changed, act of June 28, 1834, to 64.5 grains.
Fineness changed, act of June 28, 1834, to .899,225.
Fineness changed, act of January 18, 1837, to .900.
Total amount coined to June 30, 1895, \$28,681,115.

THREE-DOLLAR PIECE.

Authorized to be coined, act of February 21, 1853.
Weight, 77.4 grains; fineness, .900.
Total amount coined to September 26, 1890, \$1,619,376.
Coinage discontinued, act of September 26, 1890.

ONE DOLLAR.

Authorized to be coined, act of March 3, 1849.
Weight, 25.8 grains; fineness, .900.
Total amount coined to September 26, 1890, \$19,499,337.
Coinage discontinued, act of September 26, 1890.

SILVER COINS.

DOLLAR.

Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792.
Weight, 416 grains; fineness, .892,4.
Weight changed, act of January 18, 1837, to 412 $\frac{1}{2}$ grains.
Fineness changed, act of January 18, 1837, to .900.
Coinage discontinued, act of February 12, 1873.
Total amount coined to February 12, 1873, \$8,031,238.
Coinage reauthorized, act of February 28, 1878.
Amount coined from March 1, 1878, to June 30, 1895, \$423,289,219.
Total amount coined to June 30, 1895, \$431,320,457.

TRADE DOLLAR.

Authorized to be coined, act of February 12, 1873.
 Weight, 420 grains; fineness, .900.
 Coinage limited to export demand, joint resolution July 22, 1876.
 Coinage discontinued, act of March 3, 1887.
 Total amount coined, \$35,965,924.

HALF DOLLAR.

Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792.
 Weight, 208 grains; fineness, .892,4.
 Weight changed, act of January 18, 1837, to 206½ grains.
 Fineness changed, act of January 18, 1837, to .900.
 Weight changed, act of February 21, 1853, to 192 grains.
 Weight changed, act of February 12, 1873, to 12½ grams, or 192.9 grains.
 Total amount coined to June 30, 1895, \$130,857,276.50.

COLUMBIAN HALF DOLLAR.

Authorized to be coined, act of August 5, 1892.
 Weight, 192.9 grains; fineness, .900.
 Total amount coined, \$2,501,052.50.

QUARTER DOLLAR.

Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792.
 Weight, 104 grains; fineness, .892,4.
 Weight changed, act of January 18, 1837, to 103½ grains.
 Fineness changed, act of January 18, 1837, to .900.
 Weight changed, act of February 21, 1853, to 96 grains.
 Weight changed, act of February 12, 1873, to 6½ grams, or 96.45 grains.
 Total amount coined to June 30, 1895, \$49,160,461.25.

COLUMBIAN QUARTER DOLLAR.

Authorized to be coined, act of March 3, 1893.
 Weight, 96.45 grains; fineness, .900.
 Total amount coined, \$10,005.75.

TWENTY-CENT PIECE.

Authorized to be coined, act of March 3, 1875.
 Weight, 5 grams, or 77.16 grains; fineness, .900.
 Coinage discontinued, act of May 2, 1878.
 Total amount coined, \$271,000.

DIME.

Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792.
 Weight, 41.6 grains; fineness, .892,4.
 Weight changed, act of January 18, 1837, to 41½ grains.
 Fineness changed, act of January 18, 1837, to .900.
 Weight changed, act of February 21, 1853, to 38.4 grains.
 Weight changed, act of February 12, 1873, to 2½ grams, or 38.58 grains.
 Total amount coined to June 30, 1895, \$28,775,218.30.

HALF DIME.

Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792.
 Weight, 20.8 grains; fineness, .892,4.
 Weight changed, act of January 18, 1837, to 20½ grains.
 Fineness changed, act of January 18, 1837, to .900.
 Weight changed, act of February 21, 1853, to 19.2 grains.
 Coinage discontinued, act of February 12, 1873.
 Total amount coined, \$4,880,219.40.

THREE-CENT PIECE.

Authorized to be coined, act of March 3, 1851.
 Weight, 12½ grains; fineness, .750.
 Weight changed, act of March 3, 1853, to 11.52 grains.
 Fineness changed, act of March 3, 1853, to .900.
 Coinage discontinued, act of February 12, 1873.
 Total amount coined, \$1,282,087.20.

REPORT ON THE FINANCES.

MINOR COINS.

FIVE CENT (NICKEL).

Authorized to be coined, act of May 16, 1866.
 Weight, 77.16 grains; composed of 75 per cent copper and 25 per cent nickel.
 Total amount coined to June 30, 1895, \$13,884,582.20.

THREE CENT (NICKEL).

Authorized to be coined, act of March 3, 1865.
 Weight, 30 grains; composed of 75 per cent copper and 25 per cent nickel.
 Coinage discontinued, act of September 26, 1890.
 Total amount coined, \$941,349.48.

TWO CENT (BRONZE).

Authorized to be coined, act of April 22, 1864.
 Weight, 96 grains; composed of 95 per cent copper and 5 per cent tin and zinc.
 Coinage discontinued, act of February 12, 1873.
 Total amount coined, \$912,020.

CENT (COPPER).

Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792.
 Weight, 264 grains.
 Weight changed, act of January 14, 1793, to 208 grains.
 Weight changed by proclamation of the President, January 26, 1796, in conformity with act of March 3, 1795, to 168 grains.
 Coinage discontinued, act of February 21, 1857.
 Total amount coined, \$1,562,887.44.

CENT (NICKEL).

Authorized to be coined, act of February 21, 1857.
 Weight, 72 grains; composed of 88 per cent copper and 12 per cent nickel.
 Coinage discontinued, act of April 22, 1864.
 Total amount coined, \$2,007,720.

CENT (BRONZE).

Coinage authorized, act of April 22, 1864.
 Weight, 48 grains; composed of 95 per cent copper and 5 per cent tin and zinc.
 Total amount coined to June 30, 1895, \$7,612,226.12.

HALF CENT (COPPER).

Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792.
 Weight, 132 grains.
 Weight changed, act of January 14, 1793, to 104 grains.
 Weight changed by proclamation of the President, January 26, 1796, in conformity with the act of March 3, 1795, to 84 grains.
 Coinage discontinued, act of February 21, 1857.
 Total amount coined, \$39,926.11.

TOTAL COINAGES.

Gold.....	\$1,755,813,763.00
Silver.....	685,023,701.90
Minor.....	26,960,711.35
Grand total.....	2,467,798,176.25

Tables will be found in the Appendix (XLIV, p. 330) showing the amount of coinage executed by each mint since 1792.

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES AT PHILADELPHIA.

The weight and value of gold and silver deposited during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895, at the Mint at Philadelphia are exhibited by the following table:

Metal.	Standard ounces.	Coining value.
Gold.....	1, 147, 400. 170	\$21, 346, 979. 91
Silver.....	2, 807, 423. 39	3, 266, 819. 94
Total value.....		24, 613, 799. 85

The original deposits of gold included 18,212.301 standard ounces of unrefined and 33,510.410 standard ounces of refined domestic gold bullion, of the value of \$962,282.99, and uncurrent domestic gold coin transferred from the Treasury for recoinage, containing 11,592.240 ounces of standard metal, of the face value of \$216,886 and of the value in new coin of \$215,669.58; also uncurrent mutilated United States gold coin of the face value of \$249,420.50, containing 13,314.425 ounces of standard gold, equal to \$247,710.24, purchased as bullion.

The value of foreign gold coin and bullion contained in the deposits was \$45,569.85, and of the old jewelry and plate \$897,712.57.

Shipments of gold bullion from the mint at Denver and from the minor assay offices aggregated \$8,957,437.04. Fine gold bars of the value of \$10,020,597.94 were received from the New York assay office.

Included in the deposits of silver were 1,966.58 standard ounces of unrefined and 811,423.41 standard ounces of refined silver bullion, of the coining value in silver dollars of \$946,490.17, and worn and uncurrent domestic subsidiary silver coin of the nominal value of \$2,237,628.36, containing 1,700,180.11 ounces of standard silver, of the value of \$2,115,309.62 in new subsidiary silver coin; also mutilated domestic coin, including 270 trade and 599 standard dollars, of the nominal value of \$1,984.48, purchased as bullion, containing 1,612.74 ounces of standard silver, of the value of \$2,006.51 in new subsidiary coin.

The deposits of unrefined foreign silver bullion aggregated 3,702.91 ounces of standard metal, and that of plate, jewelry, etc., 57,941.76 standard ounces, of the value in silver dollars of \$71,731.97.

The value of the silver contained in unparted bars shipped from the mint at Denver and the minor assay offices aggregated \$105,387.72. Fine bars of the value of \$162,942.03 were shipped from the New York assay office.

The value of the gold bars for use in the industrial arts exchanged for gold coin in sums of \$5,000 aggregated \$869,362.35.

The number of assays made during the fiscal year 1895 were as follows:

Character.	Number.
Gold.....	29, 300
Silver.....	5, 400
Analysis of bronze and nickel blanks.....	200
Miscellaneous assays of mint sweeps and special bullion assays, etc.	350
Total.....	35, 250

The quantity of gold and silver operated on in the metallurgical department was as follows:

Metals operated on.	Standard ounces.
Gold.....	2, 586, 261. 123
Silver.....	5, 796, 128. 970

The melts made in the same department and condemned during the year were as follows:

Metals.	For bars made.	For ingots.	
		Made.	Condemned.
Gold.....	408	459	30
Silver.....	346	1,455	30
Total.....	754	1,914	60

The value of gold and silver bars prepared for use in the industrial arts during the year is shown in the following table:

BARS FOR USE IN THE INDUSTRIAL ARTS.

Metals.	Standard ounces.	Value.
Gold.....	53,660.636	\$998,337.41
Silver.....	49,260.35	57,321.13
Total value.....		1,055,658.44

The operations of the refinery of the mint during the year were as follows:

REFINERY OPERATIONS, 1895.

Bullion.	Gold.	Silver.
Gross weight, 1,471,025.865 ounces.	<i>Standard ozs.</i>	<i>Standard ozs.</i>
Refined standard ounces by assay.....	461,153.675	1,116,700.77
Returned from refinery.....	461,124.333	1,117,928.68

Upon the annual settlement of the accounts of the melter and refiner, June 30, 1895, it was found that in operating on 2,586,261.123 standard ounces of gold bullion he returned a surplus of 5.440 ounces, and in operating on 5,796,128.97 standard ounces of silver he returned in settlement a surplus of 2,034.67 ounces of standard silver.

MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT.

The quantity of gold, silver, and minor coinage metal operated on in the coining department is exhibited in the following table:

Metals operated on.	Ounces.
Gold.....	2,491,779.250
Silver.....	4,603,208.40
Minor coinage.....	4,008,655.52

The percentage of good coin produced from ingots operated upon was as follows:

Coin.	Percentage.
Gold.....	46.4
Silver.....	47.2

The number of medals struck in the same department during the year was as follows:

Character.	Number.
Gold.....	50
Silver.....	152
Bronze.....	387
Total.....	589

Mr. William S. Steel having resigned as coiner, it appeared that there had been delivered to him from July 1, 1894, to May 31, 1895, 2,491,779.250 standard ounces of gold and 4,603,208.40 standard ounces of silver, and that he returned during the year and on settlement of his accounts 2,491,750.692 ounces of standard gold and 4,602,415.16 standard ounces of silver, showing a wastage in gold of 28,558 ounces and in silver of 793.24 standard ounces. Considering the amount of gold and silver operated upon, the wastage is small in both gold and silver, and reflects credit upon the coiner.

The coinage executed at the mint at Philadelphia during the fiscal year 1895, was as follows:

COINAGE EXECUTED AT THE MINT AT PHILADELPHIA DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1895.

Denominations.	Pieces.	Value.
GOLD.		
Double eagles.....	224,789	\$4,495,780.00
Eagles.....	847,032	8,470,320.00
Half eagles.....	1,711,316	8,556,580.00
Quarter eagles.....	4,118	10,295.00
Total gold.....	2,787,255	21,532,975.00
SILVER.		
Standard dollars.....	123,011	123,011.00
SUBSIDIARY SILVER.		
Half dollars.....	1,299,011	649,505.50
Quarter dollars.....	3,701,011	925,252.75
Dimes.....	961,011	96,101.10
Total subsidiary.....	5,961,033	1,670,859.35
Total silver.....	6,084,044	1,793,870.35
MINOR.		
Five cent (nickel).....	9,043,025	452,151.25
One cent (brönze).....	26,044,277	260,442.77
Total minor.....	35,087,302	712,594.02
Total coinage.....	43,958,601	24,039,439.37

In addition to the above there were manufactured 4,500,000 20-cent silver pieces, of the value of \$900,000, for the Government of Ecuador.

Mr. William E. Morgan was appointed coiner by the President, vice William S. Steel, resigned, and entered upon duty June 1, 1895, but as no gold coinage was executed during the month of June it was not deemed necessary to have a settlement of his accounts at the close of the fiscal year.

The denominations and face value of uncurrent domestic gold and silver coin melted at the mint at Philadelphia during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895, are shown in the following table:

Denominations.	Pieces.	Face value.
GOLD.		
Double eagles.....	10, 100	\$202, 000. 00
Eagles.....	10, 853	108, 530. 00
Half eagles.....	30, 475	152, 375. 00
Three-dollar pieces.....	27	81. 00
Quarter eagles.....	1, 197	2, 992. 50
Dollars.....	328	328. 00
Total gold.....	52, 980	466, 306. 50
SILVER.		
Trade dollars.....	270	270. 00
Standard dollars.....	18, 099	18, 099. 00
Half dollars.....	1, 292, 627	646, 313. 50
Quarter dollars.....	4, 365, 142	1, 091, 285. 50
Twenty-cent pieces.....	2, 800	560. 00
Dimes.....	4, 768, 556	476, 855. 60
Half-dimes.....	11, 888, 700	5, 944. 35
Three-cent pieces.....	9, 496	284. 88
Total silver.....	22, 345, 690	2, 239, 612. 83
Total gold and silver.....	22, 398, 670	2, 705, 919. 33

Dr. Eugene Townsend having resigned as superintendent of the mint at Philadelphia, the President appointed in his place Herman Kretz, of Pennsylvania, who entered upon duty June 1, 1895.

The following amounts of gold and silver bullion, coin, and currency were transferred by Dr. Townsend:

Character.	Value.
Gold bullion.....	\$15, 678, 091. 11
Gold coin.....	4, 287, 215. 00
Silver bullion.....	108, 969, 163. 18
Silver coin.....	50, 630, 384. 19
Currency.....	32, 059. 43
Minor coins.....	147, 150. 00
Minor coinage metal.....	68, 767. 47
Total.....	179, 812, 830. 38

Mr. M. H. Cobb, register of deposits at the mint at Philadelphia, was designated to superintend the settlement of the retiring coiner's accounts, and to weigh and count the bullion, coin, and other moneys transferred by Dr. Townsend to his successor, and also to superintend the annual settlement of the melter and refiner's accounts at the close of the fiscal year.

Messrs. A. A. Hassan and F. W. Braddock, of the Bureau of the Mint, were detailed to assist him at the annual settlement of the melter and refiner's accounts.

MINOR COINAGE BY THE MINT AT PHILADELPHIA:

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895, the nominal value of the minor coinage executed by the mint at Philadelphia amounted in the aggregate to \$712,594.02, against \$719,619.26 for the previous fiscal year.

The quantity and cost of minor coin blanks purchased during the fiscal year 1895 are shown in the following table:

Metal.	Number of pounds avoirdupois.	Price per pound.	Cost.
Bronze 1-cent blanks.....	155,000	\$0.1994	\$30,907.00
Five-cent nickel blanks.....	55,500	.3194	17,726.70
Total.....	210,500		48,633.70

NOTE.—An avoirdupois pound of 1-cent blanks will coin \$1.46; an avoirdupois pound of 5-cent nickel blanks will coin \$4.43.

MINOR COINS TRANSFERRED FOR REISSUE.

The following statement exhibits the balance of minor coins on hand July 1, 1894, the amount of current minor coins transferred from the Treasury to the mint at Philadelphia for cleaning and reissue, and the amount reissued during the fiscal year 1895 in exchange for lawful money:

Balance on hand July 1, 1894:			
Bronze 1-cent pieces.....			\$9,480
Received on transfer order, viz:			
Bronze 1-cent pieces.....		\$89,275	
Nickel 5-cent pieces.....		75,435	
			164,710
Total.....			174,190
Reissued during the year, viz:			
Bronze 1-cent pieces.....		98,755	
Nickel 5-cent pieces.....		75,435	
			174,190

TRANSFER AND RECOINAGE OF UNCURRENT MINOR COIN.

The following table exhibits the amount of uncurrent copper, nickel, and bronze coins on hand July 1, 1894, and the amount transferred from the Treasury to the mint at Philadelphia during the fiscal year 1895 for conversion into current minor coins, its cost, and seigniorage; also the amount received, the loss by recoinage, and the balance on hand June 30, 1895:

MINOR COIN FOR RECOINAGE, FISCAL YEAR 1895.

Balance on hand July 1, 1894.....			\$64,391.87
Uncurrent coin transferred from United States Treasury, viz:			
Old copper cents.....	\$1,599.00		
Nickel 1-cent coin.....	14,811.10		
Bronze 1-cent coin.....	17,094.70		
Bronze 2-cent coin.....	10,160.00		
Nickel 3-cent coin.....	20,983.20		
Nickel 5-cent coin.....	144,475.00		
			209,123.00
Cost of pure nickel added to nickel 1-cent metal to convert it into nickel 5-cent alloy for recoinage into nickel 5-cent coin.....			642.07
Cost of tin and zinc added to old copper cent metal to convert it into bronze 1-cent alloy for recoinage into bronze 1-cent coin.....			44.76
Cost of metal of the same alloy added to nickel 3-cent metal for recoinage into nickel 5-cent coin.....			427.37
Seigniorage (gain by recoinage).....			71,056.00
Total.....			345,685.07
Coinage executed, nominal value, viz:			
Bronze 1-cent coin.....	\$33,015.74		
Nickel 5-cent coin.....	257,891.10		
			290,906.84
Wastage (loss by recoinage).....			13,972.78
Balance on hand June 30, 1895.....			40,805.45
Total.....			345,685.07

PROFITS ON THE MANUFACTURE OF MINOR COINS.

The following table exhibits the balance of minor coinage profits on hand July 1, 1894, the profits on the manufacture of new and on the recoining of uncurrent minor coins during the fiscal year 1895, and the disposition of the same:

Balance on hand July 1, 1894.....	\$117,731.41
Profits on minor coins manufactured from new blanks.....	376,020.26
Profits on the recoining of minor coins.....	71,056.00
Total	564,807.67

DISPOSITION.

Expenses of distribution.....	\$12,240.21
Loss on recoining of uncurrent minor coins.....	13,972.73
Deposited in Treasury of the United States.....	384,500.00
Balance on hand July 1, 1895 ¹	154,097.68
Total	564,810.67

DISTRIBUTION OF MINOR COINS.

The following table exhibits the distribution of minor coins from the mint at Philadelphia during the fiscal year 1895:

MINOR COIN DISTRIBUTED FROM THE MINT OF THE UNITED STATES, PHILADELPHIA, DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1895.

State or Territory.	5-cent nickel.	1-cent bronze.	State or Territory.	5-cent nickel.	1-cent bronze.
Alabama.....	\$1,485	\$750	Montana.....	\$3,190	.....
Arizona.....	360	.....	Nebraska.....	2,990	\$1,710
Arkansas.....	1,350	440	New Hampshire.....	3,505	2,300
California.....	4,030	1,210	New Jersey.....	25,355	23,245
Colorado.....	5,380	760	New Mexico.....	110	20
Connecticut.....	11,770	9,390	New York.....	62,560	33,760
Delaware.....	280	150	North Carolina.....	3,120	1,335
District of Columbia.....	1,355	515	North Dakota.....	790	755
Florida.....	2,960	430	Ohio.....	29,005	23,645
Georgia.....	1,855	1,695	Oklahoma.....	.....	95
Idaho.....	265	60	Oregon.....	3,145	870
Illinois.....	40,990	22,627	Pennsylvania.....	22,175	24,730
Indian Territory.....	1,220	70	Rhode Island.....	5,040	7,035
Indiana.....	14,375	12,660	South Carolina.....	1,100	1,215
Iowa.....	9,695	8,610	South Dakota.....	380	510
Kansas.....	8,335	4,300	Tennessee.....	8,220	2,705
Kentucky.....	30,390	3,470	Texas.....	17,985	2,530
Louisiana.....	8,330	130	Utah.....	1,750	.....
Maine.....	1,250	2,920	Vermont.....	2,770	1,930
Maryland.....	1,590	540	Virginia.....	1,350	2,400
Massachusetts.....	18,330	23,955	Washington.....	255	605
Michigan.....	9,830	10,980	West Virginia.....	2,770	1,480
Minnesota.....	6,895	4,075	Wisconsin.....	9,680	9,395
Mississippi.....	2,310	445	Wyoming.....	280	60
Missouri.....	12,075	4,620	Total	404,230	257,132

¹ This balance has been deposited in the Treasury.

TYPES OF MINOR COINS ISSUED.

The following table exhibits the several types and denominations of minor coins issued by the mint at Philadelphia since its establishment, the amount remelted, and the amount outstanding June 30, 1895:

MINOR COINS ISSUED, REMELTED, AND OUTSTANDING TO THE END OF THE FISCAL YEAR JUNE 30, 1895.

Denomination.	Coined.	Remelted.	Outstanding June 30, 1895.
Copper cents	\$1,502,887.44	\$377,913.53	\$1,184,973.91
Copper half-cents ¹	39,926.11		39,926.11
Copper-nickel cents	2,007,720.00	779,616.29	1,228,103.71
Bronze cents	7,611,876.12	57,655.83	7,554,220.29
Bronze 2-cent pieces	912,020.00	330,316.58	581,703.42
Nickel 3-cent pieces	905,768.52	254,704.12	651,064.40
Nickel 5-cent pieces	13,908,572.20	314,020.60	13,594,551.60
Total	26,948,770.39	2,114,226.95	24,834,543.44

¹There is no record of the melting of any old copper half-cents, but it is believed that few, if any, are now in circulation.

MANUFACTURE AND SALE OF MEDALS AND PROOF COINS.

The number of medals sold during the fiscal year 1895 was 822, of the value of \$1,859.56, and the number of proof sets of coinage was 2,979, of the value of \$4,402.36. In addition thereto 104 single gold pieces were sold, for which \$458.50 were realized, as shown by the following tables:

MEDALS MANUFACTURED AND SOLD, 1895.

Medals.	Number sold.	Value.
Gold	56	\$1,207.03
Silver	391	463.39
Bronze	360	186.14
Aluminium	6	3.00
Total	822	1,859.56

PROOF SETS AND PIECES MANUFACTURED AND SOLD, 1895.

	Number.	Value.
Proof sets:		
Gold	51	\$1,963.50
Silver	911	2,277.50
Minor	2,017	161.36
Total	2,979	4,402.36
Proof pieces:		
Single gold pieces	104	458.50

MANUFACTURE OF DIES AND MEDALS.

The number and description of coinage dies manufactured during the fiscal year 1895 by the engraving department connected with the

mint at Philadelphia, for distribution among the coinage mints of the the United States, as well as of medal dies prepared, are shown by the following table:

DIES MANUFACTURED, 1895.

Description.	Number.
Gold coinage	174
Silver coinage.....	325
Minor coinage.....	259
Proof coinage.....	27
Ecuador coinage.....	90
Secretary of the Treasury.....	2
Director of the mint.....	2
Superintendent of United States mint, Philadelphia.....	2
Annual assay.....	1
Columbian award medal hub, reverse.....	1
Columbian award dies.....	14
Total.....	897

MEDALS MANUFACTURED.

The same institution manufactured 588 medals during the fiscal year 1895, as shown in the following table:

MEDALS MANUFACTURED, 1895.

Description.	Number.
Gold.....	50
Silver.....	151
Bronze.....	387
Total.....	588

In the Appendix (XVII¹) will be found a detailed list of medals struck during the fiscal year 1895.

* * * * *

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES AT SAN FRANCISCO.

The value of the deposits of gold at the mint at San Francisco during the fiscal year 1895 amounted in the aggregate to \$21,806,864.42, against \$21,325,019.21 for the fiscal year 1894, showing an increase of \$481,845.21. The value of silver bullion and uncurrent subsidiary silver coin deposited during the year was \$1,187,919.16, against \$4,360,382.30 for the previous fiscal year, a decrease of \$3,172,463.14.

The weight and value of the precious metals deposited at the mint at San Francisco during the fiscal year 1895 were as follows:

Metals.	Standard ounces.	Value.
Gold.....	1, 172, 118. 963	\$21, 806, 864. 42
Silver.....	1, 020, 868. 03	1, 187, 919. 16
Total.....	2, 192, 986. 993	22, 994, 783. 58

¹ See footnote, page 149.

The deposits of gold bullion at the mint at San Francisco included worn and uncurrent domestic gold coin of the nominal value of \$21,396, containing 1,032,589 standard ounces, of the coining value of \$19,210.96.

The deposits of silver bullion included worn and mutilated domestic silver coins of the nominal value of \$1,016,429.40, which upon melting were found to contain 797,596.92 ounces of standard metal, of the coining value in subsidiary silver coin of \$992,344.50.

Foreign gold coin containing 58,978.711 ounces of standard metal, of the coining value of \$1,097,278.34, was received and melted.

The quantity of gold and silver bullion operated upon in the metallurgical department was as follows:

Metals.	Standard ounces.
Gold.....	2,087,071.893
Silver.....	5,576,396.44
Total.....	7,663,468.333

The quantity and value of gold and silver bullion operated upon in the refinery of the mint at San Francisco during the fiscal year 1895 were as follows:

REFINERY OPERATIONS, 1895.

Bullion.	Standard ounces.	Value.
Gold.....	300,886.944	\$5,597,896.63
Silver.....	306,879.66	357,096.33
Total.....	607,766.604	5,954,992.96

There was melted during the year for coinage purposes 2,062,474.950 ounces of standard gold and 5,131,778.25 ounces of standard silver, and the number of ingot melts made and condemned was as follows:

Metals.	Melts of ingots.	
	Made.	Condemned.
Gold.....	717	1
Silver.....	3,099	15
Total.....	3,816	16

One fine silver bar was manufactured during the fiscal year 1895.

Upon the annual settlement, June 30, 1895, of the melter and refiner's accounts, he returned a surplus of 1,156,271 ounces of standard gold, of the value of \$21,512.02, and 2,905.70 ounces of standard silver, valued at \$1,606.75, and which has been properly accounted for by the disposal of both sums in the Treasury of the United States.

OPERATIONS OF THE MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Charles M. Gorham retired from the coinership of the mint at San Francisco August 31, 1894, and upon the settlement of his accounts it was found that from July 1, 1895, to the date of his retirement, in operating upon 223,620.070 ounces of standard gold, there was a wastage of 16.226 ounces, of the value of \$301.88, and in operating upon 1,569,496.16 ounces of standard silver there was a wastage of 319.08 ounces, of the value of \$176.75.

Upon settlement of the accounts, June 30, 1895, of A. T. Spotts, esq., who entered upon duty as coiner September 1, 1894, it appeared that in operating upon 1,864,806.590 standard ounces of gold bullion there had been a wastage of 100.742 ounces of standard metal, of the value of \$1,874.27, and in operating upon 4,896,909.76 ounces of standard silver there had been a wastage of 963.62 ounces of standard silver, valued at \$532.85, making a total wastage for the fiscal year of 116.968 ounces of standard gold, of the value of \$2,176.15, and 1,282.70 ounces of standard silver, valued at \$709.60, being in the case of gold 11.50 and of silver 22.88 per cent of the legal allowance.

The following table exhibits, by denominations and value, the coinage executed by the mint at San Francisco during the fiscal year 1895:

COINAGE EXECUTED AT THE MINT AT SAN FRANCISCO, FISCAL YEAR 1895.

Denomination.	Pieces.	Value.
GOLD.		
Double eagles	1, 035, 800	\$20, 716, 000. 00
Eagles	24, 250	242, 500. 00
Half eagles	87, 400	437, 000. 00
Total gold	1, 147, 450	21, 395, 500. 00
SILVER.		
Dollars	1, 660, 000	1, 660, 000. 00
Half dollars	2, 536, 880	1, 268, 440. 00
Quarter dollars	1, 936, 681	484, 170. 25
Dimes	1, 120, 000	112, 000. 00
Total silver	7, 253, 561	3, 524, 610. 25
Total coinage	8, 401, 011	24, 920, 110. 25

During the year the assayer made 37,000 gold, 9,000 silver, and 80 sweep assays.

The following table exhibits the denominations of domestic gold and silver coins melted at the mint at San Francisco during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895:

Denomination.	Pieces.	Value.
GOLD.		
Double eagles	847	\$16, 940. 00
Eagles	107	1, 070. 00
Half eagles	588	2, 940. 00
Quarter eagles	136	340. 00
Three-dollar pieces	3	9. 00
Dollars	97	97. 00
Total gold	1, 778	21, 396. 00
SILVER.		
Half dollars	1, 874, 123	937, 061. 50
Quarter dollars	276, 157	69, 039. 25
Twenty-cent pieces	39	7. 80
Dimes	100, 412	10, 041. 20
Half dimes	5, 353	267. 65
Three-cent pieces	400	12. 00
Total silver	2, 256, 484	1, 016, 429. 40
Total gold and silver	2, 258, 262	1, 037, 825. 40

The following table exhibits the amount of foreign gold coin melted at the mint at San Francisco during the fiscal year:

Countries of coinage.	Value in United States money.	Countries of coinage.	Value in United States money.
Argentine Republic	\$48. 25	Holland	\$7. 98
Bolivia	77. 54	India	7. 10
Chile	296. 40	Mexico	106, 146. 24
Costa Rica	866. 89	New Grenada	111. 65
Central American States	195. 24	Peru	736. 22
Ecuador	128. 00	Russia	30. 88
England	983, 247. 13	Spain	576. 30
France	289. 50	Sardinia	19. 24
Germany	9, 289. 14	United States of Colombia	274. 00
Guatemala	1, 349. 36	Total	1, 109, 697. 06

The annual settlement and examination of the mint at San Francisco at the close of the fiscal year was made by Messrs. Henry W. Van Senden, of the Treasury Department, and J. Farley Wilder, of the United States assay office at New York, who reported that they found by weighing and counting the balance of bullion and coin on hand with which the superintendent was chargeable.

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES AT NEW ORLEANS.

The weight and value of the precious metals deposited at the mint of the United States at New Orleans during the fiscal year 1895 were as follows:

Metal.	Standard ounces.	Value.
Gold	12, 770. 124	\$237, 583. 70
Silver	851, 848. 70	991, 242. 12
Total	864, 618. 824	1, 228, 825. 82

During the year there were deposited on transfer orders from the Treasury Department for recoinage 847,391.90 ounces standard of uncurrent and worn silver coins of the United States of the face value of \$1,107,847.95, representing in value \$1,054,297.86 in new subsidiary coin. There were purchased over the counter 844,421 ounces standard of uncurrent and worn gold coins of the United States of the face value of \$15,937.50, representing \$15,710.16 in current coin, and 701.80 ounces standard of uncurrent and mutilated silver coin of the face value of \$912.07, representing \$837.16 in new subsidiary coin.

There were also deposited 7,818.338 ounces of unrefined foreign gold bullion and 304.118 ounces standard of foreign gold coin, representing the value of foreign deposits to be \$151,115.46.

Gold bullion to the amount of 3,562.961 standard ounces and the value of \$66,287.65 was obtained from old gold plate and jewelry.

There were received 1,196.54 ounces standard of foreign unrefined silver bullion, representing the coining value of \$1,028.28, while the old silver plate and bars from old jewelry melted contained 2,688.98 ounces standard, of the coining value of \$3,128.99.

During the year there was placed in the mint building a dynamo and a 52-cell electric storage battery, affording ample electric lighting, which has greatly reduced the expenses of illumination.

METALLURGICAL OPERATIONS.

The amount of the precious metals operated upon in the metallurgical department was as follows:

Metals.	Standard ounces.	Value.
Gold.....	116,978.538	\$2,176,344.89
Silver.....	6,169,300.93	7,178,822.89
Total.....	6,286,279.468	9,355,167.78

The melter and refiner, in operating on the 116,978.538 ounces of standard gold with which he was charged found at the end of the fiscal year an excess of 9.371 ounces standard. In operating on 6,169,300.93 ounces of standard silver during the same period his wastage was 1,673.62 ounces standard, or 18 per cent of the actual legal allowance.

MECHANICAL OPERATIONS.

During the fiscal year 1895 the coiner operated upon 113,331.550 ounces of standard gold and upon 5,770,495.60 ounces of standard silver, resulting in the manufacture of coins as shown by the following table:

COINAGE EXECUTED, 1895.

Denomination.	Pieces.	Value.
GOLD.		
Eagles.....	100,500	\$1,005,000
SILVER.		
Dollars.....	2,173,000	2,173,000
Half-dollars.....	1,856,000	928,000
Quarter-dollars.....	2,252,000	563,000
Dimes.....	870,000	87,000
Total silver.....	7,151,000	3,751,000
Total coinage.....	7,251,500	4,756,000

His gold wastage during the year was 1.428 ounces of standard gold, or 0.0252 per cent of the legal allowance, and the percentage of finished coin produced from amount operated upon was 47.664. His silver wastage during the same period was 770.72 ounces of standard silver, or 0.1335 per cent of the legal allowance, and the percentage of finished coin produced from the amount operated upon was 53.67. The number of melts made in the same department and the number condemned during the fiscal year were as follows:

MELTS MADE AND CONDEMNED.

Metals.	Melts for ingots.	
	Made.	Condemned.
Gold.....	36	6
Silver.....	688	3
Total.....	724	9

The operations of the refinery were as follows:

REFINERY OPERATIONS.

Metals.	Standard ounces.	Value.
Gold.....	23, 325. 054	\$433, 954. 50
Silver.....	65, 323. 19	76, 012. 44
Total.....	88, 648. 244	509, 966. 94

During the fiscal year the assaying department operated upon 520 gold deposits, 36 melts of gold ingots, and 95 assays of gold of a miscellaneous nature. There were assays made of 20 lots of silver purchased and 688 assays of melts of silver ingots, making in all 1,359 assays.

Mr. H. Clay Stier, of the office of the Auditor of the Treasury Department, superintended the annual settlement, June 30, 1895, and reported that he found on hand all the coin and bullion with which the superintendent was charged.

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES AT CARSON.

The value of the gold and silver deposited at the mint at Carson, Nev., during the fiscal year 1895 aggregated \$1,660,353.89, against \$1,247,147.14 for the previous fiscal year—an increase of \$413,206.75.

The weight and value of the deposits were as follows:

Metals.	Standard ounces.	Value.
Gold.....	56, 846. 482	\$1, 057, 608. 97
Silver.....	517, 983. 92	602, 744. 92
Total.....		1, 660, 353. 89

During the year fine gold bars of the value of \$664,182.49 and fine silver bars of the coining value of \$600,577.51 were manufactured.

The quantity of bullion operated upon in the melter and refiner's department was:

Metals.	Standard ounces.
Gold.....	63, 924. 213
Silver.....	1, 246, 209. 05

The operations of the refinery were as follows:

Bullion.	Gold.	Silver.
Gross weight, 548,031.05 ounces.	<i>Standard ozs.</i>	<i>Standard ozs.</i>
Sent to refinery.....	37, 829. 340	542, 831. 61
Received from refinery.....	34, 918. 664	544, 045. 97

On February 13, 1895, the superintendent received an official communication from Mr. Hirsch Harris, the melter and refiner, stating that a clean-up of the refinery had revealed an apparent shortage in the gold bullion of approximately 3,000 standard ounces. The superintendent immediately caused all the bullion in the hands of the melter and refiner to be reweighed and his accounts checked, with the result above stated.

On February 15 the Bureau of the Mint was advised by letter (inclosing letter of the melter and refiner) of the apparent loss, with the request that some competent person be sent from the Department to investigate the matter. In answer the following letter was forwarded the superintendent of the mint:

[Confidential.]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF THE MINT,
Washington, D. C., February 23, 1895.

SIR: Your letter of the 15th instant, inclosing a copy of a letter from the melter and refiner, has been received, and I regret to hear such bad reports. As soon as a suitable person can be found who is competent to make this investigation, he will be sent to Carson without delay.

In the meantime I think the matter should be kept very quiet, and both the melter and refiner and yourself should use every effort to recover the bullion.

Should I be able to induce one of two persons whom I have asked to go to Carson the investigation will be probably commenced within the next ten days. I shall very likely visit Carson myself, but would wish that my visit be kept perfectly quiet and that no publication whatever shall be given the matter until after I have made the investigation. I will communicate with you further in the matter early in the coming week.

Respectfully yours,

R. E. PRESTON, *Director of the Mint.*

J. W. ADAMS, Esq.,
Superintendent United States Mint, Carson, Nev.

The Bureau immediately requested Mr. Andrew Mason, superintendent United States assay office, New York, to make the investigation, and the following letter of instructions was given him:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF THE MINT,
Washington, D. C., March 5, 1895.

SIR: The superintendent of the United States mint at Carson City, Nev., reports under date of February 15 that a shortage has been discovered by the melter and refiner of that institution in his accounts of 3,000 ounces of standard gold and 3,000 ounces of standard silver bullion. It would appear from the letter of the melter and refiner to the superintendent, a copy of which is inclosed herewith, that the melter and refiner on January 18 ordered a "clean up" in the refinery on all bullion delivered to him from June 1, 1894, to December 31, 1894, inclusive, when the shortage was discovered.

The melter and refiner states that he can only account for the shortage in one of two ways—either through the dishonesty of some of the employees, or that the bullion received by the superintendent from his predecessor and turned over to him did not contain the amount of gold and silver called for by the assay of the same.

I have to request that you will proceed to Carson City as early as practicable and make an investigation as to the cause or causes of this loss, and you are fully empowered to call upon all the officers and employees of the Carson mint for any information you may wish in the matter.

In our conversation of a few days since it was agreed as you suggested, that the investigation to be made by you should be confined to the technical operations of the refinery only, and that the habits, etc., of the employees should be investigated by a person detailed by the United States Secret Service. This has been done, and Mr. A. L. Gallaher has been sent to Carson City and instructed to communicate and confer freely with you upon your arrival there.

I leave the course to be pursued by you in this investigation to be governed entirely by your own judgment, feeling sure that if it is possible to trace the loss through the technical operations of the mint it will be done.

The superintendent of the mint at Carson City has been instructed in a letter herewith to afford you every facility for making this investigation.

Upon your return you will please submit a report to this Bureau, giving the result of your investigations and making such recommendations as you may think advisable.

Your traveling and other expenses will be paid upon your rendering an account of the same to this Bureau. I inclose herewith transportation orders from Council Bluffs to Cheyenne and from Cheyenne to San Francisco

Respectfully yours,

R. E. PRESTON, *Director of the Mint.*

ANDREW MASON, Esq.,
Superintendent United States Assay Office, New York, N. Y.

Upon the arrival of Mr. Mason at Carson March 15, he immediately took charge of the melter and refiner's department, ordering a general clean up and the reweighing of all the gold and silver bullion in that department.

During the investigation Mr. Mason, while reassaying certain melts, discovered a melt weighing 2,133.30 ounces, stamped .482½ fineness gold, and .500 silver, and supposed to contain 1,143.685 standard ounces of gold, and 1,185.16 standard ounces of silver. The reassay of this melt showed it contained but .019½ gold and .946 silver, and the melt to contain but 46.221 standard ounces of gold and 2,242.33 standard ounces of silver, a difference or shortage in gold of 1,097.464 standard ounces and a gain or surplus in silver of 1,057.17 standard ounces.

After discovering this spurious melt Mr. Mason had all the gold bullion in the possession of the melter and refiner reassayed, but no additional fraudulent melts were discovered.

Upon the settlement of the melter and refiner's accounts April 12, 1895, it was found that he had received from the superintendent from June 1, 1894, to January 31, 1895, the following: Gold bullion, 63,924.213 standard ounces; silver, 1,246,209.05 standard ounces.

During the same period he delivered to the superintendent in fine gold and silver bars, settlement bullion, and sweeps, as follows: Gold, 59,863.414 standard ounces; silver, 1,249,228.53 standard ounces, showing a shortage of 4,060.799 standard ounces of gold, of the value of \$75,549.75, and a surplus of 3,019.48 standard ounces of silver.

The records of the refinery operations show that during the month of December, 1894, there were sent to the refinery for treatment by the nitric-acid process 57,132.40 gross ounces of bullion, containing 10,432.629 standard ounces of gold, and that the amount received from the refinery after treatment was 8,918.352 standard ounces of gold, showing a loss on this one operation of 1,514.277 standard ounces of gold.

In contrast with the above workings by the nitric-acid process, the last work in the refinery during February, 1895, was on bullion received during the year, and was treated by the sulphuric-acid process. The result was as follows:

The amount of bullion sent to the refinery was 63,318.10 gross ounces, containing 3,692.023 standard ounces of gold; and the amount received from the refinery was 3,714.216 standard ounces of gold, showing a surplus or gain of 22.193 standard ounces.

The investigation developed the fact that between August, 1893, and November, 1894, James H. Heney, occupying the position of silver dissolver in the refinery from December 1, 1891, to June 30, 1893, had melted at the Reno Reduction Works and subsequently sold to the Selby Smelting and Lead Company of San Francisco, Cal., fine gold of the value of \$23,000.

After a thorough investigation by Mr. Mason, the evidence collected was deemed sufficient to justify the arrest of John T. Jones, assistant melter and refiner, and James H. Heney, formerly silver dissolver in the refinery, who, after examination before the United States commissioner, were held for the action of the grand jury, the bond of Jones being fixed at \$25,000 and that of Heney at \$15,000.

Valuable assistance was rendered Mr. Mason by Messrs. A. L. Gallaher and N. R. Harris, operatives of the United States Secret Service.

The grand jury convened on August 19 and found a true bill against both parties, and their trial was set for November 11, 1895.

On June 4, 1895, 10½ pounds of crude silver amalgam were found secreted on the premises of W. J. Pickler, deposit melter of the mint.

The amalgam was brought to the mint and assayed and found to be worth about \$150. Mr. Pickler, failing to satisfactorily account for it, was arrested and held by the United States commissioner in \$1,000 bonds. Pickler's examination developed the fact that if this amalgam was taken from the mint it was done before melting, a loss to the depositor and not the Government, and never entered into the bullion accounts of the mint, and in consequence could have no connection whatever with the present shortage. Pickler died on the 31st of July, 1895.

Since the closing down of the refinery, bullion containing 27,766.115 ounces standard gold, valued at \$516,578.88, and 170,915.02 standard ounces of silver, valued at \$123,147.04, has been shipped on transfer orders to the United States mint at San Francisco, Cal., the loss on which, arising from difference in assay, was \$331.33 gold and \$265.34 silver.

As the settlement of April 12, 1895, only embraced the accounts of the melter and refiner from June 1, 1894, to January 31, 1895, the superintendent had reweighed and checked all the bullion in his possession at the close of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895, and found a surplus of 3.406 ounces standard gold, valued at \$63.37, and 155.25 ounces standard silver, valued at \$85.83.

The thanks of the Bureau are due to Mr. Andrew Mason, superintendent of the United States assay office, New York, for the patience, zeal, and fidelity with which he performed the duties devolving upon him. It is solely due to his skill and efficiency that the causes of the shortage of gold bullion in the accounts of the melter and refiner of the mint at Carson have been brought to light.

THE ASSAY OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES AT NEW YORK.

The value of the gold and silver received at the United States assay office at New York during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895, aggregated \$43,232,996.34, against \$48,224,012.04 for the previous fiscal year, or a decrease of \$4,991,015.70.

Uncurrent and mutilated domestic gold coin of the nominal value of \$664,591.50 was melted and found to contain 35,358.265 ounces of standard gold of the value of \$657,828.19.

Uncurrent and mutilated domestic silver coin of the face value of \$4,476.85 was received and melted, producing 3,518.32 ounces of standard silver of the coining value in subsidiary coin of \$4,377.39.

Foreign gold coins of the value of \$1,174,289.13 in United States money were melted during the year, and foreign silver coins of the value of \$19,769.33.

The weight and value of the deposits of gold and silver were as follows:

Metal.	Weight.	Value.
	<i>Standard ozs.</i>	
Gold.....	1, 810, 333. 380	\$33, 680, 621. 02
Silver.....	8, 209, 072. 55	9, 552, 375. 32
Total value.....		43, 232, 996. 34

The value of gold bars exchanged for gold coin during the fiscal year 1895, under the provisions of the act of May 26, 1892, was \$6,917,384.20.

OPERATIONS OF THE METALLURGICAL DEPARTMENT.

The quantity of gold and silver bullion operated upon by the melter and refiner's department during the year was:

Bullion.	Weight.
	<i>Standard ozs.</i>
Gold	1,705,452.111
Silver	8,212,103.22

The operations of the refinery of the assay office at New York were as follows:

REFINERY OPERATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 1895.

Bullion.	Weight.
	<i>Standard ozs.</i>
Gross weight, 3,771,372.26 ounces.	
Gold	489,172.04
Silver	3,351,073.72

During the year the number of fine, mint, and standard bars made and delivered to the superintendent was 61,387, containing 1,727,417.399 ounces of standard gold, and 8,222,607.36 ounces of standard silver.

The number of gold deposits melted was 6,881; of silver, 3,941; total, 10,822. The quantity of sulphuric acid used in parting operations during the year was 1,528,020 pounds. The products of the sale of spent acid and blue vitriol amounted to \$9,161.03, and of old materials, \$498.09, a total of \$9,659.12.

On the annual settlement, June 30, 1895, of the melter and refiner's accounts, it was found that in operating upon 1,728,707.516 ounces of standard gold he returned an excess of 728.337 ounces standard, of the value of \$13,350.45, and in his operations on 8,289,455.94 ounces of standard silver he returned an excess of 1,793.45 ounces standard.

ASSAY DEPARTMENT.

The number of assays made of gold and silver deposits and of gold and silver bars assayed and stamped during the year were as follows:

Character.	Number.
Gold deposits	6,881
Silver deposits	3,941
Gold bars	16,083
Silver bars	45,304
Total	72,209

In addition to the assays of gold and silver deposits and bars made, 788 special assays of bullion were also made, including a large number for manufacturers of silverware who desired an assay made by the Government as a guarantee of the fineness of their ware, as well as to protect themselves and the public against wares manufactured, advertised, and placed on the market as "standard" and "sterling," only a very few of which were found to agree with their stamp in fineness, and

some of which were found to contain no silver at all. It is more than probable that if a similar test were made of gold ware much of it would be found equally deficient in fineness, which suggests the propriety of the passage of a law to protect the public from imposition by unprincipled manufacturers of and dealers in gold and silver ware.

Messrs. F. P. Gross and W. F. Bowen, of the Bureau of the Mint, superintended the annual settlement, June 30, 1895, and reported that they found on hand all the coin and bullion with which the superintendent was charged.

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES AT DENVER, COLO.

The value of bullion reported as having been operated upon by the assayer in charge of this institution, during the fiscal year 1895, amounted to \$5,637,459.51, an increase of \$2,378,181.73 over the deposits reported during the fiscal year 1894, and \$4,219,664.63 over those of 1893, the deposits being principally domestic bullion from the mines of Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado, and Utah. Mutilated and uncurrent gold coins of the United States amounting to \$100.50 were also deposited.

There was a notable increase also in bars deposited by mills employing the cyanide and chlorination processes of treatment.

Additions in the chemical laboratory and plant of the melting department were made during the year, necessitated by the increased work of the office.

The deposits, earnings, and expenditures for the fiscal year are shown in the following table:

Items.	Amount.
Deposits:	
Gold.....	\$5, 594, 196. 43
Silver.....	43, 263. 08
	\$5, 637, 459. 51
Earnings	13, 292. 52
Expenditures	34, 735. 10
Percentage of net expenses to deposits, 0.38035.	

ASSAY OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES AT BOISE, IDAHO.

The deposits of bullion, principally from the mines of Idaho and Oregon, at the assay office at Boise during the fiscal year 1895 amounted to \$1,198,149.91, an increase of \$397,011.54 over the deposits reported for the previous year. There were no deposits of mutilated or uncurrent coins of the United States during the year.

The deposits, earnings, and expenditures for the fiscal year are as follows:

Items.	Amount.
Deposits:	
Gold.....	\$1, 179, 517. 54
Silver.....	18, 632. 37
	\$1, 198, 149. 91
Earnings	4, 860. 68
Expenses	12, 200. 00
Percentage of net expenses to deposits, 0. 61255.	

ASSAY OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES AT HELENA, MONT.

The deposits of bullion at the assay office at Helena amounted during the fiscal year 1895 to \$2,233,884.40, an increase of \$213,151.35 over the deposits reported for the previous year, the principal deposits of domestic bullion being from the mines of Idaho and Montana. There were no deposits of mutilated or uncurrent coins of the United States.

The number of deposits in 1895 was 2,252, which included 718 special deposits of bullion, each of the latter being less than \$100 in value.

The melting department made over 3,000 melts of bullion during the year.

The deposits, earnings, and expenditures for the fiscal year are as follows:

Items.	Amount.
Deposits:	
Gold.....	\$2,185,508.56
Silver.....	48,375.84
	\$2,233,884.40
Earnings.....	5,724.45
Expenditures.....	24,412.95
Percentage of net expenses to deposits, 0.83654.	

ASSAY OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES AT CHARLOTTE, N. C.

The deposits of bullion, principally from the mines of Georgia and South Carolina, at the assay office at Charlotte during the fiscal year 1895 amounted to \$236,041, against \$249,513.64, the amount of deposits reported in the previous year. There were no deposits of mutilated or uncurrent coins of the United States during the year.

The deposits, earnings, and expenditures for the fiscal year are as follows:

Items.	Amount.
Deposits:	
Gold.....	\$234,738.84
Silver.....	1,302.16
	\$236,041.00
Earnings.....	1,010.29
Expenditures.....	4,749.49
Percentage of net expenses to deposits, 1.58158.	

ASSAY OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES AT ST. LOUIS, MO.

The deposits of bullion at the assay office at St. Louis amounted during the fiscal year 1895 to \$160,161.12, an increase of \$2,247.28 over the deposits reported in the previous year. The principal deposits of domestic gold bullion were from the mines of New Mexico.

The deposits of worn and mutilated gold coin amounted to \$32,028.58 and that of silver to \$4.58.

The deposits, earnings, and expenditures for the fiscal year are as follows:

Items.	Amount.
Deposits:	
Gold.....	\$158,470.17
Silver.....	1,690.95
	\$160,161.12
Earnings.....	822.72
Expenditures.....	4,478.02
Percentage of net expenses to deposits, 2.28226.	

SUMMARY OF THE WORK OF THE MINOR ASSAY OFFICES.

The following statement of deposits, earnings and expenditures, and percentage of net expenses to deposits summarizes the work of the minor assay offices, including the mint at Denver, for the fiscal year 1895:

DEPOSITS, EARNINGS, AND EXPENDITURES OF THE MINOR ASSAY OFFICES, 1895.

Institution.	Deposits.	Earnings.	Expenses.	Percentage of net expenses to deposits.
Denver	\$5,637,459.51	\$13,292.52	\$34,735.19	0.38036
Boise	1,198,149.91	4,860.68	12,200.00	.61255
Helena	2,233,884.40	5,724.45	24,412.95	.83654
Charlotte	236,041.00	1,010.29	4,749.49	1.58158
St. Louis	160,161.12	822.72	4,478.02	2.28226
Total	9,465,695.94	25,710.66	80,575.65	Average, .57961

SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS OF MINTS AND ASSAY OFFICES.

The precious metals received at all the mints and assay offices during the fiscal year 1895 were valued at \$103,196,455, against \$170,352,370 the previous fiscal year.

METALLURGICAL OPERATIONS, 1894 AND 1895.

The operations of the melting and refining departments of the coinage mints and of the assay office at New York for 1894 and 1895, as far as the value of the metals treated is concerned, are exhibited in the following table:

BULLION OPERATIONS OF THE MELTING DEPARTMENTS, 1894 AND 1895.

Metals.	Fiscal year 1894.		Fiscal year 1895.	
	Standard ounces.	Coining value.	Standard ounces.	Coining value.
Gold	13,918,586	\$258,950,446	6,588,943	\$122,584,988
Silver	20,546,684	23,908,867	27,019,984	31,441,435
Total	34,465,270	282,859,313	33,608,927	154,026,423

MECHANICAL OPERATIONS, 1894 AND 1895.

The operations of the coining branches of the mints during the fiscal years 1894 and 1895 in the manufacture of finished coin from ingots pre-

pared by the melting departments were, in value of the metals operated upon, were as follows:

BULLION OPERATIONS OF THE COINING DEPARTMENTS, 1894 AND 1895.

Metals.	Fiscal year 1894.		Fiscal year 1895.	
	Standard ounces.	Coining value.	Standard ounces.	Coining value.
Gold.....	10, 821, 252	\$201, 325, 620	4, 693, 537	\$87, 321, 619
Silver.....	10, 609, 013	12, 346, 196	16, 840, 110	19, 595, 763
Total.....	21, 430, 265	213, 671, 816	21, 533, 647	106, 917, 382

WORK OF THE MINOR ASSAY OFFICES, 1894 AND 1895.

The work of the minor assay offices at Helena, Mont., Boise, Idaho, Charlotte, N. C., and St. Louis, Mo., and of the mint at Denver, Colo., which consists in the receipt and assaying of deposits and the manufacture of unparted bars of gold and silver, during the fiscal years 1894 and 1895, was as follows:

OPERATIONS OF MINOR ASSAY OFFICES, 1894 AND 1895.

Metals.	Fiscal year 1894.		Fiscal year 1895.	
	Standard ounces.	Coining value.	Standard ounces.	Coining value.
Gold.....	342, 484	\$6, 371, 794	502, 693	\$9, 352, 431
Silver.....	100, 355	116, 776	97, 336	113, 264
Total.....	442, 839	6, 488, 570	600, 029	9, 465, 695

OPERATIONS OF THE MINT SERVICE, 1894 AND 1895.

The following table is a summary of the three preceding tables, showing the value of the precious metals operated on at the mints and minor assay offices during the fiscal years 1894 and 1895:

BULLION OPERATED UPON IN THE MELTING AND COINING DEPARTMENTS OF ALL THE MINTS AND ASSAY OFFICES, 1894 AND 1895:

Metals.	Fiscal year 1894.		Fiscal year 1895.	
	Standard ounces.	Coining value.	Standard ounces.	Coining value.
Gold.....	25, 082, 322	\$466, 647, 850	11, 785, 173	\$219, 259, 038
Silver.....	31, 256, 052	36, 370, 677	43, 957, 430	51, 150, 462
Total.....	56, 338, 374	503, 018, 527	55, 742, 603	270, 409, 500

QUANTITY OF METALS OPERATED UPON, WASTAGE, AND LOSS, 1895.

In quantity the precious metals operated upon in the different departments of the mints and assay offices during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895, exceeded 404 tons of gold and 1,507 tons of silver, and in addition thereto over 77 tons of bronze 1-cent pieces and nearly 28 tons of nickel 5-cent pieces were handled.

The value of the precious metals wasted in the metallurgical and mechanical departments was \$5,245.91. A loss of \$12,614.61 occurred from the difference between the assay value of bullion contained in sweeps and leady melts sold and the amount received for the same.

The wastages and losses aggregated \$17,860.52. Against these losses there were gains arising from the operations on bullion as follows:

GAINS ARISING FROM BULLION OPERATIONS, 1894 AND 1895.

Character of gains.	Fiscal year—	
	1894.	1895.
Surplus bullion returned by the operative officers.....	\$23, 125. 86	\$41, 792. 96
Precious metals recovered in grains and sweeps.....	8, 177. 96	13, 513. 48
Gain on bullion shipped from the minor assay offices to the mint for coinage.....	6, 362. 85	6, 203. 15
Total gains.....	37, 666. 67	61, 509. 59

Deducting the value of the total operative, wastage, and loss on sale of sweeps from the incidental gains on bullion, there was a net gain in the operations of the mints during the fiscal year of \$43,649.07.

COST OF COINAGE 1894 AND 1895.

The following table exhibits the cost per piece of the coins executed at the mints of the United States during the fiscal years 1894 and 1895.

COST OF COINAGE EXECUTED AT THE COINAGE MINTS OF THE UNITED STATES DURING THE FISCAL YEARS 1894 AND 1895.

Coinage mint.	Pieces coined.		Pieces coined exclusive of minor coins.	
	Fiscal year.		Fiscal year.	
	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.
Philadelphia.....	47, 860, 902	43, 958, 601	13, 073, 260	8, 871, 299
San Francisco.....	8, 996, 718	8, 401, 011	8, 996, 718	8, 401, 011
New Orleans.....	5, 627, 600	7, 251, 500	5, 627, 600	7, 251, 500
Total.....	62, 485, 220	59, 611, 112	27, 697, 578	24, 523, 810

Coinage mint.	Expenses for salaries, wages, and incidentals.		Cost per piece including minor coins.		Cost per piece excluding minor coins.	
	Fiscal year.		Fiscal year.		Fiscal year.	
	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.
Philadelphia.....	\$495, 405. 38	\$403, 503. 38	¢ 0. 01035	\$0. 009179	\$0. 03789+	\$0. 04548
San Francisco.....	244, 061. 52	256, 747. 59	.....	.....	0. 027+	0. 03056
New Orleans.....	131, 663. 97	136, 410. 03	.....	.....	0. 0234+	0. 01887
Total.....	871, 130. 87	796, 661. 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Average.....	.....	.....	0. 0147	0. 013364	0. 0314+	0. 03248

The following table exhibits the cost per dollar of the coins stamped at the mints of the United States during the fiscal years 1894 and 1895.

COST OF COINAGE PER DOLLAR AT THE COINING MINTS OF THE UNITED STATES DURING THE FISCAL YEARS 1894 AND 1895.

Coining mint.	Gold, silver, and minor coinage.		Gold and silver coinage.	
	Fiscal year.		Fiscal year.	
	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.
Philadelphia.....	\$78,554,234.06	\$24,039,439.37	\$77,837,314.80	\$23,326,845.35
San Francisco.....	24,190,496.00	24,920,110.25	24,190,496.00	24,920,110.25
New Orleans.....	3,472,000.00	4,756,000.00	3,472,000.00	4,756,000.00
Total.....	106,216,730.06	53,715,549.62	105,499,810.80	53,002,955.60

Coining mint.	Expenses for salaries, wages, and incidentals.		Cost per dollar, including minor coins.		Cost per dollar, excluding minor coins.	
	Fiscal year.		Fiscal year.		Fiscal year.	
	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.
Philadelphia.....	\$495,405.38	\$403,503.38	\$0.00630+	\$0.016785	\$0.00636+	\$0.01729
San Francisco.....	244,061.52	256,747.59	.....	.....	0.01009+	0.01030
New Orleans.....	131,663.97	136,410.03	.....	.....	0.03792+	0.02868
Total.....	871,130.87	796,661.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Average.....	.....	.....	0.00865+	0.00148318	0.00871+	0.01503

MELTS OF GOLD AND SILVER FOR INGOTS MADE AND CONDEMNED, 1894 AND 1895.

The following table exhibits the number of melts for ingots made and condemned at the coinage mints and the percentage of finished coin produced from the gold and silver ingots operated upon during the fiscal years 1894 and 1895:

NUMBER OF GOLD AND SILVER INGOTS PREPARED AND CONDEMNED AND PERCENTAGE OF FINISHED COIN PRODUCED FROM INGOTS OPERATED UPON AT EACH OF THE COINING MINTS DURING THE FISCAL YEARS 1894 AND 1895.

Coining mint.	Fiscal year 1894.					
	Melts of gold ingots.		Percentage of finished gold coin produced from ingots operated upon.	Melts of silver ingots.		Percentage of finished silver coin produced from ingots operated upon.
	Prepared.	Condemned.		Prepared.	Condemned.	
Philadelphia.....	1,757	134	43.4	725	2	55.3
San Francisco.....	722	2	54.2	2,952	1	50.2
New Orleans.....	132	17	43.5	349	2	50.8
Total.....	2,611	153	.....	4,026	5	.....

Coining mint.	Fiscal year 1895.					
	Melts of gold ingots.		Percentage of finished gold coin produced from ingots operated upon.	Melts of silver ingots.		Percentage of finished silver coin produced from ingots operated upon.
	Prepared.	Condemned.		Prepared.	Condemned.	
Philadelphia.....	459	30	46.4	1,455	30	47.2
San Francisco.....	717	1	56.5	3,099	15	50.6
New Orleans.....	36	6	47.6	688	3	54.3
Total.....	1,212	37	.....	5,242	48	.....

BULLION OPERATIONS, LEGAL ALLOWANCE, AND WASTAGE, 1895.

The following table shows the amount of gold and silver operated upon, legal allowance, wastage, and per cent of loss of the legal allowance at the mints of the United States and the assay office at New York during the fiscal year 1895:

GOLD AND SILVER OPERATED UPON, LEGAL ALLOWANCE, WASTAGE, AND THE PER CENT OF THE LOSS OF THE LEGAL ALLOWANCE DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1895.

Institution and department.	Gold bullion.			
	Amount operated upon.	Legal allowance.	Actual wastage.	Loss of the legal allowance.
Philadelphia:	<i>Standard ozs.</i>	<i>Stand. ozs.</i>	<i>Stand. ozs.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
Melter and refiner's.....	2,586,261.123	2,586,261	15.440	.....
Coiner's (eleven months)	2,491,779.250	1,245,889	28.558	22.118
San Francisco:				
Melter and refiner's.....	2,087,071.893	2,087,071	11,156.271	.....
Coiner's	2,088,426.660	1,044,213	116.968	11.50
New Orleans:				
Melter and refiner's.....	116,978.538	116,978	19.371	.....
Coiner's	113,331.550	56.665	1.428	25.20
Carson:				
Melter and refiner's.....	63,924.213	6,392.421	(¹)	.....
New York:				
Melter and refiner's.....	1,705,452.111	1,705,452	1728.337	.....
Institution and department.	Silver bullion.			
	Amount operated upon.	Legal allowance.	Actual wastage.	Loss of legal allowance.
Philadelphia:	<i>Standard ozs.</i>	<i>Stand. ozs.</i>	<i>Stand. ozs.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
Melter and refiner's.....	5,796,128.97	8,694.29	12,034.67	.....
Coiner's (eleven months)	4,603,208.40	4,603.20	793.24	17.23
San Francisco:				
Melter and refiner's.....	5,576,396.44	8,364.59	12,905.70	.....
Coiner's.....	6,466,405.92	6,466.40	1,282.70	22.88
New Orleans:				
Melter and refiner's.....	6,169,300.93	9,253.95	1,673.62	18.00
Coiner's.....	5,770,495.60	5,770.49	770.72	13.35
Carson:				
Melter and refiner's.....	1,246,209.05	1,869.31	13,019.48	.....
New York:				
The melter and refiner's	8,212,103.22	12,318.15	11,793.47	.....

¹ Surplus.

² Shortage of 4,060.799 standard ounces reported on account of embezzlement.

RECOINAGE OF STANDARD SILVER DOLLARS.

During the fiscal year 1895 there were transferred from the Treasury to the mints 17,500 mutilated and uncurrent silver dollars, and there were purchased at the mints and assay office at New York, 1,080 silver dollars, making the number of uncurrent silver dollars received by the mints for recoinage during the year 18,580, which were used in the manufacture of subsidiary silver coins.

The total number of mutilated and uncurrent silver dollars received and melted at the mints from 1883 to the close of the fiscal year 1895 is shown in the following statement:

Fiscal year.	Amount.	Fiscal year.	Amount.
1883.....	\$621	1890.....	\$11,977
1884.....		1891.....	10,800
1885.....	1,850	1892.....	42,881
1886.....		1893.....	10,500
1887.....	8,292	1894.....	15,055
1888.....	14,055	1895.....	18,580
1889.....	31,042	Total.....	165,653

MONETARY STATISTICS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The statistics of the production and coinage of the precious metals, imports and exports of gold and silver, amount of bank and Government notes, both covered and uncovered, of the different foreign countries, published annually in the reports of this Bureau, are obtained directly from the governments of such countries by the representatives of the United States accredited to them.

A list of the interrogatories, covering the points on which information is sought from the governments of foreign countries, is sent yearly to the United States ambassadors and ministers through the Department of State, and the replies in the form of reports are forwarded directly to the Bureau of the Mint.

The questions for the calendar year 1894 were as follows:

(1) What was the amount of gold coined during the calendar year 1894, by denominations and values? What amount was received (withdrawn from circulation) during the year, domestic and foreign coins separately?

(2) Same questions as to silver.

(3) What was the weight and value of the gold used in the industrial arts during the year?

(4) Same question as to silver.

(5) What was the import and export of gold during the calendar year 1894? Coin, bullion, and ore, as well as their weight and value, should be given separately, if possible.

(6) Same question as to silver.

(7) What was the total import of the United States gold coin during the year?

(8) What was the amount of United States gold coin deposited at the mints and melted?

(9) What was the weight, expressed in kilograms fine, and the value of the gold produced from the mines of the country during the calendar year 1894?

(10) Same question as to silver. In answering this interrogatory state whether the value given is commercial or coining value.

(11) What were the weight and value of the output of gold from the refineries of the country during the year?

(12) Same question as to silver.

(13) What, approximately, was the stock of gold coin and bullion in the country at the close of the calendar year 1894?

(14) Same question as to silver.

(15) What was the amount of Government notes outstanding at the end of the year 1894?

(16) What was the amount of bank notes outstanding at the end of the year 1894?

(17) What was the amount of uncovered Government notes at the end of the year 1894?

(18) What was the amount of uncovered bank notes at the end of the year 1894?

(19) What is the actual currency of the country—gold and silver, or inconvertible paper?

(20) Is gold at a premium as compared with the actual currency of the country; and if it is, what was the average premium during the year 1894?

(21) Were any laws passed during the year 1894 affecting the coinage, issue, or legal-tender character of the metallic or paper currency? If so, please transmit copies of the same.

(22) Is there a report published of the operations of the mint? If so, please forward a copy of the same.

It is usual for this Bureau to supplement the information received through our foreign representatives by other statistical data obtained from printed documents, both official and nonofficial.

The Director hereby expresses his acknowledgments to the senders of the following publications: The Twenty-fifth Annual Report of the Deputy Master of the Royal Mint, 1894, London, 1895; London Bankers Magazine, 1895; Journal of the Statistical Society, London, 1895; Journal of the Institute of Bankers, London, 1895; Board of Trade Journal, London, 1895; Government of India, Financial Statement, 1894-95, Calcutta, 1895; Financial and Commercial Statistics of British India, Calcutta, 1895; Report of the Head Commissioner of Paper Currency, Calcutta, to the Secretary of the Government of India, for the year 1894-95, Calcutta, 1895; Accounts relating to the Trade and Navigation of British India for the fiscal year 1894-95, Calcutta, 1895; Report of the Administration of Mints at Bombay and Calcutta for the year 1894-95, Simla, 1895; Annual Report of the Secretary of Mines of Victoria during the year 1894, Melbourne, 1894; the Australian Insurance and Banking Record, 1895; Broken Hill Proprietary Company, Limited, New South Wales, reports, etc., for half year ending May 31, 1895; Report of the Imperial Mint of Japan for the year ending March 31, 1895, Hyogo, 1895; República Mexicana, Noticias del Movimiento Marítimo en el Año Fiscal de 1893 á 1894, Mexico, 1895; República Mexicana, Exportaciones en el Año Fiscal de 1893 á 1894, Mexico, 1895; Amonedaciones é Introducciones de Metales Preciosos á la Casa de Moneda, Año Fiscal de 1893 á 1894, Mexico, 1894; Zeitschrift für Berg-Hütten-und Salinen-Wesen im Preussischen Staate, Jahrgang 1895, Berlin, 1895; Glückauf, Berg-und-Hüttenmännische Wochenschrift, Essen, 1895; Bulletin de Statistique et de Législation Comparée, Paris, 1894; Revue des Banques, Paris, 1894; Bulletin Russe de Statistique Financière et de Legislation, St. Petersburg, 1895; Annales des Mines, Paris, 1895; Algemeen Verslag van het Munt College, over 1894, Amsterdam, 1895.

For special information kindly furnished the Bureau, the Director desires to express his personal obligations to the following gentlemen: Hon. Horace Seymour, deputy master of the royal mint, London; Hon. George Anderson, deputy master of the mint, Melbourne, Australia; Hon. J. H. W. Hart, assistant secretary of the government of India; Mr. J. Stavoli, chief of the bureau of statistics, Mexico; to the chancellor of the exchequer, Russia; the directors of the mints of Japan, the Netherlands, Paris, Berlin, Madrid, Vienna, and Kremnitz; Mr. Augustus Sauerbeck, London; Mr. Ottomar Haupt, Paris, and Mr. Fourier de Flaix, Paris.

The replies to the interrogatories, which are given in full in the Appendix (XLVI¹) to this report, are indicated by the numbers of the questions.

In the list of questions propounded to foreign Governments for the calendar year 1894 were the following:

What was the total import of United States gold coin during the year, and
 What was the amount of United States gold coin deposited at the mints and melted?

¹ See footnote, page 149.

The following table shows the countries from which answers to these two interrogatories were received, the amount of United States gold coin imported by them, and the value of the United States gold coin melted at their mints.

Countries.	Amount imported.	Amount melted.
Austria-Hungary.....	\$29,092,890	¹ \$29,092,890
Costa Rica.....	10,000	
Denmark.....	250,000	
Germany.....	21,717,799	3,667,662
Japan.....	20	
Total.....	51,070,709	32,760,552

¹\$23,373,821 deposited at Vienna mint in 1893, and \$5,719,069 at Kremnitz mint in 1894.

The imports and exports of the precious metals of the principal countries of the world during the calendar year 1894 is exhibited in the following table. The information relating to the United States was compiled by the Bureau of Statistics, and that to the remaining countries was received through representatives of the United States in them.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF THE PRECIOUS METALS OF THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD, 1894.
GOLD COIN AND BULLION.

Countries:	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of imports over exports.	Excess of exports over imports.
United States.....	\$21,350,607	\$101,988,753		\$80,638,146
Argentine Republic.....	3,186,952	264,067	\$2,922,885	
Austria-Hungary.....	22,292,000	18,951,806	3,340,194	
Belgium.....	3,904,675	325,099	3,579,576	
China.....	30,397	9,866,527		9,836,130
Colombia.....		3,122,872		3,122,872
Costa Rica.....	10,400	99,276		88,876
Denmark.....	1,139,000	603,000	536,000	
Ecuador.....		64,402		64,402
France.....	88,538,534	20,767,201	67,771,333	
Greece.....	3,624	765,331		761,707
Great Britain.....	134,590,674	76,298,306	58,292,368	
Germany.....	74,130,690	12,689,947	61,440,743	
Guatemala and Honduras.....	186,824	164,709	22,115	
Hawaii.....	602,000		602,000	
India.....	8,319,498	31,881,782		23,562,284
Italy.....	3,579,320	4,578,867		999,547
Japan.....	555,966	3,547,138		2,991,172
Korea.....		950,703		950,703
Mexico.....		2,322,553		2,322,553
Netherlands.....	3,258,790	263,713	2,995,077	
Portugal.....	3,830	3,891		61
Peru.....		71,916		71,916
Russia.....	84,527,216	29,085,329	55,441,887	
Siam.....	102,213	11,228	90,985	
Spain.....	613,088	20,402	592,686	
Sweden.....	1,635,543		1,635,543	
Switzerland.....	9,275,749	4,059,069	5,216,680	
Venezuela.....	482,500	909,495		426,995

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF THE PRECIOUS METALS OF THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD, 1894—Continued.

SILVER COIN AND BULLION.

Countries.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of imports over exports.	Excess of exports over imports.
United States	\$17,633,594	\$47,419,170	.....	\$29,785,576
Austria-Hungary.....	4,729,927	4,073,648	\$656,279	.....
Belgium	1,004,219	3,864,205	.....	2,859,986
China.....	28,581,937	8,263,519	20,318,418	.....
Colombia .....	.....	1,592,531	.....	1,592,531
Costa Rica.....	403,161	1,691,942	.....	1,288,781
Ecuador	83,308	86,362	.....	3,054
France.....	18,326,887	21,201,693	.....	2,874,806
Great Britain.....	65,431,903	60,979,318	4,452,585	.....
Germany	4,251,407	8,450,850	.....	4,199,443
Guatemala and Honduras.....	1,476,836	242,454	1,234,382	.....
Hawaii	6,700	.....	6,700	.....
India.....	37,466,965	7,085,220	30,381,745	.....
Italy.....	17,358,980	4,433,107	12,925,873	.....
Japan.....	26,227,687	30,831,973	.....	4,604,286
Mexico .....	.....	44,997,662	.....	44,997,662
Netherlands	2,466,758	630,403	1,836,355	.....
Portugal.....	298	302	.....	4
Peru.....	4,080,663	3,767	4,076,896	.....
Russia.....	19,076,853	5,844,742	13,232,111	.....
Siam.....	4,440,700	758,983	3,681,717	.....
Spain.....	4,253,507	669,821	3,583,686	.....
Sweden	169,961	107,433	62,528	.....
Switzerland	6,312,702	6,771,227	.....	458,525
Venezuela	386,000	.....	386,000	.....

The table on the next page exhibits the value of the gold and silver bullion and coin imported into and exported from the United States from and into Great Britain, from 1874 to 1894 inclusive:

VALUE OF GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED INTO AND EXPORTED FROM THE UNITED STATES FROM AND INTO GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

GOLD BULLION AND COIN.

Fiscal year. ¹	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of imports over exports.	Excess of exports over imports.
1874.....	\$44,261	\$21,941,783	.....	\$21,897,522
1875.....	2,806,311	40,185,922	.....	37,379,611
1876.....	17,150,938	21,274,902	.....	4,123,964
1877.....	5,682,271	10,034,324	.....	4,352,053
1878.....	4,032,112	4,216,010	.....	183,898
1879.....	33,817,688	1,889,418	\$31,928,270	.....
1880.....	26,823,600	269,431	26,554,169	.....
1881.....	35,947,633	112,859	35,834,774	.....
1882.....	448,701	29,684,594	.....	29,235,893
1883.....	4,562,437	47,580	4,514,857	.....
1884.....	10,627,477	24,683,345	.....	14,055,868
1885.....	1,456,700	530,665	926,035	.....

¹ British fiscal year ended March 31.

VALUE OF GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED INTO AND EXPORTED FROM THE UNITED STATES FROM AND INTO GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND—Continued.

GOLD BULLION AND COIN—Continued.

Fiscal year. ¹	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of imports over exports.	Excess of exports over imports.
1886.....	\$14, 575, 484	\$12, 556, 212	\$2, 019, 272	.....
1887.....	8, 568, 758	180, 110	8, 388, 648	.....
1888.....	19, 169	10, 956, 287	.....	\$10, 937, 118
1889.....	50, 125	13, 608, 778	.....	13, 558, 653
1890.....	4, 923, 034	12, 624, 961	.....	7, 701, 927
1891.....	15, 391, 766	37, 351, 283	.....	21, 959, 517
1892.....	641, 385	5, 110, 827	.....	4, 469, 442
1893.....	28, 796, 540	20, 595, 062	8, 201, 478	.....
1894.....	1, 459, 590	15, 799, 647	.....	14, 340, 057
Total.....	217, 825, 980	283, 654, 000	118, 367, 503	184, 195, 523
Excess.....	.....	65, 828, 020	.....	65, 828, 020

SILVER BULLION AND COIN.

1874.....	\$122, 879	\$16, 918, 981	.....	\$16, 796, 102
1875.....	43, 448	15, 481, 341	.....	15, 437, 893
1876.....	1, 841, 683	12, 834, 099	.....	10, 992, 416
1877.....	1, 449, 682	12, 730, 380	.....	11, 280, 698
1878.....	5, 269, 384	7, 870, 002	.....	2, 600, 618
1879.....	2, 989, 588	12, 632, 115	.....	9, 642, 527
1880.....	163, 125	5, 832, 816	.....	5, 669, 691
1881.....	152, 531	12, 644, 788	.....	12, 492, 257
1882.....	143, 172	9, 355, 681	.....	9, 212, 509
1883.....	236, 755	13, 643, 442	.....	13, 406, 687
1884.....	40, 548	12, 795, 566	.....	12, 755, 018
1885.....	29, 253	13, 648, 158	.....	13, 618, 905
1886.....	13, 943	8, 259, 345	.....	8, 245, 402
1887.....	172, 026	10, 773, 185	.....	10, 601, 159
1888.....	157, 280	11, 600, 485	.....	11, 443, 205
1889.....	151, 591	19, 348, 927	.....	19, 197, 336
1890.....	3, 161, 262	19, 746, 841	.....	16, 585, 579
1891.....	41, 755	19, 387, 377	.....	19, 345, 622
1892.....	88, 794	26, 807, 663	.....	26, 718, 869
1893.....	14, 780	35, 371, 119	.....	35, 356, 339
1894.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	16, 283, 479	297, 682, 311	.....	281, 398, 832
Excess.....	.....	281, 398, 832	.....	.....

¹ British fiscal year ended March 31.

The following table exhibits the value of gold and silver bullion and coin imported into and exported from the United States from and into France from 1879 to 1894, inclusive:

VALUE OF GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED INTO AND EXPORTED FROM THE UNITED STATES FROM AND INTO FRANCE.

GOLD BULLION AND COIN.

Fiscal year.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of imports over exports.	Excess of exports over imports.
1879.....	\$1,230,447	\$128,424	\$1,102,023	.....
1880.....	33,383,297	2,649	33,380,648	.....
1881.....	18,219,558	450	18,219,108	.....
1882.....	1,495,006	2,590,050	.....	\$1,095,044
1883.....	104,220	.....	104,220	.....
1884.....	3,969,915	5,015,767	.....	1,045,852
1885.....	3,113,347	6,300	3,107,047	.....
1886.....	4,427,555	11,578,912	.....	7,151,357
1887.....	12,433,314	37,135	12,396,179	.....
1888.....	9,570,658	44,166	9,526,492	.....
1889.....	1,558,341	23,026,482	.....	21,468,141
1890.....	2,353,764	5,431,373	.....	3,077,609
1891.....	472,850	14,659,015	.....	14,186,165
1892.....	15,845,817	13,061,100	2,784,717	.....
1893.....	5,399,599	32,240,402	.....	26,840,803
1894.....	10,742,507	15,450,000	.....	4,707,493
Total.....	124,320,195	123,272,225	80,620,434	79,572,464
Excess.....	1,047,970	.....	1,047,970	.....

SILVER BULLION AND COIN.

1879.....	\$259,097	\$126,666	\$132,431	.....
1880.....	24,274	89,431	.....	\$65,157
1881.....	1,267	75,850	.....	74,583
1882.....	21,064	\$10,400	.....	789,336
1883.....	212	1,381,214	.....	1,381,002
1884.....	1,635	796,788	.....	795,153
1885.....	919	830,115	.....	829,196
1886.....	146,477	535,157	.....	438,680
1887.....	70,139	980,713	.....	910,574
1888.....	227,566	601,809	.....	374,243
1889.....	1,906	371,850	.....	369,944
1890.....	1,351	134,535	.....	133,184
1891.....	.....	399,684	.....	399,684
1892.....	360,433	1,412,624	.....	1,052,191
1893.....	1,351	462,898	.....	461,547
1894.....	21,595	201,000	.....	179,405
Total.....	1,139,286	9,260,734	132,431	8,253,879
Excess.....	.....	8,121,448	.....	8,121,448

The following table exhibits the value of gold and silver bullion and coin imported into and exported from the United States from and into Germany from 1879 to 1894, inclusive:

VALUE OF GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED INTO AND EXPORTED FROM THE UNITED STATES FROM AND INTO GERMANY.

GOLD BULLION AND COIN.

Fiscal year.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of imports over exports.	Excess of exports over imports.
1879.....		\$6,600		\$6,600
1880.....	\$3,128,185	15,850	\$3,112,335	
1881.....	31,406,112	4,157	31,401,955	
1882.....	4,596,964	82,560	4,514,404	
1883.....	2,299,665	32,600	2,267,065	
1884.....	3,079,605	1,115,674	1,963,931	
1885.....	7,938,164	57,039	7,881,125	
1886.....	5,921,677	3,882,799	2,038,878	
1887.....	12,744,269	2,000,180	10,744,089	
1888.....	18,265,659	6,637,241	11,628,418	
1889.....	1,259,139	8,709,652		7,450,513
1890.....	1,756,884	2,297,808		540,924
1891.....	2,758,812	16,530,377		13,771,565
1892.....	3,920,742	19,308,050		15,387,308
1893.....	478,811	37,913,100		37,434,289
1894.....	14,437,807	28,811,650		14,373,783
Total.....	113,992,555	127,405,337	75,552,200	88,964,982
Excess.....		13,412,782		13,412,782

SILVER BULLION AND COIN.

1879.....	\$45,399	\$348,432		\$303,033
1880.....	15,465	363,830		368,365
1881.....	96,231	472,029		375,798
1882.....	296,697	649,628		352,931
1883.....	271,052	335,455		64,403
1884.....	39,194	1,914,560		1,875,366
1885.....	9,538	282,609		273,071
1886.....	34,386	99,333		64,947
1887.....	177,855	83,389	\$94,466	
1888.....	135,078	151,276		16,198
1889.....	19,015	575	18,440	
1890.....	750,633	32,712	717,921	
1891.....	845,901	910	844,991	
1892.....	91,413	107,666		16,253
1893.....	9,688	4,500	5,188	
1894.....	1,905	94,950		93,045
Total.....	2,839,450	4,961,854	1,631,006	3,803,410
Excess.....		2,122,404		2,122,404

REPORT ON THE FINANCES.

For convenience of reference, the more important statistical data relative to foreign countries and contained in the answers to the interrogatories and other authentic sources are condensed into the following tables:

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Items reported for 1894.	Fine ounces.	Value in United States money.
Gold produced	4, 596	\$95, 000
Silver produced.....	1, 200, 066	1, 551, 600

AUSTRALASIA.

Items reported for 1894.	Pounds sterling.	Value in United States money.
Gold coinage	7, 233, 874	\$35, 203, 645. 62
Gold produced.....		41, 760, 800. 00
Silver produced.....		23, 367, 700. 00

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Items reported for 1893 and 1894.	Florins.	Value in United States money.
1893.		
Gold coinage	137, 876, 925. 00	\$55, 867, 730. 00
Gold recoinage	110, 599, 117. 76	44, 814, 763. 00
Silver coinage	37, 255, 001. 50	15, 095, 727. 00
Silver coinage, levantine dollars ¹		3, 372, 937. 20
Silver recoinage	24, 238, 772. 00	9, 821, 550. 41
Silver coins withdrawn from circulation.....	5, 668, 900. 18	2, 297, 038. 35
Gold produced	4, 134, 668. 66	1, 675, 367. 74
Silver produced.....	5, 577, 021. 63	3, 745, 900. 00
1894.		
Gold coinage.....	99, 692, 634. 89	40, 395, 456. 00
Gold recoinage.....	36, 140, 343. 00	14, 644, 066. 98
Silver coinage	20, 039, 895. 00	8, 120, 205. 45
Silver coinage, levantine dollars ²		2, 622, 067. 20
Silver recoinage	11, 888, 886. 00	4, 817, 376. 61
Gold produced	4, 459, 967. 00	1, 807, 178. 63
Silver produced.....	4, 173, 855. 06	3, 470, 900. 00

13,470,100 pieces.

²2,697,600 pieces.

BOLIVIA.

Items reported for 1894.	Fine ounces.	Value in United States money.
Silver produced.....	21, 999, 966	\$28, 444, 400

BRAZIL.

Items reported for 1894.	Fine ounces.	Value in United States money.
Gold produced	107, 368	\$2, 219, 500

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BRITISH GUIANA AND WEST INDIES.

Items reported for 1894.	Pounds sterling.	Value in United States money.
Silver coinage	2,000	\$9,733

BRITISH HONDURAS.

Items reported for 1894.	Value in United States money.
Silver coinage	\$50,000

BRITISH INDIA.

Items reported for 1894.	Rupees.	Value in United States money.
Silver coinage	4,831,127	\$2,288,504.86
Silver recoinage	2,358,031	1,116,999.28
Gold product	(1)	3,882,900.00

¹ Valued according to 5,842.467583 kilograms.

CANADA.

Items reported for 1894.	Value in United States money.
Silver coinage	\$144,518

CENTRAL AMERICAN STATES.

Items reported for 1894.	Fine ounces.	Value in United States money.
GUATEMALA AND HONDURAS.		
Silver coinage		\$2,061,988.36
Silver recoinage		189,655.79
Gold produced.....	22,760	470,500.00
COSTA RICA.		
Silver coinage		12,517.25

CEYLON.

Items reported for 1894.	Rupees.	Value in United States money.
Silver coinage	300,000	\$142,110

CHILE.

Items reported for 1894.	Fine ounces.	Value in United States money.
Silver coinage		\$121,779
Silver produced	2,850,503	3,685,500

REPORT ON THE FINANCES.

CHINA.

Items reported for 1894.	Value in United States money.
Silver coinage.....	\$6,000,000

COLOMBIA.

Items reported for 1894.	Value in United States money.
Silver coinage.....	\$8,251.50

CONGO STATE.

Items reported for 1894.	Francs.	Value in United States money.
Silver coinage.....	500,000	\$96,500

DENMARK.

Items reported for 1894.	Crowns.	Value in United States money.
Gold coin withdrawn from circulation.....	920.00	\$246.56
Silver coinage.....	453,706.10	121,593.24
Silver coin withdrawn from circulation.....	2,968.00	795.42

ECUADOR.

Items reported for 1894.	Sucres.	Value in United States money.
Silver coinage.....	89,100	\$83,308.50
Gold produced.....		68,400.00

ETHIOPIA (ABYSSINIA).

Items reported for 1894.	Francs.	Value in United States money.
Silver coinage.....	159,375	\$30,759.38

FINLAND.

Items reported for 1894.	Pounds sterling.	Value in United States money.
Silver coinage.....	8,500	\$41,365.25

FRANCE.

Items reported for 1894.	Francs.	Value in United States money.
Gold coinage.....	9,831,060	\$1,897,394.58
Gold recoinage.....	7,813,930	1,508,088.49
Silver recoinage.....	4,000,000	772,000.00

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GERMANY.

Items reported for 1894.	Marks.	Value in United States money.
Gold coinage	157, 282, 160	\$37, 433, 154. 08
Gold recoinage.....	176, 925	42, 108. 15
Silver recoinage	4, 487, 165	1, 067, 945. 27
Gold produced.....	(¹)	2, 141, 000. 00
Silver produced.....	(¹)	8, 805, 200. 90

¹ Valued according to 3,221.46 kilograms gold and 211,868.39 kilograms silver.

GERMAN EAST AFRICAN COMPANY.

Items reported for 1894.	Rupees.	Value in United States money.
Silver coinage	196, 531	\$93, 096. 73

GERMAN NEW GUINEA COMPANY.

Items reported for 1894.	Marks.	Value in United States money.
Silver coinage	200, 035	\$47, 608. 33

GREAT BRITAIN.

Items reported for 1894.	Pounds sterling.	Value in United States money.
Gold coinage	5, 678, 374	\$27, 633, 807. 07
Gold coin withdrawn from circulation.....	3, 600, 000	17, 519, 400. 00
Silver coinage.....	822, 492	4, 002, 657. 32
Silver coin withdrawn from circulation.....	389, 778	1, 896, 854. 64
Gold produced.....		65, 800. 00
Silver produced.....		329, 700. 00

GREECE.

Items reported for 1894.	Fine ounces.	Value in United States money.
Silver produced.....	1, 139, 041	\$1, 472, 700

GUIANA (BRITISH).

Items reported for 1894.	Fine ounces.	Value in United States money.
Gold produced.....	111, 751	\$2, 310, 100

HAITI.

Items reported for 1894.	Francs.	Value in United States money.
Silver coinage	3, 724, 107	\$718, 752. 65

REPORT ON THE FINANCES.

HONGKONG.

Items reported for 1894.	Value in United States money.
Silver coinage.....	\$2, 100, 000

INDO-CHINA.

Items reported for 1894.	Francs.	Value in United States money.
Silver coinage.....	7, 938, 272. 59	\$1,532, 086. 61

JAPAN.

Items reported for 1894.	Yen.	Value in United States money.
Gold coinage.....	1, 576, 440. 00	\$1, 576, 440. 00
Silver coinage.....	24, 131, 363. 90	24, 131, 363. 90
Silver recoinage.....	4, 158. 10	4, 158. 10
Gold produced.....		1 489, 800. 00
Silver produced.....		1 2, 529, 700. 00

¹ Product of Imperial mines, 1894; private mines, 1892.

KOREA.

Items reported for 1894.	Fine ounces.	Value in United States money.
Gold produced.....	22, 600	\$467, 200

MEXICO.

Items reported for 1894.	Fine ounces.	Value in United States money.
Gold coinage.....		\$554, 107
Silver coinage.....		29, 481, 033
Silver produced.....	47, 038, 381	60, 817, 300

MOROCCO.

Items reported for 1894.	Francs.	Value in United States money.
Silver coinage.....	1, 696, 049	\$327, 337. 46

NETHERLANDS.

Items reported for 1894.	Florins.	Value in United States money.
Gold coinage.....	176, 361	\$70, 897. 12
Silver coinage.....	400, 000	160, 800. 00

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NEWFOUNDLAND.

Items reported for 1894.	Value in United States money.
Silver coinage.....	\$58,000

NORWAY.

Items reported for 1894.	Crowns.	Value in United States money.
Silver coinage	450,000	\$120,600
Silver received	59,500	15,946
Silver produced.....	387,261	195,500

PERU.

Items reported for 1894.	Soles.	Value in United States money.
Silver coinage	4,360,153.48	\$4,360,153.48
Gold produced.....		74,400.00
Silver produced.....		4,474,800.00

PORTUGAL.

Items reported for 1894.	Value in United States money.
Silver coinage	\$478,440

ROUMANIA.

Items reported for 1894.	Francs.	Value in United States money.
Silver coinage	3,000,000	\$579,000

RUSSIA.

Items reported for 1894.	Rubles.	Value in United States money.
Gold coinage	3,000,105.00	\$2,315,481
Silver coinage	300,007.70	233,861
Silver recoinage		213,930
Gold produced.....		24,133,400
Silver produced.....		356,600

SIAM.

Items reported for 1894.	Ticals.	Value in United States money.
Silver coinage	3,897,147	\$2,538,288
Silver recoinage	3,818,657	2,291,194

REPORT ON THE FINANCES.

SPAIN.

Items reported for 1894.	Pesetas.	Value in United States money.
Silver coinage.....	20, 446, 760	\$3, 946, 224. 68
Silver recoinage.....	10, 004, 870	1, 930, 939. 91
Silver produced.....		2, 643, 423. 80

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

Items reported for 1894.	Value in United States money.
Silver coinage.....	\$306, 000

SWEDEN.

Items reported for 1894.	Crowns.	Value in United States money.
Gold coinage.....	616, 565	\$165, 239. 42
Gold recoinage.....	1, 070	286. 76
Silver coinage.....	173, 295	46, 443. 06
Silver recoinage.....	3, 979	1, 066. 37
Gold produced.....		62, 500. 90
Silver produced.....		119, 257. 50

SWITZERLAND.

Items reported for 1894.	Francs.	Value in United States money.
Gold coinage.....	2, 412, 000	\$465, 516
Silver coinage.....	3, 000, 000	579, 000
Silver recoinage.....	170, 000	32, 810

TUNIS.

Items reported for 1894.	Francs.	Value in United States money.
Gold coinage.....	1, 200	\$231. 60
Silver coinage.....	1, 800	347. 40

TURKEY.

Items reported for 1894.	Piasters.	Value in United States money.
Gold coinage.....	1, 920, 000	\$84, 403. 00
Gold recoinage.....	1, 920, 000	84, 403. 00
Silver coinage.....	10, 237, 000	450, 018. 00
Silver recoinage.....	10, 160, 000	446, 633. 60
Gold produced.....		7, 666. 16
Silver produced.....		63, 022. 25

URUGUAY.

Items reported for 1894.	Kilograms.	Value in United States money.
Gold produced.....	24. 1577	\$16, 055. 21
Silver produced.....	10. 3533	430. 28

VENEZUELA.

Items reported for 1894.	Bolivars.	Value in United States money.
Silver coinage.....	1, 000, 000	\$193, 000. 00
Gold produced.....	4, 712, 410	909, 495. 13

THE MONETARY LEGISLATION AND CURRENCY SYSTEM OF THE UNITED STATES.

FROM THE COLONIAL PERIOD TO 1792.

Anterior to the adoption of the Constitution the thirteen American Colonies had, like England, the silver standard, and their metallic circulating medium consisted of foreign coins. The unit of account was the Spanish "milled dollar" or piece of eight (pieza de ocho). Up to about 1775, however, accounts were kept in pounds, shillings, and pence—a pound consisting then, as now, of 20 shillings, and a shilling of 12 pence "Colonial" or "pound currency," 133½ pounds of which were equal to 100 pounds sterling. Four pounds "Colonial currency" were, therefore, equal to 3 pounds sterling. This par of the Colonial and the sterling pound was established by the fact that the Spanish piaster, or milled dollar, was worth, in the Colonies, 6 shillings, while in England it was valued at only 4½ shillings. Calculated in accordance with the legal weight and fineness of the Spanish silver piaster (up to 1772, 8½ pieces from the gross Castilian marco 0.909722 fine), the "pound currency" was a quantity of 82.0699660 grams, or 1,296.503715 grains of fine silver.

Besides the Spanish milled dollar there was a variety of other foreign coins in circulation, but in keeping accounts the pound and the shilling come next in order of common usage to the dollar. The method by which the Colonial composite system of current coins was regulated consisted in coinage tariffs, so much in vogue in early European monetary history. Such a tariff, issued in 1750, valued the ounce of silver at 6 shillings 8 pence and the Spanish milled dollar at 6 shillings, the guinea at 28 shillings, and the English crown at 6 shillings 8 pence. In this tariff all foreign coins were valued in proportion to the Spanish piece of eight, it being considered that many and great inconveniences would arise in case any coined silver or gold, or English half-pence and farthings, should pass current at any higher rate than in just proportion to that piece. The shilling was stamped by some of the colonies and constituted a large part of the money in circulation. It, however, varied greatly in value in the different Colonies. Thus, the Spanish dollar equaled 5 shillings in Georgia; 8 shillings in North Carolina and New York (12½ cents); 6 shillings in Virginia, Connecticut, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island (16¾ cents); 7 shillings 6 pence in Maryland, Delaware, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey; 32 shillings 6 pence in South Carolina. This accounts for the present reckoning of

12½ cents to a "shilling" in New York, Ohio, etc., and of 16⅔ cents in New England and Virginia.

The following coinage tariff was published in 1776 in the report of a special committee, appointed in April of that year:

Description.	Weight.	Value.
	<i>Dwt. Grs.</i>	
English guinea	5 6	\$4. 66⅔
French guinea	5 5	4. 62½
Johannes	18 0	16. 00
Haif johannes	9 0	8. 00
Spanish pistole	4 8	3. 66⅔
French pistole	4 4	3. 50
Moidore	6 18	6. 00
English crown		1. 11½
French crown		1. 11½
English shilling .....		. 22½

This same tariff rated gold bullion at \$17 per ounce, troy weight, and sterling silver at \$1.11½ per ounce.

The Spanish dollar, with which this comparison was made, was itself not unfrequently below the legal weight, and therefore varied in value.

If the prices mentioned in the coinage tariff of 1776 were of full weight, the ratio there established was the English ratio of 1 to 15.21. The ratio for bullion was not materially different.

The tariff of 1776 had been in operation six years when the Colonies began to feel keenly the difficulties caused by the variety of coins constituting their metallic circulating medium, as well as its injurious effects on business and on the methods of keeping accounts.

The need of a special American coinage was frequently expressed, and in 1782 (15th of January) Robert Morris, the Superintendent of Finance, at the request of a committee of the Congress of the Confederation, submitted a scheme for a national coinage and for the establishment of an American mint, which met with its approval. Morris's report is here given in full:

COINAGE SCHEME PROPOSED BY ROBERT MORRIS, SUPERINTENDENT OF FINANCE.

[From MS. letters and reports of the Superintendent of Finance, No. 137, volume 1, pages 289-300.]

OFFICE OF FINANCE, *January 15, 1782.*

SIR: Finding by the act of the United States in Congress, of the seventh instant, that I am instructed to prepare and report a table of rates at which the different species of foreign coins most likely to circulate within the United States shall be received at the Treasury, I have been induced again to turn my attention to an object which has employed my thoughts very frequently, and which would have long since been submitted to Congress, had I not been prevented by other business, and much delayed by the things, relating to this business, which depended upon others. I shall now pray leave to deliver my sentiments somewhat at large on this subject.

The United States labor under many inconveniences, and even disadvantages, which may at present be remedied; but which, if suffered to continue, would become incurable, and lead to pernicious consequences. It is very fortunate for us, that the weights and measures used throughout America are the same; experience has shown in other Countries, that the efforts of the Legislator to change Weights and Measures, altho fully seconded by the more enlightened part of the community, have been so strongly opposed by the popular habits and prejudices, that ages have elapsed without producing the desired effect. I repeat therefore that, it is happy for us to have throughout the Union, the same ideas of a mile and an inch, a Hoghead and a quart, a pound and an ounce. So far our commercial dealings are simplified, and brought down to the level of every capacity.

With respect to our money the case is very widely different. The ideas annexed to a pound, shilling, and a penny, are almost as various as the States themselves. Calculations are therefore as necessary for our inland commerce, as upon foreign exchanges; and the commonest things become intricate where money has anything to do with them. A Farmer in New Hampshire, for instance can readily form an idea of a bushel of wheat in South Carolina, weighing sixty pounds, and placed at one hundred miles from Charleston; but if he were told that in such situation it is worth twenty-one shillings and eight pence, he would be obliged to make many inquiries, and form some calculations before he could know that this sum meant, in general, what he would call four shillings; and, even then he would have to enquire what kind of coin that four shillings was paid in, before he could estimate it in his own mind according to the ideas of money which he had imbibed.

Difficulties of this sort do not occur to farmers alone, they are perplexing to most men, and troublesome to all, it is however, a fortunate circumstance, that money is so much in the power of the Sovereign, as that he can easily lead the people into new ideas of it; and even if that were not the case, yet the loose state in which our currency has been for some years past, has opened the way for receiving any impressions on that subject. As we are now shaking off the inconveniences of a depreciating medium, the present moment seems to be that, in which a general currency can best be established, so as that in a few months the same names of money will mean the same things, in the several parts of the United States.

Another inconvenience, which admits of the same easy remedy, and which could, indeed, be cured by the very same act, is the want of a legal tender. This is as necessary for the purposes of jurisprudence, as a general currency is for those of commerce. For although, there is a great impropriety not to say injustice, in compelling a man to receive a part of his debt in discharge of the whole; yet it is both just and proper that the law should protect the honest debtor who is willing to pay, against the vexatious suits of an oppressive creditor, who refuses to receive the full value.

The nature, value and use of money have always occasioned strong temptations to the commission of Fraud; and of consequence the practice of counterfeiting is coeval with that of coining.

No Government can guard its subjects entirely against the wicked Ingenuity which has been exercised in this respect; But it has always been the object of every wise government to take all the precautions against it which are within the compass of human ability. These precautions will be most effectual where the coins are few and simple; because they, by that means, become familiar to all ranks and degrees of men; but where the coins are so numerous that the knowledge of them is a kind of science, the lower order of citizens are constantly injured by those, who carry on the business of debasing, sweating, clipping, counterfeiting and the like. It is therefore to be lamented that we have so many different coins in the United States.

It is not necessary to mention what is in every bodies mouth, that the precious metals were first used as Bullion, and that the inconvenience of weighing and the difficulty of assaying, introducing the practice of coining, in order that the weight and fineness might be known at the first view, and of consequence the value be instantly ascertained. It is equally unnecessary to observe, that the great privilege of declaring this value, by particular marks, has among all nations been vested, exclusively in the sovereign. A trust so important could not indeed be vested any where else, because the danger of abusing it was too great; and history informs us, that Sovereigns themselves have not on this occasion behaved with that integrity, which was alike due to their subjects and to themselves, to the interests of the people, and to their own personal glory.

Experience has already told us, that the advantage of Gold as a coin, is in this country very considerably diminished; for every distinct piece must be weighed before it can be safely received.

Both Gold and silver coins are indeed preferable in one respect to common Bullion, that the standard is presumed to be just, and consequently they are received without the delays and expenses of assaying. It must however be remembered, that they are foreign Coins, and of course we are not only exposed to the tricks of individuals but should it suit the Interest or convenience of any sovereign to make base money for us, there is nothing to prevent it. If for instance, the king of England, or any of his Birmingham artists, should coin Guineas worth but sixteen shillings sterling our citizens would readily and freely receive them at twenty-one shillings sterling. It is my duty to mention to Congress information I have received, that Guineas of base metal are coined at Birmingham so well, as to escape any common attention. Now there can be no doubt that every such Guinea received here, would be a national loss to us, of an English crown. How much we suffer in this way at present, it is impossible to estimate. What I have already had the honor to observe contains some of the reasons, why it appears to me highly necessary that an American coin should be adopted without delay, and to these reasons it may be added that there is

a want of small money for the common occasions of trade and that it is more felt by our Soldiery, than any other persons. For the little pay which they *do* receive, being either in gold or at best in dollars, the sutlers and others with whom they have dealings, continually take the advantage of their want of change, and rate the prices of their goods accordingly.

Shortly after my appointment, finding that there was a considerable quantity of public Copper at Boston, I ordered it round to this place. It has safely arrived, and will when coined amount to a considerable sum. The necessary machinery of a mint can be easily made, and there are persons who can perform the whole business. I must pray leave, therefore, to submit to Congress, some few more particular remarks on this subject, as introductory to a plan for an American coin.

Although most nations have coined Copper, yet that metal is so impure that it has never been considered as constituting the Money Standard. This is affixed to the two precious metals, because they alone will admit of having their intrinsic value precisely ascertained; but nations differ very much in the relation they have established between Gold and Silver. In some European countries an ounce of pure Gold passes for fifteen ounces of pure Silver; in others for fourteen. In China it passes for much less. The standard therefore, which is affixed to both metals is in reality affixed to neither. In England Gold is to Silver nearly in the proportion of one to fifteen, and in France nearly of one to fourteen. If a man carries fourteen ounces of Gold from France to England, he receives two hundred and ten ounces of Silver which in France purchases fifteen ounces of Gold, so that he gains on that exchange one ounce of Gold. In like manner he who carries from England fourteen ounces of Silver to France, receives one ounce of Gold, which in England purchases fifteen ounces of Silver, wherefore he gains on that exchange one ounce of Silver.

If it be then supposed that the coins of these two countries were alike pure, it must follow that in a short time all the Gold coin of full weight would be in England; and all the Silver coin of full weight in France. But the light Silver circulating in England and the light Gold in France, the real standard of coin in each would be different from the legal, and seek a medium of fourteen and an half of Silver for one of Gold, altho' the legal standard might still be in the one place fifteen, and in the other fourteen.

The demand which commerce might make for any one of the precious metals in preference of the other, would vary this real standard from time to time, and in every payment a man would get more or less of real value for his debt, according as he was paid in the coin of greater or lesser value, in relation to the real standard. If, for instance, the debt were contracted when the Silver was to Gold, as one to fifteen, and paid when as one to fourteen; if the debt were paid in Silver he would gain one thirtieth, and if in Gold he would lose one thirtieth. In England the money standard is rather affixed to Gold than to silver, because all payments are made in the former, and in France it is rather affixed to Silver than to Gold.

Arguments are unnecessary to shew that the scale by which everything is to be measured ought to be as fixed as the nature of things will permit of. Since therefore, a money standard affixed to both the precious metals will not give the certain scale, it is better to make use of one only. Gold is more valuable than Silver, and so far must have the preference, but it is from that very circumstance the more exposed to fraudulent practices. Its value rendering it more portable is an advantage, but it is an advantage which paper possesses in a much greater degree, and of consequence the commercial nation of England has had recourse to paper for the purposes of its Trade; although the mass of circulating Coin is Gold. It will always be in our power to carry a paper circulation to every proper extent. There can be no doubt therefore, that our money standard ought to be affixed to Silver. But Silver is liable like everything else, to a change of value, if there is a demand for it, to export, the value will rise, if the contrary it will fall, and so far it cannot be considered as a fixed measure of value. Before this objection be considered it will be proper to make a few reflections on another part of the present subject, but in this place I remark, that if the objection cannot be removed we must not suffer it to preponderate, because it weighs alike against every other metal.

To coin money is a certain expense, and of course it is an expense which must be borne by the people. In England the coin when melted, will sell as Bullion for just as much as its weight in other coin. The expense of coinage is paid by the Crown, and of course it is raised by taxes from the people. In France the Coinage instead of being expensive, yields a profit.

The price given for metal at the mint is about eight per cent. less than the same quantity will yield when coined at the French Standard; both of these methods are liable to objections. When commerce demands an exportation of Bullion from England, the Coin of the kingdom goes out in common with others; this increases of course the national expense of coinage. Laws to prevent the exportation or importation of anything so valuable as money, are always nugatory, because they always can be eluded, and, therefore, when private interests requires, they always will be

eluded. That the Guineas of England, therefore, are not continually going away, is to be attributed to the extraordinary value affixed to Gold, which has just been mentioned, and which banishes Silver continually.

In France the people are not liable to this inconvenience, because their Money passing for more than its value in Bullion, Bullion will always be exported in preference of coin; but for the same reason, there is always a strong temptation to imitate their coin, and send it for the purchase of their commodities. It would be both impossible and unnecessary to distinguish the true from the false, because both would be of equal intrinsic value; the place at which they were struck would be indifferent to the receiver, of consequence the foreigner who made French coin would gain by his trade, and the French nation would lose proportionately.

The money paid for coining; or the coinage; of France has, however this advantage, that the Money is a standard which does not fluctuate with the price of Bullion. This coining is as has been said, about 8 per cent. When Bullion is below ninety two, it is carried to the Mint, when above ninety-two to the Broker or Silver-smith. The Coin still continues fixed, nor will it bear exportation until Bullion rises to an hundred, when the French Coin would be as liable to exportation as the English. In that case it would be exported on one hand, while on the other no more would have been coined for a considerable period, because to make the 8 per cent coinage it is necessary that the Mint price should be ninety-two. The Coin therefore could not long be exported, if at all, but would soon resume its value. The price of Bullion must float between ninety-two and an hundred, while the Coin would preserve its fixed quality as Money.

Hence then it appears proper, that the price of coining should be defrayed by the coinage, because, first it is natural and proper, that the price should be paid when the benefit is received, and that the citizen in return for the advantage of being ascertained in the value of the medium of commerce by the sovereign, should pay for ascertaining it, just as that he should pay for the fashion of the plate he uses, or the construction of the cart he employs.

Secondly, It is right that money should acquire a value as money, distinct from that which it possesses as a commodity, in order that it should be a fixed rule whereby to measure the value of all other things; and thirdly it is wise to prevent the exportation of the coin, which would involve an unnecessary national expense, and also to prevent the imitation of it abroad, so as to create a national loss; for both which purposes it is proper that the coinage should only defray the expence, without making any considerable profit. The Laws usual in all countries with respect to the money will then fully operate the effect intended.

In order that a coin may be perfectly intelligible to the whole people, it must have some affinity to the former currency.

This therefore, will be requisite in the present case. The purposes of commerce require that the lowest divisible point of money or what is more properly called the money unit, should be very small; because by that means price can be brought in the smallest things to bear a proportion to the value, and altho' it is not absolutely necessary, yet it is very desirable that money should be increased in a decimal Ratio, because by that means all calculations of Interest, exchange, insurance and the like are rendered much more simple and accurate, and of course more within the power of the great mass of people. Whenever such things require much labor, time and reflection, the greater number who do not know, are made the dupes of the lesser number who do.

The various coins which have circulated in America have undergone different changes in their value, so that there is hardly any which can be considered as a general Standard, unless it be Spanish dollars; these pass in Georgia at five shillings, in North Carolina and New York, at eight shillings, in Virginia and the four Eastern States, at six shillings, in all the other States except South Carolina at seven shillings and sixpence, and in South Carolina at thirty-two shillings and sixpence. The money unit of a new coin to agree without a fraction with all these different values of a dollar except the last, will be the fourteen hundred and fortieth part of a dollar, equal to the sixteenth hundredth part of a crown; of these units twenty-four will be a penny of Georgia; fifteen will be a penny of North Carolina or New York; twenty will be a penny of Virginia and the four Eastern States; sixteen will be a penny of all the other States except South Carolina, and forty-eight will be thirteen pence of South Carolina. It has been already observed, that to have the money unit very small is advantageous to commerce; but there is no necessity that this money unit be exactly represented in coin; it is sufficient that its value be precisely known. On the present occasion, two copper coins will be proper; the one of eight units, and the other of five. These may be called an eight and a five; two of the former will make a penny proclamation or Pennsylvania money; and three a penny Georgia money; of the latter three will make a penny York money; and four a penny lawf or Virginia money. The money unit will be equal to a quarter of a grain of fine Silver in coined money: Proceeding thence in a decimal ratio, one hundred would

be the lowest Silver coin and might be called a cent. It would contain twenty-five grains of fine Silver, to which may be added two grains of copper, and the whole would weigh one pennyweight three grains: Five of these would make a quint or five hundred units, weighing five pennyweight fifteen grains; and ten would make a mark or one thousand units weighing eleven pennyweight six grains.

If the mint price of fine Silver be established at 22.237 units per pound; this, being coined, would be four times 5.760 grains or 23.040 units; the difference is 803 units, and, therefore, the coinage is 803 on 23.040, or somewhat more, than 3.48 per cent., which would be about the expense attending it. A Dollar contains by the best assays which I have been able to get, about 373 grains of fine Silver, and that at the mint price would be 1,440 units. In like manner, if Crowns contain from 414 to 415 grains of fine Silver, they would at the mint price be worth 1,600 units.

When such a Coin shall have been established, the value of all others would be easily ascertained, because nothing more would be necessary than to have them assayed at the mint. The advantage of possessing legal money in preference of any other; would induce people to carry foreign Coin to the mint, until a sufficiency were struck for the circulating medium. The remainder of the foreign Silver, together with the Gold, should be left, entirely to the operations of Commerce as Bullion.

In the present moment it is by no means of such consequence to establish the relative value of different Coins, as to provide a standard of our own by which in future to estimate them. If the value were now sought they must all be estimated in dollars, because dollars are called for in the several requisitions of Congress. Without noticing the preference, thus given to one foreign Coin over another, it is sufficient to observe, that if a greater alloy should be introduced by the Spanish Government into their dollars our interior Regulations as to money would be overturned, and certainly we have no security that this will not happen. There is not any great inconvenience from leaving matters on their present footing until they can be remedied by the operations of a mint; for it is not to be supposed that all the money raised by Taxes in a State is to be brought out of it. I expect that there will be very little occasion to transport money from place to place. It is much easier to negotiate than to carry it; and if any species of Money is generally received within a State at the same rate in which it is paid in Taxes, there will be no difficulty in expending it at its value. Whenever Money shall be struck by Authority of the United States, then indeed it will be proper to receive in Taxes no other Coin.

If Congress are of opinion with me, that it will be proper to coin Money, I will immediately obey their orders and establish a mint; and I think I can say with safety that no better moment could be chosen for the purpose than the present; neither will anything have a greater tendency to restore public credits, for although it is possible that the new money will at first be received with diffidence by some, yet when it has been fairly assayed it will gain full confidence from all, and the advantage of holding the only Money which can pay debts or discharge Taxes, will soon give it the preference over all, and indeed banish all other from Circulation; whereas, fixing a Relation of value now, on whatever principles attempted, might give offence to the Power whose Coin should in any instance be reduced from its present numery value among us. These sentiments are submitted with all possible deference to the United States in Congress Assembled in expectation of their further instructions on the subject.

With great Respect I have the honor to be, sir your most obedient and humble servant,¹

ROB. MORRIS.

¹The financial condition of the United States in its early days scarcely comes within the scope of an article on the monetary legislation and currency system of the United States, and yet is a subject so closely related to it and to the life and labors of Robert Morris, Superintendent of Finance, that an account of our general financial situation at that period is but a complement to the history of our monetary legislation at the same time. The following extract from the eulogy by the Hon. John G. Carlisle, Secretary of the Treasury, delivered on the occasion of the dedication of the Old Holland Land Office Building, in Batavia, N. Y., October 13, 1894, finds a very appropriate place here:

"At that time there was no Treasury Department, nor any national executive organization of any kind. Early in 1779 the Continental Congress had appointed a standing committee, of which James Duane was chairman, to superintend the finances, but its functions were not well defined, and its duties, so far as it had any, were loosely and negligently discharged. By September, 1778, financial affairs had fallen into such a condition of confusion and disorder that Congress established five separate bureaus to assist in the management of the Treasury; but these bureaus quarreled with each other, and in 1779 an ordinance was passed establishing what was designated as a Board of Treasury, consisting of three commissioners, not Members of Congress, and two members of Congress, any two of whom had power

Jefferson, like Morris, recommended the decimal system, but advocated the dollar as the unit. It is probable that Mr. Jefferson's Notes on the Establishment of a Money Unit and of a Coinage for the United States were communicated to Congress at the same time as Mr. Morris's letter reproduced above. The document containing them is not dated, but it was presumably written in 1782 or 1783, and is as follows:

MR. JEFFERSON'S NOTES ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A MONEY UNIT AND OF A COINAGE FOR THE UNITED STATES.

[In fixing the unit of money these circumstances are of a principal importance.]

1. That it be of a convenient size to be applied as a measure to the common money transactions of life.

2. That its parts and multiples be in an easy proportion to each other so as to facilitate the Money Arithmetic.

3. That the Unit and its parts or divisions be so nearly of the value of some of the known coins as that they may be of easy adoption for the people.

The Spanish Dollar seems to fulfill all these conditions.

1. Taking into our view all money transactions great and small, I question if a common measure of more convenient size than the dollar could be proposed. The value of 100, 1,000, 10,000 dollars is well estimated by the mind; so is that of the 10th or the hundredth of a dollar. Few transactions are above or below these limits. The expediency of attending to the size of the money Unit will be evident to any one who will consider how inconvenient it would be to a manufacturer or merchant, if instead of the yard for measuring cloth, either the inch or the mill had been made the unit of measure.

2. The most easy ratio of multiplication and division is that by ten. Every one knows the facility of decimal arithmetic. Every one remembers that when learning money arithmetic, he used to be puzzled with adding the farthings, taking out the fours and carrying them on, adding the pence, taking out the twelves and carrying them on; adding the shillings, taking out the twenties and carrying them on; but when he came to the pounds, when he had only tens to carry forward, it was easy & free from error.

The bulk of mankind are school-boys thro' life. These little perplexities are always great to them. And even mathematical heads feel the relief of an easier substituted for a more difficult process. Foreigners, too who have trade or who travel among us will find a great facility in understanding our coins and accounts from this ratio of subdivision. Those who have had occasion to convert the livres, sols and deniers of the French, the Guilders Stivers and penings of the Dutch, the pounds, shillings, pence and farthings of these several states into each other can judge how much they would have been aided had their several subdivisions been in a decimal ratio. Certainly in all cases where we are free to chuse between easy and difficult modes of operation, it is most rational to chuse the easy. The financier therefore in his report well proposes that our coins should be in decimal proportions to one another. If we adopt the dollar for our unit, we should strike four coins, one of gold, two of silver, and one of copper viz

1. A Golden piece equal in value to 10 dollars.

2. The unit or dollar itself, of silver.

to transact business. By the spring of 1780, however, it became evident that the entire financial system must be reorganized upon a more substantial basis, and that there must be such practical management as would secure order in the public accounts and some degree of economy in the public service, or the war would prove a disastrous failure and the Colonies relapse into a more hopeless condition of dependency than ever existed before.

"Almost every financial expedient that the ingenuity of man could devise, except regular and effective taxation, had been resorted to for nearly six years to raise money or procure credit for the prosecution of war, and at last the very verge of national bankruptcy had been reached and it was evidently impossible to proceed a step further in the same direction without a total collapse of the entire financial system, involving, of course, an abandonment of the struggle. The country was smothered to death under a mass of worthless paper currency far more disastrous to the commercial and industrial interests of the people than all the spoiliations and devastations committed by the invading enemy. The most discreditable chapters of our history are those which record the repeated and ineffectual efforts of the Continental Congress and the Superintendent of Finance, after he was chosen, to induce the States to raise their respective quotas of money necessary to carry on a war for the establishment of their own independence. The prevailing idea among

3. The tenth of a dollar, of silver also.

4. The hundredth of a dollar of copper.

Compare the arithmetical operations on the same sum of money expressed in this form, & expressed in the pound sterling and its divisions:

ADDITION.				SUBTRACTION.					
£	s.	d.	[Dollars.]	£	s.	d.	[Dollars.]		
8	13	11½	= 38. 65	8	13	11½	= 38. 65		
4	12	8¾	= 20. 61	4	12	8¾	= 20. 61		
13 6 8¼ = 59. 26				4 1 2¾ = 18. 04					
MULTIPLICATION BY 8.				DIVISION BY 8.					
£	s.	d.	qrs.	Dollars.]	£	s.	d.	qrs.	Dollars.]
8	13	11½		= 38. 65	8	13	11½		= 38. 65
20				8	20				8) ———
173				309. 2 D	173				4. 83
12					12				
2087 or				8 13. 11½	2087				
4				8	4				
8350				69 11 8	8)8350				
8									
66800					4)1043¾				
¼	16700				12)260¼				
½	1391 8				20)21. 8				
¾					[£] 1. 1. 8¼				
£	69 11 8								

the people seemed to be that, inasmuch as the war was being prosecuted in opposition to the claim of Great Britain to impose taxes upon them, it would be illogical and inconsistent to impose taxes upon themselves. They preferred to rely upon Continental notes, issued in anticipation of receipts which never came in, and upon bills of credit emitted by the States, which persistently refused to provide funds for their redemption. The several Colonies had been in the habit, long before the Revolution, of issuing their own notes to circulate as money, and therefore the Continental Congress very naturally resorted to the same expedient, and the first notes, amounting to about \$3,000,000, were issued as early as 1775. These notes began to depreciate almost immediately, and before the close of the year 1776 many men were subjected to mob violence, to social and political ostracism, and to imprisonment by the civil and military authorities for refusing to receive them in payment of debts or in exchange for commodities.

“By 1779 depreciation had gone to such an extent that it was no longer safe to buy and sell in the ordinary way, while transactions conducted upon credit were ruinous to the party who rendered services or parted with his property. Barter was the only safe trade, and it is recorded that at one time it was substantially the only kind of trade carried on in the city of Boston. Prices went up so that a pair of shoes cost \$100, and flour sold at prices ranging from \$400 to \$500 per hundredweight. The price of sugar reached \$600 per hundredweight, coffee was \$1 per pound, and wheat \$75 per bushel, and the cost of most articles of necessity rose in the same proportion. General Washington said that a wagon load of money would scarcely buy a wagon load of provisions. But the currency in which payments were made was depreciating with such rapidity that the merchant who sold even at these exorbitant prices was constantly losing money. The injurious effect of a depreciating currency upon the trade of the country is illustrated in the case of a writer of that period, who says that he purchased a hoghead of sugar and sold it at a large profit, but the currency in which he was paid would buy only a tierce. He then sold the tierce at a large profit, but when he used the proceeds of this sale in making another purchase he got only a barrel. R. H. Lee wrote to Thomas Jefferson that the depreciation of money had nearly transferred his whole estate to his tenants, and that the rent of 4,000 acres of land would not pay for 20 bushels of corn, the rent, of course, being payable in money and having been fixed before the depreciation began.

“Conventions were held in many parts of the country to establish scales of prices at which commodities should be bought and sold, and several States enacted penal

A bare inspection of the above operation will evince the labour which is occasioned by subdividing the unit into 20^{ths} 240^{ths} and 960^{ths} as the English do and as we have done; and the ease of subdivisions in a decimal ratio. The same difference arises in making payment. An Englishman to pay £8. 13.11½ must find by calculation what combination of the coins of His country will pay this sum. But an American having the same sum to pay thus expressed 38.65 will know by inspection only that three golden pieces 8 units or dollars 6 tenths and 5 coppers pay it precisely.

3. The third condition required is that the unit, its multiples and subdivisions coincide in value with some of the known coin so nearly, that the people may by a quick reference in the mind estimate their value. If this be not attended to, they will be very long in adopting the innovation, if ever they adopt it. Let us examine in this point of view each of the four coins proposed. 1. The golden piece will be ½ more than a half Joe* and ⅓ more than a double guinea. It will be readily estimated then by reference to either of them but more readily and accurately as equal to 10 dollars.

2. The unit or dollar is a known coin and the most familiar of all to the mind, of the people. It is already adopted from South to North, has identified our currency and therefore happily offers itself as a Unit already introduced. Our public debt, our requisitions and their apportionments have given it actual and long possession of the place of Unit. The course of our commerce too will bring us more of this than of any other foreign coin, and therefore renders it more-worthy of attention. I know of no Unit which can be proposed in competition with the dollar, but the pound: But what is the pound? 1547 grains of fine silver in Georgia; 1289 grains in Virginia, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts and New Hampshire; 1031½ grains in Maryland, Delaware, Pennsylvania and New Jersey; 966½ grains in North Carolina and New York.

Which of these shall we adopt? To which State give that pre-eminence of which all are so jealous? And on which impose the difficulties of a new estimate for their coin, their cattle and other commodities? Or shall we hang the pound sterling as a common badge about all their necks? This contains 1718½ grains of pure silver. It is difficult to familiarise a new coin to a people. It is more difficult to familiarise them to a new coin with an old name. Happily the Dollar is familiar to them all, and is already as much referred to for a measure of value as their respective State [provincial] pounds.

laws upon the subject. Many merchants and others were punished by imprisonment and by exposure in the pillory for violations of these statutes, and necessarily much ill-feeling was engendered among the people. The whole commercial fabric was in imminent danger of destruction on account of the superabundance of so-called money, and the Government itself, which possessed unlimited power to issue it, was compelled to retrace its steps or be crushed under the weight of its own paper. * * *

"At this time Continental notes had been issued to the amount of \$160,000,000, or about \$53 per capita, and the depreciation was 30 to 1; that is, \$1 in specie was equal to \$30 in paper currency. By July, 1780, it was 64.12 to 1, and early in the next year the whole miserable system broke completely down, and Congress, with only one dissenting vote, resolved that all debts then due from the United States which had been liquidated according to their value, and all debts which had been, or should thereafter be, made payable in specie should be actually paid in specie or its equivalent at the current rate of exchange between specie and other currency. The total issue of Continental notes up to that date, as nearly as can be ascertained, was about \$242,000,000 or \$80 per capita.

"But, besides this, the various States had issued large amounts in bills of credit, and there were outstanding large amounts of loan-office certificates and quarter-masters' and commissaries' certificates, which greatly aggravated the financial situation. It is said that in 1788 a single Spanish dollar would legally discharge a debt of \$2,400 in the State of Virginia. The resolution of Congress was absolutely necessary in order to save even the semblance of public credit, and although the Continental notes continued for a short time to circulate in some parts of the country, especially in the South, they passed for merely a fraction of their nominal value. It was evident to every one at all acquainted with public affairs that the finances of the country must at once be placed in more competent hands and conducted with more vigor and economy than had heretofore characterized their management or that the war for independence would be brought to a speedy termination by the complete subjugation of the Colonies. The opinion was quite prevalent, both in America and Europe, that the struggle could be maintained but a little while longer, and even General Washington had almost abandoned all hope of success.

"George III and his ministers relied for success more upon the depressed financial condition of the United States than upon the aggressive operations of their army

* The "Half-Joe," or piece of 6400 rees was a Portuguese coin 22 carats fine weighing one half ounce of Portugal equal to about 221 grains Troy.

3. The tenth will be precisely the Spanish bit or half pistreen in some of the States, and in others will differ from it but a very small fraction. This is a coin perfectly familiar to us all. When we shall make a new coin then equal in value to this, it will be of ready estimate with the people.

4. The hundredth or copper will be very nearly the penny or copper of New York and North Carolina, this being $\frac{1}{100}$ of a dollar, and will not be very different from the penny or copper of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland, which is $\frac{1}{100}$ of a dollar. It will be about the medium between the old and the new coppers of these States and therefore will soon be substituted for them both. In Virginia coppers have never been in use. It will be as easy therefore to introduce them there of one value as of another. The copper coin proposed will be nearly equal to three-fourths of their penny which is the same with the penny lawful of the Eastern States. A great deal of small change is useful in a State, and tends to reduce the prices of small articles. Perhaps it would not be amiss, to coin three [two] more pieces of silver, one of the value of five-tenths or half a dollar, one of the value of two tenths which would be equal to the Spanish pistreen, and one of the value of 5 coppers, which would be equal to the Spanish half bit. We should then have four silver coin viz:

1. The Unit or Dollar
2. The half dollar or five tenths [omitted in the printed copy]
3. The double tenth, equal to 2 or $\frac{1}{5}$ of a dollar to a pistreen
4. The tenth, equal to a Spanish bit
5. The five copper piece equal to 05 or $\frac{1}{20}$ of a dollar or to the half bit.

The plan reported by the financier is worthy of his sound judgment. It admits however of objection in the size of the unit. He proposes that this shall be the 1440th part of a dollar; so that it will require 1440 of his units to make them the one before proposed. He was led to adopt this by a mathematical attention to our old currencies, all of which this unit will measure without leaving a fraction. But as our object is to get rid of those currencies, the advantage derived from this coincidence will soon be past. Whereas the inconveniences of this unit will forever remain, if they do not altogether prevent its introduction. It is defective in two of the three requisites of a money Unit.

1. It is inconvenient in its application to the ordinary money transactions. 10.000 dollars will require 8. figures to express them, to wit. 14.400.000. A horse or bullock of 80 dollars value will require a notation of six figures to wit 115.200 units. As a money of account this will be laborious even when facilitated by the aid of decimal arithmetic. As a common measure of the value of property it will be too minute to be comprehended by the people. The French are subjected to very laborious calculations, the livre being their ordinary money of account, and this but between the $\frac{1}{3}$ & $\frac{1}{2}$ of a dollar. But what will be our labours should our money of account be $\frac{1}{1440}$ of a dollar only?

and navy. This was the condition of affairs when Congress, on the 20th of February, 1781, unanimously chose Robert Morris to be Superintendent of Finance. His great ability and credit as a merchant, his intimate acquaintance with public matters generally, and especially his familiarity with the financial operations which had reduced the Government to such a deplorable state of poverty and helplessness constituted qualifications for this laborious and responsible position possessed by no other man in the country. The selection at once revived the hopes of the despondent, stimulated the courage of the wavering, and confirmed the faith of the friends of liberty in every part of the world. But he did not accept at once. He knew the magnitude of the task he was expected to perform, and he knew it could not be accomplished unless he was afforded opportunities and invested with powers commensurate with the nature of the duties imposed upon him. He therefore wrote a letter to the President of Congress in which he made the acceptance of the office dependent upon two conditions: First, that he should not be required to abandon his commercial pursuits or dissolve his existing connections with certain mercantile establishments; and secondly, that he should have the absolute power to appoint and remove all officials serving under him. Upon this point he was very emphatic.

"Congress having, after some hesitation, conformed to the wishes of Morris in respect to these two matters, he accepted the office on the 14th day of May, 1781, but he did not enter fully upon the discharge of his duties until October following. In June, 1781, before he had taken charge of his office, he secured the repeal of the embargo law, believing, to use his own language, that 'commerce should be perfectly free and property sacredly secure to the owner.' He applied himself with zeal and determination to the difficult task imposed upon him, and the result of his labors soon began to be felt in all the affairs of the Government at home and abroad, and in all the business transactions of the people. The extent and variety of the powers vested in him and the number and character of the various kinds of business

2. It is neither equal nor near to any of the known coins in value.

If we determine that a dollar shall be our Unit, we must then say with precision what a dollar is. This coin as struck at different times, of different weights and fineness is of different values. Sir Isaac Newton's Assay and representation to the lords of the treasury in 1717 of those which he examined make their values, as follows :

	Penny-weights.	Grains.	Containing grains of pure silver.
The Seville piece of eight	17	12	387
The Mexico piece of eight	17	10 $\frac{5}{8}$	385 $\frac{1}{2}$
The Pillar piece of eight	17	9	385 $\frac{3}{4}$
The new Seville piece of eight	14	.....	308 $\frac{7}{8}$

The financier states the old dollar as containing 376 grains of fine silver and the new 365 grains. If the dollars circulating among us be of every date equally, we should examine the quantity of pure metal in each and from them form an average for our Unit. This is a work proper to be committed to Mathematicians as well as merchants and which should be decided on actual and accurate experiment.

The quantum of alloy is also to be decided. Some is necessary to prevent the coin from wearing too fast. Too much fills our pockets with coppers instead of silver. The silver coins assayed by Sir Isaac Newton varied from 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 76 pennyweight alloy in the pound troy of mixed metal. The British standard has 18 dwt. The Spanish coins assayed by Sir Isaac Newton have from 18 to 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ dwt. The new French crown has in fact 19 $\frac{1}{2}$, though by edict it should have 20 dwt, that is 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. The taste of our countrymen will require that the [their] furniture plate should be as good as the British standard. Taste cannot be controlled by law. Let it then give the law in a point, which is indifferent to a certain degree. Let the Legislatures fix the alloy of furniture plate at 18 dwt. the British standard, and Congress that of their coin at one ounce in the pound, the French standard. This proportion has been found convenient for the alloy of gold coin and it will simplify the system of our mint to alloy both metals in the same degree. [The coin too being the least pure will be less easily melted into plate.] These reasons are light indeed and of course will only weigh, if no heavier ones can be opposed to them.

The proportion between the values of gold and silver is a mercantile problem altogether. It would be inaccurate to fix it by the popular exchanges of a half Joe for eight dollars, a Louis for 4-French crowns or five Louis for 23 dollars. The first of these would be to adopt the Spanish proportion between gold and silver; the second the French, the third a mere popular barter, wherein convenience is consulted more

transacted by him on the public account have no parallel in the history of any other financial officer in the world. He was, in fact, the autocrat of finances. He engaged in a great number of mercantile enterprises on account of the Government, buying and selling goods here and in other countries, and using the proceeds in the public service. Congress had declared that the obligations of the Government should be paid in specie, or its equivalent, but the Government had no specie and no visible means of procuring it. It is true that considerable specie, or hard money, as it was then called, had been brought into the country and disbursed by the British and French armies, but it had not reached the Treasury. The worthless paper currency was now rapidly disappearing from circulation, and Morris took measures to obtain a supply of specie from Havana and other places, which he accomplished to a very considerable extent by buying and selling goods. In a short time the people began to realize the benefits of that inflexible law of trade and finance under which sound money in sufficient quantities to transact all the business of the country will always make its appearance to take the place of unsound money if the latter can be got out of circulation.

"It was not long until specie was circulating in all the channels of trade, and from that time to the close of the Revolutionary war all the business of the Government was conducted upon a specie basis. There was then no American dollar nor American coin of any denomination. The principal coin in use was the Spanish dollar, the Seville piece of eight, and the Mexican piece of eight, each of which was rated at 4 shillings 6 pence sterling, and the pillar piece, which was rated at 4 shillings 6 pence 3 farthings. But the actual unit of account in America was an imaginary dollar, supposed to contain 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ grains of fine gold. There was, in fact, no such coin, and never had been, but this quantity of fine gold was apparently, by common consent, recognized as the standard by which the value of the various kinds of currency in circulation was measured and by which exchange was regulated."

* * * * *

than accuracy. The legal proportion in Spain is 16 for 1. in England 15½ for 1. in France [uncertain in the U. S. in the printed copy,] 15 for 1. The Spaniards and English are found in experience to retain an over proportion of gold coins and to lose their silver. The French have a greater proportion of silver. The difference at market has been on the decrease. The financier states it at present at 14½ for 1.

Just principles will lead us to disregard legal proportions altogether; to enquire into the market price of gold in the several countries with which we shall principally be connected in commerce, and to take an average from them. Perhaps we might with safety lean to a proportion somewhat above par for gold, considering our neighbourhood and commerce with the sources of the coins and the tendency which the high price of gold in Spain has to draw thither all that of their mines, leaving silver principally for our and other markets. It is not impossible that 15 for 1 may be found an eligible proportion. I state it however as conjectural only.

As to the alloy for gold coin, the British is an ounce in the pound; the French, Spanish and Portuguese differ from that only from ¼ of a gram [to a grain] and a half. I should therefore prefer the British, merely because its fraction stands in a more simple form and facilitates the calculations into which it enters.

Should the unit be fixed at 365 grains of pure silver gold at 15 for 1, and the alloy of both be one-twelfth the weight of the coins will be as follows:

	Grains.	Grains.	Dwt.	Grs.
The gold piece cont'g.....	243½ pure	metal 22.12 of alloy will weigh....	11:	145
The unit or dollar.....	365	" 33.18	16:	14.18
The half doll. or 5-tenths.	182½	" 16.59	8:	7.09
The fifth or pistreen.....	73	" 0.63	3:	7.63
The tenth or bit.....	36½	" 3.318	1:	15.818
The twentieth or half-bit.	18½	" 1.659		19.9

The quantity of fine silver, which shall constitute the unit being settled and the proportion of the value of gold to that of silver; a table should be formed from the assay before suggested, classing the several foreign coins according to their fineness, declaring the worth of a pennyweight or grain in each class and that they shall be lawful tender at those rates if not clipped or otherwise diminished, and where diminished offering their value for them at the mint, deducting the expence of recoinage. Here the legislatures should co-operate with Congress in providing that no money be received or paid at their treasuries or by any of their officers or any bank but on actual weight; in making it criminal in a high degree to diminish their own coins and in some smaller degree to offer them in payment when diminished.

That this subject may be properly prepared and in readiness for Congress to take up at their meeting in November, something must now be done. The present session drawing to a close they probably would not choose to enter far into this undertaking themselves. The Committee of the States however, during the recess, will have time to digest it thoroughly, if Congress will fix some general principles for their government.

Suppose then they be instructed—

To appoint proper persons to assay and examine with the utmost accuracy practicable the Spanish milled dollars of different dates in circulation with us.

To assay and examine in like manner the fineness of all the other coins which may be found in circulation within these states.

To receive and lay before Congress the reports on the result of these assays.

To appoint also proper persons to enquire what are the proportions between the values of fine gold and fine silver at the markets, of the several countries with which we are or probably may be connected in commerce and what would be the proper proportion here, having regard to the average of their values at those markets and to other circumstances and to report the same to the Committee to be by them laid before Congress.

To prepare an Ordinance for establishing the Unit of money within these states; for subdividing it and for striking coins of gold, silver and copper on the following principles

That the money unit of these States shall be equal in value to a Spanish milled dollar containing so much fine silver as the assay before directed shall show to be contained, on an average in dollars of the several dates circulating with us.

That this Unit shall be divided into tenths and hundredths,

That there shall be a coin of silver of the value of an Unit One other of the same metal of the value of one tenth of an unit One other of copper of the value of the hundredth of an unit That there shall be a coin of gold of the value of ten Units, according to the report before directed and the judgment of the Committee thereon.

That the alloy of the said coins of gold and silver shall be equal in weight to one eleventh part of the fine metal

¹This is omitted in the printed copy.

That there be proper devices for these coins

That measures be proposed for preventing their diminution and also their currency and that of any others when diminished

That the several foreign coins be described and classed in the said ordinance, the fineness of each class stated and its value by weight estimated in Units and decimal parts of an Unit, and that the said draught of an Ordinance be reported to Congress at their next meeting for their consideration and determination

The proposals of Morris and Jefferson were, however, not carried into effect, and the matter remained in this unsettled state until May 13, 1785, when the Grand Committee on the Money Unit made its report. That report is couched in the following terms:

REPORT OF A GRAND COMMITTEE ON THE MONEY UNIT.

1785.

[From MS. Reports of the Committee on Finance of Continental Congress, volume 26, pages 537-560.

PROPOSITIONS RESPECTING THE COINAGE OF GOLD, SILVER AND COPPER.

1st. The value of Silver compared with Gold.

2d The weight or size of the several pieces of money that are to be made,

3d The Money Arithmetic or the mode in which it is to be counted and

4th The Charges of Coinage are to be considered.

1. In France 1 grain of pure Gold is counted worth 15 grains of silver. In Spain 16 grains of Silver are exchanged for 1 of Gold and in England 15 $\frac{1}{4}$ th. In both of the Kingdoms last mentioned Gold is the prevailing Money, because Silver is under valued. In France Silver prevails. Sundry advantages would arise to us from a system by which silver might become the prevailing money. This would operate as a bounty to draw it from our neighbours by whom it is not sufficiently esteemed. Silver is not exported so easily as gold and it is a more useful metal.

Certainly our Exchange should not be more than 15 gr of silver for 1 of Gold. It has been alledged by the late Financier that we should not give more than 14 $\frac{1}{2}$. Perhaps 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ would be a better medium considering the quantity of Gold that may be expected from Portugal.

2 The weight, size or value of the several pieces of money that shall be made or rather the most convenient value of the money unit is a question not easily determined considering that most of the citizens of the U. S. are accustomed to count in Pounds Shillings and Pence and that those sums are of different values in the different states, hence they convey no distinct ideas. The money of the U. S. should be equal & fitted to all. The late Financier has proposed to make gold and silver Pieces of particular weight, and there is a very simple process by which the imaginary money of the several States may be translated into such pieces or vice versa. He proposes that the Money Unit be one quarter of a grain of pure silver; that the smallest coin be of Copper which shall be worth 5 of those Units. The smaller silver coin to be worth 100 units, another to be worth 500, and another of 1000 and thus increasing decimally.

The objections to this plan are that it introduces a coin unlike in value to anything now in use; It departs from the national mode of keeping accounts, and tends to preserve inconvenient prejudices whence it must prevent national uniformity in accounts; a thing greatly to be desired.

Another plan has been offered, which proposes, that the money unit be one dollar; and the smallest coin is to be of copper, of which 200 shall pass for one dollar. This plan also proposes, that the several pieces shall increase in a decimal ratio; and that all accounts be kept in decimals, which is certainly by much the most short and simple mode.

In favour of this plan it is urged, that a dollar, the proposed unit, has long been in general use; its value is familiar. This accords with the national mode of keeping accounts, and may in time produce the happy effect of uniformity in counting money through-out the Union.

3. The money Arithmetic, though an important question, is one that can admit of little dispute. All accountants must prefer decimals.

4. What is the best mode of defraying the expense of coinage? Different nations have adopted different systems. The British value their Silver when coined, no higher than Bullion; Hence it follows that the expense of the mint, increasing the civil list, must be paid by a general tax; and tradesmen are disposed to work up the current coin, by which the tax is increased and continued. In some other countries Silver or Gold when coined, are valued above the price of Bullion; whence tradesmen are discouraged from melting or working up the current coin, and the mint

is rather profitable than burdensome. Certainly there are good and conclusive reasons, why we should value the national coin above the price of Bullion; but there is a certain point beyond which we may not proceed, lest we encourage counterfeits or private imitations of our coin. It has been proposed to make a difference of $2\frac{1}{2}$ P. C^t nearly as an allowance for the Coinage of Gold and of 3.013 P. C^t for the coinage of silver. It is probable that 3 P. C^t would more than defray the expense of coining silver, in which case it would be a temptation to private imitation and would operate against the free circulation of the money as being valued too high. It is to be remembered that silver coin ought to be encouraged and probably 2 P. C^t or $2\frac{1}{2}$ P. C^t would be a proper difference between silver coined and Bullion; The same difference to be made in the price of Gold. If this does not fully pay the expences of the mint there will be a much larger gain on the coinage of copper, and if there should remain a small balance against the mint its operation will not be unfavourable.

The Coinage of Copper is a subject that claims our immediate attention. From the small value of the several pieces of copper coin this medium of exchange has been too much neglected. The more valuable metals are daily giving place to base British half-pence and no means are used to prevent the fraud. This disease which is neglected in the beginning because it appears trifling may finally prove very destructive to commerce. It is admitted that Copper may at this instant be purchased in America at $\frac{1}{3}$ of a Dlr. the pound. British half-pence made at the Tower are 48 to the pound. Those manufactured at Birmingham and shipped in thousands for our use are much lighter and they are of base metal, it can hardly be said that 72 of them are worth a pound of copper. Hence it will follow that we give for British half-pence about six times their value. There are no materials from which we can estimate the weight of half-pence that have been imported from Britain since the late war, but we have heard of sundry shipments being ordered, to the nominal amount of 1,000 guineas, and we are told that no Packet arrives from England by which we are not accommodated with some hundred weight of base half-pence. It is a very moderate computation which states our loss on the last twelve months at 30 thousand dollars by the commerce of vile coin. The whole expense of a mint would not have amounted to half of that sum, and the whole expense of domestic coinage would remain in the country.

The following forms of money are submitted:

	Dlrs.
1 Piece of Gold of.....	5.
1 Do of silver of.....	11
1 Do	$\frac{1}{2}$ or .5
1 Do	$\frac{1}{4}$ or .25
1 Do	$\frac{1}{10}$ or .1
1 Do	$\frac{1}{20}$ or .05
1 Piece of copper of.....	$\frac{1}{100}$ or .01
1 Do	$\frac{1}{200}$ or .005

The quantity of pure silver being fixed that is to be in the Unit or Dlr and the relation between Silver and Gold being fixed, all the other weights must follow. When it is considered that the Spaniards have been reducing the weight of their Dlrs and that instead of 385, the grains of pure silver in the old Mexico dollar the new dollars have not more than 365 grains it will hardly be thought that 362 grains of pure silver is too little for the federal coin which is to be current in all payments for one dollar.

Some of the old Dlrs will admit of a second coinage, but the new ones will not. If the value of Gold compared to that of Silver be fixed at 15 to one, and the alloy in each be $\frac{1}{12}$ th the weight of the several denominations will be readily determined. The price of bullion is immediately determined by the percentage that is charged towards the expenses of the mint. If the United States shall determine to adhere to the dollar as their money of account, and to simplify accounts by the use of decimals, there is nothing to prevent the immediate commencement of a coinage of copper.

Let the copper pieces, of which 100 are to pass for a Dlr, contain each 131 grains of pure copper, or 44 of them weigh 1 Pound. In this case our copper coin, when compared with the money of accot., will be 6 p. ct. better than that of Great Britain. There will remain a sufficient profit on the coinage.

Copper of the best quality in plates, may be purchased in Europe at 10d. $\frac{1}{2}$ stg. In cutting blanks there will be a waste of 22 p. ct. Those clippings are worth 7d. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. lb. Thence the blanks will cost 11d. $\frac{1}{2}$ nearly; it may be stated at 1s. 9d., New York money p. pound, exclusive of the expense of cutting them, which is not great, as one man can readily cut 100 weight in a day.

The operation, improperly called milling, by which the sharp edges are worn off from the coppers, is not more expensive than cutting the blanks. In the process of

¹ Containing 362 gr. pure silver. This the Unit or money of account.

coining Copper, eight artists or labourers may be required. One Engraver, 1 Labourer for the blank press One Smith, 5 Labourers for the Coining Press.

By those people 100 weight of copper may readily be coined every day, or the value of 44 Dlsr. Deducting the necessary expenses, there may be saved 30 p. ct.

It will be noticed that the report of the Grand Committee on the Money Unit contends that exchange in the United States should not be more than 15 grains of silver for 1 of gold; that the charge for coinage should be $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent for gold and a little over 3 per cent for silver; that the unit should be a dollar of 362 grains of pure silver with a multiple gold piece of 5 dollars and decimal aliquot parts.

On July 6, 1785, the Congress adopted the silver dollar as the currency basis on a decimal system, but no mint was established, although the country was suffering great loss in consequence of the circulation of base copper coins made in Birmingham.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TREASURY.

On April 8, 1786, the Board of Treasury made a report in triplicate to the President of Congress, and although they mentioned the fact that the ratio then prevailing in the country was 1:15.60, their report shows the following adjustment of the coins:

	Weight of—		Ratio between silver and gold coins.
	Silver dollar.	Gold dollar.	
	<i>Grains fine.</i>	<i>Grains fine.</i>	
Report, form No. 1	375.64	24.6268	1:15.253
Report, form No. 2	350.09	23.79	1:14.749
Report, form No. 3	521.73	34.782	1:15

The first form of the report was followed in accordance with a resolution passed on the 8th of August, 1786, and on the 16th of October following the ordinance for the establishment of the mint of the United States of America and for regulating the value of coin passed Congress.

The resolution of August 8, 1786, fixed the mint price of the pound, troy, of gold at 209 dollars, 7 dimes, 7 cents, and 7 mills; and of silver at 13 dollars, 7 dimes, 7 cents, and 7 mills. The mint charge was about 2 per cent on silver and gold, "bringing the ratio on bullion at the mint to 15.22, a little below the ratio in the coin."

THE SILVER PERIOD, 1792-1834—ACT OF APRIL 2, 1792.

None of the regulations of Congress were put in force for a number of years and the matter was not again brought before Congress until the report of Alexander Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury, dated January 28, 1791, was laid before the House of Representatives. This very remarkable and statesmanlike paper is here given in full:

REPORT OF ALEXANDER HAMILTON ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A MINT.

[In the House of Representatives of the United States, Saturday, February 5, 1791.]

[Extract from the Journal.]

On motion,

Ordered, That the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, relatively to the establishment of a mint, which was made to this House on Friday, the 28th ultimo, be sent to the Senate for their information.

JOHN BECKLEY, *Clerk.*

The Secretary of the Treasury having attentively considered the subject referred to him by the order of the House of Representatives, of the fifteenth day of April last, relative to the establishment of a Mint, most respectfully submits the result of his inquiries and reflections.

A plan for an establishment of this nature, involves a great variety of considerations, intricate, nice, and important. The general state of debtor and creditor; all the relations and consequences of price; the essential interests of trade and industry; the value of all property; the whole income, both of the State and of individuals, are liable to be sensibly influenced, beneficially or otherwise, by the judicious or injudicious regulation of this interesting object.

It is one, likewise, not more necessary than difficult to be rightly adjusted; one which has frequently occupied the reflections and researches of politicians, without having harmonized their opinions on some of the most important of the principles which enter into its discussion. Accordingly, different systems continue to be advocated, and the systems of different nations, after much investigation, continue to differ from each other.

But if a right adjustment of the matter be truly of such nicety and difficulty, a question naturally arises, whether it may not be most advisable to leave things in this respect, in the state in which they are? Why, might it be asked, since they have so long proceeded in a train which has caused no general sensation of inconvenience, should alterations be attempted, the precise effect of which cannot with certainty be calculated?

The answer to this question is not perplexing. The immense disorder which actually reigns in so delicate and important a concern, and the still greater disorder which is every moment possible, call loudly for a reform. The dollar originally contemplated in the money transactions of this country, by successive diminutions of its weight and fineness, has sustained a depreciation of five per cent.; and yet the new dollar has a currency in all payments in place of the old, with scarcely any attention to the difference between them. The operation of this in depreciating the value of property depending upon past contracts, and (as far as inattention to the alteration in the coin may be supposed to leave prices stationary) of all other property, is apparent. Nor can it require argument to prove that a nation ought not to suffer the value of the property of its citizens to fluctuate with the fluctuations of a foreign mint, and to change with the changes in the regulations of a foreign sovereign. This, nevertheless, is the condition of one which, having no coins of its own, adopts with implicit confidence those of other countries.

The unequal values allowed, in different parts of the Union, to coins of the same intrinsic worth; the defective species of them which embarrass the circulation of some of the States; and the dissimilarity in their several moneys of account, are inconveniences which, if not to be ascribed to the want of a national coinage, will at least be most effectually remedied by the establishment of one: a measure that will, at the same time, give additional security against impositions by counterfeit as well as by base currencies.

It was with great reason, therefore, that the attention of Congress, under the late Confederation, was repeatedly drawn to the establishment of a mint; and it is with equal reason that the subject has been resumed, now that the favorable change which has taken place in the situation of public affairs admits of its being carried into execution.

But, though the difficulty of devising a proper establishment ought not to deter from undertaking so necessary a work, yet it cannot but inspire diffidence in one, whose duty it is made to propose a plan for the purpose, and may perhaps be permitted to be relied upon as some excuse for any errors which may be chargeable upon it, or for any deviations from sounder principles which may have been suggested by others, or even in part acted upon by the former Government of the United States.

In order to a right judgment of what ought to be done, the following particulars require to be discussed:

- 1st. What ought to be the nature of the money unit of the United States?
- 2d. What the proportion between gold and silver, if coins of both metals are to be established?
- 3d. What the proportion and composition of alloy in each kind?
- 4th. Whether the expense of coinage shall be defrayed by the Government, or out of the material itself?
- 5th. What shall be the number, denominations, sizes, and devices of the coins?
- 6th. Whether foreign coins shall be permitted to be current or not; if the former, at what rate, and for what period?

A prerequisite to determining with propriety what ought to be the money unit of the United States, is to endeavor to form as accurate an idea as the nature of the case will admit of what it actually is. The pound, though of various value, is the unit in the money of account of all the States. But it is not equally easy to pronounce

what is to be considered as the unit in the coins. There being no formal regulation on the point, (the resolutions of Congress of the 6th July, 1785, and 8th of August, 1786, having never yet been carried into operation,) it can only be inferred from usage or practice. The manner of adjusting foreign exchanges, would seem to indicate the dollar as best entitled to that character. In these, the old piaster of Spain, or old Seville piece of eight *reals*, of the value of four shillings and six-pence sterling, is evidently contemplated. The computed par between Great Britain and Pennsylvania, will serve as an example. According to that, one hundred pounds sterling is equal to one hundred and sixty-six pounds and two-thirds of a pound, Pennsylvania currency; which corresponds with the proportion between 4s. 6d. sterling, and 7s. 6d. the current value of the dollar in that State, by invariable usage. And, as far as the information of the Secretary goes, the same comparison holds in the other States.

But this circumstance in favor of the dollar, loses much of its weight from two considerations. That species of coin has never had any settled or standard value, according to weight or fineness; but has been permitted to circulate by tale, without regard to either, very much as mere money of convenience, while gold has had a fixed price by weight, and with an eye to its fineness. This greater stability of value of the gold coins, is an argument of force for regarding the money unit as having been hitherto virtually attached to gold, rather than to silver.

Twenty-four grains and six-eighths of a grain of fine gold, have corresponded with the nominal value of the dollar in the several States, without regard to the successive diminutions of its intrinsic worth.

But, if the dollar should, notwithstanding, be supposed to have the best title to being considered as the present unit in the coins, it would remain to determine what kind of a dollar ought to be understood; or, in other words, what precise quantity of fine silver.

The old piaster of Spain, which appears to have regulated our foreign exchanges, weighed 17 dwt. 12 grains, and contained 386 grains and 15 mites of fine silver. But this piece has been long since out of circulation. The dollars now in common currency, are of recent date, and much inferior to that, both in weight and fineness. The average weight of them, upon different trials, in large masses, has been found to be 17 dwt. 8 grains. Their fineness is less precisely ascertained; the results of various assays made by different persons, under the direction of the late Superintendent of the Finances; and of the Secretary, being as various as the assays themselves. The difference between their extremes is not less than 24 grains in a dollar of the same weight and age; which is too much for any probable differences in the pieces. It is rather to be presumed; that a degree of inaccuracy has been occasioned by the want of proper apparatus; and, in general, of practice. The experiment which appears to have the best pretensions to exactness, would make the new dollar to contain 370 grains and 933 thousandth parts of a grain of pure silver.

According to an authority on which the Secretary places reliance, the standard of Spain for its silver coin, in the year 1761, was 261 parts fine and 27 parts alloy; at which proportion, a dollar of 17 dwt. 8 grains, would consist of 377 grains of fine silver, and 39 grains of alloy. But there is no question that this standard has been since altered considerably for the worse: to what precise point, is not as well ascertained as could be wished; but, from a computation of the value of dollars in the markets both of Amsterdam and London (a criterion which cannot materially mislead,) the new dollar appears to contain about 368 grains of fine silver and that which immediately preceded it about 374 grains.

In this state of things, there is some difficulty in defining the dollar, which is to be understood as constituting the present money unit, on the supposition of its being most applicable to that species of coin. The old Seville piece of 386 grains and 15 mites fine, comports best with the computations of foreign exchanges; and with the more ancient contracts respecting landed property; but far the greater number of contracts still in operation concerning that kind of property, and all those of a merely personal nature, now in force, must be referred to a dollar of a different kind. The actual dollar at the time of contracting, is the only one which can be supposed to have been intended; and it has been seen that, as long ago as the year 1761, there had been a material degradation of the standard. And even in regard to the more ancient contracts, no person has ever had any idea of a scruple about receiving the dollar of the day as a full equivalent for the nominal sum which the dollar originally imported.

A recurrence, therefore, to the ancient dollar, would be in the greatest number of cases an innovation *in fact*; and, in all, an innovation in respect to opinion. The actual dollar in common circulation has evidently a much better claim to be regarded as the actual money unit.

The mean intrinsic value of the different kinds of known dollars has been intimated as affording the proper criterion. But, when it is recollected that the more ancient and more valuable ones are not now to be met with at all in circulation; and

that the mass of those generally current is composed of the newest and most inferior kinds, it will be perceived that even an equation of that nature would be a considerable innovation upon the real present state of things; which it will certainly be prudent to approach, as far as may be consistent with the permanent order designed to be introduced.

An additional reason for considering the prevailing dollar as the standard of the present money unit, rather than the ancient one, is, that it will not only be conformable to the true existing proportion between the two metals in this country, but will be more conformable to that which obtains in the commercial world generally.

The difference established by custom in the United States between coined gold and coined silver has been stated, upon another occasion, to be nearly as 1 to 15.6. This, if truly the case, would imply that gold was extremely overvalued in the United States; for the highest *actual proportion*, in any part of Europe, very little, if at all, exceeds 1 to 15; and the average proportion throughout Europe is probably not more than about 1 to 14.8. But that statement has proceeded upon the idea of the ancient dollar. One pennyweight of gold of twenty-two carats fine, at 6s. 8d., and the old Seville piece of 386 grains and 15 mites of pure silver, at 7s. 6d., furnish the exact ratio of 1 to 15.6262. But this does not coincide with the real difference between the metals in our market, or, which is with us the same thing, in our currency. To determine this, the quantity of fine silver in the general mass of the dollars now in circulation must afford the rule. Taking the rate of the late dollar of 374 grains, the proportion would be as 1 to 15.11. Taking the rate of the newest dollar, the proportion would then be as 1 to 14.87. The mean of the two would give the proportion of 1 to 15, very nearly; less than the legal proportion in the coins of Great Britain, which is as 1 to 15.2; but somewhat more than the actual or market proportion, which is not quite 1 to 15.

The preceding view of the subject does not indeed afford a precise or certain definition of the present unit in the coins, but it furnishes data which will serve as guides in the progress of the investigation. It ascertains, at least, that the sum in the money of account of each State, corresponding with the nominal value of the dollar in such State, corresponds also with 24 grains and $\frac{1}{2}$ of a grain of fine gold; and with something between 368 and 374 grains of fine silver.

The next inquiry towards a right determination of what ought to be the future money unit of the United States, turns upon these questions: Whether it ought to be peculiarly attached to either of the metals, in preference to the other or not? and, if to either, to which of them?

The suggestions and proceedings hitherto have had for their object the annexing of it emphatically to the silver dollar. A resolution of Congress of the 6th of July, 1785, declares that the money unit of the United States shall be a dollar; and another resolution of the 8th of August, 1786, fixes that dollar at 375 grains and 64 hundredths of a grain of fine silver. The same resolution, however, determines that there shall also be two gold coins: one of 246 grains and 268 parts of a grain of pure gold, equal to ten dollars; and the other, of half that quantity of pure gold, equal to five dollars. And it is not explained whether either of the two species of coins, of gold or silver, shall have any greater legality in payments than the other. Yet it would seem that a preference in this particular is necessary to execute the idea of attaching the unit exclusively to one kind. If each of them be as valid as the other, in payments to any amount, it is not obvious in what effectual sense either of them can be deemed the money unit, rather than the other.

If the general declaration, that the dollar shall be the money unit of the United States, could be understood to give it a superior legality in payments, the institution of coins of gold, and the declaration that each of them shall be *equal* to a certain number of dollars, would appear to destroy that inference. And the circumstance of making the dollar the unit in the money of account, seems to be rather matter of form than of substance.

Contrary to the ideas which have heretofore prevailed, in the suggestions concerning a coinage for the United States, though not without much hesitation, arising from a deference for those ideas, the Secretary is, upon the whole, strongly inclined to the opinion, that a preference ought to be given to neither of the metals for the money unit. Perhaps, if either were to be preferred, it ought to be gold rather than silver.

The reasons are these:

The inducement to such a preference is, to render the unit as little variable as possible; because on this depends the steady value of all contracts, and, in a certain sense, of all other property. And it is truly observed, that if the unit belong indiscriminately to both the metals, it is subject to all the fluctuations that happen in the relative value which they bear to each other. But the same reason would lead to annexing it to that particular one, which is itself the least liable to variation; if there be, in this respect, any discernible difference between the two.

Gold may, perhaps, in certain senses, be said to have greater stability than silver; as, being of superior value, less liberties have been taken with it, in the regulations

of different countries. Its standard has remained more uniform, and it has, in other respects, undergone fewer changes; as, being not so much an article of merchandise, owing to the use made of silver in the trade with the East Indies and China, it is less liable to be influenced by circumstances of commercial demand. And if, reasoning by analogy, it could be affirmed, that there is a physical probability of greater proportional increase in the quantity of silver than in that of gold, it would afford an additional reason for calculating on greater steadiness in the value of the latter.

As long as gold, either from its intrinsic superiority as a metal, from its greater rarity, or from the prejudices of mankind, retains so considerable a pre-eminence in value over silver, as it has hitherto had, a natural consequence of this seems to be that its condition will be more stationary. The revolutions, therefore, which may take place in the comparative value of gold and silver, will be changes in the state of the latter, rather than in that of the former.

If there should be an appearance of too much abstraction in any of these ideas, it may be remarked, that the first and most simple impressions do not naturally incline to giving a preference to the inferior or least valuable of the two metals.

It is sometimes observed, that silver ought to be encouraged rather than gold, as being more conducive to the extension of bank circulation, from the greater difficulty and inconvenience which its greater bulk, compared with its value, occasions in the transportation of it. But bank circulation is desirable, rather as *an auxiliary* to, than as *a substitute* for that of the precious metals, and ought to be left to its natural course. Artificial expedients to extend it, by opposing obstacles to the other, are at least not recommended by any very obvious advantages. And, in general, it is the safest rule to regulate every particular institution or object, according to the principles which, in relation to itself, appear the most sound. In addition to this, it may be observed, that the inconvenience of transporting either of the metals, is sufficiently great to induce a preference of bank paper, whenever it can be made to answer the purpose equally well.

But, upon the whole, it seems to be most advisable, as has been observed, not to attach the unit exclusively to either of the metals; because this cannot be done effectually, without destroying the office and character of one of them as money, and reducing it to the situation of a mere merchandise; which, accordingly, at different times, has been proposed from different and very respectable quarters; but which would probably be a greater evil than occasional variations in the unit, from the fluctuations in the relative value of the metals; especially if care be taken to regulate the proportion between them, with an eye to their average commercial value.

To annul the use of either of the metals, as money, is to abridge the quantity of circulating medium; and is liable to all the objections which arise from a comparison of the benefits of a full, with the evils of a scanty circulation.

It is not a satisfactory answer to say, that none but the favored metal would in this case find its way into the country, as in that all balances must be paid. The practicability of this would, in some measure, depend on the abundance or scarcity of it in the country paying. Where there was but little, it either would not be procurable at all, or it would cost a premium to obtain it; which, in every case of a competition with others, in a branch of trade, would constitute a deduction from the profits of the party receiving. Perhaps, too, the embarrassments which such a circumstance might sometimes create, in the pecuniary liquidation of balances, might lead to additional efforts to find a substitute in commodities, and might so far impede the introduction of the metals. Neither could the exclusion of either of them be deemed, in other respects, favorable to commerce. It is often, in the course of trade, as desirable to possess the kind of money, as the kind of commodities best adapted to a foreign market.

It seems, however, most probable, that the chief, if not the sole, effect of such a regulation, would be to diminish the utility of one of the metals. It could hardly prove an obstacle to the introduction of that which was excluded in the natural course of trade, because it would always command a ready sale for the purpose of exportation to foreign markets. But such an effect, if the only one, is not to be regarded as a trivial inconvenience.

If, then, the unit ought not to be attached exclusively to either of the metals, the proportion which ought to subsist between them, in the coins, becomes a preliminary inquiry, in order to its proper adjustment. This proportion appears to be, in several views, of no inconsiderable moment.

One consequence of overvaluing either metal, in respect to the other, is the banishment of that which is undervalued. If two countries are supposed, in one of which the proportion of gold to silver is as 1 to 16, in the other as 1 to 15, gold being worth more, silver less, in one than in the other, it is manifest that, in their reciprocal payments, each will select that species which it values least, to pay to the other where it is valued most. Besides this, the dealers in money will, from the same cause,

often find a profitable traffic in an exchange of the metals between the two countries. And hence it would come to pass, if other things were equal, that the greatest part of the gold would be collected in one, and the greatest part of the silver in the other. The course of trade might in some degree counteract the tendency of the difference in the legal proportions by the market value; but this is so far and so often influenced by the legal rates, that it does not prevent their producing the effect which is inferred. Facts, too, verify the inference. In Spain and England, where gold is rated higher than in other parts of Europe, there is a scarcity of silver; while it is rated to abound in France and Holland, where it is rated higher in proportion to gold than in the neighboring nations. And it is continually flowing from Europe to China and the East Indies, owing to the comparative cheapness of it in the former; and dearth of it in the latter.

This consequence is deemed by some not very material; and there are even persons who, from a fanciful predilection to gold, are willing to invite it, even by a higher price. But general utility will best be promoted by a due proportion of both metals: If gold be most convenient in large payments, silver is best adapted to the more minute and ordinary circulation.

But it is to be suspected that there is another consequence, more serious than the one which has been mentioned. This is the diminution of the total quantity of specie which a country would naturally possess.

It is evident that as often as a country, which overrates either of the metals, receives a payment in that metal, it gets a less actual quantity than it ought to do, or than it would do, if the rate were a just one.

It is also equally evident, that there will be a continual effort to make payment to it in that species to which it has annexed an exaggerated estimation, wherever it is current at a less proportional value. And it would seem to be a very natural effect of these two causes; not only that the mass of the precious metals in the country in question would consist chiefly of that kind to which it had given an extraordinary value, but that it would be absolutely less than if they had been duly proportioned to each other.

A conclusion of this sort, however, is to be drawn with great caution. In such matters, there are always some local and many other particular circumstances, which qualify and vary the operation of general principles, even where they are just; and there are endless combinations, very difficult to be analyzed, which often render principles, that have the most plausible pretensions, unsound and delusive.

There ought, for instance, according to those which have been stated to have been formerly a greater quantity of gold in proportion to silver in the United States, than there has been; because the actual value of gold in the country, compared with silver, was perhaps higher than in any other. But our situation with regard to the West India islands, into some of which there is a large influx of silver directly from the mines of South America, occasions an extraordinary supply of that metal, and consequently a greater proportion of it in our circulation than might have been expected from its relative value.

What influence the proportion under consideration may have upon the state of prices; and how far this may counteract its tendency to increase or lessen the quantity of the metals, are points not easy to be developed; and yet they are very necessary to an accurate judgment of the true operation of the thing.

But however impossible it may be to pronounce with certainty, that the possession of a less quantity of specie is a consequence of overvaluing either of the metals, there is enough of probability in the considerations which seem to indicate it, to form an argument of weight against such overvaluation.

A third ill consequence resulting from it is, a greater and more frequent disturbance of the state of the money unit, by a greater and more frequent diversity between the legal and marked proportions of the metals. This has not hitherto been experienced in the United States; but it has been experienced elsewhere; and from its not having been felt by us hitherto, it does not follow that this will not be the case hereafter, when our commerce shall have attained a maturity which will place it under the influence of more fixed principles.

In establishing a proportion between the metals, there seems to be an option of one of two things—

To approach, as nearly as can be ascertained, the mean or average proportion, in what may be called the commercial world; or,

To retain that which now exists in the United States: As far as these happen to coincide, they will render the course to be pursued more plain and more certain.

To ascertain the first, with precision, would require better materials than are possessed, or than could be obtained, without an inconvenient delay.

Sir Isaac Newton, in a representation to the Treasury of Great Britain, in the year 1717, after stating the particular proportions in the different countries of Europe, concludes thus:—"By the course of trade and exchange between nation and nation, in all Europe, fine gold is to fine silver as 14 $\frac{1}{2}$; or 15 to 1."

But however accurate and decisive this authority may be deemed, in relation to the period to which it applies, it cannot be taken, at the distance of more than seventy years, as a rule for determining the existing proportion. Alterations have been since made, in the regulations of their coins by several nations; which, as well as the course of trade, have an influence upon the market values. Nevertheless, there is reason to believe, that the state of the matter, as represented by Sir Isaac Newton, is not very remote from its actual state.

In Holland, the greatest money market of Europe, gold was to silver, in December, 1789, as 1 to 14.88; and in that of London it has been, for some time past, but little different, approaching perhaps something nearer 1 to 15.

It has been seen that the existing proportion between the two metals in this country is about as 1 to 15.

It is fortunate, in this respect, that the innovations of the Spanish mint have imperceptibly introduced a proportion so analogous as this is to that which prevails among the principal commercial nations, as it greatly facilitates a proper regulation of the matter.

This proportion of 1 to 15 is recommended by the particular situation of our trade, as being very nearly that which obtains in the market of Great Britain; to which nation our specie is principally exported. A lower rate for either of the metals, in our market, than in hers, might not only afford a motive the more, in certain cases, to remit in specie rather than in commodities; but it might, in some others, cause us to pay a greater quantity of it for a given sum than we should otherwise do. If the effect should rather be to occasion a premium to be given for the metal which was underrated, this would obviate those disadvantages; but it would involve another, a customary difference between the market and legal proportions, which would amount to a species of disorder in the national coinage.

Looking forward to the payments of interest hereafter to be made to Holland, the same proportion does not appear ineligible. The present legal proportion in the coins of Holland is stated at 1 to 14- $\frac{1}{2}$. That of the market varies somewhat at different times, but seldom very widely from this point.

There can hardly be a better rule in any country, for the legal, than the market proportion, if this can be supposed to have been produced by the free and steady course of commercial principles. The presumption in such case is, that each metal finds its true level, according to its intrinsic utility, in the general system of money operations.

But it must be admitted that this argument in favor of continuing the existing proportion is not applicable to the state of the coins with us. There have been too many artificial and heterogeneous ingredients—too much want of order in the pecuniary transactions of this country—to authorize the attributing the effects which have appeared to the regular operations of commerce. A proof of this is to be drawn from the alterations which have happened in the proportion between the metals merely by the successive degradations of the dollar, in consequence of the mutability of a foreign mint. The value of gold to silver appears to have declined, wholly from this cause, from 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ to about 15 to 1; yet, as this last proportion, however produced, coincides so nearly with what may be deemed the commercial average, it may be supposed to furnish as good a rule as can be pursued.

The only question seems to be, whether the value of gold ought not to be a little lowered, to bring it to a more exact level with the two markets which have been mentioned; but, as the ratio of 1 to 15 is so nearly conformable to the state of those markets, and best agrees with that of our own, it will probably be found the most eligible. If the market of Spain continues to give a higher value to gold (as it has done in time past) than that which is recommended, there may be some advantage in a middle station.

A further preliminary to the adjustment of the future money unit is, to determine what shall be the proportion and composition of alloy in each species of the coins.

The first, by the resolution of the 8th of August, 1786, before referred to, is regulated at one-twelfth, or in other words, at 1 part alloy to 11 parts fine, whether gold or silver; which appears to be a convenient rule; unless there should be some collateral consideration which may dictate a departure from it. Its correspondency, in regard to both metals, is a recommendation of it, because a difference could answer no purpose of pecuniary or commercial utility, and uniformity is favorable to order.

This ratio, as it regards gold, coincides with the proportion, real or professed, in the coins of Portugal, England, France and Spain. In those of the two former, it is real; in those of the two latter, there is a deduction for what is called *remedy of weight and alloy*, which is in the nature of an allowance to the master of the mint for errors and imperfections in the process; rendering the coin either lighter or baser than it ought to be. The same thing is known in the theory of the English mint, where $\frac{1}{2}$ of a carat is allowed. But the difference seems to be, that *there*, it is merely an occasional indemnity within a certain limit, for real and unavoidable errors and

imperfections; whereas, in the practice of the mints of France and Spain, it appears to amount to a stated and regular deviation from the nominal standard. Accordingly, the real standards of France and Spain are something worse than 22 carats, or 11 parts in 12 fine.

The principal gold coins in Germany, Holland, Sweden, Denmark, Poland, and Italy, are finer than those of England and Portugal, in different degrees, from 1 carat and $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 carat and $\frac{3}{4}$, which last is within $\frac{1}{3}$ of a carat of pure gold.

There are similar diversities in the standards of the silver coins of the different countries of Europe. That of Great Britain is 222 parts fine, to 18 alloy; those of the other European nations vary from that of Great Britain as widely as from about 17 of the same parts better, to 75 worse.

The principal reasons assigned for the use of alloy, are the saving of expense in the refining of the metals, (which in their natural state are usually mixed with a portion of the coarser kinds,) and the rendering of them harder as a security against too great waste by friction or wearing. The first reason, drawn from the original composition of the metals, is strengthened at present by the practice of alloying their coins, which has obtained among so many nations. The reality of the effect to which the last reason is applicable, has been denied, and experience has been appealed to as proving that the more alloyed coins wear faster than the purer. The true state of this matter may be worthy of future investigation, though first appearances are in favor of alloy. In the mean time, the saving of trouble and expense are sufficient inducements to following those examples which suppose its expediency. And the same considerations lead to taking as our models those nations with whom we have most intercourse, and whose coins are most prevalent in our circulation. These are Spain, Portugal, England, and France. The relation which the proposed proportion bears to their gold coins, has been explained. In respect to their silver coins, it will not be very remote from the mean of their several standards.

The component ingredients of the alloy in each metal, will also require to be regulated. In silver, copper is the only kind in use, and it is doubtless the only proper one. In gold, there is a mixture of silver and copper; in the English coins consisting of equal parts, in the coins of some other countries, varying from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ silver.

The reason of this union of silver with copper is this: The silver counteracts the tendency of the copper to injure the color or beauty of the coin, by giving it too much redness, or rather a coppery hue, which a small quantity will produce; and the copper prevents the too great whiteness which silver alone would confer. It is apprehended that there are considerations which may render it prudent to establish, by law, that the proportion of silver to copper in the gold coins of the United States shall not be more than $\frac{1}{2}$, nor less than $\frac{1}{3}$; vesting a discretion in some proper place to regulate the matter within those limits, as experience in the execution may recommend.

A third point remains to be discussed, as a prerequisite to the determination of the money unit, which is, whether the expense of coining shall be defrayed by the public, or out of the material itself; or, as it is sometimes stated, whether coinage shall be free, or shall be subject to a duty or imposition? This forms, perhaps, one of the nicest questions in the doctrine of money.

The practice of different nations is dissimilar in this particular. In England, coinage is said to be entirely free; the mint price of the metals in bullion being the same with the value of them in coin. In France, there is a duty, which has been, if it is not now, eight per cent. In Holland, there is a difference between the mint price and the value in the coins, which has been computed at .96, or something less than one per cent. upon gold; at 1.48, or something less than one and a half per cent. upon silver. The resolution of the 8th of August, 1786, proceeds upon the idea of a deduction of a half per cent. from gold, and of two per cent. from silver, as an indemnification for the expense of coining. This is inferred from a report of the late board of treasury, upon which that resolution appears to have been founded.

Upon the supposition that the expense of coinage ought to be defrayed out of the metals, there are two ways in which it may be effected: one, by a reduction of the quantity of fine gold and silver in the coins; the other, by establishing a difference between the value of those metals in the coins, and the mint price of them in bullion.

The first method appears to the Secretary inadmissible. He is unable to distinguish an operation of this sort from that of raising the denomination of the coin; a measure which has been disapproved by the wisest men of the nations in which it has been practised, and condemned by the rest of the world. To declare that a less weight of gold or silver shall pass for the same sum, which before represented a greater weight; or to ordain that the same weight shall pass for a greater sum, are things substantially of one nature. The consequence of either of them, if the change can be realized, is to degrade the money unit; obliging creditors to receive less than their just dues, and depreciating property of every kind; for it is manifest that every thing would, in this case, be represented by a less quantity of gold and silver than before.

It is sometimes observed, on this head, that though any article of property might, in fact, be represented by a less actual quantity of pure metal, it would nevertheless be represented by something of the same intrinsic value. Every fabric, it is remarked, is worth intrinsically the price of the raw material and the expense of fabrication; a truth not less applicable to a piece of coin than to a yard of cloth.

This position, well founded in itself, is here misapplied. It supposes that the coins now in circulation are to be considered as bullion, or, in other words, as a raw material. But the fact is, that the adoption of them as money, has caused them to become the fabric; it has invested them with the character and office of coins, and has given them a sanction and efficacy, equivalent to that of the stamp of the sovereign. The prices of all our commodities, at home and abroad, and of all foreign commodities in our markets, have found their level in conformity to this principle. The foreign coins may be *divested* of the privilege they have hitherto been permitted to enjoy, and may of course be *left* to find their value in the market as a raw material. But the quantity of gold and silver in the national coins, corresponding with a given sum, cannot be made less than heretofore, without disturbing the balance of intrinsic value, and making every acre of land, as well as every bushel of wheat, of less actual worth than in time past. If the United States were isolated, and cut off from all intercourse with the rest of mankind, this reasoning would not be equally conclusive. But it appears decisive, when considered with a view to the relations which commerce has created between us and other countries.

It is, however, not improbable, that the effect meditated would be defeated by a rise of prices proportioned to the diminution of the intrinsic value of the coins. This might be looked for in every enlightened commercial country; but perhaps in none with greater certainty than in this, because in none are men less liable to be the dupes of sounds; in none has authority so little resource for substituting names for things.

A general revolution in prices, though only nominally, and in appearance, could not fail to distract the ideas of the community; and would be apt to breed discounts as well among those who live on the income of their money, as among the poorer classes of the people, to whom the necessaries of life would seem to have become dearer. In the confusion of such a state of things, ideas of value would not improbably adhere to the old coins, which, from that circumstance, instead of feeling the effect of the loss of their privilege as money, would perhaps bear a price in the market relatively to the new ones, in exact proportion to weight. The frequency of the demand for the metals to pay foreign balances, would contribute to this effect.

Among the evils attendant on such an operation, are these: creditors, both of the public and of individuals, would lose a part of their property; public and private credit would receive a wound; the effective revenues of the Government would be diminished. There is scarcely any point in the economy of national affairs, of greater moment than the uniform preservation of the intrinsic value of the money unit. On this the security and steady value of property essentially depend.

The second method, therefore, of defraying the expense of the coinage out of the metals, is greatly to be preferred to the other. This is to let the same sum of money continue to represent in the new coins exactly the same quantity of gold and silver as it does in those now current; to allow at the mint such a price only for those metals as will admit of profit just sufficient to satisfy the expense of coinage; to abolish the legal currency of the foreign coins, both in public and private payments; and of course to leave the superior utility of the national coins for domestic purposes, to operate the difference of market value, which is necessary to induce the bringing of bullion to the mint. In this case, all property and labor will still be represented by the same quantity of gold and silver as formerly; and the only change which will be wrought, will consist in annexing the office of money exclusively to the national coins; consequently, withdrawing it from those of foreign countries, and suffering them to become, as they ought to be, mere articles of merchandise.

The arguments in favor of a regulation of this kind are: First. That the want of it is a cause of extra expense: there being then no motive of individual interest to distinguish between the national coins and bullion, they are, it is alleged, indiscriminately melted down for domestic manufactures, and exported for the purposes of foreign trade; and it is added, that when the coins become light by wearing, the same quantity of fine gold or silver bears a higher price in bullion than in the coins; in which state of things, the melting down of the coins to be sold as bullion is attended with profit; and from both causes, the expense of the mint, or, in other words, the expense of maintaining the specie capital of the nation, is materially augmented.

Secondly. That the existence of such a regulation promotes a favorable course of exchange, and benefits trade; not only by that circumstance but by obliging foreigners, in certain cases, to pay dearer for domestic commodities, and to sell their own cheaper.

As far as relates to the tendency of a free coinage to produce an increase of expense in different ways that have been stated, the argument must be allowed to have foundation, both in reason and in experience. It describes what has been exemplified in Great Britain.

The effect of giving an artificial value to bullion, is not at first sight obvious; but it actually happened at the period immediately preceding the late reformation in the gold coin of the country just named. A pound troy in gold bullion, of standard fineness, was then from 19s. 6d. to 25s sterling dearer than an equal weight of guineas, as delivered at the mint. The phenomenon is thus accounted for—the old guineas were more than two per cent. lighter than their *standard weight*. This *weight*, therefore, in bullion, was truly worth two per cent. more than those guineas. It consequently had, in respect to them, a correspondent rise in the market.

And as guineas were then current by *tale*, the new ones, as they issued from the mint, were confounded in circulation with the old ones; and, by the association, were depreciated below their intrinsic value, in comparison with bullion. It became, of course, a profitable traffic to sell bullion for coin, to select the light pieces and re-issue them in currency, and to melt down the heavy ones, and sell them again as bullion. This practice, besides other inconveniences, cost the Government large sums in the renewal of the coins.

But the remainder of the argument stands upon ground far more questionable. It depends upon very numerous and very complex combinations, in which there is infinite latitude for fallacy and error.

The most plausible part of it is that which relates to the course of exchange. Experience in France has shown that the market price of bullion has been influenced by the mint difference between that and coin—sometimes to the full extent of the difference; and it would seem to be a clear inference, that whenever that difference materially exceeded the charges of remitting bullion from the country where it existed, to another in which coinage is free, exchange would be in favor of the former.

If, for instance, the balance of trade between France and England were at any time equal, their merchants would naturally have reciprocal payments to make to an equal amount, which, as usual, would be liquidated by means of bills of exchange. If, in this situation, the difference between coin and bullion should be in the market, as at the mint of France, eight per cent.; if, also, the charges of transporting money from France to England should not be above two per cent.; and if exchange should be at par, it is evident that a profit of six per cent. might be made, by sending bullion from France to England, and drawing bills for the amount. One hundred louis d'ors in coin, would purchase the weight of one hundred and eight in bullion; one hundred of which, remitted to England, would suffice to pay a debt of an equal amount; and two being paid for the charges of insurance and transportation there would remain six for the benefit of the person who should manage the negotiation. But as so large a profit could not fail to produce competition, the bills, in consequence of this, would decrease in price, till the profit was reduced to the *minimum* of an adequate recompense for the trouble and risk. And, as the amount of one hundred louis d'ors in England, might be afforded for ninety-six in France, with a profit of more than one and a half per cent., bills upon England, might fall in France to four per cent. below par; one per cent. being a sufficient profit to the exchanger or broker for the management of the business.

But it is *admitted* that this advantage is lost, when the balance of trade is against the nation which imposes the duty in question; because, by increasing the demand for bullion, it brings this to a par with the coins; and it is to be *suspected*, that where commercial principles have their free scope, and are well understood, the market difference between the metals in coin and bullion, will seldom approximate to that of the mint, if the latter be considerable. It must be not a little difficult to keep the money of the world, which can be employed to an equal purpose in the commerce of the world, in a state of degradation, in comparison with the money of a particular country.

This alone would seem sufficient to prevent it: whenever the price of coin to bullion, in the market, materially exceeded the par of the metals, it would become an object to send the bullion abroad, if not to pay a foreign balance, to be invested in some other way in foreign countries, where it bore a superior value; an operation by which immense fortunes might be amassed, if it were not that the exportation of the bullion would of itself restore the intrinsic par. But, as it would naturally have this effect, the advantage supposed would contain in itself the principle of its own destruction. As long, however, as the exportation of bullion could be made with profit, which is as long as exchange could remain below par, there would be a drain of the gold and silver of the country.

If anything can maintain, for a length of time, a material difference between the value of the metals in coin and in bullion, it must be a constant and considerable balance of trade in favor of the country in which it is maintained. In one situated

like the United States; it would in all probability be a hopeless attempt. The frequent demand for gold and silver, to pay balances to foreigners, would tend powerfully to preserve the equilibrium of intrinsic value.

The prospect is, that it would occasion foreign coins to circulate by common consent, nearly at par with the national.

To say, that as far as the effect of lowering exchange is produced, though it be only occasional and momentary, there is a benefit the more thrown into the scale of public prosperity, is not satisfactory. It has been seen, that it may be productive of one evil, the investment of a part of the national capital in foreign countries; which can hardly be beneficial but in a situation like that of the United Netherlands, where an immense capital, and a decrease of internal demand, render it necessary to find employment for money in the wants of other nations; and, perhaps on a close examination, other evils may be described.

One allied to that which has been mentioned is this—taking France, for the sake of more concise illustration, as the scene. Whenever it happens that French louis-d'ors are sent abroad, from whatever cause, if there be a considerable difference between coin and bullion in the market of France, it will constitute an advantageous traffic to send back these louis-d'ors, and bring away bullion in lieu of them; upon all which exchanges, France must sustain an actual loss of a part of its gold and silver.

Again: such a difference between coin and bullion may tend to counteract a favorable balance of trade. Whenever a foreign merchant is the carrier of his own commodities to France for sale, he has a strong inducement to bring back specie, instead of French commodities; because a return in the latter may afford no profit; may even be attended with loss; in the former, it will afford a certain profit. The same principle must be supposed to operate in the general course of remittances from France to other countries. The principal question with a merchant naturally is; in what manner can I realize a given sum, with most advantage, where I wish to place it? And, in cases in which other commodities are not likely to produce equal profit with bullion, it may be expected that this will be preferred; to which the greater certainty attending the operation must be an additional incitement. There can hardly be imagined a circumstance less friendly to trade, than the existence of an extra inducement arising from the possibility of a profitable speculation upon the articles themselves, to export from a country its gold and silver, rather than the products of its land and labor.

The other advantages supposed, of obliging foreigners to pay dearer for domestic commodities, and to sell their own cheaper, are applied to a situation which includes an unfavorable balance of trade. It is understood in this sense: the prices of domestic commodities (such, at least, as are peculiar to the country) remain attached to the denominations of the coins. When a favorable balance of trade realizes in the market the mint difference between coin and bullion, foreigners, who must pay in the latter, are obliged to give more of it for such commodities than they otherwise would do. Again: the bullion, which is now obtained at a cheaper rate in the home market, will procure the same quantity of goods in the foreign market as before, which is said to render foreign commodities cheaper. In this reasoning, much fallacy is to be suspected. If it be true that foreigners pay more for domestic commodities, it must be equally true that they get more for their own when they bring them themselves to market. If peculiar or other domestic commodities adhere to the denominations of the coins; no reason occurs why foreign commodities of a like character should not do the same thing; and in this case, the foreigner, though he receive only the same value in coin for his merchandise as formerly, can convert it into a greater quantity of bullion. Whence the nation is liable to lose more of its gold and silver than if their intrinsic value in relation to the coins were preserved. And whether the gain or the loss will, on the whole, preponderate, would appear to depend on the comparative proportion of active commerce of the one country with the other.

It is evident, also, that the nation must pay as much gold and silver as before, for the commodities which it procures *abroad*; and whether it obtains this gold and silver cheaper, or not; turns upon the solution of the question just intimated, respecting the relative proportion of active commerce between the two countries.

Besides these considerations, it is admitted in the reasoning, that the advantages supposed, which depend on a favorable balance of trade, have a tendency to affect that balance disadvantageously. Foreigners, it is allowed, will in this case seek some other vent for their commodities, and some other market where they can supply their wants at an easier rate. A tendency of this kind, if real, would be a sufficient objection to the regulation. Nothing which contributes to change a beneficial current of trade, can well compensate, by particular advantages, for so injurious an effect. It is far more easy to transfer trade from a less to a more favorable channel, than, when once transferred, to bring it back to its old one. Every source of artificial interruption to an advantageous current, is, therefore, cautiously to be avoided.

It merits attention, that the able minister, who lately and so long presided over the finances of France, does not attribute to the duty of coinage in that country, any particular advantages in relation to exchange and trade. Though he rather appears an advocate for it, it is on the sole ground of the revenue it affords, which he represents as in the nature of a very moderate duty on the general mass of exportation.

And it is not improbable that, to the singular felicity of situation of that kingdom, is to be attributed its not having been sensible of the evils which seem incident to the regulation. There is, perhaps, no part of Europe which has so little need of other countries as France. Comprehending a variety of soils and climates, an immense population, its agriculture in a state of mature improvement, it possesses within its own bosom, most, if not all, the productions of the earth, which any of its most favored neighbors can boast. The variety, abundance, and excellence of its wines, constitute a peculiar advantage in its favor. Arts and manufactures are there also in a very advanced state; some of them, of considerable importance, in higher perfection than elsewhere. Its contiguity to Spain; the intimate nature of its connexion with that country; a country with few fabrics of its own, consequently numerous wants, and the principal receptacle of the treasures of the New World: These circumstances concur, in securing to France so uniform and so considerable a balance of trade, as in a great measure to counteract the natural tendency of any errors which may exist in the system of her mint; and to render inferences from the operation of that system there, in reference to this country, more liable to mislead than to instruct. Nor ought it to pass unnoticed, that, with all these advantages, the government of France has found it necessary, on some occasions, to employ very violent methods to compel the bringing of bullion to the mint; a circumstance which affords a strong presumption of the inexpediency of the regulation, and of the impracticability of executing it in the United States.

This point has been the longer dwelt upon, not only because there is a diversity of opinion among speculative men concerning it, and a diversity in the practice of the most considerable commercial nations, but because the acts of our own government, under the confederation, have not only admitted the expediency of defraying the expense of coinage out of the metals themselves, but upon this idea have both made a deduction from the weight of the coins, and established a difference between their regulated value and the mint price of bullion, greater than would result from that deduction. This double operation in favor of a principle so questionable in itself, has made a more particular investigation of it a duty.

The intention, however, of the preceding remarks, is rather to show that the expectation of commercial advantages ought not to decide in favor of a duty on coinage, and that, if it should be adopted, it ought not to be in the form of a deduction from the intrinsic value of the coins, than absolutely to exclude the idea of any difference whatever between the value of the metals in coin and in bullion. It is not clearly discerned that a small difference between the mint price of bullion, and the regulated value of the coins, would be pernicious, or that it might not even be advisable, in the first instance, by way of experiment, merely as a preventive to the melting down and exportation of the coins. This will now be somewhat more particularly considered.

The arguments for a coinage entirely free, are, that it preserves the intrinsic value of the metals; that it makes the expense of fabrication a general instead of a partial tax; and that it tends to promote the abundance of gold and silver, which, it is alleged, will flow to that place where they find the best price, and from that place where they are in any degree undervalued.

The first consideration has not much weight, as an objection to a plan which, without diminishing the quantity of metals in the coins, merely allows a less price for them in bullion at the national factory or mint. No rule of intrinsic value is violated, by considering the raw material as worth less than the fabric, in proportion to the expense of fabrication. And by divesting foreign coins of the privilege of circulating as money, they become the raw material.

The second consideration has perhaps greater weight. But it may not amount to an objection, if it be the best method of preventing disorders in the coins, which it is in a particular manner the interest of those on whom the tax would fall to prevent. The practice of taking gold by weight, which has of late years obtained in Great Britain, has been found, in some degree, a remedy; but this is inconvenient, and may on that account fall into disuse. Another circumstance has had a remedial operation. This is the delays of the mint. It appears to be the practice there, not to make payment for the bullion which is brought to be exchanged for coin, till it either has in fact, or is pretended to have, undergone the process of recoinage.

The necessity of fulfilling prior engagements is a cause or pretext for postponing the delivery of the coin in lieu of the bullion. And this delay creates a difference in the market price of the two things. Accordingly, for some years past, an ounce of standard gold, which is worth in coin £ 3 17s. 10½d. sterling, has been in the market of London, in bullion, only £ 3 17s. 6d., which is within a small fraction

of one-half per cent. less. Whether this be management in the mint, to accommodate the bank in the purchase of bullion, or to effect indirectly something equivalent to a formal difference of price, or whether it be the natural course of the business, is open to conjecture.

It at the same time indicates that if the mint were to make prompt payment, at about half per cent. less than it does at present, the state of bullion in respect to coin would be precisely the same as it now is. And it would be then certain that the Government would save expense in the coinage of gold; since it is not probable that the time actually lost in the course of the year, in converting bullion into coin, can be an equivalent to half per cent. on the advance, and there will generally be at the command of the Treasury a considerable sum of money waiting for some periodical disbursement, which, without hazard, might be applied to that advance.

In what sense a free coinage can be said to promote the abundance of gold and silver, may be inferred from the instances which have been given of the tendency of a contrary system to promote their exportation. It is, however, not probable, that a very small difference of value between coin and bullion can have any effect which ought to enter into calculation. There can be no inducement of positive profit, to export the bullion, as long as the difference of price is exceeded by the expense of transportation. And the prospect of smaller loss upon the metals than upon commodities, when the difference is very minute, will be frequently overbalanced by the possibility of doing better with the latter, from a rise of markets. It is, at any rate, certain, that it can be of no consequence in this view, whether the superiority of coin to bullion in the market, be produced, as in England, by the delay of the mint, or by a formal discrimination in the regulated values.

Under an impression that a *small* difference between the value of the coin and the mint price of bullion, is the least exceptionable expedient for restraining the melting down, or exportation of the former, and not perceiving that, if it be a very moderate one, it can be hurtful in other respects—the Secretary is inclined to an experiment of one half per cent. on each of the metals. The fact which has been mentioned, with regard to the price of gold bullion in the English market, seems to demonstrate that such a difference may safely be made. In this case, there must be immediate payment for the gold and silver offered to the mint. How far one half per cent. will go towards defraying the expense of coinage, cannot be determined beforehand with accuracy. It is presumed that, on an economical plan, it will suffice in relation to gold. But it is not expected that the same rate on silver will be sufficient to defray the expense attending that metal. Some additional provision may therefore be found necessary, if this limit be adopted.

It does not seem to be advisable to make any greater difference in regard to silver than to gold; because it is desirable that the proportion between the two metals in the market, should correspond with that in the coins, which would not be the case if the mint price of one was comparatively lower than that of the other; and because, also, silver being proposed to be rated in respect to gold, somewhat below its general commercial value, if there should be a disparity to its disadvantage in the mint prices of the two metals, it would obstruct too much the bringing of it to be coined, and would add an inducement to export it. Nor does it appear to the Secretary safe to make a greater difference between the value of coin and bullion, than has been mentioned. It will be better to have to increase it hereafter, if this shall be found expedient, than to have to recede from too considerable a difference, in consequence of evils which shall have been experienced.

It is sometimes mentioned, as an expedient which, consistently with a free coinage, may serve to prevent the evils desired to be avoided, to incorporate in the coins a greater proportion of alloy than is usual; regulating their value, nevertheless, according to the quantity of pure metal they contain. This, it is supposed, by adding to the difficulty of refining them, would cause bullion to be preferred both for manufacture and exportation.

But strong objections lie against this scheme:—an augmentation of expense; an actual depreciation of the coin; a danger of still greater depreciation in the public opinion; the facilitating of counterfeiters; while it is questionable whether, it would have the effect expected from it.

The alloy being esteemed of no value, an increase of it is evidently an increase of expense. This, in relation to the gold coins, particularly, is a matter of moment. It has been noted, that the alloy in them consists partly of silver. If, to avoid expense, the addition should be of copper only, this would spoil the appearance of the coin, and give it a base countenance. Its beauty would, indeed, be injured, though in a less degree, even if the usual proportions of silver and copper should be maintained in the increased quantity of alloy.

And however inconsiderable an additional expenditure of copper in the coinage of a year may be deemed, in a series of years it would become of consequence. In regulations which contemplate the lapse and operation of ages, a very small item of expense acquires importance.

The actual depreciation of the coin by an increase of alloy, results from the very circumstance which is the motive to it—the greater difficulty of refining. In England, it is customary for those concerned in manufactures of gold, to make a deduction in the price of four penny sterling per ounce, of fine gold, for every carat which the mass containing it is below the legal standard. Taking this as a rule, an inferiority of a single carat, or one twenty-fourth part in the gold coins of the United States, compared with the English standard, would cause the same quantity of pure gold in them to be worth nearly four tenths per cent. less than in the coins of Great Britain. This circumstance would be likely, in process of time, to be felt in the market of the United States.

A still greater depreciation, in the public opinion, would be to be apprehended from the apparent debasement of the coin. The effects of imagination and prejudice cannot be safely disregarded in anything that relates to money. If the beauty of the coin be impaired, it may be found difficult to satisfy the generality of the community that what appears worse is not really less valuable; and it is not altogether certain that an impression of its being so may not occasion an unnatural augmentation of prices.

Greater danger of imposition, by counterfeits, is also to be apprehended from the injury which will be done to the appearance of the coin. It is a just observation, that "the perfection of the coins is a great safeguard against counterfeits." And it is evident that the color, as well as the excellence of the workmanship, is an ingredient in that perfection. The intermixture of too much alloy, particularly of copper, in the gold coins at least, must materially lessen the facility of distinguishing, by the eye, the purer from the baser kind, the genuine from the counterfeit.

The inefficacy of the arrangement to the purpose intended to be answered by it, is rendered probable by different considerations. If the standard of plate in the United States should be regulated according to that of the national coins, it is to be expected that the goldsmith would prefer these to the foreign coins, because he would find them prepared to his hand, in the state which he desires; whereas he would have to expend an additional quantity of alloy to bring the foreign coins to that state. If the standard of plate, by law or usage, should be superior to that of the national coins, there would be a possibility of the foreign coins bearing a higher price in the market; and this would not only obstruct their being brought to the mint, but might occasion the exportation of the national coin in preference. It is not understood that the practice of making an abatement of price for the inferiority of standard is applicable to the English mint; and if it be not, this would also contribute to frustrating the expected effect from the increase of alloy. For, in this case, a given quantity of pure metal, in our standard, would be worth as much there as in bullion of the English or any other standard.

Considering, therefore, the uncertainty of the success of the expedient; and the inconveniences which seem incident to it, it would appear preferable to submit to those of a free coinage. It is observable, that additional expense, which is one of the principal of these, is also applicable to the proposed remedy.

It is now proper to resume and finish the answer to the first question, in order to which the three succeeding ones have necessarily been anticipated. The conclusion to be drawn from the observations which have been made on the subject, is this: That the unit, in the coins of the United States, ought to correspond with 24 grains and $\frac{1}{4}$ of a grain of pure gold; and with 371 grains and $\frac{1}{4}$ of a grain of pure silver, each answering to a dollar in the money of account. The former is exactly agreeable to the present value of gold, and the latter is within a small fraction of the mean of the two last emissions of dollars—the only ones which are now found in common circulation, and of which the newest is in the greatest abundance. The alloy in each case to be one-twelfth of the total weight, which will make the unit 27 grains of standard gold, and 405 grains of standard silver.

Each of these, it has been remarked, will answer to a dollar in the money of account. It is conceived that nothing better can be done in relation to this, than to pursue the track marked out by the resolution of the 8th of August, 1786. This has been approved abroad, as well as at home, and it is certain that nothing can be more simple and convenient than the decimal subdivisions. There is every reason to expect that the method will speedily grow into general use, when it shall be seconded by corresponding coins. On this plan, the unit in the money of account will continue to be, as established by that resolution, a dollar; and its multiples, dimes, cents, and mills, or tenths, hundredths, and thousandths.

With regard to the number of different pieces which shall compose the coins of the United States, two things are to be consulted—convenience of circulation, and cheapness of the coinage. The first ought not to be sacrificed to the last; but as far as they can be reconciled to each other, it is desirable to do it. Numerous and small (if not too minute) subdivisions assist circulation; but the multiplication of the smaller kinds increases expense; the same process being necessary to a small as to a large piece.

As it is easy to add, it will be most advisable to begin with a small number; still experience shall decide whether any other kinds are necessary. The following, it is conceived, will be sufficient in the commencement:

One gold piece, equal in weight and value to ten units or dollars.

One gold piece, equal to a tenth part of the former; and which shall be a unit or dollar.

One silver piece, which shall also be a unit or dollar.

One silver piece, which shall be, in weight and value, a tenth part of the silver unit or dollar.

One copper piece, which shall be of the value of a hundredth part of a dollar.

One other copper piece, which shall be half the value of the former.

It is not proposed that the lightest of the two gold coins should be numerous, as, in large payments, the larger the pieces the shorter the process of counting, the less risk of mistake, and, consequently, the greater the safety and the convenience; and, in small payments, it is not perceived that any inconvenience can accrue from an entire dependence on the silver and copper coins. The chief inducement to the establishment of the small gold piece, is to have a sensible object in that metal, as well as in silver, to express the unit. Fifty thousand at a time in circulation may suffice for this purpose.

The tenth part of a dollar is but a small piece, and, with the aid of the copper coins, will probably suffice for all the more minute uses of circulation. It is less than the least of the silver coins now in general currency in England.

The largest copper piece will nearly answer to the half-penny sterling; and the smallest, of course, to the farthing. Pieces of very small value are a great accommodation, and the means of a beneficial economy to the poor, by enabling them to purchase, in small portions, and at a more reasonable rate, the necessaries of which they stand in need. If there are only cents, the lowest price for any portion of a vendible commodity, however inconsiderable in quantity, will be a cent; if there are half cents, it will be a half-cent; and, in a great number of cases, exactly the same things will be sold for a half-cent, which, if there were none, would cost a cent. But a half-cent is low enough for the *minimum* of price. Excessive minuteness would defeat its object. To enable the poorer classes to procure necessaries cheap, is to enable them, with more comfort to themselves, to labor for less; the advantages of which need no comment.

The denominations of the silver coins contained in the resolution of the 8th of August, 1786, are conceived to be significant and proper. The dollar is recommended by its correspondence with the present coin of that name for which it is designed to be a substitute, which will facilitate its ready adoption as such in the minds of the citizens. The dime, or tenth, the cent, or hundredth, the mill, or thousandth, are proper, because they express the proportions which they are intended to designate. It is only to be regretted that the meaning of these terms will not be familiar to those who are not acquainted with the language from which they are borrowed. It were to be wished that the length, and, in some degree, the clumsiness of some of the corresponding terms in English did not discourage from preferring them. It is useful to have names which signify the things to which they belong; and, in respect to objects of general use, in a manner intelligible to all. Perhaps it might be an improvement to let the dollar have the appellation either of dollar or unit, (which last will be the more significant,) and to substitute "tenth" for dime. In time, the unit may succeed to the dollar. The word "cent," being in use in various transactions and instruments, will, without much difficulty, be understood as the hundredth; and the half-cent, of course, as the two-hundredth part.

The eagle is not a very expressive or apt appellation for the larger gold piece; but nothing better occurs. The smallest of the two gold coins may be called the dollar or unit, in common with the silver piece, with which it coincides.

The volume or size of each piece is a matter of more consequence than its denomination. It is evident that the more superficies or surface, the more the piece will be liable to be injured by friction; or, in other words, the faster it will wear. For this reason, it is desirable to render the thickness as great, in proportion to the breadth, as may consist with neatness and good appearance. Hence, the form of the double guinea, or double louis-d'or, is preferable to that of the half johannes for the large gold piece. The small one cannot well be of any other size than the Portuguese piece of eight, of the same metal.

As it is of consequence to fortify the idea of the identity of the dollar, it may be best to let the form and size of the new one, as far as the quantity of matter (the alloy being less) permits, agree with the form and size of the present. The diameter may be the same.

The tenths may be in a mean between the Spanish $\frac{1}{10}$ and $\frac{1}{20}$ of a dollar.

The copper coins may be formed merely with a view to good appearance, as any difference in the wearing that can result from difference of form, can be of little consequence in reference to that metal.

It is conceived that the weight of the cent may be eleven pennyweight; which will about correspond with the value of the copper and the expense of coinage. This will be to conform to the rule of intrinsic value, as far as regard to the convenient size of the coins will permit; and the deduction of the expense of coinage in this case will be the more proper, as the copper coins, which have been current hitherto, have passed till lately for much more than their intrinsic value. Taking the weight as has been suggested, the size of the cent may be nearly that of the piece herewith transmitted, which weighs 10dw. 11grs. 10m. Two-thirds of the diameter of the cent will suffice for the diameter of the half cent.

It may, perhaps, be thought expedient, according to general practice, to make the copper coinage an object of profit; but where this is done to any considerable extent, it is hardly possible to have effectual security against counterfeits. This consideration, concurring with the soundness of the principle of preserving the intrinsic value of the money of a country, seems to outweigh the consideration of profit.

The foregoing suggestions, respecting the sizes of the several coins, are made on the supposition that the legislature may think fit to regulate this matter. Perhaps, however, it may be judged not unadvisable to leave it to executive discretion.

With regard to the proposed size of the cent, it is to be confessed, that it is rather greater than might be wished, if it could with propriety and safety be made less; and should the value of copper continue to decline, as it has done for some time past, it is very questionable whether it will long remain alone a fit metal for money. This has led to a consideration of the expediency of uniting a small proportion of silver with the copper, in order to be able to lessen the bulk of the inferior coins. For this, there are precedents in several parts of Europe. In France, the composition which is called billion, has consisted of one part silver and four parts copper; according to which proportion, a cent might contain seventeen grains, defraying out of the material the expense of coinage. The conveniency of size is a recommendation of such a species of coin; but the Secretary is deterred from proposing it, by the apprehension of counterfeits. The effect of so small a quantity of silver, in comparatively so large a quantity of copper, could easily be imitated, by a mixture of other metals of little value, and the temptation to doing it would not be inconsiderable.

The devices of the coins are far from being matters of indifference, as they may be made the vehicles of useful impressions. They ought, therefore, to be emblematical, but without losing sight of simplicity. The fewer sharp points and angles there are, the less will be the loss by wearing. The Secretary thinks it best, on this head, to confine himself to these concise and general remarks.

The last point to be discussed, respects the currency of foreign coins.

The abolition of this, in proper season, is a necessary part of the system contemplated for the national coinage. But this it will be expedient to defer, till some considerable progress has been made in preparing substitutes for them. A gradation may, therefore, be found most convenient.

The foreign coins may be suffered to circulate, precisely upon their present footing, for one year after the mint shall have commenced its operations. The privilege may then be continued for another year, to the gold coins of Portugal, England, and France, and to the silver coins of Spain. And these may still be permitted to be current for one year more, at the rates allowed to be given for them at the mint; after the expiration of which the circulation of all foreign coins to cease.

The moneys which will be paid into the Treasury during the first year, being re-coined before they are issued anew, will afford a partial substitute, before any interruption is given to the pre-existing supplies of circulation. The revenues of the succeeding year, and the coins which will be brought to the mint, in consequence of the discontinuance of their currency, will materially extend the substitute in the course of that year; and its extension will be so far increased, during the third year by the facility of securing the remaining species to be re-coined, which will arise from the diminution of their current values, as probably to enable the dispensing wholly with the circulation of the foreign coins after that period. The progress which the currency of bank bills will be likely to have made, during the same time, will also afford a substitute of another kind.

This arrangement, besides avoiding a sudden stagnation of circulation, will cause a considerable proportion of whatever loss may be incident to the establishment, in the first instance, to fall, as it ought to do, upon the Government, and will probably tend to distribute the remainder of it more equally among the community.

It may, nevertheless, be advisable, in addition to the precautions here suggested, to repose a discretionary authority in the President of the United States, to continue the currency of the Spanish dollar, at a value corresponding with the quantity of fine silver contained in it, beyond the period above mentioned, for the cessation of the circulation of the foreign coins. It is possible that an exception in favor of this particular species of coin may be found expedient; and it may tend to obviate inconveniences, if there be a power to make the exception, in a capacity to be exerted when the period shall arrive.

The Secretary for the Department of State, in his report to the House of Representatives, on the subject of establishing a uniformity in the weights, measures, and coins of the United States, has proposed that the weight of the dollar should correspond with the unit of weight. This was done on the supposition that it would require but a very small addition to the quantity of metal which the dollar, independently of the object he had in view, ought to contain; in which he was guided by the resolution of the 8th of August, 1786, fixing the dollar at 375 grains and 64 hundredths of a grain.

Taking this as the proper standard of the dollar, a small alteration, for the sake of incorporating so systematic an idea, would appear desirable. But, if the principles which have been reasoned from, in this report, are just, the execution of that idea becomes more difficult. It would certainly not be advisable to make, on that account, so considerable a change in the money unit, as would be produced by the addition of five grains of silver to the proper weight of the dollar, without a proportional augmentation of its relative value; and to make such an augmentation, would be to abandon the advantage of preserving the identity of the dollar, or to speak more accurately, of having the proposed one received and considered as a mere substitute for the present.

The end may, however, be obtained, without either of these inconveniences, by increasing the proportion of alloy in the silver coins. But this would destroy the uniformity, in that respect, between the gold and silver coins. It remains, therefore, to elect which of the two systematic ideas shall be pursued or relinquished; and it may be remarked, that it will be more easy to convert the present silver coins into the proposed ones, if these last have the same, or nearly the same proportion of alloy, than if they have less.

The organization of the Mint, yet remains to be considered.

This relates to the persons to be employed, and to the services which they are respectively to perform. It is conceived that there ought to be—

A Director of the Mint; to have the general superintendence of the business.

An Assay Master, or Assayer; to receive the metals brought to the Mint, ascertain their fineness, and deliver them to be coined.

A Master Coiner; to conduct the making of the coins.

A Cashier; to receive and pay them out.

An Auditor; to keep and adjust the accounts of the Mint.

Clerks; as many as the Directors of the Mint shall deem necessary, to assist the different officers.

Workmen; as many as may be found requisite.

A Porter.

In several of the European Mints, there are various other officers, but the foregoing are those only who appear to be indispensable.

Persons in the capacity of clerks will suffice instead of the others, with the advantage of greater economy.

The number of workmen is left indefinite, because, at certain times, it is requisite to have more than at others. They will, however, never be numerous. The expense of the establishment, in an ordinary year, will probably be from fifteen to twenty thousand dollars.

The remedy for errors in the weight and alloy of the coins, must necessarily form a part, in the system of a mint; and the manner of applying it will require to be regulated. The following account is given of the practice in England, in this particular:

A certain number of pieces are taken promiscuously out of every fifteen pounds of gold, coined at the Mint, which are deposited, for safe keeping, in a strong box, called the *pix*. This box, from time to time, is opened in the presence of the Lord Chancellor, the officers of the Treasury, and others, and portions are selected from the pieces of each coinage, which are melted together, and the mass assayed by a jury of the Company of Goldsmiths. If the imperfection and deficiency, both in fineness and weight, fall short of a sixth of a carat, or 40 grains of pure gold, upon a pound of standard, the master of the Mint is held excusable; because it is supposed, that no workman can reasonably be answerable for greater exactness. The expediency of some similar regulation seems to be manifest.

All which is humbly submitted.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON,
Secretary of the Treasury.

The establishment of the double standard in the United States was due to Alexander Hamilton; and the act of April 2, 1792 (1 Stat. L., p. 246), is the first law that established that standard in any country. Indeed, the double standard, properly so called, was something unknown

in monetary legislation until introduced in the United States by the act above named. The principal provisions of that act are as follows:

STATUTE I.

[April 2, 1792.]

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be from time to time struck and coined at the said mint, coins of gold, silver, and copper, of the following denominations, viz: *Eagles*, each to be of the value of ten dollars or units, and to contain two hundred and forty-seven grains and four eighths of a grain of pure, or two hundred and seventy grains of standard gold. *Half eagles*, each to be of the value of five dollars, and to contain one hundred and twenty-three grains and six-eighths of a grain of pure, or one hundred and thirty-five grains of standard gold. *Quarter eagles*, each to be of the value of two dollars and a half dollar, and to contain sixty-one grains and seven eighths of a grain of pure, or sixty-seven grains and four-eighths of a grain of standard gold. *Dollars or units*, each to be of the value of a Spanish milled dollar as the same is now current, and to contain three hundred and seventy-one grains and four-sixteenth parts of a grain of pure, or four hundred and sixteen grains of standard silver. *Half dollars*, each to be of half the value of the dollar or unit, and to contain one hundred and eighty-five grains and ten sixteenth parts of a grain of pure, or two hundred and eight grains of standard silver. *Quarter dollars*, each to be of one-fourth the value of the dollar or unit, and to contain ninety-two grains and thirteen sixteenth parts of a grain of pure, or one hundred and four grains of standard silver. *Dimes*, each to be of the value of one-tenth of a dollar or unit, and to contain thirty-seven grains and two sixteenth parts of a grain of pure, or forty-one grains and three-fifth parts of a grain of standard silver. *Half dimes*, each to be of the value of one-twentieth of a dollar, and to contain eighteen grains and nine sixteenth parts of a grain of pure, or twenty grains and four-fifth parts of a grain of standard silver. *Cents*, each to be of the value of the one-hundredth part of a dollar, and to contain eleven penny-weights of copper. *Half cents*, each to be of the value of half a cent, and to contain five penny-weights and half a penny-weight of copper.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That the proportional value of gold to silver in all coins which shall by law be current as money within the United States, shall be as fifteen to one, according to quantity in weight, of pure gold or pure silver; that is to say, every fifteen pounds weight of pure silver shall be of equal value in all payments, with one pound weight of pure gold, and so on in proportion as to any greater or less quantities of the respective metals.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That the standard for all gold coins of the United States shall be eleven parts fine to one alloy; and accordingly, that eleven parts in twelve of the entire weight of each of the said coins shall consist of pure gold, and the remaining one-twelfth part of alloy; and the said alloy shall be composed of silver and copper, in such proportions not exceeding one-half silver as shall be found convenient; to be regulated by the Director of the Mint, for the time being, with the approbation of the President of the United States, until further provision shall be made by law. And to the end that the necessary information may be had in order to the making of such further provision, it shall be the duty of the Director of the Mint, at the expiration of a year after commencing the operations of the said Mint, to report to Congress the practice thereof during the said year, touching the composition of the alloy of the said gold coins, the reasons for such practice, and the experiments and observations which shall have been made concerning the effects of different proportions of silver and copper in the said alloy.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That the standard for all silver coins of the United States, shall be one thousand four hundred and eighty-five parts fine to one hundred and seventy-nine parts alloy, and accordingly that one thousand four hundred and eighty-five parts in one thousand six hundred and sixty-four parts of the entire weight of each of the said coins shall consist of pure silver, and the remaining one hundred and seventy-nine parts of alloy; which alloy shall be wholly of copper.

SEC. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That all the gold and silver coins which shall have been struck at, and issued from the said Mint, shall be a lawful tender in all payments whatsoever, those of full weight according to the respective values herein-before declared, and those of less than full weight at values proportional to their respective weights.

SEC. 20. *And be it further enacted*, That the money of account of the United States shall be expressed in dollars or units, dimes or tenths, cents or hundredths, and milles or thousandths, a dime being the tenth part of a dollar, a cent the hundredth part of a dollar, a mille the thousandth part of a dollar, and that all accounts in the public offices and all proceedings in the courts of the United States, shall be kept and had in conformity to this regulation.

Approved, April 2, 1792.

ANALYSIS OF HAMILTON'S REPORT.

An analysis of Hamilton's report on the establishment of a mint shows that while his convictions inclined him to the gold standard, if only one metal was to constitute our full legal-tender currency, expediency and the necessity of providing the country with a sufficient amount of currency, which he believed could not be furnished at the time by the use of gold alone, induced him to recommend the double standard with a fixed ratio in coinage between the two metals. His reason for preferring gold, if only one metal were employed, was that gold was less liable to variations of value than silver; for Hamilton had a clear conception of the truth that the metal of which the monetary medium consists, in order to constitute a just measure of the value of all other things, should itself be subject to as few and as slight fluctuations of value as is in the nature of things possible, and that a metal subject to great and sudden changes of value was utterly unfit for such a purpose.

"As long," he says, "as gold, either from its intrinsic superiority as a metal, from its rarity, or from the prejudices of mankind, retains so considerable a preeminence in value over silver as it has hitherto had, a natural consequence of this seems to be that its condition will be more stationary. The revolutions, therefore, which may take place in the comparative value of gold and silver will be changes in the state of the latter rather than in that of the former."

The language here used leads to the conclusion that the relative increase or decrease of the production of gold or silver was a cause of change in their relative stability of value with which Hamilton did not concern himself. Nor was there any reason why he should, since the relative production of gold and silver in the world from 1780 to 1820 was probably more uniform as to value than it ever was before or ever has been since for an equal period of time, the value of the gold averaging very nearly 24 per cent and that of the silver 76 per cent of the total value of the production of the precious metals from 1781 to 1821. Still less had he to take into consideration the production of the money metals in the United States, for the country had in his time produced little or none of them, and there were no indications that it would at any near date produce them in any large quantities.

The causes of change in the comparative value of gold and silver which he had in view were confined to those mentioned in the above and in the following extract:

Gold may, perhaps, in certain senses, be said to have a greater stability than silver, as being of superior value; less liberties have been taken with it in the regulations of different countries. Its standard has remained more uniform, and it has in other respects undergone fewer changes, as, being not so much an article of merchandise, owing to the use made of silver in the trade with the East Indies and China, it is less liable to be influenced by circumstances of commercial demand. And if, reasoning by analogy, it could be affirmed that there is a physical probability of greater proportional increase in the quantity of silver than in that of gold, it would afford an additional reason for calculating on greater steadiness in the value of the latter.

This prediction that the revolutions which might take place in the relative value of the two metals would be changes in the state of silver rather than in that of gold was soon fulfilled.

Hamilton's reasons for the recommendation of the double standard, with a gold unit as well as a silver unit of value, are very plainly stated by him in his report. He did not deem it advisable to attach the unit exclusively to either of the metals—a view in which Jefferson fully

agreed with him, writing to Hamilton, who had sent him his report: "I concur with you in thinking that the unit must stand on both metals,"—and hence one of his recommendations was that there should be stamped a gold piece of the denomination of one dollar in order to have "a sensible object in that metal as well as in silver to express the unit."

The coinage of the gold dollar, however, was not provided for by the act of April 2, 1792. The eagle having been made by that act the basis of the gold coins, it became the sensible representative of the gold-money unit, containing, as the law declared it should, ten gold dollars or units.

Hamilton did not recommend attaching the unit exclusively to either metal, because that could not be done without destroying the office and character of one of them as money, without abridging the quantity of the circulating medium, and without diminishing the utility of one of the metals. The country at that time was in no condition to bear a lessening of the amount of the circulating medium, for it was still suffering grievously from the widespread commercial ruin produced by the worthless Continental paper, which had driven metallic money out of use.

When Hamilton wrote, the single gold standard had not yet been adopted by monetary legislation in any country. Not until a quarter of a century later was it made the basis of the monetary system of England; and its adoption by the United States in 1792 would have encountered almost insuperable obstacles. An abundant specie currency was needed. The use of silver was rooted in the commercial habits of the people. There was little or no gold in general circulation. Hence, silver had to be retained and gold added to it if a sufficiency of currency for the needs of commerce was to be procured. The object, to which Hamilton was disposed to make all else subservient in his scheme in so far as it could be done without sacrificing correct monetary principles, was the securing of metallic money in abundance. He said "that by attaching the unit to both metals, silver might be retained as the money of the country, and that gold money might be added to it." Hence his recommendation of the double standard.

This point having been settled, Hamilton approaches the next, that relating to the ratio:

"If then," he says, "the unit ought to be attached exclusively to neither of the metals, the proportion which ought to subsist between them in the coins becomes a preliminary inquiry, in order to a proper adjustment. * * * In establishing a proportion between the metals there seems to be an option of one of two things:

"To approach as nearly as it can be ascertained the mean or average proportion in what may be called the commercial world, or to retain that which now exists in the United States."

Unfortunately, Hamilton thought that to ascertain the first with precision would require better information than was then possessed or than could be procured without inconvenient delay, but fortunately the ratio he finally concluded to recommend was, although he was not aware of it, the exact ratio, within an almost negligible fraction, in the commercial world. In his report he adopted this ratio by adopting the ratio in this country at the time. At present the commercial ratio of value between gold and silver is, owing to the facility of intercourse between nations due to steam and electricity, the same the world over, allowance being made for the cost of transportation, insurance, etc., from one place to another. It was not so completely so in Hamilton's time,

nor was the collection of information as to the ratio between the two precious metals in the various countries of the world as easy then as it would be now. It is therefore not a matter of surprise that he chose to retain the ratio which at the time existed in the United States. Yet, in deciding to adopt this latter proportion, he took pains to show that it did not depart very widely from the one that obtained simultaneously in England, Holland, and Spain. It is significant that he repudiated the inference which might possibly be implied that he favored the ratio of 1 to 15 because Sir Isaac Newton, in a representation to the treasury of Great Britain in the year 1717, after stating the particular proportions in the different countries of Europe, concluded:

By the course of trade and exchange between nation and nation in all Europe fine gold is to fine silver as $14\frac{1}{2}$ or 15 to 1.

“However accurate and decisive this authority may be deemed,” says Hamilton, “in relation to the period to which it applies, it can not be taken at the distance of more than seventy years as a ratio for determining the existing proportion;”—words which they will do well to ponder who think that the ratio in coinage of gold and silver can be determined for a later by an earlier generation. Hamilton’s view was that the ratio in coinage of the two metals should be their commercial ratio; in other words, that the value of the fine metal in a coin, whether gold or silver, should be, so far as practicable, the same as its value in the form of bullion. “There can,” he says, “hardly be a better rule in any country for the legal than the market proportion, if this can be supposed to have been produced by the free and steady course of commercial principles. The presumption in such case is that each metal finds its true level, according to its intrinsic utility, in the general system of money operations.” In this he was in entire accord with Jefferson, who wrote:

Just principles will lead us to inquire into the market price of gold in the several countries with which we shall be principally connected in commerce and to take an average from them.

In carrying out the plan suggested by Hamilton, Congress, in the act of April 2, 1792, departed only slightly from his recommendations.

The standard weight of the dollar was fixed at 416 grains, and, as it was to contain $371\frac{1}{4}$ grains of fine silver, the alloy was about one-ninth. As already noted above, the coinage of the gold one-dollar piece was not authorized, the gold-money unit finding its sensible representative in the eagle, which contained ten.

Divisional silver coins of a weight and fineness corresponding to that of the dollar piece were provided for; that is, 2 half dollars or 4 quarter dollars or 10 dimes contained $371\frac{1}{4}$ grains of pure silver, the same as the silver dollar. Any cause, therefore, that influenced the circulation of the silver dollar necessarily influenced that of the fractional pieces. Since “free coinage,” in the sense above explained, was provided for by the act, there was no “seigniorage” or charge exacted from depositors of bullion at the mint for manufacture into coins. All gold coins and all silver coins, even divisional ones, were made legal tender to an unlimited extent.

There has never been a more perfect example of the double-standard system than that recommended by Hamilton in his report on the establishment of a mint and embodied in the law of April 2, 1792. Its author has been criticised for not having made every endeavor possible to ascertain the commercial ratio of gold to silver in foreign countries at the time he wrote. From the view-point of abstract monetary

principles this criticism is warranted; for no bimetallic system can long continue to exist in a country having an extensive foreign commerce where the ratio of the precious metals in coinage does not agree with their market ratio in foreign lands, particularly in those with which it trades. Had Hamilton, however, made the endeavor to ascertain the market proportional value of gold and silver in foreign lands, and had he been successful in his effort to discover it, he would not, as was remarked above, have been led to a conclusion different from that which he reached by adopting solely the market ratio of the precious metals in the United States.

Thus, though wrong in principle, if even that can be said, since he was contending with a practical difficulty, while he recognized the principle which he did not follow and tells why he did not follow it, he was right in fact, and the bimetallic system of which he was the author did not suffer in the beginning from the adoption of a wrong ratio between the metals.

It soon, however, began to totter under the defect inherent in every bimetallic system, viz, the impossibility of keeping the mint ratio of the two metals in permanent agreement with their market ratio, a defect which in a bimetallic system calls for repeated remedies, consisting in the changes of the legal ratio to correspond with the ever-shifting market ratio, under penalty of the disappearance from the country of the coins manufactured from the metal undervalued in the mint ratio. This defect was enhanced by a second one in the system recommended by Hamilton by the fact that in it the divisional silver coins were full legal tender and of the same weight and fineness proportionately as the full legal tender silver dollars, two 50-cent pieces, four quarters, or ten dimes containing exactly the same amount of fine silver as the dollar pieces, the consequence of which was, that when silver came to be undervalued in the mint ratio not only the silver dollars were exported, but almost the entire fractional currency, leaving the country with scarcely any small change for ordinary retail transactions. When, as a result of the undervaluation of silver in the ratio, the silver-dollar pieces were exported, the gold full legal tender coins still remained; but when the fractional silver pieces were exported from the same cause, there remained no divisional coins save copper pieces.

Our monetary legislation subsequent to 1792 was intended, mainly to correct these two defects. They were the moving causes of the passage of the acts of 1834, 1837, 1853, and 1873.

As the monetary system recommended by Hamilton in his report on the establishment of a mint and enacted into a law on April 2, 1792, was the first instance in history of the bimetallic system proper, so, too, it was the first to illustrate the operations of that system and to demonstrate that what is called the double-standard system of gold and silver, however well poised and adjusted it may be in the beginning, necessarily in time evolves into a single-standard system of either gold or silver—of gold, if silver be undervalued in the ratio, and of silver if gold be the undervalued metal—one of these standards ever alternating with the other, in obedience to Gresham's law, that "if debased coin is attempted to be circulated with full-valued coin, all of the latter will disappear from circulation and the overvalued and debased coin will alone remain, to the ruin of commerce and business."

The United States monetary system established in 1792 is, indeed, as striking a demonstration as can be found in the entire history of monetary arrangements of the impossibility of maintaining a fixed legal ratio between silver coin and gold coin; and here it may be well

to note that this fixed legal ratio of silver to gold has always been the chief impediment in the way of the various attempts at international bimetalism made during the last thirty years, and will probably continue to prevent it in the future.

Who would not revolt at the idea of decreeing the obligatory equivalence of two constant quantities of wheat and oats, of cotton and wool, or iron and lead? Under such conditions, no honest transaction would be possible, each of these several products being affected, respectively, by dissimilar and variable rises and falls. The forced solidarity of the products would cause inevitable injustice in exchanges. Why should an obligatory equivalence between two determinate weights of gold and silver be more practical or more legitimate?

It was remarked above that the law of April 2, 1792, was the first to introduce the double standard, properly so called, into the monetary legislation of any country. It is not intended thereby to convey the erroneous impression that gold and silver were not simultaneously coined and put in circulation as monetary instruments previous to the passage of that act. Even before the invention of coinage, gold and silver in bars and rings of a determinate weight were employed as media of payment. The ancients, from the very beginning, considered gold and silver equally entitled to a place in their coinage systems.

This simultaneous employment of gold and silver as money has been maintained up to the present time, and has not been discontinued even in countries with the single gold standard. But this simultaneous employment of gold and silver in a country's monetary system may exist in various forms, and can not be, by any means, considered as establishing the double standard in such country. As a rule, the one metal or the other always asserted its supremacy in trade. The coins of the country were manufactured from the metal that did, and the other metal, as well as billon, or copper, was associated with the principal coins by the States endowing it with a payment power to a nominal value superior to its market value. Overvaluations of this kind sometimes occurred in the case of gold coins, but, as a rule, silver served as the representative of credit money, and was issued sometimes as divisional coins of limited legal-tender power, and sometimes as full legal tender. When issued, however, as full legal tender, the legal ratio of value always proved ineffectual if the manufacture of the under-value money was very large, because the under-value money became, in ordinary trade, the universally accepted medium of exchange and measure of value, and the gold coins, as well as the large silver coins, whose value had not been debased, acquired an increased current value; in other words, they were at a premium.

After the end of the seventeenth century, gold began to obtain supremacy in England and France commenced to accumulate a large amount of that metal. The system existing in countries with a mixed currency of gold and silver from the sixteenth to the end of the eighteenth century was not the double-standard system as understood in our day, but a system of the parallel standard; that is, a system in which gold and silver coins circulated on an equality but with no fixed legal ratio between the two metals as in the double-standard system. Contracts were concluded partly in gold and partly in silver money, or the use of the one kind of money or the other in certain transactions had been fixed by long-continued custom. As at that time, in consequence of the debasement of the coins, in payments which were not required to be immediately made, agreements on the coins to be received by the creditor were usual, the parallel system of valuation was no great

impediment to trade. Even when the value of coins of the one metal was regulated legally in terms of the other, the rise of the rate of exchange of the better metal could not be prevented. Still, legislative attempts were frequently made after the beginning of the sixteenth century to arrest the rise of the value of gold coins.

The principles of the double standard, says Professor Lexis, first found legal expression and the real double standard was first adopted in the United States by the act of the 2d of April, 1792. As already remarked, that act expressly provides that—

1. The proportional value of gold and silver in all coins which shall by law be current as money within the United States shall be as fifteen to one, according to quantity and weight of pure gold and silver; that is to say, every fifteen pounds weight of pure silver shall be of equal value in all payments with one pound weight of pure gold.

2. That all the gold and silver coins which shall have been struck at and issued from the mint shall be lawful tender in all payments whatsoever.

3. That it shall be lawful for any person or persons to bring to the said mint gold and silver bullion, and that the bullion so brought shall be there assayed and coined, as speedily as may be, and that free of expense to the person or persons by whom the same shall have been brought: *Provided, nevertheless,* That it shall be at the mutual option of the party or parties bringing such bullion and of the Director of the Mint to make an immediate exchange of coins for standard bullion with a deduction of one-half per cent from the weight of the pure gold or pure silver contained in the said bullion as an indemnification to the mint for the time which will be necessarily required for coining the said bullion and for the advance which shall have been made in coins.

These three characteristics, a legal ratio of value between the two metals, unlimited legal-tender power of the coins of both, and unlimited coinage of them either gratis or with a mint charge to cover the actual cost of manufacture, must be considered necessary to the existence of the double standard, properly so called. If the coins of the one metal are made unlimited legal tender at a fixed legal ratio, while the coinage of those of the other is limited, or can not be effected on individual account, the double standard does not exist, but rather the "limping standard," or better, the "limping double standard."

Now, the United States act of April 2, 1792, was the first that introduced these three distinguishing marks into the monetary system of any country. Hence the contention that the double standard proper was first adopted by the United States by virtue of law.

The system established by the act of April 2, 1792, worked well for a time, although the ratio adopted soon become unfavorable to gold, which began and continued to be exported or hoarded until there was little or no gold in circulation in the United States.

The ratio of value between gold and silver recommended by Hamilton, viz, 1 to 15, corresponded very closely with the price of silver in London at the time, but shortly after the first coinages at the United States mint gold began slowly to rise. Up to 1806, however, the coinage of the country was mainly gold. This was doubtless partly due to the fact that the trade on the Lower Mississippi caused a continual influx of doubloons. The largest silver coinage during this period (1792-1806) was in 1799 (\$423,515), and the gold coinage reached its maximum in 1802, when it amounted to \$423,310. From 1806 to 1834 the coinage of silver preponderated. It could not be otherwise, because in Europe the ratio in coinage of gold and silver was between 15½ and 16. Still there was, in 1820, a coinage of \$1,319,030 in gold against \$501,680 in silver.

An ounce of gold purchasing only 15 ounces of silver in the United States, while in Europe it was worth 15½ or 16, gold was undervalued in the United States and naturally flowed to those countries in which

it could command $15\frac{1}{2}$ or 16 ounces of silver instead of 15. The greater part of the gold coinages for the United States after 1820 went to England, where, owing to the English resumption act passed in 1819, there was then a great demand for that metal, but not simply in exchange for silver at the nominal par value in the United States, for in the twenties the gold dollar reached a premium of about 5 per cent as compared with the silver dollar, and the comparatively large coinage of gold in the years just preceding the amendment of the law of April 2, 1792, can be accounted for only by this premium. The coinages were:

Year.	Gold.	Silver.
1830	\$643, 105	\$2, 495, 400
1831	714, 270	3, 175, 600
1832	798, 435	2, 579, 000
1833	978, 550	2, 759, 000

The prevalence of the ratio of $1:15\frac{1}{2}$ in Europe and the exportation of gold from the United States was promoted by the monetary legislation of France in the early part of this century. The ratio of gold to silver in France, about the time that Hamilton wrote his report on the establishment of a mint, was 1 to $14\frac{2}{3}$, or, according to M. Gauden, Minister of Finances, 1 to 15. A message addressed to the Council of Five Hundred, in 1796, favored the ratio of 1 to 16, with the power to subsequently modify that proportion according to the variations of the market value of gold, but the proposition was rejected. Gauden finally succeeded in 1803 in having the future monetary system of France based on the mintage of both metals, with a ratio of 1 to $15\frac{1}{2}$ and the free coinage of both gold and silver. The adoption by France of the ratio of 1 to $15\frac{1}{2}$ was in flat contradiction with the monetary legislation of the United States, whose ratio corresponded to a price of silver of $62\frac{7}{8}$ pence per ounce standard, while that of France corresponded to one of $60\frac{3}{8}$ pence. Although at this time it was not as easy as it would be now to turn this difference of 2 pence, equivalent to about 3 per cent, to account by way of arbitrage, and although such operations were not then as frequent as at present, this divergence occasionally caused serious disturbances in our monetary system, and was pointed out as an element of danger in the aggregate monetary operations between the two countries. As trade developed and commercial intercourse between France and the United States assumed larger proportions, the United States began to feel the consequences of this divergent ratio by a loss of a large portion of the gold coins which were exported to France. A profitable difference between the mint and the market ratios in the United States began to appear as early as 1810, and the money brokers were not slow to take advantage of it. Benton claimed that there was no gold in the United States in 1812. This was not the case, but it is certain that there was very little in the twenties.

The causes of the loss of its gold and the means to be adopted to prevent it in the future were the cause of much discussion in the United States.

John Quincy Adams, Secretary of State, in his report on weights and measures, prepared in conformity with a resolution of the Senate of March 3, 1817, and submitted to that body February 22, 1821, questioned the correctness of the data on which Hamilton had based his reckoning in 1791.

Two years after the passage of the Senate resolution of March 3, 1817, i. e., on March 1, 1819, the Secretary of the Treasury was asked by the House of Representatives to report such measures as might be expedient to procure and retain a sufficient quantity of gold and silver coin in circulation in the United States. In his report, Secretary Crawford stated that from the beginning of the war of 1812 until the suspension of specie payment in the United States in 1814 a large amount of specie was taken out of the United States by the sale of Government bills at a discount. Respecting the ratio of value between gold and silver, Secretary Crawford's report says:

The relative value of gold and silver has been differently established in different nations: It has been different in the same nation at different periods. In England, an ounce of gold is equal in value to about 15.2 ounces of silver. In France, it is equal to 15.5, and, in Spain and Portugal, to 16 ounces. In the United States, an ounce of gold is equal to 15 ounces of silver. But the relative value of these metals in the markets, frequently differs from that assigned to them by the laws of the different civilized States. It is believed that gold, when compared with silver, has been for many years appreciating in value; and now, every where, commands in the money markets, a higher value than that which has been assigned to it in States where its relative value is greatest. If this is correct no injustice will result from a change in the relative legal value of gold and silver, so as to make it correspond with their relative marketable value. If gold, in relation to silver, should be raised 5 per cent one ounce of it would be equal to 15.75 or 15½ ounces of pure silver. This augmentation in its value would cause it to be imported in quantities sufficient to perform all the functions of currency. As it is not used to any considerable extent as a primary article of commerce, the fluctuations to which the silver currency is subject from that cause, would not affect it. It would be exported only when the rate of exchange against the country should exceed the expense of exportation. In ordinary circumstances, such a state of exchange would not be of long continuance. If the currency of the United States must, of necessity, continue to be paper, convertible into specie, an increase of the gold coinage, upon principles which shall afford the least inducement to exportation, is probably the most wholesome corrective that can be applied, after the rigid enforcement of that convertibility.

In the report made to the House of Representatives under date of March 17, 1832, by Mr. C. P. White, from the Select Committee of the House of Representatives on Coins, it was claimed "that there was no export of gold from the United States of consequence from 1792 to 1821, and that there was no indication that gold was rated too low in the United States standard of 1 to 15 earlier than 1821," when the English demand commenced.

The report of the Committee on the Currency transmitted to the House of Representatives on the 2d of February, 1821, stated in opposition to this:

* * * * *

That they are of opinion that the value of American Gold compared with silver, ought to be somewhat higher than by law at present established.

On inquiry they find that Gold coins, both foreign and of the United States, have, in a great measure, disappeared; and from the best calculation that can be made there is reason to apprehend they will be wholly banished from circulation, and it ought not to be a matter of surprise, under our present regulations, that this should be the case.

* * * * *

There have been coined at the Mint of the United States nearly six millions of dollars in Gold.

It is doubtful whether any considerable portion of it can at this time be found within the United States.

It is ascertained * * * that the Gold coin, in an office of discount and deposit of the Bank of the United States: * * * in November 1819, amounted to \$165,000 and the silver coin * * * to \$118,000. That since that time, the silver coin has increased to \$700,000, while the Gold coin has diminished to * * * \$1,200, one hundred only of which is American. * * *

* * * * *

There is proof positive that, although the ratio between gold and silver provided for by the act of April 2, 1792, was very nearly the actual commercial ratio at the time and the exact commercial ratio one year after its passage, it soon departed from the market ratio, and in some years, as in 1808 and 1812, exceeded 1 to 16.

The commercial ratio of gold to silver from 1791 to 1834, as calculated by Dr. Soetbeer, was:

Year.	Ratio.	Year.	Ratio.	Year.	Ratio.	Year.	Ratio.	Year.	Ratio.
1791.	15.05	1800.	15.68	1809.	15.96	1818.	15.35	1827.	15.74
1792.	15.17	1801.	15.46	1810.	15.77	1819.	15.33	1828.	15.78
1793.	15.00	1802.	15.26	1811.	15.53	1820.	15.62	1829.	15.78
1794.	15.37	1803.	15.41	1812.	16.11	1821.	15.95	1830.	15.82
1795.	15.55	1804.	15.41	1813.	16.25	1822.	15.80	1831.	15.72
1796.	15.65	1805.	15.79	1814.	15.04	1823.	15.84	1832.	15.73
1797.	15.41	1806.	15.52	1815.	15.26	1824.	15.82	1833.	15.93
1798.	15.50	1807.	15.43	1816.	15.28	1825.	15.70	1834.	15.73
1799.	15.74	1808.	16.08	1817.	15.11	1826.	15.76		

But the disappearance of gold from the United States, under the operations of the act of 1792, was not the only monetary evil from which the country suffered at this time. The silver coins stamped at the Mint of the United States were also rapidly leaving the country, being expelled by foreign silver coins. The act of 1792 provided that each dollar should be of the value of a Spanish milled dollar, the same as then current. There were more Spanish milled dollars than dollars coined in the United States in circulation, and as they were heavier than the latter they commanded a premium. The natural result of this was an inducement to hoard the foreign pieces and coin United States dollars. The lighter United States dollars were exported to the West Indies and other places where they were received at their nominal value, on an equality with Spanish dollars. These were imported into the United States, re-coined, and a profit realized on the operation. Whenever the banks were called upon for silver for exportation they paid out United States dollars. "This process," says Professor Laughlin, "kept the Mint busy, without the effect of filling the circulation with our own coins. The Mint, therefore, was a useless expense to the nation, but a source of profit to the money brokers."

On this account, and to prevent the exchange of United States silver dollars for foreign silver pieces, President Jefferson ordered the suspension of the coinage of silver-dollar pieces in the following note, addressed by Madison, then Secretary of State, to the Director of the Mint, at Philadelphia:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, May 1, 1806.

SIR: In consequence of a representation from the director of the Bank of the United States that considerable purchases have been made of dollars coined at the Mint for the purpose of exporting them, and as it is probable further purchases and exportations will be made, the President directs that all the silver to be coined at the Mint shall be of small denominations, so that the value of the largest pieces shall not exceed half a dollar.

I am, &c.,

ROBERT PATTERSON, Esq.,
Director of the Mint.

JAMES MADISON.

After the issuance of this order no silver-dollar pieces were stamped for thirty years. But notwithstanding the discontinuance of the coinage of silver dollars, half dollars, two of which contained as much fine

metal as a dollar piece, continued to be coined and exported. Spanish dollars were imported, being exchanged against American half dollars, which went out. Up to 1830 \$34,000,000 of silver coins of all denominations had been coined by the United States Mint, only \$14,000,000 of which, it was estimated, remained in the country. The Spanish pieces which had been substituted for United States pieces suffered greatly from abrasion. They had lost much in weight, and this, too, contributed to the expulsion from circulation of American coins. The evil had grown to such dimensions that a memorial of the New York bankers, led by Mr. Gallatin, in 1834, represented:

That the dollar of Spain and the gold and silver coins of the United States constitute at present the only legal currency of the country; and that, from the commercial value of the Spanish dollar and the intrinsic value of the gold coins of the United States, they have become mere articles of merchandise and are no longer to be considered as forming any portion of the metallic currency.

From the discussions on the coinage previous to the passage of the act supplementary to the "act establishing a mint and regulating the coins of the United States," of April 2, 1792, extracts from two reports (he made three altogether) of Mr. Campbell P. White, of New York, are here given, because they contain some of the most significant utterances in the currency controversy of the times, containing as they do a confirmation from experience of recognized principles of monetary science. In the first report of 1831 Mr. White says:

That there are inherent and incurable defects in the system which regulates the standard of value in both gold and silver; its instability as a measure of contracts and mutability as the practical currency of a particular nation are serious imperfections, while the impossibility of maintaining both metals in concurrent, simultaneous, or promiscuous circulation appears to be as clearly ascertained.

That the standard being fixed in one metal is the nearest approach to invariableness, and precludes the necessity of further legislative interference.

In the report of 1832 he says:

If both metals are preferred, the like relative proportion of the aggregate amount of metallic currency will be possessed, *subject to frequent changes from gold to silver, and vice versa*, according to the variations in the relative value of these metals. The committee think that the *desideratum in the monetary system is the standard of uniform value*; they can not ascertain that both metals have ever circulated simultaneously, concurrently, and indiscriminately in any country where there are banks or money dealers, and they entertain the conviction that the nearest approach to an invariable standard is its establishment *in one metal*, which metal shall compose exclusively the currency for large payments.

THE GOLD PERIOD, 1834-1853—ACTS OF JUNE 28, 1834, AND JANUARY 18, 1837.

The final result of the protracted discussion of the changes which time and experience had shown must be made in the monetary system of the United States, established by the act of April 2, 1792, was the passage of the act of June 28, 1834. (4 Stat. L., p. 699.)

The text of that act is as follows:

AN ACT concerning the gold coins of the United States, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the gold coins of the United States shall contain the following quantities of metal, that is to say: each eagle shall contain two hundred and thirty-two grains of pure gold, and two hundred and fifty-eight grains of standard gold; each half-eagle one hundred and sixteen grains of pure gold, and one hundred and twenty-nine grains of standard gold; each quarter-eagle shall contain fifty-eight grains of pure gold, and sixty-four and a half grains of standard gold; every such eagle shall be of the value of ten dollars; every such half eagle shall be of the value of five dollars; and every such quarter eagle shall be of the value of two dollars and fifty cents; and the said gold coins shall be receivable in

all payments, when of full weight, according to their respective values; and when of less than full weight, at less values, proportioned to their respective actual weights.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all standard gold or silver deposited for coinage after the thirty-first of July next, shall be paid for in coin, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, within five days from the making of such deposit, deducting from the amount of said deposit of gold or silver one-half per centum: *Provided*, That no deduction shall be made unless said advance be required by such depositor within forty days.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That all gold coins of the United States, minted anterior to the thirty-first day of July next, shall be receivable in all payments at the rate of ninety-four and eight-tenths of a cent per pennyweight.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the better to secure a conformity of the said gold coins to their respective standards as aforesaid, from every separate mass of standard gold which shall made into coins at the said Mint, there shall be taken, set apart by the Treasurer and reserved in his custody, a certain number of pieces, not less than three, and that once in every year the pieces so set apart and reserved shall be assayed under the inspection of the officers, and at the time, and in the manner now provided by law, and, if it shall be found that the gold so assayed, shall not be inferior to the said standard hereinbefore declared, more than one part in three hundred and eighty-four in fineness, and one part in five hundred in weight, the officer or officers of the said Mint whom it may concern, shall be held excusable; but if any greater inferiority shall appear, it shall be certified to the President of the United States, and if he shall so decide, the said officer or officers shall be thereafter disqualified to hold their respective offices: *Provided*, That if, in making any delivery of coin at the Mint in payment of a deposit, the weight thereof shall be found defective, the officer concerned shall be responsible to the owner for the full weight, if claimed at the time of delivery.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall be in force from and after the thirty-first day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four.

Approved, June 28, 1834.

The act of June 28, 1834, it will be noticed, changed the ratio of gold to silver from 1:15 to 1:16 (15.988) by reducing the weight of the fine gold in the gold coins to 23.20 grains Troy.

An act approved January 18, 1837, changed the weight of the fine gold in the gold coins to 23.22 grains, and the fineness from 0.899,225 to 0.900. Both the acts of 1834 and that of 1837 left the fine weight of the silver dollar unaltered. Its standard weight, however, was lowered from 416 to 412½ grains.

The act of 1834 provided for a mint ratio, 1:16, in which silver was undervalued as gold had been undervalued in that of 1792. The result was that thereafter silver was expelled from circulation as gold had been before.

Up to 1847, however, the variation of the legal ratio established in 1834, from the commercial, was not great enough to allow the coinages of gold in the United States to preponderate to any very marked extent over the silver coinages, although gold flowed to the mint to an amount four times as large as in 1833. It is noteworthy that after the year 1801 our silver coinage consisted almost exclusively of half dollars, and that comparatively few dollar pieces were stamped. The silver half dollars were full legal tender and this fact assimilated them to the dollar pieces two of them containing exactly the same amount of fine silver as the 1-dollar piece. While the fractional dollar pieces were thus coined, the United States possessed the double standard proper, in the full sense of the term. But the existence of the double standard in the United States could exercise no great influence outside of it because the amounts of both metals coined were rather small.

Not until 1847 did the coinage of gold assume any very great dimensions. In that year and before the Californian discoveries it amounted to \$20,202,325, but fell in 1848 to \$3,775,513.

The effect of the Californian discoveries on the ratio of value of the two metals was first felt in 1850, and the coinages of silver began to decrease. The turning point was reached in 1853; the coinages of

silver rose rapidly, but simply because, by the act of February 21 of that year, half dollars, quarter dollars, dimes, and half dimes (in the ratio of value of 1:14.88 as compared with gold) were made legal tender to the amount of only \$5, and a larger amount of them had to be coined. It has been already remarked that it was an error to provide, as the act of 1792 had done, that the subsidiary silver coins—that is, those of a denomination below one dollar—should have a weight and fineness corresponding to that of the dollar piece, and that they should have the same legal-tender power as the latter, for it subsequently led to the disappearance of all silver coins used for small change. When 371½ grains of fine silver came to be worth more than one dollar in gold, 2 half dollars or 4 quarter dollars or 10 dimes or 20 half dimes came to be worth the same sum, and there was as large a profit in exchanging subsidiary silver coins as dollar pieces for gold, so that the former were expelled from circulation, the business of the country was much hampered by the lack of fractional coins, and the United States began to lose not only its silver dollar pieces but its silver fractional currency.

GOLD PERIOD, 1853-1873—DEMONETIZATION OF SILVER BY THE ACT OF FEBRUARY 21, 1853.

In 1850 the United States had practically the single gold standard, and not enough of fractional silver for the requirements of retail trade.

The act of February 21, 1853, remedied this last evil as was said above by providing that from and after the 1st day of June, 1853, the weight of the half dollar should be 192 grains, and the quarter dollar, dime, and half-dime, should be, respectively, one-half, one-fifth, and one-tenth of the weight of the half-dollar, and that the subsidiary silver coins issued in conformity with the above provisions should be legal tender in payment of debts for all sums not exceeding \$5.

The passage of the act of 1853 was, to say the least, an impairment of the double standard in the United States. Taken in connection with the changing of the legal ratio from 1:15 to about 1:16, in 1834, it was intended to place the country, de facto, on the single-gold standard, and there were those who openly avowed that such was its aim. Hon. Cyrus L. Dunham, of Indiana, a member of the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives, said:

Another objection urged against this proposed change is that it gives us a standard of gold only. . . . What advantage is to be obtained by a standard of the two metals, which is not as well, if not much better, attained by a single standard, I am unable to perceive; while there are very great disadvantages resulting from it, as the experience of every nation which has attempted to maintain it has proved. Indeed, it is utterly impossible that you should long at a time maintain a double standard. . . . Gentlemen talk about a double standard of gold and silver as a thing that exists and that we propose to change. *We have had but a single standard for the last three or four years. That has been and now is gold. We propose to let it remain so, and to adapt silver to it, to regulate it by it.*

In answer to another plan the same speaker said:—

We would thereby still continue the double standard of gold and silver, a thing the committee desire to obviate. *They desire to have the standard currency to consist of gold only, and that these silver coins shall be entirely subservient to it and that they shall be used rather as tokens than as standard currency.* (See Congressional Globe, Appendix, second session Thirty-second Congress, p. 190.)

The act of 1834, establishing the legal ratio of 1:16, had, as already remarked, undervalued silver. The average commercial ratio of the two metals did not approach very closely to this legal ratio until 1873, when it was 1:15.92, and 1874, when it reached 1:16.17. In 1833 the commer-

cial ratio very nearly coincided with the United States legal ratio, having been 1:15.93, a figure to which it did not again approximate until 1845, when it was 1:15.92. After this the ratio rapidly changed to the disadvantage of gold. It was in 1846, 1:15.90; 1847, 1:15.80; in 1848, 1:15.85; in 1849, 1:15.78; in 1850, 1:15.70; in 1851, 1:15.46; in 1852, 1:15.33. The depreciation of gold evidenced by these figures was, especially after 1849, due to the discoveries of gold in California and Australia. From an annual average production in 1840 to 1850 of about \$38,000,000 the gold supply increased to over \$150,000,000 after 1850. The natural effect of this increase was to lower the value of gold. If the gold and silver coins of the United States were both to be kept in circulation, a new adjustment of the legal ratio to the market ratio was necessary; but as no effort was made to effect such a new adjustment in the legislation of 1853, it must be inferred that the framers of the act of February 21, of that year, had no desire to keep silver any longer in circulation, and that they drafted it in such a manner that gold alone would be retained, with silver as subsidiary coin. The exportation of silver was heaviest between 1848 and 1851, for the value of silver was then greatest as compared with gold.

The act of February 21 was a step in the direction of the gold standard. No reference was made in it whatever to the silver dollar. The reason is that it had not been in circulation for years. Up to 1853 less than four million standard silver dollars had been coined in the United States, and of these scarcely any were still in circulation. There was, on the other hand, an abundance of gold, consequent on the discoveries in California and the overvaluation of the metal in the mint ratio. The change in the standard implied in the act was regarded by the people with indifference, if indeed they noticed it at all.

The framers of the law, on the other hand, knew full well what they were doing, as is shown by this utterance of the chairman of the House Committee on Ways and Means:

We intend to do what the best writers on political economy have approved; what experience, where the experiment has been tried, has demonstrated to be necessary and proper—to make but one standard of currency and to make all others subservient to it. We mean to make gold the standard coin, and to make these new coins applicable and convenient, not for large, but for small transactions.

It thus happens that the real demonetization of silver in the United States took place in 1853. Its demonetization in 1873 was only nominal. Nor was its demonetization in 1853, as has just been shown, the result of accident or an oversight. It was deliberate and intentional. The act of 1873 only conformed the law to the actual monetary condition, so far as the metallic currency of the United States was concerned, that had existed here for nearly a quarter of a century anterior to its passage.

The experience of the country since 1792 had demonstrated that under a bimetallic system, with a fixed legal ratio between the two metals, the one undervalued in the coinage disappeared from circulation and was thus practically demonetized, and it was logically inferred by the advocates of a gold standard in 1853 that by undervaluing silver in the ratio of 1:16 silver would disappear and leave the country with a legal-tender currency composed of gold only. In this connection Professor Laughlin says:

It was in 1853 that Congress, judging from our past experience and that of other countries, came to the conclusion that a double standard was an impossibility for any length of time.

It can not be said, however, that this conclusion was reached wholly through

unselfish reasons. The underlying prejudice in favor of gold, if gold can be had, which we are sure to find deeply seated in the desires of our business community whenever occasion gives it an opportunity for display, was here manifesting itself. The country found itself with a single metal in circulation. Had that metal been silver, we should have had to chronicle again the grumbling dissertations on the disappearance of gold which characterized the period preceding 1834. But in 1853 the single standard was gold. This was a situation which no one rebelled against. Indeed, no one seemed to regard it as anything else than good fortune (except so far as the subsidiary coins had disappeared). It was very much as if a ranchman, starting with 100 good cattle and 100 inferior ones, had found, when branding time came, that, by virtue of exchange with his neighbors, the 200 cattle assigned to him were, in his judgment, all good ones and none inferior. From a selfish point of view he had no reason to complain. It would have been a very different story had the 200 cattle all been inferior.

In the debate it was proposed that, as the cause of the change in the relative values of gold and silver was the increased product of gold, the proper remedy should be to increase the quantity of gold in the gold coins. This was exactly the kind of treatment which should have been adopted in regard to silver in 1834, and it seems quite reasonable that this should have been the only true and just policy in 1853. Certainly it was, if it was intended to bring the mint ratio into accord with the market ratio and try again the experiment of a double standard. But this was exactly what Congress chose to abandon. There was no discussion as to how a readjustment of the ratio between the two metals might be reached, for it was already decided that only one metal was to be retained. This decision, consequently, carried us to a point where a ratio between the two metals was not of the slightest concern. And so it remained. The United States had no thought about the ratios between gold and silver thereafter until the extraordinary fall in the value of silver in 1876. The policy of the United States in retaining gold, once that it was in circulation, was only doing a little earlier what France did in later years. When the cheapened gold, after 1850, had filled the channels of circulation in France and had driven out silver, France made no objections; but when a subsequent change in silver tended to drive out the gold France quietly held on to her gold. The United States, as well as France, again showed the unconscious preference for gold of which Hamilton spoke in 1792.

In the provisions of the act of 1853 nothing whatever was said as to the silver-dollar piece. It had entirely disappeared from circulation years before, and acquiescence in its absence was everywhere found. No attempt whatever was thereafter made to change the legal ratio in order that both metals might again be brought into concurrent circulation. Having enough gold, the country did not care for silver. At the existing and only nominal mint ratio of 1:16 the silver dollar could not circulate, and no attempt was made in the act to bring it into circulation. It is, therefore, to be kept distinctly in mind that in 1853 the actual use of silver as an unlimited legal tender equally with gold was decisively abandoned. Under any conditions then existing a double standard was publicly admitted to be hopeless. The main animus of the act, therefore, is to be found in what is not included in it—that is, in the omission to insert any provision which would bring the silver dollar again into circulation.

As the act stands on the statute books it is practically nothing more than a regulation of the subsidiary silver coinage, and its study is but a lesson in the proper principles which should regulate that part of a metallic currency.

THE LEGAL-TENDER NOTES.

Before dwelling on the act of February 12, 1873, it is necessary to call attention to the issue of the legal-tender notes, commonly called "greenbacks," and to the national-bank notes issued during and since the civil war, as they constitute no small portion of the circulating medium of the United States.

First, as to the United States legal-tender notes. The first noninterest-bearing legal-tender notes were authorized by an act of February 12, 1862, and were dated March 10, 1862. There was printed on their backs: "This note is a legal tender for all debts, public and private, except duties or imposts, and interest on the public debt, and is exchangeable for United States 6 per cent bonds, redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after five years." On June 7, 1862, the Secretary of the Treasury recommended a further issue of \$150,000,000

of legal-tender notes. A bill authorizing this issue was signed by the President on June 11, 1862. The act of March 3, 1863, authorized the issue of an additional \$150,000,000 of legal-tender notes. The aggregate issue was \$450,000,000. The highest amount of legal-tender notes outstanding at any one time was on January 3, 1864, when it reached \$449,338,902.

In his report for 1865, Secretary McCulloch expressed the opinion that the legal-tender acts were war measures, and ought not to remain in force one day longer than should be necessary to enable the people to prepare for a return to the gold standard. During the same month Congress passed a resolution, by a vote of 144 against 6, "cordially concurring in the views of the Secretary of the Treasury in relation to the contraction of the currency with a view to as early a resumption of specie payments as the business interests of the country will permit." An act approved March 12, 1866, authorized the retirement and cancellation of not more than ten millions of legal-tender notes within six months from the passage of the act. Under this act the amount outstanding was so far reduced that on December 31, 1867, the amount was \$356,000,000. Between that date and January 15, 1874, the amount was increased to \$382,979,815, and on June 20, 1874, the maximum amount was fixed at \$382,000,000. Section 3 of the act of January 14, 1875, authorized the increase of the circulation of national banks, but required the Secretary of the Treasury to retire legal-tender notes to an amount equal to 80 per cent of the national-bank notes thereafter issued, until the amount of the legal-tender notes outstanding should be \$300,000,000 and no more. Under this act \$35,318,984 of legal-tender notes were retired, leaving the amount in circulation on May 31, 1878, when the act was repealed, \$346,681,016, at which figure the amount outstanding has since remained, that act providing that from and after its passage it should not be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury, or other officers under him, to cancel or retire any more of the United States legal-tender notes, and that when any of said notes might be redeemed or received into the Treasury from any source whatever, and should belong to the United States, they should not be cancelled or retired, but should be reissued and paid out again and kept in circulation.

The act of February 14, 1875, had authorized the Secretary of the Treasury, on and after January 1, 1879, to redeem in coin the legal-tender notes on their presentation at the office of the assistant treasurer in the city of New York, in sums of not less than \$50, and empowered him, for that purpose, "to use any surplus revenue from time to time, in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, and to issue, sell, and dispose of, at not less than par in coin, the 5 and 4 per cent bonds authorized by the act of July 14, 1870." On January 1, 1879, the Secretary held \$135,000,000 in gold coin and bullion, and over \$32,000,000 in silver coin and bullion, the gold coin alone being equal to 40 per cent of the United States notes then outstanding. The banks of the country, at the date of resumption, held more than one-third of the outstanding Treasury notes, but they had so much confidence in the ability of the Secretary to maintain resumption that they presented none for redemption. As, therefore, there was no demand for payment of the notes of the Government, the gold coin in the Treasury, which amounted to \$135,000,000 on the day of resumption, increased more than \$36,000,000 in the next ten months.

The following table shows the amount of the gold reserve for the redemption of legal-tender notes at the end of the fiscal years named.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE AMOUNT OF GOLD IN THE TREASURY, GOLD CERTIFICATES IN CIRCULATION, AND NET GOLD IN THE TREASURY AT THE CLOSE OF EACH FISCAL YEAR FROM JUNE 30, 1879, TO JUNE 30, 1895.

Year.	Total gold in Treasury.	Gold certificates in circulation.	Net gold in Treasury.
1879.....	\$135,236,475	\$15,279,820	\$119,956,655
1880.....	126,145,427	7,693,900	118,451,527
1881.....	163,171,061	5,759,520	157,411,541
1882.....	148,566,390	5,020,020	143,486,370
1883.....	198,078,568	59,807,370	138,271,198
1884.....	204,876,594	71,146,640	133,729,954
1885.....	247,028,625	126,729,730	120,298,895
1886.....	232,554,886	76,044,375	156,510,511
1887.....	277,979,654	91,225,437	186,754,217
1888.....	314,704,822	121,694,650	193,010,172
1889.....	303,504,319	116,792,759	186,711,560
1890.....	321,612,423	131,380,019	190,232,404
1891.....	238,518,122	120,850,399	117,667,723
1892.....	255,577,765	141,235,339	114,342,366
1893.....	188,455,433	92,970,019	95,485,414
1894.....	131,217,434	66,344,400	64,873,025
1895.....	155,893,931	48,381,569	107,512,362

THE NATIONAL BANK NOTES.

Next in importance, as well as in the order of time of their issuance, to the legal-tender notes of the United States, in the paper-money currency of the country, come the national-bank notes. The first national bank act was approved February 25, 1863, which act was repealed and superseded by the act of similar title approved June 3, 1864, with little change in its leading features. The latter act, section 21, provided that upon the transfer and delivery of United States bonds to the Treasurer of the United States, as required by section 20 of the act, a national bank association should receive from the Comptroller of the Currency circulating notes of different denominations equal in amount to 90 per cent of the amount of said bonds at the par value thereof. By section 22 it was enacted that the entire amount of notes for circulation to be issued under the act should not exceed \$300,000,000. This amount was subsequently increased by law. The largest amount of national-bank notes outstanding was in January, 1883, when it rose to \$362,651,169, and the lowest in July, 1891, when it had declined to \$167,927,574. In December, 1894, it was \$207,472,603, and on November 1, 1895, \$207,364,028.

GOLD PERIOD, 1873-1878—DEMONETIZATION OF SILVER IN 1873.

On the 25th of April, 1870, the Secretary of the Treasury transmitted a bill to Congress providing for the revision of the coinage laws of the United States. It was considered for five sessions of Congress and was finally passed and became a law February 12, 1873.

It provided that the gold coins of the United States should be a 1-dollar piece, which at the standard weight of 25.8 grains should be the unit of value; a 3-dollar piece, a 5-dollar piece, a 10-dollar piece, and a 20-dollar piece of a standard weight, proportional to the 1-dollar piece, and that such coins should be a legal tender in all payments at their nominal value when not below the standard weight and limit of

tolerance. It also provided that the silver coins of the United States should be a trade dollar, a half dollar, a quarter dollar, and a dime; that the weight of the half dollar should be 12½ grams, and that of the quarter dollar and dime proportional thereto. The weight of the trade dollar was fixed at 420 grains Troy. All these coins were made legal tender to the amount of \$5. Section 21 of the act provided that any owner of silver bullion might deposit the same at any mint, to be formed into bars, or into dollars of the weight of 420 grains Troy, designated in the act as trade dollars, and that no deposit of silver for other coinage should be received. The bill met with little opposition either in the Senate or in the House of Representatives. The silver dollars previously coined, of which there were but few in existence, maintained their quality as legal tender, but the coinage of new full legal-tender dollars, whether on Government or private account, was discontinued. This act was the logical complement of the legislation of 1853.

There was at first complete acquiescence in the result of the legislation of 1873, as there had been in that of 1853, and not until the decline of silver in 1875 and 1876 were any suggestions made for the coinage anew of silver dollars, although in both those years the currency of the country was inconvertible paper, and no gold or silver coins were in circulation. A large number of silver bills were introduced in the House of Representatives in the summer of 1876. The agitation in and out of Congress in favor of the coinage of silver dollars continued through 1877. Hon. John Sherman, then Secretary of the Treasury, refers to it in his report for 1877 in the following words, in which will be found a concise history of our monetary experience from 1792 until then:

The question of the issue of a silver dollar for circulation as money has been much discussed and carefully examined by a commission organized by Congress, which has recommended the coinage of the old silver dollar. With such legislative provision as will maintain its current value at par with gold, its issue is respectfully recommended. A gold coin of the denomination of one dollar is too small for convenient circulation, while such a coin in silver would be convenient for a multitude of daily transactions, and is in a form to satisfy the natural instinct of hoarding.

Of the metals, silver is of most general use for coinage. It is a part of every system of coinage even in countries where gold is the sole legal standard. It best measures the common wants of life, but, from its weight and bulk, is not a convenient medium in the larger exchanges of commerce. Its production is reasonably steady in amount. The relative market value of silver and gold is far more stable than that of any other two commodities, still it does vary. It is not in the power of human law to prevent the variation. This inherent difficulty has compelled all nations to adopt one or the other as the sole standard of value, or to authorize an alternative standard of either, or to coin both metals at an arbitrary standard and to maintain one at par with the other by limiting its amount and legal-tender quality and receiving or redeeming it at par with the other.

It has been the careful study of statesmen for many years to secure a bimetallic currency not subject to the changes of market value and so adjusted that both kinds can be kept in circulation together, not alternating with each other. The growing tendency has been to adopt for coins the principle of "redeemability" applied to different forms of paper money. By limiting tokens, silver, and paper money to the amount needed for business, and promptly receiving or redeeming all that may at any time be in excess, all these forms of money can be kept in circulation, in large amounts, at par with gold. In this way tokens of inferior intrinsic value are readily circulated, but do not depreciate below the paper money into which they are convertible. The fractional silver coin now in circulation, though the silver of which it is composed is of less market value than the paper money, passes readily among all classes of people and answers all the purposes for which it was designed. *And so the silver dollar, if restored to our coinage, would greatly add to the convenience of the people. But this coin should be subject to the same rule, as to issue and convertibility, as other forms of money. If the market value of the silver in it were less than that of gold coin of the same denomination and it were issued in unlimited quan-*

ties, and made a legal tender for all debts, it would demonetize gold and depreciate our paper money.

The importance of gold as the standard of value is conceded by all. Since 1834 it has been practically the sole coin standard of the United States and since 1815 has been the sole standard of Great Britain. Germany has recently adopted the same standard. France and other Latin nations have suspended the coinage of silver, and, it is supposed, will gradually either adopt the sole standard of gold or provide for the convertibility of silver coin, on the demand of the holder, into gold coin.

In the United States several experiments have been made with the view of retaining both gold and silver in circulation. The Second Congress undertook to establish the ratio of 15 of silver to 1 of gold, with free coinage of both metals. By this ratio gold was undervalued, as 1 ounce of gold was worth more in the markets of the world than 15 ounces of silver, and gold, therefore, was exported. To correct this, in 1837, the ratio was fixed at 16 to 1; but 16 ounces of silver were worth more than 1 ounce of gold, so that silver was demonetized.

These difficulties in the adjustment of gold and silver coinage were fully considered by Congress prior to the passage of the act approved February 21, 1853. By that act a new, and, it was believed, a permanent, policy was adopted to secure the simultaneous circulation of both silver and gold coins in the United States. Silver fractional coins were provided for at a ratio of 14.88 in silver to 1 in gold, and were only issued in exchange for gold coin. The right of private parties to deposit silver bullion for such coinage was repealed, and these coins were issued from bullion purchased by the Treasurer of the Mint, and only upon the account and for the profit of the United States. The coin was a legal tender only in payment of debts for all sums not exceeding \$5. Though the silver in this coin was worth in the market 3.13 cents on the dollar less than gold coin, yet its convenience for use as change, its issue by the Government only in exchange for, and its practical convertibility into, gold coin maintained it in circulation at par with gold coin. If the slight error in the ratio of 1792 prevented gold from entering into circulation for forty-five years, and the slight error in 1837 brought gold into circulation and banished silver until 1853, how much more certainly will an error now of 9 per cent cause gold to be exported and silver to become the sole standard of value? Is it worth while to travel again the round of errors, when experience has demonstrated that both metals can only be maintained in circulation together by adhering to the policy of 1853?

The silver dollar was not mentioned in the act of 1853, but from 1792 until 1874 it was worth more in the market than the gold dollar provided for in the act of 1837. It was not a current coin contemplated as being in circulation at the passage of the act of February 12, 1873. The whole amount of such dollars issued prior to 1853 was \$2,553,000. Subsequent to 1853, and until it was dropped from our coinage in 1873, the total amount issued was \$5,492,838, or an aggregate of \$8,045,838, and this was almost exclusively for exportation.

By the coinage act approved February 12, 1873, fractional silver coins were authorized, similar in general character to the coins of 1853, but with a slight increase of silver in them to make them conform exactly to the French coinage, and the old dollar was replaced by the trade dollar of 420 grains of standard silver.

Much complaint has been made that this was done with the design of depriving the people of the privilege of paying their debts in a cheaper money than gold, but it is manifest that this is an error. No one then did or could foresee the subsequent fall in the market value of silver. The silver dollar was an unknown coin to the people, and was not in circulation even on the Pacific Slope, where coin was in common use. The trade dollar of 420 grains was substituted for the silver dollar of 412½ grains because it was believed that it was better adapted to supersede the Mexican dollar in the Chinese trade, and experiment proved this to be true. Since the trade dollar was authorized \$30,710,400 have been issued, or nearly four times the entire issue of old silver dollars since the foundation of the Government. Had not the coinage act of 1873 passed, the United States would now be compelled to suspend the free coinage of silver dollars, as the Latin nations did, or to have silver as the sole coin standard of value.

Since February, 1873, great changes have occurred in the market value of silver. Prior to that time the silver in the old dollar was worth more than a gold dollar, while at present it is worth about 92 cents. If by law any holder of silver bullion might deposit it in the mint and demand a full legal-tender dollar for every 412½ grains of standard silver deposited, the result would be inevitable that as soon as the mints could supply the demand the silver dollar would, by a financial law as fixed and invariable as the law of gravitation, become the only standard of value. All forms of paper money would fall to that standard or below it, and gold would be demonetized and quoted at a premium equal to its value in the markets of the world. For a time the run to deposit bullion at the mint would give to silver an artificial value, of which the holders and producers of silver bullion would have the sole benefit.

The utmost capacity of the mints would be employed for years to supply this demand at the cost of and without profit to the people. The silver dollar would take the place of gold as rapidly as coined, and be used in the payment of customs duties, causing an accumulation of such coins in the Treasury. If used in paying the interest on the public debt, the grave questions already presented would arise with public creditors, seriously affecting the public credit.

It is urged that the free coinage of silver in the United States will restore its market value to that of gold. Market value is fixed by the world, and not by the United States alone, and is affected by the whole mass of silver in the world. As the enormous and continuous demand for silver in Asia has not prevented the fall of silver, it is not likely that the limited demand for silver coin in this country, where paper money is now and will be the chief medium of exchange, will cause any considerable advance in its value. This advance, if any, will be secured by the demand for silver bullion for coin to be issued by and for the United States, as well as if it were issued for the benefit of the holder of the bullion. If the financial condition of our country is so grievous that we must at every hazard have a cheaper dollar in order to lessen the burden of debts already contracted, it is far better, rather than to adopt the single standard of silver, to boldly reduce the number of grains in the gold dollar or to abandon and retrace all efforts to make United States notes equal to coin. Either expedient will do greater harm to the public at large than any possible benefit to debtors.

The free coinage of silver will also impair the pledge made of the customs duties by the act of February, 1862, for the payment of the interest of the public debt. The policy thus far adhered to of collecting these duties in gold coin has been the chief cause of upholding and advancing the public credit and making it possible to lessen the burden of interest by the process of refunding.

In view of these considerations the Secretary has felt it to be his duty to earnestly urge upon Congress the serious objections to the free coinage of silver on such conditions as will demonetize gold, greatly disturb all the financial operations of the Government, suddenly revolutionize the basis of our currency, throw upon the Government the increased cost of coinage, arrest the refunding of the public debt, and impair the public credit, with no apparent advantage to the people at large.

The Secretary believes that all the beneficial results hoped for from a liberal issue of silver coin can be secured by issuing this coin, in pursuance of the general policy of the act of 1853, in exchange for United States notes, coined from bullion purchased in the open market by the United States, and maintaining it by redemption, or otherwise, at par with gold coin. *It could be made a legal tender for such sums and on such contracts as would secure to it the most general circulation.* It could be easily redeemed in United States notes and gold coin, and only reissued when demanded for public convenience. If the essential quality of redeemability given to United States notes, bank bills, tokens, fractional coins, and currency maintains them at par, how much easier it would be to maintain the silver dollar of intrinsic market value, nearly equal to gold, at par with gold coin by giving to it the like quality of redeemability. To still further secure a fixed relative value of silver and gold, the United States might invite an international convention of commercial nations. Even such a convention, while it might check the fall of silver, could not prevent the operation of that higher law which places the market value of silver above human control. Issued upon the conditions here stated, the Secretary is of opinion that the silver dollar will be a great public advantage, but that if issued without limit, upon the demand of the owners of silver bullion, it will be a great public injury. (Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the State of the Finances, 1877.)

THE PERIOD OF THE LIMPING STANDARD, 1878 TO THE PRESENT TIME. ACTS OF 1878 AND 1890.

Notwithstanding the recommendations of the Secretary and the veto of the President, an act for the coinage of silver dollars to a limited amount was passed by Congress February 28, 1878. The material provisions of that act are as follows:

That there shall be coined, at the several mints of the United States, silver dollars of the weight of four hundred and twelve and a half grains troy of standard silver, as provided in the act of January eighteenth, eighteen hundred thirty-seven, on which shall be the devices and superscriptions provided by said act; which coins together with all silver dollars heretofore coined by the United States, of like weight and fineness, shall be a legal tender at their nominal value, for all debts and dues public and private, except where otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract. And the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to purchase, from time to time, silver bullion, at the market price thereof, not less than two million dollars

worth per month, nor more than four million dollars worth per month, and cause the same to be coined monthly, as fast as so purchased, into such dollars; and a sum sufficient to carry out the foregoing provision of this act is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated. And any gain or seigniorage arising from this coinage shall be accounted for and paid into the Treasury, as provided under existing laws relative to the subsidiary coinage: *Provided*, That the amount of money at any one time invested in such silver bullion, exclusive of such resulting coin, shall not exceed five million dollars: *And provided further*, That nothing in this act shall be construed to authorize the payment in silver of certificates of deposit issued under the provisions of section two hundred and fifty-four of the Revised Statutes. * * *

SEC. 3. That any holder of the coin authorized by this act may deposit the same with the Treasurer or any assistant treasurer of the United States, in sums not less than ten dollars, and receive therefor certificates of not less than ten dollars each, corresponding with the denominations of the United States notes. The coin deposited for or representing the certificates shall be retained in the Treasury for the payment of the same on demand. Said certificates shall be receivable for customs, taxes, and all public dues, and, when so received, may be reissued.

Under the act of 1878 the United States Government purchased a total of 291,018,018.56 ounces, fine, of silver, at a cost of \$308,279,261.71, the average price per ounce being \$1.0583. The coining value of the silver thus purchased was \$376,265,722.

The act of 1878 was not entirely satisfactory to the advocates of silver. It had not conceded enough in favor of that metal. For nearly ten years the repeal of its purchasing clause was recommended by the Presidents in their messages and by the Secretaries of the Treasury in their reports. But while the Presidents and the Secretaries were pointing out the danger of the act to the monetary condition of the country strong endeavors were being put forth in both Houses of Congress to find means to still further increase the coinage of silver. Efforts were made for a series of years to procure the passage of a bill providing for the free coinage of silver, but were unsuccessful. After much agitation and discussion, extending from the time of the passage of the act of 1878 until the middle of 1890, the act of July 14 of the latter year was approved by the President. It was a compromise measure between the adherents of the unlimited coinage of full legal-tender silver and their opponents.

The act of July 14, 1890, is here given:

AN ACT directing the purchase of silver bullion and the issue of Treasury notes thereon, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby directed to purchase, from time to time, silver bullion to the aggregate amount of four million five hundred thousand ounces, or so much thereof as may be offered in each month, at the market price thereof, not exceeding one dollar for three hundred and seventy-one and twenty-five hundredths grains of pure silver, and to issue in payment for such purchases of silver bullion Treasury notes of the United States to be prepared by the Secretary of the Treasury, in such form and of such denominations, not less than one dollar nor more than one thousand dollars, as he may prescribe, and a sum sufficient to carry into effect the provisions of this act is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 2. That the Treasury notes issued in accordance with the provisions of this act shall be redeemable on demand, in coin, at the Treasury of the United States, or at the office of any assistant treasurer of the United States, and when so redeemed may be reissued; but no greater or less amount of such notes shall be outstanding at any time than the cost of the silver bullion and the standard silver dollars coined therefrom, then held in the Treasury purchased by such notes; and such Treasury notes shall be a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, except where otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract, and shall be receivable for customs, taxes, and all public dues, and when so received may be reissued; and such notes, when held by any national banking association, may be counted as a part of its lawful reserve. That upon demand of the holder of any of the Treasury notes herein provided for the Secretary of the Treasury shall, under such regulations as he

may prescribe, redeem such notes in gold or silver coin, at his discretion, it being the established policy of the United States to maintain the two metals on a parity with each other upon the present legal ratio, or such ratio as may be provided by law.

SEC. 3. That the Secretary of the Treasury shall each month coin two million ounces of the silver bullion purchased under the provisions of this act into standard silver dollars until the first day of July, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, and after that time he shall coin of the silver bullion purchased under the provisions of this act as much as may be necessary to provide for the redemption of the Treasury notes herein provided for, and any gain or seigniorage arising from such coinage shall be accounted for and paid into the Treasury.

SEC. 4. That the silver bullion purchased under the provisions of this act shall be subject to the requirements of existing law and the regulations of the mint service governing the methods of determining the amount of pure silver contained, and the amount of charges or deductions, if any, to be made.

SEC. 5. That so much of the act of February twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and seventy-eight, entitled "An act to authorize the coinage of the standard silver dollar and to restore its legal-tender character," as requires the monthly purchase and coinage of the same into silver dollars of not less than two million dollars, nor more than four million dollars' worth of silver bullion, is hereby repealed.

SEC. 6. That upon the passage of this act the balances standing with the Treasurer of the United States to the respective credits of national banks for deposits made to redeem the circulating notes of such banks, and all deposits thereafter received for like purpose, shall be covered into the Treasury as a miscellaneous receipt, and the Treasurer of the United States shall redeem from the general cash in the Treasury the circulating notes of said banks which may come into his possession subject to redemption; and upon the certificate of the Comptroller of the Currency that such notes have been received by him and that they have been destroyed and that no new notes will be issued in their place, reimbursement of their amount shall be made to the Treasurer, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, from an appropriation hereby created, to be known, as National bank notes Redemption account: but the provisions of this act shall not apply to the deposits received under section three of the act of June twentieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-four, requiring every national bank to keep in lawful money with the Treasurer of the United States a sum equal to five per centum of its circulation, to be held and used for the redemption of its circulating notes; and the balance remaining of the deposits so covered shall, at the close of each month be reported on the monthly public debt statement as debt of the United States bearing no interest.

"SEC. 7. That this act shall take effect thirty days from and after its passage."

Approved, July 14, 1890.

Another effort was made in 1891 and two in 1892 to pass a bill for the free coinage of silver, but to no purpose.

The monetary policy of the United States since 1878 was now productive of its fatal results—the monetary crisis of 1892 and 1893, and from which the country is only now recovering. Early in 1893 it was clearly seen that the monthly purchase of 4,500,000 ounces of silver bullion had not and could not result in the maintenance of the price of that metal. There was a feeling of distrust abroad as to the stability of the currency of the United States, which not only discouraged investments in American securities, but encouraged their return.

From July 1, 1890, to June 30, 1893, the loss in gold by export was \$188,000,000. On the 27th of June, 1893, India closed her mints to the free coinage of silver, which intensified the monetary crisis. Congress met in extraordinary session August 7, 1893, on the call of the President, to consider the monetary condition of the country, and on November 1, 1893, an act was passed repealing the purchasing clause of the act of 1890, after there had been bought under that act 168,764,682.53 ounces of fine silver, at a cost of \$155,931,002.25. The act repealing the purchasing clause of the act of July 14, 1890, is as follows:

That so much of the act approved July fourteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety, entitled "An act directing the purchase of silver bullion and issue of Treasury notes thereon, and for other purposes," as directs the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase from time to time silver bullion to the aggregate amount of four million five

hundred thousand ounces, or so much thereof as may be offered in each month at the market price thereof, not exceeding one dollar for three hundred and seventy-one and twenty-five one-hundredths grains of pure silver, and to issue in payment for such purchases Treasury notes of the United States, be, and the same is hereby, repealed. And it is hereby declared to be the policy of the United States to continue the use of both gold and silver as standard money, and to coin both gold and silver into money of equal intrinsic and exchangeable value, such equality to be secured through international agreement, or by such safeguards of legislation as will insure the maintenance of the parity in value of the coins of the two metals, and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the markets and in the payment of debts. And it is hereby further declared that the efforts of the Government should be steadily directed to the establishment of such a safe system of bimetallism as will maintain at all times the equal power of every dollar coined or issued by the United States, in the markets and in the payment of debts.

Approved, November 1, 1893.

The total amount of silver purchased under the acts of 1878 and 1890 was 459,946,701.09 fine ounces, at a cost of \$464,210,262.92.

REFORM OF OUR CURRENCY SYSTEM.

From all that has been written above, it is clear that the result of the currency legislation of the United States, especially after 1873, has been to leave it a monetary system, as inconsistent, illogical, dangerous, and expensive as can well be imagined—one which inspires little confidence at home, and is certainly not conducive to our credit abroad. Its reform is one of the most important and most urgent political and financial questions of the hour, as well as one of the most difficult—fully as difficult as the task that confronted Hamilton toward the close of the last century—on account of the magnitude, the diversity, and the conflict of interests, real or imaginary, involved in its solution. But for this conflict of interests, sectional and other, and the erroneous ideas of the real principles of currency, to which a great portion of American voters have, for about thirty-three years, become habituated, the reform of our monetary system would not be so arduous, for the principles which should guide us in it are easily acquiesced in by an unbiased mind.

When laying the foundation of our monetary system embodied in the act of April 2, 1792, Hamilton said that such a system involved a great variety of considerations—intricate, nice, and important. What he then wrote of the proposed system may be profitably repeated to-day of the changes necessary in our present system in order to make it an agency of justice in the transactions of man with man, and a safeguard of the nation's credit in other lands. "The general state of debtor and creditor," says Hamilton, "all the relations and consequences of price, the essential interests of trade and industry, the value of all property, the whole income, both of the State and individuals, are liable to be sensibly influenced, beneficially or otherwise, by the judicious or injudicious regulation of this subject." And it is just as true now as it was in the days of Alexander Hamilton, that the "immense disorder which actually reigns in so delicate and important a concern, and the still greater disorder which is every moment possible, call loudly for a reform."

When the experience of the United States from 1792 had shown that the maintenance of the double standard was an impossibility, Congress, hearkening to the teachings of history, adopted the gold standard by express provision. But after the adoption of the gold standard in 1873, the effect of all our subsequent currency legislation was a tendency to destroy that standard. This is especially true of the acts of February 28, 1878, and July 14, 1890. Our currency legislation, since 1873,

is but the reflection of the conflict of interests above referred to between the debtor and creditor classes, and between geographical sections of the country, resulting in an indefensible compromise between them. Considered as a whole, the laws relating to the currency since that year are lacking both in unity and continuity of purpose. They are not only inconsistent, contradictory, and obstructive of each other's operation, but are mutually destructive. Thus the act of February 12, 1873, provides that the one-dollar gold piece at the standard weight of 25.8 grains should be the unit of value, in other words, that the standard of the country should be the gold monometallic. It dropped the standard silver dollar from the list of United States coins and provided that silver shall be legal tender only to the amount of \$5. This act was plainly intended to make gold the sole metallic full legal-tender currency of the country as soon as specie payments could be resumed. But before that event the anticipated effect of the act of February 12, 1873, was in great part neutralized in 1878 by the passage, on February 28, of the act to authorize the coinage of the standard silver dollar and to restore its legal-tender character. True, this act did not authorize the free coinage of silver, but the obligation which it imposed on the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase, at the market price, silver bullion of not less than two million dollars' worth per month, and to cause the same to be coined as fast as purchased into standard silver dollars, had the same practical effect as free coinage, to this extent, that its tendency was to keep gold out of circulation; for, under that act, there was a total silver coinage of \$378,168,793.

Another instance of the contradictory nature of our currency legislation is afforded by the act of January 14, 1875, authorizing the redemption of the legal-tender notes of the Government until the amount outstanding should be no more \$300,000,000, and the act of May 31, 1878, requiring that, when such notes had been redeemed, they should not be canceled or retired, but should be again paid out and put in circulation—thus creating an endless chain of redemptions and reissues. To insure the redemption on presentation of the legal-tender notes, a gold reserve, which at the close of the fiscal year 1888 amounted to over \$193,000,000, has had to be kept in the Treasury.

Since then, however, the gold reserve has shown a continual tendency to decline, and one of the principal financial difficulties which the Secretary of the Treasury has of late had to contend with has been its maintenance at a safe level. But before dwelling on the difficulty under our present currency legislation of maintaining a sufficient gold reserve it is necessary to refer briefly to the act of July 14, 1890, which intensified the evils produced by the act of February 12, 1878.

The act of July 14, 1890, directed the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase, from time to time, silver bullion to the aggregate amount of 4,500,000 ounces, or so much thereof as might be offered each month at the market price thereof not exceeding \$1 for 371.25 grains of fine silver, and to issue, in payment of such purchases of silver bullion, Treasury notes of the United States. The act provided that these Treasury notes should be legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, except where otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract, and should be receivable for customs, taxes, and all public dues; that when so received they might be reissued, and that upon demand of the holder, the Secretary of the Treasury should redeem them in gold or silver coin at his discretion, "it being the established policy of the United States to maintain the two metals at a parity with each other, upon the present legal ratio, or such ratio as may be provided

by law." Under this act, the paper currency of the United States was increased \$155,930,040. While, by its terms, it was left discretionary with the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem the notes issued under the act in gold or silver, the necessity of carrying out the policy of the United States to maintain gold and silver at par left him no option, when they were presented for redemption, except to give gold in exchange for them when demanded.

Not the least inconsistent and illogical feature of our inconsistent and illogical currency system is that, whereas the act of July 14, 1890, declares it to be the policy of the United States to keep gold and silver at par with each other, and the legal-tender notes issued under the act therefore at par with gold, it provided the Secretary of the Treasury with no means adequate to that end.

On January 1, 1879, the date of the resumption of specie payments, the only currency except coin certificates which the Secretary of the Treasury was required to redeem in coin on presentation was the legal-tender notes, which then, as now, amounted to \$346,681,016. The then Secretary was of the opinion that a gold reserve of \$100,000,000 would be sufficient to maintain these \$346,681,016 at par, and so long as there was no material increase in the amount of paper redeemable by the Government on presentation the reserve remained intact, and no serious disturbance occurred in the monetary system of the country. But an additional amount of Treasury notes of \$155,930,940 were issued under the act of July 14, 1890, \$141,092,280 of which are now (November 1, 1895) outstanding, making the direct Government obligations in use as money, \$487,773,296. It is plain that \$100,000,000 is not a sufficient sum in gold to insure the convertibility at all times of notes amounting to \$487,773,296, and to maintain them at par with gold.

But that heavy task is not the only one imposed on our gold reserve of \$100,000,000. As under the laws of February 12, 1878, July 14, 1890, and March 3, 1891, \$423,289,309 in full legal-tender silver have been coined, against which \$333,456,236 in certificates were outstanding November 1, 1895, and as the act of July 14, 1890, has declared it to be the established policy of the United States to maintain the two metals on a parity with each other, upon the present legal ratio or upon such ratio as may be provided by law, we have a total superstructure of \$821,229,532 resting on the frail basis of a gold reserve of \$100,000,000. Nothing is here said of the national-bank notes in circulation, now amounting to about \$200,000,000, because they are redeemable on presentation at the banks themselves or at the Treasury in "lawful money" of the United States, and further because their ultimate redemption in gold coin is wholly satisfactory, the entire circulation of all the national banks being most amply secured by bonds of the United States. No worse commentary can be made on the expensive nature of our monetary system than that, to keep in repair this fragile foundation of \$100,000,000, which is ever tending to disappear, it has been necessary within the past two years to borrow gold to the amount of \$162,000,000, and this without adding to its firmness. Yet resort to the issue of bonds for this purpose, or repudiation, a silver basis for our circulating media, depreciation of the currency, and an impairment of all contracts, with all the evils attendant on silver monometallism were, under existing legal conditions, the only alternatives left to the Government.

The inconsistency of our currency legislation referred to above is faithfully described by the Secretary of the Treasury in his annual report of 1893.

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

And in his report for 1894 the Secretary points out the radical defects in our currency system in the following words:

I. The circulation of United States notes as currency, and their current redemption in coin on demand.

II. The compulsory reissue of such notes after redemption.

III. The excessive accumulation and coinage of silver, and the issue of notes and certificates against it upon a ratio which greatly overvalues that metal as compared with the standard unit of value in this and other principal commercial countries.

It is plain that before the United States can have a reasonably safe currency these three radical defects must be remedied by appropriate legislation carried into practical effect.

The legal-tender notes definitively redeemed, and the Treasury notes issued under the act of July 14, 1890, out of the way, both having been exchanged dollar for dollar in gold, the currency of the United States would consist of gold and silver, of certificates of gold and silver which are merely certificates of deposit payable in gold or silver, as the case may be, on presentation, of national bank notes, and currency certificates. The national bank notes, although the guaranty of their ultimate redemption in gold coin is entirely satisfactory, are lacking in two of the essential elements of a bank-note currency. They are not redeemable in coin on presentation and can not be increased immediately in an emergency, no matter how large the metallic stock of the national banks—thus depriving the latter's circulation of elasticity. But, apart from these, after all the notes which the Government is pledged to maintain at par with gold had been cancelled, and when only gold and silver or their representatives remained in circulation, the United States would have the option of adopting the single gold standard and limiting the legal-tender power of silver, as recommended by the Hon. John Sherman, Secretary of the Treasury, in his annual report for 1877, or of continuing the present system of the free coinage of gold with the suspension of the coinage of silver, and the limitation of the total amount of full legal-tender silver currency in such a way as not to expel gold from circulation or menace the country with the single silver standard.

The former alternative would be by far the most costly, and although doubtless in the end the most satisfactory, no absolute necessity of resorting to it is as yet apparent. It would give the United States a monetary system akin to that of England. The latter alternative would leave it what is designated the "limping standard," and could be chosen

at incomparably less cost than the former. It might, perhaps, be recommended as a suitable transition to the former, if the former should ever become imperative or easy of adoption. The experience of a great commercial country like France, and to some extent our own, has shown that where the coinage of full legal-tender silver is suspended, a very large amount of such silver can be maintained in circulation concurrently with gold and at par with it. France has a gold currency estimated at \$850,000,000 and a silver full legal-tender currency of \$430,000,000, and the silver exchangeable at par with gold. Whether the United States would be able to maintain the two metals at par under the second alternative without greatly reducing the amount of full legal-tender silver in circulation, either in the form of coin or of silver certificates, is a question which, in any serious endeavor to reform our currency, would have to receive careful consideration. In order that prices may, as in France, be expressed in terms of gold, there must be an abundance of gold, as compared with silver, in circulation. France has enough gold to meet all its engagements in that metal, and its large reserve of gold is the pledge of the full value of its silver coins.

The 5-franc silver pieces of France circulate at par at home with gold, and lose abroad only a few *milles* per piece, corresponding to the cost of returning them to France. In France they can always be exchanged at par with gold. But even in France the French people keep no more 5-franc silver pieces in circulation than are necessary for the wants of trade. The remainder goes to the bank, and all endeavors made to lessen the silver reserve of that establishment and to increase the number of 5-franc silver pieces used in trade and by individuals have proved futile. The value of its silver full legal-tender coins has remained intact; but at the same time it has, like the value of paper not convertible on presentation, become a fiduciary value, and a part of the gold reserve is permanently withdrawn from circulation to guarantee it. The mass of silver which is not capable of being utilized in exchange is not an element of wealth, or of strength, but an inconvenience and a drawback. So it would be in the United States even on the supposition that we were otherwise as favorably situated as France for the maintenance, under our "limping standard," of the parity of gold and silver, by having relatively as large an amount of gold as that country, and no greater demands upon it.

The increase of the amount of our gold currency, the continued suspension of the coinage of full legal-tender silver, and even the lessening of the amount of such silver already in circulation, if that be necessary to keep it at par with gold, the final retirement of United States legal-tender notes and of the notes issued under the act of July 14, 1890, and the issuance, in lieu thereof, of gold coin, or of gold and silver coin, under proper limitation of the amount of the latter, seem to be the first steps requisite to endowing the United States with a currency which will inspire confidence at home and preserve the full credit of the nation abroad. Short of the single gold standard in the full meaning of the term, this is the least that a due regard for all interests and for the interests of all demands.

But, above all, it is certain that any scheme for the reform of our currency which does not contemplate the continued suspension of the coinage of full legal-tender silver, except by virtue of an international agreement, and, perhaps, at an altered ratio, would prove abortive. The free coinage of silver by the United States alone, especially at the legal rate of 1:16, while the commercial ratio is about 1:32, means for this country the single silver standard and depreciation of its currency,

for at the legal ratio of 1:16 silver is not the equal of gold in coinage or out of it. This will become evident if, for the sake of argument, it be supposed that both metals are freely coined but both deprived of their legal-tender power.

If, in the battle of the standards, the legislative power did not interfere in favor of the depreciated metal, by making the coins stamped out of it full legal tender, either alone or concurrently with the more valuable metal, the struggle for silver and the monetary question would soon be settled; and, in the struggle for existence between the gold standard, the double standard, and the silver standard, the fittest for all purposes of trade and in all forms of commercial intercourse would alone survive. It is safe to say that if in the United States at this moment the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver were guaranteed by law, but both gold and silver coins deprived of their legal-tender power, it being left to the creditor, whether a capitalist demanding the payment of interest on his loaned money or a day-laborer his week's wages, whether the millionaire receiving his dividends or collecting the value of his coupons, the planter the price of his cotton or tobacco, the farmer of his wheat, or the humble shop-keeper that of the few yards of cloth, or the few pounds of beef or butter he has sold, all would demand the coin least liable to fluctuation of value and farthest removed from the reach of unforeseen contingencies—that is, the millionaire and laborer, the rich and the poor man alike would insist on payment in gold, and would refuse it in silver.

During the last generation—that is, ever since the 25th of February, 1862, when the Government of the United States made its paper evidences of indebtedness legal tender—many have naturally grown up with all sorts of misconceptions and delusions on the important subject of the currency. Hence it is that their fundamental notion of money is a false one, and although they know full well that the silver coins of the United States at present owe nearly half their value to the stamp of the mint which they bear and the pledge of the Government to maintain them at par with gold, and that, to that extent, the value of these silver coins is fictitious and not real, they persist in preferring shadow to substance in the currency of the country, or at least to consider shadow quite as good as substance. Although aware that 1,000 silver dollars bearing the stamp of a United States mint, thrown into the melting pot and reduced to the form of bullion, will produce a quantity of metal that will yield the holder little more than \$500 in any market of the world, while 1,000 gold dollars also bearing the stamp of the United States, subjected to the same process, will come out of the crucible still worth \$1,000 in any country of the world, they insist that the silver and the gold are equally good currency.

They have apparently never asked themselves what becomes of nearly 50 per cent of the value of the silver dollar after the stamp of the United States mint has been obliterated from it and it has been changed in shape; in what the departed value consisted while the stamp remained intact and the form of the coin unaltered; whether the lost value was real or imaginary; whether the stamp was the expression of a truth or the contrary; and whether, without the whole power of the courts and of the executive back of it, the silver dollar would pass on its own intrinsic merits, or otherwise than by the compulsory circulation given it by the strong hand of the law. If, indeed, the law favored neither a gold currency above a silver currency, nor a silver currency above a gold, but left it to the free and unconstrained action of the citizens to choose between them, they would invariably choose that which was

always and everywhere least subject to deterioration, whose value depended upon itself and not upon Congress, nor upon legal-tender acts, but upon free and not compulsory acceptance; that is, under the circumstances of the present time, they would choose gold and not silver.

One infallible test and measure of the soundness of a metallic or other currency is to be found in the answer to the question, whether deprived of the legal-tender power guaranteed it by the State it would still be sought after and voluntarily received in payment at its full nominal value. If it would, then it is plain that it is received because of some quality inherent in itself, something which the law does not endow it with and can not take from it. If it would not, then it is just as plain that it is accepted under compulsion, and that but for the coercive power of the State forcing the creditor to receive it, it would not circulate at its full nominal value. Tested in this way, it would not be long before even the owners of silver would cease advocating its use as money equally with gold and bringing it to the mints to be coined into a currency which no one was willing to receive and which would therefore remain on their hands as useless, except for employment in the arts, as if it had never been extracted from the mines. In short, in obedience to the natural law of the survival of the fittest, in the struggle of the standards for existence, the gold standard would prevail and the better money drive out the worse, for Gresham's law does not operate where the State does not make the worse money legal tender, and compel the creditor to receive it even when his self-interest would induce him to choose the better. All highly civilized countries and all great commercial nations, with the exception of the United States, have, for reasons of this nature, pronounced in favor of the gold standard for the Latin Union may be said to have the gold standard *de facto*. The monetary history of the world, especially since 1871, may be cited as evidence of this fact.

MONETARY SYSTEMS OF THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD.

In the Appendix (XLVII¹) will be found brief abstracts of the monetary systems of the principal countries of the world, the same being compilations from the latest and most reliable sources, free and full use of which was made in their preparation.

Acknowledgments are due to the officers and clerical staff for the zeal and fidelity with which the work of this Bureau has been performed in the preparation of the two annual reports, viz, the one which is herewith submitted, and the report of the production of precious metals made by calendar years, requiring much extra labor and diligence on the part of all.

Respectfully, yours,

R. E. PRESTON,
Director of the Mint.

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

¹ See footnote, page 149.

APPENDIX.

[NOTE.—See footnote, page 149.]

* * * * *

X.—QUANTITY AND COST OF SILVER USED IN THE COINAGE OF SILVER DOLLARS
DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1895, UNDER THE ACT OF JULY 14, 1890.

MINT AT PHILADELPHIA.

Months.	COINED.		TOTAL EMPLOYMENT.		Dollars coined.	Seigniorage.
	Standard ounces.	Cost.	Standard ounces.	Cost.		
1894.					<i>Pieces.</i>	
July.....						
August.....	41,250.00	\$33,602.76	41,250.00	\$33,602.76	48,000	\$14,397.24
September.....	10,484.37	8,540.70	10,484.37	8,540.70	12,200	3,659.30
October.....	42,968.75	35,002.87	42,968.75	35,002.87	50,000	14,997.13
November.....						
December.....	293.05	238.72	293.05	238.72	341	102.28
1895.						
January.....						
February.....						
March.....	249.22	203.02	249.22	203.02	290	86.98
April.....						
May.....	154.69	126.01	154.69	126.01	180	53.99
June.....	10,312.50	8,400.69	10,312.50	8,400.69	12,000	3,599.31
Total.....	105,712.53	86,114.77	105,712.58	86,114.77	123,011	36,896.23

MINT AT SAN FRANCISCO.

1894.						
July.....	137,500.00	\$110,993.49	137,500.00	\$110,993.49	160,000	\$49,006.51
August.....	257,812.50	208,112.79	257,812.50	208,112.79	300,000	91,887.21
September.....	257,812.50	208,112.79	257,812.50	208,112.79	300,000	91,887.21
October.....	214,843.75	173,427.33	214,843.75	173,427.33	250,000	76,572.67
November.....	128,906.25	104,056.39	128,906.25	104,056.39	150,000	45,942.61
December.....	85,937.50	69,370.93	85,937.50	69,370.93	100,000	30,629.07
1895.						
January.....						
February.....	85,937.50	69,370.93	85,937.50	69,370.93	100,000	30,629.07
March.....	85,937.50	69,370.93	85,937.50	69,370.93	100,000	30,629.07
April.....	85,937.50	69,370.93	85,937.50	69,370.93	100,000	30,629.07
May.....	85,937.50	69,370.93	85,937.50	69,370.93	100,000	30,629.07
June.....						
Total.....	1,426,562.50	1,151,557.44	1,426,562.50	1,151,557.44	1,660,000	508,442.50

REPORT ON THE FINANCES.

X.—QUANTITY AND COST OF SILVER USED IN THE COINAGE OF SILVER DOLLARS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1895, UNDER THE ACT OF JULY 14, 1890—Continued.

MINT AT NEW ORLEANS.

Months.	COINED.		TOTAL EMPLOYMENT.		Dollars coined.	Seigniorage.
	Standard ounces.	Cost.	Standard ounces.	Cost.		
1894.						
July.....	226,015.63	\$174,666.00	226,015.63	\$174,666.00	263,000	\$88,334.00
August.....	343,750.00	265,651.71	343,750.00	265,651.71	400,000	134,348.29
September.....	309,375.00	239,086.54	309,375.00	239,086.54	360,000	120,913.46
October.....	257,812.50	199,238.78	257,812.50	199,238.78	300,000	100,761.22
November.....	214,843.75	166,032.32	214,843.75	166,032.32	250,000	83,967.68
December.....	128,906.25	99,619.39	128,906.25	99,619.39	150,000	50,380.61
1895.						
January.....	171,875.00	132,825.85	171,875.00	132,825.85	200,000	67,174.15
February.....	85,937.50	66,412.92	85,937.50	66,412.92	100,000	33,587.08
March.....						
April.....	85,937.50	66,412.92	85,937.50	66,412.92	100,000	33,587.08
May.....	42,968.75	33,206.46	42,968.75	33,206.46	50,000	16,793.54
June.....						
Total.....	1,867,421.88	1,443,152.89	1,867,421.88	1,443,152.89	2,173,000	729,847.11

RECAPITULATION.

1894.						
July.....	363,515.63	\$285,659.49	363,515.63	\$285,659.49	423,000	\$137,340.51
August.....	642,812.50	507,367.26	642,812.50	507,367.26	748,000	240,632.74
September.....	577,671.87	455,740.03	577,671.87	455,740.03	672,200	216,459.97
October.....	515,625.00	407,668.98	515,625.00	407,668.98	600,000	192,331.02
November.....	343,750.00	270,088.71	343,750.00	270,088.71	400,000	129,911.29
December.....	215,136.80	169,229.04	215,136.80	169,229.04	250,341	81,111.96
1895.						
January.....	171,875.00	132,825.85	171,875.00	132,825.85	200,000	67,174.15
February.....	171,875.00	135,783.85	171,875.00	135,783.85	200,000	64,216.15
March.....	86,186.72	69,573.95	86,186.72	69,573.95	100,290	30,713.05
April.....	171,875.00	135,783.85	171,875.00	135,783.85	200,000	64,216.15
May.....	129,060.94	102,703.40	129,060.94	102,703.40	150,180	47,476.60
June.....	10,312.50	8,400.69	10,312.50	8,400.69	12,000	3,599.31
Total.....	3,399,696.96	2,680,825.10	3,399,696.96	2,680,825.10	3,956,011	1,275,185.90

XI.—AMOUNT, COST, AVERAGE PRICE, AND BULLION VALUE OF THE SILVER DOLLAR OF SILVER PURCHASED UNDER THE ACTS OF FEBRUARY 12, 1873, JANUARY 14, 1875, FEBRUARY 28, 1878, AND JULY 14, 1890.

Acts authorizing.	Fine ounces.	Cost.	Average price per fine ounce.	Bullion value of a silver dollar.
February 12, 1873	5,434,282.00	\$7,152,564.00	\$1.3162	\$1.0189
January 14, 1875	31,603,906.00	37,571,148.00	1.1888	.9194
February 28, 1878	291,272,018.56	308,279,260.71	1.0583	.8185
July 14, 1890	168,674,682.53	155,931,002.25	.9244	.7150
Total	496,984,889.09	508,933,974.96	1.0240	.7920

XII.—COINAGE EXECUTED AT THE MINTS OF THE UNITED

Denominations.	PHILADELPHIA.	
	Pieces.	Value.
GOLD.		
Double eagles	224, 789	\$4, 495, 780. 00
Eagles	847, 032	8, 470, 320. 00
Half eagles	1, 711, 316	8, 556, 580. 00
Quarter eagles	4, 118	10, 295. 00
Total gold	2, 787, 255	21, 532, 975. 00
SILVER.		
Dollars, act July 14, 1830	123, 011	123, 011. 00
Subsidiary:		
Half dollars	1, 299, 011	649, 505. 50
Quarter dollars	3, 701, 011	925, 252. 75
Dimes	961, 011	96, 101. 10
Total subsidiary	5, 961, 033	1, 670, 859. 35
Total silver	6, 084, 044	1, 793, 870. 35
MINOR.		
Five-cent nickel	9, 043, 025	452, 151. 25
One-cent bronze	26, 044, 277	260, 442. 77
Total minor	35, 087, 302	712, 594. 02
Total coinage	43, 958, 601	24, 039, 430. 37

STATES DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1895.

SAN FRANCISCO.		NEW ORLEANS.		TOTAL.	
Pieces.	Value.	Pieces.	Value.	Pieces.	Value.
1,035,860	\$20,716,000.00			1,260,589	\$25,211,750.00
24,250	242,560.60	160,500	\$1,005,000.00	971,782	9,717,820.00
87,400	437,000.00			1,798,716	8,993,580.00
				4,118	10,295.00
1,147,450	21,395,500.00	100,500	1,005,000.00	4,035,205	43,933,475.00
1,660,000	1,660,000.00	2,173,000	2,173,000.00	3,956,011	3,956,011.00
2,556,880	1,268,440.00	1,856,000	928,000.00	5,691,891	2,845,945.50
1,936,681	484,170.25	2,252,000	563,000.00	7,889,692	1,972,423.00
1,120,000	112,000.00	870,000	87,000.00	2,951,011	295,101.10
5,593,561	1,864,610.25	4,978,000	1,578,000.00	16,532,594	5,113,469.60
7,253,561	3,524,610.25	7,151,000	3,751,000.00	20,488,605	9,069,480.60
				9,043,025	452,151.25
				26,044,277	260,442.77
				35,087,302	712,594.02
8,401,011	24,920,110.25	7,251,500	4,756,000.00	59,611,112	53,715,549.62

Coinage operations suspended at Carson mint under order dated May 23, 1893.

Coinage of silver dollars under act of February 28, 1878.....	\$378,166,793
July 14, 1890.....	40,043,954
March 31, 1891.....	5,078,472

Total coinage to June 30, 1895..... 423,289,219

In addition to the above, the mint at Philadelphia coined for the Government of Ecuador 4,500,000 silver 20-cent pieces of the value of \$900,000.

XIII.—COINAGE EXECUTED AT THE MINTS OF THE UNITED STATES

Denomination.	PHILADELPHIA.	
	Pieces.	Value.
GOLD.		
Double eagles.....	1,368,990	\$27,379,800.00
Eagles.....	2,470,778	24,707,780.00
Half eagles.....	957,955	4,789,775.00
Quarter eagles.....	4,122	10,305.00
Total gold.....	4,801,845	56,887,660.00
SILVER.		
Dollars, act July 14, 1890.....	110,972	110,972.00
Subsidiary:		
Half dollars.....	1,148,972	574,486.00
Quarter dollars.....	3,432,972	858,243.00
Dimes.....	1,330,972	133,097.20
Total subsidiary.....	5,912,916	1,565,826.20
Total silver.....	6,023,888	1,676,798.20
MINOR.		
Five-cent nickel.....	5,413,132	270,656.60
One-cent bronze.....	16,752,132	167,521.32
Total minor.....	22,165,264	438,177.92
Total coinage.....	32,990,997	59,002,636.12

* * * * *

DIRECTOR OF THE MINT.

DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1894.

SAN FRANCISCO.		NEW ORLEANS.		TOTAL.	
Pieces.	Value.	Pieces.	Value.	Pieces.	Value.
1,048,550	\$20,971,000.00			2,417,540	\$48,350,800.00
25,000	250,000.00	107,500	\$1,075,000.00	2,603,278	26,032,780.00
55,900	279,500.00	16,600	83,000.00	1,030,455	5,152,275.00
				4,122	10,305.00
1,129,450	21,500,500.00	124,100	1,158,000.00	6,055,395	79,546,160.00
1,260,000	1,260,000.00	1,723,000	1,723,000.00	3,093,972	3,093,972.00
4,048,690	2,024,345.00	2,138,000	1,009,000.00	7,335,662	3,667,831.00
2,048,821	662,205.25	2,852,000	713,000.00	8,933,793	2,233,448.25
24	2.40	720,000	72,000.00	2,050,996	205,099.60
6,697,535	2,686,552.65	5,710,000	1,854,000.00	18,320,451	6,106,378.85
7,957,535	3,946,552.65	7,433,000	3,577,000.00	21,414,423	9,200,350.85
				5,413,132	270,656.60
				16,752,132	167,521.32
				22,165,264	438,177.92
9,086,985	25,447,052.65	7,557,100	4,735,000.00	49,635,082	89,184,688.77

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REPORT ON THE FINANCES.

XVI.—ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF THE UNITED
ASSETS.

Institutions.	GOLD BULLION.		SILVER BULLION.		Value of bullion shipped for coinage.
	Standard ounces.	Value.	Standard ounces.	Value (cost).	
COINAGE MINTS.					
Philadelphia.....	894, 668. 301	\$16, 644, 991. 60	132, 854, 667. 65	\$108, 455, 099. 55	
San Francisco.....	81, 731. 137	1, 520, 579. 22	12, 136, 180. 71	9, 763, 246. 40	
New Orleans.....	4, 141. 869	77, 058. 42	8, 116, 463. 74	6, 272, 457. 53	
Carson.....	11, 031. 785	205, 242. 56	649, 559. 52	467, 391. 37	
ASSAY OFFICES.					
New York.....	2, 048, 746. 616	38, 116, 215. 81	445, 308. 25	436, 385. 97	
Denver.....	3, 056. 915	56, 872. 85	892. 28	538. 97	
Helena.....	5, 571. 785	103, 661. 12	2, 228. 92	1, 337. 35	
Boise.....	3, 369. 150	62, 681. 87	696. 83	418. 10	\$25, 513. 34
Charlotte.....	1, 678. 181	31, 221. 97	125. 83	75. 50	
St. Louis.....	558. 623	10, 392. 98	155. 10	93. 06	
Total.....	3, 054, 554. 362	56, 828, 918. 40	154, 206, 278. 83	125, 397, 043. 80	25, 513. 34

LIABILITIES.

Institutions.	Bullion fund.	Undeposited earnings.
COINAGE MINTS.		
Philadelphia.....	\$179, 711, 024. 09	
San Francisco.....	53, 288, 086. 06	\$20, 964. 44
New Orleans.....	17, 903, 069. 74	
Carson.....	6, 002, 333. 80	
ASSAY OFFICES.		
New York.....	39, 429, 776. 71	19, 210. 84
Denver.....	272, 744. 57	137. 90
Helena.....	293, 392. 58	393. 43
Boise.....	148, 098. 08	237. 27
Charlotte.....	58, 552. 01	74. 94
St. Louis.....	32, 569. 51	. 05
Total.....	297, 139, 647. 15	41, 018. 87

* * * * *

DIRECTOR OF THE MINT.

STATES MINTS AND ASSAY OFFICES, JUNE 30, 1895.

ASSETS.

Gold coin.	Silver coin.	Credit balances with assistant treasurer's and depository banks.	Minor coin.	Minor coinage metal.	Deficiencies.	Total.
\$4,138,950.00	\$50,616,619.98		\$134,126.32	\$48,538.36	\$13,543.82	\$180,051,869.63
3,670,545.00	38,064,251.30				413,557.96	53,432,179.88
1,474,436.77	10,070,984.35				25,000.00	17,919,937.07
595.42	5,178,752.71	\$74,801.99			75,549.75	6,002,333.80
3,120.00	787.12	\$919,694.81				39,476,203.71
		215,470.65				272,882.47
		188,787.54				293,786.01
		59,722.04				148,335.35
		27,329.48				58,626.95
		22,083.52				32,569.56
9,287,647.19	103,931,395.46	1,507,890.03	134,126.32	48,538.36	527,651.53	297,688,724.43

¹ Gold coin.

² Gold coin, \$905,662.31; silver coin, \$14,022.59.

LIABILITIES.

Seigniorage on silver.	Unpaid depositors.	Minor coinage profits.	Minor coin metal found.	Unpaid cent depositors.	Total.
\$31,900.47	\$126,280.39	\$154,094.68	\$28,500.00	\$70.00	\$180,051,869.63
122,516.28	613.10				53,432,179.88
16,793.54	73.79				17,919,937.07
					6,002,333.80
	27,216.16				39,476,203.71
					272,882.47
					293,786.01
					148,335.35
					58,626.95
					32,569.56
171,210.29	154,183.44	154,094.68	28,500.00	70.00	297,688,724.43

* * * * *

XXVII.—UNREFINED GOLD AND SILVER OF DOMESTIC PRODUCTION, ITS DISTRIBUTION BY STATES AND TERRITORIES; ALSO REFINED DOMESTIC BULLION (NOT DISTRIBUTED) DEPOSITED AT THE MINTS AND ASSAY OFFICES FROM THEIR ORGANIZATION TO THE CLOSE OF THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1895.

Locality.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
Alabama	\$248,033.65	\$275.93	\$248,309.58
Alaska	1,551,375.76	16,523.78	1,567,899.54
Arizona	7,313,553.90	14,091,738.26	21,405,292.16
California	769,039,923.40	4,253,038.20	773,297,961.60
Connecticut.....	125.82		125.82
Colorado	68,886,449.36	24,768,942.06	93,655,391.42
Georgia	9,267,228.19	7,075.46	9,274,303.65
Idaho	35,608,570.55	1,967,173.40	37,575,743.95
Indiana	40.13		40.13
Iowa	115.59	58.85	174.44
Maine.....	6,311.06	23.39	6,334.45
Maryland	20,328.78	41.58	20,370.36
Massachusetts		917.56	917.56
Michigan	437,729.72	4,080,394.14	4,518,123.86
Minnesota	5,066.94	65.65	5,132.59
Missouri	82.81		82.81
Montana	74,456,866.91	22,007,760.35	96,464,627.26
Nebraska	2,078.76	22.84	2,101.60
Nevada	34,112,958.99	104,395,706.49	138,508,665.48
New Hampshire.....	11,501.89	1.74	11,503.63
New Mexico	6,218,065.63	7,400,959.65	13,619,045.28
North Carolina.....	11,801,292.71	59,786.13	11,861,078.84
Oregon	22,262,029.17	97,450.65	22,359,479.82
Pennsylvania	1,138.34	2,588.47	3,726.81
South Carolina	2,373,852.19	4,201.26	2,378,053.45
South Dakota	52,672,484.06	1,066,932.85	53,739,416.91
Tennessee.....	90,983.37	15.32	90,998.69
Texas	8,119.90	5,847.50	13,967.40
Utah	558,374.44	19,921,391.15	21,479,765.59
Vermont	85,756.42	50.23	85,806.65
Virginia	1,761,500.28	477.08	1,761,977.36
Washington.....	996,385.57	14,504.58	1,010,890.15
Wisconsin	325.73	7.02	332.75
Wyoming	860,771.44	13,310.95	874,082.39
Other sources	41,964,448.77	42,933,806.14	84,898,254.91
Total unrefined	1,143,623,890.23	247,116,088.66	1,390,739,978.89
Refined bullion	465,178,978.51	531,167,417.26	996,346,395.77
Grand total	1,608,802,868.74	778,283,505.92	2,387,086,374.66

XXVIII.—HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND AVERAGE PRICE OF BAR SILVER IN LONDON, PER OUNCE BRITISH STANDARD (0.925), SINCE 1833, AND THE EQUIVALENT IN UNITED STATES GOLD COIN OF AN OUNCE 1,000 FINE, TAKEN AT THE AVERAGE PRICE.

Calendar year.	Lowest quotation.	Highest quotation.	Average quotation.	Value of a fine ounce at average quotation.	Calendar year.	Lowest quotation.	Highest quotation.	Average quotation.	Value of a fine ounce at average quotation.
	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
1833.....	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	59 $\frac{3}{4}$	59 $\frac{3}{8}$	1.297	1864.....	60 $\frac{3}{8}$	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	61 $\frac{3}{8}$	1.345
1834.....	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	60 $\frac{1}{2}$	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.313	1865.....	60 $\frac{1}{2}$	61 $\frac{3}{8}$	61 $\frac{1}{8}$	1.338
1835.....	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	60	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.308	1866.....	60 $\frac{3}{8}$	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	61 $\frac{3}{8}$	1.339
1836.....	59 $\frac{3}{8}$	60 $\frac{3}{8}$	60	1.315	1867.....	60 $\frac{3}{8}$	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	60 $\frac{3}{8}$	1.328
1837.....	59	60 $\frac{3}{8}$	59 $\frac{3}{8}$	1.305	1868.....	60 $\frac{1}{2}$	61 $\frac{3}{8}$	60 $\frac{3}{8}$	1.326
1838.....	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	60 $\frac{1}{2}$	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.304	1869.....	60	61	60 $\frac{3}{8}$	1.325
1839.....	60	60 $\frac{3}{8}$	60 $\frac{3}{8}$	1.323	1870.....	60 $\frac{1}{2}$	60 $\frac{3}{8}$	60 $\frac{3}{8}$	1.323
1840.....	60 $\frac{1}{2}$	60 $\frac{1}{2}$	60 $\frac{3}{8}$	1.323	1871.....	60 $\frac{3}{8}$	61	60 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.326
1841.....	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	60 $\frac{3}{8}$	60 $\frac{1}{8}$	1.316	1872.....	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	61 $\frac{3}{8}$	60 $\frac{3}{8}$	1.322
1842.....	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	60	59 $\frac{3}{8}$	1.303	1873.....	57 $\frac{3}{8}$	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.298
1843.....	59	59 $\frac{3}{8}$	59 $\frac{3}{8}$	1.297	1874.....	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	58 $\frac{3}{8}$	1.278
1844.....	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.304	1875.....	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	57 $\frac{3}{8}$	56 $\frac{3}{8}$	1.246
1845.....	58 $\frac{3}{8}$	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.298	1876.....	46 $\frac{3}{8}$	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.156
1846.....	59	60 $\frac{1}{2}$	59 $\frac{3}{8}$	1.300	1877.....	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.201
1847.....	58 $\frac{3}{8}$	60 $\frac{3}{8}$	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.308	1878.....	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	52 $\frac{3}{8}$	1.152
1848.....	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	60	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.304	1879.....	48 $\frac{3}{8}$	53 $\frac{3}{8}$	51 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.123
1849.....	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	60	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.309	1880.....	51 $\frac{3}{8}$	52 $\frac{3}{8}$	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.145
1850.....	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	61 $\frac{1}{8}$	1.316	1881.....	50 $\frac{3}{8}$	52 $\frac{3}{8}$	51 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.138
1851.....	60	61 $\frac{3}{8}$	61	1.337	1882.....	50	52 $\frac{3}{8}$	51 $\frac{3}{8}$	1.136
1852.....	59 $\frac{3}{8}$	61 $\frac{3}{8}$	60 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.326	1883.....	50	51 $\frac{3}{8}$	50 $\frac{3}{8}$	1.110
1853.....	60 $\frac{3}{8}$	61 $\frac{3}{8}$	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.348	1884.....	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	51 $\frac{3}{8}$	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.113
1854.....	60 $\frac{3}{8}$	61 $\frac{3}{8}$	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.348	1885.....	46 $\frac{3}{8}$	50	48 $\frac{3}{8}$	1.0645
1855.....	60	61 $\frac{3}{8}$	61 $\frac{1}{8}$	1.344	1886.....	42	47	45 $\frac{3}{8}$	.9946
1856.....	60 $\frac{1}{2}$	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	61 $\frac{3}{8}$	1.344	1887.....	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	47 $\frac{3}{8}$	44 $\frac{3}{8}$	.97823
1857.....	61	62 $\frac{3}{8}$	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.353	1888.....	41 $\frac{3}{8}$	44 $\frac{3}{8}$	42 $\frac{3}{8}$	.93974
1858.....	60 $\frac{1}{2}$	61 $\frac{3}{8}$	61 $\frac{3}{8}$	1.344	1889.....	42	44 $\frac{3}{8}$	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	.93512
1859.....	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	62 $\frac{3}{8}$	62 $\frac{1}{8}$	1.360	1890.....	43 $\frac{3}{8}$	54 $\frac{3}{8}$	47 $\frac{3}{8}$	1.04633
1860.....	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	62 $\frac{3}{8}$	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.352	1891.....	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	48 $\frac{3}{8}$	45 $\frac{3}{8}$	.98782
1861.....	60 $\frac{3}{8}$	61 $\frac{3}{8}$	60 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.333	1892.....	37 $\frac{3}{8}$	43 $\frac{3}{8}$	39 $\frac{3}{8}$	.87106
1862.....	61	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	61 $\frac{3}{8}$	1.346	1893.....	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	38 $\frac{3}{8}$	35 $\frac{3}{8}$	.78031
1863.....	61	61 $\frac{3}{8}$	61 $\frac{3}{8}$	1.345	1894.....	27	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 $\frac{3}{8}$	.63479

XXIX.—COMMERCIAL RATIO OF SILVER TO GOLD EACH YEAR SINCE 1687.

[NOTE.—From 1687 to 1832 the ratios are taken from Dr. A. Soetbeer; from 1833 to 1878 from Pixley and Abell's tables; and from 1879 to 1894 from daily cablegrams from London to the Bureau of the Mint.]

Year.	Ratio.	Year.	Ratio.	Year.	Ratio.	Year.	Ratio.	Year.	Ratio.	Year.	Ratio.
1687...	14.94	1722...	15.17	1757...	14.87	1792...	15.17	1827...	15.74	1862...	15.35
1688...	14.94	1723...	15.20	1758...	14.85	1793...	15.00	1828...	15.78	1863...	15.37
1689...	15.02	1724...	15.11	1759...	14.15	1794...	15.37	1829...	15.78	1864...	15.37
1690...	15.02	1725...	15.11	1760...	14.14	1795...	15.55	1830...	15.82	1865...	15.44
1691...	14.98	1726...	15.15	1761...	14.54	1796...	15.65	1831...	15.72	1866...	15.43
1692...	14.92	1727...	15.24	1762...	15.27	1797...	15.41	1832...	15.73	1867...	15.57
1693...	14.83	1728...	15.11	1763...	14.09	1798...	15.59	1833...	15.93	1868...	15.59
1694...	14.87	1729...	14.92	1764...	14.70	1799...	15.74	1834...	15.73	1869...	15.60
1695...	15.02	1730...	14.81	1765...	14.83	1800...	15.68	1835...	15.80	1870...	15.57
1696...	15.00	1731...	14.94	1766...	14.80	1801...	15.46	1836...	15.72	1871...	15.57
1697...	15.20	1732...	15.00	1767...	14.85	1802...	15.26	1837...	15.83	1872...	15.63
1698...	15.07	1733...	15.18	1768...	14.80	1803...	15.41	1838...	15.85	1873...	15.92
1699...	14.94	1734...	15.39	1769...	14.72	1804...	15.41	1839...	15.62	1874...	16.17
1700...	14.81	1735...	15.41	1770...	14.62	1805...	15.79	1840...	15.62	1875...	16.59
1701...	15.07	1736...	15.18	1771...	14.66	1806...	15.52	1841...	15.70	1876...	17.88
1702...	15.52	1737...	15.02	1772...	14.52	1807...	15.43	1842...	15.87	1877...	17.22
1703...	15.17	1738...	14.91	1773...	14.62	1808...	16.08	1843...	15.93	1878...	17.94
1704...	15.22	1739...	14.91	1774...	14.62	1809...	15.96	1844...	15.85	1879...	18.40
1705...	15.11	1740...	14.94	1775...	14.72	1810...	15.77	1845...	15.92	1880...	18.05
1706...	15.27	1741...	14.92	1776...	14.55	1811...	15.53	1846...	15.90	1881...	18.16
1707...	15.44	1742...	14.85	1777...	14.54	1812...	16.11	1847...	15.80	1882...	18.19
1708...	15.41	1743...	14.85	1778...	14.68	1813...	16.25	1848...	15.85	1883...	18.64
1709...	15.31	1744...	14.87	1779...	14.80	1814...	15.04	1849...	15.78	1884...	18.57
1710...	15.22	1745...	14.98	1780...	14.72	1815...	15.26	1850...	15.70	1885...	19.41
1711...	15.29	1746...	15.13	1781...	14.78	1816...	15.28	1851...	15.46	1886...	20.78
1712...	15.31	1747...	15.26	1782...	14.42	1817...	15.11	1852...	15.59	1887...	21.13
1713...	15.24	1748...	15.11	1783...	14.48	1818...	15.35	1853...	15.33	1888...	21.99
1714...	15.13	1749...	14.80	1784...	14.70	1819...	15.33	1854...	15.33	1889...	22.10
1715...	15.11	1750...	14.55	1785...	14.92	1820...	15.62	1855...	15.38	1890...	19.76
1716...	15.09	1751...	14.39	1786...	14.96	1821...	15.95	1856...	15.38	1891...	20.92
1717...	15.13	1752...	14.54	1787...	14.92	1822...	15.80	1857...	15.27	1892...	23.72
1718...	15.11	1753...	14.54	1788...	14.65	1823...	15.84	1858...	15.38	1893...	26.49
1719...	15.09	1754...	14.48	1789...	14.75	1824...	15.82	1859...	15.19	1894...	32.56
1720...	15.04	1755...	14.68	1790...	15.04	1825...	15.70	1860...	15.29		
1721...	15.05	1756...	14.94	1791...	15.05	1826...	15.76	1861...	15.50		

XXX.—BULLION VALUE OF 371½ GRAINS OF PURE SILVER AT THE ANNUAL AVERAGE PRICE OF SILVER EACH YEAR FROM 1837 TO 1895, INCLUSIVE.

Year.	Value.	Year.	Value.	Year.	Value.	Year.	Value.
1837.....	\$1.009	1852.....	\$1.025	1867.....	\$1.027	1882.....	\$0.878
1838.....	1.008	1853.....	1.042	1868.....	1.025	1883.....	.858
1839.....	1.023	1854.....	1.042	1869.....	1.024	1884.....	.861
1840.....	1.023	1855.....	1.039	1870.....	1.027	1885.....	.823
1841.....	1.018	1856.....	1.039	1871.....	1.025	1886.....	.769
1842.....	1.007	1857.....	1.046	1872.....	1.022	1887.....	.756
1843.....	1.003	1858.....	1.039	1873.....	1.004	1888.....	.727
1844.....	1.008	1859.....	1.052	1874.....	.988	1889.....	.723
1845.....	1.004	1860.....	1.045	1875.....	.964	1890.....	.809
1846.....	1.005	1861.....	1.031	1876.....	.894	1891.....	.764
1847.....	1.011	1862.....	1.041	1877.....	.929	1892.....	.673
1848.....	1.008	1863.....	1.040	1878.....	.891	1893.....	.693
1849.....	1.013	1864.....	1.040	1879.....	.868	1894.....	.491
1850.....	1.018	1865.....	1.035	1880.....	.886	1895(10months)	.505
1851.....	1.034	1866.....	1.036	1881.....	.880		

XXXI.—VALUE IN GOLD OF AN OUNCE OF FINE SILVER AT THE RATIOS 1:15-1:32.

Ratio.	Value of an ounce of fine silver.	Ratio.	Value of an ounce of fine silver.	Ratio.	Value of an ounce of fine silver.
1 to 15	\$1.3780	1 to 20½	\$1.0083	1 to 27	\$0.7656
1 to 15½	1.3336	1 to 21 .....	.9843	1 to 27½ .....	.7517
1 to 15.988 (United States ratio)	1.2929	1 to 21½ .....	.9614	1 to 28 .....	.7382
1 to 16	1.2919	1 to 22 .....	.9396	1 to 28½ .....	.7253
1 to 16½	1.2527	1 to 22½ .....	.9187	1 to 29 .....	.7109
1 to 17	1.2159	1 to 23 .....	.8987	1 to 29½ .....	.7007
1 to 17½	1.1811	1 to 23½ .....	.8796	1 to 30 .....	.6890
1 to 18	1.1483	1 to 24 .....	.8613	1 to 30½ .....	.6777
1 to 18½	1.1173	1 to 24½ .....	.8437	1 to 31 .....	.6668
1 to 19	1.0879	1 to 25 .....	.8268	1 to 31½ .....	.6562
1 to 19½	1.0600	1 to 25½ .....	.8106	1 to 32 .....	.6459
1 to 20	1.0335	1 to 26 .....	.7950	1 to 32½ .....	.6360
		1 to 26½ .....	.7800	1 to 33 .....	.6264

XXXII.—UNREFINED GOLD AND SILVER OF DOMESTIC PRODUCTION, WITH THE STATES AND TERRITORIES PRODUCING THE SAME, AND REFINED DOMESTIC BULLION NOT DISTRIBUTED, BY VALUE, DEPOSITED AT THE MINTS AND ASSAY OFFICES FROM THEIR ORGANIZATION TO THE CLOSE OF THE CALENDAR YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1894.

Locality.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
Alabama.....	\$246,356.98	\$253.75	\$246,610.73
Alaska.....	1,483,536.88	15,529.64	1,499,066.52
Arizona.....	6,951,793.19	14,085,175.88	21,036,969.07
California.....	767,568,763.99	4,241,156.90	771,809,920.89
Colorado.....	68,246,222.38	24,800,914.45	93,047,136.83
Georgia.....	9,210,074.50	6,851.56	9,216,926.06
Idaho.....	35,201,629.60	1,960,383.64	37,162,013.33
Iowa.....	115.59	1.38	116.97
Maine.....	6,311.06	22.90	6,333.96
Maryland.....	17,578.38	40.91	17,619.29
Michigan.....	418,294.12	4,063,354.04	4,481,648.16
Minnesota.....	4,954.07	63.41	5,017.48
Missouri.....	96.71	359.11	455.82
Montana.....	73,490,543.57	21,982,919.05	95,473,462.62
Nebraska.....	1,921.79	273,226.13	275,147.92
Nevada.....	33,678,267.56	104,191,259.88	137,869,527.44
New Hampshire.....	481.34	1.75	483.09
New Mexico.....	6,080,775.90	7,059,250.52	13,140,026.42
North Carolina.....	11,773,222.35	66,441.54	11,839,663.89
Oregon.....	21,999,096.50	94,499.95	22,094,196.45
South Carolina.....	2,319,436.73	3,969.82	2,323,406.55
South Dakota.....	50,923,627.71	1,051,824.45	51,975,452.16
Tennessee.....	107,177.22	14.15	107,191.37
Texas.....	7,910.56	3,447.01	11,357.57
Utah.....	1,477,262.74	19,920,438.78	21,397,701.52
Vermont.....	78,647.87	84.65	78,732.52
Virginia.....	1,760,135.87	438.02	1,760,573.89
Washington.....	927,925.42	12,959.31	940,884.73
Wisconsin.....	325.73	7.02	332.75
Wyoming.....	848,335.02	13,060.55	861,395.57
Other sources.....	41,938,019.62	42,908,151.26	84,846,170.88
Total unrefined bullion.....	1,136,769,441.04	246,756,101.41	1,383,525,542.45
Refined bullion.....	450,641,481.96	526,943,607.40	977,585,089.36
Total bullion.....	1,587,410,923.00	773,699,708.81	2,361,110,631.81

XXXXIII.—PRODUCT OF GOLD AND SILVER IN THE UNITED STATES FROM 1792 TO 1844, AND ANNUALLY SINCE.

[The estimate for 1792-1873 is by R. W. Raymond, Commissioner, and since by Director of the Mint.]

Year.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
April 2, 1792-July 31, 1834.....	\$14, 000, 000	Insignificant.	\$14, 000, 000
July 31, 1834-December 31, 1844.....	7, 500, 000	\$250, 000	7, 750, 000
1845.....	1, 008, 327	50, 000	1, 058, 327
1846.....	1, 139, 357	50, 000	1, 189, 357
1847.....	889, 085	50, 000	939, 085
1848.....	10, 000, 000	50, 000	10, 050, 000
1849.....	40, 000, 000	50, 000	40, 050, 000
1850.....	50, 000, 000	50, 000	50, 050, 000
1851.....	55, 000, 000	50, 000	55, 050, 000
1852.....	60, 000, 000	50, 000	60, 050, 000
1853.....	65, 000, 000	50, 000	65, 050, 000
1854.....	60, 000, 000	50, 000	60, 050, 000
1855.....	55, 000, 000	50, 000	55, 050, 000
1856.....	55, 000, 000	50, 000	55, 050, 000
1857.....	55, 000, 000	50, 000	55, 050, 000
1858.....	50, 000, 000	500, 000	50, 500, 000
1859.....	50, 000, 000	100, 000	50, 100, 000
1860.....	46, 000, 000	150, 000	46, 150, 000
1861.....	43, 000, 000	2, 000, 000	45, 000, 000
1862.....	39, 200, 000	4, 500, 000	43, 700, 000
1863.....	40, 000, 000	8, 500, 000	48, 500, 000
1864.....	46, 100, 000	11, 000, 000	57, 100, 000
1865.....	53, 225, 000	11, 250, 000	64, 475, 000
1866.....	53, 500, 000	10, 000, 000	63, 500, 000
1867.....	51, 725, 000	13, 500, 000	65, 225, 000
1868.....	48, 000, 000	12, 000, 000	60, 000, 000
1869.....	49, 500, 000	12, 000, 000	61, 500, 000
1870.....	50, 000, 000	16, 000, 000	66, 000, 000
1871.....	43, 500, 000	23, 000, 000	66, 500, 000
1872.....	36, 000, 000	28, 750, 000	64, 750, 000
1873.....	36, 000, 000	35, 750, 000	71, 750, 000
1874.....	33, 500, 000	37, 300, 000	70, 800, 000
1875.....	33, 400, 000	31, 700, 000	65, 100, 000
1876.....	39, 900, 000	38, 800, 000	78, 700, 000
1877.....	46, 900, 000	39, 800, 000	86, 700, 000
1878.....	51, 200, 000	45, 200, 000	96, 400, 000
1879.....	38, 900, 000	40, 800, 000	79, 700, 000
1880.....	36, 000, 000	39, 200, 000	75, 200, 000
1881.....	34, 700, 000	43, 000, 000	77, 700, 000
1882.....	32, 500, 000	46, 800, 000	79, 300, 000
1883.....	30, 000, 000	46, 200, 000	76, 200, 000
1884.....	30, 800, 000	48, 800, 000	79, 600, 000
1885.....	31, 800, 000	51, 600, 000	83, 400, 000
1886.....	35, 000, 000	51, 000, 000	86, 000, 000
1887.....	33, 000, 000	53, 350, 000	86, 350, 000
1888.....	33, 175, 000	59, 195, 000	92, 370, 000
1889.....	32, 800, 000	64, 646, 000	97, 446, 000
1890.....	32, 845, 000	70, 465, 000	103, 310, 000
1891.....	33, 175, 000	75, 417, 000	108, 592, 000
1892.....	33, 000, 000	82, 101, 000	115, 101, 000
1893.....	35, 955, 000	77, 576, 000	113, 531, 000
1894.....	39, 500, 000	64, 000, 000	103, 500, 000
Total.....	2, 013, 336, 769	1, 296, 850, 000	3, 310, 186, 769

XXXIV.—COINAGE OF NATIONS.

Countries.	1892.		1893.		1894.	
	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.
United States.....	\$34,787,223	\$12,641,078	\$56,997,020	\$8,802,797	\$79,546,160	\$9,200,351
Mexico.....	275,203	26,782,721	493,167	28,005,396	554,107	29,481,033
Great Britain.....	67,682,503	3,790,673	45,094,210	5,296,728	27,633,807	4,002,657
Australasia.....	30,784,262		32,059,354		35,203,648	
India ¹		52,258,747		39,544,501		2,288,504
France.....	871,225		9,832,068		1,897,395	772,000
Germany.....	8,863,874	1,237,864	26,280,188	2,093,713	37,433,154	1,067,945
Russia ²	555,900	2,020,484	2,315,493	2,499,874	2,315,481	233,861
Finland.....						41,365
Austria-Hungary.....	14,038,714	25,315,069	55,867,730	18,468,664	40,395,456	10,742,232
Italy.....	130,165	22,997	159,086			
Spain.....	9,381,062	8,917,800		3,290,591		3,946,225
Japan.....	1,319,525	12,307,002	1,306,070	12,300,705	1,576,440	24,131,363
Portugal.....		3,075,840		1,412,640		478,440
Netherlands.....	245	1,567,800		562,800	70,897	160,800
Norway.....		120,600		134,000		120,600
Sweden.....		73,996		26,171	165,239	46,443
Denmark.....		242,207				121,593
Switzerland.....	386,000		386,000		465,516	579,000
Turkey.....	140,672	883,464	736,989	874,628	84,403	450,018
Egypt.....		649,555	622,818	537,114		
Abyssinia.....						30,759
Persia.....			136,320	255,600		
Hongkong.....		1,100,000		1,500,000		2,100,000
China.....		3,500,000		4,249,960		6,000,000
Indo-China.....		57,900		939,906		1,532,087
Tunis.....	3,231,905	471,131	134,004	347	232	347
Canada.....		298,000		160,000		144,518
Newfoundland.....						58,000
Costa Rica.....		138,091		155,000		12,517
Haiti.....						718,753
Bolivia.....		1,435,543		1,569,229		
Peru.....		2,614,948		2,167,393		4,360,153
Colombia.....		2,378,272		34,530		8,252
Ecuador.....		60,000				83,308
Venezuela.....				193,000		193,000
Chile.....				481,405		121,779
Uruguay.....				1,000,110		
Guatemala.....				100,000		3,561,988
British Honduras.....						50,000
British West Indies.....						9,733
German East Africa.....		364,814		45,348		93,097
German New Guinea.....						47,608
South African Republic.....	24,697	49,519				
Straits Settlements.....				194,000		306,000
Congo State.....						96,500
Morocco.....		858,808		557,750		327,337
Bulgaria.....		2,509,198			579,097	2,316,224
Roumania.....						579,000
Ceylon.....		236,850		473,700		142,110
Siam.....		6,631,256				2,338,288
Korea.....				25,000		
Total.....	172,473,124	155,517,347	232,420,517	137,952,690	227,921,032	113,095,788

¹ Rupee calculated at coining rate, \$0.4737. ² Silver ruble calculated at coining rate, \$0.7718. ³ Silver florin calculated at coining rate, \$0.482. ⁴ Florin calculated at coining rate, \$0.4052, under the coinage act of August 2, 1892.

XXXV.—WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER

[Kilogram of gold, \$664.60; kilogram of silver, \$41.56,

Countries.	1892.			
	Gold.		Silver.	
	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
United States	49,654	33,000,000	1,975,481	82,101,000
Australasia	51,398	34,159,000	418,087	17,375,700
Mexico	1,699	1,129,200	1,228,994	51,077,000
European countries:				
Russia	37,325	24,806,200	14,478	601,700
Germany	3,141	2,087,600	212,116	8,815,600
Austria-Hungary	2,260	1,502,000	55,082	2,289,200
Sweden	88	58,500	53	2,200
Norway			4,495	186,800
Italy	137	91,400	39,853	1,656,300
Spain			146,279	1,923,400
Greece			62,025	84,200
Turkey	610	7,000	66,334	263,200
France	195	129,700	92,700	3,852,600
Great Britain	77	51,200	5,270	219,000
Dominion of Canada	11,365	907,600	110,748	446,700
South American countries:				
Argentine Republic	3123	82,000	414,918	620,000
Colombia	45,224	3,472,000	440,871	1,698,600
Bolivia	101	167,000	333,355	13,854,200
Ecuador	679	52,000	6240	10,000
Chile	908	603,800	100,797	4,189,100
Brazil	3,339	2,219,500		
Venezuela	1,213	806,100		
Guiana (British)	3,609	2,398,900		
Guiana (Dutch)	11,074	713,800		
Guiana (French)	41,502	998,200		
Peru	4110	73,000	59,257	2,462,700
Uruguay	1213	141,600		
Central American States	4246	163,500	48,123	2,000,000
Japan	7770	511,700	754,986	2,285,200
China	12,678	18,426,000		
Africa	36,461	24,232,000		
India (British)	4,993	3,318,300		
Korea	918	606,300		
Total	220,910	146,815,100	4,764,542	198,014,400

¹ Estimate of the Bureau of the Mint.² Estimated the same as officially communicated for 1887.³ Estimated the same as officially communicated for 1890.⁴ Estimated the same as officially communicated for 1891.⁵ Estimated the same as officially communicated for 1892.

DIRECTOR OF THE MINT.

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FOR CALENDAR YEARS 1892, 1893, AND 1894.

coining rate in United States silver dollars.]

1893.				1894.			
Gold.		Silver.		Gold.		Silver.	
Kilos.	Dollars.	Kilos.	Dollars.	Kilos.	Dollars.	Kilos.	Dollars.
54,100	35,955,000	1,866,595	77,575,700	59,434	39,500,000	1,539,942	64,000,000
53,698	35,688,600	637,800	26,507,000	62,836	41,760,800	562,263	23,367,700
1,964	1,305,300	1,380,116	57,357,600	6,771	4,500,000	1,463,361	60,817,300
41,842	27,808,200	10,117	420,500	36,313	24,133,400	8,580	356,600
2,255	1,498,900	198,270	8,240,100	3,221	2,141,000	211,868	8,805,200
2,521	1,675,400	90,132	3,745,900	2,719	1,807,200	83,515	3,470,900
93	62,000	4,471	185,800	94	62,500	2,869	119,200
		54,495	186,800			4,705	195,500
176	117,000	28,835	1,200,500	6176	117,000	623,885	1,200,500
		62,632	2,603,000			63,605	2,643,400
		2,025	84,200			35,436	1,472,700
10	7,000	6,334	263,200	12	8,000	1,516	63,000
279	185,300	98,077	4,076,100	6279	185,300	698,077	4,076,100
64	42,300	7,886	327,700	99	65,800	7,932	329,700
11,395	927,200	17,734	321,400	1,568	1,042,100	26,371	1,096,000
211	140,200	22,026	915,400	143	95,000	37,334	1,551,600
4,353	2,892,800	52,511	2,182,400	64,353	2,892,800	652,511	2,182,400
101	67,000	424,074	17,624,500	101	67,000	684,418	28,444,400
79	52,000	240	10,000	103	68,400	6240	10,000
698	464,400	97,333	4,045,200	698	464,400	88,680	3,685,500
3,339	2,219,500			3,339	2,219,500		
61,213	806,100			1,281	851,600		
3,863	2,567,400			3,476	2,310,100		
11,065	707,800			979	1,650,800		
41,502	998,200			2,000	1,329,200		
4110	73,000	59,257	2,462,700	112	74,400	107,670	4,474,800
1213	141,600			1213	141,600		
4246	163,500	48,123	2,000,000	708	470,500	48,123	2,000,000
8728	494,000	57,978	2,409,600	9737	489,800	60,869	2,529,700
10,372	16,892,900			12,875	18,556,800		
43,550	28,943,500			60,595	40,271,000		
5,738	3,813,600			5,842	3,882,900		
884	587,900			703	467,200		
236,662	157,287,600	5,167,111	214,745,300	271,780	180,626,100	5,218,770	216,892,200

⁶ Estimated the same as officially communicated for 1893.

⁷ Product of Imperial mines, 1892; private mines, 1890.

⁸ Product of Imperial mines, 1893; private mines, 1891.

⁹ Product of Imperial mines, 1894; private mines, 1892.

XXXVI.—WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER

[Fine ounce of gold, \$20.671834+; fine ounce of silver

Countries.	1892.			
	Gold.		Silver.	
	<i>Ozs. fine.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Ozs. fine.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
United States	1,596,375	33,000,000	63,499,992	82,101,000
Australasia	1,652,442	34,159,000	13,439,018	17,375,700
Mexico.....	54,625	1,129,200	39,504,867	51,077,000
European countries:				
Russia	1,200,000	24,806,200	465,377	601,700
Germany	100,987	2,087,600	6,818,316	8,815,600
Austria-Hungary	72,659	1,502,000	1,770,553	2,289,200
Sweden	2,830	58,500	1,702	2,200
Norway			144,478	186,830
Italy	4,421	91,400	1,281,045	1,656,300
Spain.....			1,487,630	1,923,400
Greece			65,123	84,200
Turkey	639	7,000	6203,569	263,200
France	6,274	129,709	2,979,745	3,852,600
Great Britain	2,477	51,200	169,383	219,000
Dominion of Canada.....	143,905	907,600	1345,495	446,700
South American countries:				
Argentine Republic.....	33,967	82,000	479,531	620,000
Colombia.....	167,958	3,472,000	1,313,761	1,698,600
Bolivia.....	3,241	107,000	10,715,358	13,854,200
Ecuador.....	2,515	52,000	67,734	10,000
Chile.....	29,209	603,800	3,240,007	4,189,100
Brazil.....	107,368	2,219,500		
Venezuela.....	38,995	806,100		
Guiana (British)	116,047	2,398,900		
Guiana (Dutch).....	194,530	713,800		
Guiana (French).....	48,288	998,200		
Peru.....	43,531	73,000	1,904,744	2,462,700
Uruguay.....	16,850	141,600		
Central American States	47,909	163,500	1,546,875	2,000,000
Japan.....	24,754	511,700	1,767,459	2,285,200
China.....	407,608	18,423,000		
Africa.....	1,172,223	24,232,000		
India (British).....	160,523	3,318,300		
Korea.....	29,330	606,300		
Total.....	7,102,180	146,815,100	153,151,762	198,014,400

¹ Estimate of the Bureau of the Mint.² Estimated the same as officially communicated for 1887.³ Estimated the same as officially communicated for 1890.⁴ Estimated the same as officially communicated for 1891.⁵ Estimated the same as officially communicated for 1892.

DIRECTOR OF THE MINT.

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FOR CALENDAR YEARS 1892, 1893, AND 1894.

\$1.292929+, coining rate in United States silver dollars.]

1893.				1894.			
Gold.		Silver.		Gold.		Silver.	
Ozs. fine.	Dollars.	Ozs. fine.	Dollars.	Ozs. fine.	Dollars.	Ozs. fine.	Dollars.
1,739,323	35,955,000	59,999,936	77,575,700	1,910,813	39,500,000	49,500,000	64,000,000
1,726,436	35,688,600	20,501,508	26,507,000	2,020,179	41,760,800	18,073,455	23,367,700
63,144	1,305,300	44,362,519	57,357,600	217,688	4,500,000	47,088,381	60,817,300
1,345,222	27,808,200	325,230	420,500	1,167,453	24,133,400	275,868	356,600
72,509	1,498,900	6,373,202	8,240,100	103,571	2,141,000	6,810,272	8,805,200
81,047	1,675,400	2,897,219	3,745,900	87,423	1,807,200	2,684,524	3,470,900
2,999	62,000	143,705	185,800	3,024	62,500	92,194	119,200
.....	.....	⁵ 144,478	186,800	.....	.....	151,207	195,500
5,660	117,000	928,512	1,200,500	⁶ 5,660	117,000	⁶ 928,512	1,200,500
.....	.....	2,013,258	2,603,000	.....	.....	2,044,505	2,643,400
.....	.....	65,123	84,200	.....	.....	1,139,041	1,472,700
339	7,000	203,569	263,200	387	8,000	48,727	63,000
8,964	185,300	3,152,609	4,076,100	⁶ 8,964	185,300	⁶ 3,152,609	4,076,100
2,646	42,300	253,455	327,700	3,183	65,800	255,002	329,700
¹ 44,853	927,200	¹ 248,583	321,400	50,411	1,042,100	847,687	1,096,000
.....
6,782	140,200	708,005	915,400	4,596	95,000	1,200,066	1,551,600
139,939	2,892,800	1,687,950	2,182,400	⁶ 139,939	2,892,800	⁶ 1,687,950	2,182,400
3,241	¹ 67,000	13,631,449	17,624,500	3,241	¹ 67,000	21,999,966	28,444,400
2,515	52,000	7,734	10,000	3,309	68,400	⁶ 7,734	10,000
22,466	464,400	3,128,709	4,045,200	22,466	⁶ 404,400	2,850,503	3,685,500
107,368	2,219,500	.....	.....	107,368	2,219,500	.....	.....
⁶ 38,995	806,100	.....	.....	41,196	851,600	.....	.....
124,198	2,567,400	.....	.....	111,751	2,310,100	.....	.....
¹ 31,240	707,800	.....	.....	¹ 31,482	⁶ 650,800	.....	.....
448,288	998,200	.....	.....	64,300	1,329,200	.....	.....
⁴ 3,531	73,000	⁵ 1,904,744	2,462,700	3,599	74,400	3,400,978	4,474,800
¹ 6,850	141,600	.....	.....	¹ 6,850	141,600	.....	.....
47,909	163,500	1,546,875	2,000,000	22,760	470,500	1,546,875	2,000,000
⁸ 23,414	484,000	⁸ 1,863,675	2,409,600	⁹ 23,694	489,800	⁹ 1,956,565	2,529,700
333,444	¹ 6,892,900	.....	.....	413,937	⁸ 556,800	.....	.....
1,400,142	28,943,500	.....	.....	1,948,109	40,271,000	.....	.....
184,483	3,813,600	.....	.....	187,835	3,882,900	.....	.....
28,440	587,900	.....	.....	22,600	467,200	.....	.....
7,608,787	157,287,600	166,092,047	214,745,300	8,737,788	180,626,100	167,752,561	216,892,200

⁶ Estimated the same as officially communicated for 1893.
⁷ Product of Imperial mines, 1892; private mines, 1890.
⁸ Product of Imperial mines, 1893; private mines, 1891.
⁹ Product of Imperial mines, 1894; private mines, 1892.

XXXVII.—PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER IN THE

[From 1493 to 1885 is from a table of averages for certain periods compiled by Dr. Adolph Soetbeer.

Period.	GOLD.			
	Annual average for period.		Total for period.	
	Fine ounces.	Value.	Fine ounces.	Value.
1493-1520	186,470	\$3,855,000	5,221,160	\$107,931,000
1521-1544	230,194	4,759,000	5,524,656	114,205,000
1545-1560	273,596	5,656,000	4,377,544	90,492,000
1561-1580	219,906	4,546,000	4,398,120	90,917,000
1581-1600	237,267	4,905,000	4,745,340	98,095,000
1601-1620	273,918	5,662,000	5,478,360	113,248,000
1621-1640	266,845	5,516,000	5,336,900	110,324,000
1641-1660	281,955	5,828,000	5,639,110	116,571,000
1661-1680	297,709	6,154,000	5,954,180	123,084,000
1681-1700	346,095	7,154,000	6,921,895	143,088,000
1701-1720	412,163	8,520,000	8,243,260	170,403,000
1721-1740	613,422	12,681,000	12,268,440	253,611,000
1741-1760	791,211	16,356,000	15,824,230	327,116,000
1761-1780	665,666	13,761,000	13,313,315	275,211,000
1781-1800	571,948	11,823,000	11,438,970	236,464,000
1801-1810	571,563	11,815,000	5,715,627	118,152,000
1811-1820	367,957	7,606,000	3,679,568	76,063,000
1821-1830	457,044	9,448,000	4,570,444	94,479,000
1831-1840	652,291	13,484,000	6,522,913	134,841,000
1841-1850	1,760,502	36,393,000	17,005,018	363,928,000
1851-1855	6,410,324	132,513,000	32,051,621	662,566,000
1856-1860	6,486,262	134,083,000	32,431,312	670,415,000
1861-1865	5,949,582	122,989,000	29,747,913	614,944,000
1866-1870	6,270,086	129,614,000	31,350,430	648,071,000
1871-1875	5,591,014	115,577,000	27,955,068	577,883,000
1876-1880	5,543,110	114,586,000	27,715,550	572,931,000
1881-1885	4,794,755	99,116,000	23,973,773	495,582,000
1886	5,135,679	106,163,900	5,135,679	106,163,900
1887	5,116,861	105,774,900	5,116,861	105,774,900
1888	5,330,775	110,196,900	5,330,775	110,196,900
1889	5,973,790	123,489,200	5,973,790	123,489,200
1890	5,749,306	118,848,700	5,749,306	118,848,700
1891	6,320,194	130,650,000	6,320,194	130,650,000
1892	7,102,180	146,815,100	7,102,180	146,815,100
1893	7,608,787	157,287,600	7,608,787	157,287,600
1894	8,737,788	180,626,100	8,737,788	180,626,100
Total			415,080,077	8,580,467,400

WORLD SINCE THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA.

For the years 1886 to 1894 the production is the annual estimate of the Bureau of the Mint.]

SILVER.				PERCENTAGE OF PRODUCTION.			
Annual average for period.		Total for period.		By weight.		By value.	
Fine ounces.	Coining value	Fine ounces.	Coining value.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.
1,511,050	\$1,954,000	42,309,400	\$54,703,000	11	89	66.4	33.6
2,899,930	3,749,000	69,598,320	89,986,000	7.4	92.6	55.9	44.1
10,017,940	12,952,000	160,287,040	207,240,000	2.7	97.3	30.4	69.6
9,628,925	12,450,000	192,578,500	248,990,000	2.2	97.8	26.7	73.3
13,467,635	17,413,000	269,352,700	348,254,000	1.7	98.3	22	78
13,596,235	17,579,000	271,924,700	351,579,000	2	98	24.4	75.6
12,654,240	16,361,000	253,084,800	327,221,000	2.1	97.9	25.2	74.8
11,776,545	15,226,000	235,530,900	304,525,000	2.3	97.7	27.7	72.3
10,834,550	14,008,000	216,691,000	280,166,000	2.7	97.3	30.5	69.5
10,992,085	14,212,000	219,841,700	284,240,000	3.1	96.9	33.5	66.5
11,432,540	14,781,000	228,650,800	295,629,000	3.5	96.5	36.6	63.4
13,863,080	17,924,000	277,261,600	358,480,000	4.2	95.8	41.4	58.6
17,140,612	22,162,000	342,812,235	443,232,000	4.4	95.6	42.5	57.5
20,985,591	27,133,000	419,711,820	542,658,000	3.1	96.9	33.7	66.3
28,261,779	36,540,000	565,235,580	730,810,000	2	98	24.4	75.6
28,746,922	37,168,000	287,469,225	371,677,000	1.9	98.1	24.1	75.9
17,385,755	22,479,000	173,857,555	224,786,000	2.1	97.9	25.3	74.7
14,807,004	19,144,000	148,070,040	191,444,000	3	97	33	67
19,175,867	24,793,000	191,758,675	247,930,000	3.3	96.7	35.2	64.8
25,090,342	32,440,000	250,903,422	324,400,000	6.6	93.4	52.9	47.1
28,488,597	36,824,000	142,442,986	184,169,000	18.4	81.6	78.3	21.7
29,095,428	37,618,000	145,477,142	188,092,000	18.2	81.8	78.1	21.9
35,401,972	45,772,000	177,009,862	228,861,000	14.4	85.6	72.9	27.1
43,051,583	55,663,000	215,257,914	278,313,000	12.7	87.3	70	30
63,317,014	81,864,000	316,585,069	409,322,000	8.1	91.9	58.5	41.5
78,775,602	101,851,000	393,878,009	509,256,000	6.6	93.4	58	42
92,003,944	118,955,000	460,019,722	594,773,000	5	95	45.5	54.5
93,297,290	120,626,800	93,297,290	120,626,800	5.2	94.8	46.8	53.2
96,123,586	124,281,000	96,123,586	124,281,000	5	95	45.9	54.1
108,827,606	140,706,400	108,827,606	140,706,400	4.6	95.4	43.9	56.1
120,213,611	155,427,700	120,213,611	155,427,700	4.7	95.3	44.3	55.7
126,095,062	163,032,000	126,095,062	163,032,000	4.3	95.7	42.1	57.9
137,170,919	177,352,300	137,170,919	177,352,300	4.4	95.6	42.4	57.6
153,151,762	198,014,400	153,151,762	198,014,400	4.4	95.6	42.5	57.5
166,092,047	214,745,300	166,092,047	214,745,300	4.4	95.6	42.4	57.6
167,752,561	216,892,200	167,752,561	216,892,200	4.9	95.1	45.6	54.4
.....	.....	7,836,325,160	10,131,814,100	5	95	45.6	54.1

XI.—GOLD AND SILVER BARS FURNISHED FOR USE IN MANUFACTURES AND THE ARTS, AND CLASSIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL USED, DURING THE CALENDAR YEARS 1880-1894.

GOLD.

Calendar year.	United States coin.	New material.	Old material.	Foreign bullion and coin.	Total.
1880	\$3,300,000	\$6,000,000	\$395,000	\$1,267,600	\$10,962,600
1881	2,700,000	7,000,000	522,900	1,547,800	11,770,700
1882	2,500,000	7,000,000	696,500	671,500	10,868,000
1883	4,875,000	7,840,000	1,549,300	194,500	14,458,800
1884	5,000,000	6,000,000	3,114,500	385,500	14,500,000
1885	3,500,000	6,736,927	1,408,902	178,913	11,824,742
1886	3,500,000	7,003,480	1,928,046	638,003	13,069,529
1887	3,500,000	9,090,342	1,835,882	384,122	14,810,346
1888	3,500,000	9,893,057	2,402,976	718,809	16,514,842
1889	3,500,000	9,686,827	3,218,971	291,258	16,697,056
1890	3,500,000	10,717,472	3,076,426	362,062	17,655,960
1891	3,500,000	10,697,679	4,860,712	628,525	19,686,916
1892	3,500,000	10,588,703	4,468,685	771,686	19,329,074
1893	1,500,000	8,354,482	2,777,165	804,254	13,435,901
1894	1,500,000	6,430,073	2,184,946	543,585	10,658,604
Total	49,375,000	123,039,042	34,440,911	9,388,117	216,243,070

XI.—GOLD AND SILVER BARS FURNISHED FOR USE IN MANUFACTURES AND THE ARTS, AND CLASSIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL USED, ETC.—Continued.

SILVER.

Calendar year.	United States coin.	New material.	Old material.	Foreign bullion and coin.	Total.
1880.....	\$600,000	\$5,000,000	\$145,000	\$353,000	\$6,098,000
1881.....	200,000	5,900,000	178,000	371,000	6,649,000
1882.....	200,000	6,344,300	212,900	440,300	7,197,500
1883.....	200,000	4,623,700	561,900	155,000	5,540,600
1884.....	200,000	4,500,000	170,000	650,000	5,520,000
1885.....	200,000	4,539,875	462,186	62,708	5,264,769
1886.....	200,000	3,626,195	404,155	825,615	5,055,965
1887.....	200,000	4,102,734	480,600	654,991	5,438,331
1888.....	200,000	6,477,857	652,047	771,985	8,101,889
1889.....	200,000	7,297,933	611,015	657,997	8,766,945
1890.....	200,000	7,143,635	640,100	1,245,419	9,229,154
1891.....	200,000	7,289,073	858,126	1,250,101	9,603,300
1892.....	200,000	7,204,210	617,377	1,249,801	9,301,388
1893.....	100,000	6,570,737	1,222,836	1,740,704	9,634,277
1894.....	100,000	8,579,472	1,221,177	982,399	10,883,048
Total.....	3,200,000	89,199,721	8,467,425	11,417,020	112,284,166

* * * * *

XLIII.—COINAGE OF THE MINTS OF THE UNITED STATES FROM THEIR ORGANIZATION, 1792, TO THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1895.

Denomination.	Pieces.	Value.
GOLD.		
Double eagles.....	61,290,938	\$1,225,816,760.00
Eagles.....	26,233,078	262,380,780.00
Half eagles.....	43,562,778	217,814,395.00
Three-dollar pieces (coinage discontinued under act of Sept. 26, 1890)	539,792	1,619,376.00
Quarter eagles.....	11,466,398	28,681,115.00
Dollars (coinage discontinued under act of Sept. 26, 1890).....	19,499,337	19,499,337.00
Total gold.....	162,597,321	1,755,813,763.00
SILVER.		
Dollars (coinage discontinued, act of Feb. 12, 1873, and resumed under act of Feb. 28, 1873).....	431,320,457	431,320,457.00
Trade dollars (coinage authorized Feb. 12, 1873, discontinued Mar. 3, 1887).....	35,965,924	35,965,924.00
Half dollars.....	266,716,858	133,358,329.00
Quarter dollars.....	196,681,868	249,170,467.00
Twenty-cent pieces (coinage discontinued, act of May 2, 1878).....	1,355,000	271,000.00
Dimes.....	287,752,183	28,775,218.30
Half dimes (coinage discontinued, act of Feb. 12, 1873).....	97,604,388	4,880,219.40
Three-cent pieces (coinage discontinued, act of Feb. 12, 1873).....	42,736,240	1,282,087.20
Total silver.....	1,360,132,718	685,023,701.90
MINOR.		
Five-cent pieces, nickel.....	277,601,644	13,884,582.20
Three-cent pieces, nickel (coinage discontinued, act of Sept. 26, 1890)	31,373,316	941,349.48
Two-cent pieces, bronze (coinage discontinued, act of Feb. 12, 1873)	45,601,000	912,020.00
One-cent pieces, copper (coinage discontinued, act of Feb. 21, 1857)	156,288,744	1,562,887.44
One-cent pieces, nickel (coinage discontinued, act of Apr. 22, 1864)	200,772,000	2,007,720.00
One-cent pieces, bronze.....	761,222,612	7,612,226.12
Half-cent pieces, copper (coinage discontinued, act of Feb. 21, 1857)	7,985,222	39,926.11
Total minor.....	1,480,939,538	26,960,711.35
Total coinage.....	3,003,669,577	2,467,798,176.25
Silver-dollar coinage under act of—		
April 2, 1872.....		\$8,031,238
February 28, 1878.....	\$378,166,793	} 423,289,219
July 14, 1890.....	40,043,954	
March 31, 1891.....	5,078,472	
Total.....		431,320,457

¹ Includes \$2,501,052.50 in Columbian souvenir half dollars.

² Includes \$10,005.75 in Columbian souvenir quarter dollars.

XLIII.—COINAGE OF FRACTIONAL AND SUBSIDIARY SILVER COINS, BY ACTS AND DENOMINATIONS, FROM 1792 TO JUNE 30, 1895.

Denomination.	1792 to 1853.	1853 to Feb. 12, 1873.	Feb. 12, 1873, to June 30, 1895.	Total silver.
Dollars	\$2, 506, 890. 00	\$5, 524, 348. 00	\$423, 289, 219. 00	\$431, 320, 457. 00
Trade dollars			35, 965, 924. 00	35, 965, 924. 00
Total dollars	2, 506, 890. 00	5, 524, 348. 00	459, 255, 143. 00	467, 286, 381. 00
Half dollars	66, 280, 640. 50	32, 666, 832. 50	31, 909, 803. 50	130, 857, 276. 50
Half dollars, Columbian			2, 501, 052. 50	2, 501, 052. 50
Quarter dollars	3, 994, 040. 50	17, 879, 790. 50	27, 286, 630. 25	49, 160, 461. 25
Quarter dollars, Columbian			10, 005. 75	10, 005. 75
Twenty-cent pieces			271, 000. 00	271, 000. 00
Dimes	3, 890, 230. 10	4, 908, 520. 00	19, 976, 468. 20	28, 775, 218. 30
Half dimes	1, 825, 126. 40	3, 055, 093. 00		4, 880, 219. 40
Three-cent pieces	744, 927. 00	537, 160. 20		1, 282, 087. 20
Total subsidiary	76, 734, 964. 50	59, 047, 396. 20	81, 954, 960. 20	217, 737, 320. 90
Total silver	79, 241, 854. 50	64, 571, 744. 20	541, 210, 103. 20	685, 023, 701. 90

Fractional silver coinage, 1792 to 1853..... \$76, 734, 964. 50
 Subsidiary silver coinage, 1853 to February 12, 1873..... 59, 047, 396. 20
 Subsidiary silver coinage, February 12, 1873, to June 30, 1895..... 81, 954, 960. 20
 Total..... 217, 737, 320. 90

* * * * *

REPORT ON THE FINANCES.

XLIV.—COINAGE OF THE MINTS OF THE UNITED STATES

RECAPITULATION.

Calendar year.	GOLD COINAGE.					
	Double eagles.	Eagles.	Half eagles.	Three dollars.	Quarter eagles.	Dollars.
1793-1795.....		\$27,950	\$43,535			
1796.....		60,800	16,995		\$165.00	
1797.....		91,770	32,030		4,390.00	
1798.....		79,740	124,335		1,535.00	
1799.....		174,830	37,255		1,200.00	
1800.....		259,650	58,110			
1801.....		292,540	130,030			
1802.....		150,900	265,880		6,530.00	
1803.....		89,790	167,530		1,057.50	
1804.....		97,950	152,375		8,317.50	
1805.....			165,915		4,452.50	
1806.....			320,465		4,040.00	
1807.....			420,465		17,030.00	
1808.....			277,890		6,775.00	
1809.....			169,375			
1810.....			501,435			
1811.....			497,905			
1812.....			290,435			
1813.....			477,140			
1814.....			77,270			
1815.....			3,175			
1816.....						
1817.....						
1818.....			242,940			
1819.....			253,615			
1820.....			1,319,030			
1821.....			173,205		16,120.00	
1822.....			88,980			
1823.....			72,425			
1824.....			86,700		6,500.00	
1825.....			145,300		11,085.00	
1826.....			90,345		1,900.00	
1827.....			124,565		7,000.00	
1828.....			140,145			
1829.....			237,210		8,507.50	
1830.....			631,755		11,350.00	
1831.....			702,970		11,300.00	
1832.....			787,435		11,000.00	
1833.....			968,150		10,400.00	
1834.....			3,060,845		293,425.00	
1835.....			1,857,670		323,505.00	
1836.....			2,765,735		1,369,965.00	
1837.....			1,025,605		112,700.00	
1838.....		72,000	1,600,420		137,345.00	
1839.....		382,480	802,745		191,622.50	
1840.....		473,380	1,048,530		153,572.50	
1841.....		656,310	380,945		54,602.50	
1842.....		1,089,070	655,330		85,007.50	
1843.....		2,506,240	4,275,425		1,327,132.50	
1844.....		1,250,610	4,087,715		89,345.00	
1845.....		736,530	2,743,640		276,277.50	

FROM THEIR ORGANIZATION, BY CALENDAR YEARS—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

SILVER COINAGE.							
Trade dollars.	Dollars.	Half dollars.	Quarter dollars.	Twenty cents.	Dimes.	Half dimes.	Three cents.
	\$204, 791	\$161, 572. 00				\$4, 320. 80	
	72, 929		\$1, 473. 50		\$2, 213. 50	511. 50	
	7, 776	1, 959. 00	63. 00		2, 526. 10	2, 226. 35	
	327, 536				2, 755. 00		
	423, 515						
	220, 920				2, 176. 00	1, 200. 00	
	54, 454	15, 144. 50			3, 464. 00	1, 695. 50	
	41, 650	14, 945. 00			1, 097. 50	650. 50	
	66, 064	15, 857. 50			3, 304. 00	1, 892. 50	
	19, 579	78, 259. 50	1, 684. 50		826. 50		
	321	105, 861. 00	30, 348. 50		12, 078. 00	789. 00	
		419, 788. 00	51, 531. 00				
		525, 788. 00	55, 160. 75		16, 500. 00		
		684, 300. 00					
		702, 995. 00			4, 471. 00		
		638, 138. 00			635. 50		
		601, 822. 00			6, 518. 00		
		814, 029. 50					
		620, 951. 50					
		519, 537. 50			42, 150. 00		
			17, 308. 00				
		23, 575. 00	5, 000. 75				
		607, 783. 50					
		980, 161. 00	90, 293. 50				
		1, 104, 000. 00	36, 000. 00				
		375, 561. 00	31, 861. 00		94, 258. 70		
		652, 893. 50	54, 212. 75		118, 651. 20		
		779, 786. 50	16, 020. 00		10, 000. 00		
		847, 100. 00	4, 450. 00		44, 000. 00		
		1, 752, 477. 00					
		1, 471, 583. 00	42, 000. 00		51, 000. 00		
		2, 002, 090. 00					
		2, 746, 700. 00	1, 000. 00		121, 500. 00		
		1, 537, 600. 00	25, 500. 00		12, 500. 00		
		1, 856, 078. 00			77, 600. 00	61, 500. 00	
		2, 382, 400. 00			51, 000. 00	62, 000. 00	
		2, 936, 830. 00	99, 500. 00		77, 135. 00	62, 135. 00	
		2, 398, 500. 00	80, 000. 00		52, 250. 00	48, 250. 00	
		2, 603, 000. 00	39, 000. 00		48, 500. 00	68, 500. 00	
		3, 206, 002. 00	71, 500. 00		63, 500. 00	74, 000. 00	
		2, 676, 003. 00	488, 000. 00		141, 000. 00	138, 000. 00	
	1, 000	3, 273, 100. 00	118, 000. 00		119, 000. 00	95, 000. 00	
		1, 814, 910. 00	63, 100. 00		104, 200. 00	113, 200. 00	
		1, 773, 000. 00	208, 000. 00		239, 493. 40	112, 750. 00	
	300	1, 748, 768. 00	122, 786. 50		229, 638. 70	108, 285. 00	
	61, 005	1, 145, 054. 00	153, 331. 75		253, 358. 00	113, 954. 25	
	173, 000	355, 500. 00	143, 000. 00		363, 000. 00	98, 250. 00	
	184, 618	1, 484, 882. 00	214, 250. 00		390, 750. 00	58, 250. 00	
	165, 100	3, 056, 000. 00	403, 400. 00		152, 000. 00	58, 250. 00	
	20, 000	1, 885, 500. 00	200, 300. 00		7, 250. 00	32, 500. 00	
	24, 500	1, 341, 500. 00	230, 500. 00		198, 500. 00	78, 200. 00	

XLIV.—COINAGE OF THE MINTS OF THE UNITED STATES

RECAPITULATION—Continued.

Calendar year.	GOLD COINAGE.					
	Double eagles.	Eagles.	Half eagles.	Three dollars.	Quarter eagles.	Dollars.
1846.....		\$1,018,750	\$2,736,155		\$279,272.50	
1847.....		14,337,580	5,382,685		482,060.00	
1848.....		1,813,340	1,863,560		98,612.50	
1849.....		6,775,180	1,184,645		111,147.50	\$936,789
1850.....	\$26,225,220	3,489,510	860,160		895,547.50	511,301
1851.....	48,043,100	4,393,280	2,651,955		3,867,337.50	3,658,820
1852.....	44,860,520	2,811,060	3,689,035		3,283,827.50	2,201,145
1853.....	26,646,520	2,522,530	2,305,095		3,519,615.00	4,384,149
1854.....	18,052,340	2,305,760	1,513,235	\$491,214	1,896,397.50	1,657,016
1855.....	25,046,820	1,487,010	1,257,090	171,465	600,700.00	824,883
1856.....	30,437,560	1,429,900	1,806,665	181,530	1,213,117.50	1,788,996
1857.....	28,797,500	481,060	1,232,970	104,673	796,235.00	801,602
1858.....	21,873,480	343,210	439,770	6,399	144,082.50	131,472
1859.....	13,782,840	253,930	361,235	46,914	142,220.00	193,431
1860.....	22,584,400	278,830	352,365	42,465	164,360.00	51,234
1861.....	74,989,060	1,287,330	3,332,130	18,216	3,241,295.00	527,499
1862.....	18,926,120	234,950	69,825	17,355	300,882.50	1,326,865
1863.....	22,187,200	112,480	97,360	15,117	27,075.00	6,250
1864.....	19,958,900	60,800	40,540	8,040	7,185.00	5,950
1865.....	27,874,000	207,050	144,535	3,495	62,302.50	3,725
1866.....	30,820,500	237,800	253,200	12,090	105,175.00	7,180
1867.....	23,436,300	121,400	179,600	7,950	78,125.00	5,250
1868.....	18,722,000	241,550	288,625	14,625	94,062.50	10,525
1869.....	17,238,100	82,850	163,925	7,575	84,612.50	5,925
1870.....	22,819,480	164,430	143,550	10,605	51,387.50	9,335
1871.....	20,456,740	254,650	245,000	3,990	68,375.00	3,930
1872.....	21,230,600	244,500	275,350	6,090	52,575.00	3,530
1873.....	55,456,700	173,680	754,605	75	512,562.50	125,125
1874.....	33,917,700	799,270	203,530	125,460	9,850.00	198,820
1875.....	32,737,820	78,350	105,240	60	30,050.00	4,200
1876.....	46,386,920	104,280	61,820	135	23,052.50	3,245
1877.....	43,504,700	211,490	182,660	4,464	92,630.00	3,920
1878.....	45,916,500	1,031,440	1,427,470	246,972	1,160,650.00	3,020
1879.....	28,889,260	6,120,320	3,727,155	9,090	331,225.00	3,030
1880.....	17,749,120	21,715,160	22,831,765	3,108	7,490.00	1,636
1881.....	14,585,200	48,796,250	33,458,430	1,650	1,700.00	7,660
1882.....	23,295,400	24,740,640	17,831,885	4,620	10,100.00	5,040
1883.....	24,980,400	2,595,400	1,647,990	2,820	4,900.00	10,840
1884.....	19,944,200	2,110,800	1,922,250	3,318	4,982.50	6,206
1885.....	13,875,560	4,815,270	9,065,030	2,730	2,217.50	12,205
1886.....	22,120	10,621,600	18,282,160	3,426	10,220.00	6,016
1887.....	5,662,420	8,706,800	9,560,435	18,480	15,705.00	8,543
1888.....	21,717,320	8,030,310	1,560,980	15,873	40,245.00	16,080
1889.....	16,995,120	4,298,850	37,825	7,287	44,120.00	30,729
1890.....	13,399,080	755,480	290,640		22,032.50	
1891.....	25,891,340	1,956,000	1,347,065		27,600.00	
1892.....	19,238,760	9,817,400	5,724,700		6,362.50	
1893.....	27,178,320	20,132,450	9,610,985		75,265.00	
1894.....	48,350,800	26,032,780	5,152,275		10,305.00	
January 1 to June 30, 1895	15,115,060	3,253,550	4,892,720		110.00	
Total.....	1,225,818,760	262,380,780	217,814,395	1,619,376	28,681,115.00	19,499,337

¹ Includes \$475,000 in Columbian coins.² Includes \$2,026,052.50 in Columbian coins.

FROM THEIR ORGANIZATION, BY CALENDAR YEARS—Continued.

RECAPITULATION—Continued.

SILVER COINAGE.							
Trade dollars.	Dollars.	Half dollars.	Quarter dollars.	Twenty cents.	Dimes.	Half dimes.	Three cents.
.....	\$169,600	\$2,257,000.00	\$127,500.00	.....	\$3,130.00	\$1,350.00	.....
.....	140,750	1,870,000.00	275,500.00	.....	24,500.00	63,700.00	.....
.....	15,000	1,880,000.00	36,500.00	.....	45,150.00	63,400.00	.....
.....	62,600	1,781,000.00	85,000.00	.....	113,900.00	72,450.00	.....
.....	47,500	1,341,500.00	150,700.00	.....	244,150.00	82,250.00	.....
.....	1,300	301,375.00	62,000.00	.....	142,650.00	82,050.00	\$185,022.00
.....	1,100	110,565.00	68,265.00	.....	196,550.00	63,025.00	559,905.00
.....	46,110	2,430,354.00	4,146,555.00	.....	1,327,301.00	785,251.00	342,000.00
.....	33,140	4,111,000.00	3,466,000.00	.....	624,000.00	365,000.00	20,130.00
.....	26,000	2,288,725.00	857,350.00	.....	207,500.00	117,500.00	4,170.00
.....	63,500	1,903,500.00	2,129,500.00	.....	703,000.00	299,000.00	43,740.00
.....	94,000	1,482,000.00	2,726,500.00	.....	712,000.00	433,000.00	31,260.00
.....	.....	5,998,000.00	2,002,250.00	.....	189,000.00	258,000.00	48,120.00
.....	636,500	2,074,000.00	421,000.00	.....	97,000.00	45,000.00	10,950.00
.....	733,930	1,032,850.00	312,350.00	.....	78,700.00	92,950.00	8,610.00
.....	78,500	2,078,950.00	1,237,650.00	.....	209,650.00	164,050.00	14,940.00
.....	12,090	802,175.00	249,887.50	.....	102,830.00	74,627.50	10,906.50
.....	27,660	709,830.00	48,015.00	.....	17,196.00	5,923.00	643.80
.....	31,170	518,785.00	28,517.50	.....	26,907.00	4,523.50	14.10
.....	47,000	593,450.00	25,075.00	.....	18,550.00	6,675.00	255.00
.....	49,625	899,812.50	11,381.25	.....	14,372.50	6,536.25	681.75
.....	60,325	610,162.50	17,156.25	.....	14,662.50	6,431.25	138.75
.....	182,700	769,100.00	31,500.00	.....	72,625.00	18,295.00	123.00
.....	424,300	725,950.00	23,150.00	.....	70,660.00	21,930.00	153.00
.....	445,462	829,758.50	23,935.00	.....	52,150.00	26,830.00	120.00
.....	1,117,136	1,741,655.00	53,255.50	.....	109,371.00	82,483.00	127.80
.....	1,118,600	866,775.00	68,762.50	.....	261,045.00	180,247.50	58.50
.....	\$1,225,000	296,600	1,593,780.00	414,190.50	443,329.10	51,830.00	18.00
.....	4,910,000	.....	1,406,650.00	215,975.00	319,151.70	.....	.....
.....	6,279,600	.....	5,117,750.00	1,278,375.00	\$265,598	2,406,570.00	.....
.....	6,102,150	.....	7,451,575.00	7,839,287.50	5,180	3,015,115.00	.....
.....	13,092,710	.....	7,540,255.00	6,024,927.50	102	1,735,051.00	.....
.....	4,259,900	22,495,550	726,200.00	849,200.00	120	187,880.00	.....
.....	1,541	27,560,100	2,950.00	3,675.00	.....	1,510.00	.....
.....	1,987	27,397,355	4,877.50	3,738.75	.....	3,735.50	.....
.....	960	27,927,975	5,487.50	3,243.75	.....	2,497.50	.....
.....	1,097	27,574,100	2,750.00	4,075.00	.....	391,110.00	.....
.....	979	28,470,039	4,519.50	3,859.75	.....	767,571.20	.....
.....	28,136,875	2,637.50	2,218.75	.....	.....	393,134.90	.....
.....	28,697,767	3,065.00	3,632.50	.....	.....	257,711.70	.....
.....	31,423,886	2,943.00	1,471.50	.....	.....	658,409.40	.....
.....	33,611,710	2,855.00	2,677.50	.....	.....	1,573,838.90	.....
.....	31,990,833	6,416.50	306,708.25	.....	.....	721,648.70	.....
.....	34,651,811	6,355.50	3,177.75	.....	.....	835,338.90	.....
.....	38,043,004	6,295.00	20,147.50	.....	.....	1,133,461.70	.....
.....	23,562,735	100,300.00	1,551,150.00	.....	.....	2,304,671.60	.....
.....	6,333,245	¹ 1,652,136.50	2,960,831.00	.....	.....	1,695,365.50	.....
.....	1,455,792	² 4,003,948.50	³ 2,583,837.50	.....	.....	759,219.30	.....
.....	3,093,972	3,667,831.00	2,233,448.25	.....	.....	205,099.60	.....
.....	862,470	1,099,278.00	987,287.75	.....	.....	165,047.00	.....
.....	35,965,924	431,320,457	133,358,329.00	49,170,467.00	271,000	28,775,218.30	4,880,219.40
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,282,087.20

³ Includes \$10,005.75 in Columbian coins.

REPORT ON THE FINANCES

XLIV.—COINAGE OF THE MINTS OF THE UNITED STATES

RECAPITULATION—Continued.

Calendar year.	MINOR COINAGE.		
	Five cents.	Three cents.	Two cents.
1793-1795.....			
1795.....			
1797.....			
1798.....			
1799.....			
1800.....			
1801.....			
1802.....			
1803.....			
1804.....			
1805.....			
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1838.....			
1839.....			
1840.....			
1841.....			
1842.....			
1843.....			
1844.....			
1845.....			
1846.....			

FROM THEIR ORGANIZATION, BY CALENDAR YEARS—Continued.

RECAPITULATION—Continued.

MINOR COINAGE.		TOTAL COINAGE.			TOTAL VALUE.
Cents.	Half cents.	Gold.	Silver.	Minor.	
\$10,660.33	\$712.67	\$71,485.00	\$370,683.80	\$11,373.00	\$453,541.80
9,747.00	577.40	77,960.00	77,118.50	10,324.40	165,402.90
8,975.10	535.24	128,190.00	14,550.45	9,510.34	152,250.79
9,797.00	.....	205,610.00	330,201.00	9,797.00	545,698.00
9,045.85	60.83	213,285.00	423,515.00	9,106.68	645,906.68
28,221.75	1,057.65	317,760.00	224,296.00	29,279.40	571,335.40
13,028.37	.....	422,570.00	74,758.00	13,628.37	510,956.37
34,351.00	71.83	423,310.00	58,343.00	34,422.83	516,075.83
24,713.53	489.50	258,377.50	87,118.00	25,203.03	370,698.53
7,568.38	5,276.56	258,642.50	100,340.50	12,844.94	371,827.94
9,411.16	4,072.32	170,367.50	149,388.50	13,483.48	333,239.48
3,480.00	1,780.00	324,505.00	471,319.00	5,260.00	801,084.00
7,272.21	2,380.00	437,495.00	597,448.75	9,652.21	1,044,595.96
11,090.00	2,000.00	284,665.00	684,300.00	13,090.00	982,055.00
2,228.67	5,772.86	169,375.00	707,376.00	8,001.53	884,752.53
14,585.00	1,075.00	501,435.00	638,773.50	15,660.00	1,155,868.50
2,180.25	315.70	497,905.00	608,340.00	2,495.95	1,108,740.95
10,755.00	.....	290,435.00	814,029.50	10,755.00	1,115,219.50
4,180.00	.....	477,140.00	620,951.50	4,180.00	1,102,271.50
3,578.30	.....	77,270.00	561,687.50	3,578.30	642,535.80
.....	.....	3,175.00	17,308.00	.....	20,483.00
28,209.82	.....	.....	28,575.75	28,209.82	56,785.57
39,484.00	.....	.....	607,783.50	39,484.00	647,267.50
31,670.00	.....	242,940.00	1,070,454.50	31,670.00	1,345,064.50
26,710.00	.....	258,615.00	1,140,000.00	26,710.00	1,425,325.00
44,075.50	.....	1,319,030.00	501,680.70	44,075.50	1,864,786.20
3,890.00	.....	189,325.00	825,762.45	3,890.00	1,018,977.45
20,723.39	.....	88,980.00	865,806.50	20,723.39	915,509.89
.....	.....	72,425.00	895,550.00	.....	967,975.00
12,620.00	.....	93,200.00	1,752,477.00	12,620.00	1,858,297.00
14,611.00	315.00	156,385.00	1,564,533.00	14,926.00	1,735,894.00
15,174.25	1,170.00	92,245.00	2,002,090.00	16,344.25	2,110,679.25
23,577.32	.....	131,565.00	2,869,200.00	23,577.32	3,024,342.52
22,606.24	3,030.60	140,145.00	1,575,600.00	25,636.24	1,741,381.24
14,145.00	2,435.00	295,717.50	1,994,578.00	16,580.00	2,306,875.50
17,115.00	.....	643,105.00	2,495,400.00	17,115.00	3,155,620.00
33,592.60	11.00	714,270.00	3,175,600.00	33,603.60	3,923,473.60
23,620.00	.....	798,435.00	2,579,000.00	23,620.00	3,401,055.00
27,390.00	770.00	978,550.00	2,759,000.00	28,160.00	3,765,710.00
18,551.00	600.00	3,954,270.00	3,415,002.00	19,151.00	7,388,423.00
38,784.00	705.00	2,186,175.00	3,443,003.00	39,489.00	5,668,667.00
21,110.00	1,990.60	4,135,700.00	3,606,100.00	23,100.00	7,764,900.00
55,583.00	.....	1,148,305.00	2,096,010.00	55,583.00	3,299,898.00
63,702.00	.....	1,809,765.00	2,333,243.40	63,702.00	4,206,710.40
31,286.61	.....	1,376,847.50	2,209,778.20	31,286.61	3,617,912.31
24,627.00	.....	1,675,482.50	1,726,703.00	24,627.00	3,426,812.50
15,973.67	.....	1,091,857.50	1,132,750.00	15,973.67	2,240,581.17
23,833.90	.....	1,829,407.50	2,332,750.00	23,833.90	4,185,991.40
24,283.20	.....	8,108,797.50	3,834,750.00	24,283.20	11,967,830.70
23,987.52	.....	5,427,670.00	2,235,550.00	23,987.52	7,687,207.52
38,948.04	.....	3,759,447.50	1,873,200.00	38,948.04	5,668,595.54
41,208.00	.....	4,034,177.50	2,558,580.00	41,208.00	6,633,965.50

REPORT ON THE FINANCES.

XLIV.—COINAGE OF THE MINTS OF THE UNITED STATES

RECAPITULATION—Continued.

Calendar year.	MINOR COINAGE.		
	Five cents.	Three cents.	Two cents.
1847.....			
1848.....			
1849.....			
1850.....			
1851.....			
1852.....			
1853.....			
1854.....			
1855.....			
1856.....			
1857.....			
1858.....			
1859.....			
1860.....			
1861.....			
1862.....			
1863.....			
1864.....			\$396,950.00
1865.....		\$341,460.00	272,800.00
1866.....	\$737,125.00	144,030.00	63,540.00
1867.....	1,545,475.00	117,450.00	58,775.00
1868.....	1,440,850.00	97,560.00	56,075.00
1869.....	819,750.00	48,120.00	30,930.00
1870.....	240,300.00	40,050.00	17,225.00
1871.....	28,050.00	18,120.00	14,425.00
1872.....	301,800.00	25,860.00	1,300.00
1873.....	227,500.00	35,190.00	
1874.....	176,900.00	23,700.00	
1875.....	104,850.00	6,840.00	
1876.....	126,500.00	4,860.00	
1877.....			
1878.....	117.50	70.50	
1879.....	1,455.00	1,236.00	
1880.....	997.75	748.65	
1881.....	3,618.75	32,417.25	
1882.....	573,830.00	759.00	
1883.....	1,148,471.05	318.27	
1884.....	563,697.10	169.26	
1885.....	73,824.50	143.70	
1886.....	166,514.50	128.70	
1887.....	763,122.60	238.83	
1888.....	536,024.15	1,232.49	
1889.....	794,068.05	646.83	
1890.....	812,963.60		
1891.....	841,717.50		
1892.....	584,982.10		
1893.....	668,509.75		
1894.....	270,656.60		
January 1 to June 30, 1895.....	330,851.70		
Total.....	13,884,582.20	941,349.48	912,020.00

FROM THEIR ORGANIZATION, BY CALENDAR YEARS—Continued.

RECAPITULATION—Continued.

MINOR COINAGE.		TOTAL COINAGE.			TOTAL VALUE.
Cents.	Half cents.	Gold.	Silver.	Minor.	
\$61,836.69	\$20,202,325.00	\$2,374,450.00	\$61,836.69	\$22,638,611.69
64,157.99	3,775,512.50	2,040,050.00	64,157.99	5,879,720.49
41,785.00	\$199.32	9,007,761.50	2,114,950.00	41,984.32	11,164,695.82
44,268.44	199.06	31,981,738.50	1,866,100.00	44,467.50	33,892,306.00
98,897.07	738.36	62,614,492.50	774,397.00	99,635.43	63,488,524.93
50,630.94	56,846,187.50	999,410.00	50,630.94	57,896,228.44
66,411.31	648.47	39,377,909.00	9,077,571.00	67,059.78	48,522,539.78
42,361.56	276.79	25,915,962.50	8,619,270.00	42,638.35	34,577,870.85
15,748.29	282.50	29,387,968.00	3,501,245.00	16,030.79	32,905,243.79
26,904.63	202.15	36,857,768.50	5,142,240.00	27,106.78	42,027,115.28
177,834.56	175.90	32,214,040.00	5,478,760.00	178,010.46	37,870,810.46
246,000.00	22,938,413.50	8,495,370.00	246,000.00	31,679,783.50
364,000.00	14,780,570.00	3,284,450.00	364,000.00	18,429,020.00
205,660.00	23,473,654.00	2,259,390.00	205,660.00	25,938,704.00
101,000.00	33,395,530.00	3,783,740.00	101,000.00	37,280,270.00
280,750.00	20,875,997.50	1,252,516.50	280,750.00	22,409,264.00
498,400.00	22,445,482.00	809,267.80	498,400.00	23,753,149.80
529,737.14	20,081,415.00	609,917.10	529,737.14	21,618,019.24
354,292.86	28,295,107.50	691,005.00	354,292.86	29,040,405.36
98,265.00	31,435,945.00	982,409.25	1,042,960.00	33,461,314.25
98,210.00	23,828,625.00	908,876.25	1,819,910.00	26,557,411.25
102,665.00	19,371,387.50	1,074,343.00	1,697,150.00	22,142,880.50
64,200.00	17,582,987.50	1,266,143.00	963,000.00	19,812,130.50
52,750.00	23,198,787.50	1,378,255.50	350,325.00	24,927,368.00
39,295.00	21,032,685.00	3,104,038.30	99,890.00	24,236,613.30
40,420.00	21,812,645.00	2,504,488.50	369,380.00	24,686,513.50
116,765.00	57,022,747.50	4,024,747.60	379,455.00	61,426,950.10
141,875.00	35,254,630.00	6,851,776.70	342,475.00	42,448,881.70
135,280.00	32,951,940.00	15,347,893.00	246,970.00	48,546,803.00
79,440.00	46,579,452.50	24,503,307.50	210,800.00	71,293,560.00
8,525.00	43,999,864.00	28,393,045.50	8,525.00	72,401,434.50
57,998.50	49,736,052.00	28,518,850.00	58,186.50	78,363,088.50
162,312.00	39,080,080.00	27,569,776.00	165,003.00	66,814,859.00
389,649.55	62,308,279.00	27,411,693.75	391,395.95	90,111,368.70
392,115.75	96,850,890.00	27,940,163.75	428,151.75	125,219,205.50
385,811.00	65,887,685.00	27,973,132.00	960,400.00	94,821,217.00
455,981.09	29,241,990.00	29,246,968.45	1,604,770.41	60,093,728.86
232,617.42	23,991,756.50	28,534,866.15	796,483.78	53,323,106.43
117,653.84	27,773,012.50	28,962,176.20	191,622.04	56,926,810.74
176,542.90	28,945,542.00	32,086,709.90	343,186.10	61,375,438.00
452,264.83	23,972,383.00	35,191,081.40	1,215,686.26	60,379,150.66
374,944.14	31,380,808.00	33,025,006.45	912,200.78	65,318,015.23
488,693.61	21,413,931.00	35,496,683.15	1,283,408.49	58,194,022.64
571,828.54	20,467,182.50	39,202,908.20	1,384,792.14	61,054,882.84
470,723.50	29,222,005.00	27,518,856.60	1,312,441.00	58,053,302.60
376,498.32	34,787,222.50	12,641,078.00	961,480.42	48,389,780.92
466,421.95	56,997,020.00	8,802,797.30	1,134,931.70	66,934,749.00
167,521.32	79,546,160.00	9,200,350.85	438,177.92	89,184,688.77
148,327.86	23,261,440.00	3,114,082.75	479,179.56	26,854,702.31
11,182,833.56	39,926.11	1,755,813,763.00	685,023,701.90	26,960,711.35	2,467,798,176.25

XLV.—IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF THE PRECIOUS METALS OF THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD.

TABLES SHOWING THE VALUE OF THE GOLD AND SILVER COIN AND BULLION IMPORTED INTO AND EXPORTED FROM THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD, ALSO THE EXCESS OF IMPORTS OVER EXPORTS OR EXPORTS OVER IMPORTS FOR A SERIES OF YEARS.

UNITED STATES.

Value of GOLD COIN and BULLION imported into and exported from the United States, fiscal years 1838-1895.

Year ending—	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of imports over exports.	Excess of exports over imports.
September 30—				
1838.....	\$11,674,883	\$740,268	\$10,934,620	
1839.....	1,164,580	2,892,310		\$1,727,730
1840.....	3,085,157	1,468,300	1,616,857	
1841.....	1,269,449	843,383	426,066	
1842.....	757,294	1,134,002		376,708
June 30—				
1843 ¹	17,066,437	300,258	16,766,179	
1844.....	1,613,304	1,183,116	430,188	
1845.....	818,850	2,210,979		1,392,129
1846.....	910,413	1,029,348		718,935
1847.....	21,574,931	975,301	20,599,630	
1848.....	3,408,755	8,370,785		4,962,030
1849.....	4,068,647	1,015,359	3,053,288	
1850.....	1,776,706	2,513,948		737,242
1851.....	3,569,090	4,767,333		1,198,243
1852.....	3,658,059	2,636,142	1,021,917	
1853.....	2,427,356	1,894,323	533,033	
1854.....	3,212,719	2,491,894	720,825	
1855.....	1,092,802	1,151,797		58,995
1856.....	990,305	852,698	137,607	
1857.....	6,654,636	5,154,301	1,500,335	
1858.....	11,566,068	7,595,558	3,970,510	
1859.....	2,125,397	3,605,748		1,480,351
1860.....	2,508,786	1,499,188	1,009,598	
1861.....	² 42,291,930	3,624,103	38,667,827	
1862.....	13,907,011	35,439,903		21,532,892
1863.....	5,530,538	6,169,276		638,738
1864.....	11,176,769	100,661,634		89,484,865
1865.....	6,492,228	58,381,033		51,882,805
1866.....	8,196,261	71,197,309		63,001,048
1867.....	17,024,866	39,026,627		22,001,761
1868.....	8,737,443	73,396,344		64,658,901
1869.....	14,132,568	36,003,498		21,870,930
1870.....	12,056,950	33,635,962		21,579,012
1871.....	6,883,561	66,686,208		59,802,647
1872.....	8,717,458	49,548,760		40,831,302
1873.....	8,682,447	44,856,715		36,174,268
1874.....	19,503,137	34,042,420		14,539,283
1875.....	13,696,793	66,980,977		53,284,184
1876.....	7,992,700	31,177,050		23,184,341
1877.....	26,246,234	26,590,374		344,140
1878.....	13,330,215	9,204,455	4,125,760	
1879.....	5,624,948	4,587,614	1,037,334	
1880.....	80,758,396	3,639,025	77,119,371	
1881.....	100,031,259	2,565,132	97,466,127	
1882.....	34,377,054	32,587,880	1,789,174	
1883.....	17,734,149	11,600,888	6,133,261	
1884.....	22,831,317	41,081,957		18,250,640
1885.....	26,691,696	8,477,892	18,213,804	
1886.....	20,743,349	42,952,191		22,208,842
1887.....	42,910,601	9,701,187	33,209,414	
1888.....	43,934,317	18,376,234	25,558,083	
1889.....	³ 10,372,145	⁴ 60,033,246		49,661,101
1890.....	³ 13,097,146	⁴ 17,350,193		4,253,047
1891.....	³ 18,516,112	⁴ 36,462,880		67,946,763
1892.....	³ 50,162,870	⁴ 50,305,535		142,654
1893.....	³ 22,069,380	⁴ 108,966,655		86,897,275
1894.....	³ 72,989,563	⁴ 77,162,228		4,172,665
1895.....	³ 36,384,760	⁴ 66,502,136		30,117,376
Total.....	970,828,813	1,485,901,853	366,040,808	881,113,848

¹ Nine months.

² Gold and silver not separately stated; all included in silver.

³ Includes gold in ores.

⁴ Includes gold in ores and copper matte.

Value of SILVER COIN and BULLION imported into and exported from the United States, fiscal years 1833-1895.

Year ending—	Imports.	Export.	Excess of imports over exports.	Excess of exports over imports.
September 30—				
1833.....	\$6, 072, 233	\$2, 767, 783	\$3, 304, 450	
1839.....	4, 430, 596	5, 884, 433		\$1, 453, 837
1840.....	5, 797, 656	6, 948, 714		1, 151, 058
1841.....	3, 719, 184	9, 190, 949		5, 471, 765
1842.....	3, 329, 722	3, 679, 537		349, 815
June 30—				
1843 ¹	5, 253, 898	1, 220, 533	4, 033, 365	
1844.....	4, 217, 125	4, 271, 098		53, 973
1845.....	3, 251, 392	6, 395, 516		3, 144, 124
1846.....	2, 867, 319	2, 275, 920	591, 399	
1847.....	2, 546, 358	981, 723	1, 614, 635	
1848.....	2, 951, 529	7, 470, 831		4, 519, 302
1849.....	2, 582, 593	4, 389, 289		1, 806, 696
1850.....	2, 852, 086	5, 009, 046		2, 156, 960
1851.....	1, 884, 413	24, 705, 419		22, 821, 006
1852.....	1, 846, 985	40, 037, 993		38, 191, 008
1853.....	1, 774, 026	25, 592, 552		23, 818, 526
1854.....	3, 726, 623	38, 789, 610		35, 062, 987
1855.....	2, 567, 010	55, 095, 546		52, 528, 536
1856.....	3, 217, 327	44, 892, 787		41, 675, 460
1857.....	5, 807, 163	63, 982, 621		58, 175, 458
1858.....	7, 708, 428	45, 037, 589		37, 329, 161
1859.....	5, 309, 392	60, 281, 663		54, 972, 271
1860.....	6, 041, 349	65, 047, 051		59, 005, 702
1861.....	4, 047, 681	² 26, 166, 977		22, 119, 296
1862.....	2, 508, 041	1, 447, 737	1, 060, 304	
1863.....	4, 053, 567	57, 987, 335		53, 933, 768
1864.....	1, 938, 843	4, 734, 907		2, 796, 064
1865.....	3, 311, 844	9, 262, 193		5, 950, 349
1866.....	2, 503, 831	14, 846, 762		12, 342, 931
1867.....	5, 045, 609	21, 841, 745		16, 796, 136
1868.....	5, 450, 925	21, 387, 758		15, 936, 833
1869.....	5, 675, 308	21, 134, 882		15, 459, 574
1870.....	14, 362, 229	24, 519, 704		10, 157, 475
1871.....	14, 386, 463	31, 755, 780		17, 369, 317
1872.....	5, 026, 231	30, 328, 774		25, 302, 543
1873.....	12, 798, 490	39, 751, 859		26, 953, 369
1874.....	8, 951, 769	32, 587, 985		23, 636, 216
1875.....	7, 203, 924	25, 151, 165		17, 947, 241
1876.....	7, 943, 972	25, 329, 252		17, 385, 280
1877.....	14, 528, 180	29, 571, 863		15, 043, 683
1878.....	16, 491, 099	24, 535, 670		8, 044, 571
1879.....	14, 671, 052	20, 409, 827		5, 738, 775
1880.....	12, 275, 914	13, 503, 894		1, 227, 980
1881.....	10, 544, 238	16, 841, 715		6, 297, 477
1882.....	8, 095, 336	16, 829, 599		8, 734, 263
1883.....	10, 755, 242	20, 219, 445		9, 464, 203
1884.....	14, 594, 945	26, 051, 426		11, 456, 481
1885.....	16, 550, 627	33, 753, 633		17, 203, 006
1886.....	17, 850, 307	29, 511, 219		11, 660, 912
1887.....	17, 260, 191	26, 296, 504		9, 036, 313
1888.....	³ 20, 514, 232	⁴ 28, 146, 510		7, 632, 278
1889.....	³ 24, 682, 380	⁴ 36, 716, 783		12, 034, 403
1890.....	³ 27, 524, 147	⁴ 36, 069, 602		8, 545, 455
1891.....	³ 26, 278, 916	⁴ 23, 533, 551	2, 745, 365	
1892.....	³ 28, 764, 734	⁴ 33, 800, 562		5, 035, 828
1893.....	³ 34, 293, 999	⁴ 41, 947, 812		7, 653, 813
1894.....	³ 19, 965, 713	⁴ 51, 007, 072		31, 041, 359
1895.....	20, 211, 179	47, 842, 968		27, 631, 789
Total.....	550, 815, 565	1, 468, 722, 673	13, 349, 518	931, 256, 626

¹Nine months.

²Includes gold and silver coin and bullion.

³Includes silver in ores.

⁴Includes silver in ores and copper matte.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Value of GOLD COIN and BULLION imported into and exported from Great Britain and Ireland from 1858 to 1894.

Years.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of imports over exports.	Excess of exports over imports.
1858.....	\$110,922,748	\$61,157,500	\$49,765,248	.....
1859.....	108,511,747	87,991,863	20,519,884	.....
1860.....	61,243,365	76,119,739	.....	\$14,876,374
1861.....	59,195,799	59,071,387	124,412	.....
1862.....	96,861,375	77,922,217	18,939,158	.....
1863.....	93,157,779	74,473,407	18,684,372	.....
1864.....	82,248,478	64,625,850	17,622,628	.....
1865.....	70,494,026	41,332,800	29,161,226	.....
1866.....	114,409,668	62,009,230	52,400,438	.....
1867.....	76,891,474	38,393,911	38,497,563	.....
1868.....	83,393,205	61,845,954	21,547,251	.....
1869.....	67,015,657	41,237,256	25,778,401	.....
1870.....	91,522,942	48,730,800	42,792,142	.....
1871.....	105,208,494	100,728,155	4,480,339	.....
1872.....	89,881,539	96,108,100	.....	6,226,561
1873.....	100,304,234	92,810,092	7,494,142	.....
1874.....	87,991,279	51,787,522	36,203,757	.....
1875.....	112,614,868	90,751,932	21,862,936	.....
1876.....	114,245,832	80,373,888	33,871,944	.....
1877.....	75,148,420	99,088,685	.....	23,940,265
1878.....	101,570,717	72,844,239	28,726,478	.....
1879.....	65,058,657	85,547,318	.....	20,488,661
1880.....	46,012,081	57,564,962	.....	11,552,881
1881.....	48,484,969	75,425,090	.....	26,940,121
1882.....	69,963,524	58,513,842	11,449,682	.....
1883.....	37,743,601	34,510,128	3,233,473	.....
1884.....	52,287,662	58,460,481	.....	6,172,819
1885.....	65,097,034	58,061,325	7,035,709	.....
1886.....	65,173,415	67,078,405	.....	1,904,990
1887.....	48,447,594	45,373,368	3,074,226	.....
1888.....	76,830,297	72,725,672	4,104,625	.....
1889.....	87,178,671	70,346,805	16,831,866	.....
1890.....	114,693,910	69,623,497	45,070,413	.....
1891.....	147,472,002	117,634,800	29,837,202	.....
1892.....	103,413,125	75,187,425	28,225,700	.....
1893.....	120,978,231	94,959,241	26,018,990	.....
1894.....	134,590,674	70,298,306	58,292,368	.....
Total.....	3,186,259,093	2,596,715,192	701,646,573	112,102,672

Value of SILVER COIN and BULLION imported into and exported from Great Britain and Ireland from 1858 to 1894.

Years.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of imports over exports.	Excess of exports over imports.
1858.....	\$32,605,861	\$34,366,425	.....	\$1,760,564
1859.....	71,890,166	85,687,697	.....	13,797,531
1860.....	50,530,026	48,145,209	\$2,434,817	.....
1861.....	32,036,695	46,588,348	.....	14,551,653
1862.....	57,194,865	64,793,691	.....	7,598,826
1863.....	52,987,080	54,702,725	.....	1,715,645
1864.....	52,691,177	47,947,488	4,743,689	.....
1865.....	33,951,823	32,114,968	1,836,855	.....
1866.....	52,448,694	43,295,070	9,153,624	.....
1867.....	39,033,651	31,318,297	7,715,354	.....
1868.....	37,551,948	36,555,717	996,231	.....
1869.....	32,752,416	38,463,934	.....	5,711,568
1870.....	51,323,066	43,341,871	8,481,195	.....
1871.....	80,403,841	63,568,150	16,835,691	.....
1872.....	54,205,851	51,521,368	2,684,483	.....
1873.....	63,206,423	47,328,278	15,878,145	.....
1874.....	59,849,039	59,429,439	419,550	.....
1875.....	49,268,227	43,699,934	5,568,293	.....
1876.....	66,078,646	63,013,067	3,065,579	.....
1877.....	105,655,676	94,588,861	11,066,815	.....
1878.....	56,215,594	57,025,897	.....	810,243
1879.....	52,494,269	53,561,156	.....	1,066,887
1880.....	33,087,441	34,360,804	.....	1,273,363
1881.....	33,585,673	34,084,878	.....	499,205
1882.....	44,980,695	43,630,382	1,350,313	.....

Value of SILVER COIN and BULLION imported into and exported from Great Britain and Ireland from 1858 to 1894—Continued.

Years.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of imports over exports.	Excess of exports over imports.
1883.....	\$46,076,032	\$45,369,630	\$706,402	
1884.....	46,881,403	48,598,733		\$1,717,330
1885.....	45,908,639	47,946,155		2,037,516
1886.....	36,360,731	35,154,131	1,206,600	
1887.....	37,853,295	37,994,732		141,437
1888.....	30,240,139	37,060,480		6,820,341
1889.....	44,700,749	51,907,607		7,206,858
1890.....	50,541,810	52,866,658		2,324,848
1891.....	63,663,246	64,993,839		1,330,643
1892.....	60,222,938	68,495,988		8,273,050
1893.....	72,912,463	68,219,872	4,692,591	
1894.....	65,431,903	60,979,318	4,452,585	
Total.....	1,897,372,191	1,873,220,887	102,788,812	78,637,508

NOTE.—The imports and exports of gold and silver were not registered at the custom-house before 1858.

AUSTRALASIA.

Value of GOLD COIN and BULLION imported into and exported from Australasia from 1851 to 1894.

Years.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of imports over exports.	Excess of exports over imports.
1851.....		\$4,365,251		\$4,365,251
1852.....		46,105,221		46,105,221
1853.....		50,640,799		50,640,799
1854.....		49,925,424		49,925,424
1855.....		53,857,556		53,857,556
1856.....		61,050,243		61,050,243
1857.....		55,137,445		55,137,445
1858.....		55,575,430		55,575,430
1859.....		56,650,927		56,650,927
1860.....		49,575,036		49,575,036
1861.....		53,127,581		53,127,581
1862.....		50,884,124		50,884,124
1863.....		55,813,889		55,813,889
1864.....		43,925,029		43,925,029
1865.....		46,397,211		46,397,211
1866.....		46,805,997		46,805,997
1867.....		42,815,467		42,815,467
1868.....		45,506,942		45,506,942
1869.....		50,528,870		50,528,870
1870.....		40,090,227		40,090,227
1871.....		37,009,733		37,009,733
1872.....		36,970,801		36,970,801
1873.....		45,024,858		45,024,858
1874.....		36,615,546		36,615,546
1875.....		33,423,122		33,423,122
1876.....		27,247,534		27,247,534
1877.....		36,527,949		36,527,949
1878.....		28,542,023		28,542,023
1879.....		13,193,081		13,193,081
1880.....		22,059,845		22,059,845
1881.....		33,014,336		33,014,336
1882.....		26,931,211		26,931,211
1883.....		24,765,619		24,765,619
1884.....		5,732,737		5,732,737
1885.....		25,612,390		25,612,390
1886.....		16,429,304		16,429,304
1887.....		9,251,217		9,251,217
1888.....		16,346,574		16,346,574
1889.....		25,821,649		25,821,649
1890.....		27,364,330		27,364,330
1891.....		31,004,472		31,004,472
1892.....		20,148,254		20,148,254
1893.....	\$15,216,226	24,431,771		9,215,545
1894.....		23,616,979		23,616,979
Total.....	15,216,226	1,585,863,704		1,570,647,478

INDIA.

Value of GOLD COIN and BULLION imported into and exported from India from 1835 to 1895.

Fiscal years.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of imports over exports.	Excess of exports over imports.
1835-36	\$1,622,486	\$16,940	\$1,605,546	.....
1836-37	2,052,174	9,587	2,042,587	.....
1837-38	2,251,184	154,355	2,096,829	.....
1838-39	1,297,073	37,015	1,260,058	.....
1839-40	1,125,247	22,288	1,102,959	.....
1840-41	671,012	2,783	668,229	.....
1841-42	809,591	3,587	806,004	.....
1842-43	1,033,844	6,229	1,027,615	.....
1843-44	1,980,850	2,506	1,978,344	.....
1844-45	3,501,218	45,516	3,455,702	.....
1845-46	2,686,142	36,450	2,649,692	.....
1846-47	4,150,341	28,664	4,121,677	.....
1847-48	5,103,878	47,020	5,056,858	.....
1848-49	6,821,607	257,997	6,564,510	.....
1849-50	5,642,940	207,094	5,435,846	.....
1850-51	5,622,316	9,811	5,612,505	.....
1851-52	6,515,163	346,324	6,168,839	.....
1852-53	6,526,532	821,529	5,705,003	.....
1853-54	5,249,532	84,020	5,165,512	.....
1854-55	4,295,762	736,939	3,558,823	.....
1855-56	12,266,900	10,259	12,196,641	.....
1856-57	10,589,514	412,621	10,176,893	.....
1857-58	13,772,604	228,779	13,543,825	.....
1858-59	21,594,310	52,977	21,541,333	.....
1859-60	20,867,732	18,508	20,849,224	.....
1860-61	20,645,839	48,042	20,597,797	.....
1861-62	25,257,767	29,233	25,228,534	.....
1862-63	33,489,045	162,590	33,326,455	.....
1863-64	43,434,417	131,912	43,302,505	.....
1864-65	48,055,743	179,659	47,876,084	.....
1865-66	31,013,698	3,155,525	27,858,173	.....
1866-67	22,295,723	3,597,143	18,698,580	.....
1867-68	23,242,144	810,062	22,432,082	.....
1868-69	25,193,763	85,768	25,107,995	.....
1869-70	27,692,321	578,283	27,114,038	.....
1870-71	13,541,486	2,435,454	11,106,032	.....
1871-72	17,391,790	41,043	17,350,747	.....
1872-73	12,761,768	384,496	12,377,272	.....
1873-74	8,023,918	1,295,311	6,728,607	.....
1874-75	10,167,256	1,049,709	9,117,547	.....
1875-76	8,936,648	1,417,358	7,519,290	.....
1876-77	7,025,824	6,016,755	1,009,069	.....
1877-78	7,683,847	5,405,693	2,278,154	.....
1878-79	7,119,933	11,481,159	.....	\$4,361,226
1879-80	9,978,237	1,459,398	8,518,839	.....
1880-81	17,870,070	82,044	17,788,026	.....
1881-82	23,633,531	60,383	23,573,148	.....
1882-83	24,795,464	799,300	23,996,074	.....
1883-84	26,617,111	33,831	26,583,280	.....
1884-85	23,232,973	516,997	22,715,976	.....
1885-86	15,044,974	1,599,152	13,445,822	.....
1886-87	13,739,410	3,194,823	10,544,587	.....
1887-88	15,748,251	1,185,343	14,562,908	.....
1888-89	15,179,040	1,485,031	13,694,009	.....
1889-90	24,678,152	2,217,780	22,460,372	.....
1890-91	50,794,441	4,095,894	26,698,547	.....
1891-92	19,511,366	8,077,234	11,434,132	.....
1892-93	8,440,354	21,764,013	.....	13,323,679
1893-94	14,905,113	11,868,540	3,036,573	.....
1894-95	8,319,498	31,881,782	.....	23,562,284
Total	833,520,847	132,216,733	742,551,303	41,247,189

NOTE.—Rupee calculated at coining rate, \$0.4737.

Value of SILVER COIN and BULLION imported into and exported from India from 1835 to 1895.

Fiscal years.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of imports over exports.	Excess of exports over imports.
1835-36	\$8,923,570	\$1,079,278	\$7,844,292	
1836-37	8,014,347	1,498,677	6,515,670	
1837-38	10,779,395	1,207,261	9,572,134	
1838-39	13,871,374	998,849	12,872,525	
1839-40	9,426,517	1,394,500	8,032,017	
1840-41	8,309,466	1,488,239	6,821,227	
1841-42	8,166,405	1,921,576	6,244,829	
1842-43	15,743,181	1,375,107	14,368,074	
1843-44	23,085,410	5,101,542	17,983,868	
1844-45	15,456,238	5,778,905	9,677,333	
1845-46	9,252,954	5,006,981	4,245,973	
1846-47	10,156,785	3,449,536	6,707,249	
1847-48	4,487,813	6,892,794		\$2,404,981
1848-49	13,619,523	12,091,909	1,527,614	
1849-50	10,880,481	4,682,473	6,198,008	
1850-51	12,927,847	2,624,372	10,303,475	
1851-52	18,070,677	4,126,417	13,944,260	
1852-53	26,718,190	4,287,840	22,430,350	
1853-54	18,349,834	7,128,931	11,220,903	
1854-55	5,572,809	5,428,761	144,048	
1855-56	42,790,127	2,912,201	39,877,926	
1856-57	59,554,743	5,666,786	53,887,957	
1857-58	63,193,118	3,729,608	59,463,510	
1858-59	40,779,771	3,168,795	37,609,976	
1859-60	58,733,428	4,483,813	54,249,615	
1860-61	31,313,981	5,385,269	25,928,712	
1861-62	47,504,340	3,285,374	44,218,966	
1862-63	66,317,742	5,242,194	61,075,548	
1863-64	68,312,034	6,036,407	62,275,627	
1864-65	55,907,812	6,859,332	49,048,480	
1865-66	98,227,383	7,376,154	90,851,229	
1866-67	42,121,504	8,236,064	33,885,440	
1867-68	34,062,580	6,839,866	27,222,714	
1868-69	48,562,804	6,706,037	41,856,767	
1869-70	40,218,703	4,594,463	35,624,240	
1870-71	12,955,596	8,371,840	4,583,756	
1871-72	38,932,000	7,142,562	31,789,438	
1872-73	9,310,588	5,932,750	3,377,838	
1873-74	20,165,316	8,019,505	12,145,811	
1874-75	29,451,085	6,859,818	22,591,267	
1875-76	16,859,016	929,015	15,930,001	
1876-77	48,628,015	13,504,568	35,033,447	
1877-78	76,776,337	5,354,122	71,422,214	
1878-79	27,221,736	7,898,329	19,323,407	
1879-80	46,742,742	8,444,351	38,298,391	
1880-81	25,871,073	6,927,463	18,943,610	
1881-82	31,468,682	5,291,345	26,177,337	
1882-83	40,674,314	4,271,789	36,402,525	
1883-84	36,053,494	4,882,559	31,170,935	
1884-85	44,288,435	9,072,616	35,215,819	
1885-86	60,277,734	3,794,079	56,483,655	
1886-87	40,061,467	5,177,956	34,823,511	
1887-88	51,535,276	6,623,306	44,911,970	
1888-89	52,197,456	7,198,493	44,998,963	
1889-90	60,288,509	7,059,335	53,229,174	
1890-91	73,109,219	5,961,600	67,147,619	
1891-92	50,229,883	7,491,797	42,738,086	
1892-93	72,135,135	11,200,409	60,934,726	
1893-94	72,375,327	7,197,650	65,177,677	
1894-95	37,466,965	7,085,220	30,381,745	
Total	2,124,428,286	329,869,789	1,796,963,478	2,404,981

NOTE.—Rupee calculated at coining rate, \$0.4737.

REPORT ON THE FINANCES.

FRANCE.

Value of GOLD COIN and BULLION imported into and exported from France from 1815 to 1894.

Years.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of imports over exports.	Excess of exports over imports.
1815-21 ¹	\$424,214,000	\$522,837,000		\$98,623,000
1822-36 ¹	1,146,420,000	1,186,950,000		40,530,000
1837-52 ¹	1,587,232,000	1,198,144,000	\$389,088,000	
1853	61,525,891	5,737,504	55,788,387	
1854	92,774,135	12,462,589	80,311,546	
1855	73,515,630	31,394,731	42,120,899	
1856	89,745,193	17,321,364	72,423,829	
1857	109,757,556	23,713,910	86,043,646	
1858	106,837,852	12,826,587	94,011,265	
1859	140,274,330	26,181,131	104,093,199	
1860	90,802,254	30,644,347	60,157,907	
1861	47,099,141	51,679,803		4,580,662
1862	77,552,611	45,700,277	31,852,334	
1863	71,358,469	69,047,101	2,311,368	
1864	89,551,228	65,398,822	24,152,406	
1865	80,944,200	51,835,168	29,109,032	
1866	156,967,479	67,173,843	89,793,636	
1867	114,570,976	35,696,894	78,874,082	
1868	95,234,885	54,152,326	41,082,559	
1869	87,737,028	34,790,566	52,946,462	
1870	59,896,006	36,781,168	23,114,838	
1871	27,765,366	69,031,468		41,266,102
1872	27,379,173	37,587,522		10,208,349
1873	33,389,642	54,856,969		20,967,327
1874	99,789,685	16,558,435	83,231,250	
1875	117,346,702	26,574,749	90,771,953	
1876	115,473,251	18,268,415	97,204,836	
1877	103,196,521	19,099,473	84,097,048	
1878	70,324,568	24,698,596	45,625,972	
1879	37,443,737	69,774,711		32,330,974
1880	37,605,278	78,737,824		41,132,546
1881	45,059,710	43,054,440	2,005,270	
1882	54,703,341	37,068,545	17,634,796	
1883	12,462,010	26,028,752		13,566,742
1884	24,598,043	15,806,983	8,791,060	
1885	47,018,553	38,816,482	8,202,071	
1886	50,354,659	38,233,403	12,121,256	
1887	17,982,216	49,809,821		31,827,605
1888	19,514,968	37,135,702		17,620,734
1889	65,161,124	24,974,151	40,186,973	
1890	22,528,197	48,153,115		25,624,918
1891	69,462,638	45,430,120	24,032,518	
1892	74,379,010	20,837,982	53,541,028	
1893	58,890,873	22,556,169	36,334,704	
1894	88,538,554	20,767,201	67,771,353	
Total	6,124,878,683	4,474,330,159	2,028,827,483	378,278,959

Value of SILVER COIN and BULLION imported into and exported from France from 1815 to 1894.

Years.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of imports over exports.	Excess of exports over imports.
1815-21 ¹	\$60,602,000	\$74,691,000		\$14,089,000
1822-24 ¹	79,323,000	9,264,000	\$70,059,000	
1825-29 ¹	186,824,000	84,534,000	102,290,000	
1830-36 ¹	200,527,000	71,410,000	129,117,000	
1837-52 ¹	515,696,000	202,071,000	313,625,000	
1853	21,725,817	44,284,622		22,558,805
1854	19,270,664	50,863,606		31,592,942
1855	23,331,963	61,383,843		38,051,880
1856	21,209,928	75,949,167		54,739,239
1857	18,965,917	88,411,177		69,445,260
1858	31,002,555	33,885,975		2,883,420
1859	40,633,641	73,737,580		33,103,939
1860	25,206,765	55,554,664		30,347,899
1861	33,230,740	45,160,649		11,929,909
1862	25,368,885	41,999,888		16,631,003
1863	31,073,000	44,262,813		13,189,813

¹ For the periods.

Value of SILVER COIN and BULLION imported into and exported from France from 1815 to 1894—Continued.

Years.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of imports over exports.	Excess of exports over imports.
1864.....	\$51,672,276	\$59,869,758	.....	\$8,197,482
1865.....	45,574,441	51,565,343	\$14,009,098	.....
1866.....	48,260,036	39,581,791	8,678,245	.....
1867.....	49,085,533	12,493,276	36,602,257	.....
1868.....	37,260,001	16,169,926	21,090,075	.....
1869.....	37,213,102	15,708,077	21,505,025	.....
1870.....	20,465,720	13,620,589	6,845,131	.....
1871.....	50,337,863	27,343,082	2,994,781	.....
1872.....	46,488,682	26,754,432	19,734,250	.....
1873.....	75,083,562	40,054,448	35,029,114	.....
1874.....	83,842,095	14,181,833	69,660,262	.....
1875.....	51,488,926	15,717,920	35,771,006	.....
1876.....	39,601,863	12,501,575	27,100,288	.....
1877.....	28,594,108	8,143,828	20,450,280	.....
1878.....	34,555,492	11,620,530	22,934,962	.....
1879.....	26,602,927	11,939,968	14,662,959	.....
1880.....	19,487,017	12,000,933	7,486,084	.....
1881.....	25,112,195	15,251,246	9,860,949	.....
1882.....	24,713,071	30,348,092	.....	5,635,021
1883.....	15,717,920	18,517,192	.....	2,799,272
1884.....	19,500,720	8,938,602	10,562,118	.....
1885.....	45,505,290	26,581,143	18,924,147	.....
1886.....	35,518,423	25,923,836	9,594,587	.....
1887.....	34,354,592	26,738,827	7,615,765	.....
1888.....	31,669,988	21,021,915	10,648,073	.....
1889.....	21,350,913	19,818,847	1,532,066	.....
1890.....	26,614,436	20,822,832	5,791,604	.....
1891.....	34,030,365	28,055,497	5,974,868	.....
1892.....	24,020,020	20,739,863	3,280,157	.....
1893.....	31,689,656	24,501,540	7,128,116	.....
1894.....	18,326,887	21,201,693	.....	2,874,806
Total.....	2,447,739,995	1,735,312,418	1,070,497,267	358,069,690

BELGIUM.

Value of GOLD COIN and BULLION imported into and exported from Belgium from 1852 to 1894.

Years.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of imports over exports.	Excess of exports over imports.
1852-55 ¹	² \$32,295,892	² \$44,691,920	.....	\$12,396,028
1856-60 ¹	² 61,901,100	² 182,089,520	.....	120,188,420
1861-65 ¹	² 36,100,885	² 129,583,765	.....	93,482,880
1866-70 ¹	² 72,521,380	² 23,035,185	\$49,486,195	.....
1871-75 ¹	² 192,250,550	² 17,445,265	174,805,285	.....
1876-80 ¹	8,022,250	896,295	7,125,955	.....
1881.....	250,740	11,966	238,774	.....
1882.....	3,169,602	3,689,539	.....	519,937
1883.....	476,808	3,227,608	.....	2,750,800
1884.....	1,302,424	4,037,622	.....	2,735,198
1885.....	2,950,557	779,767	2,170,790	.....
1886.....	2,095,316	522,993	1,572,323	.....
1887.....	764,845	34,741	730,104	.....
1888.....	1,157,699	66,477	1,091,222	.....
1889.....	13,550,148	466,673	13,083,475	.....
1890.....	9,202,507	195,444	9,007,063	.....
1891.....	356,479	2,517	353,962	.....
1892.....	512,378	10,534	501,844	.....
1893.....	546,675	32,450	514,225	.....
1894.....	3,904,676	325,100	3,579,576	.....
Total.....	443,332,911	411,145,381	264,260,793	232,073,263

¹ For the periods.

² Gold and silver.

Value of *SILVER COIN* and *BULLION* imported into and exported from Belgium from 1852 to 1894.

Years.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of imports over exports.	Excess of exports over imports.
1852-55.....				
1856-60.....				
1861-65.....				
1866-70.....				
1871-75.....				
1876-80 ¹				
1881.....	\$30,651,950	\$3,763,675	\$26,888,275	
1882.....	4,426,007	3,385,085	1,040,922	
1883.....	5,897,347	433,119	5,464,228	
1884.....	16,850,216	3,516,753	13,333,463	
1885.....	7,116,601	1,890,570	5,226,031	
1886.....	579,886	62,731	517,155	
1887.....	2,595,119	168,891	2,426,228	
1888.....	267,046	175,512	91,534	
1889.....	1,757,497	760,231	997,266	
1890.....	10,391,231	1,510,060	8,881,171	
1891.....	10,595,251	1,179,518	9,415,733	
1892.....	297,911	13,823	284,088	
1893.....	333,170	25,379	307,800	
1894.....	362,453	50,419	312,034	
1894.....	1,004,219	3,864,205		\$2,859,986
Total.....	93,125,913	20,799,971	75,185,928	2,859,986

¹ For the period.

SWITZERLAND.

Value of *GOLD COIN* and *BULLION* imported into and exported from Switzerland from 1878 to 1894.

Years.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of imports over exports.	Excess of exports over imports.
1878.....	\$1,861,375	\$1,794,898	\$66,477	
1879.....	2,991,496	864,210	2,127,286	
1880.....	2,858,541	1,523,987	1,329,554	
1881.....	2,127,286	664,773	1,462,508	
1882.....	2,792,063	531,822	2,260,241	
1883.....	4,985,827	1,263,076	3,722,751	
1884.....	2,526,152	132,955	2,393,197	
1885 ¹	5,553,786	6,199,670		\$645,884
1886.....	2,523,493	1,931,777	591,716	
1887.....	2,949,615	2,234,979	714,636	
1888.....	2,877,819	1,879,324	998,495	
1889.....	6,594,579	1,067,906	5,526,673	
1890.....	6,118,551	1,236,808	4,881,743	
1891.....	2,553,554	1,124,854	1,428,700	
1892.....	4,548,749	1,485,931	3,062,818	
1893.....	4,802,720	2,120,080	2,682,640	
1894.....	3,275,749	4,059,069	5,216,680	
Total.....	67,941,355	30,111,124	38,476,115	645,884

¹ Gold and silver.

Value of *SILVER COIN* and *BULLION* imported into and exported from Switzerland from 1878 to 1894.

Years.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of imports over exports.	Excess of exports over imports.
1878.....	\$2,985,037	\$1,136,544	\$1,848,493	
1879.....	3,040,792	192,998	2,847,794	
1880.....	5,240,970	471,773	4,769,197	
1881.....	4,880,707	450,329	4,430,378	
1882.....	4,690,286	1,518,251	3,172,035	
1883.....	3,898,561	1,037,901	2,860,660	
1884.....	2,993,615	862,014	2,131,601	
1885.....				
1886.....	5,342,358	3,427,045	1,915,313	
1887.....	6,187,818	3,589,979	2,597,839	
1888.....	6,500,132	3,528,862	2,971,270	
1889.....	8,877,855	2,844,575	6,033,280	
1890.....	8,522,390	3,843,796	4,678,594	
1891.....	10,570,093	6,030,421	4,539,672	
1892.....	7,340,632	5,398,789	1,941,843	
1893.....	8,076,938	8,760,037		\$683,099
1894.....	6,312,702	6,771,227		458,525
Total.....	95,466,886	49,804,541	46,803,969	1,141,624

ITALY.

Value of GOLD COIN and BULLION imported into and exported from Italy from 1862 to 1894.

Years.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of imports over exports.	Excess of exports over imports.
1862	\$29,857	\$202,065		\$172,208
1863	40,452	77,666		37,214
1864	29,805	36,624		6,819
1865	6,632	145,484		138,852
1866	263,285	995,363		642,078
1867	286,002	1,490,472		1,210,470
1868	281,329	284,426		3,097
1869	291,951	30,309	\$261,642	
1870	260,668	188,088	72,580	
1871	432,786	2,097,918		1,665,132
1872	791,629	953,115		161,486
1873	4,918,051	340,794	4,577,257	
1874	1,804,650	1,405,096	400,954	
1875	1,619,190	2,198,594		579,404
1876	3,887,505	1,612,785	2,274,720	
1877	2,841,419	3,709,674		868,255
1878	1,517,775	3,945,680		2,427,905
1879	1,824,846	6,411,120		4,586,274
1880	2,979,063	3,063,200		84,137
1881	14,351,731	3,957,098	10,394,633	
1882	12,344,261	222,934	12,121,327	
1883	8,120,475	1,616,124	6,504,351	
1884	3,942,758	2,271,243	1,671,515	
1885	2,257,849	19,558,195		17,300,346
1886	2,063,595	1,798,760	264,835	
1887	1,500,479	4,705,456		3,204,977
1888	1,432,639	4,372,936		2,940,297
1889	3,086,186	3,515,090		428,904
1890	1,913,325	3,817,212		1,903,887
1891	2,316,000	3,184,500		868,500
1892	4,173,109	6,710,037		2,536,928
1893	2,899,208	14,954,167		12,054,959
1894	3,579,320	4,573,867		999,547
Total	88,087,250	104,363,092	38,543,814	54,819,656

¹Gold and silver.

Value of SILVER COIN and BULLION imported into and exported from Italy from 1878 to 1894.

Years.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of imports over exports.	Excess of exports over imports.
1878	\$737,937	\$5,067,962		\$4,330,025
1879	997,378	375,020	\$622,358	
1880	4,638,937	2,498,174	2,140,763	
1881	3,654,990	1,442,156	2,212,834	
1882	10,703,056	985,155	9,717,901	
1883	10,087,549	1,919,564	8,117,985	
1884	1,091,724	3,713,730		2,622,006
1885	20,414,016	16,822,841	3,591,175	
1886	8,809,527	8,845,808		36,281
1887	15,676,915	16,622,411		945,496
1888	11,504,228	10,194,453	1,309,775	
1889	6,469,085	7,111,124		622,039
1890	9,212,739	9,047,222	165,517	
1891	8,163,900	8,916,600		752,700
1892	10,653,251	12,233,135		1,579,884
1893	8,920,296	6,901,927	2,018,369	
1894	17,358,980	4,433,107	12,925,873	
Total	149,064,508	117,130,380	42,822,550	10,888,431

NOTE.—From 1862 to 1878 silver was included with gold in the reports.

SPAIN.

Value of GOLD and SILVER COIN and BULLION imported into and exported from Spain from 1871 to 1894.

Years.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of imports over exports.	Excess of exports over imports.
1871.....	\$20,765,642	\$1,648,799	\$10,116,843	
1872.....	20,538,288	482,886	20,055,402	
1873.....	20,342,972	1,229,796	19,113,176	
1874.....	12,228,866	1,245,236	10,983,630	
1875.....	17,800,197	832,988	16,967,209	
1876.....	2,318,123	820,636	1,497,487	
1877.....	9,505,250	402,019	9,103,231	
1878.....	7,504,226	441,198	7,063,028	
1879.....	6,577,247	500,773	5,986,474	
1880.....	17,241,848	2,458,048	14,783,800	
1881.....	2,021,289	1,252,570	768,719	
1882.....	7,896,981	1,370,879	6,526,102	
1883.....	9,502,355	1,399,057	8,103,298	
1884.....	8,718,196	458,375	8,259,821	
1885.....	5,243,810	1,888,119	3,355,691	
1886.....	12,131,787	509,327	11,622,460	
1887.....	3,861,158	886,642	2,974,516	
1888.....	546,383	820,250		\$273,867
1889.....	2,611,869	2,555,706	56,163	
1890.....	8,359,988	1,027,918	7,332,070	
1891.....	22,661,095	4,028,875	18,632,220	
1892.....	8,948,997	8,380,253	568,744	
1893.....	5,028,068	2,528,135	2,497,933	
1894.....	4,860,595	690,223	4,170,372	
Total.....	237,219,230	37,948,708	199,544,389	273,867

PORTUGAL.

Value of GOLD COIN and BULLION imported into and exported from Portugal from 1869 to 1894.

Years.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of imports over exports.	Excess of exports over imports.
1869.....	\$325,712	\$136,358	\$189,354	
1870.....	1,232,768	74,264	1,158,504	
1871.....	3,878,716	48,197	3,830,519	
1872.....	1,938,875	2,829	1,936,046	
1873.....	4,221,064	35,527	4,185,537	
1874.....	1,565,302	42,963	1,522,339	
1875.....	2,693,037	71,771	2,621,266	
1876.....	4,671,243	1,786,325	2,884,918	
1877.....	779,127	1,520,681		\$741,554
1878.....	3,513,650	1,823,424	1,690,226	
1879.....	1,343,520	2,838,240		1,494,720
1880.....	2,779,705	30,489	2,749,216	
1881.....	3,248,640	135,000	3,113,640	
1882.....	2,956,220	2,795,667	160,553	
1883.....	21,044,080	2,425,351	18,618,729	
1884.....	2,932,122	295,764	2,636,358	
1885.....	4,177,000	847,000	3,330,000	
1886.....	9,448,364	3,737	9,444,627	
1887.....	4,762,970	3,123	4,759,847	
1888.....	4,866,877	572,297	4,294,580	
1889.....	10,844	2,037	8,807	
1890.....	15,878,704	11,284,488	4,594,216	
1891.....	4,018,788	462,988	3,555,800	
1892.....	1,596,114	9,805,793		8,209,679
1893.....	1,010,664	6,237,108		5,226,444
1894.....	3,830	3,891		61
Total.....	104,897,936	43,285,312	77,285,082	15,672,458

¹ Gold and silver.

Value of SILVER COIN and BULLION imported into and exported from Portugal from 1869 to 1894.

Years.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of imports over exports.	Excess of exports over imports.
1869	\$7,747	\$371,232		\$363,485
1870	2,984	244,858		241,874
1871	33,026	129,073		96,052
1872	346	41,891		41,545
1873	24,632	39,701		15,069
1874	62,387	76,842		14,455
1875	47,537	54,607		7,070
1876	173,774	30,467	\$143,307	
1877	63,818	111,718		47,900
1878	362,572	216,391	146,181	
1879				
1880	47,181	33,035	14,146	
1881				
1882	66,006	16,417	49,589	
1883	500,713	107,888	392,825	
1884	79,669	23,869	55,800	
1885				
1886	637,189	3,886	633,303	
1887	338,959	2,118	336,841	
1888	99,936	102,948		3,012
1889	487	109	378	
1890	495,720	204,984	290,736	
1891	4,911,840	5,338,440		426,600
1892	2,465,264	271,793	2,193,471	
1893		166,536		166,536
1894	298	302		4
Total	10,422,085	7,589,110	4,256,577	1,423,602

NOTE.—1879-1881 and 1883 silver was included with gold in the reports.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Value of GOLD COIN and BULLION imported into and exported from Austria-Hungary from 1859 to 1894.

Years.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of imports over exports.	Excess of exports over imports.
1859	\$13,358,460	\$9,768,955	\$3,589,505	
1860	6,933,771	8,345,382		\$1,411,611
1861	6,646,000	6,124,289	521,711	
1862	7,500,011	8,090,176		590,165
1863	10,498,022	8,199,170	2,298,852	
1864	5,677,013	5,940,195		263,182
1865	4,252,111	4,644,889		392,778
1866	6,284,458	5,027,699	1,256,759	
1867	8,491,594	4,383,702	4,107,892	
1868	7,672,142	2,662,388	5,009,754	
1869	13,313,267	3,946,395	9,366,872	
1870	16,115,885	7,217,556	8,898,329	
1871	26,986,083	9,710,471	17,275,612	
1872	15,656,646	5,930,225	9,726,421	
1873	12,380,169	2,108,111	10,272,058	
1874	4,699,387	296,412	4,402,975	
1875	1,998,452	1,609,661	388,791	
1876	10,285,350	2,845,817	7,439,533	
1877	8,671,036	2,758,755	5,912,281	
1878	6,760,976	1,860,880	4,900,096	
1879	10,454,823	1,452,816	9,002,007	
1880	10,562,488	1,516,617	9,045,871	
1881	9,412,065	998,229	8,413,836	
1882	8,411,178	1,995,129	6,416,049	
1883	6,420,701	968,322	5,452,379	
1884	4,745,244	1,384,362	3,360,882	
1885	3,833,413	1,935,980	1,897,433	
1886	3,156,850	451,263	2,705,587	
1887	3,329,646	1,497,344	1,832,302	
1888	10,559,829	4,533,237	6,026,592	
1889	9,958,366	3,468,547	6,489,819	
1890	18,973,001	1,733,941	17,239,060	
1891	17,149,500	4,072,418	13,077,082	
1892	30,107,622	1,153,446	28,954,176	
1893	68,933,160	6,291,269	62,641,891	
1894	22,292,000	18,951,806	3,340,194	
Total	432,480,719	153,875,854	281,262,601	2,657,736

Value of *SILVER COIN and BULLION* imported into and exported from Austria-Hungary from 1859 to 1894.

Years.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of imports over exports.	Excess of exports over imports.
1859.....	\$17,324, 743	\$22, 440, 114		\$5, 115, 371
1860.....	9, 300, 505	16, 127, 316		6, 826, 811
1861.....	7, 386, 002	7, 573, 146		187, 144
1862.....	4, 576, 629	6, 358, 763		1, 782, 134
1863.....	5, 128, 338	3, 697, 186	\$1, 431, 202	
1864.....	3, 229, 170	6, 193, 978		2, 964, 808
1865.....	6, 416, 116	3, 037, 996	2, 778, 120	
1866.....	7, 067, 029	18, 568, 343		11, 501, 314
1867.....	4, 544, 544	5, 856, 469		1, 311, 925
1868.....	8, 599, 096	5, 659, 682	2, 939, 414	
1869.....	6, 814, 801	2, 782, 691	4, 032, 110	
1870.....	4, 021, 514	6, 210, 934		1, 589, 420
1871.....	4, 225, 114	11, 361, 133		7, 136, 019
1872.....	3, 148, 004	20, 579, 681		17, 431, 677
1873.....	8, 224, 807	10, 153, 939		1, 929, 132
1874.....	5, 130, 042	7, 379, 934		2, 249, 892
1875.....	4, 950, 710	5, 693, 304		742, 594
1876.....	6, 922, 317	12, 946, 813		6, 024, 496
1877.....	5, 619, 826	4, 780, 771	839, 055	
1878.....	18, 478, 532	5, 524, 363	12, 954, 169	
1879.....	20, 774, 473	2, 687, 560	18, 086, 913	
1880.....	3, 615, 928	8, 231, 457		4, 615, 529
1881.....	7, 905, 793	651, 495	7, 254, 298	
1882.....	1, 562, 781	23, 157, 024		21, 594, 243
1883.....	3, 186, 613	46, 627	3, 089, 986	
1884.....	882, 859	2, 737, 890		1, 855, 031
1885.....	1, 611, 073	1, 870, 907		259, 834
1886.....	1, 354, 690	12, 842	1, 341, 848	
1887.....	1, 348, 456	467, 924	880, 532	
1888.....	1, 524, 255	404, 379	1, 119, 876	
1889.....	2, 040, 721	55, 940	1, 984, 781	
1890.....	1, 329, 588	44, 511	1, 285, 077	
1891.....	1, 852, 868	974, 604	878, 264	
1892.....	3, 699, 472	1, 738, 086	1, 961, 386	
1893.....	3, 699, 668	1, 865, 102	1, 834, 566	
1894.....	4, 729, 927	3, 073, 648	1, 656, 279	
Total.....	202, 826, 944	231, 596, 502	66, 347, 816	95, 117, 374

NOTE.—The above is at United States silver-dollar coining rate.

GERMANY.

Value of *GOLD COIN and BULLION* imported into and exported from Germany from 1872 to 1894.

Years.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of imports over exports.	Excess of exports over imports.
1872.....	\$8, 396, 640	\$24, 247, 440		\$15, 850, 800
1873.....	84, 252, 000	12, 598, 530	\$71, 653, 470	
1874.....	4, 176, 900	8, 353, 800		4, 176, 900
1875.....	3, 665, 200	6, 664, 000		2, 998, 800
1876.....	20, 991, 600	5, 331, 200	15, 660, 400	
1877.....	17, 374, 000	11, 067, 000	6, 307, 000	
1878.....	40, 126, 800	333, 200	39, 793, 600	
1879.....	20, 658, 400	1, 332, 800	19, 325, 600	
1880.....	4, 962, 300	7, 064, 554		2, 102, 254
1881.....	3, 350, 564	10, 863, 510		7, 512, 946
1882.....	6, 816, 558	9, 335, 788		2, 519, 230
1883.....	4, 963, 252	10, 027, 416		5, 064, 164
1884.....	4, 384, 912	7, 873, 754		3, 488, 842
1885.....	10, 127, 138	5, 837, 664	4, 289, 474	
1886.....	11, 152, 204	5, 522, 790	5, 629, 414	
1887.....	13, 193, 054	3, 993, 878	9, 199, 176	
1888.....	31, 943, 646	23, 868, 544	8, 075, 102	
1889.....	17, 375, 404	13, 678, 146	3, 697, 258	
1890.....	26, 471, 145	10, 816, 886	15, 654, 259	
1891.....	56, 647, 846	31, 689, 457	24, 958, 389	
1892.....	45, 612, 162	38, 897, 709	6, 714, 453	
1893.....	35, 551, 259	24, 175, 031	11, 376, 228	
1894.....	74, 130, 690	12, 689, 947	61, 440, 743	
Total.....	546, 223, 674	286, 263, 044	303, 774, 566	43, 713, 936

¹ In addition there were imported 66,269 kilograms, and exported 27 kilograms, of gold and silver, value not stated.

Value of SILVER COIN and BULLION imported into and exported from Germany from 1872 to 1894.

Years.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of imports over exports.	Excess of exports over imports.
1872	\$40,698,000	\$17,157,420	\$23,540,580	
1873	35,057,400	31,915,800	3,141,600	
1874	12,052,320	17,080,308		\$5,027,988
1875	7,216,160	9,253,440		2,037,280
1876	5,483,520	8,409,492		2,925,972
1877	7,106,680	4,678,128	2,428,552	
1878	9,520,000	6,645,912	2,874,088	
1879	7,794,500	9,567,600		1,773,100
1880	4,366,348	5,017,992		651,644
1881	3,142,790	4,165,714		1,022,924
1882	1,551,284	3,418,156		1,866,872
1883	1,502,018	4,917,556		3,415,538
1884	1,356,838	7,468,202		6,111,364
1885	710,906	4,618,866		3,907,960
1886	2,310,950	10,141,894		7,830,944
1887	2,060,842	9,063,278		7,002,436
1888	2,603,958	11,050,290		8,446,332
1889	2,254,669	13,934,329		11,679,660
1890	3,141,743	13,442,240		10,300,497
1891	4,050,672	13,166,707		9,110,035
1892	3,904,087	8,029,225	875,402	
1893	2,464,328	11,894,183		9,429,855
1894	4,251,407	8,450,850		4,199,443
Total	164,608,050	228,493,582	32,860,282	96,745,814

NETHERLANDS.

Value of GOLD COIN and BULLION imported into and exported from the Netherlands from 1851 to 1894.

Years.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of imports over exports.	Excess of exports over imports.
1851-1855 ¹	² \$22,655,250	² \$20,375,265	\$2,279,985	
1856-1860 ¹	² 34,469,490	26,990,020	7,479,470	
1861-1865 ¹	² 26,803,655	² 36,969,725		\$10,166,070
1866-1870 ¹	² 42,527,210	² 26,139,410	16,387,800	
1871-1875 ¹	² 50,747,505	² 18,602,135	32,145,370	
1876-1880 ¹	22,539,255	4,538,920	18,000,335	
1881	2,668,641	3,183,004		514,363
1882	4,014,018	1,852,411	2,161,607	
1883	11,393,703	308,645	11,085,058	
1884	5,658,021	805,809	4,852,212	
1885	6,595,534	421,963	6,173,571	
1886	11,212,074	770,212	10,441,862	
1887	1,248,992	603	1,248,389	
1888	3,766,457	5,533,435		1,766,978
1889	988,855	822,894	165,961	
1890	2,623,952	228,158	2,395,794	
1891	3,707,284	891,036	2,815,648	
1892	852,155	97,464	754,691	
1893	7,044,546	943,333	6,101,213	
1894	3,258,790	263,713	2,995,077	
Total	264,775,387	149,758,755	127,484,043	12,467,411

¹ For the periods.

² Gold and silver.

REPORT ON THE FINANCES.

Value of SILVER COIN and BULLION imported into and exported from the Netherlands from 1851 to 1894.

Years.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of imports over exports.	Excess of exports over imports.
1851-1855.....				
1856-1860.....				
1861-1865.....				
1866-1870.....				
1871-1875.....				
1876-1880 ¹	\$13, 273, 625	\$8, 520, 980	\$4, 752, 645	
1881.....	976, 851	19, 507	957, 344	
1882.....	1, 061, 238	26, 745	1, 034, 493	
1883.....	926, 065	111, 256	814, 809	
1884.....	706, 709	425, 125	281, 584	
1885.....	950, 119	286, 444	663, 675	
1886.....	572, 811	11, 619	561, 192	
1887.....	309, 492	47, 430	262, 062	
1888.....	387, 338	1, 631, 316		\$1, 243, 978
1889.....	264, 797	6, 668, 657		6, 403, 860
1890.....	551, 823	3, 083, 943		2, 532, 120
1891.....	4, 802, 292	625, 512	4, 176, 780	
1892.....	5, 255, 793	2, 241, 753	3, 014, 040	
1893.....	951, 392	318, 143	633, 249	
1894.....	2, 466, 758	630, 403	1, 836, 355	
Total.....	33, 457, 103	24, 648, 833	18, 988, 228	10, 179, 958

¹For the period.

SCANDINAVIAN UNION.

Value of GOLD and SILVER COIN and BULLION imported into and exported from Norway, Sweden, and Denmark from 1871 to 1894.

Years.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of imports over exports.	Excess of exports over imports.
1871 ¹	\$2, 896, 008	\$558, 780	\$2, 337, 228	
1872 ¹	3, 461, 220	30, 284	3, 430, 936	
1873 ¹	7, 014, 364	4, 843, 832	2, 170, 532	
1874 ¹	3, 424, 772	2, 234, 584	1, 190, 188	
1875.....	5, 966, 484	3, 348, 928	2, 617, 556	
1876.....	10, 659, 432	10, 956, 644		\$297, 212
1877.....	6, 223, 496	4, 402, 007	1, 821, 489	
1878.....	6, 982, 472	3, 091, 916	3, 890, 556	
1879.....	9, 207, 944	5, 361, 876	3, 846, 068	
1880.....	7, 203, 572	2, 399, 940	4, 803, 632	
1881.....	4, 036, 884	3, 252, 448	784, 436	
1882.....	3, 152, 484	2, 179, 108	973, 376	
1883.....	4, 043, 852	1, 836, 068	2, 207, 784	
1884.....	2, 927, 096	1, 079, 236	1, 847, 860	
1885.....	2, 379, 481	1, 813, 154	566, 327	
1886.....	2, 519, 987	322, 813	2, 197, 174	
1887 ²	4, 959, 684	2, 387, 880	2, 571, 804	
1888 ²	1, 656, 650	705, 486	951, 164	
1889.....	2, 911, 368	1, 353, 802	1, 557, 566	
1890.....	1, 374, 770	746, 136	628, 634	
1891.....	1, 966, 988	933, 893	1, 033, 095	
1892.....	1, 672, 238	389, 821	1, 282, 417	
1893.....	657, 388	953, 819		296, 431
1894.....	3, 073, 805	781, 238	2, 292, 067	
Total.....	100, 371, 939	55, 963, 693	45, 001, 889	593, 643

¹Exclusive of imports and exports of Denmark.

²Exclusive of imports and exports of Norway.

RUSSIA.

Value of GOLD COIN and BULLION imported into and exported from Russia from 1871 to 1894.

Years.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of imports over exports.	Excess of exports over imports.
1871.....	\$4,897,071	\$13,013,320		\$8,116,249
1872.....	6,260,070	4,992,774	\$1,267,296	
1873.....	1,929,500	11,043,686		9,114,186
1874.....	5,056,834	13,162,277		8,105,443
1875.....	1,323,268	21,283,157		19,954,889
1876.....	1,148,438	78,603,971		77,455,533
1877.....	7,257,235	10,490,306		3,233,071
1878.....	7,910,172	5,252,871	2,657,307	
1879.....	5,702,058	4,493,420	1,208,638	
1880.....	5,438,103	19,971,097		14,532,994
1881.....	4,145,338	51,652,715		47,507,377
1882.....	3,464,610	52,957,057		49,492,447
1883.....	2,326,205	14,827,822		12,501,617
1884.....	1,861,582	3,884,469		2,022,887
1885.....	1,921,010	4,118,325		2,197,315
1886.....	1,853,092	11,031,337		9,178,245
1887.....	1,691,014	14,579,302		12,888,288
1888.....	16,213,203	27,013,772		10,800,569
1889.....	2,074,598	13,468,682		11,394,084
1890.....	12,195,212	13,054,907		859,785
1891.....	55,818,120	475,429	55,342,691	
1892.....	89,497,054	195,956	89,301,098	
1893.....	10,225,426	134,454	10,090,972	
1894.....	84,527,216	29,085,329	55,441,887	
Total.....	334,741,435	418,786,525	215,309,889	299,354,979

Value of SILVER COIN and BULLION imported into and exported from Russia from 1871 to 1894.

Years.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of imports over exports.	Excess of exports over imports.
1871.....	\$830,457	\$628,245	\$202,212	
1872.....	3,803,430	969,381	2,834,049	
1873.....	13,932,534	273,989	13,658,545	
1874.....	7,778,200	341,136	7,437,064	
1875.....	3,642,896	354,256	3,288,640	
1876.....	3,038,577	1,087,466	1,951,111	
1877.....	1,193,975	4,367,616		\$3,173,641
1878.....	4,842,273	5,072,730		830,457
1879.....	5,697,428	3,369,679	2,327,749	
1880.....	4,124,499	2,240,535	1,883,964	
1881.....	3,530,985	1,592,223	1,938,762	
1882.....	4,078,963	9,110,327		5,031,364
1883.....	2,732,944	2,115,504	617,440	
1884.....	2,654,220	1,779,771	874,449	
1885.....	3,323,371	2,479,793	843,578	
1886.....	3,669,137	1,880,877	1,788,260	
1887.....	3,143,541	2,235,133	908,408	
1888.....	1,471,051	3,127,334		1,656,283
1889.....	6,541,777	2,333,151	4,208,626	
1890.....	5,693,569	3,101,864	2,591,705	
1891.....	8,145,577	4,131,445	4,014,132	
1892.....	9,019,503	4,157,443	4,862,060	
1893.....	17,570,074	6,190,134	11,379,940	
1894.....	19,076,853	5,844,742	13,232,111	
Total.....	139,535,834	69,384,774	80,842,805	10,691,745

JAPAN.

Value of GOLD COIN and BULLION imported into and exported from Japan from 1872 to 1894.

Years.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of imports over exports.	Excess of exports over imports.
1872		\$2,684,786		\$2,684,786
1873	\$2,013,907	2,614,055		600,148
1874	2,700	8,128,290		8,123,590
1875	26,515	10,603,345		10,576,830
1876	621,464	5,872,356		5,250,892
1877	162,280	6,221,776		6,059,496
1878	242	4,601,082		4,600,840
1879	701,666	4,740,634		4,047,968
1880	20,618	5,888,174		5,867,556
1881	150	2,246,889		2,246,739
1882	160	2,291,773		2,291,613
1883	558	1,009,570		1,009,012
1884	400,542	1,426,543		1,026,001
1885	724,989	484,918	\$240,071	
1886	1,151,897	314,191	837,706	
1887	62,717	35,236		29,519
1888		441,237		441,237
1889	646,326	264,885		
1890	327,436	1,683,608	381,941	
1891	250,000	193,000	57,000	1,355,172
1892	329,214	6,479,022		6,149,808
1893	315,424	1,462,200		1,146,776
1894	555,966	3,547,138		2,991,172
Total	8,314,771	73,291,208	1,516,718	66,493,155

Value of SILVER COIN and BULLION imported into and exported from Japan from 1872 to 1894.

Years.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of imports over exports.	Excess of exports over imports.
1872	\$3,691,509	\$1,796,109	\$1,895,400	
1873	1,066,635	2,508,862		\$1,442,227
1874	1,069,041	5,688,911		4,619,870
1875	271,806	4,060,626		3,788,820
1876	7,545,776	4,803,544	2,742,432	
1877	2,011,217	3,219,494		1,208,277
1878	2,188,858	2,727,569		538,711
1879	2,403,137	8,029,229		5,626,092
1880	3,617,611	7,334,819		3,717,208
1881	1,855,996	5,243,658		3,387,662
1882	1,823,118	5,243,479		3,420,361
1883	4,442,683	1,908,880	2,533,803	
1884	3,052,205	594,997	2,457,208	
1885	6,405,936	3,753,615	2,652,321	
1886	8,753,345	9,357,785		604,440
1887	7,467,861	10,948,845		3,480,984
1888	5,868,928	7,113,520		1,244,592
1889	14,209,632	4,171,632	10,038,000	
1890	781,324	12,091,206		11,309,882
1891	12,000,000	1,200,000	10,800,000	
1892	18,818,262	1,179,514	17,638,748	
1893	6,787,996	6,341,434	446,562	
1894	26,227,687	30,831,973		4,604,286
Total	142,360,563	140,149,501	51,204,474	48,993,412

CHINA.

Value of GOLD COIN and BULLION imported into and exported from China from 1881 to 1885.

Years.	Imports.	Exports..	Excess of imports over exports.	Excess of exports over imports.
1881.....	\$32,812,230	\$19,935,880	\$12,876,350	
1882.....	32,197,337	21,424,176	10,773,161	
1883.....	34,653,579	29,756,403	4,897,176	
1884.....	7,349,653	21,132,426		\$13,782,773
1885.....	63,599,002	115,539,656		51,940,654
Total.....	170,611,801	207,788,541	28,546,687	65,723,427

Value of SILVER COIN and BULLION imported into and exported from China from 1881 to 1885.

Years.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of imports over exports.	Excess of exports over imports.
1881.....	\$33,119,846	\$24,725,634	\$8,394,162	
1882.....	51,809,679	37,342,013	14,467,666	
1883.....	30,473,767	23,241,947	7,231,820	
1884.....	34,514,153	24,133,372	10,380,781	
1885.....	27,700,467	34,278,347		\$6,577,880
Total.....	177,617,912	143,721,363	40,474,429	6,577,880

NOTE.—The above is United States silver-dollar coining value.

MEXICO.

Value of GOLD and SILVER COIN and BULLION imported into and exported from Mexico from 1879 to 1894.

Years.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of imports over exports.	Excess of exports over imports.
1879.....		\$21,835,872		\$21,835,872
1880.....		22,388,576		22,388,576
1881.....		19,567,144		19,567,144
1882.....		17,337,024		17,337,024
1883.....		30,103,064		30,103,064
1884.....		34,008,568		34,008,568
1885.....		34,314,384		34,314,384
1886.....		30,384,496		30,384,496
1887.....		34,097,976		34,097,976
1888.....		31,502,096		31,502,096
1889.....		39,405,560		39,405,560
1890.....		41,847,008		41,847,008
1891.....		20,912,328		20,912,328
1892.....		49,250,763		49,250,763
1893.....		51,769,745		51,769,745
1894.....		47,320,215		47,320,215
Total.....		526,044,819		526,044,819

NOTE.—The above is United States silver-dollar coining value.

REPORT ON THE FINANCES.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Value of GOLD and SILVER COIN and BULLION imported into and exported from Argentina from 1881 to 1894.

Years.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of imports over exports.	Excess of exports over imports.
1881.....	\$4,180,324	\$3,007,497	\$1,172,827	
1882.....	2,700,908	2,238,590	462,318	
1883.....	2,369,986	4,774,037		\$2,404,051
1884.....	4,778,903	4,389,583	389,320	
1885.....	6,136,657	8,219,519		2,082,862
1886.....	20,084,046	8,136,788	11,947,258	
1887.....	9,489,675	9,611,338		121,663
1888.....	43,613,573	8,501,776	35,111,797	
1889.....	11,436,275	27,670,919		16,234,644
1890.....	7,088,401	775,529	6,312,872	
1891.....	9,007,891	1,659,476	7,348,415	
1892.....	6,510,898	1,974,477	4,536,421	
1893.....	4,524,885	1,910,700	2,614,185	
1894.....	3,186,952	264,067	2,922,885	
Total.....	135,109,374	83,134,296	72,818,293	20,843,220

CHILE.

Value of GOLD and SILVER COIN and BULLION imported into and exported from Chile from 1873 to 1892.

Years.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of imports over exports.	Excess of exports over imports.
1873.....	\$1,547,547	\$5,007,629		\$3,460,082
1874.....	126,529	4,326,319		4,199,790
1875.....	345,522	6,535,710		6,190,188
1876.....	330,922	5,061,160		4,730,238
1877.....	321,189	1,771,406		1,450,217
1878.....	180,060	1,854,137		1,674,077
1879.....	53,531	2,501,381		2,447,850
1880.....	43,799	4,676,707		4,632,908
1881.....	116,796	2,949,099		2,832,303
1882.....	29,199	3,990,530		3,961,331
1883.....	345,521	6,647,639		6,302,118
1884.....	58,398	6,214,521		6,156,123
1885.....	155,728	7,620,939		7,465,211
1886.....	311,456	7,509,010		7,197,554
1887.....	87,597	9,105,222		9,017,625
1888.....	199,527	8,895,962		8,696,435
1889.....	452,585	6,117,190		5,664,605
1890.....	199,527	5,645,140		5,445,613
1891.....	116,796	5,353,150		5,236,354
1892.....	162,336	5,713,680		5,551,344
Total.....	5,184,565	107,496,531		102,311,966

CAPE COLONY.

Value of GOLD COIN and BULLION imported into and exported from Cape Colony from 1825 to 1890.

Years.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of imports over exports.	Excess of exports over imports.
1825-65.....	\$16,606,980	\$5,196,147	\$11,410,833	
1866.....	48,665	57,872		\$9,207
1867.....	170,327	93,252	77,075	
1868.....	488,363	57,989	430,374	
1869.....	121,662	195,448		73,786
1870.....	968,433	140,505	827,928	
1871.....	3,220,333	252,143	2,968,190	
1872.....	8,848,416	303,830	8,544,586	
1873.....	1,511,389	485,087	1,026,302	
1874.....	810,608	1,211,680		401,072
1875.....	95,758	880,705		784,947
1876.....	1,303,682	659,747	643,935	
1877.....	1,376,129	127,721	1,248,408	
1878.....	2,123,575	372,029	1,751,546	
1879.....	2,825,811	1,274,774	1,551,037	
1880.....	1,798,171	716,436	1,081,735	
1881.....				
1882.....	1,290,727	249,233	1,041,504	
1883.....				
1884.....				
1885.....	979,914	1,893,818		913,904
1886.....	842,391	871,970		29,579
1887.....	3,339,378	228,580	3,110,798	
1888.....		2,516,569		2,516,569
1889.....		12,685,544		12,685,544
1890.....				
Total.....	48,770,722	30,471,079	35,714,251	17,414,608

Value of SILVER COIN and BULLION imported into and exported from Cape Colony from 1825 to 1890.

Years.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of imports over exports.	Excess of exports over imports.
1825-65.....	\$1,367,389	\$587,240	\$780,149	
1866.....		9,387		\$9,387
1867.....		9,991		9,991
1868.....	487	8,331		7,844
1869.....		6,395		6,395
1870.....		23,554		23,554
1871.....	52,072	12,531	39,541	
1872.....	837,524	49,940	787,584	
1873.....	164,716	18,186	146,530	
1874.....		30,182		30,182
1875.....	56,680	23,130	33,550	
1876.....	26,016	7,504	18,512	
1877.....	74,477	10,375	64,102	
1878.....	2,998	501	2,497	
1879.....	15,621	688	14,933	
1880.....	278,899	3,100	275,799	
1881.....				
1882.....	109,594	17,734	91,860	
1883.....				
1884.....				
1885.....	89,329	202,285		112,956
1886.....	2,453	127,176		124,743
1887.....	239,485	82,794	156,691	
1888.....				
1889.....				
1890.....				
Total.....	3,317,720	1,230,974	2,411,798	325,052

(No. 3.)

REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
Washington, December 2, 1895.

SIR: I have the honor, pursuant to law, to herewith submit for the consideration of Congress the report of the Comptroller of the Currency for the year ended October 31, 1895, constituting the thirty-third made since the creation of the Bureau. In accordance with the provisions of the act prescribing the duties of the Comptroller it exhibits:

First. A summary of the state and condition of every association from which reports have been received during the preceding year, with an abstract of the whole amount of banking capital returned by them, the amount of their debts and liabilities, the amount of their circulating notes outstanding, their total resources, and the amount of lawful money held by them at the time of the several calls made upon them during the year, together with such other information as is deemed necessary and useful to be given.

Second. A statement exhibiting, under appropriate heads, the resources, liabilities, and condition of the banks, banking companies, and savings banks organized under the laws of the several States and Territories.

Third. A statement of the associations whose business has been closed during the year, with the amount of their circulation redeemed and outstanding.

Fourth. Suggested amendments to the law by which it is believed the system may be improved.

In addition thereto it has been deemed advisable to incorporate the result of inquiries undertaken under the auspices of this office, showing briefly the various systems of banking in operation in foreign countries and in the States and Territories comprising the Union. The information thus obtained, though, in a number of instances, incomplete and imperfect, will be of benefit in a measure, at least, in giving a better knowledge of the different methods employed to facilitate commercial exchanges and sustain a bank-note circulation.

The records of this office show that from the date of the granting of the first certificate of authority on June 20, 1863, to the close of the year embraced in this report the total number of national banks organized has been 5,023, making an average for each year of 152. Of this total number there were in active operation on October 31 last 3,715,

having an authorized capital stock of \$664,136,915, represented by 285,190 shareholders, making for each bank in the system an average capital stock of \$178,772, the number of shares to each 2,136, and shareholders 77. The total amount of their circulating notes outstanding was \$213,887,630. Of this amount \$190,180,961 was secured by United States bonds and \$23,706,669 by lawful money deposited with the Treasurer of the United States.

The net increase in the amount of circulation secured by bonds during the year was \$10,779,597, and the gross increase in the total circulation \$6,322,540.

On September 28, 1895, the date of their last report of condition, the total resources of the 3,712 banks then reporting was \$3,423,629,343.63, of which \$2,059,408,402.27 represented their loans and discounts and \$356,577,580.61 money of all kinds in bank.

Of their liabilities, \$1,701,653,521.28 represented individual deposits, \$336,888,350.86 surplus and net undivided profits, and \$182,481,610.50 outstanding circulating notes secured by bonds.

In geographical divisions the 3,715 banks in active operation are divided as follows: Two thousand nine hundred and one, with a capital stock of \$536,725,832, in the northern and northwestern half of the country, and 814, with a capital stock of \$126,848,950, in the South and Southwest.

East of the Mississippi River 2,611 national banks are located, with a capital stock of \$527,612,792, while 1,104, with a capital stock of \$135,961,990, are west of it.

In point of number of active banks Pennsylvania, New York, Massachusetts, Ohio, Illinois, and Texas lead, with 412, 334, 268, 248, 220, and 214 respectively. Arranged according to capital stock, Massachusetts is first, with \$97,017,500; New York second, with \$87,136,060; Pennsylvania third, with \$74,233,129; followed by Ohio, with \$45,645,338; Illinois, \$38,696,000, and Texas, \$22,523,090.

There were organized during the report year 43 banks, located in 20 different States, with an aggregate capital stock of \$4,890,000. Of this number 8 were in Pennsylvania, 5 each in New York and Texas, and 3 each in Illinois and Iowa. The number located east of the Mississippi River was 24, aggregating in capital stock \$2,310,000, and west of it 19, whose combined capital stock was \$2,580,000. The State of Missouri is first in amount of capital stock represented by new banks, having \$1,400,000; Pennsylvania has \$800,000, Ohio \$550,000, New York \$400,000, and Texas \$350,000.

There are 28 of these banks, with a capital stock of \$2,530,000, in the northern and northwestern section of the country, and 15, with a capital stock of \$2,360,000, in the South and Southwest.

The number of banks organized was less than 30 per cent of the yearly average.

The corporate existence of 71 national banks in 16 States, with a capital stock of \$10,662,000 and a total circulation of \$3,226,275, has been extended during the year. Pennsylvania has 21; Massachusetts, 14; Maine and Vermont, 5 each; with 4 each in New York and New Jersey. Of the total capital of such banks, that in Massachusetts aggregates \$3,280,000; in Pennsylvania, \$2,882,000; Maine, \$875,000; Vermont, \$725,000.

Under the act of July 12, 1882, providing for the extension of national banks, the corporate existence of 1,607 banks, representing an aggregate capital stock of \$400,193,315, has been extended. Of these, New York has 232, with a capital stock of \$73,497,460; Massachusetts 227,

with a capital stock of \$92,492,200; Pennsylvania 199, with a capital stock of \$53,086,000, followed by Ohio, with 111 and aggregated capital of \$17,879,000.

The number of banks leaving the system by reason of the expiration of their corporate existence was 4, having a capital stock of \$300,000 and a circulation of \$123,700. Two of these were located in New York, 1 in Maine, and 1 in Pennsylvania. A new association, with a capital stock of \$50,000 and circulation of \$22,500, succeeded to 1 of the 2 in New York.

During the year ending October 31, 1896, the corporate existence of 28 banks, with a capital stock aggregating \$3,453,800 and circulation of \$1,310,400, will expire. They are located in 17 States, 5 of them being in Pennsylvania and 3 each in Illinois, New Jersey, and North Carolina. In the succeeding ten years, from 1896 to 1905, the corporate existence of 889 banks, having a capital stock of \$129,694,950 and a circulation of \$34,011,887, will expire.

The number of banks leaving the system during the year through voluntary liquidation was 51, having a capital stock of \$6,093,100 and circulation of \$1,152,000.

It has been found necessary to appoint receivers for 36 banks during the year. Their aggregate capital stock was \$5,235,020 and circulation \$1,003,402. Of this number 2, with a capital stock of \$450,000, were reported last year as being in voluntary liquidation, and 9, with a capital stock of \$2,750,000, were of the number of banks which closed their doors in 1893 and subsequently resumed business, but through continued business depression and the slow character of their assets were unable to meet their obligations, and were thus compelled to go into insolvency.

A comparison of the data of this year with that set forth in the report of this Bureau for the year 1894 shows the number of active banks to have decreased 41, with a corresponding decrease in capital stock of \$6,438,120. The number of banks organized is 7 less and the number going into voluntary liquidation 28 less. There has been an increase of 15 in the number of receivers appointed and an increase of 30 in the number of extensions of corporate existence granted. The loss through expiration of charters decreased 2 and the number of banks organized to succeed expiring associations decreased 4.

The following abstracts of the reports made by the banks in response to the five calls required by law indicate the changes which have characterized the status of the banks at different periods covered by this report. In addition thereto are given abstracts of the reports of 1894 and 1893 for purposes of comparison. Those of 1893 are given as showing the extreme conditions of the year of greatest financial depression and serious banking loss.

SUMMARY OF THE STATE AND CONDITION OF EVERY NATIONAL BANK REPORTING DURING THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 28, 1895.

	Dec. 19, 1894.	Mar. 5, 1895.	May 7, 1895.	July 11, 1895.	Sept. 28, 1895.
	3,737 banks.	3,728 banks.	3,711 banks.	3,715 banks.	3,712 banks.
RESOURCES.					
Loans and discounts	\$1,991,913,123.45	\$1,965,375,368.94	\$1,989,411,201.90	\$2,016,639,535.53	\$2,059,408,402.27
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	195,735,950.00	195,787,200.00	203,648,150.00	206,227,150.00	208,682,765.00
U. S. bonds to secure deposits	15,051,000.00	26,405,350.00	28,615,550.00	15,878,000.00	15,328,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand	20,760,850.00	25,115,540.00	17,734,200.00	14,465,400.00	10,790,350.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds	16,130,000.69	16,511,917.36	17,451,432.71	16,440,418.57	16,469,109.73
Stocks, securities, etc	197,328,354.09	196,927,758.03	193,841,727.63	194,160,466.61	195,028,085.35
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures	75,400,976.70	77,075,488.01	77,340,348.27	77,856,597.68	78,244,849.75
Other real estate and mortgages owned	23,258,812.77	24,193,994.18	24,674,154.09	25,082,548.41	25,527,027.04
Due from national banks (not reserve agents)	124,798,322.39	114,702,531.22	117,720,533.90	127,329,742.98	123,521,087.26
Due from State banks and bankers	30,962,557.31	29,273,688.00	30,248,003.98	31,089,231.72	30,830,482.60
Due from approved reserve agents	234,331,340.54	222,467,685.14	218,799,491.90	235,308,761.15	222,287,251.45
Checks and other cash items	13,051,055.46	12,424,519.77	12,557,940.30	13,598,841.41	13,056,424.53
Exchanges for clearing house	80,869,202.29	77,343,972.17	83,833,118.09	82,868,297.07	57,506,787.60
Bills of other national banks	18,522,596.00	18,436,845.00	19,247,043.00	19,402,179.00	15,537,100.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	885,072.59	1,002,373.06	1,007,766.10	1,023,441.43	936,484.44
Gold coin	114,898,047.13	120,855,575.38	123,258,436.89	117,476,837.32	110,378,360.22
Gold Treasury certificates	29,677,720.00	25,400,860.00	23,182,950.00	22,425,600.00	21,525,930.00
Gold clearing-house certificates	31,219,000.00	31,904,000.00	30,823,000.00	31,315,000.00	31,021,000.00
Silver dollars	6,954,778.00	7,263,610.00	7,245,537.00	7,248,059.00	5,505,459.00
Silver Treasury certificates	29,743,446.00	29,550,637.00	28,519,277.00	30,127,457.00	22,914,180.00
Silver fractional coin	5,548,231.62	5,956,959.18	5,617,393.91	5,834,241.11	4,892,381.95
Legal-tender notes	119,513,472.00	113,281,622.00	118,529,158.00	123,185,172.00	93,946,685.00
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal-tender notes	37,090,000.00	31,655,000.00	26,930,000.00	45,330,000.00	49,920,000.00
Five per cent redemption fund with Treasurer	8,542,386.94	8,527,580.65	8,748,239.53	9,094,047.82	9,085,606.08
Due from U. S. Treasurer	1,289,077.14	1,080,461.66	1,017,832.04	1,146,281.47	1,285,534.36
Total	3,423,474,873.11	3,378,520,536.75	3,410,002,491.24	3,470,553,307.28	3,423,629,343.63
LIABILITIES.					
Capital stock paid in	666,271,045.00	662,100,100.00	659,146,756.00	658,224,179.65	657,135,498.65
Surplus fund	244,937,179.48	246,180,065.97	246,740,237.34	247,782,176.23	246,448,426.38
Undivided profits, less, expenses and taxes paid	95,887,436.80	83,920,338.80	86,571,194.99	81,221,960.54	90,439,924.48
National bank notes outstanding	169,337,071.00	169,755,091.50	175,653,500.50	178,815,801.00	182,481,610.50
State bank notes outstanding	66,290.50	66,173.50	66,144.50	66,133.50	66,133.50
Due to other national banks	334,619,221.24	314,430,137.22	313,314,314.80	336,225,956.52	320,228,677.38
Due to State banks and bankers	180,345,566.56	180,970,705.84	180,360,713.93	190,447,130.70	174,708,672.88
Dividends unpaid	1,130,390.38	1,287,568.67	2,387,221.94	3,043,371.57	1,670,927.80
Individual deposits	1,695,489,346.08	1,667,843,286.28	1,690,961,299.03	1,736,022,006.83	1,701,653,521.28
U. S. deposits	10,151,402.66	24,563,195.79	23,501,952.80	10,075,924.97	9,114,372.65
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers	3,865,339.58	3,491,787.60	3,745,923.09	3,091,408.55	4,426,966.48
Notes and bills rediscounted	7,682,509.06	6,853,317.73	8,944,917.94	9,697,555.94	13,396,107.85
Bills payable	11,471,551.05	13,645,026.23	13,603,610.99	12,250,671.25	17,813,360.01
Liabilities other than those above stated	2,220,523.72	3,413,741.62	5,004,703.39	3,602,030.03	4,045,143.70
Total	3,423,474,873.11	3,378,520,536.75	3,410,002,491.24	3,470,553,307.28	3,423,629,343.63

SUMMARY OF THE STATE AND CONDITION OF EVERY NATIONAL BANK REPORTING DURING THE YEAR ENDED OCTOBER 2, 1894.

	Dec. 19, 1893.	Feb. 28, 1894.	May 4, 1894.	July 18, 1894.	Oct. 2, 1894.
	3,787 banks.	3,777 banks.	3,774 banks.	3,770 banks.	3,755 banks.
RESOURCES.					
Loans and discounts	\$1,871,574,769.95	\$1,872,402,605.96	\$1,926,686,824.98	\$1,944,441,315.10	\$2,007,122,191.30
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	204,809,350.00	200,808,850.00	200,469,250.00	201,335,150.00	199,642,500.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits	14,436,000.00	14,445,000.00	14,720,000.00	14,926,000.00	15,226,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand	3,049,000.00	17,250,150.00	14,805,200.00	12,875,100.00	10,662,200.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds	13,806,470.18	15,606,786.13	15,133,458.23	14,930,896.78	14,624,279.03
Stocks, securities, etc.	159,749,363.92	174,305,552.50	185,324,549.67	191,137,435.86	193,300,072.44
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures	73,642,314.14	74,143,833.68	74,802,956.73	74,929,982.52	75,183,745.64
Other real estate and mortgages owned	18,679,746.39	20,145,599.88	21,174,855.07	21,877,508.22	22,708,391.20
Due from national banks (not reserve agents)	108,265,460.75	112,672,823.41	119,303,798.52	111,775,552.18	122,479,037.98
Due from State banks and bankers	28,682,998.64	27,335,317.15	29,628,495.01	27,063,816.38	27,973,911.86
Due from approved reserve agents	212,630,636.30	246,891,926.63	257,854,100.32	258,089,227.51	248,849,607.59
Checks and other cash items	13,519,016.51	12,633,797.31	12,549,614.34	11,865,939.23	15,576,975.25
Exchanges for clearing house	71,943,165.75	70,299,653.62	76,002,055.47	66,511,835.77	88,524,052.17
Bills of other national banks	21,497,840.00	19,866,610.00	20,754,988.00	19,650,333.00	18,580,577.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	988,602.57	1,061,927.79	1,014,037.51	1,041,630.44	952,932.95
Gold coin	143,928,989.41	124,904,826.09	128,180,158.36	125,051,077.14	125,020,290.92
Gold Treasury certificates	44,877,100.00	41,516,110.00	41,928,330.00	40,560,490.00	37,810,940.00
Gold clearing house certificates	14,702,000.00	32,765,000.00	34,721,000.00	34,023,000.00	34,096,000.00
Silver dollars	7,530,135.00	7,741,205.00	7,459,931.00	7,016,489.00	6,116,354.00
Silver Treasury certificates	34,776,253.00	43,181,166.00	41,580,654.00	38,075,412.00	28,784,897.00
Silver fractional coin	5,439,171.02	6,058,278.25	6,041,850.15	5,943,584.19	5,422,172.58
Legal tender notes	131,626,759.00	142,768,676.00	146,131,292.00	138,216,318.00	120,544,028.00
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tender notes	31,255,000.00	35,045,000.00	46,030,000.00	50,045,000.00	45,100,000.00
Five per cent redemption fund with Treasurer	8,876,042.25	8,751,434.40	8,713,498.44	8,791,946.90	8,723,223.16
Due from U. S. Treasurer	2,029,141.92	2,132,772.09	2,301,480.28	1,920,783.31	897,645.20
Total	3,242,315,326.70	3,324,734,901.89	3,433,342,378.08	3,422,096,423.33	3,473,922,055.27
LIABILITIES.					
Capital stock paid in	681,812,960.00	678,536,910.00	675,868,815.00	671,091,165.00	668,861,847.00
Surplus fund	246,739,602.09	246,594,715.96	246,314,185.63	245,727,673.71	245,197,517.60
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	100,288,668.05	86,874,385.87	89,394,262.20	84,569,294.46	88,923,564.50
National bank notes outstanding	179,973,150.50	174,436,269.10	172,626,013.50	171,714,552.50	172,331,978.00
State bank notes outstanding	75,059.50	71,483.50	71,480.50	66,290.50	66,290.50
Due to other national banks	298,805,834.56	343,143,745.59	359,539,488.04	352,002,081.10	343,692,316.63
Due to State banks and bankers	151,313,715.25	173,942,000.98	182,937,307.10	181,791,906.23	183,167,779.62
Dividends unpaid	1,217,903.99	1,536,354.03	2,332,506.97	2,586,504.77	2,576,245.95
Individual deposits	1,539,399,795.23	1,586,800,444.50	1,670,958,769.07	1,677,801,200.55	1,728,418,819.12
U. S. deposits	10,391,466.00	9,925,967.44	10,538,365.64	11,029,017.29	10,024,909.62
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers	3,469,398.77	3,643,346.71	3,317,341.85	3,099,504.08	3,716,537.80
Notes and bills rediscounted	11,465,546.18	7,729,558.98	7,905,541.10	8,195,566.99	11,453,427.95
Bills payable	14,388,362.94	9,234,205.50	9,224,464.78	9,999,093.81	12,552,277.78
Liabilities other than those above stated	2,973,863.64	2,265,513.73	2,213,836.70	2,422,567.04	2,938,543.20
Total	3,242,315,326.70	3,324,734,901.89	3,433,342,378.08	3,422,096,423.33	3,473,922,055.27

SUMMARY OF THE STATE AND CONDITION OF EVERY NATIONAL BANK REPORTING DURING THE YEAR ENDED OCTOBER 3, 1893.

	Dec. 9, 1892.	Mar. 6, 1893.	May 4, 1893.	July 12, 1893.	Oct. 3, 1893.
	3,784 banks.	3,806 banks.	3,830 banks.	3,807 banks.	3,781 banks.
RESOURCES.					
Loans and discounts.	\$2,166,615,720.28	\$2,159,614,092.48	\$2,161,401,858.59	\$2,020,483,671.04	\$1,843,634,167.51
U. S. bonds to secure circulation.	166,449,250.00	170,096,550.00	172,412,550.00	176,588,050.00	206,463,850.00
U. S. bonds to secure deposits.	15,321,000.00	15,351,000.00	15,261,000.00	15,256,000.00	14,816,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand.	4,148,600.00	4,372,600.00	3,519,550.00	3,078,050.00	2,760,930.00
Stocks, securities, etc	153,648,180.71	153,429,770.68	150,747,862.86	149,690,701.61	148,569,950.46
Due from approved reserve agents.	204,948,159.79	202,612,051.30	174,312,119.44	150,352,677.33	158,499,644.28
Due from other national banks.	142,623,106.36	124,384,884.35	121,673,794.24	111,950,506.81	94,740,014.97
Due from State banks and bankers.	34,403,231.75	30,126,300.21	32,681,708.90	27,211,234.32	24,229,106.82
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures	72,294,364.78	72,680,344.23	73,386,921.79	72,750,830.15	72,322,826.08
Other real estate and mortgages owned.	15,926,687.47	17,030,064.31	16,646,853.69	16,632,446.13	16,828,949.40
Current expenses and taxes paid.	14,204,970.25	10,992,932.60	11,746,470.23	4,892,772.86	11,071,096.65
Premiums on U. S. bonds.	13,913,289.71	13,270,691.10	12,935,077.74	11,933,004.69	13,981,867.44
Checks and other cash items.	16,755,332.09	18,755,010.52	17,546,973.93	16,707,680.61	15,359,764.56
Exchanges for clearing house.	110,522,668.49	125,142,839.74	114,977,271.08	107,765,890.44	106,181,394.59
Bills of other national banks.	20,488,781.00	18,248,766.00	20,085,668.00	20,135,054.00	22,402,611.00
Fractional currency, nickels, and cents.	893,909.82	945,532.50	952,810.90	652,632.48	1,026,613.90
Gold coin.	94,754,328.05	99,857,235.09	101,006,531.58	95,799,861.68	129,740,438.19
Gold Treasury certificates.	73,118,480.00	69,198,790.00	62,783,410.00	50,550,100.00	47,522,510.00
Gold clearing-house certificates.	6,237,000.00	4,939,000.00	5,073,000.00	4,285,000.00	5,080,000.00
Silver coin, dollars.	7,593,084.00	7,212,800.00	7,615,574.00	7,389,457.00	7,965,844.00
Silver Treasury certificates.	22,556,689.00	21,695,114.00	24,603,511.00	22,626,180.00	28,385,889.00
Silver coin, fractional.	5,635,679.71	5,438,877.33	6,140,115.23	6,119,574.63	6,000,178.88
Legal-tender notes.	102,276,335.00	90,935,774.00	103,511,163.00	95,833,677.00	114,709,352.00
U. S. certificates of deposit.	6,470,000.00	14,075,000.00	12,130,000.00	6,660,000.00	7,020,000.00
Five per cent redemption fund.	7,282,413.90	7,401,830.74	7,467,989.77	7,600,604.72	8,977,414.18
Due from Treasurer, other than 5 per cent fund.	1,268,405.03	1,322,444.60	1,556,891.28	1,019,074.42	1,262,749.85
Total.	3,480,349,667.19	3,459,721,235.78	3,432,176,697.25	3,213,261,731.94	3,109,563,284.36
LIABILITIES.					
Capital stock paid in.	689,693,017.50	688,642,876.00	688,701,200.00	685,786,718.56	678,540,338.93
Surplus fund.	239,931,932.08	245,478,362.77	246,139,153.32	249,138,300.30	246,750,781.32
Undivided profits.	114,603,884.52	109,067,550.15	100,966,733.57	93,944,649.73	103,474,662.87
National-bank notes outstanding.	145,669,490.00	149,124,818.00	151,694,110.00	155,070,821.50	182,959,725.90
State-bank notes outstanding.	74,176.50	75,075.50	75,075.50	75,072.50	75,069.50
Dividends unpaid.	1,308,137.97	1,350,392.19	2,579,556.38	3,879,673.50	2,874,697.59
Individual deposits.	1,764,456,177.11	1,751,439,874.14	1,749,930,817.51	1,556,761,230.17	1,451,124,330.55
U. S. deposits.	9,673,349.92	9,813,762.17	9,657,243.49	10,379,842.66	10,546,135.51
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers.	4,034,240.37	3,927,760.44	4,293,739.93	3,321,271.84	3,776,438.21
Due to other national banks.	323,339,449.03	304,785,336.62	275,127,229.28	238,913,573.51	226,423,979.06
Due to State banks and bankers.	160,778,117.18	166,901,054.78	153,500,923.94	125,979,422.16	122,891,098.21
Notes and bills rediscounted.	15,775,618.63	14,021,596.48	18,953,306.98	29,940,438.56	21,060,737.01
Bills payable.	9,318,249.82	18,180,228.71	21,506,247.53	31,381,451.27	27,426,937.54
Other liabilities.	1,688,817.50	2,913,047.88	3,031,379.82	28,689,265.68	31,632,352.16
Aggregate.	3,480,349,667.19	3,459,721,235.78	3,432,176,697.25	3,213,261,731.94	3,109,563,284.36

ANALYSIS OF REPORTS OF 1895.

An analysis of the reports of condition submitted during the year shows at each date a greater or less change from the preceding one in each item constituting the same.

Individual deposits declined from \$1,728,418,819 on October 2, 1894, to \$1,667,843,286 on March 5, 1895; rose to \$1,736,022,006 on July 11, and declined on September 28 to \$1,701,653,521. The number of banks holding these deposits on October 2, 1894, was 3,755, with a capital stock of \$668,861,847, and on September 28, 1895, 3,712, with a capital stock of \$657,135,498.

On October 2, 1894, the surplus fund was \$245,197,517 and net undivided profits \$88,923,564, which items had on September 28, 1895, increased to \$246,448,426 surplus fund and \$90,439,924 net undivided profits.

National-bank notes outstanding, secured by bonds deposited, on October 2, 1894, were \$172,331,978, which decreased to \$169,337,071 on December 19, 1894, and afterward gradually increased until September 28, 1895, when the amount was \$182,481,610.

The amount due to other national banks on October 2, 1894, was \$343,692,316, and gradually decreased to \$313,314,314 on May 7, 1895; increased to \$336,225,956 on July 11, 1895, and again decreased to \$320,228,677 on September 28, 1895.

The amount due to State banks and bankers, which on October 2, 1894, was \$183,167,779, decreased to \$180,360,713 on May 7, 1895, then increased to \$190,447,130 on July 11, 1895, and on September 28, 1895, decreased to \$174,708,672.

Liabilities for money borrowed in different forms, which on October 2, 1894, aggregated \$26,944,248, declined on December 19, 1894, to \$21,374,583; afterward increased to \$27,553,232 on May 7, 1895, decreased on July 11, 1895, to \$25,550,257, and again increased on September 28, 1895, to \$35,254,611.

The total liabilities, which on October 2, 1894, were \$3,473,922,055, decreased on March 5, 1895, to \$3,378,520,536; afterward increased to \$3,470,553,307 on July 11, and on September 28 had again decreased to \$3,423,629,343.

On the side of resources, the loans and discounts, which on October 2, 1894, amounted to \$2,007,122,191, decreased to \$1,965,375,368 on March 5, 1895, and afterward steadily increased to \$2,059,408,402 on September 28, 1895, an amount about \$52,000,000 greater than the aggregate of loans and discounts on October 2, 1894.

United States bonds to secure circulation on October 2, 1894, were \$199,642,500; decreased on December 19, 1894, to \$195,735,950, after which the amount gradually increased to \$208,682,765 on September 28, 1895.

United States bonds other than those securing circulation held by the banks amounted on October 2, 1894, to \$25,888,200; increased to \$51,520,890 on March 5, 1895, after which date the amount gradually decreased to \$26,118,350 on September 28, 1895.

The amount invested in stocks, securities, etc., which on October 2, 1894, was \$193,300,072, increased on December 19, 1894, to \$197,328,354; decreased by May 7, 1895, to \$193,841,727, and afterward slightly increased again to \$195,028,085 on September 28, 1895.

The amount invested in banking house, furniture, and fixtures, which on October 2, 1894, was \$75,183,745, gradually increased to \$78,244,849 on September 28, 1895.

The amount of other real estate and mortgages owned on October 2, 1894, was \$22,708,391, and gradually increased until on September 28, 1895, it was \$25,527,027.

The amount due from other national banks (not reserve agents) on October 2, 1894, was \$122,479,067; increased on December 19, 1894, to \$124,798,322; decreased on March 5, 1895, to \$114,702,531; then increased on July 11, 1895, to \$127,329,742, and afterward decreased to \$123,521,087 on September 28, 1895.

The amount due from State banks and bankers on October 2, 1894, was \$27,973,911, after which it slightly increased and, with slight variations during 1895, stood at \$30,830,482 on September 28, 1895.

The amount due from approved reserve agents, which on October 2, 1894, was \$248,849,607, gradually decreased on May 7, 1895, to \$218,799,491; increased on July 11 to \$235,308,761, and afterward decreased on September 28, 1895, to \$222,287,251.

Exchanges for clearing house, which on October 2, 1894, amounted to \$88,524,052, decreased to \$77,343,972 on March 5, 1895, then increased to \$83,833,118 on May 7, stood at \$82,868,297 on July 11, and decreased on September 28, to \$57,506,787.

The specie held by the banks on October 2, 1894, was \$237,250,654. On December 19, 1894, it decreased to \$218,041,222. It then increased on March 5, 1895, to \$220,931,641, but gradually decreased to \$214,427,194 on July 11, and by September 28 had further decreased to \$196,237,311, the smallest amount held at any report date since July 12, 1893, when the amount was \$186,761,173.

The amount of legal-tender notes and United States certificates of deposit for such notes on October 2, 1894, aggregated \$165,644,028, gradually decreased to \$144,936,622 on March 5, 1895, then gradually increased to \$168,515,172 on July 11, 1895, but by September 28 had again decreased to \$143,866,685. In other words, the lawful-money reserve held by the banks, composed of specie, legal-tender notes, and United States certificates of deposit for legal-tender notes, which on October 2, 1894, was \$402,894,682, decreased on May 7, 1895, to \$364,105,757, then increased on July 11 to \$382,942,366, but by September 28 had sharply decreased to \$340,103,996, the smallest amount of lawful-money reserve held since July 12, 1893, when it amounted to \$289,254,850.

REPORTS FOR 1895 AND 1894 COMPARED.

Summarizing the changes disclosed by a comparison of the resources and liabilities of the national banks on September 28, 1895, with those on October 2, 1894, about a year previous, the material increase in loans and discounts, and the decrease in lawful-money reserve and the amount due from reserve agents, indicate clearly the larger demand for loanable funds, further evidence of which is found on the side of liabilities in the increase in the volume of circulating notes outstanding, and in the amount of money borrowed by the banks. This further appears by the decrease in the amount due to other banks and bankers and the amount due to individual depositors, which amounts have been withdrawn from the banks where they remained idle during the period of financial depression, for investment in more profitable forms.

REPORTS OF 1893 AND 1895 COMPARED.

By comparing the figures showing the aggregate resources and liabilities of the national banks on October 3, 1893, with those of September 28, 1895, the following changes are to be noted:

On the side of resources, loans and discounts at the latter date had

increased \$216,000,000, United States bonds held to secure circulation \$3,000,000, United States bonds held for other purposes \$9,000,000, stocks, securities, etc., \$47,000,000, amounts due from reserve agents \$64,000,000, amounts due from other banks and bankers \$35,000,000, legal-tender notes and United States certificates for these notes \$22,000,000, while checks and other cash items had decreased \$2,000,000, exchanges for clearing house \$49,000,000, bills of other national banks \$7,000,000, and specie \$29,000,000.

On the side of liabilities capital stock decreased \$21,000,000, undivided profits \$2,000,000, national-bank circulation outstanding \$1,000,000, and money borrowed in different forms \$45,000,000, while amounts due to other banks and bankers increased \$146,000,000, and individual deposits \$250,000,000.

EARNINGS AND DIVIDENDS.

The law requiring dividend reports from national banks went into effect in March, 1869, and since that date the abstracts for semiannual periods have been incorporated in the annual reports issued by this Bureau. The number, capital, surplus, dividends, net earnings, and ratios of dividends to capital, dividends to capital and surplus, and net earnings to capital and surplus semiannually from September, 1886, to September, 1895, are shown by such abstracts. To these abstracts has been appended a table exhibiting similar information for each year ended on March 1 from 1870 to 1895.

The average annual capital and surplus for the twenty-six years were \$528,256,187 and \$153,611,141, respectively; the average annual dividends paid amount to \$44,428,765 and the net earnings to \$54,865,257. The rate per cent of dividends paid varies from 10.5 in the year ended on March 1, 1870, to 6.8 in 1894, the average for the twenty-six years being 8.4. The total amount of dividends paid and the net earnings for the period referred to are shown to amount to \$1,155,147,903 and \$1,426,496,670, respectively.

By means of a special circular addressed to national banks an effort has been made to ascertain what percentage of current expenses paid by the banks during the year ended September 1, 1895, was represented by taxes paid, and the result of such information as has been obtained will be found in the table appearing on the next page, showing ratios of net earnings, losses, expenses, taxes, and gross earnings, respectively, to capital and surplus for the year ended September 1, 1895.

It will be observed from this table that great variations in the figures showing these ratios appear. These variations are accounted for as follows: In the matter of taxes paid the ratio in some cases represents the tax on circulating notes only, in others to this is added taxes on real estate held, and in others again the tax on shares is paid by the banks for their shareholders, while in other cases this tax is paid by each shareholder individually and not by the bank.

While, necessarily, the rate of taxation on shares of national-bank stock varies in the different States and Territories, the explanation suggested will account for the extreme variations shown in the table. It was found impossible with the means at hand to obviate the difficulties, and to that extent the investigation was unsatisfactory. It, however, is of value in other directions, and the results are therefore given.

The variations in the ratios showing gross earnings are accounted for by the fact that in the West and Southwest rates of interest are very much higher than they are in the Eastern and Middle States, while

another important feature in determining the ratio is the holding of deposits large in proportion to the capital and surplus.

The difference in ratios representing expenses are in some measure accounted for by the difference in rates of salaries paid and other expenses prevailing in different sections of the country, and also by the fact that where interest is paid upon deposits or for money borrowed by the banks the amount of this interest paid is included with the current operating expenses.

The ratios in the column of losses represent the measure of losses developed and charged off during the year, which, like the years of 1893 and 1894, has been one of severe liquidation in some sections of the country.

In referring to the ratios of net earnings, while the figures undoubtedly show that investments in shares of national banks are more profitable in some sections than in others, still it must be borne in mind that the ratios in some cases represent net earnings after taxes on shares have been paid by the banks, while in others these taxes are paid by shareholders individually, and to this extent the percentage of profit on investments in these shares is reduced.

The table herewith given sets forth the results as they were collected by this office. The statistic who desires to analyze in their completeness the different items of percentage of net earnings, losses, expenses, taxes, and gross earnings of the various States and cities can supplement the information thus given by that which he can gather upon these subjects from the particular locality which he may have under consideration.

PERCENTAGES OF NET EARNINGS, LOSSES, EXPENSES, TAXES, AND GROSS EARNINGS, RESPECTIVELY, TO CAPITAL AND SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 1, 1895.

	States, etc.	Net earnings.	Losses.	Expenses.	Taxes.	Gross earnings.
		<i>Per ct.</i>	<i>Per ct.</i>	<i>Per ct.</i>	<i>Per ct.</i>	<i>Per ct.</i>
1	Maine.....	5.98	2.45	2.93	0.39	11.75
2	New Hampshire.....	2.97	0.25	4.00	.68	13.90
3	Vermont.....	5.55	1.86	3.79	.36	11.56
4	Massachusetts.....	3.98	2.55	2.76	1.81	11.10
5	Boston.....	3.10	1.93	3.21	1.27	9.51
6	Rhode Island.....	3.64	2.41	1.93	.31	8.29
7	Connecticut.....	5.43	1.98	2.86	.28	10.55
8	New York.....	4.94	3.63	5.47	1.60	15.64
9	New York City.....	5.17	3.62	7.75	1.73	18.27
10	Albany.....	7.03	1.70	9.03	1.40	19.22
11	Brooklyn.....	6.32	3.42	5.85	1.54	16.63
12	New Jersey.....	7.37	2.88	5.67	.52	16.44
13	Pennsylvania.....	6.05	2.76	4.22	.75	13.78
14	Philadelphia.....	6.02	1.83	5.26	.64	12.75
15	Pittsburg.....	6.53	1.22	4.73	.69	13.17
16	Delaware.....	6.91	1.60	3.65	.60	12.76
17	Maryland.....	5.99	1.68	5.75	1.20	14.62
18	Baltimore.....	5.42	1.32	2.75	1.54	11.08
19	District of Columbia.....	8.43	.....	5.49	.51	14.43
20	Washington.....	5.53	1.15	6.57	.39	13.04
21	Virginia.....	6.49	1.50	6.09	1.25	15.24
22	West Virginia.....	7.72	1.57	4.57	1.30	15.16
23	North Carolina.....	3.92	7.46	6.03	9.53	17.99
24	South Carolina.....	3.16	5.04	7.24	2.11	17.55
25	Georgia.....	7.41	2.15	6.03	2.04	17.63
26	Savannah.....	1.30	5.35	3.84	1.66	12.15
27	Florida.....	10.72	5.40	13.43	1.14	30.69
28	Alabama.....	2.24	4.86	6.06	1.42	14.58
29	Mississippi.....	5.17	3.81	7.20	1.37	17.55
30	Louisiana.....	8.09	2.50	7.09	1.47	19.15
31	New Orleans.....	5.11	8.68	8.01	2.54	24.34
32	Texas.....	7.73	3.54	6.53	1.35	19.15
33	Arkansas.....	7.52	1.81	5.92	.88	16.13
34	Kentucky.....	6.33	2.42	3.76	1.09	13.60
35	Louisville.....	5.37	2.13	4.56	1.28	13.34
36	Tennessee.....	4.48	7.62	5.23	1.36	18.63

PERCENTAGES OF NET EARNINGS, LOSSES, EXPENSES, TAXES, ETC.—Continued.

	States, etc.	Net earnings.	Losses.	Expenses.	Taxes.	Gross earnings.
		<i>Per ct.</i>	<i>Per ct.</i>	<i>Per ct.</i>	<i>Per ct.</i>	<i>Per ct.</i>
37	Ohio.....	5.72	3.09	4.66	1.91	15.33
38	Cincinnati.....	5.29	3.65	5.14	2.05	16.13
39	Cleveland.....	5.46	.74	3.91	1.64	11.75
40	Indiana.....	6.81	2.68	5.30	1.68	16.47
41	Illinois.....	6.70	2.22	5.79	1.36	16.07
42	Chicago.....	5.57	2.96	6.22	1.50	16.25
43	Michigan.....	6.16	3.21	5.99	.96	16.32
44	Detroit.....	7.61	1.32	1.63	.30	10.86
45	Wisconsin.....	6.33	2.85	6.36	1.42	16.96
46	Milwaukee.....	8.59	3.27	10.25	2.08	24.19
47	Iowa.....	6.87	2.07	6.39	1.50	16.83
48	Des Moines.....	3.78	4.79	6.32	1.53	16.42
49	Minnesota.....	5.21	3.15	6.18	1.98	16.52
50	St. Paul.....	1.97	5.14	3.96	1.55	12.62
51	Minneapolis.....	.63	14.27	4.86	1.32	21.08
52	Missouri.....	6.00	2.24	5.96	1.45	15.65
53	St. Louis.....	4.99	2.65	6.85	1.41	15.90
54	Kansas City.....	6.97	4.01	10.62	.88	22.48
55	St. Joseph.....	2.54	7.10	7.51	1.78	18.93
56	Kansas.....	4.93	3.59	6.85	1.46	16.83
57	Nebraska.....	3.20	4.52	7.89	1.23	16.84
58	Omaha.....	2.13	3.80	10.90	1.13	18.01
59	Lincoln.....	2.95	9.36	9.15	.58	16.47
60	Colorado.....	3.68	6.51	10.36	1.51	22.13
61	Nevada.....	2.76	5.55	7.26	1.21	16.78
62	California.....	6.63	4.86	6.04	.60	18.93
63	San Francisco.....	8.43	2.40	3.47	.10	14.40
64	Oregon.....	3.43	10.45	6.63	.51	21.02
65	Arizona.....	11.37	1.61	10.77	.38	24.13
66	North Dakota.....	4.77	3.49	7.86	2.22	18.34
67	South Dakota.....	.14	5.04	8.99	2.10	15.99
68	Idaho.....	5.46	4.85	8.70	2.44	21.45
69	Montana.....	5.34	19.68	12.74	2.09	29.17
70	New Mexico.....	4.13	9.73	10.70	2.23	26.79
71	Utah.....	3.81	3.30	4.49	1.71	13.81
72	Washington.....	.95	6.46	6.92	1.10	13.53
73	Wyoming.....	1.65	5.47	7.80	1.75	16.67
74	Oklahoma.....	11.13	2.80	10.43	2.27	26.63
75	Indian Territory.....	14.86	1.47	8.39	.16	24.88

NOTE.—Figures printed in bold-face type signify loss.

STATE BANKS AND BANKING ASSOCIATIONS.

Such information as the Comptroller has been able to obtain with respect to the resources, liabilities, and condition of banks, banking companies; and savings institutions organized under laws of the several States and Territories is herewith presented, and is substantially complete, except as to the following States: Delaware, Maryland, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee, Nevada, Oregon, Idaho, Utah, New Mexico, Arizona, Oklahoma, and Indian Territory.

The information furnished by State officials is supplemented by the returns courteously made to this office by the bank officials doing business in the States and Territories above mentioned.

The number of banks incorporated under State authority and in active operation on or about the close of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895, was 5,066; and the number from which reports of condition have been received is 5,033. Abstracts of these reports, tabulated by classes and States, with the sources of information indicated, will be found in the appendix.

Reports of condition have been received from 1,070 private banks and bankers and 5,033 State and savings banks and loan and trust companies, an increase of 365 over 1894.

A comparison of the returns in 1894 with those of 1893 shows a

decrease in the following items: Loans, nearly \$207,000,000; capital, \$7,000,000; deposits, \$97,000,000, and total resources, over \$110,000,000.

The returns for this year show not only an increase in every item, except cash on hand, over 1894, but also an increase in corresponding items reported in 1893, prior to the monetary stringency of that year. The following statement shows the principal items of resources and liabilities of these banks in 1893, 1894, and 1895:

Items.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Loans	\$2,348,193,077	\$2,133,628,978	\$2,417,468,494
Bonds	1,009,604,350	1,010,248,230	1,375,026,025
Cash	205,645,203	229,373,004	227,743,303
Capital	406,007,240	398,735,390	422,052,618
Surplus and undivided profits	346,206,287	352,424,784	370,397,003
Deposits	3,070,462,680	2,973,414,101	3,185,245,810
Resources	3,979,008,533	3,868,474,997	4,138,990,529

From the foregoing statement it will be observed that there has been an increase in 1895 over 1894 in the following items: Loans, \$283,839,516; bonds and stocks, \$364,777,795; capital, \$23,317,228; surplus and undivided profits, \$17,972,219; deposits, \$211,831,709; total resources, \$270,515,532; the only decrease noted being in cash items, and is only \$1,629,701. The increase in 1895 over 1893 is as follows: Loans and discounts, \$69,275,417; bonds and stocks, \$365,421,675; cash and cash items, \$22,098,100; capital, \$16,045,378; surplus and net undivided profits, \$24,190,716; deposits, \$114,783,130; and total resources, \$159,981,996.

State banks to the number of 3,774 reported, being an increase in number and capital of 188 and \$5,905,722, respectively. The capital of these banks aggregates \$250,341,295; deposits, \$712,410,423; loans, \$697,688,068; bonds and stocks, \$91,988,696, and total resources, \$1,147,545,818. The increase in deposits over 1894 is about \$54,000,000; in loans, \$26,000,000; in bonds and stocks, \$7,000,000, and in total resources, \$70,000,000.

Reports of dividends paid by this class of banks have been received from 928 associations; located in 24 States. The total capital of the reporting banks is \$56,596,382, and the amount and average rate per cent of dividends paid, \$4,088,752 and 7.2, respectively.

Savings banks to the number of 1,017, of which 664 are mutual, that is, associations conducted for the sole benefit of the depositors, and 353 stock savings banks, operated for the benefit of both shareholders and depositors, have submitted reports of condition. The resources of the stock savings banks are less than 15 per cent of those of all savings associations.

With the exception of 10 banks in Ohio, Indiana, and Wisconsin, mutual savings banks are confined to the Eastern and Middle States. Loans of this class of banks amount to \$823,036,954; bonds and stocks, \$801,044,935; deposits, \$1,597,343,160, and total resources, \$1,756,740,953. The total loans of all savings banks are \$1,035,597,142; bonds and stocks, \$841,807,699; deposits subject to check, \$33,760,775; savings deposits, \$1,810,597,023, and aggregate resources, \$2,053,764,328. Comparing these items with those reported in 1894, an increase is noted in each as follows: Loans, \$8,659,334; bonds and stocks, \$63,219,833; deposits, \$66,424,556; total resources, \$73,020,139.

The number of depositors has increased 97,832, and the average amount due each depositor from \$365.86 to \$371.36. Interest paid to depositors varies from 3 to 4.5 per cent, the average being apparently a trifle less than 4 per cent.

The number of loan and trust companies submitting reports of condition was 242. Their loans aggregate \$433,508,516; bonds and stocks, \$177,086,555; capital, \$108,963,905; deposits, \$546,652,657, and total resources, \$807,063,041.

Returns have been received from 1,070 private banks, with capital aggregating \$33,281,845; deposits, \$81,824,932; loans, \$85,489,066; bonds and stocks, \$7,276,159, and total resources, \$130,617,342.

A condensed statement is herewith given for the purpose of comparison, exhibiting the principal items of resources and liabilities of each class of banks referred to:

Items.	State banks.	Loan and trust companies.	Savings banks.	Private banks.
Loans	\$697,688,068	\$433,508,516	\$1,035,597,142	\$85,489,066
United States bonds	883,885	39,607,593	123,196,914	1,497,310
Other bonds	91,104,811	137,478,962	718,610,785	5,778,849
Capital	250,341,295	108,963,905	29,465,573	33,281,845
Surplus and profits	101,042,346	84,801,698	174,109,899	10,443,060
Deposits	712,410,423	546,652,657	1,844,357,798	81,824,932
Total resources	1,147,545,818	807,063,041	2,053,764,328	130,617,342

Similar information relative to national banks, banks other than national, and the total of all banks appears in the following table:

Items.	3,712 national banks.	6,103 all other banks.	9,815 total.
Loans	\$2,059,408,402	\$2,252,282,792	\$4,311,691,194
United States bonds	234,801,115	165,185,702	399,986,817
Other bonds, etc.	211,497,195	952,973,407	1,164,470,602
Capital	657,135,499	422,052,618	1,079,188,117
Surplus and profits	336,888,351	370,397,003	707,285,354
Deposits	1,715,194,860	3,185,245,810	4,900,440,670
Total resources	3,423,629,344	4,138,990,529	7,562,619,873

The capital stock of national banks on July 11, 1895, and of all other banks at the date of the latest returns to this Bureau amounts to \$1,080,276,798, an increase during the year of \$10,450,243. The average per capita is \$15.44.

The population of the United States on June 1, 1895, as estimated by the Government actuary, was 69,954,000 and the total banking funds, namely, capital, surplus, undivided profits, and deposits of national and all other banks, \$6,703,544,084, making the average per capita \$95.83. These funds in 1894 amounted to \$6,407,003,338, being \$296,540,746 less than this year.

The cash held by national banks on July 11, and by other banks at about that date, amounted to \$631,111,290, classified as follows: Gold coin, \$127,621,099; silver coin, \$15,594,037; specie, not classified, \$19,298,363; paper currency, \$342,739,129; fractional currency, \$1,023,442, and cash, not classified, \$124,835,220.

In the appendix will be found abstracts of the reports of each class of banks, by States and geographical divisions, for the past and prior years and statistics in detail covering the subjects hereinbefore referred to. To this has also been added a summary of the condition of the Canadian banks on August 31, 1895, and the latest reports of the loan and trust companies in the District of Columbia.

INSOLVENT BANKS OTHER THAN NATIONAL.

Mr. Albert C. Stevens, editor of Bradstreet's, has courteously placed this Bureau in possession of a statement showing the number of banks other than national, and the amount of their assets and liabilities, which

failed during the year ended August 31, 1895, which appears in detail in the appendix. An abstract of this information, with similar returns for 1894, is herewith given.

Class.	1894.			1895.		
	No.	Assets.	Liabilities.	No.	Assets.	Liabilities.
State banks	27	\$1,773,678	\$2,009,967	46	\$2,555,356	\$3,444,675
Savings banks	9	2,646,008	2,677,943	8	4,653,323	4,818,199
Loan and trust companies	5	420,000	2,477,000	1	80,000	90,000
Mortgage companies	3	33,000,000	37,500,000	5	4,027,100	5,753,500
Private banks	21	1,749,600	2,235,600	25	1,388,301	1,804,619
Total	65	39,589,286	44,900,510	85	12,704,080	15,910,993

The number of national banks in existence on July 1, 1895, and of all other banks at the date of the latest returns prior thereto, with the number and per cent of failures of each class and of all, is shown in the following table:

Class.	Number doing business July 1, 1895.	Failures.	
		Number.	Per cent.
National banks	3,721	36	.97
State banks and trust companies	4,328	152	1.20
Savings banks	738	8	1.08
Private banks	4,972	25	.50
Total	13,759	121	.87

¹ Includes 6 trust and mortgage companies.

STATE AND NATIONAL BANKS IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

A question arising during the year which made it desirable to obtain information showing the relations existing between the various State banking institutions and the national banks of the State of New York, a special call was made on August 6 on the national banks for statements of balances with State, private, and savings banks and with loan and trust companies. While the information was obtained for a special purpose, the results of it are of sufficient interest to warrant the publishing of them in this report.

The returns from the 50 national banks of the city of New York showed average daily credits for the month of June of \$61,380,569, due to State banking institutions, and an amount on July 11 of \$54,485,412, while the daily balances due the national banks averaged for June \$1,526,842, and on July 11 amounted to \$1,586,258.

The 5 national banks in Brooklyn, the 6 in Albany, and the 273 located in the State outside of the cities named reported the average daily credits for June at \$10,658,493, and the amount on July 11 as \$11,544,328. The same banks reported daily balances due them averaging for June \$1,036,998, and the amount on July 11, \$1,156,401.

The total for the 334 national banks in the State averaged daily balances for these banks during June, \$72,039,062; amount on July 11, \$66,029,740. Average daily balances due from the State institutions for June, \$2,563,840; on July 11, \$2,742,659.

Included in the special call was a request for data concerning the receipts and withdrawals of every kind in which these banks participated.

For the 50 national banks in the city of New York the average daily receipts for June were \$124,503,693; receipts on July 11 were \$121,061,669. For the remaining 284 banks the average daily receipts for June were \$11,988,577, and on July 11, \$11,980,788.

Withdrawals from the 50 national banks of the city of New York for June averaged \$119,308,833 a day, and on July 11, \$122,769,213. Withdrawals from the 284 banks outside of New York City averaged for June \$13,914,367 per day, and for July 11 were \$12,006,343.

Combining all the reports for both items makes the average daily receipts of the 334 banks for June \$136,492,270; withdrawals, \$133,223,200; a daily balance in favor of the banks of \$3,269,070, or \$98,072,100 for the month. On July 11 receipts aggregated \$133,042,452 and withdrawals had risen to \$134,775,556, reversing the balance to \$1,733,104 of withdrawals over receipts.

From these results it may be effectually argued that the interests of State and national banks are not antagonistic. No better ground for investigation could be found than in the financial center where the strongest banks of each class are competitors for business. The exhibit made not only shows how baseless is the claim of friction between them, but renders the refutation more emphatic by the very close relations which are seen to exist by the returns made.

INSOLVENT NATIONAL BANKS.

The number of banks placed in the hands of receivers during the year was 36, located in 15 States, having an aggregate capital stock of \$5,235,020 and circulation of \$1,003,402, of which amount \$205,146 has been destroyed and \$798,256 is yet outstanding. The increase thus shown over the number of receivers appointed in 1894 is due to the fact that 9 banks which closed temporarily during the stress of 1893 were unable to reduce their assets to an extent sufficient to meet their maturing obligations, and therefore passed under the administration of this office. The banks of this character, with the amount of their capital stock, are shown in the following table:

Name of bank.	Location.	Capital.
Citizen's National Bank	Spokane Falls, Wash	\$150,000
Tacoma National Bank	Tacoma, Wash	200,000
First National Bank	Port Angeles, Wash	50,000
Puget Sound National Bank	Everett, Wash	50,000
Union National Bank	Denver, Colo	1,000,000
National Bank of Kansas City	Kansas City, Mo	1,000,000
Buffalo County National Bank	Kearney, Nebr	100,000
First National Bank	San Bernardino, Cal	100,000
Kearney National Bank	Kearney, Nebr	100,000
Total		2,750,000

In addition to the number thus added were 2, the First National Bank of Ida Grove, Iowa, with a capital stock of \$150,000, and the State National Bank of Denver, Colo., with a capital stock of \$300,000, which had, prior to October 31, gone into voluntary liquidation, but through failure to comply with the statute were placed in the hands of receivers.

By deducting the number of the banks and the amount of the capital stock represented by them coming into the hands of receivers, under the circumstances named, the total number of receiverships for the year is reduced to 25 and the amount of capital stock involved to \$2,035,020.

The following table sets forth in detail the names, location, capital stock, and condition of the assets of the failed banks of the year at the time of the appointment of receivers therefor:

THE NATIONAL BANKS IN EACH STATE AND GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISION, WHICH WERE PLACED IN THE HANDS OF RECEIVERS DURING THE YEAR ENDED OCTOBER 31, 1895, WITH THEIR CAPITAL, NOMINAL ASSETS, AND LIABILITIES AT DATE OF SUSPENSION.

Name and location of bank.	Capital.	Assets.				Liabilities. ²
		Estimated good.	Estimated doubtful.	Estimated worthless.	Total. ¹	
Dover National Bank, Dover, N. H.	\$100,000	\$112,052	\$65,170	\$10,586	\$187,808	\$174,676
First National Bank, Willimantic, Conn.	100,000	132,643	149,279	115,137	397,059	338,292
Eastern States.....	200,000	244,695	214,449	125,723	584,867	512,968
Central National Bank, Rome, N. Y.	100,020	316,229	117,870	141,196	575,295	501,283
National Broome County Bank, Binghamton, N. Y.	100,000	248,967	171,033	172,598	592,598	475,063
Middle States.....	200,020	565,196	288,903	313,794	1,167,893	976,351
First National Bank, Ocala, Fla.	50,000	191,776	145,036	100,207	437,019	343,361
City National Bank, Quanah, Tex.	100,000	73,172	89,269	58,162	220,603	134,077
First National Bank, Texarkana, Ark.	50,000	17,836	9,154	61,216	88,206	39,583
City National Bank, Fort Worth, Tex.	300,000	264,516	267,362	401,422	933,300	542,229
First National Bank, Dublin, Tex.	50,000	9,545	28,203	25,720	63,468	14,249
First National Bank, Johnson City, Tenn.	50,000	17,562	70,589	61,803	149,954	102,243
Southern States.....	600,000	574,407	609,613	708,530	1,892,550	1,175,742
National Bank of Kansas City, Mo.	1,000,000	427,982	1,029,928	600,608	2,058,518	1,054,655
Superior National Bank, West Superior, Wis.	135,000	59,799	44,130	128,975	232,904	190,486
Keystone National Bank of Superior, West Superior, Wis.	200,000	150,291	61,998	225,654	437,943	216,448
First National Bank, Ida Grove, Iowa.	150,000					8,751
First National Bank, Pella, Iowa.	50,000	23,290	7,774	28,074	59,138	73,021
Citizens' National Bank, Madison, S. Dak.	50,000	7,265	90,709	31,777	129,751	65,624
First National Bank, Redfield, S. Dak.	50,000	39,777	101,319	23,514	164,610	113,848
First National Bank, Wellington, Kans.	50,000	13,078	67,288	46,248	126,614	61,276
Buffalo County National Bank, Kearney, Nebr.	100,000	18,886	176,201	39,735	234,822	99,097
North Platte National Bank, North Platte, Nebr.	75,000	54,544	114,488	14,922	183,954	111,160
Holdrege National Bank, Holdrege, Nebr.	75,000	11,396	80,115	49,985	141,496	59,301
First National Bank, Ravenna, Nebr.	50,000	26,224	46,205	10,544	82,973	28,659
Kearney National Bank, Kearney, Nebr.	100,000	35,603	194,297	35,131	265,031	146,450
Western States.....	2,085,000	868,135	2,014,452	1,235,167	4,117,754	2,138,376
Union National Bank, Denver, Colo.	500,000	523,057	816,389	178,049	1,517,495	936,083
State National Bank, Denver, Colo.	300,000	43,977	221,774	244,910	510,661	170,481
Citizens' National Bank, Spokane Wash.	150,000	63,963	170,192	212,158	446,313	264,410
Tacoma National Bank, Tacoma, Wash.	200,000	50,006	606,705	63,280	425,091	212,888
Browne National Bank, Spokane Wash.	100,000	39,248	122,829	20,590	182,667	79,972
First National Bank, Anacortes, Wash.	50,000	10,934	45,637	12,332	68,903	16,495
First National Bank, Port Angeles, Wash.	50,000	1,301	37,990	18,581	57,872	11,719
Merchants' National Bank, Seattle, Wash.	200,000	173,689	313,874	54,131	541,694	315,358
Puget Sound National Bank, Everett, Wash.	50,000	6,962	24,639	75,175	106,776	56,277
First National Bank, South Bend, Wash.	50,000	6,847	69,338	24,022	100,207	51,932
Columbia National Bank, Tacoma, Wash.	350,000					
Needles National Bank, Needles, Cal.	50,000	6,217	2,540	47,268	56,025	6,456
First National Bank, San Bernardino, Cal.	100,000	61,279	208,054	61,242	330,575	170,484
Pacific States and Territories.....	2,150,000	987,480	2,339,961	1,016,838	4,344,279	2,292,555
United States.....	5,235,020	3,239,913	5,467,378	3,400,052	12,107,343	7,095,992

¹ Exclusive of United States bonds on deposit to secure circulation.
² Exclusive of capital, circulation, surplus, and undivided profits.

The number, capital, assets and liabilities of national banks, in each State, which failed during the past year are shown in the following table:

State.	Banks.	Capital.	Assets.				Liabilities.
			Estimated good.	Estimated doubtful.	Estimated worthless.	Total.	
New Hampshire.....	1	\$100,000	\$112,052	\$65,170	\$10,580	\$187,808	\$174,676
Connecticut.....	1	100,000	132,643	149,279	115,137	397,059	338,292
New York.....	2	200,020	565,196	288,903	313,794	1,167,893	976,351
Florida.....	1	50,000	191,776	145,036	100,207	437,019	343,361
Texas.....	4	500,000	365,069	393,988	546,520	1,305,577	730,138
Tennessee.....	1	50,000	17,562	70,589	61,803	149,954	102,243
Missouri.....	1	1,000,000	427,932	1,029,928	600,608	2,058,518	1,054,655
Wisconsin.....	2	335,000	210,690	106,128	354,629	670,847	316,534
Iowa.....	2	200,000	23,290	7,774	28,074	59,138	81,772
South Dakota.....	2	100,000	47,042	192,628	55,291	294,361	179,472
Kansas.....	1	50,000	13,078	67,288	46,248	126,614	61,276
Nebraska.....	5	400,000	146,653	611,306	150,317	908,276	444,667
Colorado.....	2	800,000	567,034	1,038,163	422,959	2,028,156	1,106,564
Washington.....	9	1,200,000	352,950	1,091,204	485,369	1,929,523	1,009,051
California.....	2	150,000	67,496	210,594	108,510	386,600	176,940
Total.....	36	5,235,020	3,239,913	5,467,378	3,400,032	12,107,343	7,095,992

RECEIVERSHIPS.

The difficulties attendant upon the liquidation of banks now in the hands of receivers have been largely augmented during the year by the character of the assets to be reduced and the complications arising from the business depression of the past two years. In the majority of instances no bank closes its doors while it is possessed of quickly convertible paper, and therefore there comes into the possession of the Comptroller only that which is slow, doubtful, bad, or absolutely worthless. It thus follows that with little or no cash received, but debts which are slow of payment and much involved in or necessitating litigation, the closing of trusts is prolonged and the expense attendant thereon increased. The records of the office, however, show that such expense, as compared with any other class of receiverships, is greatly less and the results attained far more substantial. Notwithstanding the conditions which have followed the year 1893 there were paid in dividends to creditors of failed banks in 1894 the sum of \$5,124,577.94, and during the year just closed \$3,380,552.65, represented by 101 dividends.

On October 31, 1894, there were 125 banks in the hands of receivers. Since then 36 receivers have been appointed, making 161 trusts open during the year; 11 trusts have been closed and 1 bank has been restored to solvency and has resumed business. This leaves 149 banks in charge of receivers on October 31, 1895.

A total of 303 banks have been under the charge of receivers. Of these, 13 have resumed business, leaving the assets of 290 to be collected and distributed under the supervision of this office.

The following data relate to 239 insolvent banks, as the report of 1 bank, for which a receiver was appointed on October 30, was not received in time to include it in this summary:

The nominal value of the assets coming into the hands of receivers was \$155,825,372; scheduled as "good," \$60,751,706; "doubtful," \$55,888,525; "worthless," \$39,185,141. In addition, receivers have recovered assets of the nominal value of \$16,294,040 after taking charge

of their trusts, thus increasing the assets of the insolvent banks to \$172,119,412. Assessments have been ordered against the shareholders of these banks amounting to \$26,770,070, making the total nominal resources of the 289 receiverships \$198,889,482. The total liabilities of these banks were \$107,538,151.

There have been cash collections from the assets amounting to \$69,686,616, and from shareholders \$10,990,861; total, \$80,677,477. Offset settlements, etc., amounting to \$12,904,089 have been adjusted. Assets have been sold and doubtful or worthless claims compromised, under order of court, at a loss from nominal value of \$35,362,748.

Receivers of banks which have paid all claims in full have, in addition thereto, returned to shareholders \$1,116,438 cash and assets of the nominal value of \$4,720,995. The number of receiverships acting under the Comptroller's supervision at the close of the report year was 149, with assets of the nominal value of \$50,005,200.

BANK RECEIVERSHIPS OTHER THAN NATIONAL.

During the past year an effort has been made to obtain information relative to insolvent State banks and receiverships. A large amount of correspondence was had with State officers, bank officers, bank examiners and others in order to obtain some data bearing upon the subject. While the returns have to a large degree been fragmentary, and to such extent of doubtful utility, yet it is believed that something of value may be gathered from them.

Reports, more or less defective, have been received concerning 471 banks, located in 38 States and Territories, the dates of failure going back to 1843. A large number of others were reported, but no data given that would be available in this connection. Nothing has been received from the States of Delaware, Kansas, Mississippi, Nevada, New Jersey, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Indian Territory, or the District of Columbia. The reports from New York (furnished by the New York State banking department) and from Ohio (furnished by Mr. W. A. Graham, of the Citizens Bank, Sidney, Ohio) are remarkably complete.

The amount of capital reported was \$25,053,638; nominal assets, \$96,154,382, and liabilities, \$124,431,807. Dividends on claims already paid amount to \$55,018,121, or 44 per cent. Additional dividends are estimated at \$4,659,678, or 3 per cent.

It is but just to say, in this connection, that the returns from the different banks are so exceedingly meager that if correct data could be obtained from each of the banks reported the amount of dividends paid would be considerably increased. In a large number of cases no estimates were given as to future dividends, but if an estimate should be obtained based on correct data the percentage of further dividends would, it is safe to say, also be increased. A further investigation will be pursued.

. The number, capital, assets, liabilities, dividends paid, etc., of banks reported are shown in the following table:

State or Territory.	No. of banks.	Capital.	Assets.	Liabilities.	Dividends paid.		Estimated dividends.		
					Amounts.	Per cent.	Amounts.	Per cent.	
Alabama	4					13			
Arizona	4	\$200,000	\$1,099,329	\$762,524	\$105,985	13.9	\$13,611	1.7	
Arkansas	1	25,000	6,019	47,890					
California	6	1,616,048	8,924,764	6,393,480	2,231,054	34.9	1,604,351	26.6	
Colorado	46	1,744,500	6,794,481	5,006,405	991,025	19.5	163,573	3.2	
Connecticut	2	51,600	724,549	649,673			313,295	48.2	
Florida	2	75,000	427,630	39,365					
Georgia	7	220,000	80,000	1,130,000	490,000	43.4			
Idaho	2	100,000	301,293	241,468					
Illinois	6	100,000	5,933,939	4,303,939	1,481,162	34.3	103,077	2.3	
Indiana	9	310,000	981,871	671,870	401,744	59.5	14,681	2.1	
Iowa	4	19,000	248,236	886,842	58,526	6.5	37,184	4.1	
Kentucky	6	1,493,600	3,121,328	1,676,072	276,967	16.5	315,330	18.8	
Louisiana	5	280,000	206,745	104,825					
Maine	8	75,000	1,457,476	1,376,350	1,018,923	74	54,510	3.9	
Maryland	1		1,159,011	1,159,011	139,081	12.1	57,951	5	
Massachusetts	16			10,440,805	8,488,109	80	37,894	0.3	
Michigan	3	140,000	864,589	700,000	350,000	50	140,000	20	
Minnesota	10	729,500	2,240,736	1,452,428	270,084	18.7	212,516	14.6	
Missouri	15	204,150	973,068	902,898	148,349	16.4	58,941	6.5	
Montana	1	5,000	55,596	48,363	13,295	27.5	29,017	59.9	
Nebraska	33	746,500	2,034,581	1,189,481	160,728	13.5			
New Hampshire	6	100,000	841,452	687,494	292,843	42.5	186,200	2.7	
New Mexico	11	425,000	1,248,398	1,132,438	390,939	34.4	75,990	6.7	
New York	108	13,629,128	47,944,726	62,569,116	30,245,404	48			
North Carolina	2	300,000	1,307,786	1,551,416	434,396	28	186,700	12	
North Dakota	7	407,134	1,058,662	1,058,919	42,461	4	31,731	3	
Ohio	94		784,184	11,562,175	4,491,049	39.7	260,900	2.2	
Oklahoma	5	6,590	52,691	70,371	2,000	2.8			
Rhode Island	9	577,225	1,164,623	3,309,449	1,740,805	51	207,212	6.2	
South Carolina	4	155,000							
South Dakota	8	158,615	484,613	334,225	60,034	17.9	25,239	7.2	
Tennessee	3	130,000	1,340,979	1,305,909	355,193	27.1	77,113	5.8	
Texas	1		50,000	75,000	30,000	40			
Utah	4	350,000	323,339	256,662	137,661	53.6	11,900	4.6	
Washington	2	110,000	270,254	129,123	18,863	14.6	110,259	85.4	
Wisconsin	7	256,000	463,943	498,014			193,159	38.7	
Wyoming	9	314,048	1,183,491	753,201	151,441	21.4	187,345	18.2	
Total	471	25,053,638	96,154,382	124,481,807	55,018,121	44	4,650,678	3	

AMENDMENTS RECOMMENDED.

In the reports of this Bureau heretofore submitted have been suggested amendments to the laws governing national banks which, if made, it is believed would tend to the betterment of the system. All of the suggestions of this character for several years last past yet remain unacted upon. It is respectfully suggested that, as the General Government is in complete control of this system of banks, its legislative branch should give to the system the benefit of all proper enactments. In this view of the case the attention of Congress is again called to the following suggested amendments and action looking toward their incorporation into the banking laws strenuously urged:

First. That the Comptroller, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, be empowered in all proper cases to remove officers and directors of national banks for violations of law and mismanagement, first according them a hearing on charges preferred.

Second. That the loans of any bank to its executive officers and employes be restricted and made only upon the approval of the board of directors, a separate written record thereof being kept.

Third. That the assistant cashier in the absence of the cashier be authorized to sign the circulating notes of the bank and reports of condition.

Fourth. That some class of public officers be empowered to administer the general oaths required by the national bank act.

Fifth. That bank examiners be required to take an oath of office and execute a bond before entering upon the discharge of their duties.

Sixth. That upon a day in each year, to be designated by the Comptroller, the directors of national banks shall be required to make an examination of the affairs of the banks and submit to the Comptroller a report thereon upon blanks to be furnished for such purpose.

Seventh. That the Comptroller be authorized to issue to national banking associations circulating notes to the par value of the bonds deposited by them with the Treasurer of the United States to secure such notes.

Eighth. That the semiannual tax levied on account of the circulating notes of national banks be reduced so as to equal but one-fourth of 1 per cent per annum.

In support of all of the foregoing suggestions, excepting the sixth one, reasons have in previous reports been given. Amendment six is deemed advisable that directors of national banks may be compelled to know from an examination required at their hands of the condition of the banks in whose management they participate and for which they should bear a full share of responsibility. Such a law would lead to better banking methods, less carelessness in extending loans, and make less liable the long continuance of any dishonesty which might be undertaken by any executive officer or employé of banks. It would also enable the Comptroller, in case of the failure of any national bank, to fix the responsibility more clearly for negligence of duty on the part of directors.

The issuing of circulating notes to the par value of bonds deposited to secure the same and the reducing of the per cent of semiannual tax levied upon such notes has been urged by all the Secretaries of the Treasury who have touched upon the subject at all and by every Comptroller from the time of and including Comptroller Knox. The provision of the law prohibiting the former and the provision of the law governing the amount of the latter, however, are still unchanged upon the statute book.

At a time when the desire is so frequently expressed that there be a larger issue of bank notes and complaint is made that national banks are indifferent to the note-issuing function vested in them, it may well be considered by Congress whether it would not be wise to do that which will make it of sufficient interest to the national banks to pay greater attention to note issues. The profit of banking in the United States is now largely in the deposit feature of it and thus it is of greater concern under existing circumstances to the banks to secure deposits than it is to issue notes upon a return so small as to scarcely justify the expense and trouble entailed thereby.

Banks are not eleemosynary institutions, and therefore engage only in that which promises a margin of profit. While on the one hand entitled to no more favors than are granted to other corporations or enterprises carried on by associated individuals, on the other they should not be denied any privileges which they may justly claim, and for the denial of which no possible excuse can be given. It is unquestionably true that national banks would largely increase their note circulation if the embarrassment arising from the needless locking up of a large part of their capital, available for other purposes, and the lessened profit through excessive taxation now imposed did not confront them. They certainly would do so if the legal-tender issues of the Government

were paid and canceled and the channel now clogged by them freed for bank-note circulation.

The experience of this and other countries conclusively demonstrates that the best and most rational note issues are those put forth by banks properly and safely conducted. It likewise demonstrates that issues made direct by governments are always expensive, and under every circumstance a source of danger to such governments and loss to their people's business interests. No clearer proof of this could be had than that furnished by the difficulties which we have witnessed on the part of this Government in its efforts to maintain the full credit of its practically limitless amount of demand obligations.

The granting of even the small measure of relief as indicated would undoubtedly aid in bringing about a solution of this, the gravest question now demanding legislative attention. It would at least point the way out and tend to avoid any real or imaginary danger which might exist through fear of a contraction of the volume of the circulating medium by the cancellation of the legal-tender issues. Under such provisions of law, unhampered by unwise restraints and rid of unwholesome competition, the banks now in the national system alone could and undoubtedly would put in circulation a sufficient amount of bank notes to prevent any approach to sudden contraction by the payment and permanent cancellation of this part of the Government's debts.

The advantage accruing to the Government by the substitution of a bank-note for a Treasury-note currency would be immeasurably great. The need of maintaining a gold reserve to meet the recurring demand obligations, now never retired, would, within a reasonable time, be obviated and delivered from this vexatious and expensive difficulty, the Treasury Department could return to its legitimate function of collecting the revenues of the Government needful to meet governmental expenses and disbursing the same.

With the relief gained to it through the removal of this burden would come a greater one to the business interests of the individual citizen, whose every operation would no longer be harassed by the uncertainty springing from a fear that either in the present or the future the currency obligations now forced by his Government through the provisions of an inflexible law into the avenues of trade and commerce may be discredited and dishonored. The relegating of note issuing entirely to the banks would give a better guarantee of meeting the varying wants of trade, which is impossible with a legal mandate decreeing an amount of Treasury issues of no greater and no less volume at one season of the year than another, whether or no there be a corresponding increase or lessening of the demand for currency to transact the business in hand.

It is respectfully suggested that, as a necessary element to the securing of proper elasticity of issue in our bank-note currency, section 9 of the act of July 12, 1882, regulating the retirement and issuing of circulation to banks within a fixed period of time, should be repealed, and also that such amendment should be made to the law as will necessitate the banks keeping in the office of the Comptroller of the Currency a sufficient amount of blank notes as will enable them to secure circulation at once, instead of after a period of delay, frequently of sufficient duration as to make the issue unavailable to relieve the pressure existing at the time of ordering.

It is in view of these and other reasons which will unquestionably suggest themselves to those to whom this report is submitted that action is recommended looking toward the enlargement of the country's bank-note circulation.

FOREIGN BANKING SYSTEMS.

The attention throughout the year attracted to all matters pertaining to banks and the varied opinions which the discussion of them has called forth warranted the attempt to secure such information as could be had both at home and abroad bearing upon the general subject. It has been done under the belief that a comparative study of such of the foreign and State banking systems as could be readily investigated would be of considerable value, and the effort has been made to collect information bearing upon the salient points of the different systems now in actual existence. Through the courtesy of the State Department each of the ambassadors, ministers, and consuls of the United States was asked to aid in this work by forwarding statements concerning the countries to which they were accredited. The following questions, calling for the desired information, were forwarded to each:

1. Give the different classes or kinds of banks.
2. What requirements must be met in order to enable each class of banks to transact business?
3. Who determines when these conditions have been satisfied?
4. Give regulations, if any, governing each class of banks as to (a) capital stock, (b) management of the bank, (c) liability of shareholders for claims against the bank, (d) reports of condition of the bank, (e) examination by Government official, (f) restrictions on the amount of loans, (g) restrictions of any other character on loans by the bank, (h) security for loans, (i) cash reserve required, (j) accumulation of surplus.
5. Give the regulations, if any, governing the receipt of deposits, and state if it is the custom of the banks to allow interest on deposits.
6. To what extent is the Government interested as a shareholder in the banks?
7. Are any of the banks permitted to conduct branch banks or offices?
8. To what extent and by what medium is information as to the condition of the banks given to the public?
9. What taxes or burdens are imposed upon the banks in return for the privileges granted them?
10. Give as full information as possible as to the closing up of the business of insolvent banks.
11. To what extent and under what conditions are the banks allowed to issue bank notes?
12. What provision is made for the redemption of such notes?
13. Please give any additional information which you think will be of interest concerning the banks.

Replies have been received thus far from twenty-three¹ countries, viz: Belgium, Canada, Chile, China, Denmark, Ecuador, France, Germany, Guatemala, Haiti, Hawaii, Italy, Korea, Liberia, Netherlands, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Russia, Switzerland, Turkey, Uruguay, and Venezuela. Of the countries reporting, Liberia is stated to be entirely destitute of banking privileges. Korea has no banks except those of the Japanese, which are conducted according to the legal provisions of Japan.

An abstract, as correct as the information obtained will permit, has been prepared from the replies received from the remaining twenty-one. Ten of them have banks which perform functions so closely related to the government as to justify the designation of "government banks." Most of them have the ordinary banks of discount and deposit; several have savings or "coöperative" banks, while two have postal savings banks in successful operation. Twenty have banks privileged to issue bank notes for circulation. Some of these are limited to this particular business, and others are privileged to conduct a general banking business in addition to the note-issuing powers. Several countries are reported to have corporations similar to trust and mortgage companies here. One country has a class of banks which makes loans only on chattel security.

¹ Since the first edition of this report was issued replies have been received from Greece, Salvador, and Siam, which will be found in full in the appendix.

Special charters are required in most of the countries, which are obtained from the legislative bodies or by proclamation of the ruling prince. The banks are generally authorized to begin business as soon as they have filed the necessary papers with the proper official in proof of their organization. A few governments seem to have no officer charged with the duty of passing upon the organization proceedings. In some cases the capital stock is required to be paid up in part or in full, but in most cases it is left, both as to amount and as to payment, to be regulated by the "statutes" or by-laws and rules under which the bank is to be conducted or by the conditions specified in the charter.

The management is sometimes left to representatives, and again is confided to a board composed of government officials, or a mixed board of officials and directors chosen by the stockholders. In nearly all the countries heard from the liability of the shareholders is limited to the amount they have invested in the banks. Two countries report exceptions, one of which attaches special liability only to those holding the stock of savings banks. Special mention should be made of the excellent requirements of the seventeen countries reporting as to furnishing public information of the condition of the banks. In addition to the monthly, quarterly, semiannual, or annual reports, four countries require weekly statements from some or all classes of banks. These are published either in local newspapers, in the official journal, or in reports, so that the public is amply provided with information. This feature is in very marked contrast to the lax requirements of several of our States.

The subject of loans does not appear to have received as careful attention as it merits. Very many of the bank failures in the United States have been caused by the abuse of the loaning powers of the banks, yet only five countries are reported as having restrictions of any special value upon the loaning ability of the banks. The matter seems to have been left almost entirely to the judgment and discretion of the managing officers.

The majority of the countries reporting have no special provisions regarding cash reserve; and the accumulation of a surplus fund, except for banks allowed to issue circulation, seems to be practically subject to the wisdom of the directors or managers. Some slight limitations have been placed upon the receipt of deposits. Usually the banks pay interest on time deposits, although three reports show that interest is not allowed.

In but four countries reported is the government interested as a shareholder in banks.

It is notable that every country reporting allows the banks to maintain branch offices or banks. This is worthy of much consideration, as it appears that branches are thought to be necessary adjuncts to the banks to enable them to exercise their function to the greatest benefit of their governments and patrons. One country even goes so far as to absolutely require that branch banks must be established and operated for the convenience of the public. Our national banking act has been construed as prohibiting all branches, except for converted State banks having them in operation at the time of entering the national system. It is worthy of serious consideration whether many communities here would not be better served with banking facilities if branch banks, limited to a deposit and commercial business, under the national banking act, were to be allowed.

License fees must be paid in six of the countries for the privilege of engaging in banking. Capital, net profits, and circulation are taxed

by most, and a few require the expenses of the bureau of banking to be borne by the banks.

Insolvent banks are treated the same as other insolvents in five countries. In three others government officials are appointed to close the bank's business. In one country preferred claims in order of preference are: (1) Government claims; (2) claims of employés, bills of exchange, brokerage, and commission, and (3) depositors. One government bank reported as being insolvent and in the hands of a committee of three; one representing the directors, another the shareholders, and the third the government. No information on this branch of the subject came from many of the countries. In several countries the banks provide the entire supply of currency. Provisions apparently adequate have been made by law in fourteen countries to redeem the bank notes as they are presented.

Herewith is given a brief summary of the reports received. The full reports will be found in the appendix.¹

BELGIUM.

Kinds of banks: The Banque Nationale, commercial and cooperative banks, and mortgage companies. No public officer passes upon organization; there are no legal provisions governing deposits; interest may be allowed by all banks except Banque Nationale; the State is not interested as a shareholder; branch banks are permitted; annual statements are required to be published by some banks and monthly statements by others; a license fee is required to be paid, based on earnings, by all except the Banque Nationale, which pays special taxes on account of issuing circulation; circulation is not permitted in excess of three times the amount of coin reserve of Banque Nationale, unless approved by the minister of finance; bank notes are guaranteed by available assets of Banque Nationale.

CANADA.

Government and postal savings banks, commercial banks, mortgage companies, and private bankers. A special act of Parliament and proof of contribution of capital is required before commencing business; the treasury board pass upon organization proceedings; the system advocates a large capital—part must be paid in; an act of Parliament regulates the payment and fixes the amount of capital; the bank is managed by directors; except in two cases double liability is imposed upon shareholders for claims against the bank; monthly reports of condition are required, and other reports when called for; there are no examinations by Government officials; loans can not be made on the stock of Canadian banks, real estate, or completed ships; no reserve is required; a surplus of 30 per cent of the paid-up capital may be acquired, which is called a "rest" fund; interest is usually paid on time deposits; the Government is not interested as a shareholder in the banks; branch banks or offices are allowed; monthly reports of condition are published; in case of insolvency bank notes are a first lien upon the assets, claims of dominion and provincial governments the second, and depositors the third; banks, with two exceptions, may issue circulating notes to the amount of their paid-up capital; the circulation notes have the first lien on assets, and a redemption fund is provided by all the banks to redeem any notes beyond the value of the assets. No notes less than \$5 are issued.

¹ See footnote, page 415.

CHILE.

Hypothecary or mortgage banks and banks of issue in operation. Both classes of banks, in order to begin business, must satisfy provisions of civil and commercial code applying to joint stock companies; articles of association must be filed with the proper officers and also published in newspaper; President of the Republic determines when conditions as to organization have been satisfied; capital stock must be paid in part prior to beginning business; banks are managed by directors; hypothecary banks also have a manager appointed by the President of the Republic; shareholders are not liable for more than stock investment; directors are responsible for obligations contracted while serving in that capacity; reports of condition are made by banks of issue to the minister of finance monthly, in addition to filing annual inventory, etc.; reports of other banks are filed annually with the Government; banks of issue subject to examination at any time by the President of Republic through agents for that purpose; it is customary to allow interest; Government is not interested as a shareholder in any bank; branch banks permitted; information given to the public by reports published in the official journal; no taxes or burdens are imposed in return for banking privileges; the general insolvency laws apply to insolvent banks; circulating notes can be issued not to exceed 150 per cent of capital stock and are guaranteed by an ample deposit of securities in the mint.

CHINA.

No incorporated banks; private banks are in existence, also foreign banks, chiefly the Hongkong and Shanghai banking corporation; a bank can be opened upon reporting its organization to local officials, who pass upon the matter; no limitation with respect to deposits; interest is allowed on deposits; the Government is not interested as a shareholder in any bank; branch banks are allowed; no provision is made for reporting the condition of banks to the public; no taxes or burdens are imposed; banks are expected to aid the Government in emergencies by loans and subsidies; a special officer is appointed to wind up insolvent banks; there are no restrictions as to issuing of circulation, and no legal provisions governing redemption of bank notes; a private bank in each province performs the functions of the treasury of the Government and receives taxes, payment of which is required in silver purer than the coin circulating in the locality, the bank thereby making 2 per cent as compensation for its services; banks guarantee paper of their customers; Government moneys are deposited in banks; letters of credit are issued by banks.

DENMARK.

The National Bank of Copenhagen, and private and savings banks. The national bank was established by a special act, its capital being provided from taxes levied upon real estate; shareholders own stock to the extent of taxes; private banks are required to notify the proper officer of their formation and file by-laws; if by-laws are not filed the Government takes no cognizance of the corporation; savings banks are organized under special act, and their by-laws must be sanctioned by the King; the minister of the interior passes upon the organization papers of the other banks; banks are managed by directors; the national bank is managed by fifteen representatives and four directors, one of the latter being appointed by the King; shareholders of banks except savings banks, are only liable for their stock investment;

reports of condition are made monthly and annually by savings banks to the savings banks' inspector, and by other banks to the bank commissioner; banks are examined by Government officers; loans are restricted as to time and securities; the national bank is required to keep a cash reserve of 25 per cent in legal coin of the amount of bank notes in circulation; the accumulation of surplus is left to the management of the banks; deposits are received by all banks and interest is usually paid; the Government is not interested as a shareholder in any bank; all banks are permitted to operate branch offices; copies of the monthly and annual reports may be had by the public upon application to the proper officer; the affairs of insolvent banks are closed the same as those of other insolvent corporations; the National Bank of Copenhagen is alone permitted to issue national bank notes, which are secured by metal reserve or other securities and must be redeemed upon presentation or demand in gold coin; savings banks have a few special provisions.

ECUADOR.

Commercial banks and mortgage companies. Forty per cent of the capital is required to be paid in to enable each class of banks to begin business; the Government officials determine when requirements have been complied with; a board of directors is required to manage banks; shareholders are not liable beyond their investment; reports of condition are required whenever called for by the Government; examinations are made by Government officials whenever deemed advisable; restrictions on amount of loans are left to judgment of directors and also with respect to security for loans, cash reserve, and surplus fund; there is no special provision as to receipt of deposits; interest is allowed on time deposits; the Government is not interested in the banks as a shareholder; branch banks are allowed; reports of condition are occasionally published in newspapers; a tax of 4 sucres per 1,000 is imposed on circulation issued; Government officers wind up insolvent banks; bank notes may be issued to three times the amount of silver held; no provision is made for the redemption of bank notes beyond the assets of the bank; note holders do not appear to be preferred creditors.

FRANCE.

The Bank of France, commercial, provincial, and colonial banks. The Bank of France is chartered by a vote of the Chambers; the capital stock is fixed by statute at 182,500,000 francs (market value nearly four times that amount); the management of the bank consists of a governor, two deputy governors, a general council of fifteen councilors and three inspectors; shareholders are not liable beyond their investment; weekly, semiannual, and annual reports of condition are required; constant supervision is required by the governor, his deputies, and the minister of finance may also examine by inspectors of finance; loans are restricted to 80 per cent on Government securities, 75 per cent on other securities, no loans are made on foreign securities; loans are limited to ninety days and are renewable; advances on accounts current are made for five days; all securities must be registered in the name of the bank; a reserve fund is fixed by law at 10,000,000 francs in addition to real estate for banking purposes; surplus fund is provided for; accounts are opened by deposit of 500 francs; all deposits are payable at sight at the bank or any branch; no interest is paid; the Government is not interested as a shareholder; branch banks are compulsory; the condition of the bank is made public by a weekly balance sheet published

and posted in Bourse and by an annual public statement; a tax of 4 per cent on dividends and special services and privileges are received from the banks; no special provisions are made for closing up insolvent banks; circulation is authorized to the extent of 4,000,000 francs; all circulation is guaranteed by a deposit of coin or securities at the bank; notes are payable in coin on demand and are redeemed in gold.

GERMANY.

The Imperial Bank, commercial and circulation banks, and mortgage companies. Banks are required to comply with the statute before transacting business; there is a special statute for the Imperial Bank and circulation banks, a grant from the States for mortgage banks, and an entry in the commercial register for commercial banks; the imperial chancellor or federal council determines when the conditions for beginning business have been complied with by banks of issue, the state governments for mortgage companies, and the commercial court for commercial banks; the imperial law regulates the capital of banks of issue and bank statutes fix the capital for other banks; the Imperial Bank is governed by Imperial bank directors with the president under the chancellor, the other banks by statutes of the bank and by the business law book; shareholders are not liable beyond the stock fully paid in; banks of issue are required to make weekly reports and annual statements; other banks yearly reports; the Imperial Bank is supervised by bank curators, consisting of the chancellor and four members; other circulation banks by the chancellor and state officers; mortgage banks by state officers; there are no restrictions on the amount of loans; circulation banks are restricted as to loans; mortgage banks are required to have real estate security for loans; there are special provisions for loans of circulation banks; a cash reserve of one-third of circulation issued is required; circulation banks are required to have a surplus of one-fourth of their capital; other banks have special provisions; the Imperial Bank must not pay interest on more than its capital and reserve; interest is allowed in some cases; the Government shares the profits of the Imperial Bank; Bavaria is interested as a shareholder in one bank; branch banks are permitted; reports of condition are published when made; there is no tax or fee for granting a bank charter; the states share in the profits of banks of issue; the general bankruptcy law applies to the winding up of insolvent banks; circulation banks may issue notes in various amounts; no new circulating banks can be organized; the redemption of notes is secured by one-third cash or bullion and the remainder by discounts payable in three months, with at least two solvent sureties.

GUATEMALA.

Commercial banks and banks of circulation. The rules and regulations for the transaction of business must be filed and approved by the Government; the capital stock and management are governed by the statutes of the banks; reports of condition and balance statements required to be made semiannually; examinations are made by Government experts; restrictions on loans are left to the judgment of the directors; in some banks no cash reserve is required, in others, two-thirds of the circulation must be held; the accumulation of a surplus fund is left to the judgment of the board of directors; no legal provision is made governing receipt of deposits; interest is usually allowed on time deposits; the Government is not interested as a shareholder in banks; branch banks are permitted; semiannual reports of

condition are required to be published; no taxes or burdens are imposed on the banks for the privilege of banking; banks are allowed to issue bank notes to an unlimited amount; sufficient funds must be held by the banks for redemption of their notes.

HAITI.

The National Bank of Haiti and private banks. Requirements for organization and management of the national bank are covered by special statutes; deposits of Haiti currency and American gold are received; no interest is allowed on deposits; the Government is not interested as a shareholder in the bank; branch banks are permitted; reports of condition are published once a month in an official journal; the bank pays no taxes for the privilege of banking, but is the fiscal agent of the Government; private banking firms pay a foreigner's license; method of winding up insolvent banks provided for by statute; national bank only may issue currency; redemption of currency in American gold is provided for.

HAWAII.

Private and postal savings banks. A license fee and the filing of a list of shareholders are required in order to begin banking business; the minister of the interior determines when the conditions for banking are complied with; no interest is paid, except by the postal savings bank, which pays 5 per cent; the Government is not interested as a shareholder; branch banks are permitted; a license fee of \$500 and 1 per cent on actual cash held July 1 are required; insolvent banks are treated as other insolvents; no bank notes are issued; no banks have gone into liquidation; correspondent banks in San Francisco.

ITALY.

Information furnished as to banks of issue only. Requirements as to banking provided for by law; no officer appears to be charged with duty of determining when requirements have been complied with; the capital of banks of issue must be currency or gold ingots held in bank; members of Parliament are prohibited from participating in the management of banks; banks are under the supervision of the ministry of agriculture, industry, and commerce, and the treasury department; every two years extraordinary examinations are made; loans are restricted as to time and value of security; real estate mortgages are taken only for doubtful debts and must be disposed of within three years; the Bank of Italy can not take its own shares as security; interest is allowed at a restricted rate; the Government is not interested as a shareholder in banks; branch banks are permitted; a tax of one-half of 1 per cent semiannually on all circulation in excess of capital is required; three banks may issue notes for twenty-five years to the amount of three times their capital; banks are required to redeem their notes in currency. The security for circulation is currency or gold ingots to the amount of their capital.

NETHERLANDS.

The Bank of Netherlands and private banks. A deed of foundation is required to be filed and the royal sanction obtained to enable banks to begin business; no special provision as to the liability of shareholders; the Government is not interested in banks as a shareholder but shares in the profits of the Bank of the Netherlands which only is

allowed to issue circulation; branch banks are permitted; annual reports required to be made, and weekly balances to be stated.

PARAGUAY.

Government, commercial, and private banks in operation. Articles of association required to be filed upon making application to Government for permission to do banking business; Government determines when conditions as to organization have been satisfied; no provisions with respect to capital, except when bank enjoys Government privileges its stock is subject to special arrangement with the Government; all banks managed by directors, excepting private institutions; in certain cases the Government selects the directors; shareholders are liable only to extent of stock held; reports of condition are required to be printed, published, and distributed annually among shareholders, depositors, etc; circulation banks are subject to official examination; the directors of the different banks regulate amount of loans; no restrictions as to receipt of deposits; interest allowed in most cases; Government interested largely in some banks and also as stockholder, in consideration of which certain taxes are imposed; branch banks are permitted; information as to condition of banks furnished to the public through the press and printed reports; one bank pays 5 per cent of its profits annually to the Government; private banks are required to pay a yearly license of about \$170 in gold; the court appoints receivers to liquidate the affairs of insolvent banks; issuance of circulation allowed in some cases to the extent of three times the amount of the silver in bank; circulating notes redeemed through the custom-house, 5 per cent of the custom-house receipts being set aside monthly for that purpose.

PERU.

Commercial banks and loan companies. Banks are required to file a copy of their statutes for inspection and the municipality, through its proper officer, determines when the requirements have been complied with; the stockholders are not liable beyond their stock investment; the security for loans is left to the discretion of the bank officers; interest is allowed; the Government is not interested as a shareholder; branch banks are permitted; reports of condition are published monthly and semiannual reports are made to local shareholders; a tax of 5 per cent is imposed on the net profits.

PORTUGAL.

Bank of Portugal and commercial banks. They must obtain the consent of the Government to commence business; the commercial section of the department of public works determines when conditions have been satisfied; capital must be fully paid in before a bank is authorized to do business; the management of the Bank of Portugal is vested in the governor, board of directors of ten, and a fiscal board of seven, and other banks by a board of directors; shareholders are liable only for stock investment; the Bank of Portugal reports its condition each week, other banks once a month; the Bank of Portugal is examined by the governor of the bank, and the other banks are examined by the commercial section of the department of public works; there are no restrictions as to loans so long as the reserve is sufficient, except loans secured by shares of bank stock are restricted to an amount not exceeding 15 per cent of the capital; the security for loans is left to the judgment of the management; the Bank of Portugal is required to have 20

per cent of its capital paid in and 10 per cent to make good losses; other banks are required to reserve 20 per cent of deposits; interest is allowed at a restricted rate; the Government is not interested as a shareholder; banks are permitted to conduct branch offices; reports of condition are published in the official journal; no taxes are imposed on the banks; the Government commissioner and directors administer the affairs of insolvent banks; the Bank of Portugal, which is the fiscal agent of the Government, issues all currency in circulation; there is no provision for redemption, but issue is supposed to be protected by metal money in the bank vaults.

RUSSIA.

The Imperial Bank, commercial and discount banks, savings and cooperative banks, loan and mortgage companies. The general rules or by-laws prescribed in the charter of each bank must be met before the bank can transact business; the Emperor, through the ministry of finance, determines when these conditions have been satisfied; there are special requirements as to capital stock for each bank; they are managed by a council of administration elected by the shareholders; shareholders are liable only to the extent of their stock investment; report of condition is made monthly to the ministry of finance; a public officer examines the bank at the discretion of the ministry of finance; various restrictions as to the amount and security of loans are imposed; there is no uniform requirement as to accumulation of surplus—it is subject to the discretion of the ministry of finance; the amount of deposits is limited by the bank's charter; interest may be allowed; the Government is interested in no bank except the Imperial Bank, which is a part of the treasury department; banks are permitted to conduct branch offices; they are required to publish monthly statements of condition; the net profits of the bank are taxed from 3 to 5 per cent; insolvent banks are governed by general insolvency laws; claims against insolvent banks are preferred as follows: (1) Government, (2) employes, bills of exchange, brokerage, and commission, (3) depositors; no bank except the Imperial Bank is allowed to issue circulating notes; they are redeemable in gold or silver, but this provision is not carried out; Finland is excepted from the foregoing provisions.

SWITZERLAND.

State and private banks. Banks of issue must have paid-up capital of at least 500,000 francs and may receive deposits and pay interest; the Confederation is not interested as a shareholder—some Cantons are; banks are permitted to conduct branch offices or banks, and are required to publish weekly, monthly, and annual reports; 1 per cent tax is imposed on average circulation, and Cantons may levy a tax of not more than 6 per cent; there is a general law for insolvents; the banks may issue notes equal to double the amount of endowment capital; the consent to issue must be obtained from the Federal Council; the Federal treasury redeems the circulation of banks which have retired from business.

TURKEY.

Imperial Ottoman Bank, private banks, and limited liability companies are in operation. An imperial firman is required for limited liability companies; the Turkish Government passes upon organization proceedings; the capital stock, management, and liability of shareholders are fixed by the statutes of the bank; no reports of condition

are required; the Imperial Ottoman Bank is under the nominal supervision of the imperial commissioner; no provisions for examination of the other banks; there are no restrictions on loans except those contained in the bank statutes; reserve and surplus are determined by the statutes of each bank or company; interest is allowed on deposits, the receipt of which is governed by each bank's statutes; the Government is in no way interested as a stockholder; branch banks are allowed; information is given to the public usually by semiannual or annual reports; the Imperial Ottoman Bank is obliged to pay a certain special tax for the privilege of issuing bank notes; provisions vary for insolvent banks; the Imperial Ottoman Bank alone has power to issue circulating notes to a limit fixed by its statutes; a cash reserve to the amount of 33 per cent of the face value of the notes must be held in the bank.

URUGUAY.

Private banks and a national bank (now insolvent). Banks must file statutes in order to begin business; the Government, after consulting with the attorney-general, determines when conditions have been complied with; the statutes must declare the amount of capital stock of the bank and must provide for its management; shareholders are liable only for the amount of their shares; only banks of issue publish balance sheets; a Government inspector certifies the balance sheets; there are no restrictions as to the amount or character of loans, nor as to security therefor; no provisions for a cash reserve or the accumulation of surplus; there are no legal provisions governing the receipt of deposits; it is the custom to allow interest on time deposits; the Government was interested as a shareholder in the insolvent national bank; banks are permitted to conduct branch banks or offices; monthly balance sheets of banks of issue are published; banks of issue are taxed \$2,000, others \$1,000 per annum, and \$6.50 per annum for all banks on each \$1,000 of declared capital; the insolvent bank is being liquidated by a committee of three, one appointed by the directors, one by the shareholders, and the third by the Government; the right to issue circulation, restricted to double the amount of capital stock, is now limited to two banks; circulating notes are redeemable in gold; circulating notes of insolvent banks are preferred claims.

VENEZUELA.

Commercial banks, circulation banks, and mortgage companies. Banks must pay a license fee and file a deed and rules before beginning business; the minister of progress determines when conditions have been complied with; the capital stock must be paid in full before beginning business; banks are managed by boards of directors; banks are examined by inspector; loans by banks of issue can not be extended to tie up the capital beyond six months; a cash reserve of 25 per cent of the capital of circulation banks and mortgage companies is required; accumulation of surplus of 50 per cent of capital, including reserve, is required; interest is customarily allowed on deposits; the Government is not interested as a shareholder in the banks; banks are permitted to conduct branches or offices, and are required to make and publish quarterly reports of condition; the banks are taxed for the salary of the inspector and a fee for permit is required; insolvent banks are liquidated by the ministry of progress; banks may issue notes to an amount not exceeding 50 per cent of their capital; such notes must be redeemed in currency by the banks.

INFORMATION FROM SOURCE OTHER THAN OFFICIAL.

The information sought at the hands of American representatives abroad not having been received as to all countries at the date of the writing of the text of this report, other sources have been relied upon relative to the banking systems of the countries following. In some instances such information was courteously given by the representative of the country in question at Washington, and in others it has been obtained from published works, documents, and reports. In not a few the facts have been gleaned from Monetary Systems of the World, a publication recently issued by Maurice L. Muhleman, deputy assistant treasurer of the United States at New York.

All reports received too late to be briefed so as to appear in the text will be found in full in the appendix.

THE UNITED KINGDOM.

In addition to the Bank of England, joint stock and private banks are permitted, the regulations for organization being contained in special statutes. The Bank of England is the chief depository of the Government, which maintains no public treasury; it keeps the registry of the public debt and pays the interest thereon; it is a private corporation, managed by its own officers, in whose selection the Government has no share, and whose responsibility is to the stockholders alone, the Government's interest being limited to the loans secured from the bank; the circulating notes issued by this bank are the only legal-tender notes in circulation in the United Kingdom; it is managed by 24 directors, a governor, and deputy governor; its circulation is secured by a mixture of securities and specie; the bank is at all times obliged to carry a reserve sufficient to meet all its demand liabilities, including circulation; there is no limit upon the liability of shareholders except the amount of claims against the banks; branch banks are permitted. The Bank of England is rapidly acquiring all of the note-issuing powers in the United Kingdom, for which its issues department holds specie or securities to the full amount; its notes must be redeemed in gold; no note is issued for less than £5, although the Scotch banks' circulation is nearly all of £1 notes. The Bank of England was founded in 1694, and with various renewals of charter, until 1844, given for an indefinite period; the ordinary banking business and the issues department are entirely separate, although being under the same management; there is no limit to the amount of notes which may be issued, except as it is limited in acquiring precious metals. On January 2, 1895, the circulation rested upon the following security: Gold and bullion, £30,849,895; Government debt, £11,015,100; other securities, £5,784,900; total issues, £47,649,895. At the same date the banking department reported capital, £14,553,000; surplus, £3,192,427; deposits, £44,797,537; other liabilities, £143,967; total liabilities, £62,686,931. Government securities, £14,689,099; other securities, £24,025,528; notes, £21,731,120; coin, £2,241,184; total assets, £62,686,931. The metallic reserve and securities of the issues department are not subject to the other liabilities of the bank. Notes may be issued upon silver bullion to the extent of one-fifth of its metallic reserve. On the same date, January 2 last, there were 104 joint-stock banks in England and Wales, with a capital of £43,862,887. These banks had 2,468 branches or agencies. Ten Scotch banks, 9 Irish banks, and 41 private banks reported, the 10 Scotch banks having 995 branches and the 9 Irish banks 484 branches. The

total capital and reserve of these banks in the United Kingdom amounts to £123,910,000; deposits, £647,391,000. The Colonial banks are 32 in number, there being 1,733 branches. Of these 17 are in Australia and New Zealand, 3 in Canada, 4 in Africa, and 8 elsewhere, with capital and reserve amounting to £34,810,252, and deposits aggregating £161,589,685. Twenty-four banks incorporated in England are doing business in foreign countries, with capital and reserve of £26,458,576 and deposits of £58,250,057.

GREECE.

Greece has 3 banks which issue notes, apparently without security.

SWEDEN.

The Bank of Sweden issues circulation and is managed by officers appointed by the legislative body of the Kingdom; circulation is also issued by private and joint stock banks.

NORWAY.

The Bank of Norway has exclusive note-issuing power; the State is the principal shareholder and controls its management.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The Austro-Hungarian Bank has exclusive note-issuing powers. The Government is not a shareholder, but is interested in the way of loans from the bank; its notes are secured by metallic reserve or commercial paper or security.

SPAIN.

The Bank of Spain is the only one authorized to issue notes; the Government is not interested as a stockholder but the bank is used for Treasury purposes; business is transacted through branches; a metallic reserve of one-fourth of the circulation must be maintained.

ROUMANIA.

The National Bank of Roumania is vested with note-issuing powers; its notes outstanding approximate 116,000,000 leis; circulation is permitted to two and a half times the amount of coin reserve.

SERVIA.

The National Bank of Servia is authorized to issue circulating notes to the amount of three times its metallic reserve.

BULGARIA.

The National Bank of Bulgaria has power to issue circulation; a statement in 1894 shows the capital, in lews, 10,000,000; reserve, 750,000; circulation, 1,600,000, and deposits, 35,000,000.

INDIA.

Bank circulation has been prohibited in India since 1861; there are 10 large banks, with branches, doing a general banking business; the aggregate capital of 5 of these banks is £2,331,926.

JAPAN.

A system of national banks in Japan is in existence, closely resembling the national banks in this country; they are authorized to issue circulation secured by a deposit of bonds, but it is intended that the Bank of Japan shall soon be vested with the exclusive power to issue circulation; the last available report from this bank shows circulation to the extent of 134,595,140 yen; it may issue circulation equal to its actual deposits of specie or bullion and also upon certain securities. Its total reserve of precious metals and securities at last report was 145,572,739 yen; it is compelled to redeem its notes in silver yen; there are many incorporated private banks doing business in Japan; the combined capital of 166 of these is 62,916,100 yen, with surplus and profits exceeding 42,000,000 yen; 604 private banks report capital and surplus exceeding 31,000,000 yen.

PERSIA.

The Imperial Bank of Persia and its branches have power to issue circulation; a recent report shows its capital to be £1,000,000; reserve, £100,000; circulation, £59,107, and deposits, etc., of £964,570.

EGYPT.

A large number of banks are in existence in Egypt, but none have power to issue circulation.

ALGERIA.

The Bank of Algeria and its branches is conducted in a manner similar to that of the Bank of France, and has authority to issue circulation.

RÉUNION.

The National Bank of Réunion issues bank circulation estimated at 12,000,000 francs.

CAPE COLONY.

In Cape Colony there are 3 banks which issue circulation; branch banks are permitted; the last available report shows capital and surplus amounting to £2,352,645, circulation, £840,340, and deposits, £11,699,015.

NATAL.

The Natal Bank issues circulation; its capital and surplus at last report aggregated £834,000; its circulation was £190,599, covered by reserve in specie.

TRANSVAAL.

The National Bank of the South African Republic issues bank circulation which, from last available report, amounts to £130,183; the capital and surplus of the bank amount to £510,000.

AUSTRALASIA.

Seventeen banks and their branches, chartered by the home Government in England, are authorized to issue circulation; several banks with local charters are authorized to issue circulation to the extent of their capital. These banks have assets amounting to £164,000,000, holding a coin reserve of £19,000,000, and have issued notes to the

amount of £4,671,000. In New Zealand the existing banks are required to furnish frequent reports, in some cases as often as weekly.

EAST INDIA.

The Bank of Java, having a capital of 6,000,000 guilders, is authorized to issue circulation; it now has outstanding notes to the amount of 45,500,000 guilders, two-fifths of which is covered by specie reserve. A local bank in the Philippine islands issues notes which are fully protected by reserve.

WEST INDIES.

The West Indies are supplied with bank circulation by the Nassau Bank of the Bahamas and the Colonial Bank of Jamaica.

SANTO DOMINGO.

The National Bank of Santo Domingo issues circulation in a small amount.

GUADELOUPE.

One bank in Guadeloupe has issued circulation to the amount of 5,500,000 francs, holding a two-fifths specie reserve therefor.

MEXICO.

National and State banks. The Federal Government issues grants and each State has a right to issue charters to banks established within its own limits; the National Bank of Mexico has the exclusive right to issue notes to the amount of three times its capital and general deposits; public officials supervise the issue of bank notes; branch banks or agencies are permitted; the bank is the fiscal agent of the Government.

COSTA RICA.

Costa Rica has 2 banks, with a capital of 1,000,000 and 1,500,000 pesos, respectively.

SALVADOR.

Salvador has 3 incorporated banks and 1 private bank, with a combined capital of 5,300,000 pesos.

BRAZIL.

The Bank of the Republic of Brazil, with a capital of 190,000,000 milreis, is authorized to issue circulation; most of the banking business is carried on by branches of the foreign banks.

ARGENTINA.

Argentina has 14 incorporated banks, 38 private banks, and a number of mortgage banks. The Banco Nacional has a number of branches and a capital of 50,000,000 pesos. The 52 incorporated and private banks have a combined capital of 102,800,000 pesos and deposits of 87,400,000 pesos and circulation to the amount of 90,000,000 pesos.

BOLIVIA.

The Bank of Bolivia and the Bank of Potosi are vested with note-issuing powers, the notes being partially protected by silver.

UNITED STATES OF COLUMBIA.

The banks of the United States of Columbia have issued circulation to the amount of about 16,000,000 pesos; a coin reserve of about 3,000,000 pesos is held.

BRITISH GUIANA.

The Colonial Bank and the British Guiana Bank have issued circulation amounting, respectively, to \$300,000 and \$380,000.

STATE BANKING SYSTEMS.

In furtherance of the attempt to collect information on banking systems now in vogue a personal letter was addressed to the State officer having the banks in charge, or to the governor of each State and Territory of the Union, requesting from such officer that this Bureau be furnished with as complete data as possible. While many of the replies were promptly received and the answers given very satisfactory, yet it has been almost impossible to secure the information from several, even with the assistance of the corps of national-bank examiners. An abstract has been prepared similar to the one relating to the foreign systems. While it is imperfect in many ways it may serve to show the strength and weakness of our State systems when considered in the aggregate. The reports were based upon the following questions which were inclosed in the letter to the State officers:

1. Give the different classes or kinds of banks permitted by law to do business in your State.
2. What legal requirements must be met in order to enable each class of banks to begin the actual business of banking?
3. What officer determines when these conditions have been satisfied?
4. Give the legal provisions governing each class of banks as to the following, viz: (a) Amount and payment of capital stock; (b) the management of the bank; (c) liability of shareholders for claims against the bank; (d) making reports of condition; (e) examination or supervision by State officials; (f) restrictions of any character on loans by the bank; (g) amount of cash reserve required; (h) accumulation of surplus required.
5. Give the legal provisions, if any, governing the receipt of deposits by each class of banks, and state if it is generally the custom of the banks to allow interest on deposits.
6. To what extent, if any, is the State interested as a shareholder in any of the banks?
7. Are any of the banks permitted to conduct branch offices or banks?
8. To what extent and by what medium is information furnished to the public as to the condition of any of the banks?
9. What taxes or burdens are imposed upon the banks in return for the banking privilege granted them?
10. Give as full information as possible as to the legal provisions for closing up the business of insolvent banks.
11. Give the legal provisions covering or referring to the issue of bank circulation.
12. Give a brief sketch showing the principal points in the law of your State relating to savings banks.

In addition to the national banks the States have made use of the privileges arising from incorporated State banks, savings banks, private banks, and, in most cases, trust companies. While a small number of them have made no special provision for savings banks, such institutions have obtained a strong foothold in all of the older States and many of the newer.

Thirty-three States require a part or all of the capital stock to be paid in and certificates filed with the proper officers as preliminaries to the chartering of the banks. Seven States require special acts to authorize

new banks. Six States make no special provision for banks, but they are organized under the general incorporation laws of the States. The law in seven States designates no officer to determine when a bank is entitled to begin business. The secretary of state is named in fifteen States. The auditor, comptroller, treasurer, bank commissioners, and superintendent are also empowered in several States to charter new banks. The amount of capital required varies from no provisions at all, and elsewhere from \$5,000 to \$100,000 minimum, to a maximum in some States as high as \$10,000,000. While in a few States the law is very loose in this particular, yet the great majority of them require a fair amount of capital, half or all paid in, the balance, if any, to be paid within two years at the most. A few States require savings banks to have a definite capital on which dividends are paid, if the earnings justify it. The management of the various kinds of banks under State laws is vested in a board of directors, or trustees, who elect the executive officers and are expected to have general supervision over all the affairs of the banks.

In eighteen States no additional liability is undertaken by the purchaser of bank stock. Twenty States add a double liability, or an amount equal to the par value of the stock, upon shareholders in banks. Two States provide for the pro rata liability for all debts incurred while the party was a stockholder. While most of the banks are required to make reports as often as quarterly, four of the States and one Territory do not require any report whatever. Six others require but one report a year. The remainder range from two to five a year, and special reports upon call being made for them. Six States make no provision for giving information to the public. The older States, in most instances, require reports to be published in local papers. There is no provision in twelve States for examination by State officials. The other States appear to authorize examinations as often as once a year, and additional examinations as deemed advisable.

Seven States have no restrictions at all upon the loaning privileges of the banks. Several restrict savings banks in amount, security, and time. Nine States restrict or utterly prohibit loans to officers or employes. Most of them prohibit loans on security of the bank's own stock. Twenty-four States do not require any cash reserve at all. The banking departments of a few others require a reserve of a greater or smaller amount, although the law is entirely silent on the point. Twenty-one States require a reserve varying from 10 to 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ per cent for banks of discount and deposit and from 5 to 50 per cent for banks of issue.

Twenty of the States have no legal provision relating to the accumulation of a surplus fund. Twenty-three States have such provision varying from 5 to 25 per cent for commercial banks and most savings banks. One State has enacted that savings banks shall retain as surplus not less than 3 per cent and not more than 10 per cent of deposits.

The amount of single or total deposits is limited for savings banks by the laws of thirteen States. The amounts vary from \$1,000 to \$5,000 for single depositors, and from ten to twenty times the amount of capital in the aggregate. Interest is allowed on deposits in forty of the States, restricted to savings banks and trust companies in one State, while one State reports that it is not customary to allow any interest.

Forty-one States report no interest in the stock of the banks, while three States have invested larger or smaller amounts of the public funds in bank stocks.

Thirteen States do not allow branch banks. Ten States report no law

prohibiting them nor providing for their establishment. In twenty States branches are permitted, and to some extent encouraged by favorable legislation.

Thirty States require the reports of the banks to be published in local newspapers. Twenty States give information concerning the banks in annual or biennial reports. Six States leave it entirely voluntary with the banks.

Seven States exact a license or privilege tax for engaging in banking. Eighteen States have no special provision relating to taxation of banks. Eight States require the banks to pay the expenses of examination, and some of these add the expense of the State banking departments. A few States have special tax provisions which apply only to banks.

In nearly all of the States insolvent banks are managed in the same manner as other insolvent concerns. In 1 State the officers of the bank bring its affairs to a close under the supervision of the bank commissioners. Two States provide that claims against savings banks on insolvency may be scaled down or a receiver appointed. One State prohibits preferences, while 2 States prefer depositors under certain conditions.

Fourteen States allow banks to issue circulation. Nineteen States prohibit banks from issuing circulation, and several have no legal provisions touching the question.

The greater number of the States allow savings banks to be incorporated either under a savings-bank law or under the general incorporation acts. A few States require capital stock. One State requires dividends to be paid of not less than 5 per cent. Another State requires the incorporators to give bonds in amount of \$5,000 each. There are many other special provisions which can not be here enumerated. In the appendix will be found the reports as submitted. Herewith is given in brief a synopsis of them, together with a bare outline of the main provisions of the national-bank act.

NATIONAL BANKS.

Upon executing and filing with the Comptroller of the Currency articles of association and organization certificate in accordance with the requirements of the law, and satisfying him that 50 per cent of the capital has been paid in in cash, and upon the deposit of the necessary amount of United States bonds for securing circulation, his certificate issues authorizing the bank to begin business. Where the population of the place of location is less than 6,000 inhabitants, minimum capital \$50,000; less than 50,000 population, minimum capital \$100,000; over 50,000 population, minimum capital \$200,000; 50 per cent to be paid in before bank begins business and remainder 10 per cent a month. Directors (not less than five) manage bank. Shareholders are subjected to double stock liability.

Five reports of condition are required each year, to be made on call of the Comptroller of the Currency. Every national bank is subject to examination by a national-bank examiner whenever the Comptroller deems it necessary or advisable. Loans to one person or firm in excess of 10 per cent of capital are prohibited. Real estate and stock of the bank are not to be taken as security, unless for the protection of pre-existing debts. Twenty-five per cent cash reserve is required in reserve cities and 15 per cent elsewhere. A surplus of 20 per cent must be accumulated. There are no special provisions concerning the receipt of deposits, and many of the banks allow interest. United States not

interested as a shareholder in any of the banks. Branch banks not permitted except for converted State banks. Reports of condition must be published in local newspapers, and summaries are distributed by the Comptroller and included in his annual report to Congress. Banks are taxed one-half of 1 per cent semiannually upon the outstanding circulation, are assessed for expense of preparing and redeeming circulation, and for examinations, in addition to such taxes as may be placed upon them under the laws of the various States in which they operate.

Insolvent banks are liquidated by receivers appointed by the Comptroller of the Currency. Any national bank may receive in circulating notes 90 per cent of the par value of its bond deposit, which deposit must not exceed the amount of capital stock. Some national banks operate a savings' department, which is conducted in accordance with the judgment of the bank directors, so long as the law is not violated.

ALABAMA.

State and private banks. Capital required, \$50,000, one-half of which must be paid in before authority is given to commence business; the Secretary of State passes upon all organization papers; the minimum capital allowed is \$50,000; the maximum capital of State banks, \$500,000; not less than three directors are required to manage a bank; no information furnished as to the liability of shareholders, reports of condition, examinations, or supervision by State officials, restrictions to loans, whether any reserve or surplus fund is required, nor as to the provisions governing the receipt of deposits and payment of interest; the State is not interested as a shareholder in any of the banks; no information furnished on the subject of branch banks, nor as to the publication of reports of condition; banks are taxed the same as other corporations; no information given on the subject of insolvent banks; circulation redeemable in gold or silver may be issued; no information furnished on the subject of savings banks.

ARIZONA.

Territorial commercial, savings, and private banks. Banks are organized under general corporation law; the Territorial auditor, who is ex officio bank comptroller, examines organization papers; the capital of banks is determined by provisions of the articles of association; banks are managed as provided in the articles of association; shareholders are liable for double the amount of stock held, unless exempted by the articles of association; banks make three reports of condition a year; they are examined once a year by the comptroller or an expert examiner; savings banks are restricted as to kind and value of security and time of loan; Territorial commercial banks are required to have a reserve of 15 per cent of deposits and borrowed money; savings banks must have 5 per cent of net profits as a surplus fund; there are no provisions governing deposits; the Territory is not a shareholder in any of the banks; branch offices or banks are not provided for; banks publish reports of condition in newspapers; banks pay as taxes a license of \$5 and costs of examination; receivers are appointed by the court for insolvent banks, and proceedings are brought by the attorney-general; no provision is made for circulation; the time, value, and security of loans of savings banks are fixed by statute, and three reports a year are required.

ARKANSAS.

State, savings, and private banks. Banks are organized under general corporation law; organization papers are filed with the Secretary of State; the capital stock is determined by the certificate of organization; directors manage the affairs of the bank; shareholders are liable only for the amount of their stock investment; an annual statement is required from each bank; they are not subject to examination; there are no provisions for reserve or surplus; no restrictions as to deposits; interest is allowed; the State is not a shareholder in any of the banks; branch banks are permitted if directors desire to conduct them; the publication as to the condition of the banks is entirely voluntary; they are taxed the same as other corporations; insolvent banks are closed by the chancery court and preferences are forbidden; the issue of bank circulation is prohibited by the State constitution; there are no special provisions regarding savings banks.

CALIFORNIA.

State, savings, and private banks. One-half of the capital stock must be paid in at the organization of a bank; the secretary of state and board of bank commissioners pass upon organization papers; the minimum capital allowed is from \$5,000 to \$200,000, according to population, payable within two years; directors manage the banks, a majority of whom is a quorum; stockholders are liable pro rata for debts; banks make reports of condition three times a year upon call of the bank commissioners; the bank commissioners examine each bank at least once a year; savings banks are restricted as to time and security of loans; there is no provision for cash reserve; 25 per cent of the capital is required as a surplus fund; there is no provision as to deposits; interest is allowed; the State is not a shareholder in any of the banks; branch offices or banks are allowed; an annual report of condition of all the banks is published by the bank commissioners; insolvent banks are required to be closed by the bank commissioners within four years unless the time is extended by the proper authorities; bank circulation is prohibited; savings banks are subject to special provisions.

COLORADO.

State, savings, and private banks. One-half of the capital stock must be paid in at organization; there is no officer designated to decide when the requirements as to organization have been met; the minimum capital of State banks is \$30,000, 50 per cent of which must be paid in, and the balance within one year; the minimum capital for savings banks is \$25,000, all of which must be paid in; directors manage the banks; there is a double liability for shareholders; State banks report as to condition when making dividends; savings banks report their condition four times a year; banks are not subject to examination; loans of banks are restricted as to security and amount; 20 per cent of savings deposits are required as a reserve; there is no provision for a surplus fund and no restrictions as to the receipt of deposits; interest is allowed; the State is not a shareholder in any of the banks; branch offices or banks are prohibited; all reports of condition of banks are published in the newspapers; banks are taxed the same as other corporations; depositors are preferred creditors in insolvent savings banks; employes are preferred creditors to the amount of \$50; bank circulation is not permitted; the capital, loans, etc., of savings banks are covered by special statutes.

CONNECTICUT.

State, savings, and private banks and trust companies. Banks are organized under special act of the general assembly; the bank commissioners determine when the conditions have been satisfied; the amount and payment of capital is provided for in the petition for incorporation; State banks are managed by directors and savings banks by trustees; stockholders are liable only to the amount of the stock investment; reports of condition are made by State banks and trust companies quarterly and by savings banks annually; they are examined by bank commissioners at least twice a year; banks are restricted as to security for loans to employes and as to amounts to directors and others; 10 per cent of the liabilities, except capital, is required as a reserve; savings banks must carry at least 3 per cent and not more than 10 per cent of deposits as a surplus; savings banks are restricted to receiving not more than \$1,000 deposit a year from any one person; interest is allowed; the State is not a shareholder of any of the banks; branch offices or banks are not allowed; statements of condition are published quarterly, and are contained in the annual report of the bank commissioners; banks are taxed 1 per cent on capital stock and must pay the commissioners' salaries by pro rata assessment on deposits; the court appoints receivers for insolvent banks; there are no provisions concerning circulation; the organization and conduct of savings banks is provided for by special statute.

DELAWARE.

State, savings, and private banks and trust companies. Special charter must be obtained from the legislature; no officer is designated to pass upon organization papers; the amount and manner of payment of capital is provided for by special charter; directors manage the affairs of banks; shareholders are liable only for the amount of their stock investment; banks make semiannual and annual reports of condition; they are not subject to examination; they are not restricted as to loans; no requirements as to the amount of cash reserve; no provisions as to accumulation of surplus, and none as to the receipt of deposits; interest is allowed on deposits; the State may be a shareholder; banks are permitted to conduct branch offices; occasional publication of statements of condition; annual reports of savings banks and one other bank are required; a tax of 1½ per cent is imposed on the market value of shares, except trust companies; receivers are appointed by the chancery court for insolvent banks; one bank can issue circulation not exceeding twice its capital stock; there are no special provisions of law relating to savings banks.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Trust companies, savings and private banks. Trust companies must file for record, with the recorder of deeds, organization certificate, the District Commissioners' certificate of approval, and the certificate of the Comptroller of the Currency that the capital has been paid and securities equal in amount to one-fourth of the capital stock deposited with him, as required by law; authority to begin business is issued by the Comptroller; capital stock of at least \$1,000,000 is required; directors, not less than nine nor more than thirty, manage; shareholders, in addition to their stock, are liable to an amount equal to their investment in stock; reports of condition are made to the Comptroller when called for from national banks and are published in the newspapers.

and Comptroller's annual report; examinations are made by direction of the Comptroller when deemed necessary; the companies allow interest on deposits; taxes are paid to the amount of $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of gross earnings during the preceding year; in case of insolvency, the Comptroller liquidates the trust; preferences in cases of insolvency are given to claims of a fiduciary character; the other banks are either operated under special act of Congress or are not subject to any of the provisions of the Federal statutes.

FLORIDA.

State, private, and savings banks and trust companies. Five incorporators are required to organize a bank; the State bank comptroller passes upon organization; \$20,000 capital is required for savings banks, and from \$15,000 to \$50,000 for State banks, one-half of which must be paid up and the balance in 10 per cent monthly installments; not less than five directors are required to manage the affairs of the bank; shareholders are liable for double the amount of their stock; banks are required to make at least two reports annually, and as many more as may be called for; no information given relative to examination by State official; savings banks only are restricted as to loans; a 20 per cent cash reserve and a 20 per cent surplus fund is required; savings banks are not allowed to receive deposits in excess of \$1,000 and with accrued interest in excess of \$1,600; no information is given as to whether the State is interested as a shareholder in any of the banks; banks are permitted to conduct branch offices or banks; no report was made as to whether banks are required to make a public statement of condition or whether any tax is imposed on them; the court appoints receivers for insolvent banks; no report was made as to issue of circulation, and none as to the provisions of law relating to savings banks.

GEORGIA.

State and savings banks. Three incorporators are required and \$25,000 of capital must be paid in before banks can commence business; the secretary of state passes upon the organization papers; in the case of a bank with \$50,000 capital stock one-half is required to be paid up; but banks with a capital of \$25,000 are required to pay up the full amount before commencing business; not less than five nor more than twelve directors are required; banks of issue are required to make reports quarterly, or more frequently if called for; the bank inspector examines banks of issue; in banks of issue loans to officers are limited to 25 per cent, and not more than 10 per cent to any one officer; indorsement of officers is prohibited; banks of issue are required to have a reserve of 50 per cent in capital and 25 per cent of deposits; other banks must have a reserve of 25 per cent and a surplus fund of 5 per cent of the net earnings; no information furnished relative to the provisions governing deposits or interest on the same, or whether the State is a shareholder in the banks, and none as to whether banks are permitted to conduct branch offices; reports of condition are published; receivers are appointed for insolvent banks; the issue of bank circulation is limited to one and one-half times its capital, and is a first lien on assets redeemable in United States legal coin or currency; there is no special provision of law relating to savings banks.

IDAHO.

State and private banks. They must file articles of incorporation; the recorder of the county or secretary of state determines when the conditions have been satisfied; the amount and payment of capital stock

is provided for in the articles of incorporation; not less than five nor more than eleven directors are required to manage the affairs of the bank; shareholders are liable only for the amount of their stock investments; no reports of condition are required; the governor may order an examination or inquiry into the affairs of any corporation; no restrictions of any character are imposed on loans by the bank; no cash reserve and no accumulation of surplus are required; there are no provisions governing the receipt of deposits, and interest is usually allowed; the State is not interested as a shareholder in any of the banks; there are no legal provisions as to branch banks or offices; no published reports of condition are made; a tax is imposed on banks based on their capital and credit; the court appoints receivers to close up the affairs of insolvent banks; banks are not permitted to issue circulation; there is no special provision of law relating to savings banks.

ILLINOIS.

State, savings, and private banks and trust companies. Application for authority to organize banks must be filed and capital stock paid in full; the auditor of public accounts determines when the necessary provisions have been complied with in order to begin business; the capital stock required for all banks, except private (for which there is no provision), varies from \$25,000 to \$200,000, depending upon the population of the place in which located; the management of the banks is delegated to the directors; the stockholders of incorporated banks are liable for all claims against associations, in addition to their capital stock, in amount equal to their investment in stock; incorporated banks are required to make reports of their condition at least quarterly, and oftener if called for; private banks make no report; incorporated banks are examined at least once a year; private banks are not examined; loans to one person or firm, by incorporated banks are limited to 10 per cent of their capital stock; there are no legal provisions with respect to cash reserve, but the banking department requires the banks to maintain a reserve of 15 per cent on time and 20 per cent on demand deposits; there are no provisions of law for the accumulation of surplus funds; interest is allowed on deposits, but there are no legal provisions relative to deposits; the State is not a shareholder in the banks; branch banks or offices are not provided for by law, and the banking department does not permit their operation; reports of condition of incorporated banks are published in the newspapers and in the auditor's periodical statements; private banks make no reports; there are no special taxes levied on banks, except for examinations and reports; receivers for insolvent banks are appointed by the court; the issue of circulating notes is not permitted; there are no special laws governing savings banks.

INDIANA.

State, savings, and private banks and trust companies. Trust companies are required to have a paid-up capital stock of at least \$100,000 and other incorporated banks at least 50 per cent paid in of their capital prior to beginning business; the judge of court determines when the requirements of law with respect to savings banks have been complied with and the auditor of State of trust companies; the minimum amount of capital stock required of banks is \$25,000, of which one-half must be paid in in cash and the balance within six months thereafter; trust companies before beginning business must pay in \$100,000 of their capital stock and the remainder as ordered; the management of State

banks and trust companies is delegated to directors and of savings banks to trustees; shareholders are liable on claims against the bank in addition to their stock to an amount equal to their investment in stock; State banks are required to make five reports and savings and trust companies one report annually to the State auditor; examinations of banks are made at the order of the State auditor; loans by savings banks are restricted as to security, time, and amount; there are no legal requirements with respect to keeping a cash reserve; State banks are required to accumulate a surplus amounting to 25 per cent of their capital and savings banks an amount equal to 10 per cent of their deposits; there are special provisions of law relative to deposits, and interest is allowed by the banks; the State is not a shareholder in the banks; branch banks or offices are not permitted; State-bank reports are required to be published and, including those of savings banks and trust companies, are also published in the auditor's annual report; no special tax is imposed on banks; receivers for insolvent banks are appointed by the court; the issue of circulating notes is not permitted; a special law governs savings banks.

IOWA.

State, savings, and private banks. Each bank must publish a notice and pay up capital before beginning business; the auditor of the State passes upon organization; capital from \$25,000 to \$50,000 for State banks and from \$10,000 to \$50,000 for savings banks is required; directors manage the banks; there is a double liability of shareholders; banks make reports when called for by the State; an examination of State and savings banks once a year is required; loans to officers are limited to 20 per cent to one person; there is no legal requirement as to cash reserve, but the auditor requires 15 per cent of deposits for State banks; there are no legal provisions for surplus; savings banks are limited in deposits to ten times the amount of their capital; interest is allowed; the State is not interested as a shareholder in any of the banks; none of the banks are permitted to conduct branch offices or banks; quarterly reports are published and an annual report by the auditor; the expense of examination is borne by the banks, and they are taxed as other corporations; the court appoints receivers for insolvent banks; deposits of insolvent banks are preferred; bank circulation is not permitted; a special law exists in reference to savings banks.

KANSAS.

State, private, and savings banks. All banks must be examined by the bank commissioner or his agents and receive a certificate from him before beginning business; the bank commissioner determines when requirements as to organization have been met; the minimum amount of capital is \$5,000, one-half of which must be paid in and the balance in monthly installments of 10 per cent; the management of banks is vested in a board of directors of not less than 5 nor more than 13; shareholders are liable in double the amount of their stock; reports of condition must be made four times a year or oftener, at the discretion of the bank commissioner; examinations must be made at least once a year by the commissioner or his deputy; not more than 15 per cent of the capital and surplus may be loaned to one person, firm, or corporation; there is no restriction as to character of security taken for loans; a reserve of 20 per cent of the deposits must be kept on hand, one-half of which may be on deposit with other solvent banks; 10 per cent of

the profits of the six months preceding the dividend period must be carried to surplus until this fund equals 50 per cent of the capital; there are no regular provisions governing the receipt of deposits; interest is generally allowed on time deposits, the rates varying in different parts of the State; the constitution prohibits the State from holding stock in any banking institution; there is no provision in regard to branch banks; reports of condition are required to be published at least four times a year; there are no special taxes imposed except for expense of examinations; the court appoints a receiver for insolvent banks on application of the attorney-general; the constitution provides that all banking laws shall require as collateral security for the redemption of circulating notes a deposit with the auditor of the State of interest-bearing bonds of the United States or of the several States at the market prices of the New York Stock Exchange in an amount equal to the circulation which the bank is authorized to issue, and shall keep on hand in its vault at all times in cash 10 per cent of the total amount of its circulating notes; the general banking law governs savings banks.

KENTUCKY.

State, savings, and private banks and trust companies. They must obtain a special charter and file a certificate of payment of capital before commencing business; the Secretary of State passes upon organization; the amount of capital is regulated by charter; the directors manage the banks; the shareholders are liable only on stock investments; double liability goes into effect September, 1897; reports are required quarterly and may be called for oftener; there is no supervision by State officers, and no examination required; loans are limited to 20 per cent of the capital; no cash reserve is required; a surplus of 20 per cent of capital must be maintained; there are no provisions relating to deposits; interest is allowed; the State is a shareholder in banks; several banks have branches; reports of State banks are published; semiannual reports of private banks are published and are open to inspection at all times; no special taxes are imposed upon banks; the assignees distribute the assets of insolvent banks; the banks are not permitted now to issue circulation; there is no special law relating to savings banks.

LOUISIANA.

State, savings, and private banks. The banks must comply with the provisions of the general corporation law in order to begin business; no officer is designated to determine when the conditions have been complied with; capital for State banks to the amount of \$100,000 (with certain exceptions) is required to be paid in within twelve months, and capital of savings banks \$50,000, of which 20 per cent must be paid in; the directors manage the banks; shareholders are liable only to the amount of their stock investment, in private banks they are personally liable for all debts; quarterly reports are required; supervision of banks is delegated to State Treasurer and Secretary of State; no loans are allowed on the security of a bank's own stock; a reserve of one-third of their cash liabilities is required to be held in specie, and the balance in specie or receivables; there are no legal provisions regarding surplus or deposits; interest is allowed by savings banks; the State is not interested as a shareholder in any of the banks; there is no law prohibiting branch banks; quarterly statements of condition are published; a license tax on capital and surplus is imposed; the court appoints commissioners to close up insolvent banks; the statutes provide for circulation.

MAINE.

Savings banks and trust companies. Savings banks are organized under general laws and trust companies by special act; the bank examiner passes upon organization papers; the amount and payment of capital stock is regulated by charter; savings banks have no capital; trust companies are managed by directors, savings banks by trustees; stockholders in trust companies are doubly liable to the amount of their stock; reports of condition are made by savings banks once a year, trust companies twice a year, and savings banks and trust companies when called for; examinations are made by State officials once a year; savings banks are restricted in various ways; trust companies must maintain 15 per cent on certain deposits as a cash reserve, and savings banks a surplus of one-fourth of 1 per cent of their average deposits; deposits in savings banks are limited to \$2,000 by certain depositors; interest is allowed; the State is not a shareholder in any of the banks; savings banks are not permitted to conduct branches; trust companies may do so; the examiner's report is published in local newspapers and in annual report; savings banks pay a tax of three-fourths of 1 per cent on average deposits, surplus, and undivided profits; insolvent banks and trust companies are closed by receivers, savings banks by receivers or scaling down deposits; there is no issue of bank circulation; a special law governs savings banks.

MARYLAND.

State, savings, and private banks and trust companies. The capital stock is required to be paid in full, except for savings banks, and organization papers must be filed; the court grants charters for savings banks; the amount of capital required for banks other than savings banks in Baltimore is \$300,000; elsewhere, \$50,000; the management of banks is vested in a board of not less than five nor more than seven directors; shareholders are liable for claims against the bank only to the amount of their stock investment; annual reports of condition are required; no provision is made for examination of banks; loans to the State or the United States are limited to \$50,000, to other States prohibited; there are no legal provisions for a cash reserve or surplus fund, and none governing the receipt of deposits to each class of banks; interest is allowed; the State is not interested as a shareholder in any of the banks; no legal provisions exist for the conduct of branch offices or banks; reports of condition are published in newspapers; no special taxes are imposed; assets of insolvent banks are distributed to creditors; the issue of circulation is permitted to the amount of capital stock; not less than five incorporators are required for savings banks.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Savings and trust companies and State and private banks. An act of incorporation is obtained from the general court; trust companies must pay in their capital in full; the general court and board of commissioners of savings banks pass upon organization papers; savings banks have no capital; the amount of capital of trust companies is fixed by charter and all required to be paid in; directors are required for trust companies and trustees for savings banks; no liability exists for shareholders of savings banks; shareholders of trust companies are liable only for the amount of their stock investment; annual reports are required from savings banks and trust companies, and examination of banks once a year by the savings-bank commissioners; loans of savings banks are limited to amount, character, and value of security,

loans of trust companies limited to amount and character of security; 15 per cent cash reserve is required for trust companies, no reserve required for savings banks; savings banks must maintain a surplus fund of 5 per cent of their deposits; savings-bank deposits are limited to \$1,000 for a single depositor; interest is allowed; the State is not a shareholder in any of the banks; branch offices are not permitted; semiannual reports of trust companies and annual reports of all banks are published in the bank commissioners' report; a tax is imposed on savings banks to the amount of one-half of 1 per cent on average deposits, less exemptions; the court appoints receivers for insolvent banks; no existing bank can issue circulation; savings banks must pay 5 per cent in dividends per annum.

MICHIGAN.

State, savings, and private banks. Articles of association must be filed; the commissioner of banking determines when conditions have been satisfied; the amount of capital required is from \$15,000 to \$50,000, one-half of which must be paid in and the balance in monthly installments of 10 per cent; the management of a bank is vested in directors, of whom there must be at least five; double liability is imposed upon stockholders; four reports of condition a year are made on call of the commissioner and annual examinations are made by the deputy commissioner or clerk of the banking department; loans are restricted to 10 per cent of capital and surplus and to 20 per cent to one firm or person on a vote of two-thirds of the directors; a cash reserve of 15 per cent of deposits is required; reserve cities with a population of 100,000 are required to keep 20 per cent of commercial deposits and 5 per cent of savings deposits; a surplus fund of 20 per cent of capital is required; no legal provisions exist in regard to the limit of deposits; interest is allowed; no bank stock can be owned by the State; branch banks are permitted if the directors desire to conduct one; four reports a year are published; banks are taxed the same as other corporations; the circuit court appoints receivers for insolvent banks, who are accountable to the judge of the district court where the bank is located; no circulation is provided for; three-fifths of savings deposits may be invested in municipal bonds or loaned on real estate security.

MINNESOTA.

State, savings, and private banks. Capital stock is required to be paid up in full; three incorporators are necessary; organization papers of savings banks are examined by the State auditor and attorney-general; of commercial banks by the public examiner; a capital is required of from \$10,000 to \$25,000, the minimum according to population; not less than three directors manage the banks; a double liability is imposed on shareholders; four reports a year are required, and an annual examination under supervision of the public examiner; ordinary loans are restricted to 15 per cent of the capital and surplus, and 10 per cent to directors or officers; there is no limit to loans on warehouse security for agricultural products; the requirements for reserve are 20 per cent, half of which must be cash and half bank balances; 20 per cent of capital is required as surplus; there are no legal provisions relative to deposits; interest is allowed; the State is not a shareholder in the banks; branch offices are not allowed; commercial banks publish four reports a year, and the reports of condition of the savings

banks are published in the biennial report of the banking department; savings banks are taxed on surplus, furniture, and fixtures; the court appoints receivers for insolvent banks; circulation was formerly provided for, but the law is now obsolete; incorporators of savings banks become trustees and must give bonds in the sum of \$5,000 each.

MISSISSIPPI.

No special requirements have to be complied with as a condition precedent to doing a banking business and no officer is designated to pass upon organization; no special provision exists as to amount of capital, management or examination of banks, or liability of shareholders; four reports a year, on call of the auditor, are required to be made; loans are limited to 20 per cent for banks of deposit; there is no special provision relative to cash reserve, surplus fund, or deposits; the State is not interested as a shareholder in any of the banks; the conduct of branch offices or banks is permitted; publication of reports of condition of banks is not provided for; an ad valorem tax on capital, surplus, and undivided profits is imposed; 6 banks have failed since 1883; there are no legal provisions covering or referring to the issue of bank circulation or as to savings banks.

MISSOURI.

State, savings, and private banks and trust companies. State banks must file articles of agreement and incorporation certificate; trust companies are authorized under a special law; the secretary of state determines when conditions have been satisfied; State banks are required to have a minimum capital of \$10,000 and a maximum capital of \$5,000,000; private banks a minimum capital of \$5,000 fully paid in; savings banks a capital of \$10,000 fully paid in; incorporated banks are managed by directors and the shareholders are liable only for the amount of their stock investment, partners' liability in private banks unlimited; reports are required twice a year or oftener on call of the secretary of state; examinations are made annually or oftener by the secretary of state or his examiners; loans are limited to 20 per cent of capital; of savings banks to 20 per cent of capital, surplus, and deposits of the borrowing bank, never in excess of \$50,000; loans to officers are prohibited; savings banks must maintain 15 per cent of their entire assets as reserve, no other legal provision; savings banks one-tenth of their net profits for a surplus or guarantee fund; deposits in savings banks are limited to \$4,000 for one depositor; total deposits are limited to twenty times the paid-up capital; the State is not interested as a shareholder in any of the banks; branch banks are not permitted; no provision is made for publishing reports of condition, but abstracts of reports are given to the press and are accessible to the public; no special taxes are imposed; the court appoints receivers for insolvent banks; no legal provisions exist covering the issue of bank circulation and none relating to savings banks.

MONTANA.

State and savings banks and trust companies. The capital of State banks must be paid in full; that of savings banks and trust companies to the amount of at least \$100,000 before commencing business; the minimum capital of State banks is \$20,000 and of savings banks and trust companies \$100,000; the management of banks is vested in the directors; shareholders are liable only to the amount of their stock

investment; State banks make semiannual reports of condition, other banks quarterly reports; annual examinations by the State examiner are required; State-bank loans are limited to 15 per cent of capital and surplus, savings banks to \$10,000; a cash reserve of 20 per cent of demand liabilities is required to be held by State banks, and a surplus fund of 20 per cent by savings banks; other banks are not required to accumulate a surplus; the amount of deposits received by savings banks from any one depositor is left to the discretion of the directors; interest is allowed; the State is not interested as a shareholder in any bank; no provision exists in regard to branch banks; all reports of condition are published; licenses are rated according to the volume of business transacted; no provision is made for the issue of circulation; stockholders in savings banks participate in the profits after depositors have received the agreed interest.

NEBRASKA.

State, savings, and private banks. Articles of incorporation must be filed; the State banking board, composed of the auditor, treasurer, and attorney-general, determine when legal requirements are satisfied; banks are required to have from \$5,000 to \$50,000 capital fully paid up; savings banks from \$12,000 to \$25,000; the management of banks is provided for in the articles of incorporation; shareholders are liable to double the amount of their stock; four reports of condition a year are required, and examination at least once a year by the State official; loans are limited to 20 per cent, and to 50 per cent on total loans to stockholders; loans to State bank officers require the approval of the board; loans to private banks are prohibited; savings banks are required to keep a cash reserve of 5 per cent, and other banks 15 to 20 per cent, according to population; a surplus accumulation of 20 per cent is required; deposits of savings banks are limited to not more than ten times the capital and surplus; interest is allowed; the State is not a shareholder in any bank; banks are not permitted to conduct branch offices; a summary of the four reports a year is published in local newspaper; no special tax is imposed beyond the examination fee; the court appoints receivers for insolvent banks, who give a bond; there are no legal provisions in reference to the issue of bank circulation; there is a special act of State legislature relating to savings banks.

NEVADA.

State and savings banks. Banks must file a certificate of incorporation, and savings banks a certificate of capital; the bank commissioner determines whether the capital has been paid in; the amount of capital required is not stated; directors manage the bank, a majority of whom constitute a quorum; the liability of shareholders, requirement as to reports of condition, and as to examinations are not stated; savings banks require real estate security for loans unless otherwise authorized by a vote of two-thirds of the stock; savings banks without capital must retain 5 per cent of their net profits as a reserve fund; the requirements as to surplus are not stated; interest on deposits is allowed; the State is not a shareholder in banks; branch offices are permitted; the publication of information as to their condition is entirely voluntary with the banks; license fees are charged based on the capital, varying from \$12 to \$200 per month; the requirements as to insolvent banks are not stated; the State constitution forbids the circulation of money not authorized by acts of Congress, and the formation of corporations for issuing circulation is prohibited.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

State and savings banks and trust companies. A special act of the legislature and capital fully paid in are essential to the commencement of banking; the amount of capital stock is determined by act of the legislature; directors manage the affairs of the bank under the supervision of the bank commissioner; shareholders are liable only to the amount of their stock investment; semiannual reports from each bank are required, and annual examinations; loans are restricted to 10 per cent for savings banks and trust companies; loans are made to officers of State banks and trust companies only by unanimous written approval of the directors; no cash reserve is required; savings banks are required to keep a surplus of 5 per cent of their deposits; it is customary to allow interest on deposits; the State is not a shareholder in any of the banks; there are no legal provisions in regard to branch banks; the annual report of condition of the banks made by the State commissioner is distributed free; savings banks without a capital pay a tax of three-fourths of 1 per cent on deposits, less exemptions; savings banks with a capital and trust companies pay 1 per cent on capital; insolvent banks closed by receivers or their deposits scaled-down; banks may issue currency under act of the legislature; there is a special provision in regard to savings banks.

NEW JERSEY.

State, savings, and private banks and trust companies. State banks must have a paid-up capital of \$50,000; private banks must file report of condition; commissioners of banking and insurance pass upon the sufficiency of organization papers; a capital of from \$50,000 to \$2,000,000 is required—\$50,000 of which must be paid in at time of organization; savings banks have no capital, and are controlled by a board of managers; other banks are managed by a board of directors; shareholders in State banks are liable only to the amount of their stock investment; banks must make a report of condition four times a year on call, and an annual report; examination of savings banks is made every two years and of other banks once a year; there are no restrictions on State banks as to time and security of their loans; savings banks are prohibited from making loans to their officers; real-estate security is limited; no provision is made for cash reserve, and no requirement as to the amount of surplus; savings banks deposits are limited to \$5,000 for one depositor; interest is allowed on deposits; the State is not a shareholder in the banks; with the approval of the bank commissioner, branch offices are allowed; abstracts of report of condition are published in the annual reports of the bank commissioner; banks are required to pay an examination fee and \$20 on filing the December report; the court of chancery appoints receivers to wind up the affairs of insolvent banks; bank circulation is allowed, and there is a special law as to the incorporation of savings banks.

NEW MEXICO.

State and private banks, savings banks, and trust companies. Fifty per cent of capital must be paid in before commencing business; the secretary of the Territory passes upon organization; the minimum capital required is \$30,000, one-half of which must be paid in before commencing business; the banks are managed by not exceeding nine directors; stockholders in Territorial banks are liable for all debts of the bank pro rata on their stock, while those of savings banks are liable to

the amount of their stock investment only; banks report twice a year or whenever dividends are declared; examinations are made by the secretary of the Territory or his appointee at any time; savings banks are limited in amount of their loans and character of their security; Territorial banks can not loan on their own stock; no requirement is made for a cash reserve; savings banks are required to keep 10 per cent of their net profits as a surplus fund; interest is allowed on deposits; the Territory is not interested in any bank; no legal provision exists for the establishment or maintenance of branch banks; reports of condition are published in local papers; no special taxes are imposed for banking privileges; the court appoints receivers for insolvent banks; there is no legal provision for the issuing of currency; a special act exists relative to savings banks.

NEW YORK.

State, savings, and private banks and trust companies. Articles of association must be filed with the banking department; all the capital stock is required to be paid in and \$1,000 of State or United States bonds to be deposited; 13 or more incorporators are required for savings banks and the filing of a certificate of organization; the superintendent of banks determines when conditions have been satisfied; \$25,000 to \$100,000 minimum capital is required, according to population, and must be paid in in full; savings banks have no capital stock; not less than 5 nor more than 13 directors are required to manage a bank; shareholders are liable to double the amount of their stock; reports of condition are required four times a year on call, and annual and special examinations when necessary by State examiners; loans are restricted to 20 per cent of capital and surplus; savings banks loans on personal security are prohibited; savings banks are required to maintain a reserve of 10 per cent and a surplus fund of not exceeding 15 per cent, other banks a reserve of 15 to 20 per cent, according to population, and a surplus of 20 per cent; individual deposits in savings banks are limited to \$3,000, and deposits of societies, corporations, etc., to \$5,000; interest is allowed; the State is not interested as a shareholder in banks; branch banks are not permitted; reports of condition are published in local papers; banks must pay examination fees and expenses of the banking department; the court appoints receivers for insolvent banks; banks may issue currency; a special act governs the conduct of savings banks.

NORTH CAROLINA.

State, savings, and private banks. The organization of State and savings banks is regulated by a special act; the State treasurer passes upon organization; the charter, capital, management, and liability of shareholders are provided for by special act; savings banks are required to make an annual report; other banks five times a year, when called upon by the State treasurer; the examination of State banks by a commissioner is required, other banks annually by the State treasurer; loans to officers of savings banks are prohibited; the amount of cash reserve is provided for by special act; a surplus fund of 10 per cent of deposits is required by savings banks; deposits in savings banks are limited to \$3,000 for each depositor; interest is allowed; the State can not be a shareholder; branch offices are permitted, but a tax of \$25 is imposed on each bank for each county in which branches are located in addition to examination fees; reports of condition are published in the

local papers; a tax of \$50 is imposed upon capital of \$25,000 and \$2 for each additional \$1,000; receivers for insolvent banks are appointed by the court; no bank circulation is issued; savings banks are organized by special acts of the legislature.

NORTH DAKOTA.

State and private banks. Organization papers must be filed; one-half of the capital stock must be paid in prior to beginning business, the balance at the rate of 10 per cent each succeeding month; the secretary of State determines when the legal requirements have been complied with; capital stock must not be less than \$5,000; the management of banks is left to the directors, of whom there must be at least three; shareholders are liable for claims against the bank in double the amount of their stock; reports of condition are made quarterly or when called for by the State examiner; banks are under the supervision of State officials, who examine them once a year or oftener; loans to one interest are restricted to 15 per cent of the capital stock of the bank; a cash reserve of 20 per cent of deposits is required, and a surplus fund of 20 per cent to be accumulated by carrying to the fund 10 per cent of the net earnings for the preceding half year prior to the declaration of a dividend; interest on deposits is allowed; the State is not interested as a shareholder in any of the banks; there are no legal provisions with respect to branches; reports are published quarterly each year; a tax of \$50 is imposed upon each bank upon organization, in addition to fees based upon capital stock; receivers of insolvent banks are appointed by the court; there are no legal provisions with respect to issuing circulation, and none relating to savings banks.

OHIO.

State and private banks. Certificate of organization must be filed prior to beginning business; the secretary of State and attorney-general determine when the conditions for organization of savings banks have been complied with, and the governor, auditor, and secretary of State of all other banks; the capital stock of banks must be not less than \$25,000, of which three-fifths must be paid in prior to beginning business; savings banks must have at least 50 per cent of their capital stock paid in prior to beginning business; the management of banks is delegated to the directors; shareholders are liable for claims against the bank in addition to their stock in amount equal to their stock; semiannual reports of condition are made to the auditor of the State; the banks may be examined by public officials; savings banks are restricted in their loans to 20 per cent of their capital stock and other banks to 10 per cent; savings banks are required to maintain a reserve of 15 per cent and other banks 20 per cent; a surplus fund of 20 per cent is required; interest on deposits is allowed; the State is not a shareholder in any bank; branch offices are permitted; reports of condition are published in county newspapers and in the auditor's annual report; banks are taxed the same as other corporations; receivers for insolvent banks are appointed by the court; the issue of circulating notes is not permitted; special laws govern the organization, etc., of savings banks.

OKLAHOMA.

Territorial commercial and private banks. Management of the banks is delegated to the directors; no reports of condition are required; the law makes no provision with respect to the examination of banks;

the total loans of a bank must not exceed three times the amount of the paid-up capital; interest on deposits is allowed; the Territory owns no stock in any of the banks; the publication of reports of condition is voluntary; banks are taxed the same as other corporations; there is no special provision of law with respect to closing the affairs of insolvent banks; bank circulation is not allowed and there are no savings banks in the Territory.

OREGON.

State, savings, and private banks. Banks are organized under authority of the general incorporation laws of the State; there are no special provisions with respect to the amount of capital stock required; management of banks is delegated to the directors; shareholders' liability for claims against banks is limited to their investment in stock; no reports of condition are required; the law makes no provision with respect to the examination or supervision of banks by public officials, loans, reserve, or accumulation of surplus; interest on deposits is allowed; the State is not a shareholder in any bank; the publication of reports of condition is voluntary on the part of each association; banks are taxed at the same rate as other corporations; the legal provisions concerning other insolvent corporations apply to banks; the issue of circulating notes is not restricted; there is no special law relative to savings banks.

PENNSYLVANIA.

State and savings banks and trust companies. Articles of association and organization certificate must be executed prior to beginning business; the commissioner of banking and the Attorney-General determine when the necessary conditions have been complied with; the capital stock of State banks must be not less than \$50,000, one-half of which must be paid in prior to beginning business, and 10 per cent each month thereafter; savings banks are not limited in the amount of their capital stock; trust companies must have paid-up capital of at least \$125,000; the management of the banks is delegated to the directors, of whom there must not be less than five and of savings banks not less than thirteen; shareholders in State banks are liable for claims against the bank in addition to their stock to an amount equal to the par value of their stock; shareholders in savings banks and trust companies are only liable for their investment in stock; semiannual reports of condition are required and more may be called for; examinations are made when deemed necessary by the bank commissioner; loans to directors are restricted; there are no provisions of law with respect to cash reserve; a surplus fund of 25 per cent is required; there are no provisions of law governing deposits, but interest thereon is allowed by trust companies and savings banks only; branch banks are not permitted; reports of condition are published in the local papers and in the annual report of the commissioner of banking; a tax of 4 mills on the appraised value, and 8 mills on the par value of the shares of stock of State banks and trust companies is levied, with other provisions for savings banks; receivers of insolvent banks are appointed by the court of common pleas; there are no special provisions of law relative to issuing circulating notes, and none governing savings banks.

RHODE ISLAND.

State and private banks and trust companies. Savings banks and trust companies are authorized by a special act of the legislature; no provision is made for determining when the conditions under which

banking may be commenced have been complied with; the capital is regulated by the charter; no provision is made for management; shareholders are not liable for claims against the bank; reports of condition are not provided for; banks are examined only on request of the legislature, officers, and stockholders made to the governor; loans are not restricted; no provision is made for a reserve and no surplus is required; interest is allowed on deposits; \$8,547,050 of school funds are invested in national-bank stock; branch banks are not allowed; an annual report is made concerning banks; a tax of two-fifths of 1 per cent is imposed on deposits and reserved profits; no provision is made relative to the legal foreclosing of insolvent banks and none exists as to the issuing of bank circulation; there is no special law regarding savings banks.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

There are no special requirements as to banking; no officer is designated to approve organization papers; there are no special provisions as to the amount and manner of payment of capital stock, management of banks, or liability of stockholders; quarterly statements from each bank are required; there are no special provisions in regard to examinations, loans, or surplus, and none governing the receipt of deposits is stated; the State is not a shareholder in any bank; branch banks are allowed; quarterly statements of banks must be published; banks are taxed the same as other corporations; insolvent banks are treated as other insolvent corporations; special provisions exist for issuing circulation; there are no special laws for savings banks.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

State, private, and savings banks. State banks must file an organization certificate; the secretary of state passes upon organization papers; the minimum capital of from \$5,000 to \$25,000 one-half of which must be paid up for State banks; the provisions governing the management of banks are not stated; a double liability attaches to shareholders; four reports of condition a year are required and an examination annually by the public examiner; loans are restricted to 15 per cent to one person for State banks; a reserve of 20 per cent is required; no provision is made for a surplus fund and none concerning deposits; interest is allowed; the State is not a shareholder in any bank; branch banks are allowed; the biennial report of the public examiner gives information concerning banks; no special tax is imposed on banks; assignee or receiver has charge of insolvent banks; no circulation is permitted and no special provision exists with respect to savings banks.

TENNESSEE.

State and savings banks and trust companies. Banks obtain charters from the secretary of state, who passes upon the organization; there are no legal provisions relating to capital; directors manage the banks; shareholders are liable only to the extent of their stock investment; semiannual reports of condition are required; no examinations are made for want of appropriations; the secretary of State is ex officio bank inspector; there are no special requirements as to reserve, no provision for surplus, and none concerning deposits; interest is allowed; the State is not a shareholder in any bank; branch banks are not prohibited; semiannual bank statements are published in the newspapers; an ad valorem tax is imposed on bank capital; insolvent banks are treated as other insolvent incorporations; no provision is made for bank circulation and no special provisions for savings banks are stated.

TEXAS.

State and private banks and trust companies. No new bank is now allowed to organize except under the national-bank act; the secretary of state passes upon organization; formerly from \$50,000 to \$100,000 capital was required; banks are under the management of directors; shareholders are liable only for the amount of their stock investment; semiannual reports of condition are required; no examination is made by State officials; there is no restriction to loans, no reserve is required, and there are no provisions in regard to deposits; interest is allowed; the State is not a shareholder in any bank; branch banks are permitted; semiannual statements of condition are published in newspapers; banks are taxed as other corporations; insolvent banks are treated as other insolvent corporations; there are no provisions governing circulation and no special laws for savings banks.

UTAH.

State, private, and savings banks and trust companies. Articles of association must be filed; the secretary of the Territory determines when conditions have been complied with; \$25,000 to \$100,000 capital is required, 25 per cent of which must be paid up and the balance in monthly installments of 10 per cent; directors manage the banks; a double liability attaches to shareholders; quarterly statements and other reports, not less than one nor more than three a year, are required; the secretary of the Territory is ex officio bank examiner and may appoint agents to examine banks; loans to officers are limited to \$10,000; indorsements of officers are prohibited; banks can not loan upon the security of their own stock; no provisions are made for reserve or surplus; interest is allowed; the Territory is not a shareholder in any bank; branch banks are not prohibited; quarterly statements give information concerning the banks; banks are taxed as other corporations; there are no special provisions applying to insolvent banks; the issuing of circulation is not permitted; there are no special laws essentially different from the general provisions for savings banks.

VERMONT.

State and savings banks and trust companies. From \$50,000 to \$500,000 capital, all paid in, and the filing of an organization certificate are required; the inspector of finance passes upon organization; management is vested in directors, of whom there must be not less than five nor more than nine, who are liable for mismanagement; no liability attaches to stockholders beyond their stock investment unless expressly stated in the articles of incorporation; savings banks report annually to the inspector of finance, no other reports are required; the inspector of finance examines banks once a year; the master in chancery makes special examinations under special circumstances; loans of savings banks are limited to 5 per cent to one person, loans on real estate are limited to 70 per cent of assets; no reserve is required; savings banks are required to accumulate a surplus of 5 per cent of all liabilities; deposits in savings banks are limited to \$2,000 by one depositor, except in special cases; the State is not a shareholder in any bank; branch banks are not allowed; reports of examinations by the inspector or master in chancery are published; banks pay 1 per cent tax on capital semi-annually; the court appoints receivers for insolvent banks; banks may issue circulation to the amount of bonds deposited with the State treasurer; each savings bank has a special act.

VIRGINIA.

State, savings, and private banks. They are chartered by special act of the legislature or by the court; the secretary of the Commonwealth determines when the conditions of organization are satisfied; the minimum capital required is from \$10,000 to \$50,000, one-half of which must be paid in and the balance in monthly installments of 10 per cent; banks are managed by a board of directors, not less than five in number, who must be shareholders; the shareholders are not liable for more than the amount of their stock investment, unless the bank issues circulation, in which event they are liable for double the amount of their stock; reports of condition are required at least five times a year on call, abstracts of which are published in the local papers; examinations are made by the auditor when requested by shareholders representing one-fifth of the stock, also at any time by a committee of the general assembly or a commission appointed by the assembly or the governor; real estate to secure loans can not be held longer than ten years; banks of issue must keep a cash reserve of 25 per cent; surplus of 5 per cent is required; the receipt of deposits is not restricted; interest on time deposits is usually allowed; the State is not a shareholder in any bank; reports of condition must be published in the newspapers; a tax is imposed on bank stock and is paid by the bank for the shareholders, deposits are also taxed; receivers are appointed by the court for insolvent banks; a special law governs the issue of circulation, which is limited to 75 per cent of the par value of State bonds deposited in security therefor; a special law governs savings banks, which provides that the maximum capital when not otherwise stated in the charter shall be \$100,000; no stock shall be purchased for less than par value, and no discounts can be made of more than one-half of 1 per cent for a longer period than thirty days.

WASHINGTON.

State and private banks are allowed. The minimum capital stock is \$25,000, three-fifths of which must be paid in and articles of incorporation filed; no officer is designated to determine when conditions have been satisfied; no information furnished in regard to management nor as to the liability of shareholders for claims against the bank; banks make annual reports of condition to State officers; the requirements as to examination by State officials, restrictions as to loans, or whether any cash reserve or surplus fund is required are not stated; interest is allowed on deposits; the State is not a shareholder in banks; there is no provision concerning branch banks; the biennial report of the auditor contains the annual bank reports; there is no special provision for bank taxation and none concerning insolvent or savings banks; circulation is not permitted.

WEST VIRGINIA.

State and savings banks. Not less than \$25,000 nor more than \$500,000 capital stock is required, 10 per cent of which must be paid in before beginning business and the balance as called for by the directors; articles of association are required to be filed with the secretary of state and recorded in the office of the county clerk; the secretary of state determines when conditions as to organization have been satisfied; banks are managed by a board of directors of not less than five, who must be stockholders; stockholders are liable in double the amount of stock subscribed for; no reports of condition are required;

examinations are made each year by the State bank examiner, who is appointed by the governor; reports are filed with the auditor of the State; loans, are governed by the directors; there is no limitation as to a cash reserve nor requirements as to surplus; there are no legal provisions relative to the receipt of deposits; it is customary to allow interest on time deposits; the State is not interested as a shareholder in any bank; branch banks are prohibited; the auditor of the State publishes annually in county newspapers a statement of the condition of all banks located therein and reports also to the legislature; no taxes or burdens are imposed upon banks, except the fee of the secretary of state for the certificate of incorporation and \$15 each to the State bank examiner in addition to his regular annual salary of \$700; the examiner reports cases of insolvency to the board of public works, by whom the charter of the bank is revoked; the State then releases control and the bank is closed up the same as other insolvent joint-stock companies; no legal provisions exist concerning bank circulation; the incorporation of savings banks is provided for by law.

WISCONSIN.

State, private, and savings banks and trust companies. A capital of not less than \$25,000 is required, at least \$15,000 of which must be paid up and articles of incorporation filed; the State treasurer passes upon organization papers; banks must have not less than three directors, savings banks not less than ten; double liability attaches to shareholders; banks make semiannual and not less than three other reports; the bank examiner and his deputy examine the banks; savings banks can not loan on single-name paper; one-half of deposits may be loaned on personal security and public stocks of the United States and certain of the States; real-estate mortgages may be taken for all other loans; no provision is made for a cash reserve and none for a surplus fund; savings banks may receive not exceeding \$1,000 from a single depositor; interest is allowed; The State is not a shareholder in any bank; branch banks are allowed; three reports of condition are published in local papers and semiannual reports in the State treasurer's semiannual report; there is no special provision for taxing banks; the circuit judge appoints receivers for insolvent banks; banks may issue notes to the amount of such public stocks of the United States or of the State of Wisconsin as may be assigned or transferred to the State treasurer; savings banks are covered by a special law.

WYOMING.

State, private, and savings banks and trust companies. One-half of the capital must be paid in and the balance within six months; articles of association are required to be filed; the State examiner determines when requirements have been satisfied; the management of banks is vested in a board of directors, of whom there must be not less than five nor more than nine; a double liability is imposed upon shareholders; reports are made when called for by the State examiner; the State examiner examines the banks at least once a year; loans to officers of savings banks are prohibited; loans to one borrower are limited to 10 per cent; there is no legal provision as to reserve, but the examiner requires a reserve of 25 per cent to be kept by State and private banks, and 10 per cent by savings banks; there are no provisions for a surplus fund; interest is allowed; the State is not a shareholder in

any bank; branch banks are not allowed; bank reports must be published in newspapers; there is no special provision for taxing banks; insolvent banks are placed in the hands of receivers; savings-bank depositors are preferred creditors; circulation is not permitted; a special act governs savings banks.

CONCLUSION.

In concluding this report the Comptroller desires to again bear testimony to the character and general efficiency of the employés in the Bureau, the examiners in the field, and the work accomplished by the receivers in the management of the trusts in their charge. The record of the Bureau throughout the past year justifies these expressions of praise.

In the appendix will be found in detail the usual tables, together with a digest of legal decisions rendered by the various courts of the country involving questions affecting national banks, and also a carefully revised edition of the national-bank act, which is believed to contain all the Federal statutes now in force relating to national banks.¹

In the second volume of this report will be found a detailed statement of the condition of all the national banks, as shown by the report of condition of September 28, 1895, alphabetically arranged by States and properly indexed.

James H. Eckels
Comptroller of the Currency.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

¹The Appendix and tables here referred to, which are omitted for want of space, will be found in the separate volume of the Comptroller's report.

(No. 4.)

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
Washington, D. C., November 1, 1895.

SIR: In compliance with the instructions contained in your letter of September 10, 1895, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the Bureau of Internal Revenue for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895, with certain additional information relating to the work performed and receipts from the various sources of internal revenue during the months of July, August, and September of the current fiscal year.

The titles of the tables¹ found at the close of the bound volume of this report are as follows:

Table A, showing the receipts from each specific source of internal revenue and the amounts refunded in each collection district, State, and Territory of the United States for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895.

Table B, showing the number and value of stamps for special taxes, manufactured tobacco, snuff, cigars, cigarettes, distilled spirits, fortified sweet wine, fortified wine for export, fermented liquors, oleomargarine, and opium manufactured for smoking purposes; also the number of the different kinds of certificates of registry, with the number and value of documentary stamps used for validating unstamped instruments, issued to collectors of internal revenue during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895.

Table C, showing the percentages of receipts from the several general sources of internal revenue now taxable in each State and Territory of the United States to the aggregate receipts from the same sources, by fiscal years, from July 1, 1863, to June 30, 1895.

Table D, showing the aggregate receipts of internal revenue in each collection district, State, and Territory of the United States, by fiscal years, from September 1, 1862, to June 30, 1895.

Table E, showing the receipts from specific and general sources of internal revenue, by fiscal years, from September 1, 1862, to June 30, 1895.

Table F, showing the ratio of receipts from specific sources of internal revenue to the aggregate receipts of the same, by fiscal years, from July 1, 1863, to June 30, 1895.

Table G, showing the returns of distilled spirits, fermented liquors, manufactured tobacco, snuff, cigars, and cigarettes, under the several acts of legislation and by fiscal years, from September 1, 1862, to June 30, 1895; also statement of the production of distilled spirits and fermented liquors in the several States and Territories, by fiscal years, from July 1, 1877, to June 30, 1895.

¹ The tables here referred to are omitted from this volume.

Table H, showing the receipts from special taxes in the several States and Territories for the twelve months ended June 30, 1895.

Table I. Abstract of reports of district attorneys concerning suits and prosecutions under the internal-revenue laws during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895.

Table K. Abstract of seizures of property for violation of internal-revenue laws during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895.

Table L, showing the collections, expenses, and percentage cost of collection in the several collection districts during the fiscal years ended June 30, 1894 and 1895.

COLLECTIONS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1895.

In my last annual report I estimated that the receipts from all sources of internal revenue for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895, would aggregate \$171,000,000. This estimate was predicated upon large receipts expected to be derived from the tax upon incomes of over \$4,000 per annum levied by the act of August 28, 1894. The decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, declaring the income tax unconstitutional, cut off all revenue from this source after only \$77,130.90 had been collected, and as a result, the collections were \$27,753,922.25 less than the sum estimated by me, the actual receipts for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895, being \$143,246,077.75.

RECEIPTS FOR THE PAST TEN FISCAL YEARS.

Fiscal year ended—	
June 30, 1895.....	\$143, 246, 077. 75
June 30, 1894.....	147, 168, 449. 70
June 30, 1893.....	161, 004, 989. 67
June 30, 1892.....	153, 857, 544. 35
June 30, 1891.....	146, 035, 415. 97
June 30, 1890.....	142, 594, 696. 57
June 30, 1889.....	130, 894, 434. 20
June 30, 1888.....	124, 326, 475. 32
June 30, 1887.....	118, 837, 301. 06
June 30, 1886.....	116, 902, 869. 44

COLLECTIONS FOR THE CURRENT FISCAL YEAR.

After a careful comparison of the receipts from all sources of internal revenue for the months of July, August, and September, 1895, with the collections for the same months in previous fiscal years, and giving due weight to the improved business conditions manifested throughout the country in the peculiar lines touched by internal taxation, I estimate that the receipts from all sources of internal revenue for the current fiscal year will aggregate \$165,000,000.

INTERNAL-REVENUE RECEIPTS DURING THE LAST TWO FISCAL YEARS.
 COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING THE RECEIPTS FROM THE SEVERAL OBJECTS
 OF INTERNAL TAXATION IN THE UNITED STATES DURING THE FISCAL YEARS
 ENDED JUNE 30, 1894 AND 1895.

Objects of taxation.	Receipts during fiscal years ended June 30—		Increase.	Decrease.
	1894.	1895.		
SPIRITS.				
Spirits distilled from apples, peaches, and grapes	\$1,287,497.30	α \$1,096,015.44		\$191,481.86
Spirits distilled from materials other than apples, peaches, and grapes	78,612,150.22	β 73,741,380.57		4,870,769.65
Rectifiers (special tax)	195,504.21	177,966.68		17,537.53
Retail liquor dealers (special tax)	4,722,893.27	4,448,712.12		274,181.15
Wholesale liquor dealers (special tax)	423,711.50	393,461.45		30,250.05
Manufacturers of stills (special tax)	908.35	1,103.75	\$195.40	
Stills and worms, manufactured (special tax)	2,670.00	2,560.00		110.00
Stamps for distilled spirits intended for export	13,917.40	1,427.40		12,490.00
Total	85,259,252.25	79,862,627.41		5,396,624.84
TOBACCO.				
Cigars and cheroots weighing over 3 pounds per thousand	12,200,752.90	12,491,917.32	291,165.02	
Cigarettes weighing not over 3 pounds per thousand	1,591,787.38	1,663,701.89	71,914.51	
Cigarettes weighing over 3 pounds per thousand	625.11	3,221.69	2,596.58	
Snuff	697,625.52	649,888.42		47,737.10
Tobacco, chewing and smoking	14,127,108.31	14,896,178.31	769,070.00	
Total	28,617,898.62	29,704,907.63	1,087,009.01	
FERMENTED LIQUORS.				
Ale, beer, lager beer, porter, and other similar fermented liquors	30,834,674.01	31,044,304.84	209,630.83	
Brewers (special tax)	157,471.14	157,261.08		210.06
Retail dealers in malt liquors (special tax)	179,809.51	163,118.96	3,309.45	
Wholesale dealers in malt liquors (special tax)	242,833.38	255,932.66	13,099.28	
Total	31,414,788.04	31,640,617.54	225,829.50	
INCOME.				
Income from persons		60,017.51	60,017.51	
Income from corporations, companies, and associations		17,113.39	17,113.39	
Total		77,130.90	77,130.90	
OLEOMARGARINE.				
Oleomargarine, domestic and imported	1,328,558.00	1,065,293.40		263,264.60
Manufacturers of oleomargarine (special tax)	11,250.00	8,950.00		2,300.00
Retail dealers in oleomargarine (special tax)	276,277.90	236,183.78		40,094.12
Wholesale dealers in oleomargarine (special tax)	107,394.00	98,784.00		8,610.00
Total	1,723,479.90	1,409,211.18		314,268.72
BANKS, BANKERS, ETC.				
Bank circulation	2.26			2.26
Notes of persons, State banks, towns, cities, etc., paid out				
Total	2.26			2.26
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Penalties	151,045.79	168,804.55	17,758.76	
Opium manufactured for smoking purposes	410.00			410.00
Playing cards		382,402.50	382,402.50	
Collections not otherwise herein provided for	1,572.84	376.04		1,196.80
Total	153,028.63	551,583.09	398,554.46	
Aggregate receipts	147,168,449.70	143,246,077.75		3,922,371.95

α Includes \$526,313.21 at 90 cents per gallon. β Includes \$36,706,331.11 at 90 cents per gallon.

WITHDRAWALS FOR CONSUMPTION DURING THE LAST TWO FISCAL YEARS.

The quantities of distilled spirits, fermented liquors, manufactured tobacco, snuff, cigars, cigarettes, and oleomargarine on which tax was paid during the last two fiscal years are as follows:

Articles taxed.	Fiscal years ended June 30--		Increase.	Decrease.
	1894.	1895.		
Spirits distilled from apples, peaches, and grapes.....galls..	1,430,553	a 1,102,703		327,850
Spirits distilled from materials other than apples, peaches, and grapes.....galls..	87,346,834	b 74,453,039		12,893,795
Fermented liquors.....bbls.	33,334,783	33,561,411	226,628	
Cigars and cheroots weighing over 3 pounds per thousand.....No.	4,066,917,433	4,163,972,440	97,055,007	
Cigarettes weighing not over 3 pounds per thousand.....No.	3,183,574,760	3,327,403,780	143,829,020	
Cigarettes weighing over 3 pounds per thousand.....No.	208,370	1,073,897	865,527	
Snuff.....lbs..	11,627,092	10,831,474		795,618
Tobacco, chewing and smoking.....lbs..	235,451,805	248,269,638	12,817,833	
Oleomargarine.....lbs..	66,427,909	53,264,670		13,163,230

a Includes 584,792 gallons, at 90 cents.

b Includes 40,784,812 gallons, at 90 cents.

* * * * *

NOTE.—Many detailed tabular statements omitted from this compilation for want of space may be found in the bound volumes of the Commissioner's report.

RECEIPTS BY STATES AND TERRITORIES DURING THE LAST FISCAL YEAR.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE AGGREGATE COLLECTIONS OF INTERNAL REVENUE, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES, DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1895.

States and Territories.	Aggregate collections.	States and Territories.	Aggregate collections.
Alabama.....	\$88,719.83	Montana g.....	\$175,432.53
Arkansas.....	84,952.64	Nebraska h.....	1,146,947.88
California a.....	2,090,720.25	New Hampshire i.....	500,906.92
Colorado b.....	300,211.63	New Jersey.....	4,088,666.53
Connecticut c.....	1,066,176.44	New Mexico k.....	41,308.22
Florida.....	470,763.03	New York.....	19,090,722.70
Georgia.....	393,417.72	North Carolina.....	2,632,779.96
Illinois.....	30,604,069.60	Ohio.....	12,477,148.01
Indiana.....	6,804,164.98	Oregon l.....	331,890.52
Iowa.....	465,105.87	Pennsylvania.....	10,931,086.12
Kansas d.....	277,633.81	South Carolina.....	87,419.32
Kentucky.....	19,947,823.67	Tennessee.....	897,302.88
Louisiana e.....	1,173,368.80	Texas.....	392,129.07
Maryland f.....	3,771,282.40	Virginia.....	2,607,181.90
Massachusetts.....	2,687,178.35	West Virginia.....	688,991.06
Michigan.....	2,173,888.01	Wisconsin.....	4,706,441.62
Minnesota.....	2,169,344.78		
Missouri.....	7,830,990.70	Total.....	143,246,077.75

a Including the State of Nevada.

b Including the State of Wyoming.

c Including the State of Rhode Island.

d Including the Indian Territory and the Territory of Oklahoma.

e Including the State of Mississippi.

f Including the State of Delaware, District of Columbia, and two counties of Virginia.

g Including the State of Idaho and the Territory of Utah.

h Including the States of North Dakota and South Dakota.

i Including the States of Maine and Vermont.

k Including the Territory of Arizona.

l Including the State of Washington and the Territory of Alaska.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE AMOUNT OF INTERNAL REVENUE COLLECTED IN THE SEVERAL STATES, TERRITORIES, ETC., THAT HAVE BEEN CONSOLIDATED WITH OTHER DISTRICTS, FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1895.

States, Territories, etc.	Amount collected.	States, Territories, etc.	Amount collected.
Alaska	\$2,788.00	Nevada	\$18,817.77
Arizona	19,640.97	New Hampshire	428,485.71
California	2,071,902.48	New Mexico	21,667.25
California, fourth district of	320,419.24	North Dakota	23,862.35
Colorado	286,770.57	Oklahoma Territory	20,102.93
Connecticut	639,379.29	Oregon	179,675.50
Delaware	76,215.09	Rhode Island	426,797.15
District of Columbia	196,921.60	South Dakota	51,582.32
Idaho	25,091.58	Utah	45,490.01
Indian Territory	2,349.83	Vermont	27,396.61
Kansas	255,181.05	Virginia	2,609,853.04
Louisiana	1,163,781.97	Virginia, two counties of, Accomac and Northampton, belonging to collection district of Maryland	2,671.14
Maine	45,024.60	Washington	149,427.02
Maryland	3,495,474.57	Wyoming	13,441.06
Mississippi	9,586.83		
Montana	104,850.94		
Nebraska	1,071,503.21		

RECEIPTS FOR FIRST THREE MONTHS OF PRESENT FISCAL YEAR.

The following table shows the receipts from the several objects of taxation for the first quarter of the fiscal years ending June 30, 1895 and 1896. A comparison of the receipts for the two periods is also given:

Objects of taxation.	Amount of tax paid during first three months of fiscal year—		Increase.	Decrease.
	1895.	1896.		
SPIRITS.				
Spirits distilled from apples, peaches, or grapes	\$540,829.83	\$214,743.88		\$326,085.95
Spirits distilled from materials other than apples, peaches, or grapes	37,005,526.85	15,728,880.90		21,276,645.95
Wine made in imitation of champagne, etc.				
Rectifiers (special tax)	69,691.71	98,420.91	\$28,729.20	
Retail liquor dealers (special tax)	2,330,465.96	2,568,590.72	238,124.76	
Wholesale liquor dealers (special tax)	206,302.17	240,025.15	33,722.98	
Manufacturers of stills and stills and worms manufactured (special tax)	1,072.51	1,029.17		43.34
Stamps for distilled spirits intended for export	504.50	337.90		166.60
Total	40,154,393.53	18,852,028.63		21,302,364.90
TOBACCO.				
Cigars and cheroots	3,248,577.30	3,365,403.25	116,825.95	
Cigarettes	432,583.83	514,277.96	81,694.13	
Snuff of all descriptions	183,473.87	174,391.83		9,082.04
Tobacco, manufactured, of all descriptions	3,750,309.25	4,021,472.01	271,162.76	
Total	7,614,944.25	8,075,545.05	460,600.80	
FERMENTED LIQUORS.				
Fermented liquors, tax of \$1 per barrel on Brewers (special tax)	9,284,337.78	10,037,099.43	753,361.65	
Retail dealers in malt liquors (special tax)	72,700.09	77,837.52	5,137.43	
Wholesale dealers in malt liquors (special tax)	104,292.77	124,114.75	19,821.98	
Wholesale dealers in malt liquors (special tax)	135,138.96	149,448.52	14,309.56	
Total	9,596,469.60	10,389,100.22	792,630.62	

RECEIPTS FOR FIRST THREE MONTHS OF PRESENT FISCAL YEAR—Continued.

Objects of taxation.	Amount of tax paid during first three months of fiscal year—		Increase.	Decrease.
	1895.	1896.		
OLEOMARGARINE.				
Oleomargarine, domestic and imported ..	\$276, 133. 98	\$196, 686. 34	.....	\$79, 447. 64
Manufacturers of oleomargarine (special tax)	4, 800. 00	7, 200. 00	\$2, 400. 00	.....
Retail dealers in oleomargarine (special tax)	131, 080. 90	87, 864. 00	.....	43, 216. 90
Wholesale dealers in oleomargarine (special tax)	63, 824. 00	46, 584. 00	.....	17, 240. 00
Total	475, 838. 88	338, 334. 34	.....	137, 504. 54
BANKS, BANKERS, ETC.				
Bank circulation				
Notes of persons, State banks, towns, cities, etc., paid out				
Total				
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Penalties	32, 834. 36	33, 676. 89	1, 342. 53	.....
Opium manufactured for smoking purposes		22. 50	22. 50	.....
Playing cards	170, 881. 62	55, 756. 34	.....	115, 125. 28
Collections not otherwise herein provided for	246. 42	14. 57	.....	231. 85
Total	203, 462. 40	89, 470. 30	.....	113, 992. 10
Aggregate receipts	58, 045, 108. 66	37, 744, 478. 54	.....	20, 300, 630. 12

COST OF COLLECTION.

The cost of collection for the past fiscal year, distributed among the different items of appropriation, was approximately as follows:

For salaries and expenses of collectors, including pay of deputy collectors, clerks, etc., and including expenses incident to enforcing the provisions of law taxing oleomargarine, and the provisions of the act of October 1, 1891, relating to the payment of bounty on sugar	\$1, 796, 980. 88
For salaries and expenses of revenue agents, surveyors of distilleries, gaugers, storekeepers, and miscellaneous expenses	1, 890, 014. 60
For salaries and expenses of sugar inspectors	1, 512. 03
For paper for internal-revenue stamps	40, 945. 90
For expenses of detecting and punishing violations of internal-revenue laws	50, 000. 00
For salaries of officers, clerks, and employees in the office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue	262, 646. 33
For enforcing the provisions of the act of August 28, 1894, imposing a tax upon incomes. Amount allowed for salaries of deputy collectors, clerks, and expenses in offices of collectors	\$86, 366. 64
For salaries of additional clerks and employees in the office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue	5, 254. 74
Total amount expended	4, 133, 721. 12
Deduct expenses relating exclusively to the payment of bounty on sugar, as follows:	
For additional deputies and clerks	\$551. 08
Salary and expenses of sugar inspectors	5, 063. 38
Amount paid out under Chinese exclusion act	505. 50
	6, 119. 96
Leaving the net cost of collection	4, 127, 601. 16

PERCENTAGE OF COST OF COLLECTION.

The percentage of cost of collection is 2.88 per cent. The expenses for the previous fiscal year were \$3,975,904, or 2.70 per cent of the collections for that year, the figures indicating a slight increase in the percentage of cost for the fiscal year just ended. Deducting both the receipts and the expenditures involved in the enforcement of that portion of the act of August 28, 1894, relating to the tax upon incomes, the percentage of cost of collection for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895, would be reduced to 2.81.

FOR DETECTING AND PUNISHING VIOLATIONS OF LAW.

The amount appropriated for the purpose of detecting and bringing to punishment persons guilty of violating the internal-revenue laws, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895, was \$50,000. This sum has already been exhausted by the expenses incurred in this direction, and an additional sum of \$700 will be required for the payment of pending claims.

AMOUNT EXPENDED UNDER "CHINESE EXCLUSION ACT."

By the act approved November 3, 1893, to prohibit the coming of Chinese persons into the United States, the duty of registering Chinese laborers was imposed upon this Bureau. While this work was practically completed May 3, 1894, there still remained some clerical work to be performed in several of the larger districts, and the amount paid for such services up to the close of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895, was \$505.50, leaving unexpended on the 1st day of July, 1895, the sum of \$16,595.14 of the \$60,000 originally appropriated for this purpose.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.

The act of Congress approved August 7, 1882, making provision for sundry civil expenses for the year ended June 30, 1883, required the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to make a detailed statement of all miscellaneous expenditures in the Bureau of Internal Revenue for which appropriation was made in that act. In accordance with this requirement, I submit the following detailed statement of miscellaneous expenses incurred:

Telegraphing on public business.....	\$1, 158. 81
Locks for use at distilleries.....	2, 892. 14
Hydrometers used in gauging spirits.....	6, 453. 95
Weighing beams for use in weighing spirits.....	1, 786. 85
Expenses of testing spirits weighed, labor, etc.....	150. 20
Steel canceling dies.....	500. 00
Saccharometers and chemicals for testing sweet-wine samples and oleo-margarine.....	216. 52
Stationery for internal-revenue officers.....	428. 21
The Internal Revenue Record supplied to internal-revenue officers.....	2, 200. 00
The Federal Reporter for the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.....	14. 00
Compensation of United States attorneys in internal-revenue cases allowed under sections 827 and 838, Revised Statutes.....	310. 00
Traveling expenses of clerks and chemist under special orders of the Department.....	291. 13
Expenses of seizures and sales by collectors.....	824. 26
Total.....	17, 226. 07

ESTIMATED EXPENSES FOR NEXT FISCAL YEAR.

I estimate the expenses of the Internal Revenue Service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, as follows:

For salaries and expenses of collectors, including pay of deputy collectors and clerks, and expense of enforcing the act of August 2, 1886, taxing oleomargarine, and the act of August 4, 1886, imposing on the Government the expense of the inspection of tobacco exported.....	\$1, 850, 000
For salaries and expenses of 20 revenue agents, for surveyors, for fees and expenses of gaugers, for salaries of storekeepers, and for miscellaneous expenses.....	2, 150, 000
For paper for internal-revenue stamps.....	60, 000
For detecting and bringing to trial and punishment persons guilty of violating the internal-revenue laws, including payment for information and detection.....	60, 000
For salaries of officers, clerks, and employes in the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.....	259, 090
Total.....	4, 379, 090

SALARIES.

I have the honor to recommend that Congress appropriate for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, the sum of \$259,090 as salaries for the following officers, clerks, and employes in this Bureau:

One Commissioner, at.....	\$6, 000
One Deputy Commissioner, at.....	3, 200
One chemist, at.....	2, 500
Two heads of division, at.....	2, 500
Five heads of division, at.....	2, 250
One superintendent of stamp vault, at.....	2, 000
One stenographer.....	1, 800
Twenty-four clerks, at.....	1, 800
Twenty-four clerks, at.....	1, 600
Thirty-four clerks, at.....	1, 400
Twenty-four clerks, at.....	1, 200
Thirteen clerks, at.....	1, 000
Forty clerks, at.....	900
Two messengers, at.....	840
Fourteen assistant messengers, at.....	720
Thirteen laborers, at.....	660

An aggregate of 200 persons.

I also recommend the appropriation of the sum of \$2,500 as salaries for one stamp agent at \$1,600 and one counter at \$900, the same to be reimbursed by the stamp manufacturers, as provided by the act of August 5, 1882.

SCALE OF SALARIES OF COLLECTORS.

The recommendations made for the salaries of collectors are based upon an estimate of their probable collections according to the following scale, with the qualification that if the actual collections should vary from the amounts estimated, the salaries will be readjusted at the end of the fiscal year:

For collection of—	Salary.	For collection of—	Salary.
\$25,000 or less.....	\$2, 000	\$375,001 to 425,000.....	\$3, 375
25,001 to \$37,500.....	2, 125	425,001 to 475,000.....	3, 500
37,501 to 50,000.....	2, 250	475,001 to 550,000.....	3, 625
50,001 to 75,000.....	2, 375	550,001 to 625,000.....	3, 750
75,001 to 100,000.....	2, 500	625,001 to 700,000.....	3, 875
100,001 to 125,000.....	2, 625	700,001 to 775,000.....	4, 000
125,001 to 175,000.....	2, 750	775,001 to 850,000.....	4, 125
175,001 to 225,000.....	2, 875	850,001 to 925,000.....	4, 250
225,001 to 275,000.....	3, 000	925,001 to 1,000,000.....	4, 375
275,001 to 325,000.....	3, 125	1,000,001 and upward.....	4, 500
325,001 to 375,000.....	3, 250		

OFFICIAL FORCE.

The force connected with this Bureau during the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1895, in the various districts throughout the United States, as reorganized under the Executive order of May 21, 1887, was 63 collectors, who received per annum salaries as follows:

Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.
33	\$4,500	2	\$3,625	4	\$2,875
4	4,375	3	3,500	4	2,750
2	4,250	4	3,375	1	2,500
1	4,000	2	3,250		
2	3,875	1	3,125		

There were also employed 963 deputy collectors, who received per annum salaries as follows:

Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.
22	\$2,000	34	\$1,300	9	\$500
11	1,900	169	1,200	1	480
33	1,800	127	1,100	1	425
1	1,750	136	1,000	11	400
10	1,700	2	950	4	360
31	1,600	64	900	27	300
2	1,550	4	850	3	250
59	1,500	23	800	2	240
9	1,450	1	750	7	200
119	1,400	5	700	4	150
1	1,350	25	600	6	120

There were also employed in the offices of the different collectors 185 clerks, who received per annum salaries as follows:

Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.
1	\$1,800	8	\$1,150	9	\$700
2	1,600	6	1,100	2	650
3	1,500	30	1,000	11	600
9	1,400	34	900	1	500
4	1,300	18	890	1	400
1	1,250	5	750		
33	1,200	2	720		

Also 27 porters, messengers, or janitors, who received per annum salaries as follows:

Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.
6	\$600	3	\$300	1	\$120
2	500	2	240	1	100
5	480	1	200		
5	400	1	180		

In addition to the foregoing, there were also employed for limited periods, 8 persons, in duties solely connected with the execution of the provisions of the act of October 1, 1890, relating to the payment of bounty on sugar produced, as shown more in detail in that part of this report relating to that subject.

At the close of the year ended June 30, 1895, 221 officers, clerks, messengers, and laborers were employed in this Bureau, and the aggregate amount paid during the year for their salaries was \$267,901.07.

STOREKEEPERS, GAUGERS, ETC.

There were also employed 630 gaugers, who received fees not to exceed \$5 per day; 400 storekeepers, and 1,602 storekeepers and gaugers, whose pay did not exceed \$4 per diem, and 5 distillery surveyors. All the foregoing officers are paid only when actually employed.

Storekeepers are assigned to those distilleries only which have a surveyed daily capacity exceeding 100 bushels, and are paid such compensation as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, not to exceed \$4 per day.

Storekeepers and gaugers are assigned to distilleries having a capacity of 100 bushels or less, which are in operation, and to distilleries of a capacity not exceeding 500 bushels, when under suspension.

Under the act of August 28, 1894, storekeepers and gaugers may now be assigned to perform the separate duties of a storekeeper at any distillery, or at any general or special bonded warehouse, or to perform any of the duties of a gauger, under the internal-revenue laws.

The very material increase in the number of storekeepers and gaugers results from the change made in the law providing for the assignment of these officers to the separate duties of the combined office. This has resulted in a material saving in the expense for that service.

The pay of storekeepers and gaugers assigned to distilleries whose registered daily capacity is 20 bushels or less, is fixed by law at \$2 per diem. The pay of those assigned to larger distilleries has been graded according to the following scale:

Compensation of storekeepers and gaugers assigned to distilleries in operation having a surveyed daily capacity exceeding 20 bushels, and not exceeding 40 bushels, \$3 per day; compensation of those assigned to distilleries having a surveyed daily capacity exceeding 40 bushels, and not exceeding 60 bushels, \$3.50 per day; compensation of those assigned to distilleries having a surveyed daily capacity exceeding 60 bushels, \$4 per day.

The compensation of such officers assigned to distilleries under suspension having a surveyed daily capacity not exceeding 20 bushels, and having not exceeding 5,000 gallons of spirits in the distillery warehouse, is \$2, for such days only as the officer is required to be in attendance to make withdrawals of spirits, or for other necessary purposes; when the quantity of spirits in warehouse of a suspended distillery having a daily capacity not exceeding 500 bushels, exceeds 5,000 gallons, and does not exceed 25,000 gallons, the compensation is \$2 per day of constant attendance; when the quantity exceeds 25,000 and does not exceed 100,000 gallons, \$3 per day; and when the quantity exceeds 100,000 gallons, \$4 per day.

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE OFFICE AND THE SERVICE.

The work of the Bureau, both in the office and in the field, is in good condition, and it affords me very great pleasure to commend the efficiency, industry, and competency of the officers, clerks, and employes in the several branches of the service, which has resulted in the prompt and accurate disposal of all the business of the Bureau up to date.

* * * * *

REVENUE AGENTS' DIVISION.

During the past fiscal year 20 agents have been employed, 1 as chief of division in this office, 16 in charge of territorial divisions, and 3 in the examination of the offices and accounts of collectors. Under the provisions of the income-tax law 5 agents were employed.

EXPENSES OF REVENUE AGENTS.

There have been expended from the appropriation for salaries and expenses of revenue agents during the year the following amounts:

Aggregate salary of agents.....	\$46,121.00
Aggregate amount of traveling expenses.....	33,092.45
Stationery furnished agents.....	428.21
Transportation over Pacific railroads.....	377.35
Total.....	80,019.01

WORK OF REVENUE AGENTS.

Three thousand three hundred and nine violations of internal-revenue law have been reported by revenue agents during the year; 789 persons have been arrested on their information; property to the value of \$340,905.26 has been reported by them for seizure, and \$139,650.03 for assessment for unpaid taxes and penalties.

For the preceding fiscal year 2,729 violations of internal-revenue law were reported by revenue agents; 632 persons were arrested on their information; property to the value of \$246,197.96 was reported by them for seizure, and \$40,271.01 for assessment for unpaid taxes and penalties.

ILLICIT STILLS SEIZED.

District.	Stills seized.		Persons arrested.	Casualties.	
	Destroyed.	Removed.		Killed.	Wounded.
Alabama.....	146		134		
Arkansas.....	27		8		
Georgia.....	471	114	471		
Florida.....	1		1		
Second Kentucky.....	11		12		
Fifth Kentucky.....	5		2		
Seventh Kentucky.....	7		4		
Eighth Kentucky.....	13		3		
Louisiana.....	22	7	19		
Minnesota.....		2	3		
First Missouri.....	1		1		
New Hampshire.....	1		1		
First New York.....	1	8	10		
Third New York.....	3		1		
Twenty-first New York.....	1		1		
Fourth North Carolina.....	178	8	2		
Fifth North Carolina.....	432		79	1	3
First Pennsylvania.....		1	1		
South Carolina.....	110		31		
Second Tennessee.....	23	5			
Fifth Tennessee.....	41		12		
Fourth Texas.....	1	1	1		
Sixth Virginia.....	231		73		
West Virginia.....	1		1		
Total.....	1,727	147	871	a1	b3

The casualties to the officers named below occurred while they were on official duty.

a Deputy Marshal S. H. Stalcup killed April 25, 1895.

b Deputy Marshal W. N. Somers and S. H. Coffey, guide, wounded March 15, 1895. Deputy Collector Wiley C. Lewis was wounded August 8, 1894, in Stokes County, fifth district of North Carolina.

STILLS SEIZED AND CASUALTIES TO OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES FOR THE LAST TWELVE YEARS.

	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Stills seized.....	377	245	564	456	518	466	583	795	852	806	1,016	1,874
Officers or employees killed.....		1			1	2	1	1		3		1
Officers or employees wounded.....	1		1	1	1	2	1	3	1			3

EXPENDITURES FOR THE DISCOVERY AND PUNISHMENT OF VIOLATORS OF LAW.

In accordance with the provisions of the act making the appropriation, the following detailed statement of expenditures for detecting and bringing to trial and punishment persons guilty of violating internal-revenue laws is submitted:

AMOUNT EXPENDED THROUGH REVENUE AGENTS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1895.

Name.	Amount.	Name.	Amount.
A. H. Brooks.....	\$2,942.10	Wayne Ferguson.....	\$3,439.53
B. E. Bouldin.....	12,116.28	David A. Gates.....	480.00
W. H. H. Bowen.....	1,117.20	James W. McGinnis.....	1,329.16
W. H. Chapman.....	8,578.76	A. C. McGlathlin.....	2,698.10
George B. Clark.....	1,685.96	W. L. Pitts.....	13,564.29
B. L. Cromwell.....	619.79	J. M. Tobin.....	152.12
T. B. Carson.....	372.14	M. L. Wood.....	56.00
H. P. Dunlap.....	486.20		
C. J. Fleming.....	36.60	Total.....	49,673.63

RECAPITULATION.

Amount expended by revenue agents.....	\$49,673.63
Amount expended by collectors.....	5.90
Amount expended for rewards.....	125.98
Amount expended for miscellaneous expenses.....	194.49
Total.....	50,000.00

The accounts for expenditures under this appropriation are rendered monthly, with an itemized statement, and in all cases supported by proper subvouchers duly sworn to. These accounts pass through all the accounting offices in the Treasury Department and are filed in the Register's office.

INTERNAL-REVENUE INSPECTORS.

Under the authority conferred by the provisions of the legislative act of March 3, 1891, eleven inspectors were employed on work incident to the payment of the bounty on sugar, at a compensation of \$5 per day while actually employed, and their necessary expenses. The services of eight of these inspectors were dispensed with after August 4, 1894, and three inspectors were retained until the close of the calendar year 1894, their services being required to complete the unfinished business pertaining to sugar bounty work.

STAMP DIVISION.

The statements under the above heading relate to the receipt, custody, and issue of all of the internal-revenue stamps of the Government and the transactions growing out of the manufacture of the paper, the production of the stamps, and the receipt and issue of the same by this office.

RECEIPTS OF STAMPS FROM BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1895.

Class of stamps.	Number.	Value.
Tobacco	470,827,000	\$16,770,984
Snuff	66,200,000	673,570
Cigars	58,635,000	10,648,815
Cigarettes	303,424,000	1,629,660
Fermented liquors	83,294,000	33,217,000
Distilled spirits	5,433,900	138,279,841
Oleomargarine	1,372,000	1,118,932
Special tax	276,180	9,230,030
Certificates of registry	65,000	.....
Playing cards	25,995,000	544,312
Total	1,015,572,080	212,113,164

STATEMENT OF THE NUMBER AND VALUE OF STAMPS ISSUED FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1895.

Class of stamps.	Number.	Value.
Spirits:		
Tax-paid	1,646,850	\$95,887,645.50
Exportation	13,200	1,320.00
Transfer grape brandy	10,400	.....
Other than above enumerated	1,507,000	.....
Wine:		
Fortified sweet	8,400	.....
Fortified for exportation .....	.....	.....
Tobacco and snuff:		
Tax-paid	546,873,039	19,069,860.63
Exportation	88,400	.....
Tin-foil wrappers for tobacco	24,630,192	93,128.94
Cigar:		
Tax-paid	69,501,500	12,298,431.90
Exportation	4,000	.....
Cigarette	313,241,730	1,698,467.00
Special tax	242,530	7,539,140.00
Fermented liquors:		
Tax-paid	82,108,900	33,247,150.00
Exportation	35,600	.....
Brewers' permits	75,200	.....
Oleomargarine:		
Tax-paid	1,549,200	1,258,936.00
Exportation	30,800	.....
Playing cards	23,803,800	476,076.00
Documentary	10	15.00
Certificates of registry	47,240	.....
Certificates of residence (Chinese)	52	.....
Total	1,065,418,043	171,570,170.97

MANUFACTURE OF STAMP PAPER.

After due advertisement for proposals to furnish stamp paper for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, four sealed bids were presented, which were opened on the 20th day of April, 1895, in the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, by a committee appointed by the

honorable Secretary of the Treasury to open and consider such bids as might be presented. Samples of the paper to be furnished were submitted with each of the bids, and after the same were scheduled and classified, and the samples submitted to the usual mechanical tests, an award of contract was recommended by the committee to the lowest bidder whose sample stood a satisfactory test as compared with the others.

After some correspondence and a personal interview between this office and the lowest bidder above referred to, it was found that the paper proposed could not be furnished satisfactorily to the Government, and the contract was therefore duly awarded, on the 10th day of May, 1895, to the New York and Pennsylvania Company, of New York, at 4.6 cents per pound, including cost of transportation and delivery at the Treasury Department, this being a reduction of four-tenths of 1 cent per pound from the former contract price, which was 5 cents per pound.

PRODUCTION OF STAMPS.

All stamps used by this Bureau are printed and engraved by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, with the exception of stamps for tobacco imprinted on foil wrappers, which have been printed and furnished by the John J. Crooke Company, of New York, under a contract which provides that the imprinting of such stamps shall be without cost to the Government, the contractors receiving such remuneration from the manufacturers of tobacco as may be agreed upon between them, and reimbursing the Government for the salaries of one stamp agent for the United States and one counter, amounting to \$2,500 per annum.

INCREASE OF STAMP VALUES RESULTING UNDER TARIFF ACT OF AUGUST 28, 1894.

Under the provisions of the act of Congress approved August 28, 1894, the tax rate per gallon on distilled spirits was increased from 90 cents to \$1.10 per gallon, and nine one-tenth-gallon coupons were added to the tax-paid stamps for distilled spirits. Immediately after the passage of the act, in order to provide against any interruption of current business, and to supply owners of spirits with tax-paid stamps without delay, the entire stock of such stamps in the vault was imprinted as rapidly as possible by the use of hand stamps, under the supervision of a special committee appointed for that purpose by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Collectors were also instructed to imprint, by the use of hand stamps, all of the tax-paid stamps issued by them on and after August 28, 1894, and to make assessments for the fractional parts of gallons, so as to conform to the increased rate of taxation.

This increase of 20 cents per gallon in the tax on spirits and the addition of the fractional coupons to the stamps necessitated the return to this office by collectors of all the stamps of Series R, 1878, in their hands, for the purpose of imprinting the gallon and fractional gallon coupons and their reissue at the new rate. To accomplish this all these stamps were received into the vault, and, together with those of same class and denomination in stock, were forwarded to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing and were there properly imprinted.

The increased labor imposed upon the stamp division by this increase in the tax rate and alteration of the stamps was accomplished successfully and without a moment's delay in the current work or any inaccuracies in the accounts of the division.

NEW CLASSES OF STAMPS ADDED UNDER TARIFF ACT.

There have been added to the stock of stamps regularly kept in the vault the following new classes and denominations, viz: (a) General bonded-warehouse transfer; (b) general bonded-warehouse retransfer; also the two classes of 2-cent stamps representing the tax on playing cards as embodied in the internal-revenue schedule of the act of August 28, 1894, one class denominated as "Stock on hand," to be affixed by dealers to all cards in stock and on hand when the law imposing the tax first took effect, and the other as "Manufacturer's," to be affixed by manufacturers to each pack of cards manufactured and sold by them.

STOCK OF STAMPS IN VAULT.

The stock of stamps on hand in the vault October 1, 1895, of the various classes and denominations, is 126,722,664, and the value of the same is \$57,266,359.29.

This is very much below the estimated three months' supply which the statute requires to be kept in the vault; but the inability to maintain the stock at statutory requirement is due entirely to the failure of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing to deliver the stamps ordered by this Bureau, and not to any official neglect on the part of this office. The statement of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing of October 1, 1895, shows a balance due on past orders of 154,690,100 stamps, and the orders for October delivery amount to 102,462,000.

REDEMPTION OF CHECK AND PROPRIETARY STAMPS.

Since July 1, 1894, and prior to June 30, 1895, 80 applications for redemption of check and proprietary stamps have been received for consideration, the aggregate value of amounts claimed being \$147.57 and the various sums stated ranging from 4 cents to \$20. The time allowed by law for the redemption of these classes of stamps having expired June 30, 1886, under the limitation imposed by section 17 of the act of March 1, 1879, the claims were rejected and the stamps forwarded therewith were returned to the applicants.

STATEMENT OF THE NUMBER OF CERTIFICATES OF RESIDENCE ISSUED TO CHINESE DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1895.

California (includes Nevada).....	1.
Colorado (includes Wyoming).....	3
Florida.....	7
Iowa.....	1
Missouri.....	1
Montana (includes Idaho and Utah Territory).....	7
Nebraska (includes North and South Dakota).....	2
New Mexico (includes Arizona).....	7
Oregon (includes Washington and Alaska Territory).....	8
Pennsylvania.....	2
Texas.....	13
Total.....	52

TOBACCO DIVISION.

The aggregate amount of taxes collected from tobacco during the last fiscal year was \$29,704,907.63. This amount includes internal-revenue taxes paid by stamps on imported and manufactured tobacco, snuff, cigars, and cigarettes.

The net increase of collections for the last fiscal year, as compared with those for the previous fiscal year, was \$1,087,009.01. The increase from the following-named articles was:

Cigars and cheroots.....	\$291,165.02
Cigarettes.....	74,511.09
Tobacco, chewing and smoking.....	769,070.00
Total.....	1,134,746.11
Deduct decrease, snuff.....	47,737.10
Net increase of collections.....	1,087,009.01

The increase in the number of cigars and cigarettes and in the quantity of smoking and chewing tobacco for the last fiscal year, as compared with those taxed for the previous fiscal year, was:

Cigars and cheroots.....	number..	97,055,007
Cigarettes.....	do.....	144,694,547
Total.....		241,749,554
Tobacco, chewing and smoking.....	pounds..	12,817,833
Decrease, snuff.....	do.....	795,618
Net increase, tobacco and snuff.....		12,022,215

The export account shows a decrease in manufactured tobacco and snuff of 812,669 pounds, a decrease in the number of cigars exported of 793,015, and an increase in the number of cigarettes exported of 60,253,800.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

The following exhibit shows in detail the receipts for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895, from each particular source of the tobacco tax, as compared with those for the previous fiscal year:

RECEIPTS FROM TOBACCO AND SNUFF.	
Manufactured tobacco.....	\$14,896,178.31
Snuff.....	649,888.42
Total for year ended June 30, 1895.....	15,546,066.73
Total for year ended June 30, 1894.....	14,824,733.83
Increase in collections.....	721,332.90
Increase from chewing and smoking tobacco.....	769,070.00
Decrease from snuff.....	47,737.10
RECEIPTS FROM CIGARS AND CIGARETTES.	
Cigars and cheroots.....	\$12,491,917.32
Cigarettes.....	1,666,923.58
Total for year ended June 30, 1895.....	14,158,840.90
Total for year ended June 30, 1894.....	13,793,164.79
Increase in collections.....	365,676.11

Of this increase \$291,165.02 was on cigars and \$74,511.09 was on cigarettes.

PRODUCTION OF TOBACCO, SNUFF, CIGARS, AND CIGARETTES.

The production of tobacco, snuff, cigars, and cigarettes for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895, computed from the receipts from stamps sold

for all such goods as were put on the market for consumption, together with those removed in bond for export and including importations for consumption, was:

TOBACCO AND SNUFF.		Pounds.
Tobacco		248, 269, 638
Snuff		10, 831, 474
Total tobacco and snuff taxed		259, 101, 112
Tobacco and snuff exported		13, 856, 026
Total production for fiscal year 1895		272, 957, 138
Deduct tobacco and snuff imported for consumption		341, 940
Total domestic production		272, 615, 198
	Pounds.	
Total production, 1894	261, 747, 592	
Less imports	388, 409	
		261, 359, 183
Increase over fiscal year 1894		11, 256, 015

The increase of taxed tobacco and snuff over fiscal year 1894 was 12,022,215 pounds, the decrease of tobacco and snuff exported was 812,669 pounds, and the decrease of tobacco and snuff imported and withdrawn for consumption was 46,469 pounds.

CIGARS AND CHERROOTS.		Number.
Cigars and cheroots taxed		4, 163, 972, 440
Add quantity exported		1, 101, 725
Total taxed and exported		4, 165, 074, 165
Deduct quantity imported 1895 (estimated average, 12 pounds per 1,000) ..		37, 466, 638
Total domestic production		4, 127, 607, 527
	Number.	
Taxed in 1894	4, 066, 917, 433	
Exported in 1894	1, 894, 740	
Total for 1894	4, 068, 812, 173	
Less imported	36, 358, 690	
		4, 032, 453, 483
Increase over fiscal year 1894		95, 154, 044

The increase over the fiscal year 1894 of taxed cigars was 97,055,007, the decrease of cigars exported was 793,015, and the increase of cigars imported and withdrawn for consumption was 1,107,948.

CIGARETTES.		Number.
Cigarettes taxed at 50 cents a thousand		3, 327, 403, 780
Cigarettes taxed at \$3 a thousand		1, 073, 897
Total number of cigarettes taxed		3, 328, 477, 677
Add quantity exported		461, 859, 100
Total taxed and exported		3, 790, 336, 777
Deduct cigarettes imported (estimated average, 3 pounds per 1,000) ..		3, 712, 720
Total product		3, 786, 624, 057
	Number.	
Taxed in 1894	3, 183, 783, 130	
Exported in 1894	401, 605, 300	
Total taxed and exported	3, 585, 388, 430	
Less imported, 1894	3, 318, 451	
		3, 582, 069, 979
Increase over fiscal year 1894		204, 554, 078

The increase over the fiscal year 1894 of taxed cigarettes was 144,694,547, and of cigarettes exported was 60,253,800. The increase of cigarettes imported and withdrawn for consumption was 394,269.

THE TABULAR STATEMENTS.

In the tables annexed will be found statements showing the manner in which the manufacturing is distributed among the different States and districts, the number of persons and firms engaged in each of the two branches of manufacturing, the quantity of different kinds of materials used, and the quantity and kinds of product manufactured. These tables are compiled from the reports received from the collectors of internal revenue of the transactions of manufacturers in their several districts for the calendar year ended December 31, 1894, a period of time differing from the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895, which will account for any apparent discrepancies between them and the previous part of the report relating to tobacco.

* * * * *
STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER, BY STATES, OF CIGAR MANUFACTURERS' ACCOUNTS REPORTED, THE QUANTITY OF TOBACCO USED, AND THE NUMBER OF CIGARS AND CIGARETTES REPORTED MANUFACTURED DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1894.

States and Territories.	Districts.	Number of factories, each having one account.	Pounds of tobacco used.		Cigars manufactured.	Cigarettes manufactured.
			Cigars.	Cigarettes.		
Alabama.....	1	61	97,338	16	5,294,346	4,400
Arkansas.....	1	43	31,372		1,555,754	
California.....	2	602	1,382,798	8,320	66,546,208	2,827,000
Colorado.....	1	216	211,122	3	10,864,763	1,000
Connecticut.....	1	434	864,943	957	38,679,013	322,600
Florida.....	1	400	2,466,811	3,348	147,802,909	1,937,395
Georgia.....	1	73	97,216		4,528,553	
Illinois.....	4	2,256	4,584,572	11,876	247,830,083	4,125,720
Indiana.....	2	794	1,263,528	3	63,651,923	1,000
Iowa.....	2	596	1,239,091		66,867,192	
Kansas.....	1	308	383,561		20,425,329	
Kentucky.....	5	295	848,794		42,026,065	
Louisiana.....	1	177	1,314,566	397,933	66,193,216	158,123,030
Maryland.....	1	875	1,614,292	157,168	90,937,846	36,487,045
Massachusetts.....	1	699	2,342,345	1,315	106,465,896	357,920
Michigan.....	2	1,123	1,827,471	650	106,293,474	472,850
Minnesota.....	1	394	738,682	12,473	39,322,839	3,521,450
Missouri.....	2	878	1,196,040	3,880	65,420,772	1,194,800
Montana.....	1	77	76,301		3,672,231	
Nebraska.....	1	342	402,413		20,469,949	
New Hampshire.....	1	160	365,611	12	16,454,336	3,950
New Jersey.....	2	1,077	1,408,278	2,037	68,479,058	620,615
New Mexico.....	1	10	6,565	265	336,548	120,200
New York.....	6	6,847	20,482,466	6,109,992	1,044,348,219	1,838,184,859
North Carolina.....	2	42	109,067	2,494,950	7,020,960	737,131,470
Ohio.....	4	2,028	7,542,381	30,031	406,437,865	7,029,720
Oregon.....	1	164	137,776		6,789,100	
Pennsylvania.....	4	5,661	20,068,599	16,306	1,149,889,460	5,384,420
South Carolina.....	1	13	18,277		913,630	
Tennessee.....	2	67	90,024		4,439,097	
Texas.....	2	127	202,905	579	9,835,819	153,360
Virginia.....	2	241	1,289,050	3,362,282	86,752,368	822,654,500
West Virginia.....	1	138	1,041,438	13	63,671,252	7,500
Wisconsin.....	2	955	1,611,712		83,934,654	
Total.....	63	28,173	77,359,405	12,614,409	4,163,641,327	3,620,666,804
Calendar year 1893.....		26,663	84,428,797	12,497,183	4,341,240,981	3,660,755,959
Difference calendar year 1894.....		1,510	a 7,069,392	b 117,226	a 177,599,654	a 40,089,155

a Decrease.

b Increase.

Average quantity of tobacco used per thousand cigars, 18.57 pounds.

Average quantity of tobacco used per thousand cigarettes, 3.48 pounds.

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SUMMARY STATEMENT OF THE NUMBER OF TOBACCO FACTORIES IN EACH STATE AND THE AGGREGATE QUANTITY OF LEAF TOBACCO AND OTHER MATERIALS USED DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1894.

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REPORT ON THE FINANCES.

States and Territories.	Facto- ries.	Materials used in manufacturing tobacco.							
		Leaf.	Scraps.	Stems.	Licorice.	Sugar.	Other ma- terials.	In process.	Total.
		No.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.
Alabama.....	6	14, 822	245	28					15, 095
Arkansas.....	7	8, 827						75	9, 007
California.....	24	149, 943	35, 723		30	75		75	203, 155
Colorado.....	18		33, 279		1, 500	450	500	15, 039	33, 429
Connecticut.....	60		25, 127					150	25, 127
Florida.....	11		17, 549						17, 549
Georgia.....	20	43, 203	3, 639		1, 388	158	1, 708	4, 455	54, 551
Illinois.....	348	6, 644, 704	2, 962, 939	311, 572	629, 217	1, 008, 785	1, 022, 060	352, 458	12, 931, 735
Indiana.....	92	124, 432	99, 275	1, 283	1, 709	2, 143	2, 199	3, 757	234, 798
Iowa.....	102	237, 703	94, 145	83, 047	2, 257	8, 845		26, 732	452, 779
Kansas.....	45	13, 337	26, 613	908	202	200	1, 385	8, 732	51, 377
Kentucky.....	147	20, 153, 957	226, 705	112, 769	4, 355, 973	3, 181, 697	1, 770, 746	222, 502	30, 024, 349
Louisiana.....	67	1, 478, 188	196		40, 099	6, 057	38, 514	15, 398	1, 578, 452
Maryland.....	36	9, 929, 581	1, 749, 472	649, 540	151, 860	773, 929	1, 141, 049	1, 978, 595	16, 374, 026
Massachusetts.....	29	29, 616	38, 317	11, 978	65	576		28, 995	109, 547
Michigan.....	144	10, 346, 410	1, 435, 741	257, 148	1, 775, 776	2, 265, 307	959, 624	487, 377	17, 527, 383
Minnesota.....	87	46, 577	59, 360	5, 728	1, 843	1, 978	5, 572	14, 753	135, 811
Missouri.....	92	45, 253, 659	2, 236, 759	1, 587, 739	11, 967, 951	6, 999, 406	2, 605, 570	519, 017	71, 170, 101
Montana.....	17		7, 420						7, 420
Nebraska.....	64	1, 300	40, 852						42, 152
New Hampshire.....	8		3, 934						3, 934
New Jersey.....	74	20, 249, 346	1, 220, 726	1, 108, 952	3, 881, 435	2, 264, 393	1, 579, 550	3, 518, 328	33, 822, 730
New Mexico.....	5		6, 318						6, 318
New York.....	371	15, 620, 871	1, 012, 124	136, 674	1, 605, 049	900, 109	792, 126	503, 389	20, 570, 342
North Carolina.....	253	29, 184, 707	571, 628	3, 735	1, 501, 748	633, 687	475, 249	1, 212, 904	33, 583, 658
Ohio.....	238	12, 971, 764	906, 988	758, 185	3, 955, 403	2, 968, 614	1, 261, 186	262, 972	22, 085, 112
Oregon.....	21		8, 463						8, 463
Pennsylvania.....	355	4, 548, 978	491, 047	263, 764	72, 299	159, 024	2, 104, 055	568, 445	8, 207, 642
South Carolina.....	4	24, 024	1, 414	396	3, 570	500	265		30, 169
Tennessee.....	63	3, 446, 731	12, 440	297	110, 436	81, 972	89, 998	197, 361	3, 939, 235
Texas.....	28	21, 974	7, 753	30	247		100		30, 104
Virginia.....	134	41, 235, 067	570, 954	1, 505	2, 610, 110	1, 885, 094	1, 861, 712	1, 493, 234	49, 657, 676
West Virginia.....	31	776, 778	2, 127, 723		220, 497	198, 203	674, 927	609	3, 998, 737
Wisconsin.....	79	5, 110, 090		753, 949	77, 659	260, 683	177, 934	274, 255	6, 762, 755
Total calendar year 1894.....	3, 080	227, 666, 589	16, 143, 053	6, 049, 227	32, 968, 323	23, 601, 984	16, 565, 959	11, 709, 583	334, 704, 718
Total calendar year 1893.....	2, 567	215, 981, 699	12, 937, 476	5, 162, 157	30, 109, 168	22, 273, 163	13, 349, 471	14, 419, 550	314, 232, 684
Difference 1894.....	a 513	a 11, 684, 890	a 3, 242, 312	a 887, 070	a 2, 859, 155	a 1, 328, 821	a 3, 216, 488	b 2, 709, 967	a 20, 472, 034

a Increase.

b Decrease.

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SUMMARY STATEMENT OF THE AGGREGATE QUANTITIES OF THE DIFFERENT KINDS OF MANUFACTURED TOBACCO PRODUCED IN EACH STATE DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1894, ETC.

States and Territories.	Tobacco manufactured.					Manufactured tobacco.					Stamps required for sales.
	Plug.	Fine cut.	Smoking.	Snuff.	Total manufactured.	On hand.	Total to be accounted for.	On hand unsold.	Exported or destroyed.	Sold during year.	
	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	
Alabama.....	10,266		880		11,146	95	11,241	1,699		9,542	\$572.52
Arkansas.....	1,966		6,213		8,179	1,478	9,657	768	6	8,883	532.98
California.....	28,620		144,940		173,560	121	173,681	1,191	1,050	171,440	10,286.40
Colorado.....			32,949	450	33,399	1,796	35,195	2,276		32,919	1,975.14
Connecticut.....			25,127		25,127		25,127			25,127	1,507.62
Florida.....			17,182		17,182		17,182			17,182	1,030.92
Georgia.....	30,260		11,274	208	41,742	30,447	72,189	41,937	369	29,883	1,702.98
Illinois.....	904,435	2,083,596	8,556,628	346,794	11,896,453	39,107	11,935,560	78,891	2,510	11,854,159	711,249.54
Indiana.....	89,890		109,953		199,843	23,317	223,160	24,583	1,003	197,574	11,854.44
Iowa.....			421,455		421,455	13,468	436,923	10,951		423,972	25,438.32
Kansas.....	10,333		32,877		43,210	10,960	54,170	13,753		40,426	2,425.56
Kentucky.....	22,316,323	321,906	3,686,314		26,324,543	2,215,797	28,540,340	2,148,074	16,778	26,375,488	1,582,529.28
Louisiana.....			1,258,799	38,042	1,296,841	335,914	1,632,755	282,053	292,987	1,057,715	63,462.90
Maryland.....		370,941	9,592,320	492,564	10,455,825	854,634	11,310,459	688,031	114,988	10,507,440	630,446.40
Massachusetts.....		904	16,305	57,348	74,557	945	75,502	711	10	74,781	4,486.86
Michigan.....	4,450,078	4,109,760	8,424,374	20,134	17,004,346	5,523	17,009,869	10,922	4,821	16,994,126	1,019,647.56
Minnesota.....	775	2,318	94,392	13,688	111,173	10,047	121,220	23,378	234	97,608	5,856.48
Missouri.....	51,948,338	85,057	5,569,077	26,012	57,628,484	3,264,740	60,893,224	3,197,207	1,798	57,694,219	3,461,653.14
Montana.....			7,420		7,420		7,420			7,420	445.20
Nebraska.....			42,152		42,152		42,152			42,152	2,529.12
New Hampshire.....			3,934		3,934		3,934			3,934	236.04
New Jersey.....	11,969,151	2,975,679	5,092,320	4,920,043	24,957,193	37,742	24,994,935	19,421	250,811	24,724,703	1,483,482.18
New Mexico.....			6,260		6,260	20	6,280	1,205		5,075	304.50
New York.....	3,012,365	2,252,547	12,569,084	77,657	17,911,653	162,311	18,073,964	129,043	599,288	17,345,633	1,040,737.98
North Carolina.....	17,602,290	272	7,074,923	68,325	24,745,510	11,327,842	36,073,652	11,357,384	218,584	24,497,684	1,469,861.04
Ohio.....	14,805,809	609,465	3,880,284	8,494	19,304,052	1,292,679	20,596,731	870,963		19,725,768	1,183,546.08
Oregon.....			8,458		8,458		8,458			8,458	499.80
Pennsylvania.....	410	42,061	3,127,987	3,822,117	6,992,575	273,090	7,265,674	344,251	9,711	6,911,712	414,702.72
South Carolina.....	16,340		2,900		19,240	19,546	38,795	18,168	1,533	19,094	1,145.64
Tennessee.....	1,465,085	5,918	151,736	964,472	2,587,211	1,361,101	3,948,312	1,176,318	48,757	2,723,237	163,394.22
Texas.....	416		25,518		25,934	1,060	27,594	767		26,827	1,609.62
Virginia.....	31,402,678		4,151,187	725,500	36,279,365	7,554,713	43,834,078	8,219,852	8,834,858	26,779,368	1,606,762.08
West Virginia.....			3,633,191		3,633,191	144,437	3,777,628	202,369		3,575,259	214,515.54
Wisconsin.....	4,127	830,910	5,514,622	990	6,350,649	35,697	6,386,346	47,937	2,032	6,336,377	380,182.62
Total, 1894.....	160,069,955	13,696,334	83,293,044	11,582,838	268,640,171	29,019,245	297,661,416	28,914,231	10,402,128	258,345,057	15,500,703.42
Total, 1893.....	147,936,380	14,202,671	76,448,651	11,952,736	250,540,438	27,886,500	278,426,938	28,425,336	9,575,110	240,426,492	14,425,589.52
Difference.....	a 12,133,575	b 506,337	a 6,844,393	b 369,898	a 18,101,733	a 1,132,745	a 19,234,478	a 488,895	a 827,018	a 17,918,565	a 1,075,113.90

a Increase.

b Decrease.

COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

DIVISION OF LAW.

The following is an abstract of reports of district attorneys for the fiscal year 1894-95 of internal-revenue suits and prosecutions pending, commenced, and disposed of:

Suits and prosecutions.	Number of criminal actions.	Number of civil actions in personam.	Number of civil actions in rem.	Total.
Pending July 1, 1894.....	5,555	215	52	5,822
Commenced during fiscal year 1895.....	10,914	58	62	11,034
Total	16,469	273	114	16,856
Decided in favor of the United States.....	6,585	103	19	6,707
Settled by compromise.....	51	1	17	69
Decided against the United States.....	1,791	8	11	1,810
Dismissed, abandoned, consolidated, etc.....	2,221	32	7	2,260
Total suits disposed of	10,648	144	54	10,846
Pending July 1, 1895.....	5,821	129	60	6,010
Wherein sentences are suspended.....	1,320			1,320

Recoveries of judgments, costs taxed, etc.	Fines.	Principal.	Costs.	Total.
Amount of judgments recovered and costs:				
In criminal actions.....	\$467,746.99		\$294,266.18	\$762,013.17
In civil actions in personam.....		\$33,050.37	3,465.48	36,515.85
In civil actions in rem.....		3,826.04	761.23	4,587.27
Amount paid to collectors.....	95,090.26	820.61	23,487.94	119,398.81

OFFERS IN COMPROMISE.

The following statement shows the number of offers in compromise and action thereon under section 3229, Revised Statutes, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895, with the amount of tax, assessed penalty, and specific penalty accepted:

Months.	Compromise cases.		Amounts of tax accepted.	Amounts of assessable penalty accepted.	Amounts of specific penalty accepted.
	Received.	Offers accepted and sent to Secretary for approval, etc.			
1894.					
On hand July 1.....	43				
July.....	33	52	\$368.89	\$13.54	\$2,021.00
August.....	67	48	149.17	24.53	1,580.91
September.....	88	55	398.95	12.50	1,826.25
October.....	82	41	217.64	70.83	1,334.03
November.....	74	59	695.00	32.50	2,726.77
December.....	43	85	448.03	27.50	3,170.73
1895.					
January.....	59	50	12,986.00	12.50	2,698.55
February.....	56	37	757.55	140.00	2,700.99
March.....	53	53	1,284.23	31.25	3,442.60
April.....	52	55	1,262.92	360.00	12,557.07
May.....	92	24	3,249.73	357.92	7,626.00
June.....	55	77	664.20	62.50	6,047.00
Offers rejected or withdrawn.....		71			
On hand July 1, 1895.....		76			
Total	797	797	22,482.31	1,145.62	47,731.90

RECAPITULATION.

Tax.....	\$22,482.31
Assessable penalty.....	1,145.62
Specific penalty.....	47,731.90
Total	71,359.83

STATEMENT OF CASES COMPROMISED IN QUARTER ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1895.

Months.	Compromise cases.		Amounts of tax accepted.	Amounts of assessable penalty accepted.	Amounts of specific penalty accepted.
	Received.	Offers accepted and sent to Secretary for approval.			
1895.					
On hand July 1.....	76				
July.....	70	95	\$384.28	\$20.83	\$3,322.98
August.....	111	71	50.02	4.17	2,981.90
September.....	95	54	548.62	12.50	4,028.80
Offers rejected or withdrawn.....		12			
On hand October 1.....		120			
Total.....	352	352	982.92	37.50	10,333.68

RECAPITULATION.

Tax.....	\$982.92
Assessable penalty.....	37.50
Specific penalty.....	10,333.68
Total.....	11,354.10

ABSTRACT OF SEIZURES.

Seizures of property for violation of internal-revenue laws during the year ended June 30, 1895, are as follows:

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Distilled spirits..... gallons..	32,070	\$51,677.61
Tobacco..... pounds..	13,983	1,840.33
Cigars..... number..	169,130	5,435.70
Miscellaneous property.....		301,353.00
Total.....		358,366.64

ABSTRACT OF SEIZURES OF PROPERTY FOR VIOLATION OF INTERNAL-REVENUE LAWS FOR THE MONTHS OF JULY, AUGUST, AND SEPTEMBER, 1895.

States and Territories.	Distilled spirits.		Cigars.		Tobacco.		Miscellaneous property.
	Gallons.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.	
Alabama.....	18	\$20.00					\$725.00
Arkansas.....							590.00
California.....	181	225.00					45.00
Colorado.....	33	91.00					30.00
Florida.....			12,500	\$150.00			
Georgia.....	1,935	2,962.00	1,300	40.00			5,845.00
Illinois.....	1,122	252.00					8.00
Kentucky.....	150	300.00					900.00
Louisiana.....	40	75.00					575.00
Massachusetts.....	65	51.00					1.00
Michigan.....	250	283.00					
Missouri.....	27	30.00	28,780	141.50			1.00
Montana.....	33	35.00					
Nebraska.....			1,020	10.00			2,334.00
New Jersey.....							282.50
New York.....			2,825	30.00			500.00
North Carolina.....	6,322	3,285.00			7,518	\$1,166.00	16,489.00
Ohio.....			250	2.00			
Pennsylvania.....			200	2.00			
South Carolina.....	655	270.00					689.00
Tennessee.....	364	340.00					1,086.00
Virginia.....	4,327	1,429.00					5,000.00
Total.....	15,522	9,648.00	46,975	375.50	7,518	1,166.00	35,100.50

15,522 gallons distilled spirits, valued at.....	\$9,648.00
46,975 cigars, valued at.....	375.50
7,518 pounds of tobacco, valued at.....	1,166.00
Miscellaneous property, valued at.....	35,100.50
Total.....	46,290.00

ABATEMENT CLAIMS.

On the 1st of July, 1894, there were pending 615 claims for abatement of assessed taxes, amounting to \$181,493.34, and during the year 4,645 claims, amounting to \$1,594,168.97, were presented.

Of these, 3,771 claims, amounting to \$1,515,372.25, have been allowed by this office, and 1,023 claims, amounting to \$176,403.03, have been rejected or returned for amendment.

This left 466 claims for abatement still pending on the 30th of June, 1895, amounting to \$83,887.03.

Since that date and up to October 1, 1895, 1,309 other claims have been filed, amounting to \$127,950.43, and 1,119 claims have been allowed, amounting to \$44,422.45, and 477 rejected or returned for amendment, amounting to \$68,784.23, and on the 1st of October, 1895, 179 claims for abatement were pending, amounting to \$98,630.78.

REFUNDING CLAIMS.

On the 1st of July, 1894, there were pending 179 claims for the refunding of taxes collected, amounting to \$133,394.11, and during the year 274 other claims, amounting to \$64,333.57, were presented.

Of these, 80 claims, amounting to \$14,715.75, have been allowed, and 74 claims, amounting to \$20,138.39, have been rejected or returned for amendment. This left 299 claims for refunding still pending on the 30th of June, amounting to \$162,873.54.

Since that date and up to the 1st of October, 1895, 844 other claims, amounting to \$48,192.50, have been received, and 716 claims, amounting to \$48,771.35, have been allowed, and 32 claims, amounting to \$3,386.20, have been rejected or returned for amendment. On the 1st of October, 1895, 395 claims for refunding, amounting to \$158,908.49, were pending.

VIOLATIONS OF INTERNAL-REVENUE LAWS.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE VIOLATIONS OF THE INTERNAL-REVENUE LAWS CHARGED, AND FOR WHICH PROSECUTIONS WERE INSTITUTED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1895, AND ALSO THE PROSECUTIONS PENDING ON JULY 1, 1895.

Judicial districts	Suits pending July 1, 1894.	Commenced during year.	Total.	Settled during year.	Pending July 1, 1895.
Alabama:					
Northern district.....	354	383	737	470	267
Middle district.....	271	412	683	412	271
Southern district.....	8	24	32	19	13
Alaska.....	33	14	47	44	3
Arkansas:					
Eastern district.....	16	236	252	113	139
Western district.....	77	293	370	310	60
Arizona.....	2	1	3	3	
California:					
Northern district.....	17	8	25	12	13
Southern district.....	2	5	7	5	2
Colorado.....	2	9	11	9	2
Connecticut.....	3	13	16	14	2
Delaware.....		6	6	6	
District of Columbia.....	5	4	9	7	2
Florida:					
Northern district.....	13	47	60	45	15
Southern district.....	2	101	103	78	25
Georgia:					
Northern district.....	536	849	1,385	748	637
Southern district.....	36	62	98	55	43
Illinois:					
Northern district.....	18	135	153	128	25
Southern district.....	58	320	378	259	119
Indiana.....	19	236	255	154	101

STATEMENT SHOWING THE VIOLATIONS OF THE INTERNAL-REVENUE LAWS CHARGED, AND FOR WHICH PROSECUTIONS WERE INSTITUTED, ETC.—Continued.

Judicial districts.	Suits pending July 1, 1894.	Commenced during year.	Total.	Settled during year.	Pending July 1, 1895.
Iowa:					
Northern district.....	19	155	174	161	13
Southern district.....	100	373	473	283	190
Kansas.....	22	16	38	21	17
Kentucky.....	59	518	577	497	80
Louisiana:					
Eastern district.....	3	5	8	4	4
Western district.....	4	34	38	23	15
Maine.....	32	156	188	109	79
Maryland.....	1	20	21	18	3
Massachusetts.....	123	462	585	501	84
Michigan:					
Eastern district.....	8	24	32	21	11
Western district.....	14	47	61	37	24
Minnesota.....	1	3	4	3	1
Mississippi:					
Northern district.....	372	334	1,206	578	628
Southern district.....	249	306	555	291	204
Missouri:					
Eastern district.....	8	67	75	65	10
Western district.....	6	195	201	144	57
Montana.....		1	1		1
Nebraska.....	15	51	66	56	10
New Hampshire.....	3	10	13	9	4
New Jersey.....	6	13	19	5	14
New Mexico.....	7	5	12	9	3
New York:					
Northern district.....	9	53	62	46	16
Eastern district.....	4	28	32	16	16
Southern district.....	47	25	72	11	61
North Carolina:					
Eastern district.....	27	305	332	237	95
Western district.....	458	1,039	1,497	1,102	395
North Dakota.....	8	31	39	14	25
Ohio:					
Northern district.....	3	30	33	31	2
Southern district.....	5	21	26	19	7
Oklahoma.....	70	41	111	89	22
Oregon.....	1	8	9	7	2
Pennsylvania:					
Eastern district.....	60	47	107	65	42
Western district.....	8	13	21	12	9
Rhode Island.....	20		20	7	13
South Carolina.....	64	433	497	423	74
South Dakota.....	2	10	12	8	4
Tennessee:					
Eastern district.....	103	567	670	523	147
Middle district.....	84	737	821	724	97
Western district.....	180	232	412	220	192
Texas:					
Eastern district.....	11	99	110	38	72
Northern district.....		5	5		5
Western district.....	11	46	57	37	20
Vermont.....	14	27	41	25	16
Virginia:					
Eastern district.....	6	11	17	7	10
Western district.....	337	507	844	545	299
Washington.....	1	2	3		3
West Virginia.....	1,250	739	1,989	893	1,105
Wisconsin:					
Eastern district.....	2	17	19	9	10
Western district.....	4	8	12	12	
Total.....	5,822	11,034	16,856	10,846	6,010

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ACTUAL NUMBER OF SPECIAL TAX PAYERS.

STATEMENT SHOWING, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES, THE ACTUAL NUMBER OF THE DIFFERENT KINDS OF SPECIAL-TAX PAYERS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1895.

States and Territories.	Rectifiers.	Retail liquor dealers.	Wholesale liquor dealers.	Manufacturers of stills.	Brewers.	Retail dealers in malt liquors.	Wholesale dealers in malt liquors.	Manufacturers of oleomargarine.	Retail dealers in oleomargarine.	Wholesale dealers in oleomargarine.	Total.
Alabama	3	394	37		4	135	21		34	3	1,131
Alaska		73			7	4					84
Arizona		635	7		4		16			2	677
Arkansas		633	45			8	21		46	2	736
California	13	12,752	382	3	122	206	145	3	14	3	13,643
Colorado		2,419	47			144	63		86	3	2,767
Connecticut	18	3,296	57		21	109	154		10	2	3,667
Delaware	5	397	6		4	12	8		49		431
District of Columbia	8	1,210	22		5	48	21		78	2	1,394
Florida		445	12			25	19		112	3	618
Georgia	10	1,454	41	1	5	138	30		40	6	1,725
Idaho		619	8		20	15	18		2		682
Illinois	147	17,833	320	3	109	1,138	333	7	1,523	16	21,420
Indiana	21	7,875	78		49	464	254	1	158		8,902
Indian Territory		6				13			29		50
Iowa	10	4,631	76		18	160	318		2	1	5,243
Kansas	1	2,225	13		2	270	59	3	101		2,674
Kentucky	61	3,970	237	2	25	214	79		120	4	4,712
Louisiana	25	4,216	111		7	77	45		17	3	4,548
Maine		990	9			136	13		64		1,168
Maryland	64	4,164	94	2	33	149	74		33	3	4,617
Massachusetts	78	4,506	201		37	191	248		196	30	5,487
Michigan	6	6,864	57		99	328	190		401	17	7,363
Minnesota	27	3,890	79		102	320	242		24	10	4,694
Mississippi		307	9			48	13		1		379
Missouri	68	7,639	210	2	50	268	262	1	434	12	8,946
Montana		1,704	37		17	39	42		73	10	1,922
Nebraska		2,041	39		24	67	217	1	49	3	2,445
Nevada	4	581	6		11	4	13				615
New Hampshire		1,579	9		7	150	71		6	1	1,823
New Jersey	35	8,459	85	2	47	270	246		189	4	9,337
New Mexico	2	469	12		4	15	27		11		540
New York	354	41,176	975	3	289	1,587	676		75	9	45,144
North Carolina	15	1,251	30	1		44	22		16		1,379
North Dakota		1,509				189	8		3		710
Ohio	108	15,817	359	5	127	301	382	2	445	11	17,557
Oklahoma		495	7		1	44	38		17		602
Oregon	14	1,382	40		29	31	13		8		1,517
Pennsylvania	223	14,113	437	2	251	494	505	1	521	19	16,566
Rhode Island	9	1,746	45		5	30	43	4	339	7	2,228
South Carolina		800	10		2	11	7		24	3	857
South Dakota		1,107	9		6	81	41		5		1,249
Tennessee	19	1,923	44		5	64	25		47	4	2,131
Texas	17	3,937	60		14	1,574	304		86	14	6,006
Utah	3	392	12		8	19	12		5	3	454
Vermont		580				176	25				781
Virginia	17	2,552	34		1	61	30		50	2	2,747
Washington	1	1,283	21		26	33	19		34	5	1,422
West Virginia	3	1,277	6		8	58	21		84	6	1,463
Wisconsin	51	8,586	115		174	476	200	1	134	5	10,042
Wyoming		385	5			9	20		14		433
Total	1,440	208,388	4,555	26	1,771	10,486	5,655	24	5,839	242	238,426
Total for fiscal year ended June 30, 1894	1,494	215,419	4,565	26	1,805	12,618	5,518	21	7,400	271	249,137

DIVISION OF DISTILLED SPIRITS.

The statements under the above heading relating to the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895, exhibit the number of grain, molasses, and fruit distilleries which were registered and operated in each State; the number of fruit distilleries registered and operated in each collection district; the number and capacity of the grain and molasses distilleries in operation at the beginning of each month in the year and of the three following months; the number of grain distilleries, classified according to their different capacities, registered and operated in each district and State; the quantities and several kinds of grain and other materials used in the production of distilled spirits in each collection district and State; the different kinds of fruit brandy produced during the year in each collection district and State; the quantity of distilled spirits, in proof gallons, rectified in the several districts and States; the number of cattle and hogs fed at the registered grain distilleries; the quantity of distilled spirits gauged during the fiscal years ended June 30, 1894 and 1895, in each collection district and State; and the quantity of fermented liquors produced during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895, in each collection district and State, together with other items.

DISTILLERIES REGISTERED AND OPERATED.

The following statement shows the number of distilleries registered and operated during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895:

States and Territories.	Grain.		Molasses.		Fruit.		Total registered.	Total operated.
	Registered.	Operated.	Registered.	Operated.	Registered.	Operated.		
Alabama	25	21			26	26	51	47
Arkansas	49	33			10	10	59	43
Arizona	1	1					1	1
California	3	3			270	268	273	271
Colorado	1	1					1	1
Connecticut	2	2			33	30	35	32
Delaware	1	1			9	9	10	10
Georgia	80	77			12	12	92	89
Idaho					1	1	1	1
Illinois	26	20			6	5	32	25
Indiana	15	14			4	3	19	17
Iowa					1	1	1	1
Kansas					3	3	3	3
Kentucky	428	334	1	1	17	16	446	351
Louisiana			1	1	2	2	3	3
Maryland	26	25			4	4	30	29
Massachusetts	1	1	8	7	3	3	12	11
Minnesota	2	2					2	2
Missouri	76	53			18	16	94	69
Nebraska	2	2					2	2
New Hampshire			1	1			1	1
New Jersey	1	1			61	60	62	61
New Mexico					7	7	7	7
New York	3	3	1	1	49	44	53	48
North Carolina	733	624			113	69	846	693
Ohio	28	22			27	20	55	42
Oklahoma	1	1					1	1
Oregon	3	3			6	5	9	8
Pennsylvania	125	117			15	14	140	131
South Carolina	56	48			7	3	63	51
Tennessee	121	98			11	11	132	109
Texas	6	4			3	3	9	7
Vermont					1	1	1	1
Virginia	124	102			198	149	322	251
Washington	2				2	2	4	2
West Virginia	4	4			1		5	4
Wisconsin	4	4					4	4
Total	1,949	1,621	12	11	920	797	2,881	2,429

FRUIT DISTILLERIES REGISTERED AND OPERATED.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF FRUIT DISTILLERIES REGISTERED AND OPERATED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1895, BY COLLECTION DISTRICTS.

District.	Registered.	Operated.	District.	Registered.	Operated.
Alabama	26	26	New Mexico	7	7
Arkansas	10	10	New York:		
California:			Fourteenth district	27	25
First district	140	140	Twenty-first district	4	3
Fourth district	130	123	Twenty-eighth district	18	16
Connecticut	33	30	North Carolina:		
Georgia	12	12	Fourth district	65	64
Illinois:			Fifth district	48	5
Eighth district	5	4	Ohio:		
Thirteenth district	1	1	First district	1	1
Indiana:			Tenth district	15	12
Sixth district	3	2	Eleventh district	3	3
Seventh district	1	1	Eighteenth district	5	4
Iowa, fourth district	1	1	Oregon	8	7
Kansas	3	3	Pennsylvania:		
Kentucky:			First district	12	12
Second district	11	11	Ninth district	2	2
Fifth district	3	3	Twelfth district	1	1
Sixth district	1	1	South Carolina	7	3
Seventh district	1	1	Tennessee:		
Eighth district	1	1	Second district	1	1
Louisiana	2	2	Fifth district	10	10
Maryland	13	13	Texas, fourth district	3	3
Massachusetts, third district	3	3	Virginia:		
Missouri:			Second district	44	39
First district	8	7	Sixth district	154	110
Sixth district	10	9	West Virginia	1	1
Montana	1	1			
New Hampshire	1	1	Total	920	797
New Jersey:					
First district	27	26			
Fifth district	34	34			

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER AND CAPACITY OF GRAIN AND MOLASSES DISTILLERIES IN OPERATION AT THE BEGINNING OF EACH MONTH DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1895, AND THE FIRST THREE MONTHS OF THE PRESENT FISCAL YEAR.

Month.	Number of distilleries.		Capacity of grain distilleries.		Capacity of molasses distilleries.		Total spirit-producing capacity per day.
	Grain.	Molasses.	Grain.	Spirits.	Molasses.	Spirits.	
1894.							
July	503	6	<i>Bushels.</i> 48, 130	<i>Gallons.</i> 204, 495	18, 462	15, 296	219, 791
August	443	6	39, 200	165, 358	20, 756	17, 274	182, 632
September	426	3	20, 477	84, 375	4, 156	3, 533	87, 908
October	486	2	24, 859	99, 856	4, 410	3, 749	103, 605
November	559	5	36, 406	148, 622	8, 736	7, 425	156, 047
December	651	9	53, 027	220, 704	23, 725	18, 164	238, 863
1895.							
January	772	9	74, 919	309, 488	20, 039	15, 028	324, 516
February	794	10	82, 262	347, 824	21, 358	16, 735	364, 559
March	764	7	85, 237	358, 620	4, 443	3, 776	362, 396
April	862	10	95, 319	401, 111	22, 288	16, 992	418, 103
May	797	7	93, 782	392, 393	21, 882	16, 598	408, 991
June	611	8	66, 907	278, 567	26, 239	20, 528	299, 095
July	427	6	35, 564	155, 123	22, 396	17, 262	172, 385
August	385	6	24, 647	106, 420	12, 046	11, 238	117, 652
September	348	3	16, 278	68, 454	2, 527	2, 188	70, 648

GRAIN AND MOLASSES DISTILLERIES IN OPERATION SEPTEMBER 1, 1880
TO 1895.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER AND CAPACITY OF GRAIN AND
MOLASSES DISTILLERIES IN OPERATION ON THE 1ST DAY OF SEPTEMBER IN EACH
OF THE YEARS 1880 TO 1895, INCLUSIVE.

Date.	Number of distil- leries.		Capacity of grain distilleries.		Capacity of molas- ses distilleries.		Total spirit-pro- ducing capacity per day.
	Grain.	Molasses.	Grain.	Spirits.	Molasses.	Spirits.	
September 1—			<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Gallons.</i>	<i>Gallons.</i>	<i>Gallons.</i>	<i>Gallons.</i>
1880	372	6	69,013	275,364	8,899	7,564	282,928
1881	298	5	70,193	272,806	8,573	7,287	280,093
1882	198	7	57,755	227,973	10,426	8,861	236,834
1883	387	7	56,859	224,107	8,721	6,818	230,925
1884	294	8	47,855	189,368	8,814	7,424	196,792
1885	212	8	42,594	174,295	7,122	6,054	180,349
1886	305	9	46,180	181,223	8,853	7,524	188,747
1887	293	8	50,355	199,100	6,460	5,493	204,593
1888	399	5	33,294	141,963	4,465	3,798	145,761
1889	376	5	40,946	172,526	3,574	3,037	175,563
1890	467	6	48,946	190,777	7,425	6,311	197,088
1891	425	7	43,655	186,693	8,511	7,418	194,111
1892	437	6	30,379	126,961	4,926	4,188	131,149
1893	403	4	23,425	93,391	7,285	6,201	101,592
1894	426	3	20,477	84,375	4,156	3,533	87,908
1895	348	3	16,278	68,454	2,527	2,188	70,642

* * * * *

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF GRAIN DISTILLERIES OF DIFFERENT CAPACITIES REGISTERED AND OPERATED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1895, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.

States and Territories.	Daily spirit capacity not exceeding 30 gallons.		Daily grain capacity not exceeding 5 bushels.		Daily grain capacity exceeding 5 bushels and not exceeding 10 bushels.		Daily grain capacity exceeding 10 bushels and not exceeding 20 bushels.		Daily grain capacity exceeding 20 bushels and not exceeding 40 bushels.		Daily grain capacity exceeding 40 bushels and not exceeding 60 bushels.		Daily grain capacity exceeding 60 bushels and not exceeding 100 bushels.		Daily grain capacity exceeding 100 bushels and not exceeding 500 bushels.		Daily grain capacity exceeding 500 bushels.		
	Registered.	Operated.	Registered.	Operated.	Registered.	Operated.	Registered.	Operated.	Registered.	Operated.	Registered.	Operated.	Registered.	Operated.	Registered.	Operated.	Registered.	Operated.	
Alabama	25	21	23	20	2	1													
Arkansas	37	24	16	11	20	12	8	6	5	4									
Arizona	1	1	1	1															
California									1	1									
Colorado	1	1	1	1															
Connecticut																			
Delaware	1	1			1	1													
Georgia	57	55	34	33	23	22	1	1	16	15	5	5	1	1	1	1			
Illinois	2	2			2	2			2	2	2	2							
Indiana	3	3	3	3			2	1	3	3	1	1							
Kentucky	223	168	131	106	96	67	18	10	29	19	3	1	23	18	79	69	49	44	
Maryland	2	2	1	1	1	1	4	3	5	5	1	1	2	2	6	6	6	6	
Massachusetts																			
Minnesota	1	1	1	1															
Missouri	50	33	14	11	41	26	6	4	7	5	1		2	2	1	1			
Nebraska																			
New Jersey																			
New York	1	1	1	1															
North Carolina	718	620	710	603	14	14	4	3	2	2			2	1	1	1			
Ohio	3	2			4	2	9	7	5	4			2	2	3	3	5	4	
Oklahoma					1	1													
Oregon	1	1	1	1															
Pennsylvania	16	14	1	1	26	24	18	16	41	38	5	5	10	10	13	12	11	11	
South Carolina	53	48	51	47	2	1			2	1			1	1					
Tennessee	90	69	82	64	11	7	6	6	15	14	5	5	1	1			1	1	
Texas	4	2	1	1	4	3	1	1											
Virginia	115	94	93	74	22	20	2	2	5	4	1	1			1	1			
Washington							1	1			1	1							
West Virginia	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1									1	1	
Wisconsin									2	2							1	1	
Total	1,406	1,165	1,166	980	271	205	81	61	140	118	25	21	47	40	112	101	107	95	

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF DISTILLERIES REGISTERED AND OPERATED.

The whole number of grain distilleries registered during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895, was 1,949, of which number 1,621 were operated.

The numbers registered and operated during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1894, were 1,964 and 1,541, respectively, showing a decrease during the last fiscal year of 15 in the number registered, and an increase of 80 in the number operated.

The larger portion of the decrease in the number registered occurred in the class of distilleries having the smaller capacities for the production of spirits, there having been a decrease of 10 in the number of distilleries of this class registered, although there was an increase of 51 in the number operated.

In the class of larger distilleries there was a decrease of 5 in the number registered, but an increase of 29 in the number operated.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1894, there were registered 1,693 distilleries of the smaller class, varying in daily grain capacity from not over 5 to not over 60 bushels each, and of this number 1,334, or 78+ per cent, were operated.

Of the larger distilleries, having daily grain capacities varying from over 60 bushels to several thousand bushels each, 271 were registered, and 207, or 76+ per cent, were operated.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895, of the smaller distilleries 1,683 were registered, and 1,385, or 82+ per cent, were operated.

Of the larger distilleries 266 were registered, and 236, or nearly 89 per cent, were operated.

There were 12 molasses distilleries registered and 11 operated, a decrease of 1 in the number reported operated for the previous fiscal year.

There were only 920 fruit distilleries registered and but 797 operated, a decrease from the previous year of 2,713 in the number registered and of 2,798 in the number operated during the fiscal year.

The total number of grain, molasses, and fruit distilleries registered and operated during the year is 2,881 and 2,429, respectively.

There was a decrease of 2,728 in the number of all kinds of distilleries registered and of 2,719 in the number of all kinds operated during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895, as compared with the fiscal year ended June 30, 1894.

* * * * *

MATERIALS USED FOR THE PRODUCTION OF DISTILLED SPIRITS.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE QUANTITIES OF GRAIN AND OTHER MATERIALS USED FOR THE PRODUCTION OF DISTILLED SPIRITS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1895, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.

States and Territories.	Malt.	Wheat.	Barley.	Rye.	Corn.	Oats.	Mill feed.	Molasses.	Other materials.	Total.	
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Gallons.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Gallons.
Alabama.....	1,396	17	33	84	8,084					9,614	
Arizona.....	22	120	49		9					200	
Arkansas.....	2,052	653	70	744	18,854		115		41	22,529	
California.....	11,138	58,231		18,110	167					87,646	
Colorado.....	31			143	161					340	
Connecticut.....	3,468	2,752		13,318	11,185					30,723	
Delaware.....	17			127						144	
Georgia.....	14,345	17		56	81,915					96,333	
Illinois.....	485,711	2,452		211,825	3,733,303				1,663	4,434,954	
Indiana.....	150,826	471		88,080	1,314,135	11,373	68			1,564,933	
Kentucky.....	591,848	57,236	42	858,712	3,664,990	7,136	58	181,656		5,180,022	181,656
Louisiana.....								646,905			646,905
Maryland.....	103,283	5,179	211	561,138	97,956	634				768,401	
Massachusetts.....	836			10,839	9,381			1,846,765		21,056	1,846,765
Minnesota.....	23,843			5,538	235,017					264,338	
Missouri.....	33,910	3,606	28	9,327	275,545	131				322,547	
Nebraska.....	2,951			2,057	14,286					19,234	278,306
New Hampshire.....								17,250			17,250
New Jersey.....	33,825			50,738	50,738					135,301	
New York.....	51,329			166,009	205,161	432		2,823,256		422,931	2,823,256
North Carolina.....	30,564	2,320		39,411	239,708	30	239	528		312,272	528
Ohio.....	204,077	27,661		296,649	1,064,385	2,212	2,486			1,597,470	
Oklahoma.....	12	201		35						248	
Oregon.....	1,346	11,142		339	86					12,913	
Pennsylvania.....	233,601	12,152	4	1,249,083	79,361			8,145	4	1,574,205	8,145
South Carolina.....	2,386	28	7	1,198	16,650					20,269	
Tennessee.....	16,515	3,163		12,600	132,364		760		2	165,904	
Texas.....	366	28	11	159	3,927					4,491	
Virginia.....	3,771	28	4	16,547	33,969		6			54,577	
West Virginia.....	5,616			42,244	261					48,121	
Wisconsin.....	59,490	1,464	427	83,588	179,954	150	193		2,580	327,855	
Total.....	2,068,575	189,173	886	3,738,703	11,472,052	22,098	3,925	5,802,811	4,209	17,499,711	5,802,811

The average yield per bushel of grain was $\frac{78,172,512}{18,057,107} = 4.32 +$ gallons of spirits. The average yield per gallon of molasses was $\frac{1,777,083}{2,219,547} = 0.800 +$ of a gallon of rum. Three million five hundred and eighty-three thousand two hundred and sixty-four gallons of molasses were used for the production of spirits instead of rum; and their equivalent, estimated in bushels of grain, is added to the total grain in determining the yield per bushel of grain.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF MATERIALS USED AND SPIRITS PRODUCED DURING THE LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS.

Year.	Grain used.		Spirits produced.		Molasses used.		Rum produced.	
	Bushels.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.
1886.....	10,195,332	78,544,428	2,308,130	1,799,952				
1887.....	17,959,565	75,974,376	2,428,783	1,857,223				
1888.....	16,122,509	68,388,160	2,519,494	1,891,246				
1889.....	20,990,924	87,887,456	1,951,104	1,471,051				
1890.....	25,202,901	107,618,120	2,198,538	1,637,808				
1891.....	26,347,641	114,178,077	2,368,171	1,784,312				
1892.....	26,489,827	112,812,723	2,550,759	1,956,318				
1893.....	29,090,469	126,545,017	2,775,752	2,106,765				
1894.....	19,716,818	87,340,897	2,598,409	1,894,595				
1895.....	18,057,107	78,172,512	2,219,547	1,777,083				
Total.....	219,113,033	937,461,766	23,918,687	18,166,356				
Average.....	21,911,303	93,746,176	2,391,868	1,816,635				

The quantity of grain used for the production of spirits during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895 (18,057,107 bushels, including 557,396 bushels, which is the equivalent of 3,583,264 gallons of molasses, used for the production of spirits), shows a decrease of 1,659,711 bushels from the amount used in the preceding fiscal year (19,716,818 bushels), and is 3,854,196 bushels less than the average (21,911,303 bushels), for the last ten years. The number of gallons of spirits produced from grain during the year (78,172,512 gallons) shows a decrease of 9,163,385 gallons from the product (87,340,897 gallons) for the year ended June 30, 1894, and is 15,573,664 gallons less than the average product (93,746,176 gallons) for the last ten years.

The yield of spirits from each bushel of grain is 4.32+ gallons.

The yield for the two preceding years was 4.35+ gallons for 1893, and 4.42+ gallons for 1894.

The quantity of molasses used for the production of rum during the fiscal year (2,219,547 gallons) shows a decrease of 378,862 gallons from the quantity used in the previous year (2,598,409 gallons), and is 172,321 gallons less than the average (2,391,868 gallons) for the last ten years.

The quantity of rum distilled from molasses during the fiscal year (1,777,083 gallons), shows a decrease of 87,512 gallons from the product of the previous year (1,864,595 gallons), and is 39,552 gallons less than the average product (1,816,635 gallons) for the last ten years.

* * * * *

STATEMENT SHOWING THE QUANTITY OF EACH KIND OF FRUIT BRANDY PRODUCED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1895, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.

States and Territories.	Apple.	Peach.	Grape.	Total.
	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.
Alabama.....	422		32	454
Arizona.....			2,821	3,821
Arkansas.....	6,356			6,356
California.....	202	2,142	1,677,082	1,679,426
Connecticut.....	15,103			15,103
Delaware.....	1,142		23	1,165
Georgia.....			490	490
Idaho.....	337			337
Illinois.....	216		518	734
Indiana.....	142		25	167
Iowa.....			169	169
Kansas.....	1,212		1,347	2,559
Kentucky.....	609		168	777
Louisiana.....	7	20	29	56
Maryland.....	11,061	1,482		12,483
Massachusetts.....	1,352			1,352
Missouri.....	5,606		192	5,798

STATEMENT SHOWING THE QUANTITY OF EACH KIND OF FRUIT BRANDY PRODUCED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1895, ETC.—Continued.

States and Territories.	Apple.	Peach.	Grape.	Total.
	<i>Gallons.</i>	<i>Gallons.</i>	<i>Gallons.</i>	<i>Gallons.</i>
New Jersey.....	58,414		494	58,908
New Mexico.....		106	406	512
New York.....	84,725	27	5,592	90,344
North Carolina.....	1,046		2,092	3,138
Ohio.....	1,445	334	29,032	30,811
Oregon.....	918	254	112	1,284
Pennsylvania.....	38,978			38,978
South Carolina.....			58	58
Tennessee.....	324			324
Texas.....	40	56		96
Virginia.....	2,568		1,592	4,160
Vermont.....	79			79
Washington.....		237		237
Total.....	232,244	4,658	1,723,274	1,960,176

* * * * *

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF GALLONS OF SPIRITS RECTIFIED IN THE UNITED STATES DURING THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1895, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.

States and Territories.	Gallons.	States and Territories.	Gallons.
Alabama.....	131,742.18	Nebraska and Dakotas.....	368,188.72
California and Nevada.....	2,191,237.36	New Hampshire, Maine, and Vermont.....	
Colorado and Wyoming.....	71,281.48	New Jersey.....	262,469.32
Connecticut and Rhode Island.....	354,433.37	New Mexico and Arizona.....	5,649.50
Georgia.....	91,251.50	New York.....	10,460,670.01
Illinois.....	5,578,645.75	North Carolina.....	270,586.54
Indiana.....	969,478.39	Ohio.....	8,493,517.38
Iowa.....	59,573.35	Oregon and Washington.....	153,573.84
Kansas.....	1,813	Pennsylvania.....	7,432,100.77
Kentucky.....	3,861,445.29	Tennessee.....	226,375.62
Louisiana and Mississippi.....	787,301.20	Texas.....	212,081.70
Maryland, Delaware, and District of Columbia.....	4,289,293.72	Virginia.....	708,165.82
Massachusetts.....	3,087,346.42	West Virginia.....	115,912.13
Michigan.....	207,582.98	Wisconsin.....	1,360,165.60
Minnesota.....	336,475.84	Total.....	54,876,246.94
Missouri.....	2,760,364.16		
Montana, Idaho, and Utah.....	27,524		

STOCK FED AT DISTILLERIES.

The following statement shows the number of cattle and hogs fed at registered grain distilleries, with their average and total increase in weight, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895, by collection districts:

Districts.	Cattle.			Hogs.			Total increase in weight of cattle and hogs.
	Number fed.	Increase in weight.		Number fed.	Increase in weight.		
		Total.	Average.		Total.	Average.	
		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>
Alabama.....	95	19,000	200	600	105,000	175	124,000
Arkansas.....	22	2,800	127+	1,782	96,655	54+	99,455
Colorado.....				15	1,500	100	1,500
Georgia.....	113	15,280	135+	845	66,755	79	82,035
First Illinois.....	1,100	275,000	250				275,000
Fifth Illinois.....	12,256	2,862,500	233+				2,862,500
Eighth Illinois.....	6,913	1,797,900	260+	125	11,650	93+	1,809,550
Thirteenth Illinois.....				243	14,875	61+	14,875
Sixth Indiana.....	2,033	411,175	202+	57	7,125	125	418,300
Seventh Indiana.....	6,700	837,500	125				837,500
Kansas.....	9	675	75	14	896	64	1,571
Second Kentucky.....	3,961	395,750	98+	681	57,598	84+	453,348
Fifth Kentucky.....	1,562	343,611	219+	1,142	51,071	44+	394,682
Sixth Kentucky.....	5,268	997,175	189+	856	82,381	96+	1,079,556

STOCK FED AT DISTILLERIES—Continued.

Districts.	Cattle.			Hogs.			Total increase in weight of cattle and hogs.
	Number fed.	Increase in weight.		Number fed.	Increase in weight.		
		Total.	Average.		Total.	Average.	
		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>
Seventh Kentucky	2,085	676,994	324+	98	10,300	105+	637,294
Eighth Kentucky	2,999	637,920	212+	3,293	264,928	80+	902,848
Maryland	30	6,000	200	146	13,837	94+	19,837
Third Massachusetts	40	8,000	200	10	1,500	150	9,500
Minnesota	2,250	562,500	250				562,500
First Missouri	64	10,800	168+	706	35,879	50+	46,679
Sixth Missouri	55	3,765	68+	781	36,707	47	40,472
Fifth New Jersey	342	86,184	252				86,184
New Mexico				67	1,685	25+	1,685
Fourth North Carolina	34	1,815	53+	830	44,760	53+	46,575
Fifth North Carolina	77	14,620	189+	905	69,590	76+	84,210
Tenth Ohio	104	31,600	303+				31,600
Eighteenth Ohio	52	10,000	192+	62	6,100	98+	16,100
First Pennsylvania	197	35,255	178+	81	4,475	55+	39,730
Ninth Pennsylvania	61	13,160	215+	1,520	136,041	89+	149,201
Twelfth Pennsylvania	35	4,028	115+	431	43,058	99+	47,086
Twenty-third Pennsylvania	2,937	729,927	248+	2,782	233,991	84+	963,918
South Carolina	26	4,350	167+	454	29,200	64+	33,550
Second Tennessee	66	5,940	90	1,080	86,400	80	92,340
Fifth Tennessee	285	67,325	236+	2,399	271,890	113+	339,215
Fourth Texas	55	2,750	50	362	19,386	53+	22,136
Second Virginia				116	5,380	46+	5,380
Sixth Virginia	32	5,690	177+	1,030	63,547	61+	69,237
West Virginia				14	1,200	85+	1,200
First Wisconsin	618	156,000	252+				156,000

The following statement shows the number of cattle and hogs fed at registered grain distilleries, arranged by States:

States.	Cattle.			Hogs.			Total increase in weight of cattle and hogs.
	Number fed.	Increase in weight.		Number fed.	Increase in weight.		
		Total.	Average.		Total.	Average.	
		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>
Alabama	95	19,000	200	600	105,000	175	124,000
Arkansas	22	2,800	127+	1,782	96,655	54+	99,455
Colorado				15	1,500	100	1,500
Georgia	113	15,280	135+	845	66,755	79	82,035
Illinois	20,269	4,935,400	243+	368	26,525	72+	4,961,925
Indiana	8,733	1,248,675	142+	57	7,125	125	1,255,800
Kansas	9	675	75	14	896	64	1,571
Kentucky	15,875	3,051,450	192+	6,070	466,278	76+	3,517,728
Maryland	30	6,000	200	146	13,837	94+	19,837
Massachusetts	40	8,000	200	10	1,500	150	9,500
Minnesota	2,250	562,500	250				562,500
Missouri	119	14,565	122+	1,487	72,586	48+	87,151
New Jersey	342	86,184	252				86,184
New Mexico				67	1,685	25+	1,685
North Carolina	111	16,435	148+	1,735	114,350	65+	130,785
Ohio	156	41,600	266+	62	6,100	98+	47,700
Pennsylvania	3,230	782,370	242+	4,814	417,565	86+	1,199,935
South Carolina	26	4,350	167+	454	29,200	64+	33,550
Tennessee	351	73,265	208+	3,479	358,290	102+	431,555
Texas	55	2,750	50	362	19,386	53+	22,136
Virginia	32	5,690	177+	1,146	68,927	62+	74,617
West Virginia				14	1,200	85+	1,200
Wisconsin	618	156,000	252+				156,000
Total	52,476	11,032,989	212+	23,527	1,875,360	79+	12,908,349

SUMMARY.

Number of cattle fed at registered grain distilleries in the United States	52,476
Total increase in weight of cattle	pounds 11,032,989
Average increase in weight of cattle	do 212+
Number of hogs fed at registered grain distilleries in the United States	23,527
Total increase in weight of hogs	pounds 1,875,360
Average increase in weight of hogs	do 79+
Total number of cattle and hogs fed	76,003
Total increase in weight of cattle and hogs	pounds 12,908,349
Average increase in weight of cattle and hogs	do 169+

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SPIRITS GAUGED IN 1894.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE QUANTITIES, IN TAXABLE GALLONS, OF DISTILLED SPIRITS GAUGED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1894, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.

States and Territories.	Distilled spirits other than apple, peach, and grape brandies—					Apple, peach, and grape brandies produced and withdrawn from special bonded warehouses, tax-paid, for export and for fortification of sweet wine.	Total gauged.
	Deposited in warehouse.	Withdrawn from warehouse—			Dumped for rectification.*		
		On payment of the tax.	For export.	For scientific purposes and use of the United States.				For transfer to manufacturing warehouses.
Alabama.....	13,784	10,611				122,570	151,031
Arkansas.....	82,735	76,129				8,843	167,707
California.....	282,888	293,311		3,078		1,074,677	5,691,784
Colorado.....	584	167				61,036	61,787
Connecticut.....	159,995	249,457				326,982	759,179
Georgia.....	279,469	293,897				96,232	677,646
Illinois.....	30,803,484	27,739,549	194,822	40,618	49,925	4,602,647	63,520,880
Indiana.....	4,843,047	4,329,456	17,267	430		1,345,144	10,538,892
Iowa.....						52,463	52,749
Kansas.....						2,004	3,704
Kentucky.....	20,132,870	24,476,611	4,104,088	2,086	428	4,215,662	53,025,863
Louisiana.....	163,197	107,457		85		621,604	893,197
Maryland.....	2,610,262	2,113,869	156,302	1,170	457	4,750,987	9,745,585
Massachusetts.....	1,829,837	853,837	909,429			3,078,963	6,673,706
Michigan.....						226,423	226,423
Minnesota.....	1,799,426	1,740,953		1,537		274,894	3,816,750
Missouri.....	2,265,907	2,114,354		444		3,016,877	7,406,928
Montana.....						23,799	23,995
Nebraska.....	2,119,789	2,033,157		1,773		285,635	4,440,354
New Hampshire.....	16,180	18,791				5,220	40,227
New Jersey.....	484,023	482,387	5,495			275,004	1,377,320
New Mexico.....						4,765	8,870
New York.....	4,203,918	3,789,344	132,526	21,031		11,779,318	20,297,174
North Carolina.....	657,373	684,209				211,400	1,610,377
Ohio.....	8,670,797	8,150,486	18,491	1,138		7,757,586	24,658,642
Oregon.....	86,195	80,209		692		97,963	266,816
Pennsylvania.....	5,461,934	5,191,056	530,224			8,133,461	19,354,189
South Carolina.....	45,327	46,019				1,406	92,752

Tennessee	571,502	670,332	11,636			180,193	103,790	1,537,453
Texas	30,653	14,126				191,046	3,748	239,573
Virginia	167,038	139,056				566,207	118,653	990,954
West Virginia	193,250	350,627	84,137			105,024	10,478	693,516
Wisconsin	1,230,578	1,058,161		621		1,290,932		3,580,292
Total	89,205,492	87,087,618	6,114,417	74,697	50,810	55,776,658	4,316,632	242,626,324

* The gauging of spirits after rectification, by United States gaugers, was discontinued August 15, 1892.

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SPIRITS GAUGED IN 1895.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE QUANTITIES, IN TAXABLE GALLONS, OF DISTILLED SPIRITS GAUGED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1895, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.

States and Territories.	Distilled spirits other than apple, peach, and grape brandies--							Apple, peach, and grape brandies produced and withdrawn from special bonded warehouses, tax-paid, and for export; also quantity used for fortifying sweet wine.	Total gauged.
	Deposited in warehouse.	Withdrawn from warehouse--				Dumped for rectification.	Rectified.*		
		On payment of the tax.	For export.	For scientific purposes and use of the United States.	For transfer to manufacturing warehouses.				
Alabama	24,344	18,803				109,928	131,742	454	285,271
Arizona								3,821	3,821
Arkansas	54,498	52,915						6,498	113,851
California	327,712	a389,442	b3,775	c2,859		1,992,976	2,191,237	3,178,013	8,085,014
Colorado	821	646				64,935	71,282		137,684
Connecticut	119,834	172,111				335,502	354,433	22,163	1,004,943
Delaware								1,165	1,165
Georgia	253,980	240,222				82,626	91,252	490	668,570
Idaho								337	337
Illinois	20,812,621	24,200,280	101,530	38,163	36,691	5,071,374	5,578,645	68,966	55,907,379
Indiana	6,975,956	5,641,569	70,306	189		960,086	969,478	167	14,617,751
Iowa						53,992	59,573	169	113,794
Kansas	851	54				1,354	1,813	2,559	6,131
Kentucky	22,814,953	d18,986,573	85,815	4,383		3,694,616	3,861,445	35,803	49,488,588
Louisiana	516,177	483,124	31,560	734		653,907	737,301	56	2,472,919
Maryland	3,083,083	e1,958,157	74	1,755	2,534	4,100,995	4,289,294	56,842	15,492,734
Massachusetts	1,577,979	f977,844	870,987			2,841,723	3,087,346	1,352	9,337,231
Michigan						199,219	207,583		406,802
Minnesota	1,278,064	1,534,847		1,011		312,512	336,476		3,463,510
Missouri	1,423,693	1,857,135		874		2,543,576	2,760,365	12,437	8,598,060
Montana						27,988	27,524		55,512
Nebraska	288,261	812,338		409		369,525	368,189		1,838,722
New Hampshire	12,775	19,828						79	32,682
New Jersey	504,476	511,149				238,146	262,469	58,908	1,575,148
New Mexico	785	70				6,593	5,650	4,214	17,312
New York	3,398,872	g3,353,553	121,394	25,018		10,065,851	10,460,670	405,360	27,830,718
North Carolina	713,159	643,606				210,358	270,587	5,038	1,872,748
Ohio	6,861,627	7,003,568	9,394			7,006,593	8,493,518	52,200	29,428,927
Oregon	39,219	58,835				134,519	153,574	1,284	388,072

Pennsylvania.....	6,556,906	h 3,481,889	17,171	391		7,468,008	7,432,101	38,978	24,995,444
South Carolina.....	46,661	43,593						58	90,312
Tennessee.....	566,319	596,195				203,072	226,375	17,274	1,609,235
Texas.....	12,178	14,933				186,746	212,082	96	426,035
Vermont.....									
Virginia.....	138,292	154,008				628,361	708,165	4,160	1,632,986
Washington.....								237	237
West Virginia.....	193,236	164,791				103,208	115,912	904	578,051
Wisconsin.....	1,352,223	1,168,982		1,152		1,213,627	1,360,166		5,096,150
Total.....	79,949,595	74,540,569	1,312,006	80,100	39,225	50,911,976	54,876,247	3,979,188	265,688,906

* The gauging of spirits after rectification, by United States gaugers, discontinued August 15, 1892, was resumed September 1, 1894, under the act of August 23, 1894. During the interim rectifiers gauged their own product, and in July and August, 1894, they gauged 10,904,082 gallons of rectified spirits.

- a Includes 106,387 gallons from general bonded warehouse.
- b Includes 1,181 gallons from general bonded warehouse.
- c Includes 181 gallons from general bonded warehouse.
- d Includes 1,331 gallons from general bonded warehouse.
- e Includes 39,969 gallons from general bonded warehouse.
- f Includes 67,964 gallons from general bonded warehouse.
- g Includes 139,377 gallons from general bonded warehouse.
- h Includes 9,302 gallons from general bonded warehouse.

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STATEMENT SHOWING THE PRODUCTION OF FERMENTED LIQUORS IN THE SEVERAL STATES AND TERRITORIES OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1895.

States and Territories.	Barrels.	States and Territories.	Barrels.
Alabama.....	28,526	Montana.....	87,644
Arkansas.....		Nebraska.....	179,617
California.....	752,476	New Hampshire.....	368,525
Colorado.....	193,159	New Jersey.....	1,898,702
Connecticut.....	492,231	New Mexico.....	4,978
Florida.....		New York.....	9,755,006
Georgia.....	84,405	North Carolina.....	
Illinois.....	3,292,924	Ohio.....	2,633,667
Indiana.....	592,224	Oregon.....	175,384
Iowa.....	127,101	Pennsylvania.....	3,591,261
Kansas.....	6,013	South Carolina.....	9,595
Kentucky.....	367,997	Tennessee.....	82,000
Louisiana.....	248,788	Texas.....	221,198
Maryland.....	837,368	Virginia.....	76,617
Massachusetts.....	1,337,747	West Virginia.....	199,222
Michigan.....	659,470	Wisconsin.....	2,801,355
Minnesota.....	420,378		
Missouri.....	2,132,743	Total.....	33,561,411

DIVISION OF ASSESSMENTS.

The following statements relative to assessments, to spirits deposited in and withdrawn from distillery warehouses, general bonded warehouses, and special bonded warehouses, the number and location of each of such warehouses, and the names of the proprietors thereof; to the stock of spirits in the United States October 1, 1895; to the exportation of spirits, fermented liquors, tobacco, snuff, cigars, and cigarettes, and playing cards in bond; to the exportation of tobacco, cigars, fermented liquors, and stills, with benefit of drawback; to the use of grape brandy, tax free, in fortifying wines, are prepared from reports in the division of assessments.

The statements relative to assessments are to be found on this page and the page following; statements relative to operations in distillery warehouses commence on page 72 (see also special index on page 71); to operations in general bonded warehouses, on page 144, and in special bonded warehouses on page 167; to exportations in bond free of tax from special bonded warehouses, on page 171; as to tobacco, snuff, cigars, and cigarettes, on page 175; to exportations with benefit of drawback, on page 176, and to the use of brandy in fortifying wines, on page 174.

It will be observed that in the following table this stamp tax on playing cards and the tax on incomes assessed in 1895 are in excess of such assessments in 1894. This is due to the fact that these taxes were imposed by the revenue act of August 28, 1894.

The tax on playing cards was imposed by sections 38 to 47 of said act, is payable by stamp, and is only assessable when not paid by stamp as required by law.

The income tax was imposed by sections 27 to 37 of said act, and, under the terms of the act, was to be assessed. The Supreme Court having decided the act to be unconstitutional, no assessments were made except in cases where the tax had been paid prior to May 20, 1895, the date on which the decision was rendered. This is the amount reported in the subjoined table.

ASSESSMENTS.

1. BY STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1895.

The following statement shows the amount of assessments in each of the several States and Territories of the United States, except where two or more are comprised in one district, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895:

States and Territories.	Amount.	States and Territories.	Amount.
Alabama	\$5,557.42	Montana, Idaho, and Utah	\$1,587.47
Arkansas	10,436.79	Nebraska, North and South Dakota	5,417.83
California and Nevada	20,281.38	New Hampshire, Maine, and Vermont	5,771.24
Colorado and Wyoming	4,107.26	New Jersey	11,427.02
Connecticut and Rhode Island	13,097.90	New Mexico and Arizona	394.46
Florida	3,892.50	New York	181,926.71
Georgia	15,426.69	North Carolina	184,167.06
Illinois	65,160.30	Ohio	52,172.89
Indiana	16,190.61	Oregon, Washington, and Alaska	4,212.35
Iowa	39,404.71	Pennsylvania	392,197.66
Kansas, Indian Territory, and Oklahoma	3,124.24	South Carolina	24,426.86
Kentucky	204,929.80	Tennessee	21,369.02
Louisiana and Mississippi	24,054.87	Texas	6,931.30
Maryland, Delaware, and District of Columbia	40,266.80	Virginia	32,794.24
Massachusetts	19,609.75	West Virginia	24,230.87
Michigan	9,123.77	Wisconsin	11,336.80
Minnesota	10,131.57		
Missouri	22,858.38	Total	1,468,618.57

Taxes on deficiencies in the production of distilled spirits and on excess of materials used by distillers abated before assessment during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895, are as follows:

One hundred and eighty-five claims received from grain distillers, amount of tax abated—	
On excess of material used	\$6,748.35
On deficiencies in production of distilled spirits	305,541.60
Total	312,289.95
Claims received from fruit distillers, amount of tax abated—	
On deficiencies in production of distilled spirits	340.55
Total grain and fruit	312,630.50

2. BY ARTICLES AND OCCUPATIONS, 1894 AND 1895.

The following table shows the assessments made by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue during the fiscal years ended June 30, 1894, and June 30, 1895, respectively, and the increase or decrease on each article or occupation:

Description of tax by article or occupation.	Assessed during fiscal year ended—		Fiscal year ended June 30, 1895.	
	June 30, 1894.	June 30, 1895.	Increase over 1894.	Decrease from 1894.
Tax on deficiencies in production of distilled spirits	\$43,712.06	\$174,054.08	\$130,342.02	.....
Tax on excess of materials used in the production of distilled spirits	3,333.98	5,535.61	2,201.63	.....
Tax on circulation of banks and others	2.20	.....	.....	\$2.20
Tax on distilled spirits fraudulently removed or seized; also taxes overdue	13,626,796.50	814,377.32	.....	12,812,419.18
Tax on fermented liquors removed from brewery unstamped	2,783.64	2,267.56	.....	516.08
Tax on tobacco, snuff, and cigars removed from factory unstamped	8,610.05	10,200.14	1,590.09	.....

2. BY ARTICLES AND OCCUPATIONS, 1894 AND 1895—Continued.

Description of tax by article or occupation.	Assessed during fiscal year ended—		Fiscal year ended June 30, 1895.	
	June 30, 1894.	June 30, 1895.	Increase over 1894.	Decrease from 1894.
Tax on oleomargarine sold without payment of tax.....	\$17.64	\$870.04	\$852.40	.....
Tax on imitation wines.....	942.00	.....	.....	\$942.00
Assessed penalties.....	80,927.25	102,217.53	21,290.28	.....
Tax on incomes and dividends.....	.....	77,135.95	77,135.95	.....
Tax on playing cards.....	.....	67.40	67.40	.....
Unassessed and unassessable penalties, interest, deficiencies in bonded accounts which have been collected, taxes previously abated, conscience money; also fines, penalties, and forfeitures, and costs paid to collectors by order of court or by order of Secretary, and unassessable taxes recovered; also amount of penalties and interest received for validating unstamped instruments (Form 58)....	157,155.72	210,823.90	53,668.18	.....
Special taxes (licenses).....	50,149.70	71,069.04	20,919.34	.....
Total.....	13,974,430.80	1,468,618.57	308,067.29	12,813,879.52

STATEMENT AS TO STAMP TAXES ASSESSED.

All taxes payable by stamps not paid at the time and in the manner required by law have been assessed and accounted for separately from those not payable by stamps. The amount of stamp taxes so assessed and accounted for is as follows:

Balance as per last report.....	\$749,011.38
Amount assessed, including stamp-tax spirits, special taxes, oleomargarine, and playing cards.....	442,833.74
Total.....	<u>1,191,845.12</u>
Amount collected during year.....	837,043.20
Amount abated during year.....	249,433.14
Balance on hand June 30, 1895.....	105,368.78
Total.....	<u>1,191,845.12</u>
* * * * *	* * * * *

DIFFERENT KINDS OF SPIRITS PRODUCED DURING THE YEAR.

STATEMENT OF THE QUANTITY OF EACH KIND OF SPIRITS, AS KNOWN TO THE TRADE, DEPOSITED IN DISTILLERY WAREHOUSES DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1895.

[Quantities in taxable gallons.]

District.	Bourbon whisky.	Rye whisky.	Alcohol.	Rum.	Gin.	High wines.	Pure, neutral, or cologne spirits.	Miscellaneous.	Aggregate.	Specific kind of spirits reported in miscellaneous column.
Alabama								24,343.6	24,343.6	Corn whisky.
Arkansas								54,438.3	54,438.3	Do.
First California	2,311	18,905.7	22,991.3		2,668.2		279,822.9		326,699.1	Malt whisky.
Fourth California								1,013.3	1,013.3	Corn whisky.
Colorado		630.5						190.1	820.6	
Connecticut		2				119,831.7			119,833.7	
Georgia		171.5						253,808.9	253,980.4	Corn whisky.
First Illinois			640,514.3		177,933.5		436,206.4	1,115,198.2	2,369,852.4	Corn whisky, whisky, and spirits.
Fifth Illinois		155,577.2	1,616,460.8		184,646.3	6,352.5	8,214,309.9	1,002,147.2	11,179,493.9	Whisky.
Eighth Illinois	1,180.6	1,781.6	1,695,218		37,556	159,960.8	4,619,137.8	449,145.5	6,963,980.3	Corn in excess.
Thirteenth Illinois	28,689.4	1,186.9	52,567.7			45.2	210,143.7	6,662.5	299,295.4	Corn whisky and whisky.
Sixth Indiana	59,402.1	29,755.4	46,675.4		24,148.8	6,097	605,106.2	1,231,019.8	2,002,204.7	Whisky, malt and potato.
Seventh Indiana	25,613.7	576.8	520,428.2			14,916.8		4,412,275.5	4,973,751	Spirits and whisky.
Kansas								351.1	351.1	Wheat whisky.
Second Kentucky	1,503,701.4		214,251.5		18,870.8		1,531,334.9		3,268,158.6	
Fifth Kentucky	8,461,628	870,225.7						16,895.9	9,348,749.6	Malt whisky.
Sixth Kentucky	1,812,797.2	505,271.7	3,847.6	136,516.1	48,109.5			1,361,197.7	3,867,739.8	Whisky.
Seventh Kentucky	2,755,765.4	328,293.1	3,814.7					11,299.9	3,099,173.1	Malt whisky.
Eighth Kentucky	3,060,482.2	169,982.2						667.1	3,231,181.5	Do.
Louisiana			63,356.3				452,820.6		516,176.9	
Maryland		2,581,260	19,887.2				420,250.1	53,477.7	3,083,082.3	Corn whisky.
Third Massachusetts				1,511,722.1		8,207.8			1,577,978.9	
Minnesota	227.3	160.1	341,994.5					918,317.9	1,278,664.5	Whisky.
First Missouri	210,510.3	4,114.7	258,060.5		12,517.3		816,486.5	46,836.4	1,348,525.7	Whisky, white corn and wheat whisky.
Sixth Missouri	74,293	933.8							75,166.8	
Nebraska	143		201,534				79,891.4	6,692.2	288,260.6	Whisky.
New Hampshire				12,774.8					12,774.8	
Fifth New Jersey		210,518.6	73,721.9				220,235.3		504,475.8	
New Mexico	784.9								784.9	
First New York			2,107,577.5	116,070.5	169,717.5	224.5	836,669.4	23,798.4	3,254,057.8	Do.
Fourteenth New York		280.8							280.8	
Twenty-eighth New York	25,317.8	30,360	3,886.2		77,184.2	2,385.8	5,399		144,533	
Fourth North Carolina		236.5						109,578.9	109,815.4	Corn whisky. 323.4 gallons
Fifth North Carolina								603,344	603,344	Do.

COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

DIFFERENT KINDS OF SPIRITS PRODUCED DURING THE YEAR—Continued.

STATEMENT OF THE QUANTITY OF EACH KIND OF SPIRITS, AS KNOWN TO THE TRADE, DEPOSITED IN DISTILLERY WAREHOUSES, ETC.—Cont'd.

[Quantities in taxable gallons.]

District.	Bourbon whisky.	Rye whisky.	Alcohol.	Rum.	Gin.	High wines.	Pure, neutral, or cologne spirits.	Miscellaneous.	Aggregate.	Specific kind of spirits reported in miscellaneous column.
First Ohio	462, 116. 2	602, 616. 7	535, 834. 4	.....	161, 742. 6	18, 964. 1	635, 512. 8	4, 179, 952. 5	6, 506, 733. 3	Whisky, corn whisky, malt whisky, etc.
Tenth Ohio	59, 404. 4	3, 327. 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62, 731. 6	.....	.....
Eleventh Ohio	26, 825. 6	11, 679. 2	13, 233. 7	.....	2, 070. 8	.....	90, 339. 3	2, 202. 6	153, 351. 2	Corn, wheat, and malt whisky.
Eighteenth Ohio	2, 726. 2	42, 101. 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1, 983. 6	46, 811. 1	Wheat and malt whisky.
Oregon	23. 3	.....	16, 191. 8	.....	.....	.....	23, 003. 8	.....	39, 218. 9	.....
First Pennsylvania .....	.....	761, 193. 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1, 655. 6	762, 549. 5	Wheat and malt whisky.
Ninth Pennsylvania .....	.....	486, 377. 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1, 337. 5	487, 734. 9	Malt and wheat whisky.
Twelfth Pennsylvania .....	.....	68, 159. 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7, 878. 6	76, 038. 4	Wheat whisky.
Twenty-third Pennsylvania	3, 858. 6	5, 047, 300. 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	179, 124. 5	5, 230, 283. 8	Whisky, wheat and malt.
South Carolina .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46, 661. 1	46, 661. 1	Corn whisky.
Second Tennessee .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61, 289. 3	61, 289. 3	Do.
Fifth Tennessee .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	505, 029. 6	505, 029. 6	Do.
Fourth Texas .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12, 178. 1	12, 178. 1	Do.
Second Virginia .....	.....	643. 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2, 291. 9	2, 935	Do.
Sixth Virginia .....	.....	80, 701. 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48, 656. 1	135, 357. 6	Do.
West Virginia	1, 244. 3	191, 991. 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	193, 236. 1	.....
First Wisconsin	138, 172. 8	109, 225. 4	307, 876. 1	.....	65, 207. 2	752. 6	658, 227. 7	12, 760. 9	1, 852, 222. 7	Whisky, wheat and corn.
Total	18, 717, 152. 7	12, 321, 542. 8	8, 819, 923. 6	1, 777, 083. 5	1, 176, 669. 0	209, 699. 3	21, 062, 215. 6	15, 865, 308. 8	79, 949, 595. 3	.....
Deposited during year ended June 30, 1894.	15, 518, 349	10, 026, 544	10, 570, 070	1, 864, 595	1, 287, 977	126, 506	35, 377, 115	14, 434, 336	89, 205, 492	.....

In the preceding table the quantities produced after August 27, 1894, include the whole gallons and tenths of gallons in each cask. As to the spirits produced prior to August 28, 1894, the whole gallons are included, and as to each cask the fractions are dropped if less than five-tenths and are called whole gallons if five-tenths or more.

DECREASED PRODUCTION OF SPIRITS.

The quantity of spirits (79,949,595.3 gallons) produced and deposited in distillery warehouses during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895, is less than the production (89,205,492 gallons) of the year 1894 by 9,255,896.7 gallons. The difference is distributed among the different kinds as known to the trade as follows:

Decrease in the production of—		Gallons.
Alcohol.....		1,750,146.4
Rum.....		87,511.5
Gin.....		111,308
Pure, neutral, or cologne spirits.....		14,314,899.4
Total decrease.....		16,263,865.3
Increase in the production of—		Gallons.
Bourbon whisky.....		3,198,803.7
Rye whisky.....		2,294,998.8
High wines.....		83,193.3
Miscellaneous.....		1,430,972.8
Total increase.....		7,007,968.6
Net decrease.....		9,255,896.7

STATEMENT OF DISTILLED SPIRITS DEPOSITED IN BONDED WAREHOUSES DURING THE PAST EIGHTEEN YEARS.

Fiscal year ended June 30—	Spirits warehoused.				
	Fruit brandy.	Bourbon whisky.	Rye whisky.	Alcohol.	Rum.
	<i>Gallons.</i>	<i>Gallons.</i>	<i>Gallons.</i>	<i>Gallons.</i>	<i>Gallons.</i>
1878.....	178,544	6,405,520	2,834,119	10,277,725	1,603,376
1879.....	69,340	8,587,081	4,001,048	19,594,283	2,243,455
1880.....	129,086	15,414,148	6,341,991	21,631,009	2,439,301
1881.....	240,124	33,632,615	9,931,609	22,988,969	2,118,506
1882.....	381,825	29,575,667	9,224,777	15,201,671	1,704,084
1883.....	223,977	8,662,245	4,784,654	10,718,706	1,801,960
1884.....	200,732	8,896,832	5,089,958	12,385,229	1,711,158
1885.....	312,197	12,277,750	5,328,043	13,436,916	2,081,165
1886.....	329,679	19,318,819	7,842,540	11,247,877	1,799,952
1887.....	673,610	17,015,034	7,313,640	10,337,035	1,857,223
1888.....	864,704	7,463,609	5,879,690	11,075,639	1,891,246
1889.....	952,358	21,960,784	8,749,768	10,939,135	1,471,054
1890.....	1,137,649	32,474,784	13,355,577	11,354,448	1,657,808
1891.....	1,223,725	29,931,415	14,345,389	12,260,821	1,784,312
1892.....	2,044,893	29,017,797	13,436,827	14,490,987	1,956,318
1893.....	1,250,276	40,835,873	16,702,240	12,250,380	2,106,765
1894.....	1,330,289	15,518,349	10,026,544	10,570,070	1,864,595
1895.....	915,677.3	18,717,152.7	12,321,542.8	8,819,923.6	1,777,083.5

STATEMENT OF DISTILLED SPIRITS DEPOSITED IN BONDED WAREHOUSES DURING THE PAST EIGHTEEN YEARS—Continued.

Fiscal year ended June 30—	Spirits warehoused.				
	Gin.	High wines.	Pure, neutral, or cologne spirits.	Miscella- neous.	Total.
	<i>Gallons.</i>	<i>Gallons.</i>	<i>Gallons.</i>	<i>Gallons.</i>	<i>Gallons.</i>
1878	364,963	19,412,985	11,108,023	4,096,342	56,281,597
1879	372,776	18,033,652	13,459,486	5,600,840	71,901,961
1880	394,668	15,210,389	20,657,975	8,265,789	90,484,356
1881	549,596	14,363,581	23,556,608	10,586,666	117,968,274
1882	569,134	10,962,379	27,871,293	10,744,156	106,234,986
1883	545,768	8,701,951	28,295,253	10,502,771	74,237,285
1884	641,724	6,745,688	28,538,680	11,426,470	75,636,471
1885	639,461	3,235,889	27,104,382	10,811,757	75,227,560
1886	656,607	2,396,248	26,538,581	10,543,756	80,674,059
1887	747,025	2,410,923	27,066,219	11,084,500	78,505,209
1888	872,990	1,016,436	29,475,913	12,603,883	71,144,110
1889	1,029,968	1,029,495	30,439,354	13,738,952	90,310,868
1890	1,202,940	555,572	34,022,619	14,652,180	110,413,577
1891	1,293,874	1,007,070	35,356,126	19,983,382	117,186,114
1892	1,338,617	633,590	37,690,335	16,204,570	116,813,934
1893	1,424,490	449,209	37,577,052	17,305,773	129,902,058
1894	1,287,977	126,506	35,377,115	14,434,336	90,535,781
1895	1,176,669	209,699.3	21,062,215.6	15,865,308.8	80,805,272.6

* * * * *

DIFFERENT KINDS OF TAX-PAID SPIRITS WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSES DURING THE YEAR.

STATEMENT OF THE QUANTITY, IN TAXABLE GALLONS, OF EACH KIND OF SPIRITS AS KNOWN TO THE TRADE WITHDRAWN FROM DISTILLERY WAREHOUSES TAX-PAID DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1895.

District.	Bourbon whisky.	Rye whisky.	Alcohol.	Rum.	Gin.	High wines.	Pure, neutral, or cognole spirits.	Miscellaneous.	Aggregate.	Specific kinds of spirits reported in miscellaneous column.
Alabama								18,803	18,803	Corn whisky.
Arkansas		392.3						52,522.3	52,914.6	Do.
First California	1,508.5	16,651	20,256		3,310.4		241,026.8		282,752.7	Malt whisky.
Fourth California								301.8	301.8	Corn whisky.
Colorado		261.1						385.2	646.3	
Connecticut		34,048.8		10,219	127,843.2				172,111	Do.
Georgia		952.1						239,269.5	240,221.6	
First Illinois	204.7	15,985	636,690.5		174,208.5		450,082.6	1,300,623.6	2,577,794.9	Corn whisky, whisky and spirits.
Fifth Illinois		41,095.9	1,687,033.9		141,442.4	9,609.5	10,468,517.8	610,141.2	12,957,840.7	Whisky.
Eighth Illinois	3,223.6	1,045.9	2,153,351.4		40,354.3	164,403.4	5,516,586.2	483,473.5	8,362,433.3	Corn in excess.
Thirteenth Illinois	13,796.3	575	49,851.3			45.2	233,338.4	4,609.1	302,215.3	Corn whisky.
Sixth Indiana	138,873.8	19,499	46,577.1		22,057.1	1,585	645,762.7	951,784	1,826,138.7	Whisky, malt and potato.
Seventh Indiana	66,637.4	412.6	337,175.7			53.6		3,391,377.3	3,815,429.9	Whisky and spirits.
Kansas								54	54	Wheat whisky.
Second Kentucky	1,211,265.9	2,292.3	282,188.7		15,814.1		1,369,163.7		2,880,724.7	
Fifth Kentucky	8,897,578.2	219,111.2						15,734.4	9,132,423.8	Malt.
Sixth Kentucky	1,650,240.1	375,793.3	14,240.9	77,248.7	42,761.4			1,099,949.3	3,260,233.7	Whisky.
Seventh Kentucky	1,549,040.8	150,051	2,751.3					5,572.7	1,707,415.8	Malt whisky.
Eighth Kentucky	1,952,222.5	52,220.4							2,004,442.9	
Louisiana			57,682				425,442.3		483,124.3	
Maryland		1,304,788.9	14,338.5	15.1	8,123.1	1,420	492,094.4	97,408.2	1,918,188.2	Corn whisky.
Third Massachusetts				846,553.5	63,326.3				909,879.8	
Minnesota	2,108.9	687.4	450,923.7				1,013,710.3	67,416.9	1,534,847.2	Whisky.
First Missouri	67,252.7	777.4	377,996.7		24,363		1,167,049.8	140,449.6	1,777,889.2	Whisky and W. C. whisky.
Sixth Missouri	78,955.7	290							79,245.7	
Nebraska	11,687.4	6,160.4	278,168.6				464,361.9	51,959.9	812,338.2	Whisky.
New Hampshire				19,828					19,828	
Fifth New Jersey		232,578.4	62,001.9				216,568.5		511,148.8	
New Mexico	70.5								70.5	Do.
First New York			1,960,956.9	15,565.1	167,033.8	224.5	345,286.5	11,988.4	3,001,055.2	
Third New York								5,311.3	5,311.3	Pale brandy.
Fourteenth New York		26.5							26.5	
Twenty-eighth New York	74,675.6	17,456.5	11,577		76,246.5	2,506.8	22,442	2,870	207,783.6	Malt whisky.
Fourth North Carolina		1,194.3		42.2				101,185	102,421.5	Corn whisky, 225.2 gals. "rum."
Fifth North Carolina								541,185.2	541,185.2	Do.
First Ohio	205,433.3	216,019	622,432.7		161,522.6	18,933.5	362,288.3	4,437,462.4	6,524,091.8	Whisky, malt and corn, and spirits.
Tenth Ohio	26,537.7	743.9						37.2	27,318.8	Wheat whisky.

DIFFERENT KINDS OF TAX-PAID SPIRITS WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSES DURING THE YEAR—Continued.

STATEMENT OF THE QUANTITY, IN TAXABLE GALLONS, OF EACH KIND OF SPIRITS AS KNOWN TO THE TRADE WITHDRAWN FROM DISTILLERY WAREHOUSES TAX-PAID DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1895—Continued.

District.	Bourbon whisky.	Rye whisky.	Alcohol.	Rum.	Gin.	High wines.	Pure, neutral, or cologne spirits.	Miscella- neous.	Aggregate.	Specific kinds of spirits reported in miscellaneous column.
Eleventh Ohio.....	29,176.7	44,288.6	10,265.1		2,010.4	77,206.8	236,345.9	3,638.6	408,932.1	Whisky, corn, malt, and wheat.
Eighteenth Ohio.....	2,740.9	35,867.3						4,617	43,225.2	Whisky, malt and wheat.
Oregon.....	7,248.6	1,345.5	15,722.9				33,636.2	382.1	58,335.3	Wheat whisky.
First Pennsylvania.....	558	311,574.7						2,129.5	314,262.2	Wheat whisky and rye malt.
Ninth Pennsylvania.....		353,240.8			1,939				355,179.8	
Twelfth Pennsylvania.....		35,744.4						11,605.6	47,350	Wheat whisky.
Twenty-third Pennsylvania.....	68,702	2,675,203.9	304		136		1,565	9,884	2,755,794.9	Wheat and malt whisky and whisky.
South Carolina.....		177.3						43,415.7	43,593	Corn whisky.
Second Tennessee.....		371						65,879.8	66,250.8	Do.
Fifth Tennessee.....		418						529,526.4	529,944.4	Do.
Third Texas.....								21	21	Do.
Fourth Texas.....				350.5				14,561.3	14,911.8	Do.
Second Virginia.....		312.7						1,821.5	2,134.2	Do.
Sixth Virginia.....		102,367			129			49,378.5	151,874.5	Do.
West Virginia.....	3,524	158,665.1						2,601.4	164,790.5	Rye malt.
First Wisconsin.....	35,609	49,626.1	348,894		44,638.6	892.2	640,161.3	49,101.1	1,168,982.3	Whisky.
Total.....	16,098,933	6,480,312	9,447,380.8	969,822.1	1,117,313.3	296,600.2	25,345,430.6	14,420,447.5	74,176,239.5	
Tax paid during year ended June 30, 1894.	20,782,978	9,512,038	10,034,326	915,128	1,197,909	131,269	31,474,235	13,039,735	87,087,618	

DECREASED WITHDRAWAL OF TAX-PAID SPIRITS.

The quantity of tax-paid spirits (74,176,239.5 gallons) withdrawn from distillery warehouses during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895, is less than the quantity (87,087,618 gallons) withdrawn from distillery warehouses during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1894, by 12,911,378.5 gallons, the decrease being distributed among the different kinds known to the trade as follows:

Decrease in withdrawals of—	Gallons.
Bourbon whisky	4,684,045
Rye whisky.....	3,031,726
Alcohol.....	586,945.2
Gin.....	80,595.7
Pure, neutral, or colognespirits.....	6,128,804.4
Total decrease	14,512,116.3
Increase in withdrawals of—	
Rum.....	54,694.1
High wines.....	165,331.2
Miscellaneous.....	1,380,712.5
Total increase	1,600,737.8
Net decrease.....	12,911,378.5

If the quantity, 1,602,401 gallons (as stated by the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics), of exported domestic spirits reimported during the year upon payment of a customs duty equal to the internal revenue tax be added, the quantity virtually withdrawn from distillery warehouses during the year ended June 30, 1895, is found to be 75,778,640.5 gallons, or 12,008,914.5 gallons less than during the year 1894, including the 699,937 gallons reimported and tax-paid during that year.

There were also tax-paid withdrawals of spirits from general bonded warehouses amounting to 364,329.5 gallons which should be added to the above, making the total domestic spirits, exclusive of fruit brandy, withdrawn from bond on payment of the tax, or of a duty equal to the tax, 76,102,970 gallons, or 11,644,585 gallons less than the quantity so withdrawn during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1894.

The tax actually paid on spirits withdrawn from distillery warehouses and general bonded warehouses and on reimported domestic spirits was as follows:

Year ended June 30, 1894.....	\$79,008,799.50
Year ended June 30, 1895.....	75,964,175.45
Decrease in 1895	3,044,624.05

The relatively favorable showing as to receipts as compared with withdrawals is due to the increased rate of tax under the act of August 28, 1894, from 90 cents per gallon to \$1.10 per gallon.

* * * * *

DISTILLED SPIRITS ALLOWED FOR LOSS BY LEAKAGE OR EVAPORATION IN WAREHOUSE.

The quantity of spirits (3,533,171.1 gallons) reported in the preceding table as lost by leakage or evaporation in warehouse is that portion of actual leakage in warehouse from packages withdrawn during the year which has been allowed in accordance with the provisions of section 17 of the act of May 28, 1880.

The following statement shows the quantity of spirits, as per original gauge, withdrawn from warehouse for all purposes during the stated period, and the amount and percentage of leakage allowed thereon under the provisions of the act named:

Year.	Total quantity withdrawn.	Leakage allowed.	Percentage of withdrawals.
	<i>Gallons.</i>	<i>Gallons.</i>	
1880	78,199,283	75,834	.096
1881	84,335,900	811,466	.962
1882	80,281,611	1,231,336	1.533
1883	83,291,190	2,291,013	2.756
1884	92,022,593	3,858,494	4.193
1885	a 90,925,782	4,424,314	4.866
1886	b 78,566,767	1,806,868	2.299
1887	70,782,951	1,833,681	2.591
1888	74,391,751	2,209,327	2.969
1889	81,879,458	3,145,111	3.841
1890	88,066,945	2,932,249	3.329
1891	92,761,985	2,420,256	2.609
1892	100,094,159	3,532,810	3.529
1893	108,353,427	5,072,164	4.681
1894	99,107,108	5,626,803	5.677
1895	82,681,445.2	3,533,171.1	4.273

a Includes 7,750,696 gallons stamped for export not actually withdrawn.
 b Includes 2,494,091 gallons stamped for export not actually withdrawn.

The decrease of leakage allowed as compared with the year 1894 is 2,093,631.9 gallons, and is distributed among the different kinds of spirits known to the trade as follows:

Decrease of leakage allowed for—

	Gallons.
Bourbon whisky	1,333,666.2
Rye whisky	738,340.7
Pure, neutral, or cologne spirits	31,206.5
Miscellaneous	35,855.5
Total decrease	2,138,768.9

Increase of leakage allowed for—

Alcohol	32,637.9
Rum	3,427.9
Gin	826.2
High wines	8,235
Total increase	45,127

Net decrease..... 2,093,631.9

* * * * *

SPIRITS REMOVED IN BOND FOR EXPORT.

The following statement shows the quantity and percentage of production of distilled spirits removed in bond for export during each fiscal year since the passage of the act of June 6, 1872:

Year.	Taxable (proof) gallons exported.	Percent-age of pro-duction.	Year.	Taxable (proof) gal-lons exported.	Percent-age of pro-duction.
1873	2,358,630	3.45+	1885	10,671,118	14.24+
1874	4,060,160	5.90+	1886	5,646,656	7.02+
1875	587,413	.96+	1887	2,223,913	2.85+
1876	1,308,900	2.25+	1888	1,514,205	2.15+
1877	2,529,528	4.22+	1889	2,590,235	2.89+
1878	5,499,252	9.80+	1890	1,307,726	1.25+
1879	14,837,581	20.63+	1891	1,676,395	1.44+
1880	16,765,666	18.55+	1892	3,218,787	2.80+
1881	15,921,482	13.52+	1893	3,762,231	2.14+
1882	8,092,725	7.64+	1894	6,114,417	6.85+
1883	5,326,427	7.19+	1895	1,310,825.3	1.63+
1884	9,586,738	12.70+			

The quantity of spirits (1,310,825.3 gallons) withdrawn for exportation during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895, is less than the quantity (6,114,417 gallons) so withdrawn during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1894, by 4,803,591.7 gallons, the decrease being distributed among the different kinds known to the trade as follows:

Decrease in the withdrawals of—	Gallons.
Bourbon whisky.....	3, 656, 440
Rye whisky.....	1, 157, 255. 8
Rum.....	240. 2
Miscellaneous.....	41, 632. 4
Total decrease (carried forward).....	4, 855, 568. 4
Total decrease (brought forward).....	4, 855, 568. 4
Increase in the withdrawals of—	Gallons.
Alcohol.....	23, 647. 7
Gin.....	130. 3
Pure, neutral, or cologne spirits.....	28, 198. 7
Total increase.....	51, 976. 7
Net decrease.....	4, 803, 591. 7

THE EXPORTATION OF DISTILLED SPIRITS IN BOND IN SMALL PACKAGES.

It is noted that a large proportion of all liquors imported into the United States is in bottles or other small packages; also that nearly all the fermented liquors exported from the United States in bond is in bottles; whereas all distilled spirits exported must, in accordance with law, be in the distillers' casks, each of not less than 10 gallons capacity. The attention of this office has repeatedly been called to this discrimination against the products of American distillers, and it has been urged that if spirits were allowed to be bottled in bond, each bottle to have affixed thereto an engraved stamp bearing the signature of the collector, a large export trade would be secured.

The cost of preparing and affixing stamps to be borne by the Government has heretofore been an insuperable objection to the adoption of the proposition.

This office, however, recommends the passage of an act authorizing the bottling of spirits in bond if the expense of preparing and affixing the stamps is otherwise provided for.

* * * * *

INCREASED WITHDRAWALS OF SPIRITS FOR SCIENTIFIC PURPOSES AND USE OF THE UNITED STATES.

The preceding table shows an increase of spirits withdrawn for scientific purposes and for the use of the United States of 5,222.1 gallons over the quantity so withdrawn in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1894, as follows:

Increase in—	Gallons.
Alcohol.....	7, 146. 8
Decrease in—	
Bourbon.....	506. 4
Rye.....	579
Pure, neutral, or cologne spirits.....	839. 3
Total decrease.....	1, 924. 7
Net increase.....	5, 222. 1

TRANSFER OF SPIRITS FROM DISTILLERY WAREHOUSES TO MANUFACTURING WAREHOUSES.

STATEMENT OF THE QUANTITY OF SPIRITS WITHDRAWN FOR TRANSFER TO MANUFACTURING WAREHOUSES DURING THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1895.

[Quantities in taxable gallons.]

District.	Bourbon whisky.	Rye whisky.	Alcohol.	Pure, neutral, or cologne spirits.	Miscellaneous (whisky).	Aggregate.
Fifth Illinois				16,048.4		16,048.4
Eighth Illinois			6,519.1	14,124.3		20,643.4
Maryland.....		2,534				2,534
Total.....		2,534	6,519.1	30,172.7		39,225.8
Transfers to manufacturing warehouses during the year ended June 30, 1894.....	428	457	18,636	30,320	969	50,810

DECREASED TRANSFERS OF SPIRITS FROM DISTILLERY WAREHOUSES TO MANUFACTURING WAREHOUSES.

As compared with transfers in 1894, the above table shows a decrease of 11,584.2 gallons in the quantity of spirits transferred to manufacturing warehouses, distributed as follows:

Decrease in—	Gallons.
Bourbon.....	428
Alcohol.....	12,116.9
Pure, neutral, or cologne spirits.....	147.3
Miscellaneous.....	969
Total decrease.....	13,661.2
Increase in rye whisky.....	2,077
Net decrease.....	11,584.2
* * * * *	

SPIRITS LOST BY FIRE IN WAREHOUSES FOR THE LAST TWENTY-THREE YEARS.

The following statement shows the quantity of spirits lost in distillery warehouses by fire during each of the last twenty-three calendar years. As it shows also the stock of spirits in warehouse at the close of each of the fiscal years 1872 to 1894, both inclusive, the percentage of loss on stock held may be readily computed:

[Quantities in taxable gallons.]

Year.	Inbond June 30.	Total loss.	Year.	Inbond June 30.	Total loss.
1872.....	10,103,392	28,399	1885.....	54,724,916	109,030
1873.....	12,917,462	9,901	1886.....	58,096,620	181,198
1874.....	15,817,709	124,602	1887.....	63,145,269	112,722
1875.....	13,367,253	81,493	1888.....	61,030,286	28,925
1876.....	12,984,896	99,102	1889.....	68,509,288	32,252
1877.....	13,258,794	7,487	1890.....	89,718,271	1,160,769
1878.....	14,088,773	29,913	1891.....	112,921,457	50,431
1879.....	19,212,470	2,465	1892.....	127,596,839	48,944
1880.....	31,363,869	14,620	1893.....	147,894,694	1,075,766
1881.....	64,648,111	198,251	1894.....	137,993,078	58,728.5
1882.....	89,862,645	175,216			
1883.....	80,499,993	396,299	Total.....	1,365,258,086	5,333,122.5
1884.....	63,502,551	416,609			

[Average loss, $\frac{1}{100}$ of 1 per cent.]

The loss during the six months ended June 30, 1895, was 8,358.9 gallons, the stock on hand June 30, 1895, being 136,402,552.1 gallons.

There has not yet been any loss of distilled spirits by fire in any special bonded warehouse established under act of March 3, 1877, nor in any general bonded warehouse established under act of August 28, 1894.

ALCOHOL USED IN THE ARTS AND IN MEDICINAL AND OTHER COMPOUNDS.

Informal claims for refund of tax on 317,890 proof gallons of alcohol used or to be used in the arts and in medicinal or other similar compounds have been so far received from 193 claimants. The amount claimed has not always been stated, but in the absence of regulations in the matter no inquiry has been made in such cases, but it is believed that the tax on this quantity is, on the average, not less than \$1 per gallon.

A large proportion of these claimants are manufacturers of patent medicines. Quite a considerable number, however, of persons using alcohol in other manufactures, including the manufacture of mince meat, candy, and glue, are among the claimants.

In the absence of regulations of this Department and of any specific provision of the act to the effect that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue is the proper officer with whom such claims should be filed, and in the absence of claims from the principal manufacturing chemists of the United States, the above figures can not be regarded as signifying the amount by which the United States Treasury would be depleted in case section 61 of the act of August 28, 1894, should be so amended as to be practically operative. I see no reason as yet for reducing my estimate of this amount below that already given, namely, \$10,000,000 annually.

* * * * *

SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS AT DISTILLERY AND GENERAL BONDED WAREHOUSES DURING THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1895.

The following table shows the quantity of distilled spirits, in taxable gallons, at \$1.10 and \$0.90 tax, placed in distillery and general bonded warehouses during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895, the quantity withdrawn therefrom during the year, and the quantity remaining therein or remaining unaccounted for at the beginning and close of the year:

Distilled spirits.	Gallons.	Gallons.
Actually remaining in distillery warehouses July 1, 1894.....	137,993,078	
Not actually in distillery warehouses, claimed to have been lost by casualty, etc.....	1,236,113	
Withdrawn from distillery warehouses, claimed to have been lost by casualty, not heretofore reported.....	13	
Withdrawn from distillery warehouses for exportation, proofs of landing not received.....	4,308,507	
Withdrawn from distillery warehouses for transfer to manufacturing warehouses, not yet received.....	13,773	
		143,556,484
Produced from July 1, 1894, to June 30, 1895.....		79,949,595.3
Added under the act of August 28, 1894.....		1,141,324
Excess ascertained on regauge at general bonded warehouses.....		74.6
Total.....		224,647,477.9
Withdrawn from distillery warehouses, tax paid.....	74,176,239.5	
Withdrawn from general bonded warehouses, tax paid.....	364,329.5	
Allowed for loss by leakage or evaporation in distillery warehouses.....	3,533,171.1	
Allowed for loss by leakage or evaporation in general bonded warehouses.....	4,591.5	

SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS AT DISTILLERY AND GENERAL BONDED WAREHOUSES DURING THE YEAR ENDED JULY 30, 1895—Continued.

Distilled spirits.	Gallons.	Gallons.
Exported from distillery warehouses, proof of landing received.....	4,717,285.2	
Exported from general bonded warehouses, proof of landing received.....	125.3	
Allowed for loss by casualty.....	1,136,617.2	
Withdrawn from distillery warehouses for scientific purposes and for use of the United States.....	79,919.1	
Withdrawn from general bonded warehouses for scientific purposes and for use of the United States.....	180.5	
Tax-paid on deficiencies in export bonds and casualties disallowed (distillery warehouses).....	32,558.3	
Tax-paid on deficiencies in export bonds from general bonded warehouses disallowed.....	172	
Allowed for loss by leakage in transportation for export, etc.....	63,831.4	
Withdrawn for transfer to manufacturing warehouses and received at warehouses.....	43,248.1	
Deducted under the act of Aug. 23, 1894.....	1,192,514	
		85,344,782.7
Withdrawn from distillery warehouses for exportation, proofs of landing not received.....	825,075	
Withdrawn from general bonded warehouses for exportation, proofs of landing not received.....	883.9	
Withdrawn for transfer to manufacturing warehouses, not yet received at warehouses.....	14,733.4	
Withdrawn for transfer to general bonded warehouses, not yet received at warehouses.....	419,543.2	
Not actually in warehouses, claimed to have been lost by casualty, etc.....	213,200.7	
Spirits remaining in distillery warehouses June 30, 1895.....	136,402,552.1	
Spirits remaining in general bonded warehouses June 30, 1895.....	1,420,700.9	
		139,302,695.2
Total.....		224,047,477.9

In the above statement where the kind of warehouse is not stated distillery warehouse is intended.

STOCK ON HAND, PRODUCTION, AND MOVEMENT OF SPIRITS FOR FIVE YEARS.

The following table shows the stock on hand, production, and movement of spirits, other than fruit brandies, for the fiscal years 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, and 1895:

Distilled spirits.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Actually in warehouse at beginning of fiscal year.....	<i>Gallons.</i> 89,721,053	<i>Gallons.</i> 112,921,457	<i>Gallons.</i> 127,596,339	<i>Gallons.</i> 147,894,694	<i>Gallons.</i> 137,993,078
Produced during fiscal year.....	115,962,389	114,769,041	128,651,782	89,205,492	a 81,090,993.9
Total.....	205,683,442	227,690,498	256,248,121	237,100,186	219,084,071.9
Withdrawn, tax-paid, during fiscal year	87,176,226	92,985,265	97,424,825	87,087,618	b 74,540,569
Withdrawn for exportation during fiscal year.....	1,676,395	3,218,787	3,762,231	6,114,417	c 1,312,006.5
Withdrawn for scientific purposes, for use of United States, for transfer to manufacturing warehouse, destroyed by fire, allowed for loss by leakage in warehouses, etc.....	3,909,364	3,890,107	7,166,371	5,905,073	d 4,982,700.2
Total.....	92,761,985	100,094,159	108,353,427	99,107,108	80,835,275.7
Remaining in warehouse at end of fiscal year.....	112,921,457	127,596,339	147,894,694	137,993,078	e 138,248,796.2

a This includes 1,141,324 gallons added under act of August 23, 1894, and 74.6 gallons excess found on gauge at general bonded warehouses.

b This includes 364,329.5 gallons tax-paid upon withdrawal from general bonded warehouses.

c This includes 1,181.2 gallons withdrawn from general bonded warehouses for export.

d This includes 1,192,514 gallons deducted under act of August 23, 1894, 4,591.5 gallons leakage in general bonded warehouses, and 180.5 gallons withdrawn for use of the United States from such warehouses.

e This includes 1,420,700.9 gallons in general bonded warehouses and 419,543.2 gallons in transit June 30, 1895, between distillery warehouses and general bonded warehouses.

* * * * *

DISTILLED SPIRITS IN THE UNITED STATES OCTOBER 1, 1895.

The quantity of distilled spirits in the United States (except what may be in customs bonded warehouses and in fruit brandy distilleries) on the 1st day of October, 1895, was 182,497,117.8 gallons, this quantity being distributed as follows:

	Gallons.
In distillery warehouses	129,555,485.8
In special bonded warehouses	2,008,978.2
In general bonded warehouses	1,727,185.9
In transit between distillery warehouses and general bonded warehouses	166,133.9
In hands of wholesale liquor dealers:	17,781,134
In hands of retail liquor dealers	31,258,200
Total	182,497,117.8

In making the above computation the average stock of each retail liquor dealer in the United States is estimated at 150 gallons.

* * * * *

FORTIFICATION OF WINES WITH GRAPE BRANDY FREE OF TAX.

The quantity of grape brandy used in fortifying wines under the act of October 1, 1890, during the year ended June 30, 1894, was 1,114,515 tax gallons.

The quantity of brandy used and of each kind of wine fortified during the year ended June 30, 1895, in each district is shown in the following table:

Kind.	First California.		Fourth California.		Fourth North Carolina	
	Before fortification.	After fortification.	Before fortification.	After fortification.	Before fortification.	After fortification.
Port	<i>Wine galls.</i> 1,377,503.89	1,633,933.15	<i>Wine galls.</i> 563,989.26	675,769.24	<i>Wine galls.</i> .....	.....
Sherry	572,252.97	669,299.23	590,083.40	701,074.93	.....	.....
Angelica	240,718.41	289,319.27	62,388.65	74,977.99	.....	.....
Muscate	151,575.98	183,337.66	4,298.48	5,099.91	.....	.....
Malaga .....	.....	.....	2,278	2,795.89	.....	.....
Frontignac .....	.....	.....	5,125.95	6,133.27	.....	.....
Lenoir .....	.....	.....	791.87	949.87	.....	.....
Scuppernong .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,800	22,544.95
Total	2,342,051.25	2,775,799.31	1,228,960.61	1,466,801.10	20,800	22,544.95

Kind.	New Mexico.		Twenty-eighth New York.	
	Before fortification.	After fortification.	Before fortification.	After fortification.
Port	<i>Wine galls.</i> 8,563.25	<i>Wine galls.</i> 10,845.25	<i>Wine galls.</i> 26,600.02	<i>Wine galls.</i> 31,518.94
Angelica	2,864.14	3,669.14	.....	.....
Sweet catawba .....	.....	.....	54,848.91	65,466.06
Elvana .....	.....	.....	483.36	585.90
Total	11,427.39	14,514.39	81,932.29	97,570.90
Add totals first and fourth California, fourth North Carolina, and New Mexico to twenty-eighth New York .....	.....	.....	3,603,239.25	4,279,659.75
Grand total .....	.....	.....	3,685,171.54	4,377,230.65

GRAPE BRANDY USED.

	Gallons.
First California	656,448.8
Fourth California	362,035
Fourth North Carolina	746
New Mexico	3,702.3
Twenty-eighth New York	24,069.1
Total	1,047,001.2

EXPORTATION OF MANUFACTURED TOBACCO AND SNUFF IN BOND.

The quantity of manufactured tobacco removed from the place of manufacture in bond free of tax, now at the rate of 6 cents per pound during the year, also the quantity actually exported during the year and the quantity unaccounted for at the beginning and at the end of the year are shown in the subjoined statement:

	Pounds.
Quantity unaccounted for July 1, 1894.....	916,996 ¹ / ₂
Quantity removed during the year ended June 30, 1895.....	13,856,026 ¹ / ₂
Total.....	14,773,022 ¹ / ₂
Quantity exported during the year ended June 30, 1895.....	14,169,124 ¹ / ₂
Quantity deficient on which tax was paid.....	3,385
Quantity remaining unaccounted for at close of fiscal year ended June 30, 1895.....	600,512 ¹ / ₂
Total.....	14,773,022 ¹ / ₂

EXPORTATION OF CIGARS AND CIGARETTES IN BOND.

	Cigars, \$3 per M.	Cigarettes, 50 cents per M.
Removed and unaccounted for July 1, 1894, as per last report.....	126,200	12,602,600
Removed during the year ended June 30, 1895.....	1,101,725	461,839,100
Total.....	1,227,925	473,861,700
Exported and accounted for during the year ended June 30, 1895.....	1,109,375	450,185,700
Remaining unaccounted for at close of fiscal year ended June 30, 1895.....	58,550	23,676,000
Total.....	1,227,925	473,861,700

Upon comparing the foregoing statements as to manufactured tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes with those for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1894, the increase in 1895 as to cigarettes and the decrease as to tobacco and cigars is found to be as follows:

	Increase.	Decrease.
Tobacco..... pounds.....		812,669 ¹ / ₂
Cigars..... number.....		793,015
Cigarettes..... do.....	60,253,800	

The increase as to cigarettes continues to be the prominent feature of this class of exportations. The business of exporting cigarettes has grown during the past fourteen years as follows:

NUMBER DURING FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30.

Year.	Number.	Year.	Number.	Year.	Number.
1882.....	64,001,500	1887.....	139,935,300	1892.....	320,845,020
1883.....	68,413,560	1888.....	180,769,800	1893.....	397,827,260
1884.....	86,243,485	1889.....	246,079,750	1894.....	461,605,300
1885.....	104,811,420	1890.....	259,340,050	1895.....	461,839,100
1886.....	134,311,180	1891.....	294,534,250		

EXPORTATION OF PLAYING CARDS IN BOND DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1895.

Under the provisions of section 38 of the revenue act of August 28, 1894, a tax of 2 cents upon every pack of playing cards containing not more than 54 cards was imposed. Provision was also made however, in section 43 of the act for the exportation of such cards in bond free of tax. The subjoined table shows the number of packs removed from factories for export during the fiscal year 1895, the quantity actually exported, and the quantity remaining unaccounted for at the end of the year.

EXPORTATION OF PLAYING CARDS IN BOND DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1895.

	Playing cards, 2 cents per package.
1. Removed for export during the year ended June 30, 1895.....	602, 688
Total.....	602, 688
2. Removed and exported during the year ended June 30, 1895.....	475, 274
3. Deficiency on which tax was paid.....	288
4. Remaining unaccounted for at close of fiscal year ended June 30, 1895.....	127, 126
Total.....	602, 688

* * * * *

OLEOMARGARINE.

The following statements, showing operations under the act of August 2, 1886, defining butter and imposing a tax upon and regulating the manufacture, sale, importation, and exportation of oleomargarine, comprise—

First. A summary of operations at oleomargarine manufactories during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895; also a summary of operations during the past two fiscal years, and by months covering the period from November 1, 1886, to June 30, 1895.

Second. A statement of the receipts from all classes of taxes imposed by the oleomargarine law, for the year ended June 30, 1895.

Third. A statement by States and Territories showing the number of establishments for which special tax was paid to carry on during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895, the business of manufacturing and dealing in oleomargarine; also, in aggregate, of all persons who paid oleomargarine special taxes for the twelve months ended June 30, 1894.

Fourth. A statement of the total production and of total receipts from all oleomargarine sources for each fiscal year since the oleomargarine law took effect.

It appears from the subjoined table that the average monthly production of oleomargarine under the operations of the law has been as follows:

	Rounds.
During the eight months ended June 30, 1887.....	2,711, 828
During the fiscal year ended June 30—	
1888.....	2,860, 460
1889.....	2,972, 002
1890.....	2,693, 669
1891.....	3,699, 367
1892.....	4,030, 346
1893.....	5,602, 024
1894.....	5,801, 853
1895.....	4,746, 508

It also appears that the average monthly quantity withdrawn from factories on payment of the tax was as follows:

	Pounds.
During the eight months ended June 30, 1887.....	2, 592, 946
During the fiscal year ended June 30—	
1888	2, 707, 430
1889	2, 821, 970
1890	2, 566, 494
1891	3, 601, 292
1892	3, 909, 625
1893	5, 371, 989
1894	5, 508, 004
1895	4, 469, 686

The average quantity withdrawn monthly for exportation during the same time is shown to have been as follows:

	Pounds.
During the eight months ended June 30, 1887.....	90, 566
During the fiscal year ended June 30—	
1888	140, 516
1889	145, 746
1890	134, 866
1891	102, 426
1892	107, 981
1893	232, 124
1894	283, 890
1895	278, 123

In the fiscal years 1887 and 1888 the largest production month was March; in the fiscal year 1889, December; in the fiscal year 1890, October; in the fiscal year 1891, March; in the fiscal year 1892, March; in the fiscal year 1893, January; in the fiscal year 1894, October; while the greatest production during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895, occurred in October. The quantity produced during these months was as follows:

	Pounds.
In March, 1887.....	3, 568, 254
In March, 1888.....	3, 940, 727
In December, 1888.....	4, 181, 317
In October, 1889.....	4, 072, 333
In March, 1891.....	6, 723, 224
In March, 1892.....	5, 916, 871
In January, 1893.....	7, 824, 657
In October, 1893.....	9, 318, 006
In October, 1894.....	7, 046, 429

The months in which the production fell below 2,000,000 pounds were as follows:

	Pounds.
During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1887:	
May, 1887, produced.....	1, 885, 027
June, 1887, produced.....	1, 375, 423
During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1888:	
July, 1887, produced.....	1, 208, 638
During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1889:	
June, 1889, produced.....	1, 575, 362
During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1890:	
July, 1889, produced.....	1, 404, 749
August, 1889, produced.....	1, 975, 773
May, 1890, produced.....	1, 864, 746
June, 1890, produced.....	1, 364, 826
During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1891:	
July, 1890, produced.....	1, 723, 966
June, 1891, produced.....	1, 988, 633

There was a decrease in the number of persons engaged in the sale of oleomargarine during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895, as well as a decrease in the production of the article.

The following table shows the quantity of oleomargarine, in pounds, at 2 cents tax, produced at manufactories during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895, the quantity withdrawn therefrom during the year, and the stock of oleomargarine remaining in factories June 30, 1895:

SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS AT OLEOMARGARINE MANUFACTORIES DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1895.

	Pounds.
Stock on hand July 1, 1894	437, 287
Removed for export and remaining unaccounted for July 1, 1894	243, 491
Returned to factories during the year	100
Produced during the year	56, 958, 105
Total	57, 638, 983
Oleomargarine withdrawn from factories tax-paid	53, 636, 242
Oleomargarine lost or destroyed in manufactories	28, 067
Withdrawn from manufactories for export and accounted for by clearance certificates filed	3, 224, 545
Withdrawn from manufactories for export and accounted for by payment of tax on account of certificates not filed	3, 280
Withdrawn for export and accounted for by subsequent destruction	50
Withdrawn for exposition purposes	100
Removed for export not accounted for June 30, 1895	353, 102
Remaining in factories June 30, 1895	393, 597
Total	57, 638, 983

OPERATIONS IN OLEOMARGARINE DURING THE LAST TWO FISCAL YEARS.

The following statement by districts shows the quantity, in pounds, of oleomargarine produced at manufactories, the quantity withdrawn therefrom tax-paid, for export and for exposition purposes, and the quantity lost or destroyed at manufactories during the two fiscal years ended June 30, 1894, and June 30, 1895, respectively; also the stock remaining on hand at the close of each year:

District.	From July 1, 1893, to June 30, 1894.						
	Returned to factory.	Produced.	Withdrawn tax-paid.	Withdrawn for export.	Lost or destroyed.	Withdrawn for exposition purposes.	Remaining in factory June 30, 1894.
First California.....		173, 613	159, 847	10, 750			7, 740
Connecticut ^a		8, 545, 296	6, 068, 395	2, 443, 643			33, 258
First Illinois.....	675	40, 967, 122	40, 537, 905	413, 956	739	228	256, 865
Sixth Indiana.....		1, 460, 861	1, 475, 613		470		13, 606
Fourth Iowa.....		112, 426	110, 335		4, 370		
Kansas ^b		10, 102, 185	9, 912, 487	114, 612			75, 086
Sixth Missouri.....		1, 136, 835	1, 146, 996				23, 166
Nebraska ^c		3, 476, 350	3, 475, 780	570			
Eleventh Ohio.....		724, 747	721, 141				5, 606
Eighteenth Ohio.....		2, 246, 078	2, 249, 739				4, 199
First Pennsylvania.....		676, 733	237, 820	421, 152			17, 761
Total	678	69, 622, 246	66, 096, 058	3, 406, 683	5, 579	228	437, 287

^a Including the State of Rhode Island. No oleomargarine was manufactured in the State of Connecticut.

^b Including the Indian Territory and the Territory of Oklahoma; but no oleomargarine was manufactured in either of these Territories.

^c Including the States of North Dakota and South Dakota; but no oleomargarine was manufactured in either of these States.

OPERATIONS IN OLEOMARGARINE DURING THE LAST TWO FISCAL YEARS—Cont'd.

District.	From July 1, 1894, to June 30, 1895.						Remain- ing in factory June 30, 1895.
	Returned to factory.	Produced.	Withdrawn tax-paid.	With- drawn for export.	Lost or de- stroyed.	With- drawn for expo- sition purposes.	
First California		223,389	197,710	29,380	4,039		
Connecticut a		9,029,260	6,403,535	2,641,407			17,585
First Illinois	100	31,903,871	31,554,541	356,871	4,580	100	244,744
Sixth Indiana		653,263	663,642				3,227
Fourth Iowa							
Kansas b		7,189,335	7,110,898	73,990	19,448		60,085
Sixth Missouri		1,013,544	991,327				45,389
Nebraska c		3,009,830	3,004,230	5,600			
Eleventh Ohio		1,552,292	1,549,010				8,888
Eighteenth Ohio		1,820,199	1,818,903				5,495
First Pennsylvania		563,113	342,446	230,238			8,190
Total	100	56,958,105	53,636,242	3,337,486	28,067	100	393,597

a Including the State of Rhode Island. No oleomargarine was manufactured in the State of Connecticut.

b Including the Indian Territory and the Territory of Oklahoma; but no oleomargarine was manufactured in either of these Territories.

c Including the States of North Dakota and South Dakota; but no oleomargarine was manufactured in either of these States.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE QUANTITY OF OLEOMARGARINE PRODUCED, WITHDRAWN TAX-PAID, FOR EXPORT, FOR EXPOSITION PURPOSES, AND LOST OR DESTROYED IN MANUFACTORIES MONTHLY, FROM NOVEMBER 1, 1886, TO JUNE 30, 1895.

Months.	Quantity returned to factories.	Quantity produced.	Withdrawn tax-paid.	Withdrawn for export.	Lost or destroyed.	Withdrawn for expo- sition pur- poses.
	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>
On hand November 1, 1886.		181,090				
November		3,388,261	2,986,241	6,747	10,878	
December		3,079,263	2,956,827	67,189	296	
1887.						
January		2,804,096	2,720,295	144,535	3,056	
February		2,779,855	2,716,759	60,590	9,182	
March		3,568,254	3,512,138	96,499	12,472	
April		2,839,358	2,780,307	149,838	6,866	
May		1,885,027	1,769,954	136,523	2,210	
June		1,375,423	1,301,108	62,701	6,267	
July		1,208,638	1,170,136	33,240	1,191	
August		2,425,226	2,296,238	110,990	601	
September		2,703,256	2,568,007	68,917	262	
October		3,082,935	2,915,016	92,201	1,970	
November		3,003,715	2,862,321	148,890		
December		3,256,028	3,120,393	78,500		
1888.						
January		3,058,955	2,918,868	117,761		
February		3,037,149	3,003,515	126,188		
March		3,940,727	3,824,672	155,761		
April		3,273,453	3,062,396	251,994	2,998	
May		3,185,127	2,817,292	327,726	1,537	
June		2,130,318	1,950,311	174,021	995	
July		2,084,317	1,925,762	155,200	185	
August		2,301,769	2,209,782	153,285	727	
September		2,776,465	2,611,693	167,787		
October		3,462,123	3,368,418	80,785		
November		3,734,878	3,569,468	175,963		
December		4,781,317	4,023,336	109,385	10	
1889.						
January		3,607,753	3,353,330	137,123		
February		3,523,381	3,266,245	228,191	1,000	
March		3,047,875	3,077,831	70,424		
April		3,057,841	2,886,481	285,948		
May		2,310,945	2,114,678	126,223	70	
June		1,575,362	1,514,658	58,579		
July		1,404,749	1,442,094	95,580		
August		1,975,773	1,914,016	49,222	4,973	
September		2,274,456	2,130,648	167,826		
October		4,072,333	3,668,057	190,385	688	
November		3,188,757	3,174,646	121,630		
December		3,072,028	3,010,319	93,770		

STATEMENT SHOWING THE QUANTITY OF OLEOMARGARINE PRODUCED, WITHDRAWN TAX-PAID, FOR EXPORT, FOR EXPOSITION PURPOSES, ETC.—Continued.

Months.	Quantity returned to factories.	Quantity produced.	Withdrawn tax-paid.	Withdrawn for export.	Lost or destroyed.	Withdrawn for exposition purposes.
	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.
1890.						
January		3,338,340	3,053,375	117,900	3,392	
February		3,011,670	3,042,219	104,018	256	
March		3,885,080	3,657,614	213,680		
April		2,871,274	2,719,725	159,119		
May		1,864,746	1,795,963	219,052		
June		1,364,826	1,189,237	86,215	90	
July		1,723,966	1,573,786	157,808		
August		2,329,548	2,135,414	182,175	56	
September		3,391,617	3,139,816	146,920		
October		3,026,055	3,482,124	85,060	3,350	
November		3,615,704	3,615,132	71,400		
December		4,373,447	4,238,378	21,090		
1891.						
January		3,664,473	3,702,844	36,158		
February		4,386,152	4,349,304	46,330		
March		6,723,224	6,577,926	62,170		
April		4,573,178	4,443,605	288,966	1,039	
May		4,005,212	3,907,827	39,994		
June		1,988,633	2,049,156	70,445		
July		2,524,287	2,428,144	38,970		
August		2,376,022	2,276,339	104,008		
September		3,560,418	3,435,513	45,050		
October		4,941,270	4,825,731	71,998	112	
November		4,975,162	4,813,457	91,860		
December		4,593,610	4,570,557	68,775		
1892.						
January		4,777,319	4,563,758	83,306		
February		4,864,332	4,607,287	218,570		
March		5,916,871	5,711,766	189,090		
April		4,606,392	4,711,950	122,393		
May		3,160,611	2,935,407	134,198		
June		2,067,255	2,035,592	127,304		
July		2,653,622	2,388,926	284,558		
August		3,745,521	3,571,333	144,870		
September		5,116,208	4,698,580	145,853		
October		5,195,351	5,239,316	219,263		
November		7,311,563	6,707,850	239,732		
December		6,941,521	6,202,957	283,058		
1893.						
January		7,824,657	7,680,836	223,053		
February		6,883,115	6,068,662	235,048	4,525	
March		6,358,576	6,249,313	239,106	3,828	
April		6,378,648	6,253,313	305,957	1,939	
May		6,242,756	5,860,198	264,392		1,214
June		3,472,760	3,536,591	212,604		
July		3,653,387	3,350,268	233,894	1,506	
August		5,014,242	4,716,712	222,354		
September		7,126,593	6,739,234	220,283		228
October	228	9,318,006	8,731,547	265,147	228	
November	450	7,401,265	7,280,926	302,468	450	
December		6,809,238	6,577,978	177,320		
1894.						
January		6,566,191	6,215,278	255,889		
February		6,243,843	6,127,589	287,461	643	
March		5,889,497	5,639,414	415,549	61	
April		5,413,302	4,956,192	358,951		
May		3,633,891	3,443,917	528,171	2,691	
June		2,552,791	2,317,003	339,196		
July		3,028,980	2,695,799	257,784		
August		5,429,045	4,756,713	262,076		
September		5,928,516	5,862,883	317,141		100
October	100	7,046,429	6,616,097	338,673	100	
November		6,633,846	6,297,673	290,424		
December		5,075,604	4,834,587	242,503		
1895.						
January		5,030,335	4,900,591	244,102	4,029	
February		4,303,201	4,625,339	211,471		
March		4,318,972	4,021,562	350,255	19,458	
April		3,967,691	3,820,075	255,985		
May		3,295,660	3,012,370	287,468		
June		2,399,826	2,192,553	290,606	4,480	
Total	778	410,569,425	392,221,499	17,832,583	120,982	1,542
On hand June 30, 1895						393,597

RECEIPTS UNDER THE OLEOMARGARINE LAW DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED
JUNE 30, 1895.

[For notes to the references in this table see page 8.]

Districts.	Collections on oleomargarine at 2 cents per pound.	Special taxes of—			Total.
		Manufacturers.	Retail dealers.	Wholesale dealers.	
Alabama			\$862.90	\$320.00	\$1,182.90
Arkansas			1,788.00	600.00	2,388.00
First California <i>a</i>	\$4,654.60		536.00	1,440.00	6,630.60
Fourth California					
Colorado <i>b</i>			3,698.00	3,280.00	6,978.00
Connecticut <i>c</i>	127,841.84	\$3,090.00	16,994.00	4,640.00	152,475.84
Florida			3,980.00	2,920.00	6,900.00
Georgia			1,466.00	2,320.00	3,786.00
First Illinois	626,735.94	2,650.00	54,525.00	4,400.00	688,310.94
Fifth Illinois			3,148.00	2,320.00	5,468.00
Eighth Illinois			3,490.00	960.00	4,450.00
Thirteenth Illinois			1,532.00		1,532.00
Sixth Indiana	12,952.34	600.00	4,683.00	960.00	19,195.34
Seventh Indiana			1,762.00		1,762.00
Third Iowa			238.00	780.00	1,018.00
Fourth Iowa			948.00		948.00
Kansas <i>d</i>	138,447.88	600.00	5,258.00	240.00	144,545.88
Second Kentucky			196.00		196.00
Fifth Kentucky			1,768.00	800.00	2,568.00
Sixth Kentucky			2,118.00	960.00	3,078.00
Seventh Kentucky			696.00		696.00
Eighth Kentucky			56.00		56.00
Louisiana <i>e</i>			2,908.00	1,620.00	4,528.00
Maryland <i>f</i>			5,786.00	2,280.00	8,066.00
Massachusetts			7,146.00	10,520.00	17,666.00
First Michigan			14,626.00	5,280.00	19,906.00
Fourth Michigan			3,164.00	1,720.00	4,884.00
Minnesota			1,268.00	3,400.00	4,668.00
First Missouri			10,784.00	3,680.00	14,464.00
Sixth Missouri	20,342.16		4,784.00	480.00	25,606.16
Montana <i>g</i>			2,976.00	5,440.00	8,416.00
Nebraska <i>h</i>	59,831.22	600.00	2,292.00	660.00	63,383.22
New Hampshire			1,552.00	1,160.00	2,712.00
First New Jersey			1,002.00		1,002.00
Fifth New Jersey			6,730.00	1,240.00	7,970.00
New Mexico <i>k</i>			554.00	720.00	1,274.00
First New York			1,234.00		1,234.00
Second New York	4.50		140.00	1,680.00	1,824.50
Third New York			796.00	960.00	1,756.00
Fourteenth New York			1,082.00		1,082.00
Twenty-first New York			28.00		28.00
Twenty-eighth New York			40.00	480.00	520.00
Fourth North Carolina			465.33		465.33
Fifth North Carolina			208.00		208.00
First Ohio			5,246.00	2,880.00	8,126.00
Tenth Ohio			616.00		616.00
Eleventh Ohio	31,114.06	600.00	3,076.00		34,790.06
Eighteenth Ohio	36,458.42		9,542.00	2,720.00	48,720.42
Oregon <i>l</i>	9.96		1,198.00	1,760.00	2,967.96
First Pennsylvania	6,799.86	600.00	1,000.00	1,860.00	10,259.86
Ninth Pennsylvania			608.00		608.00
Twelfth Pennsylvania			1,028.00	720.00	1,748.00
Twenty-third Pennsylvania	20.46		18,357.55	5,800.00	24,178.01
South Carolina			932.00	1,200.00	2,132.00
Second Tennessee			292.00	480.00	772.00
Fifth Tennessee	15.00		1,184.00	504.00	1,793.00
Third Texas			2,102.00	4,280.00	6,382.00
Fourth Texas			1,240.00	1,720.00	2,960.00
Second Virginia			2,138.00	880.00	3,018.00
Sixth Virginia			200.00		200.00
West Virginia	65.16		3,248.00	2,720.00	6,033.16
First Wisconsin			2,900.00	920.00	3,820.00
Second Wisconsin		300.00	2,168.00	2,080.00	4,548.00
Total	1,065,293.40	8,950.00	236,183.78	98,784.00	1,409,211.18

STATEMENT, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES, SHOWING NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS FOR WHICH SPECIAL TAX WAS PAID TO CARRY ON, DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1895, THE BUSINESS OF MANUFACTURING AND DEALING IN OLEO-MARGARINE.

States and Territories.	Manufac-tories.	Wholesale establish-ments.	Retail establish-ments.	Total.
Alabama.....		3	34	37
Alaska.....				
Arizona.....		2	5	7
Arkansas.....		2	46	48
California.....	1	3	15	19
Colorado.....		8	80	88
Connecticut.....		3	12	15
Delaware.....			47	47
District of Columbia.....		5	85	90
Florida.....		4	115	119
Georgia.....		5	46	51
Idaho.....			1	1
Illinois.....	7	15	1,605	1,627
Indiana.....	1	2	157	160
Indian Territory.....		1	28	29
Iowa.....		1	31	32
Kansas.....	3		101	104
Kentucky.....		4	125	129
Louisiana.....		4	67	71
Maine.....		3	18	21
Maryland.....		2	25	27
Massachusetts.....		29	197	226
Michigan.....		15	438	453
Minnesota.....		10	28	38
Mississippi.....			4	4
Missouri.....	1	12	435	448
Montana.....		10	72	82
Nebraska.....	1	3	51	55
Nevada.....				
New Hampshire.....		1	6	7
New Jersey.....		6	190	196
New Mexico.....			9	9
New York.....		9	69	78
North Carolina.....			13	13
North Dakota.....			3	3
Ohio.....	2	10	447	459
Oklahoma Territory.....			17	17
Oregon.....		4	8	12
Pennsylvania.....	1	21	505	527
Rhode Island.....	4	6	339	349
South Carolina.....		3	24	27
South Dakota.....			5	5
Tennessee.....		4	49	53
Texas.....		13	88	101
Utah.....		3	5	8
Vermont.....				
Virginia.....		3	50	53
Washington.....		2	45	47
West Virginia.....		4	79	83
Wisconsin.....		8	130	147
Wyoming.....			14	14
Total for 12 months ended June 30, 1895.....	21	a 243	5,972	6,236
Total for 12 months ended June 30, 1894.....	23	b 279	7,554	7,856

a The number of wholesale establishments that actually carried on business after paying the special tax was 240.

b The number of wholesale establishments that actually carried on business after paying the special tax for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1894, was 275.

The following table of production and total receipts from all oleomargarine sources for each fiscal year since November 1, 1886, the date the oleomargarine law took effect, is interesting as showing the extent of operations in the country:

	Produced.	Received.
	<i>Pounds.</i>	
On hand November 1, 1886.....	181,090	
During the fiscal year ended June 30—		
1887 (from November 1, 1886).....	21,513,537	\$723,948.04
1888.....	34,325,527	864,139.88
1889.....	35,664,026	894,247.91
1890.....	32,324,032	786,291.72
1891.....	44,392,409	1,077,924.14
1892.....	48,364,155	1,266,326.00
1893.....	67,224,298	1,670,643.50
1894.....	69,622,246	1,723,479.90
1895.....	56,958,105	1,409,211.48
Total.....	410,569,425	10,416,212.27

SUGAR BOUNTY.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895, there were received at this office 567 applications and bonds of cane, beet, and sorghum sugar producers. These applications and bonds were approved by the Commissioner, and 154 licenses were issued previous to the repeal of the bounty law August 28, 1894.

During this fiscal year, prior to August 28, \$966,185.84 were paid upon domestic sugars produced previous to July 1, 1894, as follows:

Cane sugar.....	\$957,644.41
Beet sugar.....	8,056.99
Sorghum sugar.....	129.50
Maple sugar.....	354.94
Total.....	966,185.84

At the date of the repeal of the bounty law, August 28, 1894, certain sugar producers had completed the production of their sugar and presented claims for bounty, and these claims at that date remained unpaid.

These claims were classified as follows:

Claim.	Number of claims.	Amount.
Maple.....	4,540	\$121,783.09
Beet.....	8	86,780.72
Cane.....	24	29,280.47
Sorghum.....	1	436.00
Total.....	4,573	238,280.28

The above claims are distributed throughout the United States in the sugar producing districts as follows:

MAPLE SUGAR CLAIMS.

District.	Number of claims.	Amount involved.
New Hampshire.....	2,859	\$81,282.63
Third Massachusetts.....	37	534.09
Fourteenth New York.....	76	1,796.14
Twenty-first New York.....	870	23,545.74
Twenty-eighth New York.....	136	2,130.75
Twelfth Pennsylvania.....	15	268.00
Twenty-third Pennsylvania.....	237	5,284.03
Maryland.....	78	2,721.46
West Virginia.....	12	219.02
Tenth Ohio.....	28	740.29
Eighteenth Ohio.....	130	2,375.50
Fourth Michigan.....	150	826.07
Minnesota.....	6	159.37
Total.....	4,540	121,783.09

CANE, BEET, AND SORGHUM SUGAR CLAIMS.

District.	Number of claims.	Amount involved.
First California.....	6	\$71,904.86
Louisiana.....	22	25,029.02
Nebraska.....	2	14,876.06
Third Texas.....	1	1,234.66
Florida.....	1	3,022.79
Kansas.....	1	436.00
Total.....	33	116,503.19

The act of Congress approved March 2, 1895, entitled "An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, and for other purposes," appropriates \$238,289.08 to cover the amount of these claims.

These claims have been approved by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and referred to the Auditor for the Treasury Department.

BOUNTY ON SUGAR PRODUCED IN THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1895.

The act of March 2, 1895, also provides—

That there shall be paid to those producers who complied with the provisions of the bounty law as contained in Schedule E of the tariff act of October first, eighteen hundred and ninety, by filing the notice, application for license, and bond therein required, prior to July first, eighteen hundred and ninety-four, and who would have been entitled to receive a license as provided for in said act, a bounty of eight-tenths of a cent per pound on the sugars actually manufactured and produced in the United States testing not less than eighty degrees by the polariscope, from beets, sorghum, or sugar cane grown or produced within the United States during that part of the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-five, comprised in the period commencing August twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and ninety-four, and ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-five, both days inclusive; and for this purpose the sum of five million dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated: *Provided*, That no bounty shall be paid to any person engaged in refining sugars which have been imported into the United States, or produced in the United States upon which the bounty herein provided has already been paid or applied for.

The bounty herein authorized to be paid shall be paid upon the presentation of such proof of manufacture and production as shall be required in each case by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the

Treasury, and under such rules and regulations as shall be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury. And for the payment of such bounty the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to draw warrants on the Treasurer of the United States for such sums as shall be necessary, which sums shall be certified to him by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, by whom the bounty shall be disbursed, and no bounty shall be allowed or paid to any person as aforesaid upon any quantity of sugar less than five hundred pounds. * * *

That any person not entitled to the bounty herein provided for, who shall with intent to defraud apply for or receive the same, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall pay a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, or be imprisoned for a period not exceeding five years, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Regulations concerning the presentation of claims and payment of bounty under this act were prepared by this office and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury on the 18th day of June, 1895.

These regulations were published and transmitted to the several collectors of internal revenue in the sugar-producing districts.

The office blanks and forms relative to claims and accounts of manufacture and production were also prepared and forwarded to the collectors for the use of sugar producers.

In addition to the foregoing work the names of persons who had complied with the act of October 1, 1890, were collected, and their accounts were opened.

In the district of Louisiana 534 producers of sugar from cane (including companies and corporations) complied with the provisions of that act, and of this number 473 have filed their several claims for bounty, which amount in the aggregate to \$5,591,617.94. Sixty-one sugar producers from this district have not made any claims for bounty for the reason that they sold their cane or sirup to other licensed producers, and did not retain any interest in the sugar produced from such cane or sirup, or for other causes.

In the State of Texas 13 cane-sugar producers complied with the bounty law, and each has presented a claim for bounty. These claims amount in the aggregate to \$123,812.64.

In the State of Florida 12 producers of cane sugar complied with the law. Nine of these producers have presented claims for bounty amounting in the aggregate to \$5,655.72.

In the first district of California 3 companies—the Western Beet Sugar Company, Alameda Sugar Company, and Chino Valley Beet Sugar Company, all producers of sugar from beets—have presented their several claims for bounty, which amount in the aggregate to \$293,208.97.

In the State of Nebraska the Norfolk Beet Sugar Company and the Oxnard Beet Sugar Company each complied with the law. The Oxnard Company did not produce any sugar subsequent to August 27, 1894. The Norfolk Company has filed a claim for bounty amounting to \$45,087.80.

In the State of Kansas the Medicine Lodge Sugar Company and the Parkinson Sugar Company, manufacturers of sugar from sorghum, complied with the law and have filed their several claims for bounty, which amount in the aggregate to \$6,259.72.

In the district of Montana the Utah Sugar Company, of Utah Territory, manufacturers of beet sugar, complied with the law and presented a claim for \$45,862.65.

The foregoing statements show the whole number of sugar producers who have presented claims for bounty and the total amounts claimed in each district.

The regulations prescribed that all claims should be filed on or before the 1st day of September, 1895, and afterwards this limitation was extended to October 1, 1895, and so far as this office has any knowledge no other claims will be presented under this act.

These claims amount to \$6,111,505.44, and are classified as follows:

District.	Kind of sugar.	Number of claims.	Amount of production.	Bounty claimed.
			<i>Pounds.</i>	
Louisiana.....	Cane.....	473	698,952,432	\$5,501,617.94
Third Texas.....	do.....	13	15,476,585	123,812.64
Florida.....	do.....	9	706,965	5,655.72
California.....	Beet.....	3	36,651,121	293,208.97
Nebraska.....	do.....	1	5,635,975	45,087.80
Kansas.....	Sorghum.....	2	782,465	6,250.72
Utah.....	Beet.....	1	5,732,832	45,862.65
Total.....		502	763,938,375	6,111,505.44

In the course of the examination of these claims in this office it may be necessary to make additions or deductions in the amount claimed on account of errors, and the foregoing amounts are subject to slight changes.

The work of the sugar bounty division, as first organized, related to the payment of claims under the act of October 1, 1890. This work was completed on the 31st day of January, 1895, and the division was abolished. The extra administrative expenses of executing the bounty law for the period from July 1 to August 27, 1894, were \$6,178.65.

INCOME TAX.

The act of Congress entitled "An act to reduce taxation, to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes," in effect August 28, 1894, provided:

SEC. 27. That from and after the first day of January, eighteen hundred and ninety-five, and until the first day of January, nineteen hundred, there shall be assessed, levied, collected, and paid annually upon the gains, profits, and income received in the preceding calendar year by every citizen of the United States, whether residing at home or abroad, and every person residing therein, whether said gains, profits or income be derived from any kind of property, rents, interest dividends or salaries, or from any profession, trade, employment or vocation, carried on in the United States or elsewhere, or from any other source whatever, a tax of two per centum on the amount so derived over and above four thousand dollars, and a like tax shall be levied, collected, and paid annually upon the gains, profits, and income from all property owned and of every business, trade or profession carried on in the United States by persons residing without the United States. * * *

SEC. 32. That there shall be assessed, levied and collected except as herein otherwise provided, a tax of two per centum annually on the net profits or income above actual operating and business expenses, including expenses for materials purchased for manufacture or bought for resale, losses, and interest on bonded and other indebtedness of all banks, banking institutions, trust companies, saving institutions, fire, marine, life, and other insurance companies, railroad, canal, turnpike, canal navigation, slack water, telephone, telegraph, express, electric light, gas, water, street railway companies, and all other corporations, companies or associations doing business for profit in the United States, no matter how created and organized, but not including partnerships. * * *

SEC. 33. That there shall be levied, collected, and paid on all salaries of officers, or payments for services to persons in the civil, military, or naval, or other employment or service of the United States, including Senators and Representatives and Delegates in Congress, when exceeding the rate of four thousand dollars per annum, a tax of two per centum on the excess above the said four thousand dollars; * * *

The Act further provided that this tax should be assessed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and collected and paid upon the gains, profits, and income for the year ending the 31st day of December next preceding the time for levying, collecting and paying the same.

In the Urgent Deficiency Bill approved January 25, 1895, the sum of \$245,095 was appropriated to defray the expenses incident to the collection of the tax, and soon thereafter, the Income-Tax Division of this office was organized. The necessary blank forms, regulations, and circulars of instruction were prepared, printed and transmitted to the several collectors of internal revenue for their guidance.

By the provisions of the Joint Resolution of February 21, 1895, the time for the taxpayer to make return was extended from March 1 to April 15, following.

The returns as received by the collectors were included in a monthly list, and forwarded to this office for examination and assessment.

On April 8, 1895, the work of the Income Tax-Division was interrupted by a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States which decided in a case before it, that the provisions of the law taxing incomes derived from rents from real estate, and from state and municipal bonds were null, void, and inoperative. After this decision of the Court, all returns which had been received at this office were sent back to the collectors, with additional instructions relative thereto.

This decision would have occasioned a reduction of, at least, 35 per cent in the amount of revenue anticipated from this source.

The work of the Income-Tax Division was practically terminated May 20, 1895, when upon a rehearing of the above case before a full bench of the Supreme Court, it was finally decided that the whole income-tax law was null and void.

Following the decision, instructions were immediately sent to the collectors to suspend all income-tax work, and to forward to this office, under seal, all books, returns and papers relating to income tax, in their possession, which was done; and, after a further examination and classification, the same were filed, secure from public inspection.

In this connection, I recommend that, as these returns and records contain much information of a private nature relative to the business of persons and corporations, Congress take such action as will authorize the early and complete destruction of all income-tax returns, statements and records relative thereto, now in the custody of this office.

The number of taxable persons making returns was 48,672, and the amount of tax from that source was \$6,128,051.45; the number of taxable corporations making returns was 29,653, and the tax from these corporations amounted to \$9,815,697.24; the aggregate number of taxable persons and corporations was 78,325, and the aggregate amount of tax from both sources was \$15,943,748.69. Returns were made by 70,152 persons and 20,248 corporations who claimed they were not subject to the tax, making an aggregate of 90,400 persons and corporations claiming exemption from the tax. The decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, of April 8, 1895, which declared that incomes from rents from real estate, and from State and municipal bonds were not taxable, undoubtedly had the effect to largely increase the number of nontaxable returns.

It is also known that many persons and corporations required by the Act to make returns, failed to do so.

From the reports of collectors and agents, and from other reliable sources, it is estimated by this office that the collections under the

income-tax law, if the same could have been enforced without interruption, would have reached, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895, above \$30,000,000.

COST OF INCOME-TAX WORK.

There were employed in the examination and classification of returns in this office, 16 persons, at an expense of \$5,254.74; 243 deputy collectors were employed in the field at a cost of \$86,366.64, making the total cost of work performed in connection with the enforcement of the income-tax law \$91,621.38. As both the office and field forces were increased from time to time as required by the interest of the public service, many of the persons included in the above figures were in the service but a short time. The expense for the collection of the tax for the entire fiscal year would not have exceeded twenty per cent additional to the amount expended.

The following tabular statements exhibit by districts, the number of taxpayers, the amount of tax returned, the occupation of the persons, and the character of the business of the corporations making the returns.

STATEMENT A.—THE NUMBER OF TAXABLE PERSONS MAKING RETURNS AND THE AMOUNT OF TAX, BY COLLECTION DISTRICTS AND BY OCCUPATIONS.

Districts.	Agents and employees.		Manufacturers and merchants.		Bankers and brokers.		Professions.		Farmers and stock raisers.		All other occupations.		Total.	
	Num-ber.	Amount of tax.	Num-ber.	Amount of tax.	Num-ber.	Amount of tax.	Num-ber.	Amount of tax.	Num-ber.	Amount of tax.	Num-ber.	Amount of tax.	Num-ber.	Amount of tax.
Alabama.....	21	\$942.70	30	\$1,589.56	13	\$839.14	17	\$1,074.93	1	\$100.83	5	\$419.23	87	\$4,966.39
Arkansas.....	5	347.14	48	2,125.31	5	506.22	29	1,475.06	3	144.68	23	1,563.93	113	6,162.34
First California.....	241	14,433.56	410	38,910.35	74	7,944.31	198	12,264.14	39	5,819.72	524	69,579.94	1,486	148,952.02
Fourth California.....	30	1,458.12	42	2,938.71	25	2,284.18	46	3,994.27	20	1,818.32	32	2,910.55	195	15,404.15
Colorado.....	66	4,523.40	92	7,826.04	35	3,981.17	83	7,457.34	12	1,383.19	130	22,381.15	418	47,552.29
Connecticut.....	377	27,867.11	669	90,052.90	76	10,074.10	275	19,776.65	51	3,165.05	610	143,282.03	2,058	294,217.84
Florida.....	23	1,068.96	64	3,305.54	3	15.85	27	1,452.92	3	849.40	17	764.14	137	7,456.81
Georgia.....	37	1,319.32	124	10,890.37	20	1,138.69	102	4,447.02	1	5.49	35	2,293.09	319	20,093.98
First Illinois.....	825	54,284.24	908	154,011.94	141	18,112.63	351	32,564.84	15	730.89	498	86,101.90	2,738	345,806.44
Fifth Illinois.....	31	4,301.32	71	5,913.99	24	2,093.12	23	1,209.71	16	569.76	48	5,363.59	213	19,451.49
Eighth Illinois.....	45	3,731.47	124	7,394.77	44	5,830.59	48	1,766.31	34	1,892.69	68	5,571.77	363	26,187.60
Thirteenth Illinois.....	13	470.02	34	1,733.59	13	625.42	26	926.57	12	948.67	16	1,345.86	114	6,050.13
Sixth Indiana.....	89	4,693.91	164	12,406.45	54	4,480.87	69	4,309.32	11	569.23	93	8,070.19	480	34,529.97
Seventh Indiana.....	29	962.77	89	7,752.45	11	697.29	39	1,609.35	10	1,210.25	38	5,638.35	216	17,870.46
Third Iowa.....	23	838.73	66	3,835.89	44	1,953.58	41	1,231.00	4	1,345.52	52	6,997.09	232	16,201.81
Fourth Iowa.....	66	3,053.57	148	10,006.12	41	3,218.14	63	4,953.74	23	1,075.98	53	5,421.57	394	27,729.12
Kansas.....	29	1,539.88	66	4,455.33	28	1,359.52	42	1,913.29	17	1,836.23	36	1,417.52	218	12,521.77
Second Kentucky.....	7	162.16	18	628.69	2	96.54	10	391.89	5	77.73	6	234.28	48	1,591.29
Fifth Kentucky.....	59	3,377.03	151	12,517.13	8	813.74	53	1,899.75	2	58.73	60	3,715.14	333	22,381.52
Sixth Kentucky.....	15	481.81	25	2,522.95	4	153.28	10	329.88	11	3,111.16	65	6,609.08	65	6,609.08
Seventh Kentucky.....	11	515.11	16	971.24	1	46.00	4	123.05	20	1,506.86	24	1,233.02	76	4,395.28
Eighth Kentucky.....			5	1,068.22	1	25.38	8	169.17	7	600.21	6	174.68	27	2,037.66
Louisiana.....	104	5,599.14	276	23,931.77	50	4,585.96	66	4,961.63	14	1,305.03	94	8,480.99	604	48,864.52
Maryland.....	329	34,852.20	744	101,022.63	61	11,107.35	305	26,130.40	30	3,750.70	598	71,158.35	2,067	248,021.63
Third Massachusetts.....	865	66,031.17	1,349	202,019.28	62	6,583.80	351	30,545.50	22	3,242.26	915	121,638.61	3,564	430,060.62
First Michigan.....	152	14,272.19	219	40,656.47	32	3,064.87	128	8,472.28	29	1,292.86	199	26,744.72	759	94,503.39
Fourth Michigan.....	31	3,069.08	54	5,128.86	4	392.88	24	1,261.35	8	300.97	41	7,720.28	162	17,873.42
Minnesota.....	95	5,081.83	159	15,561.81	17	921.19	83	4,417.83	6	339.92	73	6,108.39	433	32,430.97
First Missouri.....	340	20,595.20	424	39,538.69	36	2,909.77	175	14,050.55	10	837.55	210	18,916.36	1,195	96,848.12
Sixth Missouri.....	47	2,213.09	81	8,418.18	28	1,429.11	47	3,041.88	12	471.68	69	5,135.73	284	20,709.67
Montana.....	71	3,206.67	29	1,819.21	12	1,926.84	42	2,384.08	9	655.48	26	1,671.73	189	11,064.01
Nebraska.....	54	1,547.12	54	3,045.20	20	1,424.90	42	1,456.45	8	807.38	25	1,119.30	203	9,400.35
New Hampshire.....	78	7,180.57	160	13,967.03	2	30.74	58	1,977.60	11	1,009.34	139	27,174.30	448	51,339.58
First New Jersey.....	52	3,566.53	108	14,705.02	13	873.34	83	6,755.24	13	3,879.87	111	20,290.11	380	50,070.11
Fifth New Jersey.....	729	51,353.83	729	81,305.39	117	13,888.82	365	23,377.55	18	853.22	356	62,999.11	2,314	233,777.92
New Mexico.....	8	203.41	19	1,136.51	2	23.72	19	685.52	2	55.41	20	764.14	70	2,868.71
First New York.....	873	53,093.36	1,175	156,418.42	184	17,980.43	357	27,870.79	25	6,071.20	719	99,141.38	3,333	360,565.58
Second New York.....	187	81,574.90	199	30,154.69	25	2,729.62	104	14,830.81	104	14,830.81	297	53,068.50	812	132,352.52
Third New York.....	1,143	113,950.88	2,047	385,150.53	408	80,846.22	972	125,587.81	10	1,695.41	1,857	353,289.72	6,437	1,060,520.07
Fourteenth New York.....	439	46,047.63	653	92,560.81	81	39,969.25	238	21,238.83	60	5,076.90	541	100,757.43	2,012	305,650.85

Twenty-first New York	99	10,145.45	323	28,330.81	53	5,273.11	105	8,409.55	20	23,207.01	219	53,239.23	799	128,605.16
Twenty-eighth New York	266	24,317.38	468	46,199.32	47	4,702.98	146	11,915.69	29	2,437.54	314	42,221.31	1,270	131,794.22
Fourth North Carolina	12	680.17	39	3,666.81	1	37.39	17	617.56	9	495.29	7	845.88	85	6,343.10
Fifth North Carolina	5	119.77	24	1,210.87	1	48.03	13	596.60	2	702.65	6	147.17	51	2,825.09
First Ohio	199	11,934.88	506	43,378.01	24	2,671.72	131	8,930.28	8	473.39	99	8,533.81	967	75,922.09
Tenth Ohio	41	2,026.68	121	11,744.59	11	483.11	34	2,681.14	5	526.41	41	3,643.52	253	21,105.45
Eleventh Ohio	39	3,784.51	126	11,584.44	16	1,110.51	46	2,390.59	25	1,283.41	60	6,347.26	312	26,500.72
Eighteenth Ohio	182	9,776.04	279	31,342.51	23	2,834.40	88	4,204.22	14	1,862.89	92	10,597.90	678	60,617.96
Oregon	46	1,787.77	43	5,181.12	4	478.67	35	1,232.13	1	51	41	3,805.32	170	12,485.52
First Pennsylvania	962	143,770.90	1,343	357,511.58	104	20,812.83	398	39,301.91	32	7,696.23	1,933	300,297.75	4,172	869,391.20
Ninth Pennsylvania	32	1,348.86	85	16,156.96	2	162.15	42	2,673.76	2	61.72	46	5,091.94	209	25,495.39
Twelfth Pennsylvania	88	10,762.79	146 ^s	27,663.73	12	1,449.96	68	3,364.68	9	695.53	182	17,294.36	505	61,231.05
Twenty-third Pennsylvania	242	22,854.51	389	59,104.66	44	8,636.60	169	23,015.30	28	4,344.17	279	47,487.01	1,151	165,502.25
South Carolina	18	810.18	27	3,315.12	6	108.99	12	1,366.76	7	338.37	20	3,150.56	90	9,089.98
Second Tennessee	23	867.27	49	2,793.16			20	876.30	3	116.77	10	1,276.11	105	5,929.61
Fifth Tennessee	30	2,122.34	127	8,021.44	6	153.36	46	1,364.34	4	395.58	35	2,740.60	248	14,797.66
Third Texas	78	5,424.06	162	14,770.59	40	3,619.65	56	3,351.02	26	2,214.53	42	5,719.24	404	35,099.09
Fourth Texas	39	1,935.21	128	8,674.21	31	1,793.22	27	983.22	16	860.96	9	666.28	250	14,913.10
Second Virginia	51	2,724.31	105	8,752.03	4	392.75	35	8,312.77	2	219.82	26	1,168.99	223	21,570.67
Sixth Virginia	20	1,628.72	47	3,739.56	5	197.88	34	1,220.76	13	1,926.48	17	818.12	126	9,531.52
West Virginia	17	1,613.74	70	4,321.31	11	666.02	29	987.09	18	1,024.69	26	2,340.01	171	10,961.86
First Wisconsin	145	16,489.94	236	51,661.95	19	3,547.76	66	5,900.19	17	2,672.68	167	30,861.34	650	111,133.86
Second Wisconsin	25	992.07	71	5,863.28	8	172.65	26	1,392.13	2	101.39	45	2,991.90	177	11,513.42
Total	10,298	871,718.68	16,757	2,354,446.10	2,273	316,336.31	6,668	559,473.79	885	111,012.63	11,791	1,915,063.94	48,672	6,128,051.45

STATEMENT B.—THE NUMBER OF TAXABLE CORPORATIONS MAKING RETURNS AND BUSINESS OF

Districts.	Banks, banking associations, and trust companies.		Manufactories and mercantile associations.		Railroads.		Express and transfer companies.	
	No.	Amount of tax.	No.	Amount of tax.	No.	Amount of tax.	No.	Amount of tax.
Alabama	34	\$4,193.98	33	\$4,397.64	1	\$2,959.86	5	\$411.75
Arkansas	95	9,627.92	83	11,616.03	12	2,651.05	23	12,927.59
First California	184	60,917.72	184	106,190.02	21	5,428.06	4	2,650.61
Fourth California	70	16,297.48	65	9,825.54	5	702.13	9	1,400.98
Colorado	97	16,278.85	147	51,105.23	14	42,049.43	17	6,753.14
Connecticut	153	51,714.86	527	200,120.90	20	61,105.14	6	261.23
Florida	46	6,089.07	36	2,962.62	6	193.07	18	3,037.90
Georgia	138	22,066.71	251	34,732.88	14	21,855.16	25	37,377.13
First Illinois	118	58,283.48	1,066	504,839.25	10	167,143.27	4	92.83
Fifth Illinois	58	8,311.01	101	16,426.03	4	6,186.94	5	216.28
Eighth Illinois	115	13,956.78	152	26,434.53	5	2,241.83	6	90.56
Thirteenth Illinois	96	3,818.02	135	13,970.11	4	1,391.85	7	436.78
Sixth Indiana	126	19,228.56	223	40,338.47	8	17,995.87	5	245.01
Seventh Indiana	73	12,014.97	104	11,297.13	5	1,067.86	5	408.73
Third Iowa	289	27,200.85	167	8,621.96	6	1,137.25	12	1,021.72
Fourth Iowa	239	22,458.46	263	16,870.28	9	4,772.80		
Kansas	323	24,727.64	109	16,688.20				
Second Kentucky	78	7,826.67	24	2,935.62	4	301.58	31	1,548.25
Fifth Kentucky	55	19,128.50	165	69,400.47	2	3,907.19	4	61.99
Sixth Kentucky	32	4,990.33	34	7,896.80	2	50.88	5	354.70
Seventh Kentucky	21	11,811.39	22	1,618.40	6	1,485.88		
Eighth Kentucky	62	4,413.40	17	584.18	1	9.95		
Louisiana	94	18,630.48	160	17,061.30	17	4,708.36	16	3,051.61
Maryland	152	3,340.12	203	58,633.55	17	19,860.62	62	30,381.83
Third Massachusetts	227	89,118.84	501	297,023.80	22	118,856.66	64	52,522.33
First Michigan	159	32,876.28	329	79,679.13	16	25,270.17	39	7,900.10
Fourth Michigan	78	12,373.55	167	25,016.99	3	518.51	10	651.21
Minnesota	227	29,009.93	168	24,837.86	14	39,856.89	8	688.72
First Missouri	170	40,881.22	645	222,791.41	11	14,134.27	22	10,616.22
Sixth Missouri	338	29,181.94	221	32,787.37	9	22,471.76	8	446.55
Montana	59	8,224.93	83	19,542.91	3	4,022.64	2	193.43
Nebraska	627	35,982.02	124	16,166.12			5	407.64
New Hampshire	185	25,642.25	201	44,790.90	27	22,887.27	37	4,835.11
First New Jersey	54	13,447.43	41	10,148.15	10	48,922.58	13	4,941.60
Fifth New Jersey	76	20,549.40	427	462,025.76	8	14,809.17	28	11,028.21
New Mexico	27	3,198.55	20	1,860.76	2	1,494.57		
First New York	62	20,269.40	135	59,086.74	1	9,880.27	10	2,741.23
Second New York	84	164,415.39	527	265,458.83	26	91,031.32	30	59,771.71
Third New York	29	10,895.24	75	70,301.83	6	12,780.32	7	12,660.92
Fourteenth New York	152	33,135.62	185	97,142.49	29	48,559.46	49	8,591.28
Twenty-first New York	131	24,132.33	192	44,506.77	8	10,472.31	12	1,072.71
Twenty-eighth New York	127	24,397.68	283	78,007.16	17	7,518.21	17	3,540.92
Fourth North Carolina	29	3,405.99	74	18,234.14	6	9,734.78	1	7.19
Fifth North Carolina	18	2,642.90	52	8,650.70				
First Ohio	52	16,944.05	328	97,387.17	11	22,695.37	28	16,621.58
Tenth Ohio	99	15,766.50	213	62,413.69	4	4,859.61	8	518.02
Eleventh Ohio	80	11,881.08	195	34,660.09	9	10,199.33	3	260.56
Eighteenth Ohio	157	29,071.23	436	90,045.11	10	51,100.28	32	29,442.15
Oregon	122	11,841.77	116	11,180.93	4	2,777.68	18	2,150.23
First Pennsylvania	130	86,424.23	159	186,002.44	64	127,817.93	44	50,322.47
Ninth Pennsylvania	94	16,997.59	65	11,521.87	6	7,616.04	10	1,052.47
Twelfth Pennsylvania	100	27,659.38	127	42,045.65	12	10,010.89	21	2,630.17
Twenty-third Pennsylvania	142	40,830.55	392	291,508.91	35	35,714.48	44	50,176.84
South Carolina	82	9,953.78	90	19,138.93	12	2,445.31	2	140.97
Second Tennessee	53	5,610.62	85	11,833.20	2	123.90		
Fifth Tennessee	96	17,309.72	80	9,360.32	5	4,449.14	46	1,896.13
Third Texas	114	21,962.07	146	21,029.40	7	11,541.51	19	1,719.61
Fourth Texas	153	32,572.15	134	18,693.72	5	5,874.34	6	326.99
Second Virginia	39	10,862.77	65	16,968.01	11	9,353.85	3	284.62
Sixth Virginia	70	7,599.22	40	15,762.88	3	486.99	3	75.38
West Virginia	84	10,880.49	133	30,832.83	7	3,201.20	4	252.23
First Wisconsin	85	17,968.45	327	80,335.03	2	312.26	10	7,482.53
Second Wisconsin	106	10,573.11	175	15,418.71	4	530.61	1	256.47
Total	7,400	1,523,784.90	12,027	4,158,875.85	624	1,183,435.82	933	455,957.17

THE AMOUNT OF TAX, BY COLLECTION DISTRICTS, AND SHOWING CHARACTER OF CORPORATIONS.

Insurance companies.		Mining companies.		Telegraph and telephone companies.		Gas, electric light, and water companies.		All other corporations.		Total.	
No.	Amount of tax.	No.	Amount of tax.	No.	Amount of tax.	No.	Amount of tax.	No.	Amount of tax.	No.	Amount of tax.
4	\$456.38	5	\$673.79			3	\$531.70	40	\$6,995.43	120	\$20,208.78
2	319.05			3	\$8.58	18	1,743.61	113	9,203.31	331	35,581.30
33	9,228.55	36	42,386.93	6	8,225.76	95	72,918.64	234	46,707.07	816	364,930.94
		19	3,314.08	2	710.25	36	3,492.81	33	2,567.00	234	39,559.90
3	260.33	143	96,368.65	5	2,433.21	42	7,777.96	182	36,829.56	642	234,504.20
18	37,715.44	14	1,098.57	7	4,023.84	79	23,888.88	66	10,046.08	996	396,471.85
		1	45.16			16	2,135.18	27	2,744.58	138	14,430.96
3	2,458.70	2	166.58			13	3,470.45	58	5,111.38	497	92,839.76
9	1,933.39	2	72.69	8	19,894.81	45	45,270.78	139	44,871.61	1,422	879,686.41
1	150.40	11	1,805.35			16	2,356.34	27	2,046.69	222	37,975.59
		16	2,642.18	1	2.83	32	2,926.46	45	2,614.80	371	51,035.74
		11	1,403.03	1	19	20	1,624.97	26	1,396.70	239	23,695.52
4	364.77	12	1,699.57	7	1,624.56	101	23,993.75	141	16,658.60	629	122,300.93
E	4.97	21	1,773.75	1	13.93	30	3,541.20	62	6,342.84	302	36,301.66
4	390.11					17	1,900.34	97	11,322.11	585	50,991.35
10	1,424.22	13	1,044.84	1	854.50	44	3,800.20	64	2,624.39	655	54,871.47
F	87.92	12	4,147.99			31	2,816.29	59	14,338.35	535	62,806.39
2	381.47	10	1,044.61	2	4.01	8	258.96	20	1,255.93	177	15,175.68
2	42.17	1	1,265.68	1	40.41	6	7,280.40	67	3,213.04	306	103,413.47
						3	648.85	67	4,212.46	146	19,470.81
						11	579.79	62	1,976.42	153	17,472.58
						1	102.17	63	1,741.76	104	6,850.46
13	3,920.93	1	66.85	1	2,089.00	17	9,186.49	42	2,863.73	361	61,492.75
32	5,860.95	17	7,433.94	3	2,107.82	43	39,125.51	145	43,190.86	674	259,935.20
10	5,666.86	13	13,825.48	12	36,359.72	137	51,793.13	471	142,968.06	1,457	808,134.82
5	2,495.92	5	1,771.18	4	6,248.03	47	6,394.88	61	9,903.12	657	36,538.81
F	580.39			2	37.53	19	3,608.58	19	3,205.62	299	45,992.38
4	2,663.83	7	5,798.86	5	4,210.37	13	5,235.98	135	23,915.13	581	136,241.48
5	1,525.89	7	1,767.29	1	1,297.83	17	10,416.24	295	42,365.36	1,176	345,735.73
1	32.79	21	3,773.73	2	1,835.40	33	5,507.88	107	6,595.58	740	102,633.00
		33	38,062.92	4	1,076.81	17	1,862.89	31	2,731.95	232	75,698.48
3	150.89	1	1,505.82	2	2,406.25	17	2,191.22	47	3,800.49	826	67,610.45
3	2,787.81	1	4.74	8	330.51	76	8,265.85	185	36,612.05	723	146,156.49
3	458.49	1	67.00	1	4.89	3	9,823.45	27	3,851.65	135	91,645.19
9	13,472.42	7	1,093.28	7	575.51	37	27,752.86	87	18,228.32	686	569,444.93
		8	5,587.95	1	8.31	10	722.37	23	1,918.75	91	14,771.96
3	6,311.09			5	4,225.72	29	18,063.25	39	16,298.73	294	137,470.43
47	97,537.38	21	16,063.50	16	80,917.15	18	18,487.01	73	24,273.04	842	817,953.33
						7	67,927.25	107	27,135.09	231	201,700.65
4	3,693.07	8	3,692.79	17	6,470.88	82	19,627.73	167	31,343.94	693	252,258.16
				6	1,929.38	63	7,845.95	99	13,123.90	511	103,083.35
4	2,576.99	3	629.29	3	4,739.52	40	14,472.00	97	16,644.05	600	152,526.72
3	393.11					4	351.82	7	413.41	124	32,590.44
						4	225.50	10	485.30	84	12,004.40
12	2,836.97	3	235.05	5	372.81	25	29,675.68	140	27,689.37	604	295,449.65
				2	10.37	43	14,528.41	25	2,883.24	394	109,879.84
F	99.80			2	68.09	36	4,859.39	19	1,423.93	345	69,457.13
		17	6,549.07	4	1,679.47	51	11,409.23	62	6,399.71	769	225,986.30
2	172.15	7	1,998.87	6	1,064.13	35	2,312.77	129	6,103.11	439	39,606.64
27	48,585.35	18	8,953.51	13	6,827.17	81	23,246.38	170	106,784.62	706	646,964.10
I	104.49	1	45.83	1	768.69	32	5,052.44	78	5,784.48	288	48,943.81
I	390.09	26	9,102.56	1	1,054.80	106	12,276.96	48	7,885.96	439	113,056.46
21	4,589.25	8	734.93	10	13,219.64	160	47,489.62	135	93,079.87	847	517,344.09
1	50.83	1	11.78			8	691.23	16	1,773.62	211	34,153.97
4	497.07			3	1,945.94	1	1,886.93	29	2,161.71	178	21,667.19
				2	23.87	14	3,610.43	28	2,015.65	276	41,084.40
		3	2,541.05	1	7.45	19	4,923.23	67	3,618.11	405	64,899.70
						1	1,777.96	22	3,395.09	343	65,188.75
5	672.56	2	791.52			6	1,708.68	39	2,666.98	158	42,517.47
2	29.69					10	1,950.52	27	1,629.93	157	28,519.52
6	291.03	15	3,311.69	5	23.78	31	2,069.86	93	6,114.10	378	56,976.61
6	5,271.94	9	1,727.99	4	3,097.55	27	8,054.37	279	53,768.29	740	179,129.01
						27	2,012.02	68	3,614.33	381	32,403.25
338	268,933.71	595	298,065.22	208	224,816.70	2,201	715,687.28	5,327	986,135.50	29,659	9,815,697.24

DIVISION OF CHEMISTRY.

The following table shows the number and character of the samples examined in the laboratory at San Francisco, Cal., during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895:

Fortified sweet wines.....	915
Sugar.....	135
Butter.....	158
Miscellaneous.....	10
Total.....	1,218

The following table shows the number and character of samples examined in the work of the laboratory at Washington, D. C., during the past fiscal year:

Oleomargarine.....	81
Butter.....	47
Malt liquors.....	18
Fermented liquors other than malt.....	6
Distilled liquors.....	3
Fortified (and sweetened) wines.....	18
Smoking opium.....	5
Stamp paper.....	1
Ink.....	27
Mucilage.....	11
Typewriter ribbons.....	15
Carbon paper.....	6
Miscellaneous.....	5
Total.....	243
Increase over last fiscal year.....	10

Expert testimony in regard to samples was rendered in court in three cases during the year.

The number of samples of material suspected of being oleomargarine was 128, an increase of 34 over last year.

The provisions of section 67 of the act of August 28, 1894, which extend the privilege of fortification with grape brandy free of tax to wines deficient in sugar, have resulted in an increase of the work of the laboratory at Washington, samples of all such wines produced east of the Rocky Mountains being examined here.

In pursuance of the provisions of paragraph 244 of the same act, the portable stills and apparatus used by this office for work in the field on fortified sweet wines have been furnished the customs officers of the principal Ports of Entry under the terms of Department Circular No. 47, prescribing this apparatus for determining the percentage of alcohol in imported wines, fruit juices, etc.

The act approved March 2, 1895, entitled, "An Act to regulate the sale of milk in the District of Columbia," etc., has relieved this laboratory as it transfers to the Health Officer of the District the duties heretofore imposed upon this office by the Act of October 12, 1888, in so far as relates to the sale of milk.

The office of microscopist having been abolished during the past fiscal year, the entire work of the laboratory now devolves upon the Chemist.

AMENDMENT OF EXISTING LAWS.

I recommend that Congress be asked to amend existing internal-revenue laws in accordance with the following suggestions.

In every instance the change desired will promote the efficiency of the service, afford better facilities for the protection of the interests of the Government, and enable this Bureau to meet the new business conditions which have arisen since the passage of the laws now in force.

Amend Sections 52 and 55 of the Act of August 28, 1894, by providing for an allowance for losses in transportation of spirits to a general bonded warehouse.

Under existing statutes enacted prior to August 28, 1894, provision is made for the abatement of the tax on distilled spirits lost in transportation from bonded warehouses for export or for transfer to manufacturing warehouses, provided that such losses are without fraud, collusion or negligence of the distillers, owners and transportation companies and their agents and employes. Sections 52 and 55 of the Act of August 28, 1894, while authorizing the transportation of distilled spirits to general bonded warehouses, do not authorize allowances for losses in transportation as in the other cases named. I can not see why there should be any discrimination against transportations of this class, and therefore recommend that the provisions of existing law as to allowances for loss in transportation to manufacturing warehouses, or for export, be made to apply to transportations to general bonded warehouses.

Amend Section 52 of the Act of August 28, 1894, so that general bonded warehouses shall be used only as places of storage of spirits removed from distillery warehouses, or from other general bonded warehouses in the same district, and so as to provide for a charge of 25 cents for each package, or such sum as may be necessary to cover the expense of gauging.

This action is desired for the reason that the establishment of general bonded warehouses was recommended by this Office, on the ground that it would encourage and facilitate the business of a large number of small distillers throughout the country, who by this means would be able to handle their products to advantage. The law was not intended to make the Government bear the loss on account of the shrinkage between the places of production and the markets. Under the practice which now prevails the general bonded warehouse is used by some producers of spirits simply as a place from which their goods may be distributed to their consumers in that locality.

Amend Section 3449 by inserting before the word "ships" the words "sells or offers to sell."

This amendment is desired for the reason that under the present law it is not unlawful to sell or offer for sale spirits under any other than their proper name, but it is unlawful to so ship them. For the protection of all classes, consumers as well as shippers, it is necessary that the restriction should be made to include the act of selling or offering for sale.

I recommend such legislation as may be necessary to enable distillers or owners of spirits in distillery warehouses to bottle the same for export in bond or for domestic use, under Government supervision, after payment of the tax thereon.

It is believed that permitting the bottling in bond, under certain restrictions, of goods of the same kind, age and proof for domestic use,

by giving the Government guaranty as to their purity and age, will greatly improve their commercial character and value, and will at the same time afford additional protection against fraud.

The change as to goods for export is desirable for many reasons. It is believed that a law providing for this change could under proper regulations be carried into effect with entire safety to the revenues.

I recommend that Collectors of Internal Revenue be authorized by law to keep records of the ownership of distilled spirits in internal-revenue bonded warehouses, in all cases in which there are controversies as to such ownership.

Also that such a law be passed as will enable the owners of distilled spirits in a distillery warehouse, general bonded warehouse, or special bonded warehouse to withdraw the same upon payment of the tax or for any purpose authorized by law, and, in case of dispute as to ownership, upon the giving of an indemnity bond by the party to whom the spirits are delivered.

This action is desirable for several reasons, chief among which is the fact that it will have a beneficial effect on commercial transactions in the sale of spirits in bond. As the law now stands, dealers are unwilling to buy spirits in bond, because should difficulties or misunderstandings arise between them and the distillers, it is impossible for them to remove the goods which they have purchased to a general bonded warehouse, or for payment of tax, without the consent of the distiller, who must under the law execute the papers.

A farther reason for this change is that litigation in local courts has frequently made it plain to this Office that the rightful owner of the spirits is some one other than the distiller, and the drastic character of the law at this time with reference to the rights of distillers is such that this Office is precluded from placing the rightful owner of the spirits in possession thereof, without the consent of the distiller, although so decreed by the highest courts of the State.

Amend Section 3255 so as to allow the use of fruits other than apples, peaches and grapes for distillation.

This is desired in order to afford brandy distillers the privilege of distilling pears, prunes, apricots, oranges and other fruits fit for making brandy when they desire to do so. Great complaint reached this office during last season, when the early frost destroyed the orange crop in the State of Florida, and it was made clear that if the people had had the privilege of distilling this fruit, they would have realized a considerable amount upon the crop, which was rendered entirely useless for any other purpose. There seems to be no good reason why the law should not be modified so as to meet this most reasonable demand.

Amend Section 3311, so that fermenters not in use at distilleries may be closed and fastened in such manner as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury.

This amendment is made necessary by reason of the impracticability of enforcing the statute as it now exists. It requires that tubs shall be closed with close-fitting covers, fastened by nails, seals, and otherwise.

In some of the larger distilleries the fermenting tubs are from 20 to 30 feet in diameter, and hold many thousand gallons of mash.

It is impossible to practically apply the methods for closing prescribed by the statute, and detrimental to the property interests of the distiller, as the closing of tubs in a wet condition causes them to rot, and renders them unfit for use. It should be permissible to close the

tubs by simply locking the outlets in a safe manner. No danger to the revenues would result from such a modification of the law.

A further amendment to the provisions of this section should be made, so that fermenters at distilleries may be opened and closed by such officer as may be designated by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, or the collector of the district for that purpose.

This amendment is necessary in order that distillers may operate their plants with the smallest number of fermenters, and in the most economical manner possible, not only for themselves, but for the Government.

As the law now stands, at many of the larger distilleries it is necessary for a deputy collector to visit the plant twice a day for the purpose of opening and closing tubs, so that the distiller may accomplish the object above referred to. The safety of the revenues would be amply protected by allowing one of the officers constantly on duty at the distillery to perform this duty under proper restrictions, and, therefore, the amendment is earnestly recommended.

Amend Section 3153c so as to provide that storekeepers and storekeepers and gaugers who are assigned to distilleries whose registered capacity is 20 bushels, or less, shall receive such compensation as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, not to exceed \$4 per day.

It is believed that an amendment of this character will prove beneficial to the service, as it will place within the discretion of the Commissioner the payment of a greater sum than \$2 per day at the smaller distilleries, where, by reason of their location and the small pay allowed, the Government officer, in many cases, is compelled to live in the family of the distiller, and becomes his "hand" or assistant, serving him in that capacity, and is thus made a mere tool in the hands of the distiller to assist him in violating the law. It is believed that if this discretion is lodged in the hands of the Commissioner, he will be able to prevent fraudulent practices, in many cases, by transferring to another distillery an officer assigned to a distillery which suspends operations because the distiller is prevented by the presence of such officer from perpetrating fraud.

Amend Section 3163b by striking out the words "when transferred from one distillery to another," and inserting in their place the words "when traveling to a warehouse to which assigned, or when transferred from one warehouse to another;" and, also, by striking out the words "from one distillery to another," in the last line but one of the Section. This change is necessary to enable the Commissioner to utilize unassigned officers by placing them on duty at points remote from their homes.

As the law now stands, it is impracticable to send an unassigned officer from his home to the place where his services are desired, unless the new assignment is of a permanent character, because the expenses of the officer can only be paid when he goes from one assignment to another. The services required of an officer at a point remote from his home are frequently so temporary in their character, that the traveling expenses required to reach his destination are greater than his total per diem during the assignment. Under existing law, it is impossible to make the most advantageous disposition of the force of officers in commission.

Amend Section 3282 so that bakers and manufacturers of yeast may make and have on hand mash, wort, or wash fit for distillation, in the conduct of these industries, the quantity of such mash, wort, or wash to

be fixed and the purpose for which it is to be used to be strictly limited and defined.

This amendment will enable makers of yeast and bakers to carry on their legitimate business without interference from this office. As the law now stands, makers of yeast who are engaged in the business of distilling, or in manufacturing vinegar, are disposed to make complaints against those persons engaged in the making of yeast alone, and bakers who make yeast for use in their business.

I also recommend that Section 61 of the Act of August 28, 1894, allowing the use of alcohol free of tax by manufacturers under certain conditions, be repealed.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

JOS. S. MILLER,
Commissioner.

HON. J. G. CARLISLE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

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(No. 5.)

**REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF THE BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND
PRINTING.**

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING,
Washington, D. C., October 28, 1895.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this Bureau during the fiscal year 1895:

The additional work of printing adhesive postage stamps, the diploma for the World's Columbian Exposition, and the hurried filling of orders for bonds, together with the engraving of a number of new designs, have made it one of the most trying periods on the management of the Bureau since its foundation. I can, however, report that the year's work closed in a most satisfactory manner.

The tables herewith submitted show that there were completed and delivered during the year 16,211,308 sheets of United States notes, Treasury notes, gold and silver certificates, bonds, and national-bank notes; 31,545,838 sheets of internal-revenue stamps; 199,000 sheets of customs stamps; 21,873,682 sheets of adhesive postage stamps, and 1,056,205 checks, certificates, drafts, etc.

The aggregate number of sheets delivered during the year was 70,886,033, exceeding the deliveries in any previous year by 15,369,072 sheets. The cost per thousand sheets during the year was \$20.30, which is the lowest cost ever reached, the next being during the fiscal year 1894, when it was \$23.73.

While it is apparent that the difference is greatly in favor of the year just closed, still it is not as great, as will be shown when a comparison is made with the work of the present fiscal year. In fact, the question of supplying the country with postage stamps and the prompt delivery of the last issue of bonds was of much greater consequence to the welfare of the country than the economical manufacture of the securities.

When it is remembered that the Bureau commenced during the fiscal year the manufacture of adhesive postage stamps with entirely new—and in some instances newly invented—machinery, operated, for the most part, by unskilled employees; that the value of the machinery added for that purpose was \$56,243; that it accumulated in its finished vaults a stock of finished stamps of the value of \$27,752; that of the \$163,000 appropriated for the manufacture of these stamps the appropriation for this Bureau received only \$107,700, and that during the year overtime was made to the extent of about \$78,967, the result of the year's work may be regarded as most satisfactory, both as to production and as to cost.

I desire to call your attention to the fact that, notwithstanding the difficulties above referred to, the year was closed without a deficiency. It is true the appropriations were made in two separate acts, but the

gross amount appropriated by these acts was the exact amount estimated to be required for the service.

It was hardly to be expected that the first output of adhesive postage stamps, with entirely new machinery and unskilled operatives, would be perfect in every respect; but the Post-Office Department pronounced the work of this Bureau, at the close of the fiscal year, satisfactory in every particular. The gumming and perforating are as good as, and the printing is better than before. We are now producing postage stamps superior to those of any other nation, at a saving over former years of from \$50,000 to \$75,000.

It is with regret that I report a theft of postage stamps from the Bureau, resulting from the employment of dishonest men. The history of this occurrence is now familiar to everyone, as it was fully noticed in the public press. The theft was discovered and the criminals promptly apprehended, prosecuted, and convicted, with a loss of but a few hundred dollars to the Government.

During the year the engraved plates for the Columbian Exposition diploma were completed and over 11,000 impressions printed. It is gratifying to report that this work is pronounced by all who have seen it one of the most beautiful and most skillfully executed works of the kind ever issued. It is especially pleasing that this result has been attained, as the diploma will go to all the nations of the world and be subject to the severest criticism.

With your approval, it has been my policy to employ the best talent and furnish the best materials in all the branches of the service, having at all times a due regard for judicious economy. This policy has been productive of the best results, and it is asserted by those who are familiar with the service that more engraved dies have been added to the stock of the Bureau during the year than in twenty preceding years. This fact will be made perceptible to the public by future issues of the Government, and especially so when the diploma and new silver certificates are issued. It is expected that two of the new silver certificates will be ready for issue about the end of the present calendar year and the diploma on February 1, 1896. These issues demonstrate the fact that this Bureau now ranks first in the execution of the finest bank-note engraving and printing.

I think it would be in the interest of good government to furnish the country with new currency more frequently than has been the custom. Notes issued under the present system are kept in circulation so long that when returned for destruction they are, in the main, not only so blurred as to render errors possible in the process of redemption, but they are unclean and exceedingly objectionable to handle. In fact, it is quite possible that disease might emanate from contact with such filthy currency as is now used especially in parts of the country remote from points of redemption.

This condition of our currency encourages counterfeiting, as it necessarily increases the danger of successfully passing counterfeit notes. The counterfeiter always attempts to imitate old notes. We never see a counterfeit that is new and clean. A more frequent renewal of the currency would, therefore, decrease the possibility of successful counterfeiting to a very great extent.

The cause of this condition is due to the fact that the cost of transportation is imposed upon the sender, and because of great values and consequent risk express charges are excessively high. The holders therefore delay the shipment of notes to and from points of redemption until they are actually worn out.

The remedy seems to lie in the transportation of currency through the mails either free or at a nominal postal charge. I am of the opinion that this can be done with substantially no risk either to the Government or to the holders. The notes can be cut by the officers of banks in such a way as to constitute a complete cancellation in accordance with law. One portion so cut could be mailed, and the other portion held by the bank until notice of the reception by the Department of the first portion, when the second portion could be mailed.

In case of loss of the first shipment, possibilities of which would be very remote, the remaining portion could be shipped by express, and both the Government and the sender relieved from any greater risk than now exists in shipping the whole notes. Either portion properly canceled would furnish a perfect record to the Department of the redemption and destruction of the notes. I would, therefore, recommend the adoption by departmental regulations of a form for the cancellation of notes by the banks of the country that would render their shipment through the mail safe.

By the act "making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1896," Congress authorized and directed the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish Gen. James D. McBride with impressions of certain engravings from the plates of the Bureau, to be reproduced and used in a publication of his own, which is to be sold for personal profit and has no connection whatever with the issues of the Government. While I do not anticipate any danger to the public securities from the use to which General McBride has put the impressions of plates received, the precedent is a dangerous one, and should not be followed in the future. The plates of this Bureau should be held absolutely for exclusive use in printing Government issues, and any invasion of this departmental rule by Congress tends to weaken the barrier of protection with which they have been surrounded at a great cost to the Government.

It is with some pride that I refer to the discipline which prevails in the Bureau. All orders are promptly executed, with but few errors or imperfections in the work, and no questions are pending which will tend to disturb the perfect harmony now prevailing among the employees.

The following is the financial statement of the year:

APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE YEAR.

Legislative act, July 31, 1894:		
Salaries	\$17,450.00	
Sundry civil act, August 18, 1894:		
Compensation of employees	378,000.00	
Plate printing	469,000.00	
Materials and miscellaneous expenses	181,000.00	
Rent of office for postage-stamp agent	200.00	
		\$1,045,650.00
General deficiency act, March 2, 1895:		
Compensation of employees	41,800.00	
Plate printing	26,400.00	
Materials and miscellaneous expenses	15,200.00	
Rent of office for postage-stamp agent	366.67	
		83,766.67
Total		1,129,416.67

Repayments for work done for the several Executive Departments, the cost of which was not included in the Bureau's estimates, the amounts therefor being transferred to the credit of the appropriation for engraving and printing, are as follows:

From appropriation, expenses of Treasury notes, act July 14, 1890, for Treasury notes:		
Compensation of employees	\$95,669.58	
Plate printing	53,905.70 ⁸	
Materials and miscellaneous expenses	48,468.59	
		\$198,043.87
From appropriation, medals and diplomas, World's Columbian Exposition, act March 3, 1893, for diplomas:		
Compensation of employees	2,624.70	
Materials and miscellaneous expenses	19.20	
		2,643.90
From Post-Office Department, for postage stamps:		
Compensation of employees	29,167.84	
Plate printing	17,622.03	
Materials and miscellaneous expenses	60,909.91	
		107,699.78
From various other appropriations and sources, for sundry work:		
Compensation of employees	829.80	
Plate printing	92.15	
Materials and miscellaneous expenses	1,443.65	
		2,365.60
Aggregate available		<u>1,440,169.82</u>
Aggregate available for the work of the Bureau:		
Salaries	17,450.00	
Compensation of employees	548,091.92	
Plate printing	567,019.88	
Materials and miscellaneous expenses	307,041.35	
Rent of office for postage-stamp agent	566.67	
		1,440,169.82
Expenditures:		
Salaries	17,290.35	
Compensation of employees	548,067.20	
Plate printing	566,654.50	
Materials and miscellaneous expenses	306,687.22	
Rent of office for postage-stamp agent	566.67	
		1,439,265.94
Unexpended balance:		
Salaries	159.65	
Compensation of employees	24.72	
Plate printing	365.38	
Materials and miscellaneous expenses	354.13	
		<u>903.88</u>

Respectfully, yours,

CLAUDE M. JOHNSON,
Chief of Bureau.

HON. JOHN G. CARLISLE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

APPENDIX.

NO. 1.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE UNITED STATES NOTES, CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT, BONDS, AND NATIONAL-BANK CURRENCY DELIVERED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1895.

Class.	Denomination.	Sheets.	Value.
United States notes, series of 1880, unsealed	\$1	200,000	\$800,000
Do	2	131,000	1,048,000
Do	5	890,000	17,800,000
Do	10	526,000	21,040,000
Do	20	352,000	28,160,000
Do	50	10,000	2,000,000
Do	100	10,000	4,000,000
Do	500	1,000	2,000,000
Do	1,000	1,000	4,000,000
Total		2,121,000	80,848,000
Silver certificates, series of 1891, unsealed	1	4,518,000	18,072,000
Do	2	885,000	7,080,000
Do	5	1,309,000	26,180,000
Do	10	625,000	25,040,000
Do	20	239,000	19,120,000
Do	100	1,000	400,000
Do	1,000	2,000	8,000,000
Total		7,580,000	103,892,000
Currency certificates, series of 1875, unsealed	10,000	1,500	45,000,000
Treasury notes, series of 1891, unsealed	1	1,738,000	6,952,000
Do	2	723,000	5,784,000
Do	5	1,267,000	25,340,000
Do	10	519,000	20,760,000
Do	20	53,000	4,240,000
Do	1,000	1,000	4,000,000
Total		4,301,000	67,076,000
4 per cent registered bonds, unsealed	50	10,000	500,000
Do	100	10,000	1,000,000
Do	500	9,700	4,850,000
Do	1,000	10,000	10,000,000
Do	10,000	10,000	100,000,000
Total		49,700	116,350,000
5 per cent registered bonds, unsealed	50	2,000	100,000
Do	100	2,000	200,000
Do	1,000	6,000	6,000,000
Do	10,000	8,000	80,000,000
Total		18,000	86,300,000
Certificates of indebtedness for the Cherokee Indians, 4 per cent.	10,000	2,000	20,000,000
4 per cent coupon bonds, unsealed	50	4,750	237,500
Do	100	9,700	970,000
Do	500	4,500	2,250,000
Do	1,000	62,000	62,000,000
Total		80,950	65,457,500
5 per cent coupon bonds, unsealed	50	500	25,000
Do	100	4,000	400,000
Do	1,000	33,000	33,000,000
Total		37,500	33,425,000
3.50 per cent District of Columbia registered bonds, unsealed ..	1,000	1,000	1,000,000
National currency, series of 1875	5, 5, 5, 5	101,363	2,027,260
Do	10, 10, 10, 10	7,625	305,000
Do	10, 10, 10, 20	52,112	2,605,600
Do	20, 20, 20, 20	250	20,000
Do	20, 20, 20, 50	110	12,100
Do	50, 50	410	41,000
Do	50, 100	1,243	186,450
Total		163,113	5,197,410

No. 1.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE UNITED STATES NOTES, CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT, BONDS, AND NATIONAL-BANK CURRENCY DELIVERED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR, 1895—Continued.

Class.	Denomina- tion.	Sheets.	Value.
National currency, series of 1882.....	\$5, 5, 5, 5	1, 197, 260	\$23, 945, 200
Do	10, 10, 10, 20	607, 615	30, 380, 750
Do	50, 100	50, 670	7, 600, 500
Total.....		1, 855, 545	61, 926, 450

RECAPITULATION.

Class.	Sheets.	Value.
United States notes, series of 1880, unsealed.....	2, 121, 000	\$80, 848, 000
Silver certificates, series of 1891, unsealed.....	7, 580, 000	103, 892, 000
Currency certificates, series of 1875, unsealed.....	1, 500	45, 000, 000
Treasury notes, series of 1891, unsealed.....	4, 301, 000	67, 076, 000
4 per cent registered bonds, unsealed.....	49, 700	116, 350, 000
5 per cent registered bonds, unsealed.....	18, 000	86, 300, 000
4 per cent coupon bonds, unsealed.....	80, 950	65, 457, 500
5 per cent coupon bonds, unsealed.....	37, 500	33, 425, 000
3.50 per cent District of Columbia registered bonds.....	1, 000	1, 000, 000
4 per cent certificates of indebtedness for Cherokee Indians.....	2, 000	20, 000, 000
National currency, series of 1875.....	163, 113	5, 197, 410
National currency, series of 1882.....	1, 855, 545	61, 926, 450
Total.....	16, 211, 308	636, 472, 360

No. 2.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE INTERNAL-REVENUE STAMPS DELIVERED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1895.

Class.	Volumes.	Sheets.	Stamps.
Tax-paid stamps for distilled spirits, series of 1878:			
10 gallon.....	70	3, 500	10, 500
20 gallon.....	110	5, 500	16, 500
30 gallon.....	940	47, 000	141, 000
40 gallon.....	1, 086	54, 300	162, 900
50 gallon.....	80	4, 000	12, 000
60 gallon.....	10	500	1, 500
70 gallon.....	10	500	1, 500
80 gallon.....	360	18, 000	54, 000
Total.....	2, 666	133, 300	399, 900
Tax-paid stamps for distilled spirits, series of 1894:			
10 gallon.....	180	9, 000	27, 000
20 gallon.....	230	11, 500	34, 500
30 gallon.....	1, 170	58, 500	175, 500
40 gallon.....	1, 820	91, 000	273, 000
50 gallon.....	80	4, 000	12, 000
60 gallon.....	40	2, 000	6, 000
70 gallon.....	40	2, 000	6, 000
80 gallon.....	340	17, 000	51, 000
90 gallon.....	320	16, 000	48, 000
Total.....	4, 220	211, 000	633, 000
Tax-paid stamps for distilled spirits, series 1878, imprinted "Act of August, 1894":			
10 gallon.....	80	4, 000	12, 000
20 gallon.....	150	7, 500	22, 500
30 gallon.....	150	7, 500	22, 500
40 gallon.....	1, 210	60, 500	181, 500
80 gallon.....	290	14, 500	43, 500
90 gallon.....	220	11, 000	33, 000
Total.....	2, 100	105, 000	315, 000

No. 2.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE INTERNAL-REVENUE STAMPS DELIVERED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1895—Continued.

Class.	Volumes.	Sheets.	Stamps.
Stamps for rectifiers, series of 1892:			
5 gallon	600	15,000	60,000
10 gallon	2,120	53,000	212,000
20 gallon	254	39,500	158,000
30 gallon	120	3,000	12,000
40 gallon	8,520	208,500	834,000
50 gallon	840	21,000	84,000
60 gallon	200	2,000	8,000
70 gallon	120	3,000	12,000
80 gallon	240	6,000	24,000
90 gallon	140	3,500	14,000
100 gallon	40	1,000	4,000
Total	13,194	355,500	1,422,000
Tax-paid stamps for oleomargarine, series of 1886:			
10 pound	2,400	120,000	480,000
20 pound	250	12,500	50,000
30 pound	800	40,000	160,000
40 pound	800	40,000	160,000
50 pound	1,250	62,500	250,000
60 pound	1,180	59,000	236,000
Total	6,680	334,000	1,336,000
Stamps for wholesale liquor dealers, series of 1878:			
5 gallon	260	26,000	78,000
10 gallon	620	62,000	186,000
20 gallon	270	27,000	81,000
30 gallon	40	4,000	12,000
40 gallon	730	73,000	219,000
50 gallon	190	19,000	57,000
80 gallon	15	1,500	4,500
90 gallon	15	1,500	4,500
Total	2,140	214,000	642,000
Warehouse stamps, series of 1878:			
Distillery warehouse	3,390	339,000	1,356,000
Warehouse stamps, series of 1890:			
Special bonded warehouse	50	5,000	20,000
Rewarehouse	20	2,000	8,000
Transfers for grape brandy	10	1,000	4,000
Total	80	8,000	32,000
Warehouse stamps, series of 1894:			
Transfers for general bonded warehouse	500	50,000	200,000
Retransfers for general bonded warehouse	250	25,000	100,000
Total	750	75,000	300,000
Brewers' permit stamps, series of 1878			
Export distilled-spirits stamps, series of 1878	165	16,500	66,000
Export tobacco stamps, series of 1883	90	9,000	36,000
Export-cigar stamps, series of 1883	240	24,000	96,000
Export-oleomargarine stamps, series of 1886	20	2,000	8,000
Export fermented-liquor stamps, series of 1891	90	9,000	36,000
Stamps for fortified sweet wines, series of 1890	70	7,000	28,000
	60	3,000	12,000
Tobacco stamps, stub, series of 1891:			
5 pound	3,600	288,000	1,440,000
10 pound	10,750	860,000	4,300,000
20 pound	5,015	401,200	2,006,000
30 pound	1,250	100,000	500,000
40 pound	790	63,200	316,000
50 pound	100	8,000	40,000
60 pound	50	4,000	20,000
Total	21,555	1,724,400	8,622,000
Snuff stamps, stub, series of 1891:			
10 pound	60	4,800	24,000
20 pound	60	4,800	24,000
Total	120	9,600	48,000

No. 2.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE INTERNAL-REVENUE STAMPS DELIVERED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1895—Continued.

Class.	Volumes.	Sheets.	Stamps.
Special-tax stamps for liquors, series of 1895:			
Retail liquor dealers.....	2,280	114,000	228,000
Wholesale liquor dealers.....	570	5,700	5,700
Retail malt-liquor dealers.....	1,360	13,600	13,600
Wholesale malt-liquor dealers.....	800	8,000	8,000
Manufacturers of stills.....	40	400	400
Rectifiers.....	120	1,200	1,200
Rectifiers of less than 500 barrels.....	182	1,820	1,820
Brewers.....	255	2,550	2,550
Brewers of less than 500 barrels.....	125	1,250	1,250
Stills manufactured.....	45	450	450
Worms manufactured.....	45	450	450
Total.....	5,822	149,420	263,420
Special-tax stamps for oleomargarine, series of 1895:			
Retail dealers.....	1,130	11,300	11,300
Wholesale dealers.....	126	1,260	1,260
Manufacturers.....	20	200	200
Total.....	1,276	12,760	12,760
Beer stamps, series of 1878:			
Hogshead.....		72,000	1,440,000
Barrel.....		252,000	5,040,000
$\frac{1}{2}$ barrel.....		1,453,000	29,060,000
$\frac{1}{3}$ barrel.....		15,000	300,000
$\frac{1}{4}$ barrel.....		1,872,000	37,440,000
$\frac{1}{8}$ barrel.....		81,000	1,620,000
$\frac{1}{16}$ barrel.....		415,000	8,300,000
Total.....		4,160,000	83,200,000
Tobacco stamps, strip, series of 1881, new issue:			
1 ounce.....		67,500	2,700,000
2 ounce.....		7,672,000	396,880,000
3 ounce.....		747,500	29,900,000
4 ounce.....		2,392,000	95,680,000
8 ounce.....		1,039,000	15,585,000
16 ounce.....		700,000	10,500,000
Total.....		12,618,000	461,245,000
Tobacco stamps, sheet, series of 1891:			
$\frac{1}{2}$ pound.....		42,000	504,000
1 pound.....		5,000	60,000
2 pound.....		15,000	180,000
4 pound.....		18,000	216,000
Total.....		80,000	960,000
Snuff stamps, small, series of 1891:			
1 ounce.....		180,000	35,280,000
2 ounce.....		185,000	19,980,000
3 ounce.....		6,000	600,000
Total.....		371,000	55,860,000
Snuff stamps, strip, series of 1891:			
4 ounce.....		94,000	1,880,000
6 ounce.....		337,000	6,740,000
8 ounce.....		10,000	200,000
16 ounce.....		92,000	920,000
Total.....		533,000	9,740,000
Snuff stamps, sheet, series of 1891:			
$\frac{1}{2}$ pound.....		4,000	48,000
1 pound.....		11,000	132,000
2 pound.....		7,000	84,000
3 pound.....		7,000	84,000
5 pound.....		17,000	204,000
Total.....		46,000	552,000
Cigar stamps, strip, series of 1891:			
12 cigars.....		42,000	420,000
13 cigars.....		10,000	100,000
Total.....		52,000	520,000

NO. 2.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE INTERNAL-REVENUE STAMPS DELIVERED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1895—Continued.

Class.	Volumes.	Sheets.	Stamps.
Cigar stamps, strip, series of 1883:			
25 cigars		509,000	5,090,000
50 cigars		4,227,000	42,270,000
100 cigars		928,000	9,280,000
200 cigars		31,000	155,000
250 cigars		256,000	1,280,000
500 cigars		8,000	40,000
Total		5,959,000	58,115,000
Cigarette stamps, small, series of 1893, new issue:			
10 cigarettes		3,569,600	285,960,000
20 cigarettes		210,000	16,800,000
Total		3,779,600	302,760,000
Cigarette stamps, strip, series of 1883:			
50 cigarettes		12,000	144,000
100 cigarettes		52,000	520,000
Total		64,000	664,000
Stamps for playing cards:			
In stock		67,000	13,400,000
Manufacturers		67,350	13,470,000
Total		134,350	26,870,000
Lock seals, series of 1875		7,408	400,032

RECAPITULATION.

Tax-paid stamps for distilled spirits, series of 1878	2,666	133,300	369,900
Tax-paid stamps for distilled spirits, series of 1894	4,220	211,000	633,000
Tax-paid stamps for distilled spirits, series of 1878, imprinted	2,100	105,000	315,000
Stamps for rectifiers, series of 1892	13,194	355,500	1,422,000
Stamps for wholesale liquor dealers, series of 1878	2,140	214,000	642,000
Tax-paid stamps for oleomargarine, series of 1886	6,680	334,000	1,336,000
Warehouse stamps, series of 1878	3,390	339,000	1,356,000
Warehouse stamps, series of 1890	80	8,000	32,000
Warehouse stamps, series of 1894	750	75,000	300,000
Brewers' permit stamps, series of 1878	165	16,500	68,000
Export distilled spirits stamps, series of 1878	90	9,000	36,000
Export tobacco stamps, series of 1883	240	24,000	96,000
Export cigar stamps, series of 1883	20	2,000	8,000
Export oleomargarine stamps, series of 1886	90	9,000	36,000
Export fermented liquor stamps, series of 1891	70	7,000	28,000
Stamps for fortified sweet wines, series of 1890	60	3,000	12,000
Tobacco stamps, stub, series of 1891	21,555	1,724,400	8,622,000
Snuff stamps, stub, series of 1891	120	9,600	48,000
Special-tax stamps for liquors, series of 1895	5,822	149,420	263,420
Special-tax stamps for oleomargarine, series of 1895	1,276	12,760	12,760
Beer stamps, series of 1878		4,100,000	83,200,000
Tobacco stamps, strip, series of 1891, new issue		12,618,000	461,245,000
Tobacco stamps, sheet, series of 1891		80,000	960,000
Snuff stamps, small, series of 1891		371,000	53,860,000
Snuff stamps, strip, series of 1891		533,000	9,740,000
Snuff stamps, sheets, series of 1891		46,000	552,000
Cigar stamps, strip, series of 1891		52,000	520,000
Cigar stamps, strip, series of 1883		5,959,000	58,115,000
Cigarette stamps, small, series of 1893, new issue		3,779,600	302,760,000
Cigarette stamps, strip, series of 1883		64,000	664,000
Stamps for playing cards		134,350	26,870,000
Lock seals, series of 1875		7,408	400,032
Total	64,728	31,545,838	1,016,550,112

No. 3.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE CUSTOMS STAMPS DELIVERED DURING THE
FISCAL YEAR 1895.

Class.	Volumes.	Sheets.	Stamps.
Customs wine and malt-liquor stamps, series of 1891.....	800	80,000	160,000
Customs cigar stamps, series of 1879:			
25 cigars.....		40,000	400,000
50 cigars.....		40,000	400,000
100 cigars.....		5,000	50,000
Total.....		85,000	850,000
Customs cigarette stamps, series of 1879:			
10 cigarettes.....		4,000	400,000
Customs opium stamps, series of 1879.....		30,000	300,000

RECAPITULATION.

Customs wine and malt liquors, series of 1891.....	800	80,000	160,000
Customs cigar stamps, series of 1879.....		85,000	850,000
Customs cigarette stamps, series of 1879.....		4,000	400,000
Customs opium stamps, series of 1879.....		30,000	300,000
Total.....	800	199,000	1,710,000

No. 4.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE POSTAGE STAMPS DELIVERED TO POSTMASTERS
DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1895.

Class.	Sheets.	Stamps.
Ordinary stamps, series of 1894:		
\$.01.....	5,123,484	512,348,400
.02.....	15,577,055	1,557,705,500
.03.....	147,503	14,750,300
.04.....	178,117	17,811,700
.05.....	324,660	32,465,980
.06.....	44,444	4,444,350
.08.....	19,675	1,967,500
.10.....	131,910	13,191,030
.15.....	13,874	1,387,440
.50.....	1,511	151,110
1.00.....	335	33,471
2.00.....	94	9,362
5.00.....	52	5,236
Total.....	21,562,714	2,156,271,379
Special-delivery stamps, series of 1894:		
\$.10.....	58,061	2,903,060
Postage-due stamps, series of 1894:		
\$.01.....	74,473	7,447,331
.02.....	81,414	8,141,386
.03.....	391	39,100
.05.....	882	88,200
.10.....	10,906	1,090,620
.30.....	7	700
.50.....	9	890
Total.....	168,082	16,808,227
Newspaper and periodical stamps, old series:		
\$.01.....	11,398	569,914
.02.....	7,864	393,182
.04.....	6,887	344,371
.06.....	194	9,705
.10.....	5,509	275,432
.12.....	3,148	157,404
.24.....	2,855	142,764
.36.....	199	9,935
.60.....	915	45,732
.96.....	156	7,827
3.00.....	184	9,215
6.00.....	105	5,250
Total.....	39,414	1,970,731
Newspaper and periodical stamps, series of 1894:		
\$.01.....	9,405	470,230
.02.....	9,538	470,910
.05.....	9,075	453,740
.10.....	7,904	395,180
.25.....	4,373	203,660
.50.....	3,000	150,005

NO. 4.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE POSTAGE STAMPS DELIVERED TO POSTMASTERS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1895—Continued.

Class.	Sheets.	Stamps.
Newspaper and periodical stamps, series of 1894—Continued.		
2.00.....	1,095	54,729
5.00.....	478	23,915
10.00.....	241	12,073
20.00.....	143	7,135
50.00.....	39	1,964
100.00.....	105	5,260
Total.....	45,096	2,254,801

RECAPITULATION.

Ordinary stamps, series of 1894.....	21,562,714	2,156,271,379
Special-delivery stamps, series of 1894.....	58,061	2,903,000
Postage-due stamps, series of 1894.....	168,082	16,808,227
Newspaper and periodical stamps, old series.....	39,414	1,970,731
Newspaper and periodical stamps, series of 1894.....	45,096	2,254,801
Total.....	21,873,367	2,180,268,198

NO. 5.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE POSTAGE STAMPS DELIVERED TO THE "UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION" DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1895.

Class.	Sheets.	Stamps.
Ordinary stamps, series of 1894:		
\$0.01.....	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	750
.02.....	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	750
.03.....	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	750
.04.....	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	750
.05.....	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	750
.06.....	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	750
.08.....	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	750
.10.....	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	750
.15.....	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	750
.50.....	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	750
1.00.....	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	750
2.00.....	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	750
5.00.....	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	750
Total.....	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	9,750
Special-delivery stamps, series of 1894:		
\$0.10.....	15	750
Postage-due stamps, series of 1894:		
\$0.01.....	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	750
.02.....	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	750
.10.....	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	750
Total.....	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,250
Newspaper and periodical stamps, series of 1894:		
\$0.01.....	15	750
.02.....	15	750
.05.....	15	750
.10.....	15	750
.25.....	15	750
.50.....	15	750
2.00.....	15	750
5.00.....	15	750
10.00.....	15	750
20.00.....	15	750
50.00.....	15	750
100.00.....	15	750
Total.....	180	9,000

RECAPITULATION.

Ordinary stamps, series of 1894.....	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	9,750
Special-delivery stamps, series of 1894.....	15	750
Postage-due stamps, series of 1894.....	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,250
Newspaper and periodical stamps, series of 1894.....	180	9,000
Total.....	315	21,750

NO. 6.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE CHECKS, CERTIFICATES, DRAFTS, ETC., BY CLASSES, DELIVERED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1895.

Class.	Volumes.	Sheets.
Disbursing officers' checks:		
Two subject checks, payable to order and to bearer—		
For War Department, on designated depositaries.....	102	10,200
For Treasury Department.....	120	11,200
For War Department.....	210	18,750
For Navy Department.....	106	10,600
For Interior Department.....	109	8,650
For Department of Justice.....	3	300
Four subject checks, payable to order and to bearer—		
For War Department, on designated depositaries.....	2	150
For Treasury Department.....	370	46,900
For War Department.....	242	24,200
For Navy Department.....	60	6,150
For Interior Department.....	51	6,100
For Post-Office Department.....	101	12,600
For Department of Justice.....	15	1,500
For Department of Agriculture.....	50	5,000
For Treasurer.....	17	3,700
Checks:		
Commissioners of the District of Columbia.....	40	5,000
Pension checks:		
On Treasurer.....	30	6,000
On assistant treasurers.....	2,997	599,400
Interest:		
Consols of 1907, 4 per cent.....	429	21,550
Funded loan of 1891, 4½ per cent, continued at 2 per cent.....	20	1,050
Pacific Railroad bonds.....	18	900
Loan of 1895, 4 per cent.....	9	500
Treasurer's transfer checks:		
National-bank redemption agency.....	6	1,050
Miscellaneous checks on general or transfer accounts:		
For Treasurer.....	10	500
Drafts on warrants:		
On Interior warrants.....	5	1,250
On Interior pension warrants.....	5	1,250
On judiciary warrants.....	5	1,250
Accountable warrants:		
For Treasurer.....	24	5,875
Settlement warrants:		
For Treasurer.....	48	11,875
Military land-bounty warrants:		
For Interior Department.....	11	5,500
License certificates:		
To chief of engineers.....	55	16,500
To second-class engineers.....	30	9,000
To masters.....	45	13,500
To second-class pilots.....	25	7,500
Pension certificates:		
Invalids, increase.....		10,000
Dependents.....		1,000
Minor children, \$2 additional.....		1,000
Debiture certificates.....	50	10,000
Registry certificates:		
Patent certificates.....		6,000
Post-Office warrants.....	2,474	29,500
Post-Office transfer drafts.....	440	61,850
Post-Office inspectors' commissions.....	200	11,000
Admission cards to Senate gallery.....		700
Commissions for Department of Justice:		375
For judges.....		60
Commissions for Navy Department:		
For navy officers.....		200
Warrants for War Department:		
For noncommissioned officers.....		4,982
Portraits of Hon. Leland Stanford.....		8,894
Portraits of Hon. William Lilly.....		9,894
Portraits of Hon. William H. Enochs.....		9,894
Portraits of Hon. Randall Lee Gibson.....		9,894
Portraits for Hon. W. W. Grout.....		200
Portraits for Gen. J. D. McBride.....		52
Signatures of Treasurers.....		1,000
Letter heads for Treasury Department.....		3,260
Total.....	8,534	1,056,205

No. 7.—SUMMARY OF ALL CLASSES OF WORK DELIVERED.

Class.	Sheets.
Notes, certificates of deposit, bonds, and national bank notes.....	16, 208, 308
3.50 per cent District of Columbia registered bonds.....	1, 000
4 per cent certificates of indebtedness for Cherokee Indians.....	2, 000
Internal-revenue stamps.....	31, 545, 838
Customs stamps.....	199, 000
Postage stamps.....	21, 873, 682
Checks, certificates, drafts, etc.....	1, 056, 205
Aggregate.....	70, 886, 033

No. 8.—STATEMENT OF MISCELLANEOUS WORK DONE FOR AND OF MATERIALS FURNISHED TO THE VARIOUS BUREAUS OF THE DEPARTMENTS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1895.

Items.	Number.	Amount.
Appropriation for sealing and separating United States securities:		
Washed separator covers.....	6	\$0.60
Washed press covers.....	6	1.50
Sharpened knives on separating machines.....		20.70
National banks:		
Engraved face plates.....	167	11, 825.00
Post-Office Department:		
Engraved rubber hand stamps and duplicate months.....	8	48.90
Altered plates for inspectors' commissions.....	2	4.45
State Department:		
Engraved passport plate for United States embassy.....	1	333.20
Engraved passport plate for United States consulate.....	1	297.00
Calvin C. Woolworth:		
Furnished flat postal-card plates.....	46	299.77
Repaired flat postal-card plates.....	77	56.90
Interest checks:		
Engraved plate for 4 per cent checks.....	1	235.00
Warrants:		
Engraved plate for accountable warrants.....	1	274.35
Engraved plate for settlement warrants.....	1	246.75
Interior Department:		
Engraved plate for bounty-land warrants.....	1	1, 012.80
Miscellaneous checks:		
Engraved plate for general or transfer accounts.....	1	202.40
Portraits of Hon. Leland Stanford:		
Engraved plate.....	1	369.75
Portraits of Hon. William Lilly:		
Engraved plate.....	1	405.00
Portraits of Hon. William H. Enochs:		
Engraved plate.....	1	448.05
Portraits of Hon. Randall Lee Gibson:		
Engraved plate.....	1	475.33
Hydrographic Office:		
Furnished steel die.....	1	4.85
Internal-revenue stamps:		
Altered plates for special tax.....		431.60
Public Printer:		
Numbered and perforated foreign-letter labels.....	1, 000, 160	450.10
Perforated foreign-letter labels.....	120, 624	18.09
Treasury Department:		
Recast canceling leads.....	25	7.50
Recast large lead blocks.....	24	12.09
Sharpened knives for cutting machines.....	26	12.70
Sharpened miter knives.....	3	.75
Cast new matrix.....	1	4.60
Furnished maple sticks.....	50	9.10
Furnished new bolt for copying press.....	1	2.30
Furnished canceling stamp or hammer.....	1	6.90
Furnished lead paper weight.....	1	3.00
Engraved brass seal.....	1	13.25
Engraved seals.....	2	78.40
Repaired canceling machines.....	8	33.43
Repaired cutting machine.....	1	1.73
Repaired letter-press.....	1	2.30
E. R. Bulkley:		
Furnished pounds of dried pulp.....	213, 900	2, 673.78
Otelia Duke:		
Furnished pounds of dried pulp.....	1, 120	14.00
Henry Martin:		
Furnished pounds of dried pulp.....	400	5.00

NO. 8—STATEMENT OF MISCELLANEOUS WORK DONE FOR AND OF MATERIAL FURNISHED TO THE VARIOUS BUREAUS OF THE DEPARTMENTS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1895—Continued.

Items.	Number.	Amount.
James E. Hall:		
Furnished pounds of dried pulp.....	60	\$0.75
William Jones:		
Furnished pounds of dried pulp.....	80	1.00
Appropriation for current and contingent expenses of Indian Department:		
Engraved plates for Cherokee certificates.....	3	896.00
Total.....		21,240.58
The amounts charged for the following materials were transferred from the appropriations stated and deposited to the credit of materials and miscellaneous expenses, Bureau of Engraving and Printing:		
Appropriation for sealing and separating United States securities:		
Furnished yards of thin muslin.....	1,287½	27.29
Furnished gallons of gasoline.....	150	13.38
Furnished gallons of benzine.....	104½	8.55
Furnished gallons of mordant oil.....	2	9.00
Furnished gallons of sperm oil.....	¾	.36
Furnished pounds of carmine ink.....	4	20.00
Furnished pounds of oleine compound.....	2	.36
Furnished pounds of rotten stone.....	2	.20
Furnished reams of book paper.....	16	24.90
Furnished feet of gutta-percha belting.....	123½	8.32
Furnished sheets of emery cloth.....	24	.45
Furnished violin strings.....	12	.80
Furnished cash box.....	1	2.50
Furnished rubber bands for friction roller.....	12	.84
Appropriation for paper for internal-revenue stamps:		
Furnished sheets of paper for playing cards.....	154,500	131.33
Appropriation for preparing diplomas for World's Columbian Exposition:		
Furnished sundry materials.....		19.20
Post-Office Department:		
Furnished tuck pockets for inspectors' commissions.....	200	69.00
Coast and Geodetic Survey Office:		
Furnished pounds of black ink.....	1,050	525.00
Furnished pounds of whiting.....	404	5.66
Furnished yards of printers' blanket.....	18	112.50
Furnished yards of rubber blanket.....	7	4.55
Furnished gallons of medium oil.....	5	5.50
Hydrographic Office:		
Furnished pounds of black ink.....	525	262.50
Furnished yards of printers' blanket.....	4½	26.56
Furnished gallons of weak oil.....	30	30.00
Chief of Engineers' Office, United States Army:		
Furnished pounds of black ink.....	50	25.00
Geological Survey Office:		
Furnished pounds of black ink.....	40	20.00
Furnished pounds of blue ink.....	15	7.95
Furnished pounds of brown ink.....	15	7.50
E. Champlin:		
Furnished gallons of linseed oil.....	1	.60
Total.....		1,369.80

RECAPITULATION.

Amount of miscellaneous work done for various bureaus of departments.....	\$21,240.58
Amount of materials furnished and deposited to credit of materials, etc.....	1,369.80
Total.....	22,610.38

No. 9.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE POSTAGE STAMPS DELIVERED TO POSTMASTERS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1895, FROM THE STOCK TRANSFERRED FROM NEW YORK.

Class.	Sheets.	Stamps.
Ordinary stamps:		
\$0. 01.....	1,608,066	160,806,600
.02.....	4,556,094	453,609,400
.03.....	25,171	2,517,100
.04.....	28,754	2,875,400
.05.....	90,261	9,026,120
.06.....	405	40,500
.08.....	54,139	5,413,900
.10.....	24,190	2,419,030
.15.....	2,646	264,580
.30.....	1,130	112,983
.90.....	795	79,501
Total	6,391,651	639,165,119
Special-delivery stamps:		
\$0. 10.....	20,099	1,004,980
Postage-due stamps:		
\$0. 01.....	13,504	1,350,369
.02.....	502	50,164
.03.....	1,903	190,300
.05.....	6,043	604,320
.10.....	2,778	277,780
.30.....	234	23,430
.50.....	150	15,030
Total	25,114	2,511,393
Newspaper and periodical stamps:		
\$0. 01.....	919	45,936
.02.....	2,232	111,618
.03.....	963	48,150
.04.....	1,276	63,829
.06.....	611	40,545
.08.....	1,408	70,400
.10.....	1,817	90,868
.12.....	890	44,521
.24.....	590	29,486
.36.....	88	4,390
.48.....	393	19,625
.60.....	570	28,498
.72.....	207	10,350
.84.....	794	39,700
.96.....	1,290	61,523
1. 92.....	273	13,650
3. 00.....	475	23,750
6. 00.....	255	12,745
9. 00.....	73	3,640
12. 00.....	204	10,215
24. 00.....	102	5,085
36. 00.....	12	595
48. 00.....	22	1,087
60. 00.....	162	8,115
Total	15,826	791,347

RECAPITULATION.

Ordinary stamps.....	6,391,651	639,165,119
Special-delivery stamps.....	20,099	1,004,980
Postage-due stamps.....	25,114	2,511,393
Newspaper and periodical stamps.....	15,826	791,347
Total	6,452,690	643,472,839

No. 10.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE INTERNAL-REVENUE STAMPS RETURNED FOR
 "IMPRINT" DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1895.

Class.	Volumes.	Sheets.	Stamps.
Tax-paid stamps for distilled spirits, series of 1873, imprinted "Act of August, 1894."			
10 gallon.....	133	6,650	19,950
20 gallon.....	143	7,150	21,450
30 gallon.....	776	38,800	116,400
40 gallon.....	1,215	60,750	182,250
50 gallon.....	134	6,700	20,100
60 gallon.....	74	3,700	11,100
70 gallon.....	64	3,200	9,600
80 gallon.....	1,256	62,800	188,400
90 gallon.....	332	16,600	49,800
100 gallon.....	28	1,400	4,200
110 gallon.....	17	850	2,550
120 gallon.....	17	850	2,550
130 gallon.....	16	800	2,400
Total.....	4,205	210,250	630,750

No. 11.—STATEMENT OF THE VARIOUS CLASSES OF SECURITIES AND OTHER WORK
 PROPOSED TO BE EXECUTED IN THE FISCAL YEAR 1897.

Class.	Number of sheets.	Class.	Number of sheets.
United States notes and certificates.....	10,375,000	Pension certificates.....	100,000
United States Treasury notes.....	4,800,000	Certificates of authority to commence business.....	250
United States registered bonds.....	24,000	Certificates of extension of charter.....	40
Pacific Railroad registered bonds.....	1,000	Post-office warrants.....	80,000
National currency, series of 1875.....	180,000	Post-office transfer drafts.....	3,000
National currency, series of 1882.....	2,500,000	Post-office collection drafts.....	4,000
Internal-revenue stamps.....	41,673,880	Post-office inspectors' commissions.....	200
Customs stamps.....	582,000	Post-office money-order drafts.....	18,667
Postage stamps.....	32,430,600	Requests for transportation.....	50,000
Pension checks.....	900,000	Naval officers' commissions.....	250
Disbursing officers' checks.....	275,000	Naval Observatory book labels.....	1,000
Interest checks.....	30,000	Commissions for Department of Justice.....	150
Transfer checks.....	5,000	Admission cards to Senate gallery.....	5,000
District of Columbia checks.....	10,000	Portraits of deceased Members of Congress, etc.....	100,000
Drafts on warrants.....	20,000	Total.....	94,061,037
Transfer orders.....	1,000		
Registry certificates.....	4,000		
License certificates.....	50,000		
Patent certificates.....	27,000		

Printing letter heads, note heads, etc.....	5,000
Numbering and perforating letter labels.....	1,000,000
Perforating letter labels.....	120,000
Engraving national-currency face plates.....	300
Engraving miscellaneous plates.....	13
Engraving postal-card plates.....	46
Repairing canceling and numbering machines for Treasury Department.....	4
Repairing cutting-machine knives for Treasury Department.....	12
Recasting canceling leads for Treasury Department.....	20
Engraving dies and seals for Treasury Department.....	7
Producing and drying pounds of pulp from maceration.....	200,000

NO. 12.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE ANNUAL PRODUCTION OF SECURITIES IN SHEETS AND THE EXPENDITURES BY THE BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING FOR THE LAST EIGHTEEN FISCAL YEARS.

Fiscal year.	U. S. notes, bonds, and certificates.	National currency.	Internal-revenue stamps.	Customs stamps.	Postage stamps.	Checks, drafts, certificates, etc.	Total number of sheets produced.	Expenditures.	Average cost per 1,000 sheets.	Average number of employees.	Average number of sheets per employee.
1878	2,610,148	2,422,764	7,014,133	480,017	.....	571,694	13,098,756	\$538,861.33	\$41.14	522	25,093
1879	4,946,948	1,938,564	13,752,502	182,250	.....	573,706	21,394,030	814,077.01	38.05	804	26,609
1880	5,931,840	1,379,538	15,335,354	197,179	.....	761,124	23,605,085	883,171.95	37.41	905	26,083
1881	5,333,812	1,831,476	17,981,693	197,000	.....	673,680	26,017,661	901,165.26	34.64	958	27,158
1882	5,571,597	2,069,011	22,561,057	277,400	.....	633,410	31,112,484	936,757.62	30.11	1,011	30,774
1883	6,775,250	2,456,755	22,991,641	410,700	.....	696,400	33,330,746	1,104,986.43	33.15	1,173	28,415
1884	6,127,000	2,068,193	20,859,407	293,000	.....	858,299	30,205,899	977,301.85	32.35	1,193	25,319
1885	5,214,668	2,479,868	19,541,971	255,314	.....	725,879	28,217,706	965,195.47	34.21	1,133	24,905
1886	2,645,625	2,331,623	20,607,750	283,500	.....	786,998	26,655,496	763,207.84	28.63	886	30,085
1887	6,472,959	711,907	24,366,700	314,700	.....	785,941	32,652,207	794,477.90	24.33	840	38,872
1888	9,342,001	1,307,547	25,950,988	420,200	.....	1,020,248	38,040,984	948,995.83	24.95	895	42,504
1889	8,260,387	940,934	28,579,055	373,000	.....	1,053,788	39,207,164	932,577.78	23.79	917	42,756
1890	7,746,627	955,693	26,305,488	304,600	.....	1,200,311	36,512,719	1,012,789.18	27.74	992	36,807
1891	10,265,470	968,529	33,163,696	337,000	.....	1,655,686	46,390,381	1,265,263.29	27.27	1,161	39,957
1892	11,971,418	1,757,026	36,466,196	298,625	.....	2,015,123	52,508,438	1,316,585.89	25.07	1,358	38,666
1893	12,228,500	1,678,652	32,911,188	294,500	.....	1,740,688	48,853,523	1,238,464.36	25.35	1,333	36,650
1894	13,716,586	3,064,124	37,097,706	201,000	.....	1,437,545	55,516,961	1,317,389.61	23.73	1,380	40,230
1895	14,192,650	2,018,658	31,545,838	199,000	21,873,682	1,056,205	70,886,033	1,439,265.94	20.30	1,427	49,675

NO. 13.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES ON THE FIRST DAY OF EACH MONTH SINCE JULY 1, 1877.

Months.	Fiscal years.																	
	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
July	479	653	901	903	945	1,003	1,214	1,173	912	839	864	916	926	1,097	1,238	1,330	1,334	1,355
August	459	677	888	934	979	1,090	1,219	1,165	907	828	879	915	951	1,094	1,333	1,338	1,368	1,376
September	487	679	896	956	988	1,110	1,202	1,175	902	824	879	913	962	1,116	1,368	1,327	1,440	1,420
October	531	752	896	960	1,004	1,163	1,199	1,175	901	824	892	911	970	1,146	1,379	1,352	1,441	1,417
November	492	796	897	949	1,014	1,187	1,185	1,170	859	835	894	906	985	1,145	1,376	1,331	1,393	1,404
December	496	844	909	954	1,017	1,203	1,187	1,169	888	844	893	901	989	1,169	1,388	1,330	1,387	1,429
January	513	835	896	987	1,038	1,218	1,188	1,154	885	847	892	913	980	1,170	1,389	1,337	1,373	1,460
February	529	853	911	983	1,035	1,228	1,186	1,153	881	848	905	926	1,006	1,168	1,388	1,334	1,390	1,424
March	563	812	908	984	1,037	1,226	1,182	1,145	875	848	907	924	1,008	1,171	1,379	1,330	1,377	1,437
April	571	869	917	973	1,031	1,223	1,185	1,048	868	846	908	925	1,011	1,201	1,374	1,334	1,382	1,450
May	567	929	921	968	1,024	1,214	1,182	1,043	862	844	913	923	1,041	1,229	1,345	1,338	1,352	1,466
June	579	916	922	954	1,016	1,212	1,178	1,035	861	845	913	924	1,074	1,246	1,334	1,334	1,338	1,483

BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING.

(No. 6.)

REPORT OF THE REGISTER.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE REGISTER,
Washington, D. C., October 8, 1895.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the annual report of the business of this Office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895. The work is distributed between two divisions, with a chief at the head of each. The following is a report in detail of the work of each division.

LOAN DIVISION.

The work performed in this division includes all matters in connection with bonds of the United States and District of Columbia, and an indebtedness of the Government of Spain to certain American citizens, known as the "Spanish indemnity."

These duties include—

(a) The receipt of new bonds after their preparation by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing and the care of same until required for issue.

(b) The issue of bonds upon warrant of the Secretary of the Treasury, or upon certificates showing the payment of accepted subscriptions for loan, and recording the same.

(c) The issue and recording of new registered bonds in place of those assigned by the parties or corporations in whose name they stood and making a record of the cancellation of the original bonds.

(d) The recording of coupon and registered bonds redeemed.

(e) The examination of all assignments of registered bonds as to their sufficiency and regularity.

(f) The examination of all papers submitted by the representatives of corporations, of the estates of decedents, and of persons under legal disability; also proof of succession where bonds are held in a fiduciary capacity. These papers may refer to parties or corporations in the United States or in foreign countries.

(g) The keeping of ledger accounts with every individual, corporation, or other holder of registered bonds.

(h) The keeping of general accounts showing all charges in the amounts and summary statements of transactions in connection with each loan.

(i) The preparation of quarterly, semiannual, and annual schedules on various loans for the payment of interest by the Treasurer of the United States, including the preparation of copy of the same for the printer, examination of proof, and footing of the schedules.

(j) The filing, arrangement, and custody of the various books, records, bonds, and papers connected with the business of the division.

(k) The correspondence and reports involved in the proper conduct of the office.

(l) Preparing a consolidated index to all registered bonds issued since 1836.

(m) The completion of the work assigned by the Department order constituting a commission "to prepare a history of interest, discounts, premiums, and expenses of the public loans."

BONDS ISSUED AND CANCELED.

In addition to the ordinary and current work of the office the year has been marked by two issues of bonds for the purpose of maintaining the "gold reserve." From November 28, 1894, to February 27, 1895, a second \$50,000,000 of the 5 per cent loan of 1904 was issued, involving a large amount of extra work. From March 11 to May 18, 1895, \$31,157,700 of the 4 per cent loan of 1925 was issued in exchange for coin and forwarded to purchasers. On May 28 an equal amount of coupon 4 per cent bonds of the same loan were delivered to a committee appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury for shipment to London, England, there to be delivered to the representatives of a syndicate. As the returns from these last-mentioned bonds did not reach this office until after the close of the fiscal year they are not included in the transactions reported herewith, but will appear as in the year beginning July 1, 1895.

On November 19, 1894, certificates showing the indebtedness of the Government on account of Cherokee lands were issued under the act of August 15, 1894, to the amount of \$6,640,000.

The first of the various issues of bonds in aid of the construction of the Pacific railroads matured during the last year, being thirty years from the date of the original issue of said bonds. The amount of this installment was \$2,362,000, falling due January 16, 1895. The larger part of this sum has been redeemed. Other installments, amounting in the aggregate to \$62,261,512, will mature at various dates on and before January 1, 1899.

The following tabular statements show the total amounts of United States bonds issued and canceled during the year ending June 30, 1895, as recorded upon the books of this division, together with the number of impressions of bonds so issued and canceled:

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER AND AMOUNT OF UNITED STATES BONDS ISSUED DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1895.

Loans.	Direct issues.	Exchanges.	Transfers.	Number of bonds issued.	Total issued.
Consols of 1907, 4 per cent.	{ C. \$4, 550		\$6, 200	59	\$10, 750
	{ R. 2, 800	\$522, 600	47, 531, 350	13, 408	48, 056, 750
Funded of 1891, 2 per cent.	{ R.		1, 333, 900	507	1, 333, 900
Pacific railroads	{ R.		8, 096, 000	1, 407	8, 096, 000
District of Columbia funded, 3.65 per cent.	{ R. 156, 000	428, 000	671, 000	303	1, 255, 000
District of Columbia funded, 5 per cent.	{ R.		3, 000	3	3, 000
District of Columbia funded, 3½ per cent.	{ R.		256, 500	257	256, 500
1904, 5 per cent.	{ C. 32, 834, 000			33, 980	32, 834, 000
	{ R. 17, 166, 000	10, 903, 850	19, 952, 200	10, 956	48, 022, 050
	{ C. 11, 757, 600		100	12, 480	11, 757, 700
1925, 4 per cent.	{ R. 19, 400, 100	3, 845, 300	7, 004, 900	5, 645	30, 250, 300
Cherokee certificates of indebtedness.	{ R. 6, 640, 000		6, 930, 000	1, 357	13, 570, 000
Total.	87, 961, 050	15, 699, 750	91, 785, 150	80, 362	195, 445, 95

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER AND AMOUNT OF UNITED STATES BONDS
CANCELED DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1895.

Loans.	Redemptions.	Exchanges.	Transfers.	Number of bonds canceled.	Total canceled.	
Consols of 1907, 4 per cent.	C	\$522, 600	\$6, 200	2, 162	\$528, 800	
	R		47, 531, 350	13, 698	47, 531, 350	
Funded of 1891, 4½ per cent.	C	\$31, 400		62	31, 400	
	R	59, 300		54	59, 300	
Funded of 1891, 2 per cent.	R		1, 333, 900	387	1, 333, 900	
Pacific railroads	R		8, 096, 000	2, 147	8, 096, 000	
District of Columbia funded, 3.65 per cent.	C	428, 000		946	428, 000	
	R		671, 000	207	671, 000	
District of Columbia funded, 5 per cent.	C	2, 400		6	2, 400	
	R		3, 000	3	3, 000	
District of Columbia funded, 3½ per cent.	R	556, 100		817	812, 600	
Cherokee certificates of indebtedness	R		6, 930, 000	693	6, 930, 000	
1861, July and August, 6 per cent.	C	7, 350		17	7, 350	
	R	50		1	50	
1863, March 3, 6 per cent.	C	3, 000		3	3, 000	
	R	600		3	600	
1864, March 3, 10-40's, 5 per cent.	C	1, 000		1	1, 000	
	R	100		1	100	
1865, consols, '65, 6 per cent.	C	3, 000		3	3, 000	
	R	450		6	450	
1865, consols, '67, 6 per cent.	C	2, 000		2	2, 000	
	R	700		3	700	
1865, consols, '68, 6 per cent.	C	3, 100		4	3, 100	
	R	2, 500		3	2, 500	
1881, funded, 5 per cent.	R	7, 250		27	7, 250	
1882, 3 per cent.	C		10, 903, 850	11, 790	10, 903, 850	
	R		19, 952, 200	4, 550	19, 952, 200	
1904, 5 per cent.	C		3, 845, 300	3, 876	3, 845, 400	
	R		7, 004, 900	1, 600	7, 004, 900	
1925, 4 per cent.	C					
	R					
Total		680, 300	15, 699, 750	91, 785, 150	43, 072	108, 165, 200

The following table shows the number and amount of bonds issued and canceled and the total handled during the last ten years:

Year.	Average number of employes.	Bonds issued.		Bonds canceled.		Total handled.	
		Number.	Amount	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
1885-86	19.35	39, 173	\$180, 927, 250	70, 753	\$191, 667, 950	109, 926	\$372, 655, 200
1886-87	16.89	34, 620	171, 119, 600	106, 173	325, 019, 750	140, 793	496, 139, 350
1887-88	15.90	26, 598	114, 831, 900	72, 135	189, 656, 950	98, 733	304, 488, 850
1888-89	15.87	21, 500	103, 894, 350	85, 149	231, 811, 450	106, 649	335, 705, 800
1889-90	14.76	17, 669	67, 181, 500	66, 830	171, 575, 200	84, 499	238, 756, 700
1890-91	15.21	16, 592	69, 151, 600	75, 606	172, 256, 450	92, 198	241, 408, 050
1891-92	14.88	26, 253	107, 738, 200	54, 288	129, 009, 825	80, 541	236, 748, 025
1892-93	11.63	15, 796	59, 396, 050	24, 943	60, 271, 850	40, 730	119, 667, 900
1893-94	12.93	64, 799	163, 551, 900	36, 195	114, 277, 200	100, 994	277, 829, 100
1894-95	17.56	80, 362	195, 445, 950	43, 072	108, 165, 200	123, 434	303, 611, 150

As will appear from inspection of this table, the number of bonds issued last year was larger and the amount issued is greater than during any year included in the table. The number of bonds issued in 1894-95 is 15,563 larger than during the preceding year and the excess in value last year was \$31,894,050 as compared with 1893-94. There was also a gain in the number of bonds canceled of 6,877, making a total increase in the number of bonds handled of 22,440. The preceding year, with which comparison is made, was one involving the largest amount of work for several years.

As classified upon the loan account the foregoing amounts were divided as follows:

BONDS ISSUED.

Year.	Direct issues.	Exchanges.	Transfers.	Total issued.
1885-86.....	\$62,550	\$9,623,150	\$171,301,550	\$180,987,250
1886-87.....	44,050	19,139,700	151,935,850	171,119,600
1887-88.....	101,550	5,915,700	108,814,650	114,831,900
1888-89.....	48,350	3,493,900	100,352,100	103,894,350
1889-90.....	50,100	1,888,100	65,243,300	67,181,500
1890-91.....	64,500	1,738,650	67,348,450	69,151,600
1891-92.....	27,854,550	1,940,650	77,943,000	107,738,200
1892-93.....	432,150	1,949,950	57,013,950	59,396,050
1893-94.....	50,014,250	7,520,750	106,016,900	163,551,900
1894-95.....	87,961,050	15,699,750	91,785,150	195,445,950

BONDS CANCELED.

Year.	Redemptions.	Exchanges.	Transfers.	Total canceled.
1885-86.....	\$10,743,250	\$9,623,150	\$171,301,550	\$191,667,950
1886-87.....	153,944,200	19,139,700	151,935,850	325,019,750
1887-88.....	74,926,600	5,915,700	108,814,650	189,656,950
1888-89.....	127,965,450	3,493,900	100,352,100	231,811,450
1889-90.....	104,443,800	1,888,100	65,243,300	171,575,200
1890-91.....	103,169,350	1,738,650	67,348,450	172,256,450
1891-92.....	49,126,175	1,940,650	77,943,000	129,009,825
1892-93.....	1,307,950	1,949,950	57,013,950	60,271,850
1893-94.....	739,550	7,520,750	106,016,900	114,277,200
1894-95.....	680,300	15,699,750	91,785,150	108,165,200

During the year the following coupon bonds issued by the District of Columbia when under a territorial government and redeemed by the Treasurer of the United States were recorded on the books of this office:

Loans.	Number of bonds.	Amounts.
6 per cent twenty-year funding bonds.....	4	\$260
6 per cent permanent improvement bonds.....	1	500
Total.....	5	700

SPANISH INDEMNITY CERTIFICATES.

The number and amount of certificates issued and canceled is shown below for the period beginning July 1, 1888:

TRANSACTIONS IN SPANISH INDEMNITY BONDS (ACT OF CONGRESS JUNE 7, 1836).

Year.	Issued on transfers.		Canceled on transfers.	
	Number of bonds.	Amounts.	Number of bonds.	Amounts.
1888-89.....	16	\$59,891.48	23	\$59,891.48
1889-90.....	4	36,813.86	4	36,813.86
1890-91.....	3	10,189.70	3	10,189.70
1891-92.....	7	61,565.77	6	61,565.77
1892-93.....	128	595,972.51	136	595,972.51
1893-94.....	9	44,523.95	8	44,523.95
1894-95.....	4	12,306.53	3	12,306.53

Each year there is received from the Government of Spain, through the Department of State, the sum of \$28,500, which is paid to the

owners of this stock as a dividend of interest. Schedules prepared in this division are forwarded to the Treasurer of the United States showing the names and addresses of holders, the amount held by them, and the pro rata amount of the sum received due each. The dividend is at the rate of $4\frac{11}{10000}$ per cent. The fifty-fifth installment was paid September 6, 1895.

During the year 171,976 new bonds, prepared by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, amounting to \$279,107,550, were received, as follows:

Loans.	Number of bonds.	Amounts.
1904, 5 per cent, coupon.....	37,500	\$33,425,000
1904, 5 per cent, registered.....	12,001	44,300,950
1925, 4 per cent, coupon.....	80,950	65,457,500
1925, 4 per cent, registered.....	39,000	114,600,000
Cherokee certificates of indebtedness, registered.....	2,000	20,000,000
District of Columbia, 3.65 per cent, registered.....	250	1,050,000
District of Columbia, $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, registered.....	275	275,000
Total.....	171,976	279,107,550

The total number and amount of blank bonds on hand at the beginning and end of the year, with the number received and issued, was as follows:

GENERAL SUMMARY OF UNISSUED BONDS, YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1895.

	Number.	Amounts.
On hand July 1, 1894:		
United States coupon bonds.....	17,494	\$6,020,300
United States registered bonds.....	75,020	304,200,850
District of Columbia bonds.....	2,435	2,734,700
	94,949	312,955,850
New bonds received year 1894-95:		
United States coupon bonds.....	118,450	98,882,500
United States registered bonds.....	53,001	178,909,050
District of Columbia bonds.....	525	1,325,000
	171,976	279,107,550
Grand total.....	266,925	592,063,400
Issued year 1894-95:		
United States coupon bonds.....	46,519	44,602,450
United States registered bonds.....	33,280	149,329,000
District of Columbia bonds.....	563	1,514,509
	80,362	195,445,959
On hand June 30, 1895:		
United States coupon bonds.....	89,425	60,300,350
United States registered bonds.....	94,741	333,771,900
District of Columbia bonds.....	2,307	2,545,200
	186,563	396,617,450
Grand total.....	266,925	592,063,400

The total amount of unissued bonds on hand at the end of the year is greater by \$33,661,600 than at the beginning. The number of bonds on hand increased 91,614 during the same period.

The following table gives a summary of blank bonds on hand and received since July 1, 1885, with the manner of their disposition. Spanish indemnity bonds are excluded, but such District of Columbia

bonds as have been issued under the direction of the Treasury Department are included:

Year.	On hand at beginning of year (July 1).		Received during year.		Total.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
1885-86.....	116,389	\$476,517,900	122,670	\$447,601,000	239,059	\$924,118,900
1886-87.....	199,886	743,131,650	570	1,551,000	200,456	744,682,650
1887-88.....	165,836	573,563,050	11,300	111,100,000	177,136	684,663,050
1888-89.....	103,499	441,806,150	19,905	169,301,000	123,404	611,107,150
1889-90.....	101,904	507,212,800	359	1,150,450	102,263	508,363,250
1890-91.....	84,594	441,181,750	2,675	3,000,250	87,269	444,182,000
1891-92.....	70,677	375,030,400	54,888	173,723,100	125,565	548,753,500
1892-93.....	99,312	441,015,300	840	2,025,750	100,152	443,041,050
1893-94.....	84,356	383,645,000	93,286	244,911,500	177,642	628,556,500
1894-95.....	94,949	312,955,850	171,976	279,107,550	266,925	592,063,400

Year.	Issued year.		Delivered to destruction committee.		On hand end of year (June 30).		Total.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
1885-86.....	39,173	\$180,987,250			199,886	\$743,131,650	239,059	\$924,118,900
1886-87.....	34,620	171,119,600			165,836	573,563,050	200,456	744,682,650
1887-88.....	26,598	114,831,900	47,039	\$128,025,000	103,499	441,806,150	177,136	684,663,050
1888-89.....	21,500	103,894,350			101,904	507,212,800	123,404	611,107,150
1889-90.....	17,669	67,181,500			84,594	441,181,750	102,263	508,363,250
1890-91.....	16,592	69,151,600			70,677	375,030,400	87,269	444,182,000
1891-92.....	26,253	107,738,200			99,312	441,015,300	125,565	548,753,500
1892-93.....	15,796	59,396,050			84,356	383,645,000	100,152	443,041,050
1893-94.....	64,799	163,551,900	17,894	152,048,750	94,949	312,955,850	177,642	628,556,500
1894-95.....	80,362	195,445,950			186,563	396,617,450	266,925	592,063,400

The following table gives a classification under three principal heads of the outstanding interest-bearing United States registered bonds as shown in connection with the dividends due at the dates specified. The ledgers used in connection with the various loans are allotted to different classes of holders, under the three principal titles of foreign, domestic, and Treasurer of the United States in trust for national banks. The table gives a summary of the amounts outstanding under each class at the dates when the books were balanced for the purpose of declaring a dividend. It should be noted that dates given are not the same as those given in the earlier part of this report; and further, that the preceding reports include both coupon and registered bonds, while the table which follows refers only to registered bonds:

Loans.	Date of dividend.	Foreign.	Treasurer of the United States in trust for national banks.	Domestic.	Total.
1891, 2 per cent.....	Sept. 1, 1895		\$23,770,650	\$1,593,850	\$25,364,500
1904, 5 per cent.....	Aug. 1, 1895		13,601,850	29,104,559	52,706,400
1907 consols, 4 per cent.....	July 1, 1895	\$4,373,650	161,846,300	323,679,100	489,899,050
1925, 4 per cent.....	Aug. 1, 1895		11,050,500	12,168,900	23,249,400
Pacific railroads.....	July 1, 1895		13,915,000	48,346,512	62,261,512
Cherokce certificates of indebtedness.....				6,640,000	6,640,000
Total.....		4,373,650	224,214,300	431,532,012	660,120,862

The changes during the twelve months preceding each date have been as follows:

[Increase +; decrease —.]

Loans.	Foreign.	Treasurer of the United States in trust for national banks.	Domestic.	Total.
1891, 2 per cent.....		— \$106,600	+ \$106,600	
1904, 5 per cent.....		+ 7,299,250	+20,034,600	+\$27,333,850
1907 consols, 4 per cent.....	+\$2,900	—10,554,350	+11,021,350	+ 469,900
1925, 4 per cent.....		+11,080,500	+12,168,900	+23,249,400
Pacific railroads.....		— 2,922,000	+ 560,000	— 2,362,000
Cherokee certificates of indebtedness.....			+ 6,640,000	+ 6,640,000
Total.....	+ 2,900	+ 4,796,800	+50,531,450	+55,331,150

This table indicates that the amount of registered bonds held by parties desiring their interest sent to them in foreign countries has hardly changed in twelve months. The bonds held by the Treasurer of the United States for national banks have increased since the prior report about \$5,000,000, but the changes of the loans in which the amounts are invested involve amounts several times as great. The total amounts have been considerably increased by the issues upon the new loans. The amounts held by individuals and corporations have increased upon each loan.

The total number of ledgers in use upon the registered portion of the current or interest-bearing loans of the United States, the District of Columbia, and the Spanish indemnity is 83. Upon the loans of 1891, 2 per cent; 1904, 5 per cent; 1907, 4 per cent, and 1925, 4 per cent, the amount of the balance standing to the credit of each holder is taken off every three months and the interest thereon calculated. A schedule is prepared showing the name and address of each holder of registered bonds, the amount of principal to his credit, and the amount of interest due him, which schedule is delivered to the Treasurer of the United States, who issues checks for the interest due. Upon the Pacific railroads and the District of Columbia loans dividends are declared semiannually. Upon the Cherokee and Spanish loans they are declared once a year.

The following statement will show the principal facts in regard to the dividends prepared by this office during the last fiscal year for payment:

Dividend due.	Loans.	Amount of principal.	Amount of interest.	Number of open accounts.
1894.				
Aug. 1.	1904, 5 per cent.	\$25,372,550.00	\$317,156.87	503
Aug. 1.	District of Columbia, 3.65 per cent.	12,306,000.00	224,584.50	289
Sept. 1.	1891, 2 per cent.	25,364,500.00	126,822.50	1,107
Sept. 1.	Spanish indemnity.	599,850.16	28,500.00	91
Oct. 1.	1907, consols, 4 per cent.	489,505,950.00	4,895,059.50	26,832
Nov. 1.	1904, 5 per cent.	26,123,650.00	326,545.62	554
Dec. 1.	1891, 2 per cent.	25,364,500.00	126,822.50	1,105
1895.				
Jan. 1.	1907, consols, 4 per cent.	489,669,900.00	4,896,699.00	26,705
Jan. 1.	Pacific railroads.	64,623,512.00	1,938,705.36	2,350
Jan. 1.	District of Columbia, 5 per cent.	334,000.00	8,350.00	42
Jan. 1.	District of Columbia, 3½ per cent.	1,890,900.00	33,090.75	15
Feb. 1.	1904, 5 per cent.	45,591,650.00	569,895.62	770
Feb. 1.	District of Columbia, 3.65 per cent.	12,885,000.00	235,151.25	283
Mar. 1.	1891, 2 per cent.	25,364,500.00	126,822.50	1,108
Mar. 4.	Cherokee certificates of indebtedness.	6,640,000.00	265,600.00	19
Apr. 1.	1907, consols, 4 per cent.	489,816,800.00	4,898,168.00	26,696
May 1.	1904, 5 per cent.	51,111,150.00	638,889.37	1,062
May 1.	1925, 4 per cent (first dividend).	20,287,200.00	202,872.00	344
June 1.	1891, 2 per cent.	25,364,500.00	126,822.50	1,113
July 1.	1907, consols, 4 per cent.	489,899,050.00	4,898,990.50	26,722
July 1.	Pacific railroads.	62,261,512.00	1,867,845.36	2,261
July 1.	District of Columbia, 5 per cent.	334,000.00	8,350.00	42
July 1.	District of Columbia, 3½ per cent.	1,890,900.00	33,090.75	15
Total			26,794,834.45	

The number of checks for the payment of interest upon the above dividends which the Treasurer of the United States was authorized to draw was 120,028.

The following table gives a comparative statement of the number of open accounts for the last eight years, as shown in connection with the dividends prepared at or near the end of each fiscal year:

COMPARATIVE NUMBER OF OPEN ACCOUNTS FOR LAST EIGHT YEARS.

Loans.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
1907, consols	36,095	32,954	30,650	29,041	27,903	27,125	26,895	26,722
1904, 5 per cent.							433	1,062
1891 funded, 4½ per cent.	10,260	8,345	7,026	2,547	188	112	65	51
1891 funded, 2 per cent.					1,048	1,094	1,107	1,113
1925, 4 per cent.								344
Cherokee certificates of indebtedness								19
Pacific railroads	2,170	2,181	2,135	2,277	2,236	2,210	2,361	2,261
District Columbia, 3.65 per cent.	405	355	327	318	301	293	289	283
District Columbia, 5 per cent.	47	47	49	47	45	44	42	42
District Columbia, 3½ per cent.					22	27	24	15
Spanish indemnity	94	85	95	101	92	92	91	90
Total	49,071	43,967	40,282	34,331	31,835	30,997	31,307	32,002

The consolidated index of all holders of United States registered bonds has been carried forward more rapidly than during any year since the work began. It is intended to give when completed an instantaneous reference to the name of any individual or corporation whose name has ever appeared upon any registered United States bond, whether as principal, agent, or beneficiary. The record at present

includes loans beginning with 1836, when the public debt was practically nonexistent, and has been brought down to include loans issued prior to 1871. The number of index cards prepared during the year was 78,442; examined, 76,534; arranged, 57,251; consolidated, 44,479. The number of references to accounts on ledgers amounted on July 1, 1895, to nearly a quarter of a million, viz, 249,153. The further the work is advanced the more useful the index becomes.

The following tables give the principal items of work performed in connection with loans:

STATEMENT OF WORK PERFORMED BY LOAN DIVISION DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1895.

Loans.	Issues.			Canceled.	
	Jackets.	Bonds cut out.	Bonds inscribed and examined.	Cases indorsed.	Bonds counted and coupons or assignments examined.
1891, funded 2 per cent..... R.		507	507	107	387
1904, 5 per cent..... C.	61	33,980		313	11,790
1904, 5 per cent..... R.	378	10,956	10,956	768	4,550
1907, consols, 4 per cent..... C.	23	59		158	2,162
1907, consols, 4 per cent..... R.	174	13,408	13,408	3,106	13,698
1925, 4 per cent..... C.	30	12,480		133	3,876
1925, 4 per cent..... R.	210	5,645	5,645	246	1,600
Pacific railroads..... R.	1	1,407	1,407	391	2,147
Matured loans.....					190
District of Columbia.....	17	563	563	79	1,979
Miscellaneous.....	1	1,361	1,361	24	696
Total.....	895	80,366	33,847	5,414	43,075

Loans.	Journals, Dr. and Cr.		Ledgers.			Numericals.	
	Bonds entered.	Bonds examined.	Items posted, ledgers.	Items posted, loan accounts.	Items examined.	Bonds entered.	Bonds examined.
1891, funded 2 per cent..... R.	894	894	363	214	456	387	474
1904, 5 per cent..... C.	45,770	45,770		625	571	11,790	11,790
1904, 5 per cent..... R.	15,506	15,506	2,550	1,916	3,946	4,550	3,268
1907, consols, 4 per cent..... C.	2,221	2,221				2,162	2,162
1907, consols, 4 per cent..... R.	27,106	27,106	9,378	6,369	15,146	13,698	78,475
1925, 4 per cent..... C.	16,356	16,356				3,876	3,876
1925, 4 per cent..... R.	7,245	7,245	849	758	1,327	1,600	
Pacific railroads..... R.	3,554	3,554	1,530		1,530	2,147	2,156
Matured loans.....	190	190	13	11,724	26	190	234,317
District of Columbia.....	2,542	2,542	153	49	202	1,979	952
Miscellaneous.....	2,057	2,057	64		64	693	
Total.....	123,441	123,441	14,900	21,655	23,268	43,072	337,470

STATEMENT OF WORK PERFORMED BY LOAN DIVISION, ETC.

MAIL.

Record of mail received (folio pages).....	226
Letters received:	
Accompanying bonds.....	5,306
Miscellaneous (briefed and recorded).....	2,703
Names indexed.....	6,125
Letters sent:	
Transmitting bonds.....	5,492
Stereotyped.....	1,815
Miscellaneous.....	1,366
Referred.....	202
Receipts checked.....	5,195
Receipts prepared for bonds by registered mail and express (cases).....	4,551

AUTHORITIES FOR TRANSFER OF BONDS.

Examined.....	1,698
Recorded and indexed.....	1,125
Certificates furnished Auditor for the Treasury Department.....	194
Authorities called for and furnished.....	12,009
Authorities called for not on file.....	119
Caveat list (changes).....	58

DIVIDENDS.

Addresses changed (accounts).....	1,345
Debit and credit abstracts prepared (number of items).....	13,859
Debit and credit abstracts examined (number of items).....	13,859
Corrected interest schedules furnished printer (folio pages).....	6,305
Manuscript schedules furnished printer (folio pages).....	303
Proof examined (folio pages).....	6,348
Schedules footed (folio pages).....	6,348
Ledgers balanced.....	266
Schedules for drawing and mailing interest sent Treasurer of the United States (checks authorized).....	120,028

MISCELLANEOUS.

Deliveries to and from binder (bonds verified).....	14,507
Bonds numbered on machine.....	27,116
Numericals examined for outstanding bonds (pages).....	24,003
Unissued bonds in vault and safe counted.....	502,091
Miscellaneous footing (folio pages).....	4,408
Unclassified work (number days engaged).....	1,401
Index cards prepared (account).....	78,442
Index cards examined (accounts).....	76,534
Index cards arranged.....	57,251
New bonds received.....	\$279,107,550
Deliveries from vault to clerks.....	\$230,253,200
Canceled bonds sent to Note, Coupon, and Currency Division.....	\$15,840,050

In the Register's report for 1894 there was submitted the following-named exhibits, prepared in the Division of Interest, Expense, and Warrants, "in part fulfillment of the Department order constituting a commission to prepare a history of interest, discounts, premiums, and expenses of the public loans, to wit:

"1. A detailed tabular statement, by titles and years, of all appropriations made for the payment of interest from 1835 to 1885, inclusive.

"2. A similar statement of interest paid, covering the same time, amounting to \$2,273,102,282.09.

"3. A balance sheet, or complete statement of the account for the entire period of fifty-one years aforesaid.

"4. A detail of balances brought in to 1835, as contained in the preceding sheet.

"5. A detail of amounts paid and repaid out of same.

"6. A detail of repayments out of advances in 1885, credited in personal and appropriation accounts in 1886.

"7. A detail of amounts carried to the surplus fund, arising from excess of repayment.

"8. A detail of balances due to or by the United States at the end of 1885, wherein certain errors exist and corrections are indicated, to which attention is respectfully and specially invited.

"9. A review of balances arising since 1859, remaining due, not counterbalancing.

"10. Itemized statements of 'Expenses of the national loan' and 'Refunding the national debt' from 1862 to 1882, inclusive."

The aforesaid division having been abolished by law, the work was continued in the Loan Division; and the following additional exhibits are now respectfully submitted in completion of the same, viz:

1. A detailed tabular statement, by years, of premium and premium on accrued interest received (the latter being the difference on gold interest paid in currency) during the period from 1835 to 1885, inclusive, from the sale of the various loans, amounting to \$35,434,677.99.

2. A similar statement of discounts realized on the purchase or redemption of the several loans, amounting to \$718,362.43.

3. A similar statement of profits, arising from "Rebate of Interest" on coupon and registered bonds, amounting to \$39,978.

4. A like statement of profits through "Forfeitures on account of proposals for subscriptions to loans" amounting to \$30,129.96.

5. A further statement of profits, from interest on premium, and premium on same, \$614.55.

6. A final statement of profits, from "Profit and Loss account," Treasurer's Office, \$10,747.78,—making the total receipts, as adduced from the sources named, \$36,234,510.70.

7. A corresponding statement of discounts sustained on the issue or sale of loans, amounting, less \$1,134,328.77 accrued interest deducted, to \$6,266,715.42.

8. A detailed tabular statement, by loans, of all appropriations made for the payment of premium, embraced in the period from 1835 to 1885, inclusive (including \$17,371,028.65 on account of the "Sinking and Special Funds," afterwards carried to the "Surplus Fund"), amounting to \$85,087,032.93.

9. The same, by years.

10. A detailed tabular statement, by loans, of all payments of premium made during the same period, as determined through the accounts and their included vouchers actually entered on the books of the Register's Office in the several years indicated, amounting to \$67,409,734.71.

11. The same, by years.

12. A balance sheet or complete statement of the premium account for the entire period dealt with.

13. A balance sheet or statement of appropriations for premium on account of the sinking and special funds, and payments, etc., out of the same.

14. A detail of appropriations for the payment of commissions, amounting to \$5,094.42.

15. A detail of payments of commissions out of the foregoing, etc., amounting to \$14,919.97, being additional to those made out of the appropriations for expenses of the national loan and refunding the national debt, heretofore given.

16. A balanced statement of the same.

The total discounts sustained and payments of premium and commissions contained in the papers now submitted amount to \$73,691,370.10. Adding \$12,329,840.39 commissions from "Expenses of the national loan," etc., and interest paid, previously reported, the aggregate, not including incidentals such as paper, printing, expressage, etc., is \$2,359,123,492.58.

The abundant explanatory notes to the various tables, to which attention is particularly invited, will of themselves give something of an idea of the numerous inaccuracies encountered and the intricate nature of the work accomplished. The research has been thorough and the effort to reconcile discrepancies exhaustive.

STATEMENT OF PREMIUM RECEIVED ON ACCOUNT OF THE VARIOUS LOANS FROM 1835 TO 1885, INCLUSIVE.

Year.	Loan of 1843, act Mar. 3, 1843.	Loan of 1846, act July 22, 1846.	Loan of 1847, act Jan. 28, 1847.	Loan of 1848, act Mar. 31, 1848.	Loan of 1858, act June 14, 1858.	Loan of 1860, act June 22, 1860.
1843.....	\$71,700.83					
1844.....	666.60					
1847.....		\$1,007.75				
1848.....			\$27,358.16			
1849.....			37,080.00			
1850.....			2,896.82	\$484,168.66		
1851.....	4,264.92		7,550.00	3,000.00		
1853.....				22.50		
1859.....					\$709,357.72	
1860.....					10,008.00	
1861.....						\$33,216.20
1862.....						
1863.....						
1864.....						
1865.....						
1866.....						
1867.....						
1868.....						
1869.....						
1871.....						
1875.....						
1876.....						
1877.....						
1879.....						
1880.....						
Total.....	76,632.35	1,007.75	74,884.98	487,191.16	719,365.72	33,216.20

STATEMENT OF PREMIUM ON ACCRUED INTEREST RECEIVED.

1864.....						
1865.....						
1866.....						
1867.....						
1869.....						
Total.....						
Aggregate	\$76,632.35	\$1,007.75	\$74,884.98	\$487,191.16	\$719,365.72	\$33,216.20

STATEMENT OF PREMIUM RECEIVED ON ACCOUNT OF THE VARIOUS LOANS—Cont'd.

Year.	Treasury notes of 1861, act Mar. 2, 1861.	Seven- thirties of 1861, act July 17, 1861.	Five-twen- ties of 1862, act Feb. 25, 1862.	Certificates of indebt- edness, act Mar. 1, 1862.	Compound- interest notes, act Mar. 3, 1863.	Loan of 1863, act Mar. 3, 1863.
1843.....						
1844.....						
1847.....						
1848.....						
1849.....						
1850.....						
1851.....						
1853.....						
1859.....						
1860.....						
1861.....	\$414.70					
1862.....		\$68,400.00				
1863.....		581,920.44				
1864.....						\$1,675,343.70
1865.....						1,590,004.00
1866.....			\$252,875.00			7,670.00
1867.....						147.50
1868.....						
1869.....						66,428.00
1871.....						
1875.....						
1876.....						
1877.....						
1879.....						
1880.....						
Total.....	414.70	650,320.44	252,875.00			3,339,538.90

STATEMENT OF PREMIUM ON ACCRUED INTEREST RECEIVED—Continued.

Year.	Treasury notes of 1861, act Mar. 2, 1861.	Seven-thirties of 1861, act July 17, 1861.	Five-twenties of 1862, act Feb. 25, 1862.	Certificates of indebtedness, act Mar. 1, 1862.	Compound-interest notes, act Mar. 3, 1863.	Loan of 1863, act Mar. 3, 1863.
1864						
1865						
1866						
1867						
1869						
Total						
Aggregate.	\$114. 70	\$650, 320. 44	\$252, 875. 00			\$3, 330, 593. 80

STATEMENT OF PREMIUM RECEIVED ON ACCOUNT OF THE VARIOUS LOANS—Cont'd.

Year.	Ten-forties of 1864, act Mar. 3, 1864.	Five-twenties of March, 1864, act Mar. 3, 1864.	Five-twenties of June, 1864, act June 30, 1864.	Seven-thirties of 1864 and 1865, acts June 30, 1864, and Mar. 3, 1865.	Five-twenties of 1863, act Mar. 3, 1865.	Consols of 1865, act Mar. 3, 1865.
1843						
1844						
1847						
1848						
1849						
1850						
1851						
1853						
1859						
1860						
1861						
1862						
1863						
1864						
1865			\$1, 794, 046. 29			
1866		\$8, 532. 55	1, 574, 393. 75		\$1, 800, 316. 26	
1867			1, 379, 361. 94		1, 277, 119. 89	\$10, 309, 363. 00
1868	\$507, 931. 29				1, 254, 497. 60	1, 928, 043. 54
1869	420. 00				509, 124. 33	4, 488. 15
1871			155. 00			
1875						
1876						
1877						
1879						
1880						
Total	508, 351. 29	8, 532. 55	4, 747, 956. 38		4, 841, 058. 17	12, 241, 894. 75

STATEMENT OF PREMIUM ON ACCRUED INTEREST RECEIVED—Continued.

1864	\$160, 163. 79					
1865	829, 699. 09					
1866	1, 301. 54	\$17, 842. 05			\$1, 175. 79	
1867	43. 84		\$3, 333. 28		299, 120. 00	\$156, 313. 80
1869	169. 01					
Total	991, 377. 27	17, 842. 05	3, 333. 28		300, 295. 79	156, 313. 80
Aggregate.	1, 499, 728. 56	26, 374. 60	4, 751, 289. 66		5, 141, 353. 96	12, 398, 298. 55

STATEMENT OF PREMIUM RECEIVED ON ACCOUNT OF THE VARIOUS LOANS—Cont'd.

Year.	Consols of 1867, act Mar. 3, 1865.	Consols of 1868, act Mar. 3, 1865.	Funded loan of 1881, acts July 14, 1870, and Jan. 20, 1871.	Funded loan of 1891, acts July 14, 1870, and Jan. 20, 1871.	Funded loan of 1907, acts July 14, 1870, and Jan. 20, 1871.	Refunding certificates, act Feb. 26, 1879.
1843						
1844						
1847						
1848						
1849						
1850						
1851						
1853						
1859						
1860						
1861						
1862						
1863						

STATEMENT OF PREMIUM RECEIVED ON ACCOUNT OF THE VARIOUS LOANS—Cont'd.

Year.	Consols of 1867, act Mar. 3, 1865.	Consols of 1868, act Mar. 3, 1865.	Funded loan of 1881, acts July 14, 1870, and Jan. 20, 1871.	Funded loan of 1891, acts July 14, 1870, and Jan. 20, 1871.	Funded loan of 1907, acts July 14, 1870, and Jan. 20, 1871.	Refunding certificates, act Feb. 26, 1879.
1864						
1865						
1866						
1867						
1868	\$3,387,730.90					
1869	615,817.43	\$19,253.40				
1871						
1875			\$435.00			
1876			305,734.78			
1877			156,195.80			
1879				\$750,000.00	\$746,943.25	
1880					5.00	\$105.00
Total	4,003,548.33	19,253.40	462,365.58	750,000.00	746,948.25	105.00

STATEMENT OF PREMIUM ON ACCRUED INTEREST RECEIVED—Continued.

Year.	Total.	Loans, etc.	As per printed Receipts and Expenditures.	As per ledgers.	As per Bayley.	As per this statement.
1864						
1865						
1866						
1867						
1869						
Total						
Aggregate	\$4,003,548.33	\$19,253.40	\$462,365.58	\$750,000.00	\$746,948.25	\$105.00

STATEMENT OF PREMIUM RECEIVED ON ACCOUNT OF THE VARIOUS LOANS—Cont'd.

Year.	Total.	Loans, etc.	As per printed Receipts and Expenditures.	As per ledgers.	As per Bayley.	As per this statement.
1843	\$71,700.83	Comparison between the various statements, from the sources as per above, of premium and premium on accrued interest, received on account of five-twenties of 1865 (and consols of 1865, 1867, and 1868) the consols not being indicated in the warrants covering in the several amounts.				
1844	66f. 60					
1847	28,365.91					
1848	37,080.00					
1849	487,065.48					
1850	10,550.00					
1851	4,264.92		5-20s, 1865, premium.	\$20,341,594.36	\$19,862,330.49	\$5,179,393.07	$4,841,658.17
1853	22.50	5-20s, 1865, premium on interest.	182,530.90	640,577.67		360,295.79
1859	709,357.72	Consols, 1865, premium.			12,291,531.54	12,241,894.75
1860	10,008.00	Consols, 1865, premium on interest.				156,313.80
1861	33,630.90	Consols, 1867, premium.			4,031,895.77	4,003,548.33
1862	68,400.00	Consols, 1868, premium.			19,253.40	19,253.40
1863	581,920.44	Total	20,524,125.26	20,502,908.16	21,522,073.78	21,562,364.24
1864	1,675,343.70	Less sale gold, 5-20s, 1865.	21,217.10			
1865	3,384,050.89	As per ledgers.	20,502,908.16			
1866	3,643,787.56	Add from principal, 5-20s, 1865.		995,247.00		
1867	12,965,991.79	Add from principal, 5-20s, consols, 1865.		27,009.00		
1868	7,078,203.42	Add discrepancy			3,081.38	
1869	1,215,531.31			21,525,155.16	21,525,155.16	
1871	155.00	Add from 7-30s, 1864, to 5-20s, 1865.			24,639.09	
1875	435.00	Add from interest to 5-20s, 1865.			7,666.81	
1876	305,734.78	Add from 5-20s, June, 1864, to consols, 1865.			4,903.18	
1877	156,195.80	As per this statement.			21,562,364.24	
1879	1,496,943.25	While on other loans Bayley gives only the premium, in this loan he includes the premium on interest.				
1880	110.00					
Total	33,965,515.80					

STATEMENT OF PREMIUM ON ACCRUED INTEREST RECEIVED—Continued.

Year.	Total.	Loans, etc.	As per printed Receipts and Expenditures.	As per ledgers.	As per Bayley.	As per this statement.
1864 ...	\$160,163.79	Above brought down	\$182,530.90	\$640,577.67		\$300,295.79
1865 ...	829,699.09	Less sale of gold	21,217.10	Less 381,641.97	part of \$479,263.87	156,313.80
1866 ...	20,319.38					
1867 ...	458,810.32		161,313.80	258,935.70		456,609.59
1869 ...	169.01	Add from premium..	479,263.87	Add 1,175.79	from premium.	
Total..	1,469,162.19	As per ledgers.	640,577.67	Add 181,364.34	from premium.	
				Add 12,466.95	from premium.	
				Add 7,666.81	from premium.	
				461,609.59		
				Less 5,000.00	premium.	
Aggregate.	35,434,677.99			456,609.59	as per this statement.	

FURTHER COMPARISON.

<i>As per Bayley.</i>		<i>As per this statement.</i>	
[Five-twenties of 1865.]			
Premium.....	\$5,179,393.07	Premium.....	\$4,841,058.17
Plus additions, per this statement..	32,305.90	Premium on interest.....	300,295.79
	<u>5,211,698.97</u>		<u>5,141,353.96</u>
			<u>-70,345.01</u>
[Consols of 1865.]			
Premium.....	12,291,531.54	Premium.....	12,241,894.75
Plus additions to this statement..	4,903.18	Premium on interest.....	156,313.80
	<u>12,296,434.72</u>		<u>12,398,208.55</u>
	<u>-101,773.83</u>		
[Consols of 1867.]			
Premium.....	4,031,895.77	Premium.....	4,003,548.33
			<u>-28,347.44</u>
[Consols of 1868.]			
Premium.....	19,253.40	Premium.....	19,253.40
[Total.]			
Premium.....	21,522,073.78	Premium.....	21,105,754.65
Plus additions, per this statement..	37,209.08	Premium on interest.....	456,609.59
Plus discrepancy, unknown.....	3,081.38		
	<u>21,562,364.24</u>		<u>21,562,364.24</u>
5-20s, 1865+	70,345.01	} Consols, 1865+	101,773.83
Consols, 1867+	28,347.44		
Discrepancy	3,081.38		

GENERAL NOTE.

There seems to exist no records that present thoroughly or accurately the information which it is the purpose of these statements to furnish. For instance, Bayley's History of the National Loans (as prepared for the Tenth Census of the United States), published as authentic by the Department, purports to give the premium realized on the several loans. It will be seen that in many instances, owing to irregularities in the covering warrants, where it was not ascertained or intended, premium on interest was included as premium, or the latter, which should have been included, was omitted. In the instance of the five-twenties of

1865, however, the entire premium on accrued interest covered in as such was apparently knowingly included. Of \$1,826,868.75 given as premium on five twenties of 1862, \$1,573,993.75 was found to belong to the five-twenties of June, 1864, the premium on which loan was of course increased by just that amount. On the five-twenties of March, 1864 (stated to have been sold at par), no premium was given, whereas \$26,374.60 was realized thereon. Corrections in the certificates of indebtedness of 1862 and the seven-thirties of 1864 and 1865 leave nothing as received on account of those loans. Of \$316,876.14 appearing as premium on the latter loan, \$24,639.09 appertained to the five-twenties of 1865 and \$292,273.05 was really a repayment on account of funds that had been advanced to pay premium on the purchase of the loan. These are only a few of the many inaccuracies encountered which have been corrected herein. The ten-forties of 1864 present a marked instance, and a further forcible illustration of this is furnished in the case of the five twenties of 1865, a comparative statement as to which will be found on pages 21 and 22. There it will be seen how the printed Receipts and Expenditures, the records from which they are compiled, Bayley, and the covering warrants, even between themselves, are completely at variance.

Loan of 1860.—Warrant 599, of June 30, 1864, covered in \$29,900 as forfeited on proposals for subscriptions to this loan. Taken up in printed Receipts and Expenditures under head of "Fines, penalties, and forfeitures." Not here included.

Five-twenties of 1862.—Warrant 408, of September 30, 1865, covered in \$1,826,868.75 as premium on this loan. The lists attached to the warrant show that \$1,573,993.75 belonged to the five-twenties of June, 1864.

Certificates of indebtedness of 1862.—By warrant 743, of June 30, 1866, \$3,183.75 (deposited December 23, 1862) was covered to the principal of this loan. It was really a part of \$23,608.75 discount on \$20,000,000 certificates purchased before maturity. The other portion, \$20,425 (deposited August 5, 1862), was by warrant 95, of August 7, 1862, covered in as a "profit." Subsequently, by warrant 276 and counter warrant 511, of December 28, 1870, the \$3,183.75 was charged back to principal and erroneously covered as "premium." (See discounts.)

Compound-interest notes.—Warrant 619, of December 31, 1866, covered in \$1.25 as excess of premium paid to (and refunded by) Winslow, Lanier & Co., on the purchase of these notes, and it ought to have been, as it now is, carried as a repayment to the account of premium paid on this loan.

Loan of 1863.—Warrant 537, of December 31, 1864, covered \$407.68 as premium on this loan; \$7.68 found by the Treasurer's books and transcript of August 27, 1864, to be "Accrued interest on 7-30s of 1864," is here deducted. Warrant 767, of December 31, 1864, covered in \$17.44 as "Premium on 1881 bonds, act of July 17, 1861," evidently an error. That loan sold part at a discount and part at par. Certificate of deposit No. 60, of October 22, 1864, reads simply "Premium on sale of 1881 bonds." The amount is here included. Warrant 650, of September 30, 1868, covered in \$150.22, erroneously as principal. By warrant 270 and counter warrant 446, of December 23, 1870, it was charged back to principal account and covered as premium. As this amount was really the difference between \$464.33 accrued interest paid in currency (covered by warrant 653, of September 30, 1868) on \$2,000 premium (covered by warrant 651, of even date), from June 11, 1864, and the gold value, it, as well as the interest, should have been covered in as a "profit." It is not here included.

Ten-forties of 1864.—Warrants 252, of June 13, and 518, 519, 530, 636, and 637, of June 30, 1864, covered in \$151,071.49 as premium on this loan. The lists attached to the warrants and the records of the Treasurer's office show the whole amount to be premium on accrued interest. This sum added to \$508,351.29, found to be premium, makes \$659,422.78, the total amount given as such in the printed Receipts and Expenditures. Therein the total premium on accrued interest is given as \$11,606.69. To this has been added the item above, \$829,637.65, erroneously printed in 1865 as interest, and \$61.44, part of warrant 316 of December 14, 1864. In said warrant \$95.60 premium on interest had been covered as the latter. In warrant 295, of March 22, 1865, covering accrued interest, \$34.16 was deducted and covered by warrant 296, of even date, as premium on interest. The balance, as above, was not found to have been corrected by warrant.

Five-twenties of March, 1864.—Warrant 360, of June 9, 1866, covered in \$68,819.33 as interest, of which amount that above was found to be as here shown.

Five-twenties of June, 1864.—Warrant 768, of December 31, 1864, covered in \$80, as forfeited on bids for this loan; amount not here included. There is included \$1,573,993.75, part of warrant 408, of September 30, 1865, erroneously covered as premium on five-twenties of 1862. Of warrant 775, of March 30, 1867, \$4,903.18 was found to be premium on five-twenties (consols) of 1865. The item of \$155 in 1871 (warrant December 31, 1870) is on "Peter's donation of \$1,000 to the sinking fund."

Seven-thirties of 1864 and 1865.—Warrant 663, of March 31, 1866, covered in \$24,639.09, per Receipts and Expenditures as "premium on the purchase of 7-3-10 bonds, act June 30, 1864." The same was found to be premium on the sale of five-twenties of 1865. Warrant 586, of December 31, 1870, covered in \$292,237.05 as premium received from sales, while it was really a repayment of funds advanced to pay premium on the purchase of this loan.

Five-twenties of 1865.—There is here included \$995,247, erroneously covered by warrant 459, of December 20, 1865, as principal; also \$24,639.09, under warrant 663, of March 31, 1866, as per note to seven-thirties of 1864 and 1865. Warrant 557, of June 28, 1866, covered \$2,077.35 as premium. Per list attached \$1,175.79 was found to be premium on interest. Warrant 295, of September 20, 1866, covered \$21,217.10. This amount was taken up in the printed Receipts and Expenditures as premium on accrued interest. Being a sale of gold received for accrued interest, it is not here included. Warrant 451, of September 29, 1866, covered in \$479,263.87 as premium on accrued interest. The printed Receipts and Expenditures takes this up as premium. The lists attached to the warrant, the transcripts and books of the Treasurer's office show that \$381,641.97 was premium and \$97,621.90 premium on interest on this loan. Warrant 650, of September 29, 1866, covered in \$687,668.69 as premium. The list attached, for week ending August 11, 1866, shows \$181,364.34 as premium on accrued interest. Warrant 687, of September 29, 1866, covered in \$77,527.20 as premium. The list and certificate of deposit No. 10101, of August 11, 1866, show \$12,466.95 to be premium on accrued interest. Warrant 364, of December 6, 1866, covered \$25,176.69 as interest. Of this amount \$7,666.81 was found to be premium on accrued interest.

Consols of 1865.—Warrant 516, of December 31, 1866, covered in \$76,407.42 as premium on accrued interest. Certificate of deposit No.

14268, of November 22, 1866, shows that of \$14,468.48, borne on list of even date, attached to the warrant, \$5,000 was premium on sales. Warrant 775, of March 30, 1867, covered in \$202,077.28 as premium on five-twenties of June, 1864. List of March 21, 1867, and certificate of deposit No. 15706, of same date, show that \$4,903.18 belong to this loan. Warrant 661, of June 29, 1867, covered in as principal, in part, per list of May 31, 1867, attached, \$889,700. Certificate of deposit No. 16879, of that date, shows the amount of principal to be \$862,700; difference, \$27,000. Warrant 666, of June 29, 1867, covered in as premium, in part, per list of May 31, 1867, attached, \$58,576.35, while certificate of deposit, of even date, shows \$85,576.35; difference as above, here included, \$27,000.

Funded loan of 1881.—Of the \$435, in 1875, warrants 1091 and 1092, of September 30, 1874, covered in \$30 and \$375, and warrant 463, of December 15, \$30, all as "Miscellaneous revenue;" \$57, "Forfeiture on subscriptions" per warrant 634, of September 21, 1874, for \$30, and warrants 513 and 514, of September 8, 1876, for \$3 and \$24, not here included.

Funded loan of 1891.—In the printed Receipts and Expenditures the premium shown, as received in 1879, includes \$746,943.25 on the "Funded loan of 1907." The ledger and warrants show it as given above.

Funded loan of 1907.—In the printed Receipts and Expenditures no receipts of premium are given in 1879 on account of this loan. (See note to preceding loan.) A forfeiture of \$2.96 on account of subscription is not here given.

DISCOUNT ON THE PURCHASE OR REDEMPTION OF THE VARIOUS LOANS OF THE GOVERNMENT, FROM 1835 TO 1885, INCLUSIVE.

Year.	Loan of 1843, act Mar. 3, 1843.	Loan of 1847, act Jan. 23, 1847.	Loan of 1848, act Mar. 31, 1848.	Texas indemnity bonds, act Sept. 9, 1850.	Oregon war debt, act Mar. 2, 1861.	Five-twenties of 1862, act Feb. 25, 1862.
1849.....	\$1,725.00					<i>Sinking fund.</i>
1863.....						
1864.....				\$39,699.39		
1865.....						
1866.....						
1867.....		\$132,104.25	\$81,401.25			
1868.....		3,712.00	3,999.50			
1869.....			3,691.25		\$1,093.24	
1871.....				17,110.62		
1875.....						\$1,370.62
Total.....	1,725.00	135,816.25	89,092.00	56,810.01	1,093.24	1,370.62
Year.	Certificates of indebtedness of 1862, act Mar. 1, 1862.	Compound interest notes, acts Mar. 3, 1863, and June 30, 1864.	Ten-forties of 1864, act Mar. 3, 1864.			Total.
1849.....						\$1,725.00
1863.....	\$20,425.00					20,425.00
1864.....						39,699.39
1865.....						
1866.....			\$135,462.08			135,462.08
1867.....						213,505.50
1868.....	3,452.50	\$116,731.35				127,895.35
1869.....	153,200.63					157,985.12
1871.....	3,183.75					20,294.37
1875.....						1,370.62
Total.....	180,261.88	116,731.35	135,462.08			718,362.43

Loan of 1843.—The above discount of \$1,725 on the purchase of \$136,000 of this loan was improperly deducted (together with \$2,899.63 "short interest;" total, \$4,624.63) from \$27,046.63; the sum of \$5,169.50 premium on \$80,700, loan of 1842, \$21,281.25 on \$260,000 loan of 1848, and \$170, \$100.88, and \$325; total, \$595.88; commissions on the three loans paid on the purchase of the respective amounts at the same time; the remainder, \$22,422, being by warrant 6143 $\frac{1}{2}$, of November 24, 1848, charged in the appropriation account as "Premium and commissions" on loans of 1842, 1843, and 1848. (Report 100449.)

Texas indemnity.—Of the \$17,110.62 above, \$17,080, being a discount of 4 per cent on a redemption of \$427,000 in the fiscal year of 1865, was first covered in as such by warrant 467, of December 23, 1870, and by counter warrant 271 of even date was charged to principal, from which it had been deducted. (See Report 15395, pay warrant 1335, of November 26, 1864.) The balance of \$30.62, being a discount of \$14.73 and \$15.89 on the redemption of \$5,000 and \$8,000, respectively (Report 16973, warrant 2993, of May 22, 1865), was at first erroneously charged to "Interest, public debt." Subsequently, by Report 24785, warrant 269, of December 23, 1870, and counter warrant 763 of same date, it was charged to principal and credited as a repayment to account of "Unclaimed interest." It has not been found to have been afterwards covered in, as it should have been, as a profit in the miscellaneous receipts or otherwise.

Certificates of indebtedness of 1862.—By warrant 95, of August 7, 1862, the \$20,425 above (deposited August 5) was covered in as a profit on the purchase of this loan. It was really a part of \$23,608.75 discount on \$20,000,000 certificates purchased before maturity. The other portion, viz, \$3,183.75 (deposited December 23, 1862, entered above in 1871); was by warrant 743, of June 30, 1866, erroneously covered as principal. Subsequently, by warrant 276 and counter warrant 511, of December 28, 1870, the same was charged back to principal, and erroneously covered as premium. (See note in statement of premiums received.) The \$3,452.50, appearing above in 1868, arose as a gain on \$500,000 purchased through Jay Cooke & Co., March 6, 1866. By Report 19043, warrant 5222, of March 16, 1866, the entire amount of principal and interest having been allowed, as if paid in full, on June 28, 1866, the aforesaid item was carried to the credit of "Premium and discount account," in Ledger 1, Treasurer's office, page 204. After \$116,731.35, similarly arising from the purchase of compound-interest notes, and \$4,076.47 interest on balances due the United States by the First National Bank of Newton, had been likewise credited, and \$9,638.97, entirely appertaining to compound interest notes, had been contradebited in the aforementioned amount, the balance, to wit, \$114,621.35, containing evidently the item under consideration, was by warrant 738, of December 31, 1867, covered into the Treasury.

Compound-interest notes.—Of the \$116,731.35 entered in 1868 above, the following amounts, as determined by the lists of purchases recorded in the Treasurer's office, arose as follows: \$54,556.59 was a gain on \$2,367,000; \$39,922.79 on \$1,945,000, and \$22,161.97 on \$5,268,970; total principal, \$9,580,970; purchased before maturity, through Jay Cooke & Co., in February, March, and April, 1866. By Reports 19078, 19072, 19088, 19155, 19296, and 19581, warrants 5268, of March 22, 5304, and 5305, of March 27, 5347, of April 2, 5566, of April 30, and 6032, of June 19, 1866, the whole amount of "interest," and by Reports 19852, 20024, 20180, 19733, 20508, 20636, and 20783, the entire amounts of principal, of these transactions were allowed, as if paid in full; \$11,226.21 appear-

ing in the Treasurer's lists as "Commissions," being included in the amount allowed as "Interest." On June 28, 1866, the discounts, as herein shown, were respectively placed to the credit of "Premium and discount account" in Ledger 1, Treasurer's office, page 204, \$90, going to make up the \$116,731.35, arose as a gain, per Report 20385, warrant 6672, of August 28, 1866, on \$1,333,610, of purchases in July, 1866; the same being, on September 6, likewise entered to the credit of the aforesaid account. On June 28, there had been also placed to the credit of this account \$3,452.50, similarly arising from the purchase of "Certificates of indebtedness of 1862," as to which see note to that loan. On December 9, 1867, there was further credited to said account \$4,076.47; being, as per receiving teller's slips, Treasurer's office of same date, interest on balances due by the First National Bank of Newton, to wit, \$156,497.98, as shown in the last transcript of said bank, of February 28, 1867. The total of these credits was \$124,260.32.

Against this were entered the following debits, all on account of compound-interest notes:

July 23, 1866. "Excess of cost over actual interest paid Jay Cooke & Co."	\$2,011.84
July 23, 1866. "Paid premium on notes purchased by Assistant Treasurer at New York"	3,553.82
Aug. 29, 1866. "Commissions on purchase of 6 per cent notes"	4,073.31
Dec. 30, 1867. "Amount deposited in Treasury" covered in as part of warrant 783 of	
December 31	114,621.55
Total	124,260.32

The first item was really on account of difference nonallowed, per Reports 19769, 19783, 19808, and 19814, claimed, as determined through the lists recorded in the Treasurer's office, to have been paid—\$92.88 as "Interest" and \$1,918.96 as "Commissions"—on the total purchases of \$4,665,040, in the month of May, 1866.

The second item, appearing also in the list for May, under the head of "Commissions" (\$3.82 as paid by the Western Insurance Company, and of \$3,550 by the Assistant Treasurer at New York), was actually allowed in Report 19808, above, and paid, as *premium*, by warrant 6164, of July 2, 1866, and draft 5070, cashed July 12; being anterior to the date of the debit in that case.

The third item was on account of differences nonallowed, per Reports 20082, 20092, 20096, 20103, 20106, 20115, 20130, 20138, 20142, 20151, 20152, 20157, 20161, 20164, 20170, 20174, 20176, 20179, claimed, as per Treasurer's lists, to have been paid, \$2,760.81 as "Interest," and \$1,312.50 as "Commissions" on the total purchases of \$2,596,940, during the month of June, 1866. Afterwards, by Report 22211, warrant 720, of July 2, 1867, draft 7255, date changed from June 29 (the date of the report) to July 5—cashed July 31, 1867—\$4,073.31 of said item was allowed and paid as interest, leaving \$48.20, as interest, not found to have been allowed, the same being difference of \$1 in Report 20106, and \$47.20 in Reports 20151 and 20196.

Finally.—By Report 22492, Treasury warrant 1035 of September 30, 1867, and draft 8110 of even date, cashed October 31, 1867, there was further allowed on account of the May, 1866, purchases, and paid as "Commissions," out of the appropriation for paying—

Expenses of a national loan	\$6,006.12
The actual net nonallowance, charged up as shown, for May, was	\$2,011.84
The allowance now, on that score, exceeded that amount by	444.28
And of the \$3,553.82 charged up in like manner as the first item, though previously allowed as premium in Report 19808, on papers pertaining to the same and embracing the same payments (as shown above) by the Assistant Treasurer at New York, there was allowed a second time, now as "Commissions"	3,550.00
	6,006.12

And here it may be said exhaustive research has totally failed to disclose any entries reconciling these discrepancies. Thus it will be seen that not only should the entire amount really realized, viz, \$124,260.32, including the \$116,731.35 derived from compound-interest notes, have been deposited, but had the requisite counter entries been made in the aforesaid "Premium and discount account," the \$114,621.35 actually covered in, as a part of warrant 783, of December 31, 1867, should have been increased, by \$13,585.05, to \$128,206.40.

Warrant 783, in addition to the foregoing amount, covered in \$10,846.01 from "Profit and loss account;" total, \$125,467.36.

PROFIT ARISING FROM REBATE OF INTEREST ON COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS, FROM 1835 TO 1885, INCLUSIVE.

Year.	Loan of 1858, act June 14, 1858.	Loan of 1860, act June 22, 1860.	Loan of Feb. 8, 1861, act Feb. 8, 1861.	Oregon war debt, act Mar. 2, 1861.	Loan of July and Aug. 1861, acts July 17 and Aug. 5, 1861.	Five-twenties of 1862, act Feb. 25, 1862.
1869	\$88.55	\$28.62	\$49.05	\$7.04	\$731.13	\$5,670.56
1870	.60		.44	.10	16.71	2,481.73
1871	6.44		5.09	.08	132.61	1,886.88
1872	6.38		1.36	.02	19.46	a 2,964.79
1873	31.92		18.57	2.39	165.20	b 3,648.69
1874	1,723.19		3.23		76.66	c 1,539.70
1875	a .74		a 10.78	.81	a 132.16	d 108.26
1876			5.04		58.00	
1877			.08		18.12	
1878			.84		22.49	
1879					14.71	
1880			60		6.91	
1881						
1882						
1883						
1884						
1885						
Total	a 1,857.88	28.62	a 95.08	10.44	a 1,394.16	e 18,300.61
	a Registered, \$0.74		a Registered, \$2.19		a Registered, \$11.97	Registered: a \$2,085.64 b 1,519.28 c 78.74 d 1.94 e 3,685.60

Year.	Loan of 1863, act Mar. 3, 1863.	Ten-forties of 1864, act Mar. 3, 1864.	Five-twenties, 1864, act June 30, 1864.	Five-twenties, 1865, act Mar. 3, 1865.	Consols, 1865, act Mar. 3, 1865.	Consols, 1867, act Mar. 3, 1865.
1869	\$218.21		\$522.17	\$1,695.99	\$2,233.67	a \$2,617.66
1870	4.44	\$8.90	451.44	894.91	74.36	b 349.18
1871	34.88	3.61	158.06	541.53	225.93	c 1,022.25
1872	9.62	a 8.21	a 590.38	a 800.34	25.51	39.84
1873	54.58	5.53	b 265.46	1,278.82	220.70	196.67
1874	19.71	1.44	c 266.43	b 648.92	101.51	230.03
1875	a 36.69	.16	d 46.90	c 93.70	a 123.88	d 103.40
1876	17.50	1.48		115.33	80.13	
1877	1.69			3.07	33.76	
1878	2.15				10.52	
1879	4.07				1.77	
1880	.68					
1881						
1882						
1883						
1884						
1885						
Total	a 404.22	a 30.33	e 2,340.99	d 6,072.61	a 3,131.74	e 4,659.27
	a Registered, \$1.40	a Registered, \$7.44	Registered: a \$534.03 b 8.32 c 17.74 d 1.59 e 561.68	Registered: a \$378.04 b 3.96 c 5.55 d \$87.55	a Registered, \$11.99	Registered: a \$137.99 b 279.27 c 793.05 d 9.44 e 1,224.75

PROFIT ARISING FROM REBATE OF INTEREST ON COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS,
FROM 1835 TO 1885, INCLUSIVE—Continued..

Year.	Consols of 1868, act Mar. 3, 1865.	Funded loan of 1881, acts July 14, 1870, and June 20, 1871.	Funded loan of 1891, acts July 14, 1870, and June 20, 1871.	Funded loan of 1907, acts July 14, 1870, and June 20, 1871.	Total.
1869	\$374.36				a \$14,237.01
1870	3.46				b 4,285.33
1871	17.85				c 4,035.21
1872	3.33	\$0.71			d 4,469.95
1873	16.94	127.99			e 6,033.46
1874	2.85	a 857.23			f 5,470.90
1875	a 26.23	18.26			g 701.97
1876	6.14	32.48			400.03
1877	1.00	24.44			99.68
1878	1.78	11.13	\$22.83	\$0.03	108.34
1879		8.43			32.35
1880		90.78			98.97
1881		15	2.06		2.21
1882				1.17	1.17
1883				1.25	1.25
1884				.12	.12
1885				.05	.05
Total..	a 453.94	a 1,170.60	24.89	2.62	h 39,978.00
	a Registered, \$1.38	a Registered, \$752.63			a Registered, \$137.99 b Registered, 279.27 c Registered, 798.05 d Registered, 3,005.15 e Registered, 1,527.60 f Registered, 853.07 g Registered, 48.19 h Registered, 6,649.32

PROFIT THROUGH FORFEITURES ON ACCOUNT OF PROPOSALS FOR SUBSCRIPTIONS
TO LOANS.

Year.	Loan of 1860, act June 22, 1860.	Five-twenties of 1864, act June 30, 1864.	Funded loan of 1881, acts July 14, 1870, and June 20, 1871.	Funded loan of 1907, acts July 14, 1870, and June 20, 1871.	Warrant and date of covering amount.	Total.
1864	\$29,990.00				599, June 30, 1864..	\$29,990.00
1865		\$80.00			768, Dec. 31, 1864..	80.00
1875			\$30.00		634, Sept. 21, 1874..	30.00
1877			3.00		513, Sept. 8, 1876..	3.00
1877			24.00		514, Sept. 8, 1876..	27.00
1880				\$2.96	664, June 15, 1880..	2.96
Total..	29,990.00	80.00	57.00	2.96		30,129.96

PROFIT, FROM INTEREST ON PREMIUM, AND PREMIUM ON SAME.

Year.	Loan of 1863, act Mar. 3, 1863.	Warrant and date of covering amount.	Total.
1869	\$464.33	653, Sept. 30, 1868..	\$464.33
1871	150.22	446, Dec. 23, 1870..	150.22
Total.....	614.55		614.55

Warrant 650, of September 30, 1868, covered in \$150.22—erroneously as principal. By warrant and counter warrant, 270 and 446, of December 23, 1870, it was charged back to principal account and covered as premium. As this amount was really the difference between \$464.33 interest, paid in currency (covered by warrant 653, of September 30,

1868), on \$2,000 premium (covered in as part of warrant 651, of even date) from June 11, 1864, and the gold value, it, as well as the interest, should have been covered in as a profit, as given above.

PROFITS—Continued.

Forward..... \$70,723.51

In the "Profit and loss account," Treasurer's office, appear the following items:

CR.

Feb. 20, 1866.	By error in credit of 10-40 account.....	\$6.21	
Mar. 20, 1866.	By 7-30 coupons.....	3,105.77	
Mar. 16, 1866.	By 7-30 coupons.....	8,212.50	
June 20, 1866.	By 7-30 coupons.....	365.00	
June 30, 1866.	By error in coupons.....	3.65	
Dec. 20, 1866.	By error in credit of 7-30 coupons.....	15.47	
Dec. 29, 1866.	By difference 7-30 bonds.....	12.54	
			\$11,721.14

DR.

Jan. 7, 1867.	To coupons, short.....	321.61	
Jan. 9, 1867.	To 7-30 coupons, short.....	24.60	
Jan. 28, 1867.	To difference in 7-30 coupons, etc.....	627.15	
			973.36

Net credit on account "10-40s," \$6.21; "7-30s, etc." \$10,741.57..... 10,747.78

After various other entries, debit and credit, not identified with the loans, by warrant 783, of December 31, 1867, there was covered into the Treasury \$10,846.01 on account of "Profit and loss" (being \$98.23 in excess of the net credit above), and \$114,621.35 on account of "Premium and discount account;" total, \$125,467.36, as "Profit arising from the purchase of 6 per cent United States notes, etc." (See note to discounts on account of purchase of compound-interest notes.)

SUMMARY.

Loans.	From rebate of interest.	From forfeitures.	From interest on premium, etc.	From profit and loss account.	Total.
Loan of 1858.....	\$1,857.88				\$1,857.88
Loan of 1860.....	28.63	\$29,990.00			30,018.62
Loan of Feb. 8, 1861.....	95.08				95.08
Loan, Oregon war debt.....	10.44				10.44
Loan, July and August, 1861.....	1,394.16				1,394.16
Loan, five-twenties, 1862.....	18,300.61				18,300.61
Loan of 1863.....	404.22		\$614.55		1,018.77
Loan, ten-forties, 1864.....	30.33			\$6.21	36.54
Loan, five-twenties, June, 1864.....	2,340.99	80.00			2,420.99
Loan, seven-thirties.....				10,741.57	10,741.57
Loan, five-twenties, 1865.....	6,072.61				6,072.61
Loan, consols of 1865.....	3,131.74				3,131.74
Loan, consols, 1867.....	4,659.27				4,659.27
Loan, consols, 1868.....	453.94				453.94
Loan, funded, 1881.....	1,170.60	57.00			1,227.60
Loan, funded, 1891.....	24.89				24.89
Loan, funded, 1907.....	2.62	2.96			5.58
Total profits.....	39,978.00	30,129.96	614.55	10,747.78	81,470.29

DISCOUNT ON THE ISSUE OR SALE OF THE VARIOUS LOANS OR BONDS OF THE GOVERNMENT, FROM 1835 TO 1885, INCLUSIVE.

Year.	Loan of 1842, act A pr. 15, 1842.	Loan of Feb. 8, 1861, act Feb. 8, 1861.	Loan of July and Aug., 1861, acts July 17, 1861, and Aug. 5, 1861.	Total.
1842.....	\$42,417.80			\$42,417.80
1861.....		\$2,010,033.60		2,010,033.60
1862.....		9,742.50	\$4,204,521.52	4,214,264.02
Total.....	42,417.80	2,019,776.10	4,204,521.52	6,266,715.42

Loan of 1842.—\$1,700,000 was sold at \$97.50. The discount was \$42,500, but it was offset by \$82.20 accrued interest. Total issue, \$8,343,886.03. Sold at an average rate of \$99.44+ per cent.

Loan of February 8, 1861.—Total issue, \$18,415,000. Sold at an average rate of \$89.03+ per cent; \$8,006,000 was issued at an average rate of \$90.47 $\frac{5}{10}$; \$3,099,000 at an average rate of \$94.01, and \$7,310,000 at an average rate of \$85.34 $\frac{27}{100}$ per \$100.

Loan of July and August, 1861.—The average price realized on the first \$50,000,000 of this loan, in 1862, was \$89.32+. The discount amounted to \$5,338,768.09, but it was offset by \$1,134,246.67 interest. Total issue, \$189,321,350. Average realized, \$97.18+.

PREMIUM PAID.

DETAIL OF APPROPRIATIONS, BY LOANS, FROM 1835 TO 1855, INCLUSIVE.

[Loan of 1841.]

Year.	Account of premium.	Account of premium and commissions.	Account of premium and interest.	Account of premium less interest.	Account of premium and interest less deduction for interest.	Total.
1845.....	\$3,268.93					\$3,268.93

[Loan of 1842.]

1849.....		\$5,169.50				\$5,169.50
1853.....	\$25,044.06					25,044.06
1854.....	431,976.66			\$11,069.34	\$152.84	443,138.84
1855.....	94,132.25			4,570.67		99,002.92
1856.....	40,300.88			2,140.87		42,441.75
1857.....	49,353.96			2,226.84		51,580.80
1858.....	61,427.08					61,427.08
Total.....	702,234.89	5,169.50		20,307.72	152.84	727,864.95

In 1849 the appropriation, per the books, reads, for "Premium and commissions, loans of 1842-3, and 1848, \$22,422." The actual payments were, for loan of 1842, premium and commissions, \$5,270.38; loan of 1843, commissions, \$170; loan of 1848, premium and commissions, \$18,706.62; total, \$24,147; but \$1,725 discount on the loan of 1843 being improperly deducted, produced the aforesaid appropriation. (Report 100449; see separate tables for commissions.)

In 1853 the appropriation for premium, loan of 1842, was \$24,327.59, and for the same in appropriation for loans of 1842, 1846, 1847, and 1848, \$716.47.

Total.—The appropriation for premium, loan of 1842, was \$701,518.42, and for the same in appropriation for loans of 1842, 1846, 1847, and 1848, \$716.47.

[Loan of 1843.]

Year.	Account of premium.	Account of premium and commissions.	Account of premium and interest.	Account of premium less interest.	Account of premium and interest less deduction for interest.	Total.
1845.....		\$13,962.50				\$13,962.50
1852.....		2,063.87				2,063.87
1853.....	\$6,305.68		\$17,832.67			24,138.35
1855.....			5.09			5.09
Total.....	6,305.68	16,026.37	17,837.67			40,169.72

PREMIUM PAID—Continued.

In 1845 see separate tables for \$1,000, Commissions, Reports 90619 and 90698. Bayley includes this as premium.

In 1849 see note to loan of 1842 above; for \$1,725 discount see tables of same.

In 1852 the appropriation reads for "Premium and commissions," but there were no commissions paid.

In 1853, of the above amount under head of "Premium and interest," per Reports 108419 and 108424, \$17,332.67 was interest. (See note to payments.)

In 1855 the appropriation probably contained \$1.24 interest. (Report 116042.)

DETAIL OF APPROPRIATIONS, BY LOANS, FROM 1835 TO 1885, INCLUSIVE—Continued.

[Loan of 1846.]

Year.	Account of premium.	Account of premium and commissions.	Account of premium and interest.	Account of premium less interest.	Account of premium and interest less deduction for interest.	Total.
1853.....	\$4,522.61	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$4,522.61
1854.....	158,418.68	.....	.....	\$9,528.75	.....	167,947.43
1855.....	26,250.00	.....	.....	2,717.41	.....	28,967.41
1856.....	22,304.50	.....	.....	1,825.76	.....	24,130.26
1857.....	284.78	.....	.....	.....	.....	284.78
Total.....	211,780.57	.....	.....	14,071.92	.....	225,852.49

In 1853 the appropriation for premium, loan of 1846, was \$4,317.72, and for the same in appropriation for loans of 1842, 1846, 1847, and 1848, \$204.89. In the first is included \$44.93 interest allowed on funds employed by parties in making purchases.

In 1854, 1855, and 1856 see notes to payments.

Total.—The appropriation for premium, loan of 1846, was \$211,575.68, and for the same in appropriation for loans of 1842, 1846, 1847, and 1848, \$204.89.

[Loan of 1847.]

Year.	Account of premium.	Account of premium and commissions.	Account of premium and interest.	Account of premium less interest.	Account of premium and interest less deduction for interest.	Total.
1849.....	.....	\$59,965.69	.....	.....	.....	\$59,965.69
1851.....	.....	69,175.38	.....	.....	.....	69,175.38
1852.....	.....	167,999.55	.....	.....	.....	167,999.55
1853.....	\$303,425.85	.....	\$8,385.51	.....	.....	\$311,811.36
1854.....	1,598,785.15	.....	.....	\$60,233.49	.....	1,659,018.64
1855.....	559,927.00	.....	.....	20,452.15	.....	580,379.15
1856.....	152,416.00	.....	.....	10,965.08	.....	163,381.08
1857.....	157,024.00	.....	.....	2,925.76	.....	159,949.76
1858.....	281,592.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	281,592.00
Total.....	3,053,170.00	297,140.02	8,385.51	94,576.48	.....	3,453,272.61

In 1849 see separate tables for \$478.12 commissions.

In 1851 see tables for \$537.81 commissions.

In 1852 there were no commissions paid as such.

In 1853 the appropriation for premium, loan of 1847, was \$294,358.99, and for same in appropriation for loans of 1842, 1846, 1847, and 1848, \$0,066.86. Of the \$8,385.51 above \$6,410.61 really appertained to the loan of 1848, but the error was corrected in 1854 (see loan of 1848). In the appropriation for premium is included \$203.35, and for premium and interest \$227.75; total, \$431.10, interest allowed on funds employed by parties in making purchases.

PREMIUM PAID—Continued.

DETAIL OF APPROPRIATIONS, BY LOANS, FROM 1835 TO 1885, INCLUSIVE—Continued.

[Loan of 1848.]

Year.	Account of premium.	Account of premium and commissions.	Account of premium and interest.	Account of premium less interest.	Account of premium and interest less deduction for interest.	Total.
1849.....		\$18,381.62				\$18,381.62
1853.....	\$50,439.01		\$2,203.64			2,642.65
1854.....	533,873.34		4,206.97	\$17,457.67	\$1,259.17	556,797.15
1855.....	136,257.00			2,415.91		138,672.91
1856.....	129,272.00			7,308.90		127,580.90
1857.....	142,584.00			1,098.30		143,682.30
1858.....	229,744.00					229,744.00
Total.....	1,213,169.35	18,381.62	6,410.61	28,280.78	1,259.17	1,267,501.53

In 1849 the gross premium was \$21,281.25, but \$2,899.63 "short interest" was deducted. (Report 100449; see notes to loans of 1842 and 1843; see separate tables for \$325 commissions.)

In 1853 the appropriation for premium, loan of 1848, was \$43,683.24, and for the same in appropriation for loans of 1842, 1846, 1847, and 1848, \$6,755.77. In the account of premium is included \$58.68, and in the account of premium and interest \$3.64; total, \$62.32, interest allowed on funds used by parties in making purchases. The \$2,203.64 above really pertains to the loan of 1847, but the error was corrected in 1854, when there was paid \$6,410.61, and repaid \$2,203.64.

[Texan indemnity.]

Year.	Account of premium.	Account of premium and commissions.	Account of premium and interest.	Account of premium less interest.	Account of premium and interest less deduction for interest.	Total.
1854.....	\$55,460.00			\$720.60		\$56,180.60
1855.....	23,760.00					23,760.00
1856.....	27,360.00			478.91		27,838.91
1857.....	5,040.00			3,034.75		8,074.75
1858.....	1,680.00					1,680.00
Total.....	113,300.00			4,234.26		117,534.26

In 1854-1856 and 1857, for interest deducted see table of payments.

[Loan of February 8, 1861.]

Year.	Account of premium.	Account of premium and commissions.	Account of premium and interest.	Account of premium less interest.	Account of premium and interest less deduction for interest.	Total.
1880.....	\$74,161.95					\$74,161.95
1881.....	51,277.58					51,277.58
Total.....	125,439.53					125,439.53

[Oregon war debt.]

1867.....	\$5,058.75					\$5,058.75
1880.....	8,273.02					8,273.02
1881.....	1,408.65					1,408.65
Total.....	14,740.42					14,740.42

PREMIUM PAID--Continued.

DETAIL OF APPROPRIATIONS, BY LOANS, FROM 1835 TO 1885, INCLUSIVE--Continued.

[Loan of July and August, 1861.]

Year.	Account of premium.	Account of premium and commissions.	Account of premium and interest.	Account of premium less interest.	Account of premium and interest less deduction for interest.	Total.
1830.....	\$1,376,085.04	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$1,376,085.04
1881.....	488,876.11	.....	.....	.....	.....	488,876.11
Total.....	1,864,961.15	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,864,961.15

[Sinking fund.]

1869.....	\$1,374,680.05	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$1,374,680.05
1870.....	3,594,740.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,594,740.30
Total.....	4,969,420.35	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,969,420.35

In 1871 repaid \$5,377,026.63; paid, per vouchers, \$5,377,021.81; \$4.82 of repayments charged back, and by counter warrant 576, of December 31, 1870, covered in as miscellaneous revenue from sale of coin derived from interest.

In 1872 carried to the surplus fund \$4,969,420.35. (See Payments by loans.)

[Special fund.]

Year.	Account of premium.	Account of premium and commissions.	Account of premium and interest.	Account of premium less interest.	Account of premium and interest less deduction for interest.	Total.
1870.....	\$12,401,608.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$12,401,608.30

In 1871 repaid \$13,324,141.62; paid, per voucher \$13,324,110.31; \$31.31 of repayments charged back, and by counter warrant 576, of December 31, 1870, covered in as miscellaneous revenue from sale of coin derived from interest.

In 1872 \$12,401,608.30 carried to the surplus fund. (See Payments by loans.)

[Five-twenties of 1862.]

Year.	Account of premium.	Account of premium and commissions.	Account of premium and interest.	Account of premium less interest.	Account of premium and interest less deduction for interest.	Total.
1871.....	\$3,139,757.61	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$3,139,757.61
1872.....	2,072,577.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,072,577.40
1873.....	1,412,462.49	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,412,462.49
1874.....	161,219.79	.....	.....	.....	.....	161,219.79
Total.....	6,786,017.29	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,786,017.29

[Compound-interest notes.]

1867.....	\$194,131.29	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$194,131.29
1871.....	88,550.98	.....	.....	.....	.....	88,550.98
Total.....	282,682.27	.....	.....	.....	.....	282,682.27

In 1867 \$1.25 covered in by warrant 619, of December 31, 1866, as premium received, being really an excess of premium paid to and refunded by Winslow, Lanier & Co., is here treated, as it should have been, as a repayment to this account. (See Payments.)

PREMIUM PAID—Continued.

DETAIL OF APPROPRIATIONS, BY LOANS, FROM 1835 TO 1885, INCLUSIVE—Continued.

[Loan of 1863.]

Year.	Account of premium.	Account of premium and commissions.	Account of premium and interest.	Account of premium less interest.	Account of premium and interest less deduction for interest.	Total.
1880.....	\$549,035.18					\$549,035.18
1881.....	199,514.62					199,514.62
Total.....	748,549.80					748,549.80

[Five-twenties of March, 1864.]

1871.....	\$157,570.80					\$157,570.80
1872.....	21,508.93					21,508.93
1873.....	8,328.66					8,328.66
Total.....	187,408.39					187,408.39

[Five-twenties of June, 1864.]

1871.....	\$3,438,014.04					\$3,438,014.04
1872.....	915,434.40					915,434.40
1873.....	771,612.46					771,612.46
1874.....	218,457.39					218,457.39
Total.....	5,343,518.29					5,343,518.29

[Seven-thirties of 1864 and 1865.]

1866.....	\$58,476.51					\$58,476.51
1867.....	10,614,158.09					10,614,158.09
1868.....	7,001,151.04					7,001,151.04
1869.....	300,000.00					300,000.00
1870.....	207.00					207.00
Total.....	17,973,992.64					17,973,992.64

Out of the appropriation in 1866 was paid, per various reports, \$3,521.87, commissions; out of the appropriation in 1867 was paid, per Report 157686, \$4,927.43, commissions; total, \$8,449.30. (See tables of Commissions, to which these amounts have been carried.) The total payments on account of premium were \$17,673,306.29. A balance of \$292,237.05 remaining in the hands of F. E. Spinner at the end of 1869, per warrant 586, of December 31, 1870, was erroneously covered into the Treasury as premium received. This forms a part of the \$316,876.14 shown as received in Bayley's book. There was really no premium realized on this loan. The balance, \$24,639.09, was derived from the sale of five-twenties of 1865.

REPORT ON THE FINANCES.

PREMIUM PAID—Continued.

DETAIL OF APPROPRIATIONS, BY LOANS, FROM 1835 TO 1885, INCLUSIVE—Continued.

[Five-twenties of 1865.]

Year.	Account of premium.	Account of premium and commissions.	Account of premium and interest.	Account of premium less interest.	Account of premium and interest less deduction for interest.	Total.
1871.....	\$2,992,107.42					\$2,992,107.42
1872.....	640,725.51					640,725.51
1873.....	334,254.58					334,254.58
1874.....	135,577.95					135,577.95
Total.....	4,102,665.46					4,102,665.46

[Consols of 1865.]

1871.....	\$9,995,251.75					\$9,995,251.75
1872.....	2,371,750.09					2,371,750.09
1873.....	1,761,693.49					1,761,693.49
1874.....	364,668.84					364,668.84
Total.....	14,493,364.17					14,493,364.17

[Consols of 1867.]

1871.....	\$6,087,206.68					\$6,087,206.68
1872.....	925,280.44					925,280.44
1873.....	688,065.97					688,065.97
1874.....	432,348.18					432,348.18
Total.....	8,132,901.27					8,132,901.27

[Consols of 1868.]

1871.....	\$489,364.11					\$489,364.11
1872.....	10,989.99					10,989.99
1873.....	129,502.34					129,502.34
1874.....	86,505.62					86,505.62
Total.....	716,362.06					716,362.06

[Funded loan of 1881.]

1880.....	\$662,206.97					\$662,206.97
1881.....	320,171.82					320,171.82
Total.....	982,378.79					982,378.79

[Funded loan of 1907.]

1880.....	\$125,558.20					\$125,558.20
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PREMIUM PAID—Continued.

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS, BY LOANS, FROM 1835 TO 1885, INCLUSIVE.

Loans.	Account of premium.	Account of premium and commissions.	Account of premium and interest.	Account of premium less interest.	Account of premium and interest less deduction for interest.	Total.
Loan of 1841	\$3,268.93					\$3,268.93
Loan of 1842	a 702,234.89	a \$5,169.50		\$20,307.72	\$152.84	b 727,864.95
Loan of 1843	c 6,305.68	c 16,026.37	d \$17,837.67			c d 40,169.72
Loan of 1846	e 211,780.57			14,071.92		225,852.49
Loan of 1847	f 3,053,170.00	297,140.62	8,385.51	94,576.48		3,453,272.61
Loan of 1848	g 1,213,169.35	18,381.62	6,410.61	28,280.78	1,259.17	g 1,287,501.53
Texas indemnity	113,300.00			4,234.26		117,534.26
Loan of Feb. 8, 1861	125,439.53					125,439.53
Oregon war debt	14,740.42					14,740.42
Loan of July and Aug., 1861	1,864,961.15					1,864,961.15
Sinking fund	h 4,969,420.35					h 4,969,420.35
Special fund	i 12,401,608.30					i 12,401,608.30
Five-twenties of 1862	6,786,017.29					6,786,017.29
Compound-interest notes	j 282,082.27					j 282,082.27
Loan of 1863	748,549.80					748,549.80
Five-twenties, March, 1864	187,408.39					187,408.39
Five-twenties, June, 1864	5,343,518.29					5,343,518.29
Seven-thirties, 1864-1865	k 17,973,992.64					k 17,973,992.64
Five-twenties of 1865	4,102,665.46					4,102,665.46
Consols of 1865	14,493,364.17					14,493,364.17
Consols of 1867	8,132,901.27					8,132,901.27
Consols of 1868	716,362.06					716,362.06
Funded loan of 1881	982,378.79					982,378.79
Funded loan of 1907	125,558.26					125,558.26
Total	184,554,797.86	b c 336,718.11	d m 32,633.79	161,471.16	1,412.01	n 85,087,032.93

a Includes \$716.47 out of appropriation for loans 1842, 1846, 1847, and 1848.

b In 1849 the appropriation per the books reads "For premium and commissions of loans, 1842, 1843, and 1848, \$22,422. The actual payments, per Report 100449, were as follows, viz:

Loans.	Premium.	Commissions.	Total.
1842	\$5,169.50	\$100.88	\$5,270.38
1843		170.00	170.00
1848	18,381.62	325.00	18,706.62
Total	23,551.12	595.88	24,147.00

From the total amount was improperly deducted \$1,725 discount on the purchase of the loan of 1843, which determined the appropriation above. In these tables the correct entries have been made.

c \$1,000 commissions paid, per Reports 90619 and 90968, in 1845, is included by Bayley as premium.

d See note to payments in 1853, relative to \$17,332.67 interest added.

e Includes \$204.89 out of appropriation for loans of 1842, 1846, 1847, and 1848.

f Includes \$9,066.80 out of appropriation for loans of 1842, 1846, 1847, and 1848.

g In 1849 the gross premium was \$21,281.25, but \$2,899.63 "coupons short," was deducted. (See note above to loan of 1842.) Includes \$6,755.77 out of appropriation for loans of 1842, 1846, 1847, and 1848.

h In 1871, repaid \$5,377,026.63. Paid, per vouchers, as carried to the various loans, \$5,377,021.81. Of repayments, \$4.82 charged back, and by counter warrant 576 of December 31, 1870, covered as "Miscellaneous revenue from sale of coin derived from interest." In 1872 \$4,969,420.35 carried to the surplus fund.

i In 1871 repaid \$13,324,141.62. Paid, per vouchers, as carried to the several loans, \$13,324,110.31. Of repayment \$31.31 charged back, and by counter warrant above, similarly covered in. In 1872 \$12,401,608.30 carried to the surplus fund.

j For \$1,376.25 payment carried to commissions see payments by loans in 1867, \$1.25, erroneously covered by warrant 619 of December 31, 1866, as premium received, being really an excess of payment refunded by Winslow, Lanier & Co., is here deducted.

k For \$3,521.87 and \$4,927.43; total, \$8,449.30; payments carried to commissions see payments by loans in 1866 and 1867. The total payments, per vouchers, on account of premium was \$17,673,306.29. A balance of \$292,237.05, remaining in the hands of F. E. Spinner at the end of 1869, was, by warrant 556 of December 31, 1870, incorrectly covered into the Treasury as a receipt of premium. This forms a part of the \$316,876.14 given in Bayley's book as received. There was really no premium realized on the sale of this loan. The balance of \$24,639.09 was derived from five-twenties of 1865.

l Paid, per vouchers, as premium, \$65,881,707.21. Paid as commissions, \$9,825.55. Balance covered in, as per preceding note, \$292,237.05. Carried to the surplus fund, sinking, and special funds, \$17,371,028.65.

m Paid, per vouchers, as premium, \$28,426.82. Carried to the surplus fund, excess of repay, loan 1847, \$4,206.97.

n Paid, per vouchers, as premium, \$67,409,734.71. Paid as commissions, \$9,825.55. Balance covered in, seven-thirties, 1864 and 1865, \$292,237.05. Carried to the surplus fund, excess of repay, loan 1847, \$4,206.97. Sinking and special funds, \$17,371,028.65.

PREMIUM PAID—Continued.

Bayley gives the total premium paid for the loan of 1843 as \$23,332.05. Deduct \$1,000, commissions paid in 1845, and add \$17,832.05, of account "Premium and interest," in 1853, and \$5, same account, in 1855, not included by him, and the result is as above, viz, \$40,169.72. His totals for the loans of 1842, 1846, and 1847 are in excess, respectively, \$1,821.92, \$353.88, and \$12,834.29; equals \$15,010; and his total for the loan of 1848 is less than given in these tables by \$16,243.49. He is therefore less, net, for these three last-named loans, \$1,233.40. It is certain that he took up in the loan of 1848, in 1849, \$2,899.63 "short interest," deducted, in Report 100499, from premium paid. Assuming that he did not include a counter payment of \$4,206.97 from the loan of 1847, the difference would be \$1,307.34, making the discrepancy \$73.94 in excess of these sheets; but there is no way now of determining how his figures were obtained.

DETAIL OF APPROPRIATIONS, BY YEARS, FROM 1835 TO 1885, INCLUSIVE.

Year.	Loan of 1841, act July 21, 1841.	Loan of 1842, act Apr. 15, 1842.	Loan of 1843, act Mar. 3, 1843.	Loan of 1846, act July 22, 1846.	Loan of 1847, act Jan. 28, 1847.	Loan of 1848, act Mar. 31, 1848.
1845.....	\$3,268.93		a \$13,962.50			
1849.....		b \$5,169.50			\$59,965.69	\$18,381.62
1851.....					69,175.38	
1852.....			2,063.87		167,999.55	
1853.....		25,044.06	24,138.35	\$4,522.61	311,811.36	52,642.65
1854.....		443,198.84		167,947.43	1,659,018.64	556,797.15
1855.....		99,002.92	5.00	28,967.41	580,379.15	138,672.91
1856.....		42,441.75		24,130.26	163,381.08	127,580.90
1857.....		51,580.80		284.78	159,949.76	143,682.30
1858.....		61,427.08			281,592.00	229,744.00
1866.....						
1867.....						
1868.....						
1869.....						
1870.....						
1871.....						
1872.....						
1873.....						
1874.....						
1880.....						
1881.....						
Total.....	3,268.93	b 727,864.95	c 40,169.72	d 225,852.49	d 3,453,272.61	d 1,267,501.53

a Bayley makes this \$1,000 more. Reports 90619 and 90698 show it to be commissions. (See tables of same.)

b \$5,169.50, loan of 1842, and \$18,381.62 loan of 1848 above, equals \$23,551.12. In this instance the appropriation, per the books in 1849 reads, for premium and commission on loans, 1842, 1843, and 1848, \$22,422. Add \$1,725 discount loan of 1843, improperly deducted, and deduct \$100.88, \$170, and \$325; total, \$595.83; commissions loans of 1842, 1843, and 1848.

c Bayley's total for this loan, less \$1,000 commissions, is \$22,332.05. He does not include \$17,837.67 of appropriation on account of "Premium and interest." (See note to detailed payments by loans in 1853.)

d See note on total sheet of appropriations by loans.

PREMIUM PAID—Continued.

DETAIL OF APPROPRIATIONS, BY YEARS, FROM 1835 TO 1885, INCLUSIVE—Continued.

Year.	Texan indemnity, act Sept. 9, 1850.	Loan of Feb. '8, 1861, act Feb. 8, 1861.	Oregon war debt, act Mar. 2, 1861.	Loans of July 17 and Aug. 5, 1861.	Sinking fund.	Special fund.
1845.....						
1849.....						
1851.....						
1852.....						
1853.....						
1854.....	\$56, 180. 00					
1855.....	23, 760. 00					
1856.....	27, 838. 91					
1857.....	8, 074. 75					
1858.....	1, 680. 00					
1866.....						
1867.....			\$5, 058. 75			
1868.....						
1869.....					\$1, 374, 680. 05	
1870.....					3, 594, 740. 30	\$12, 401, 608. 30
1871.....						
1872.....						
1873.....						
1874.....						
1880.....		\$74, 161. 95	8, 273. 02	\$1, 376, 085. 04		
1881.....		51, 277. 58	1, 408. 65	488, 876. 11		
Total.....	117, 534. 26	125, 439. 53	14, 740. 42	1, 864, 961. 15	4, 969, 420. 35	12, 401, 608. 30

^e Carried to the surplus fund in 1872. For payments on account of the several loans see statement of payments by loans and note on total statement of same.

Year.	Five-twenties of 1862, act Feb. 25, 1862.	Compound-interest notes, act Mar. 3, 1863.	Loan of 1863, act Mar. 3, 1863.	Five-twenties of 1864, act Mar. 3, 1864.	Five-twenties of 1864, act June 30, 1864.	Seven-thirties of 1864-65, acts June 30, 1864, and Mar. 3, 1865.
1845.....						
1849.....						
1851.....						
1852.....						
1853.....						
1854.....						
1855.....						
1856.....						
1857.....						
1858.....						
1866.....						
1867.....		^b \$194, 131. 29				^a \$58, 476. 51
1868.....						^a 10, 614, 158. 09
1869.....						7, 001, 151. 04
1870.....						300, 000. 00
1871.....	\$3, 139, 757. 61	88, 550. 98		\$157, 570. 80	\$3, 438, 014. 04	297. 00
1872.....	2, 072, 577. 40			21, 508. 93	915, 434. 40	
1873.....	1, 412, 462. 49			8, 328. 66	771, 612. 46	
1874.....	161, 219. 79				218, 457. 39	
1880.....			\$549, 035. 18			
1881.....			109, 514. 62			
Total.....	6, 786, 017. 20	^b 282, 682. 27	748, 549. 80	187, 408. 39	5, 843, 518. 29	^a 17, 973, 992. 64

^a Of the appropriations in 1866, per various reports, and in 1867, per Report 157686, there was paid \$3,521.87 and \$4,927.43 commissions, total, \$8,449.30. (See tables of same; also payments by loans.) The total payments of premium, per vouchers, on account of this loan was \$17,673,306.29. A balance of \$292,237.05 remaining in the hands of F. E. Spinner at the end of 1869 was, by warrant 586, of December 31, 1870, incorrectly covered in as premium received. This forms a part of the \$316,876.14 given in Bayley's book as received. There was really no premium realized from the sale of this loan. The balance of \$24,639.09 was derived from five-twenties of 1865.

^b Out of this appropriation, per Reports 20385 and 157686, \$1,376.25 commissions were paid; \$1.25, covered in by warrant 619, of December 31, 1866, as premium received, being really an excess of premium paid to and refunded by Winslow, Lanier & Co., has been here deducted.

PREMIUM PAID—Continued.

DETAIL OF APPROPRIATIONS, BY YEARS, FROM 1835 TO 1885, INCLUSIVE—Continued.

Year.	Five-twenties of 1865, act Mar. 3, 1865.	Consols of 1865, act Mar. 3, 1865.	Consols of 1867, act Mar. 3, 1865.	Consols of 1868, act Mar. 3, 1865.	Funded loan of 1881, acts Dec. 17, 1873, Jan. 14 and Mar. 3, 1875.	Funded loan of 1907, act Jan. 14, 1875.
1845						
1849						
1851						
1852						
1853						
1854						
1855						
1856						
1857						
1858						
1866						
1868						
1869						
1870						
1871	\$2,092,107.42	\$9,995,251.75	\$6,087,206.68	\$489,364.11		
1872	640,725.51	2,371,750.00	925,280.44	10,989.99		
1873	334,254.58	1,761,693.49	638,065.97	129,502.34		
1874	185,577.95	364,668.84	432,348.18	86,505.62		
1880					\$662,206.97	\$125,558.26
1881					320,171.82	
Total	4,102,665.46	14,493,364.17	8,132,901.27	- 716,362.06	982,378.79	125,558.26

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS, BY YEARS, FROM 1835 TO 1885, INCLUSIVE.

Year.	Account of premium.	Account of premium and commissions.	Account of premium and interest.	Account of premium less interest.	Account of premium and interest less deduction for interest.	Total.
1845	\$3,268.93	a \$13,962.50				a \$17,231.43
1849		b 83,516.81				b 83,516.81
1851		69,175.38				69,175.38
1852		c 170,063.42				c 170,063.42
1853	389,737.24		\$28,421.82			418,159.03
1854	2,778,513.83		4,206.97	\$90,009.85	\$1,412.01	2,883,142.66
1855	840,326.25		5.00	30,456.14		870,787.39
1856	362,653.38			22,719.52		385,372.90
1857	354,286.74			9,285.65		363,572.39
1858	574,443.08					574,443.08
1866	d 58,476.51					d 58,476.51
1867	e 10,813,348.13					e 10,813,348.13
1868	7,001,151.04					7,001,151.04
1869	1,674,680.05					1,674,680.05
1870	f 15,996,555.60					f 15,996,555.60
1871	g 26,387,823.39					g 26,387,823.39
1872	6,958,266.76					6,958,266.76
1873	5,105,919.99					5,105,919.99
1874	1,398,777.77					1,398,777.77
1880	2,795,320.42					2,795,320.42
1881	1,061,248.78					1,061,248.78
Total	h 84,554,797.86	b 336,718.11	32,633.79	161,471.16	1,412.01	b h 85,087,032.93

a Bayley makes this \$1,000 more. Reports 90619 and 93698 show it to be commissions. (See tables of same.)

b Includes \$1,725 discount on loan of 1843, in the accounts improperly deducted from premium, etc., loans of 1842 and 1848. (See tables of discounts.)

c While the appropriation in this instance reads for "Premium and commissions," there were no payments of the latter, as such.

d Out of this appropriation, per various reports (for which see tables of commissions), there was paid on account of seven-thirties of 1864-1865, \$3,521.87, commissions.

e Of this appropriation, per Reports 20385 and 157686, there was paid on account of compound-interest notes, \$1,376.25; and per Report 157666, on account of seven-thirties of 1864-65, \$4,927.43; total, \$6,303.68, commissions (see tables of same). The last report says, payable out of the appropriation for "Expenses of the national loan," but the warrant 6979, of October 8, 1866, does not so indicate, and it was not so paid.

f Of this amount, \$1,374,680.05, appropriation on account of the sinking fund, carried to the surplus fund in 1872.

g Of this amount \$3,594,740.30 appropriation for the sinking fund, and \$12,401,608.30 on account of the special fund; total, \$15,996,348.60; carried to the surplus fund in 1872. Total for the sinking fund, 1870-71, \$4,969,420.35. Aggregate, \$17,371,028.65. For payments by loans on this account, see detailed and total statements of the same.

h Of this appropriation, there was paid \$8,449.30, and \$1,376.25, commissions, on the seven-thirties of 1864-1865, and on compound-interest notes; total, \$9,825.55, as per foregoing.

PREMIUM PAID—Continued.

DETAIL OF PAYMENTS, BY LOANS, FROM 1835 TO 1855, INCLUSIVE.

[Loan of 1841]

Year.	Account of premium.	Account of premium and commissions.	Account of premium and interest.	Account of premium less interest.	Account of premium and interest less deduction for interest.	Total.
1845.....	\$3 268 93					\$3, 268. 93

[Loan of 1842.]

1849.....		\$5, 169. 50				\$5, 169. 50
1853.....	\$25, 044. 66					25, 044. 66
1854.....	431, 976. 66			a \$11, 069. 34	b \$152. 84	c 443, 198. 84
1855.....	94, 132. 25			d 4, 870. 67		d 99, 002. 92
1856.....	40, 300. 88			e 2, 140. 87		e 42, 441. 75
1857.....	49, 353. 96			f 2, 226. 84		f 51, 580. 80
1858.....	61, 427. 08					61, 427. 08
Total.....	702, 234. 89	5, 169. 50		g 20, 307. 72	h 152. 84	† 727, 864. 95

1849 and 1853 see notes to appropriations.

a Interest added, \$59.19; deducted, \$143.20; net deducted, \$84.01.

b Interest added, \$27.84; deducted, \$30; net deducted, \$2.16.

c Interest added, \$87.03; deducted, \$173.20; net deducted, \$86.17.

d Interest added, \$7.28; deducted, \$53.61; net deducted, \$46.33.

e Interest deducted, \$69.13.

f Interest deducted, \$73.16.

g Interest added, \$66.47; deducted, \$339.10; net deducted, \$272.63.

h Same as above.

† Interest added, \$94.31; deducted, \$369.10; net deducted, \$274.79.

(See separate tables for commissions.)

[Loan of 1843.]

Year.	Account of premium.	Account of premium and commissions.	Account of premium and interest.	Account of premium less interest.	Account of premium and interest less deduction for interest.	Total.
1845.....		\$13, 962. 50				\$13, 962. 50
1852.....		2, 063. 87				2, 063. 87
1853.....	\$6, 305. 68		a \$17, 832. 67			a 24, 138. 35
1855.....			b 5. 00			b 5. 00
Total.....	6, 305. 68	16, 026. 37	c 17, 837. 67			c 40, 169. 72

In 1845 and 1849 see notes to appropriations.

In 1852 see notes to appropriation.

a Interest added \$17,332.67. (Reports 108419 and 108424.) In not taking up these and similar items in the Statement of Interest, Mr. Morris made this note: "Premium and interest is treated in this work as all premium. The interest was not paid as such, or charged to the appropriation for paying the same. The bonds having been bought flat, it was simply the result of a Department calculation, intended to represent the interest accrued on the bonds at the date of purchase." (See further note at the end of these sheets.)

b Probably \$1.24, interest added. (Report 116042.)

c Interest added, \$17,333.91.

[Loan of 1846.]

Year.	Account of premium.	Account of premium and commissions.	Account of premium and interest.	Account of premium less interest.	Account of premium and interest less deduction for interest.	Total.
1853.....	a \$4, 522. 61					a \$4, 522. 61
1854.....	b 158, 418. 68			c \$9, 528. 75		d 167, 947. 43
1855.....	26, 250. 00			e 2, 717. 41		e 28, 967. 41
1856.....	22, 304. 50			f 1, 825. 70		f 24, 130. 26
1857.....	284. 78					284. 78
Total.....	g 211, 780. 57			h 14, 071. 92		† 225, 852. 49

a Includes \$44.93 interest allowed on funds used by parties in purchases.

b Includes \$4.01 interest paid as premium. (Reports 110522 and 110651.)

c Interest added, \$7.50; deducted, \$335.31; net deducted, \$327.75.

d Interest added, \$11.57; deducted, \$335.31; net deducted, \$323.74.

e Interest added, \$15.29; deducted, \$111.88; net deducted, \$96.59.

f Interest deducted, \$42.74.

g Includes \$48.94 interest.

h Interest added, \$22.85; deducted, \$489.93; net deducted, \$467.08.

† Interest added, \$71.79; deducted, \$489.93; net deducted, \$418.14.

REPORT ON THE FINANCES.

PREMIUM PAID—Continued.

DETAIL OF PAYMENTS, BY LOANS, FROM 1835 TO 1885, INCLUSIVE—Continued.

[Loan of 1847.]

Year.	Account of premium.	Account of premium and commissions.	Account of premium and interest.	Account of premium less interest.	Account of premium and interest less deduction for interest.	Total.
1849.....		\$59,965.69				\$59,965.69
1851.....		69,175.38				69,175.38
1852.....		167,999.55				167,999.55
1853.....	<i>a</i> \$303,425.85		<i>b</i> \$8,385.51			<i>c</i> 311,811.36
1854.....	<i>f</i> 1,507,525.15		<i>d</i> 4,206.97	<i>e</i> \$60,233.49		<i>e</i> 1,653,551.67
1855.....	<i>f</i> 561,187.00			<i>g</i> 20,452.15		<i>g</i> 581,639.15
1856.....	152,416.00			<i>h</i> 10,965.08		<i>h</i> 163,381.08
1857.....	157,024.00			<i>i</i> 2,925.76		<i>i</i> 159,949.76
1858.....	281,592.00					281,592.00
Total.....	<i>a</i> 3,053,170.00	297,140.62	<i>b</i> 4,178.54	<i>j</i> 94,576.48		<i>k</i> 3,449,065.64

In 1849 and 1851 see separate tables for commissions.

In 1852 no commissions were paid, as such.

a Includes \$203.35 interest allowed on funds used by parties in purchases.

b Includes \$227.75 same as last.

c Total \$431.16. Of the \$8,385.51 above, \$6,410.61 really pertained to the loan of 1848, but the error was corrected in 1854.

d Paid, \$6,410.61; repaid, \$2,203.64.

e Interest added, \$9.19; deducted, \$234.70; net deducted, \$225.51.

f Outstanding warrant, \$1,260 in 1854, paid in 1855.

g Interest added, \$20.37; deducted, \$200.22; net deducted, \$179.85.

h Interest deducted, \$74.92.

i Interest deducted, \$50.24.

j Interest added, \$29.56; deducted, \$560.08; net deducted, \$530.52.

k Interest added, \$460.66; deducted, \$560.08; net deducted, \$99.42.

l Excess of repayment.

[Loan of 1848.]

Year.	Account of premium.	Account of premium and commissions.	Account of premium and interest.	Account of premium less interest.	Account of premium and interest less deduction for interest.	Total.
1849.....		<i>a</i> \$18,381.62				<i>a</i> \$18,381.62
1853.....	<i>b</i> \$50,459.01		<i>c</i> \$2,203.64			<i>d</i> 52,642.65
1854.....	<i>e</i> 533,373.34		<i>f</i> 4,206.97	<i>g</i> \$17,457.67	<i>h</i> \$1,259.17	<i>i</i> 556,797.15
1855.....	136,257.00			<i>j</i> 2,415.91		<i>j</i> 138,672.91
1856.....	120,272.00			<i>k</i> 7,308.90		<i>k</i> 127,580.90
1857.....	142,584.00			<i>l</i> 1,098.30		<i>l</i> 143,682.30
1858.....	229,744.00					229,744.00
Total.....	<i>m</i> 1,213,169.35	<i>a</i> 18,381.62	<i>c</i> 6,410.61	<i>n</i> 28,280.78	<i>h</i> 1,259.17	<i>o</i> 1,267,501.53

a \$2,899.63 "short interest" deducted. (See notes to loans 1842 and 1843.)

b Includes \$58.68 interest on funds employed by parties in purchases.

c Includes \$3.64 same as last.

d Total, \$62.32. The \$2,203.64 above belongs to loan of 1847; corrected in 1854.

e Includes \$0.85 interest paid as premium.

f Paid \$6,410.61; repaid \$2,203.64.

g Interest added, \$32.37; deducted, \$204.20; net deducted, \$171.83.

h Interest added, \$24.86; deducted, \$25.69; net deducted, \$0.83.

i Interest added, \$58.08; deducted, \$229.89; net deducted, \$171.81.

j Interest added, \$2.49; deducted, \$18.58; net deducted, \$16.09.

k Interest deducted, \$211.10.

l Interest deducted, \$21.70.

m Includes \$59.53 interest.

n Interest added, \$34.86; deducted, \$455.58; net deducted, \$420.72.

o Interest added, \$122.89; deducted, \$3,380.90; net deducted, \$3,258.01.

PREMIUM PAID—Continued.

DETAIL OF PAYMENTS, BY LOANS, FROM 1835 TO 1885, INCLUSIVE—Continued.

[Texan indemnity.]

Year.	Account of premium.	Account of premium and commissions.	Account of premium and interest.	Account of premium less interest.	Account of premium and interest less deduction for interest.	Total.
1854.....	\$55,460.00			a \$720.60		a \$56,180.60
1855.....	23,760.00					23,760.00
1856.....	27,360.00			b 478.91		b 27,838.91
1857.....	5,040.00			c 3,034.75		c 3,074.75
1858.....	1,680.00					1,680.00
Total.....	113,300.00			d 4,234.26		d 117,534.26

a Interest deducted, \$19.40.

b Interest deducted, \$1.09.

c Interest deducted, \$305.25.

d Interest deducted, \$325.74.

[Loan of February 8, 1861.]

1880.....	\$33,047.47					\$33,047.47
1881.....	92,392.06					92,392.06
Total.....	125,439.53					125,439.53

[Oregon war debt.]

1867.....	\$5,058.75					\$5,058.75
1880.....	7,287.65					7,287.65
1881.....	2,394.02					2,394.02
Total.....	14,740.42					14,740.42

[Loan of July and August, 1861.]

1880.....	\$765,270.45					\$765,270.45
1881.....	1,099,630.70					1,099,630.70
Total.....	1,864,961.15					1,864,961.15

[Five-twenties of 1862.]

1871.....	a \$2,774,271.22					a \$2,774,271.22
1872.....	1,872,681.34					1,872,681.34
1873.....	1,945,129.34					1,945,129.34
1874.....	193,935.39					193,935.39
Total.....	a 6,786,017.29					a 6,786,017.29

a \$763,309.11 and \$1,516,108.59 paid out of appropriations and repayments on account of the sinking and special funds as carried to the several loans.

[Compound-interest notes.]

1867.....	a \$168,743.18					a \$168,743.18
1868.....	13,412.84					13,412.84
1870.....	99,150.00					99,150.00
Total.....	281,306.02					281,306.02

a The total payment here was \$170,120.68, but Report 20385 gave \$525 as commissions; and in Report 157686 the vouchers showed \$851.25 to be likewise. \$1.25 covered in by warrant 619, of December 31, 1866, as premium received, being really an excess of premium paid to and refunded by Winslow, Lanier & Co., is also deducted, being treated as it should have been, as a repayment to the above account. (See tables of appropriations.)

PREMIUM PAID—Continued.

DETAIL OF PAYMENTS, BY LOANS, FROM 1835 TO 1885, INCLUSIVE—Continued.

[Loan of 1863.]

Year.	Account of premium.	Account of premium and commissions.	Account of premium and interest.	Account of premium less interest.	Account of premium and interest less deduction for interest.	Total.
1850.....	\$322,842.35	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$322,842.35
1881.....	425,707.45	.....	.....	.....	.....	425,707.45
Total.....	748,549.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	748,549.80

[Five-twenties of March, 1864.]

1871.....	a \$147,627.35	.....	.....	.....	.....	a \$147,627.35
1872.....	26,377.78	.....	.....	.....	.....	26,377.78
1873.....	13,356.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,356.40
1874.....	46.86	.....	.....	.....	.....	46.86
Total.....	a 187,408.39	.....	.....	.....	.....	a 187,408.39

a \$27,480.35 and \$116,951 paid out of appropriations and repayments on account of the sinking and special funds as carried to the several loans.

[Five-twenties of June, 1864.]

1871.....	a \$3,138,283.18	.....	.....	.....	.....	a \$3,138,283.18
1872.....	933,294.79	.....	.....	.....	.....	933,294.79
1873.....	1,018,863.97	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,018,863.97
1874.....	253,076.35	.....	.....	.....	.....	253,076.35
Total.....	a 5,343,518.29	.....	.....	.....	.....	a 5,343,518.29

a \$703,979.13 and \$1,775,558.81 paid out of appropriations and repayments on account of the sinking and special funds as carried to the several loans.

[Seven-thirties of 1864 and 1865.]

1866.....	a \$54,954.64	.....	.....	.....	.....	a \$54,954.64
1867.....	a 7,479,943.16	.....	.....	.....	.....	a 7,479,943.16
1868.....	6,509,738.65	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,509,738.65
1869.....	3,628,462.84	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,628,462.84
1870.....	b 207.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	b 207.00
Total.....	17,673,306.29	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,673,306.29

a See tables for \$3,521.87 and \$4,927.43 commissions paid; also notes to tables of appropriations on account of "Premium."

b Per warrant 397, of March 29, 1867, Report 21850, this amount was paid out of "Expenses national loan." By warrant 310, of May 23, 1867, it was here credited as a repayment. Per warrant 188, of November 2, 1869, Report 24272, it was charged back, etc., per above. (See appropriations.)

[Five-twenties of 1865.]

1871.....	a \$2,557,430.17	.....	.....	.....	.....	a \$2,557,430.17
1872.....	969,552.17	.....	.....	.....	.....	969,552.17
1873.....	432,400.99	.....	.....	.....	.....	432,400.99
1874.....	143,282.13	.....	.....	.....	.....	143,282.13
Total.....	a 4,102,665.46	.....	.....	.....	.....	a 4,102,665.46

a \$534,002.77 and \$1,250,178.54 paid out of appropriations and repayments on account of the sinking and special funds as carried to the several loans.

PREMIUM PAID—Continued.

DETAIL OF PAYMENTS, BY LOANS, FROM 1835 TO 1885, INCLUSIVE—Continued.

[Consols of 1865.]

Year	Account of premium.	Account of premium and commissions.	Account of premium and interest	Account of premium less interest.	Account of premium and interest less deduction for interest.	Total.
1871.....	a \$8,785,499.97					a \$8,785,499.97
1872.....	2,807,337.67					2,807,337.67
1873.....	2,476,232.07					2,476,232.07
1874.....	424,294.46					424,294.46
Total.....	a 14,493,364.17					a 14,493,364.17

a \$1,631,881.17 and \$5,367,359.35 paid out of appropriations and repayments on account of the sinking and special funds as carried to the several loans.

[Consols of 1867.]

1871.....	a \$5,647,422.22					a \$5,647,422.22
1872.....	1,273,932.62					1,273,932.62
1873.....	705,696.30					705,696.30
1874.....	505,850.13					505,850.13
Total.....	a 8,132,901.27					a 8,132,901.27

a \$1,613,134.83 and \$2,931,842.43 paid out of appropriations and repayments on account of the sinking and special funds as carried to the several loans.

[Consols of 1868.]

1871.....	a \$478,414.25					a \$478,414.25
1872.....	20,957.46					20,957.46
1873.....	99,034.86					99,034.86
1874.....	117,955.49					117,955.49
Total.....	a 716,362.06					a 716,362.06

a \$103,234.45 and \$366,021.59 paid out of appropriations and repayments on account of the sinking and special funds as carried to the several loans.

[Funded loan of 1881.]

1880.....	\$278,739.61					\$278,739.61
1881.....	703,639.18					703,639.18
Total.....	982,378.79					982,378.79

[Funded loan of 1907.]

1881.....	\$125,558.26					\$125,558.26
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PREMIUM PAID—Continued.

TOTAL PAYMENTS, BY LOANS, PER ACCOUNTS ENTERED IN THE BOOKS, FROM 1835 TO 1885, INCLUSIVE.

Loans.	Account of premium.	Account of premium and commissions.	Account of premium and interest.	Account of premium less interest.	Account of premium and interest less deduction, etc.	Total.
Loan of 1841.....	\$3,268.93					\$3,268.93
Loan of 1842.....	702,234.89	\$5,169.50		a \$20,307.72	b \$152.84	c 727,564.95
Loan of 1843.....	6,305.68	16,026.37	d \$17,837.67			d 40,169.72
Loan of 1846.....	e 211,780.57			f 14,071.92		g 225,852.49
Loan of 1847.....	h 3,053,170.00	297,140.62	i 4,178.54	j 94,576.48		k 3,449,065.64
Loan of 1848.....	l 213,169.35	m 18,381.62	n 6,410.61	o 28,280.78	p 1,259.17	q 1,267,501.53
Texan indemnity.....	113,300.00			r 4,234.26		r 117,534.26
Loan of Feb. 8, 1861.....	125,439.53					125,439.53
Oregon war debt.....	14,740.42					14,740.42
Loan of July and August, 1861.....	1,864,961.15					1,864,961.15
Five-twenties of 1862.....	6,786,017.29					s 6,786,017.29
Compound-interest notes.....	281,306.02					t 281,306.02
Loan of 1863.....	748,549.80					748,549.80
Five twenties, March, 1864.....	187,408.39					u 187,408.39
Five-twenties, June, 1864.....	5,343,518.29					v 5,343,518.29
Seven-thirties, 1864 and 1865.....	17,673,306.29					17,673,306.29
Five-twenties of 1865.....	4,102,665.46					w 4,102,665.46
Consols of 1865.....	14,493,364.17					x 14,493,364.17
Consols of 1867.....	8,132,901.27					y 8,132,901.27
Consols of 1868.....	716,362.06					z 716,362.06
Funded loan of 1881.....	982,378.79					982,378.79
Funded loan of 1907.....	125,558.26					125,558.26
Total.....	\$66,881,706.61	\$336,718.11	\$28,426.82	\$161,471.16	\$1,412.01	\$67,409,734.71

a Interest added, \$66.47; deducted, \$330.10; net deducted, \$272.63.

b Interest added, \$27.84; deducted, \$30; net deducted, \$2.16.

c Interest added, \$94.31; deducted, \$369.10; net deducted, \$274.79.

d Interest added, \$17,333.91. Of this amount \$17,332.67 was paid in Reports 108419 and 108424, and \$1.24 in Report 110042, as "Premium." A discount of \$1,725 on the purchase of this loan—of 1843—in 1849 was improperly deducted from the sum of premium paid on the loans of 1842 and 1843, and commissions on the three loans (Report 109449). In these tables the actual transactions are given. One thousand dollars, commissions, per Reports 90619 and 90693, are included by Bayley as "Premium."

e Interest added, \$48.94, of which \$44.93 was on funds of agents used in purchases.

f Interest added, \$22.35; deducted, \$489.93; net deducted, \$467.08.

g Interest added, \$71.79; deducted, \$489.93; net deducted, \$418.14. Of the amount added, \$44.93 was allowed, per Report 110532, on funds employed by agents in purchases; and \$4.01, per Report 110651, was interest paid as premium.

h Interest added, \$203.35, being amount allowed on fund used in purchases.

i Interest added, \$227.75, allowed on funds of agents used in purchases.

j Interest added, \$29.56; deducted, \$560.08; net deducted, \$530.52.

k Interest added, \$460.66; deducted, \$560.08; net deducted, \$99.42. Of the amount added, \$431.10 was on funds used in purchases.

l Interest added, \$59.53, of which \$58.68 was allowed on funds used in purchases, and \$0.85 was paid as premium.

m Interest deducted, \$2,899.63, being "Coupons short."

n Interest added, \$3.64, being on funds used in purchases.

o Interest added, \$34.86; deducted, \$455.58; net deducted, \$420.72.

p Interest added, \$24.86; deducted, \$25.69; net deducted, \$0.83.

q Interest added, \$122.89; deducted, \$3,380.90; net deducted, \$3,258.01. Of the amount added, \$62.32 was on funds used in purchases.

r Interest deducted, \$325.74.

s See page 47.

t Per Reports 20385 and 157686, \$1,376.25 was paid as commissions out of the appropriation for premium in 1867. One dollar and twenty-five cents, covered by warrant 619, of December 31, 1866, as premium received, was really an excess of premium paid and refunded, and is here deducted.

PREMIUM PAID—Continued

[Foot notes—Continued.]

In the foregoing tables are included the amounts as follows, paid out of the appropriations and repayments on account of the sinking and special funds, as carried to the accounts of the several loans, viz:

Sinking fund.	Special fund.	Total.
\$763,309.11	\$1,516,198.59	\$2,279,507.70
27,480.35	116,951.00	w 144,431.35
703,979.13	1,775,558.81	v 2,479,537.94
534,002.77	1,250,178.54	w 1,784,181.31
1,631,881.17	5,307,359.35	x 6,999,240.52
1,613,154.83	2,931,842.43	y 4,544,977.26
103,234.45	366,021.59	z 469,256.04
5,377,021.81	13,324,110.31	18,701,132.12

BALANCE.

	Sinking fund.	Special fund.	Total.
Payments above brought down	\$5,377,021.81	\$13,324,110.31	\$18,701,132.12
Amounts carried to surplus fund	4,909,420.35	12,401,608.30	17,371,028.63
Premium on sale of gold covered as revenue	4.82	31.31	36.13
Total appropriations and repayments	10,346,446.98	25,725,749.92	36,072,196.90

* Interest added, \$311.82, of which \$306.96 was on funds of agents used in purchases, and \$4.86 interest paid as premium.

† Interest deducted, \$2,899.63, being on 'Coupons short.'

‡ Interest added, \$17,565.30, of which \$231.39 was on funds used in purchases, and \$17,333.91 was interest paid as premium. (See note to loan of 1843, page 46.)

§ Interest added, \$183.74; deducted, \$2,170.43; net deducted, \$2,016.69.

¶ Interest added, \$52.70; deducted, \$55.69; net deducted, \$2.99.

‡ Interest added, \$18,083.56; deducted, \$5,125.75; net added, \$12,957.81. Of the amount added, \$538.35 was on funds used in purchases, and \$17,338.77 was interest paid outright as premium.

PREMIUM PAID—Continued.

DETAIL OF PAYMENTS, BY YEARS, FROM 1835 TO 1885, INCLUSIVE.

Year.	Loan of 1841, act July 21, 1841.	Loan of 1842, act Apr. 13, 1842.	Loan of 1843, act Mar. 3, 1843.	Loan of 1846, act July 22, 1846.	Loan of 1847, act Jan. 28, 1847.	Loan of 1848, act Mar. 3, 1848.
	.41 per cent.	11.32 per cent.	1.64 per cent.	4.22 per cent.	17.13 per cent.	16.08 per cent.
1845.....	\$3,268.93		\$13,962.50			
1849.....		<i>a</i> \$5,169.50			\$59,965.69	<i>a</i> \$18,331.62
1851.....					60,175.38	
1852.....			2,063.87		167,999.55	
1853.....		25,044.06	<i>b</i> 24,138.35	<i>c</i> \$4,522.61	<i>d</i> 311,811.36	<i>e</i> 52,642.65
1854.....		<i>f</i> 443,198.84		<i>g</i> 167,947.43	<i>h</i> 1,653,551.67	<i>i</i> 356,797.15
1855.....		<i>j</i> 99,002.92	<i>k</i> 5.00	<i>l</i> 28,967.41	<i>m</i> 581,639.15	<i>n</i> 138,672.91
1856.....		<i>o</i> 42,441.75		<i>p</i> 24,130.26	<i>q</i> 163,381.08	<i>r</i> 127,580.90
1857.....		<i>s</i> 51,580.80		284.78	<i>t</i> 159,949.76	<i>u</i> 143,682.30
1858.....		61,427.08			281,592.00	229,744.00
1866.....						
1867.....						
1868.....						
1869.....						
1870.....						
1871.....						
1872.....						
1873.....						
1874.....						
1880.....						
1881.....						
Total.....	3,268.93	<i>v</i> 727,864.95	<i>w</i> 40,169.72	<i>x</i> 225,852.49	<i>y</i> 3,449,065.64	<i>z</i> 1,267,501.53

a See table on page 52.

b Interest added, \$17,332.67. (See note on page 51.)

c Interest added, \$44.93; being allowed on funds of agents used by them in purchases.

d Interest added, \$431.10; same as last.

e Interest added, \$62.52; on funds.

f Interest added, \$37.03; deducted, \$173.20; net deducted, \$36.17.

g Interest added, \$11.57; deducted, \$335.31; net deducted, \$323.74.

h Interest added, \$9.19; deducted, \$234.70; net deducted, \$225.51.

i Interest added, \$58.08; deducted, \$229.89; net deducted, \$171.81.

j Interest added, \$7.28; deducted, \$53.61; net deducted, \$46.33.

k Interest added, \$1.24.

l Interest added, \$15.29; deducted, \$111.88; net deducted, \$96.59.

m Interest added, \$20.37; deducted, \$200.22; net deducted, \$179.85.

n Interest added, \$2.49; deducted, \$18.58; net deducted, \$16.09.

o Interest deducted, \$69.13.

p Interest deducted, \$42.74.

q Interest deducted, \$74.92.

r Interest deducted 211.10.

s Interest deducted, \$73.16.

t Interest deducted, \$50.24.

u Interest deducted, \$21.70.

v Interest added, \$94.31; deducted, \$369.10; net deducted, \$274.79. (See table on page 52.)

w Interest added, \$1,733.91. (See table on page 52.)

x Interest added, \$71.79 (of which \$44.93 was on funds of parties purchasing); deducted, \$489.93; net deducted, \$418.14.

y Interest added, \$460.66 (of which \$431.10 was on funds of parties purchasing); deducted, \$560.08; net deducted, \$94.42.

z Interest added, \$122.89 (of which \$62.32 was on funds of parties purchasing); deducted, \$3,380.90; net deducted, \$3,258.01. (See table on page 52.)

PREMIUM PAID—Continued.

DETAIL OF PAYMENTS, BY YEARS, FROM 1835 TO 1885, INCLUSIVE—Continued.

Year.	Texan indemnity, act Sept. 9, 1850.	Loan of Feb. 8, 1861, act Feb. 8, 1861.	Oregon war debt, act Mar. 2, 1861.	Loans of July 17 and Aug. 5, 1861.	Five-twenties of 1862, act Feb. 25, 1862.	Compound interest notes, act Mar. 3, 1863.
	7.6 per cent.	2.16 per cent.	4.83 per cent.	3.82 per cent.	12.33 per cent.	1.45 per cent.
1845						
1849						
1851						
1852						
1853						
1854	¹ \$56,180.60					
1855	23,760.00					
1856	² 27,838.91					
1857	³ 8,074.75					
1858	1,680.00					
1866						
1867			\$5,058.75			⁶ \$168,743.18
1868						13,412.84
1869						99,150.00
1870						
1871					⁴ \$2,774,271.22	
1872					1,872,681.34	
1873					1,945,129.34	
1874					193,935.39	
1880		\$33,047.47	7,287.65	\$765,270.45		
1881		92,392.06	2,394.02	1,099,690.70		
Total	⁵ 117,534.26	125,439.53	14,740.42	1,864,961.15	⁴ 6,786,017.29	⁶ 281,306.02

¹ Interest deducted, \$19.40.
² Interest deducted, \$1.09.
³ Interest deducted, \$305.25.
⁴ \$763,309.11 and \$1,516,198.59 paid out of appropriation and repay on account of sinking and special funds, as carried to the several loans.
⁵ Interest deducted \$325.74.
⁶ There is deducted here \$525, given in Report 20385 as commissions, and \$851.25 shown by vouchers in Report 157686 to be likewise; also \$1.25 incorrectly covered in by warrant 619, of December 31, 1866, as premium received, being really an excess of payment refunded by Winslow, Lanier & Co.

Year.	Loan of 1863, act Mar. 3, 1863.	Five-twenties of 1864, act Mar. 3, 1864.	Five-twenties of 1864, act June 30, 1864.	Seven-thirties of 1864-65, acts June 30, 1864, and Mar. 3, 1865.	Five-twenties of 1865, act Mar. 3, 1865.
	3.84 per cent.	14.03 per cent.	12.37 per cent.	5.07 per cent.	12.19 per cent.
1845					
1849					
1851					
1852					
1853					
1854					
1855					
1856					
1857					
1858					
1866					
1867				¹ \$54,954.64	
1868				17,479,943.16	
1869				6,509,738.65	
1870				3,628,462.84	
1871				207.00	
1872		² \$147,627.35	³ \$3,138,283.18		⁴ \$2,557,430.17
1873		26,377.78	933,204.79		969,552.17
1874		13,356.40	1,018,863.97		432,400.99
1875		46.86	253,076.35		143,282.13
1880	\$322,842.35				
1881	425,707.45				
Total	748,549.80	² 187,408.30	³ 5,343,518.29	117,673,306.29	44,102,665.46

¹ For \$3,521.87 and \$4,927.43 commissions paid out of appropriation for paying premium, see tables of former.
² \$27,480.35 and \$116,951 paid out of appropriation and repay on account of the sinking and special funds.
³ \$703,979.13 and \$1,775,558.81 paid out of appropriation and repay on account of the sinking and special funds.
⁴ \$534,002.77 and \$1,250,178.54 paid out of appropriation and repay on account of the sinking and special funds.

REPORT ON THE FINANCES.

PREMIUM PAID—Continued.

DETAIL OF PAYMENTS, BY YEARS, FROM 1835 TO 1885, INCLUSIVE—Continued.

Year.	Consols of 1865, act Mar. 3, 1865.	Consols of 1867, act Mar. 3, 1865.	Consols of 1868, act Mar. 3, 1865.	Funded loan of 1881, acts Dec. 17, 1873, Jan. 14 and Mar. 3, 1875.	Funded loan of 1907, act Jan. 14, 1875.
	12.27 per cent.	12.40 per cent.	12.78 per cent.	2.77 per cent.	8.37 per cent.
1845					
1849					
1851					
1852					
1853					
1854					
1855					
1856					
1857					
1858					
1866					
1867					
1868					
1869					
1870					
1871					
1872	¹ \$8,785,499.97	² \$5,647,422.22	³ \$478,414.25		
1873	2,807,337.67	1,273,932.62	20,957.46		
1874	2,476,232.07	705,686.30	99,034.86		
1875	424,294.46	505,850.13	117,955.40		
1880				\$278,739.61	
1881				703,639.18	\$125,558.26
Total	\$14,493,364.17	\$8,132,901.27	\$716,362.06	982,378.79	125,558.26

¹\$1,631,881.17 and \$5,367,359.35 paid out of appropriation and repay on account of the sinking and special funds.

²\$1,613,134.83 and \$2,991,842.43 paid out of appropriation and repay on account of the sinking and special funds.

³\$103,234.45 and \$366,021.59 paid out of appropriation and repay on account of the sinking and special funds.

TOTAL PAYMENTS, BY YEARS, PER ACCOUNTS ENTERED IN THE BOOKS, FROM 1835 TO 1885, INCLUSIVE.

Year.	Appropriation, on account of premium.	Appropriation, premi- um and commissions.	Appropriation, premi- um and interest.	Appropriation, premi- um less interest.	Appropriation, premi- um and interest less deduc- tion, etc.	Total. 8.14 average per cent.
1845	\$3,268.93	\$13,962.50				\$17,231.43
1849		a 83,516.81				a 83,516.81
1851		69,175.38				69,175.38
1852		170,063.42				170,063.42
1853	b 989,737.21		c \$28,421.82			d 418,159.03
1854	e 2,777,253.83			f \$99,009.85	g \$1,412.01	h 2,877,675.69
1855	841,586.25		i 5.00	j 30,456.14		k 872,047.39
1856	362,653.38			l 22,719.52		m 385,372.90
1857	354,286.74			n 9,285.65		m 363,572.39
1858	574,443.08					574,443.08
1866	n 54,954.64					n 54,954.64

a Interest deducted, loan of 1848, \$2,899.63; being "coupon short."

b Interest added, loans of 1846, 1847, and 1848, \$306.96; being allowed on funds of agents used by them in purchases.

c Interest added, loans of 1843, 1847, and 1847, \$17,564.06, of which \$231.39 was on funds used in purchases, loans of 1847 and 1848. As to the balance of \$17,332.67, see note below.

d Interest added, loans of 1843, 1846, 1847, and 1848, \$17,871.02, of which \$538.35 was on funds employed by parties in purchases (see preceding note).

e Interest added, loans of 1846 and 1848, \$4.86, paid as premium.

f Interest added, loans of 1842, 1846, 1847, and 1848, \$108.31; deducted, loans of 1842, 1846, 1847, 1848, and Texas indemnity, \$936.81; net deducted, \$828.50.

g Interest added, loans of 1842 and 1848, \$52.70; deducted, \$55.69; net deducted, \$2.99.

h Interest added, loans of 1842, 1846, 1847, and 1848, \$165.87; deducted, loans of 1842, 1846, 1847, 1848, and Texas indemnity, \$992.50; net deducted, \$826.63.

i Interest added, loan of 1843, \$1.24, paid as premium.

j Interest added, loans of 1842, 1846, 1847, and 1848, \$45.43; deducted, \$384.29; net deducted, \$338.86.

k Interest added, loans of 1842, 1843, 1846, 1847, and 1848, \$46.67; deducted, loans of 1842, 1846, 1847, and 1848, \$384.29; net deducted, \$337.62.

l Interest deducted, loans of 1842, 1846, 1847, 1848, and Texas indemnity, \$398.98.

m Interest deducted, loans of 1842, 1847, 1848, and Texas indemnity, \$450.35.

n See tables for \$3,521.37 commissions, seven-thirties 1864 and 1865, paid.

PREMIUM PAID—Continued.

TOTAL PAYMENTS, BY YEARS, PER ACCOUNTS ENTERED IN THE BOOKS, FROM 1835 TO 1885, INCLUSIVE—Continued.

Year.	Appropriation, on account of premium.	Appropriation, premium and commissions.	Appropriation, premium and interest.	Appropriation, premium less interest.	Appropriation, premium and interest less deduction, etc.	Total.	
						8.14 average per cent.	
1867	<i>a</i> \$7,653,745.09					<i>a</i> \$7,653,745.09	
1868	6,523,151.49					6,523,151.49	
1869	3,628,462.84					3,628,462.84	
1870	99,357.00					99,357.00	
1871	<i>b</i> 23,528,948.36					<i>b</i> 23,528,948.36	
1872	7,904,133.83					7,904,133.83	
1873	6,690,713.93					6,690,713.93	
1874	1,638,440.81					1,638,440.81	
1880	1,407,187.53					1,407,187.53	
1881	2,449,381.67					2,449,381.67	
Total	<i>bc</i> 66,881,706.61	<i>d</i> \$336,718.11	<i>e</i> \$28,426.82	<i>f</i> \$161,471.16	<i>g</i> \$1,412.01	<i>hh</i> 67,409,734.71	

a See tables for \$1,376.25 and \$4,927.43 commissions, compound-interest notes, and seven-thirties, 1864 and 1865; total, \$6,303.68 paid.

b Includes the following payments out of appropriations and repayments on account of the sinking and special funds as carried to the several loans, \$5,377,021.81, \$13,324,110.31, equals \$18,701,132.12. For payment by loans, see tables detailing the same.

c Interest added, \$311.82, of which \$306.96 was on funds of agents employed by them in purchases and \$4.86 was interest paid as premium.

d Interest deducted, loan of 1848, \$2,899.63; being "coupons short."

e Interest added, \$17,565.90, of which \$231.39 was on funds used in purchases and \$17,333.91 was paid as premium (see note to loan of 1843 in table detailing same).

f Interest added, \$153.74; deducted, \$2,170.43; net deducted, \$2,016.69.

g Interest added, loans of 1842 and 1848, \$52.70; deducted, \$55.69; net deducted, \$2.99.

h Interest added, \$18,083.56, of which \$538.35 was on funds of agents used by them in purchases; deducted, \$5,125.75; net added, \$12,957.81.

NOTE.—In not taking up the \$17,332.67, "Interest added," loan of 1843, in 1853 (note *c* above), and similar items, in the Statement of Interest published in the Register's Report for 1894, Mr. John Morris, under whose auspices the work was performed, made this note: "Premium and interest are treated in this work as all premium. The bonds having been bought flat, it was simply the result of a Department calculation intended to represent the interest accrued on the bonds at the date of purchase." And further along he adds: "In all of these transactions of 'Premium less interest' the settlements were made on a basis of premium at a certain designated figure, plus interest accrued and unpaid to the date of payment of the bonds. In cases where the current coupon was detached from the bond the interest for the unexpired time was deducted from the premium, and the coupon paid in full upon maturity and charged to interest account, as of course. The effect of this method of treatment was to make the apparent premium less than the real premium paid, and to load the interest account with the payments for time subsequent to the redemption of the bonds, the one account offsetting the other. When the current coupon was not detached from the bond, the premium plus interest to the date of payment was the basis of settlement, as will be seen by reference to the accounts appearing under the title of 'Interest on the public debt.'"

	Premium.	Commissions.	Total.
In 1848 there was paid, per Report 100449—			
Loans of 1842 and 1848	\$23,551.12	\$425.88	\$23,977.00
Loans of 1843		170.00	170.00
Total	23,551.12	595.88	24,147.00
From this there was improperly deducted discount loan of 1843			1,725.00
Which caused to be appropriated only			22,422.00

PREMIUM PAID—Continued.

In these tables the correct entries have been made. The figures under the heads of the columns show the average rates paid on the respective loans those in the last column being a general average of the same.

STATEMENT OF THE ACCOUNT FROM 1835 TO 1885, INCLUSIVE.

Appropriations per accounts as follows:		
Premium	* \$84,554,799.11	
Premium and commissions (less \$2,611.81 commissions) ..	† 334,993.11	
Premium and interest	‡ 32,633.79	
Premium, less interest	§ 161,471.16	
Premium and interest, less deduction for interest	¶ 1,412.01	
		\$85,085,309.18
Deduct premium paid to and refunded by Winslow, Lanier & Co. and erroneously covered in by warrant 619, of December 31, 1866, as a receipt of premium, compound-interest notes	1.25	
Add discount on loan of 1843, Report 100449, improperly deducted from the sum of premium, etc., paid on the loans of 1842 and 1843, in 1849	1,725.00	
		1,723.75
		<u>\$85,087,032.93</u>
Paid out of accounts as follows:		
Premium of account, premium	‡ 66,881,706.61	
Premium of account, premium and commissions	§ 334,993.11	
Premium of account, premium and commissions add.	1,725.00	
		336,718.11
Premium of account, premium and interest	§ 28,426.82	
Premium of account, premium, less interest	¶ 161,471.16	
Premium of account, premium and interest, less deduction, etc.	1,412.01	
		67,409,734.71
Commissions of account, premium (7-30s 1864-1865 in 1866)	§ 3,521.87	
Commissions of account, premium (7-30s 1864-1865 in 1867)	4,927.43	
		8,449.30
Commissions of accounts, premium (compound-interest notes in 1867)	1,376.25	
		9,825.55
Total paid		67,419,560.26
Premium of account, premium. Balance of funds advanced to Spinner in 1869, covered in as received from 7-30s, 1864-1865, per warrant 586, of Dec. 30, 1870. Should have been credited as a repayment to appropriation account		292,237.05
Carried to surplus fund:		
Premium of account, premium and interest—excess of repayment in 1854, loan of 1847, in 1854	§ 4,206.97	
Premium of account, premium—excess of repayment in 1871—sinking fund, in 1872. § 4,969,420.35		
Special fund, in 1872	¶ 12,401,608.30	
		17,371,028.65
		17,375,235.62
		<u>85,087,032.93</u>

* Less \$1.25 equals \$84,554,797.86.
 † Plus \$1,725 equals \$336,718.11, amount paid.
 ‡ Plus \$9,825.55 paid as commissions, \$17,371,028.65 sinking and special funds carried to surplus fund, and \$292,237.05, balance covered in, equals appropriation on account of premium, viz, \$84,554,797.86.
 § Plus \$4,206.97, excess of repayment, loan of 1847, carried to the surplus fund, equals appropriation, premium, and interest, \$32,633.79.

BALANCE SHEET.

SINKING AND SPECIAL FUNDS.

SINKING FUND.

Appropriated in 1869	\$1,374,680.05	
Appropriated in 1870	3,594,740.30	
		\$ 9,420.35
Repayments in 1871		5,377,026.63
		<u>\$10,346,446.98</u>
Paid, per vouchers, in 1871	5,377,021.81	
Carried to surplus fund in 1872	4,969,420.35	
		10,346,442.16
Premium on sale of gold interest, rev. cov. warrant 576 of Dec. 31, 1870 ..		4.82
		<u>10,346,446.98</u>

PREMIUM PAID—Continued.

Paid out of appropriations	\$4,969,420.35		
Paid out of repayments	407,601.46		
		\$5,377,021.81	
Carried to surplus fund		4,969,420.35	
Premium on sale of gold interest, per above			\$10,346,442.16
			4.82
			<u>\$10,346,446.98</u>
Repaid, per appropriation account	5,377,026.63		
Deduct premium on sale of gold	4.82		
		5,377,021.81	
Paid out of same, per appropriation account	407,606.28		
Deduct premium on sale of gold, per above	4.82		
		407,601.46	
Carried to surplus fund			4,969,420.35

SPECIAL FUND.

Appropriated in 1870			\$12,401,608.30
Repayments in 1871			13,324,141.62
			<u>\$25,725,749.92</u>
Paid, per vouchers, in 1871	\$13,324,110.31		
Carried to surplus fund in 1872	12,401,608.30		
		25,725,718.61	
Premium on sale of gold interest, rev. cov. warrant 576 of Dec. 31, 1870 ..		31.31	
			<u>26,725,749.92</u>
Paid out of appropriations	\$12,401,608.30		
Paid out of repayments	922,502.01		
		13,324,110.31	
Carried to surplus fund		12,401,608.30	
			25,725,718.61
Premium on sale of gold interest, per above			31.31
			<u>25,725,749.92</u>
Repaid, per appropriation account	13,324,141.62		
Deduct premium on sale of gold	31.31		
		13,324,110.31	
Paid out of same, per appropriation account	922,533.32		
Deduct premium on sale of gold, per above	31.31		
		922,502.01	
Carried to surplus fund			12,401,608.30

PAYMENTS BY LOANS.

	Sinking fund.	Special fund.
Five-twenties of 1862	\$763,309.11	\$1,516,198.59
Five-twenties of March, 1864	27,480.35	116,951.00
Five-twenties of June, 1864	703,979.13	1,775,558.81
Five-twenties of 1865	534,002.77	1,250,178.54
Consols of 1865	1,631,881.17	5,367,359.35
Consols of 1867	1,613,134.83	2,931,842.43
Consols of 1868	103,234.45	366,021.59
Total paid	5,377,021.81	13,324,110.31
Carried to surplus fund	4,969,420.35	12,401,608.30
	10,346,442.16	25,725,718.61
Premium on sale of gold from interest, carried to miscellaneous revenue ..	4.82	31.31
	10,346,446.98	25,725,749.92

NOTE.—By warrant 701, of November 26, 1870, the \$4.82 and \$31.31, above, were repaid, forming a part of the respective gross repayments, as shown. Per pay warrant 292, of December 31, 1870, the amounts were charged back, forming a part of the gross payments (as made out of the aforesaid repayments, there being no appropriation in that year), and covered in by counter warrant 576 of even date, as miscellaneous revenue, from "Premium on sale of coin; being accrued coin interest on bonds purchased prior to July 21, 1870," per letter of the First Comptroller of December 30, 1870.

REPORT ON THE FINANCES.

COMMISSIONS PAID.

DETAIL OF APPROPRIATIONS FROM 1835 TO 1885, INCLUSIVE.

Year.	Loan of 1842, act Apr. 15, 1842.	Loan of 1843, act Mar. 3, 1843.	Loan of 1846, act July 22, 1846.	Loan of 1847, act Jan. 28, 1847.	Loan of 1848, act Mar. 31, 1848.	Total.
1845.....		\$1,000.00				*\$1,000.00
1849.....	\$100.88	170.00		\$478.12	\$325.00	*1,074.50
1851.....				537.81		*537.81
1853.....	336.50	252.50	\$166.75	1,327.24	256.62	†2,339.61
1854.....			16.25	53.25	73.50	†143.00
Total.....	437.38	1,422.50	183.00	2,396.42	655.12	5,094.42

DETAIL OF PAYMENTS FROM 1835 TO 1885, INCLUSIVE.

Year.	Loan of 1842, act Apr. 15, 1842.	Loan of 1843, act Mar. 3, 1843.	Loan of 1846, act July 22, 1846.	Loan of 1847, act Jan. 28, 1847.	Loan of 1848, act Mar. 31, 1848.	Com- pound- interest notes, act Mar. 3, 1863.	Seven- thirties, 1864-65, acts June 30, 1864, and Mar. 3, 1865.	Total.
	.206%	.208%	.187%	.17%	.177%	.076%	.125%	.164+ average %.
1845.....		\$1,000.00						*\$1,000.00
1849.....	\$100.88	170.00		\$478.12	\$325.00			*1,074.00
1851.....				537.81				*537.81
1853.....	336.50	252.50	\$166.75	1,327.24	256.62			†2,339.61
1854.....			16.25	53.25	73.50			†143.00
1866.....						\$3,521.87		†3,521.87
1867.....						\$1,376.25	4,927.43	†6,303.68
Total....	437.38	1,422.50	183.00	2,396.42	655.12	1,376.25	8,449.30	14,519.97

*Of account of "Premium and commissions."

†Separate appropriation for "Commissions."

‡Paid out of appropriation for paying premium. Reports 20385 and 157686 for \$1,376.25, and Reports 19741, 19883, 19887, 19893, 19898, 19900, 19907, 19913, and 19916, for \$3,521.87, and 157686 for \$4,927.43. The last report says, "Payable out of expenses of national loan," but the warrant 6979 of October 8, 1866, does not so indicate and it was not so paid.

NOTE.—Except as given above, or as they appear in the "Expenses of the national loan" and "Refunding the national debt," where otherwise "Commissions," notably in the compound-interest notes and seven-thirties of 1864-1865, aggregating large amounts, are found, either in the recorded lists of purchases in the Treasurer's office, or in the papers accompanying the reports themselves, often in both, they are allowed and paid as interest or premium; mainly the latter.

STATEMENT OF THE ABOVE ACCOUNTS FROM 1835 TO 1885, INCLUSIVE.

Appropriations under the head of Premium and commissions.....	\$2,611.81	
Appropriations under the head of Commissions.....	2,482.61	
Appropriations under the head of Premium.....		\$5,094.42
		9,825.55
		\$14,919.97
Paid out of appropriation for Premium and commissions.....	\$2,611.81	
Paid out of appropriation for Commissions.....	2,482.61	
Paid out of appropriation for Premium.....		5,094.42
		9,825.55
		14,919.97

NOTE, COUPON, AND CURRENCY DIVISION.

The duties of this branch of the office are now confined to the care of all redeemed detached coupons, redeemed, exchanged, and transferred coupon bonds, redeemed interest checks, with other miscellaneous redeemed securities to be placed on file for reference, together with the charge of the final count and examination of all United States notes, gold and silver certificates, and statistical matter before their destruction.

The tabulated statements 1 to 21 cover all branches of the regular work performed during the year and give in a condensed form the exact condition of the records of the division.

Following the order of the arrangement of the statements a brief summary of their contents is submitted, to which is added a statement of the work done on the files prior to their transfer, October 1, 1894, with an account of certain old work performed at intervals during the year which can not be given in tabulated form.

There were 1,545 gold certificates of deposit, act of July 12, 1882, series 1888, amounting to \$11,330,000, received and registered, increasing this class of redeemed vouchers on file in this division to 19,883 in number and \$151,565,000 in amount.

Currency certificates, act of June 8, 1872, received and registered, 7,567, amounting to \$75,650,000, aggregating on hand at the end of the year, 124,648 certificates, representing \$1,144,225,000.

Interest checks of Spanish indemnity certificates received and registered, 85, amounting to \$28,387.61.

Interest checks on certificates of indebtedness for Cherokee lands, 19, amounting to \$265,600.

Checks for the payment of interest on the registered bonds of the United States, the Pacific Railroads, and the District of Columbia received and registered, 134,739, amounting to \$29,357,017.36, increasing the whole number now on file to 3,597,277 checks, representing \$671,038,820.55.

The total number of redeemed coupons received during the year was 756,801; counted and arranged numerically, 404,851; entered in numerical registers, 752,730; compared with numerical registers, 732,076, and scheduled, 751,791.

At the close of the year there were on file in the division 99,902,862 coupons, amounting to the sum of \$1,213,279,922.49½.

There were received, registered, and scheduled 15,901 coupon bonds, with 633,275 coupons attached, amounting to \$12,891,650, which, added to the coupon bonds on file at the beginning of the year, makes an aggregate of 4,293,910 bonds, amounting to \$2,536,072,250.

During the year there were counted and destroyed 7,313,628 United States notes, amounting to \$74,720,000; 15,281,414 Treasury notes of 1890, amounting to \$50,712,000; 30,203,652 United States silver certificates, amounting to \$123,424,000; 81,370 gold certificates, amounting to \$6,951,540; 478 4 per cent refunding certificates, amounting to \$4,780; 13 one-year 5 per cent Treasury notes, amounting to \$160; 77 three-year 6 per cent compound interest notes, amounting to \$1,360, and 13,875 pieces of United States fractional currency, amounting to \$3,019.93; in the aggregate, number of notes and pieces, 52,894,507, and in aggregate amount, \$255,816,859.93.

Statistical matter counted and prepared for destruction in committee, as shown, gives 1,543,447 sheets, containing 581,993,573 postage stamps of various denominations; 874,129 sheets containing 38,265,103

internal-revenue stamps; 10,043 sheets of customs stamps, and 569,276 sheets of United States notes, Treasury notes of 1890, silver certificates, miscellaneous matter, and United States and District of Columbia bonds as having been counted and destroyed within the past fiscal year.

A recapitulation of the statement of issues and redemptions in numbers, denominations, and amounts of United States interest-bearing notes and certificates redeemed and outstanding to June 30, 1895, shows that according to the records there are still outstanding the following amounts of each class of securities given: Seven-thirty notes, issued under various acts, \$137,750; one-year 5 per cent Treasury notes, act of March 3, 1863, \$32,275; two-year 5 per cent Treasury notes, act of March 3, 1863, \$27,650; three-year 6 per cent compound-interest notes, acts of March 3, 1863, and June 30, 1864, \$172,210; gold certificates, act of March 3, 1863, various issues, \$236,120; certificates of indebtedness, acts of March 1 and 17, 1862, and March 3, 1863, \$3,000; 3 per cent certificates, acts of March 2, 1867, and July 25, 1868, \$5,000, and 4 per cent refunding certificates, act of February 26, 1879, \$54,300.

Prior to the transfer of the files, October 1, 1894, the following work, covering a period of three months, was performed in the division:

Current accounts received and registered, 9,199; pages of transcript made for suits in court, 592; pages certified for suits, 1,283; number of cases of transcript matter, 29; accounts withdrawn from the files, 5,824; accounts filed, 16,226; revenue stamp books received, cut, and filed, 8,117; old accounts rearranged, 85,946; accounts and vouchers numbered, 203,700, and accounts charged and credited, 4,002.

During the year and in the line of old work performed at intervals, 2,273,905 coupons were restrapped with copper wire, and 3,633,671 reboxed and relabeled.

Certificates of deposit, act of June 8, 1872, recounted and scheduled, 117,596; certificates of indebtedness recounted and scheduled, 258,517; gold certificates, act of March 3, 1863, recounted and scheduled, 194,686; certificates of deposit of temporary loan, February 25, 1862, recounted and compared, 63,500; scheduled and reports placed on certificates, 3,638. Examining records for outstanding numbers and denominations of United States bonds—pages examined, 35,858, containing an aggregate number of 1,792,900 entries; also, a final recount and comparison with schedules of 932,902 coupon bonds having 32,150,972 coupons attached.

Respectfully yours,

J. FOUNT. TILLMAN,
Register.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

APPENDIX.

II.—GOLD CERTIFICATES, ACT JULY 12, 1882, SERIES 1888 (PAYABLE TO ORDER), REGISTERED DURING FISCAL YEAR, AND TOTAL REGISTERED TO JUNE 30, 1895.

Places of issue and payment.	Denominations.	Registered during fiscal year.		Total registered.	
		Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
New York, N. Y.	\$5,000	713	\$3,565,000	5,698	\$28,490,000
Do	10,000	668	6,680,000	5,877	58,770,000
Philadelphia, Pa.	5,000	6	30,000	1,367	6,835,000
Do	10,000	3	30,000	2,361	23,610,000
Baltimore, Md.	5,000	57	285,000	378	1,890,000
Do	10,000	14	140,000	315	3,150,000
Chicago, Ill.	5,000	13	65,000	539	2,695,000
Do	10,000	25	250,000	435	4,350,000
San Francisco, Cal.	5,000	35	175,000	1,434	7,170,000
Do	10,000	11	110,000	1,378	13,780,000
Washington, D. C.	5,000			37	185,000
Do	10,000			64	640,000
Total		1,545	11,330,000	19,883	151,565,000

III.—CURRENCY CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT, ACT JUNE 8, 1872, REGISTERED DURING FISCAL YEAR, AND TOTAL REGISTERED TO JUNE 30, 1895.

Series.	Denominations.	Registered during fiscal year.		Total registered.	
		Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
A	\$5,000			11,031	\$55,155,000
B	5,000	4	\$20,000	9,420	47,100,000
D	10,000			20,097	200,970,000
E	10,000	7,563	75,630,000	84,100	841,000,000
Total		7,567	75,650,000	124,648	1,144,225,000

III a.—PLACES OF PAYMENT OF CURRENCY CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT, ACT JUNE 8, 1872, RECEIVED DURING FISCAL YEAR.

Treasury and subtreasuries.	Denominations.	Series.	Number.	Amount.
New York, N. Y.	\$10,000	E	3,768	\$37,680,000
Philadelphia, Pa.	10,000	E	1,536	15,360,000
Boston, Mass.	10,000	E	940	9,400,000
Baltimore, Md.	10,000	E	718	7,180,000
Chicago, Ill.	10,000	E	342	3,420,000
Cincinnati, Ohio.	10,000	E	118	1,180,000
St. Louis, Mo.	10,000	E	113	1,130,000
Do	5,000	A	4	20,000
Washington, D. C.	10,000	E	28	280,000
Total			7,567	75,650,000

III.—CHECKS OF SPANISH INDEMNITY CERTIFICATES REGISTERED DURING FISCAL YEAR, AND TOTAL REGISTERED TO JUNE 30, 1895.

Denomination.	Registered during fiscal year.		Total registered.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
Irregular	85	\$28,387.61	169	\$56,733.38

IV.—INTEREST CHECKS ON CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS FOR CHEROKEE LANDS, REGISTERED DURING FISCAL YEAR, AND TOTAL REGISTERED TO JUNE 30, 1895.

Denomination.	Registered during fiscal year.		Total registered.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
Irregular	19	\$265,600	19	\$265,600

V.—NUMBER OF INTEREST CHECKS ON HAND TO REGISTER AND EXAMINE JULY 1, 1894, AND NUMBER RECEIVED, COUNTED, REGISTERED, AND EXAMINED DURING FISCAL YEAR, WITH NUMBER ON HAND TO EXAMINE JULY 1, 1895.

	To count.	To register.	To examine.
On hand July 1, 1894.....		4,990	68,445
Received during fiscal year.....	134,739	134,739	134,739
Total.....	134,739	139,729	203,184
Counted during fiscal year.....	134,739		
Registered during fiscal year.....		139,729	
Examined during fiscal year.....			155,982
On hand July 1, 1895.....			47,202

VI.—NUMBER AND AMOUNT OF INTEREST CHECKS OF VARIOUS LOANS RECEIVED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR, AND TOTAL NUMBER COUNTED, REGISTERED, AND FILED TO JUNE 30, 1895.

Loans.	Received during year.		Total received to June 30, 1895.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
July 17 and Aug. 5, 1861, at 6 per cent.			5,993	\$3,826,707.00
July 17 and Aug. 5, continued at 3½ per cent.			6,202	1,781,789.67
Mar. 3, 1863, at 6 per cent.			3,099	1,513,407.00
Mar. 3, 1863, continued at 3½ per cent.			6,571	1,674,072.71
Funded loan of 1881, at 5 per cent.			202,189	109,663,193.79
Funded loan of 1881, continued at 3½ per cent.	1	\$17.50	54,280	16,096,973.17
July 12, 1882, at 3 per cent.	30	702.71	81,903	28,346,404.82
Funded loan of 1891, at 4½ per cent.	37	1,343.23	569,005	105,226,291.21
Funded loan of 1891, continued at 2 per cent.	4,429	507,603.47	14,994	1,773,797.19
Consols of 1907, at 4 per cent.	122,049	22,562,320.50	2,580,502	340,253,363.51
Consols of 1904, at 5 per cent.	2,470	1,608,420.73	2,470	1,608,420.73
Consols of 1895-1925, at 4 per cent.	285	197,174.00	285	197,174.00
Pacific railroads, at 6 per cent.	4,706	3,879,300.72	52,080	51,216,509.28
District of Columbia, at 3.65 per cent.	549	456,523.75	14,410	7,208,148.90
District of Columbia, old funded debt, at 5 and 3½ per cent.	183	143,610.75	3,294	652,537.57
Total	134,739	29,357,017.36	3,597,277	671,038,820.55

VII.—PLACES OF PAYMENT OF INTEREST CHECKS RECEIVED DURING FISCAL YEAR 1894-95.

Loans.	Number.	Amount.
NEW YORK, N. Y.		
July 12, 1882, at 3 per cent.	5	\$2. 98
Funded loan of 1891, at 4½ per cent.	12	129. 37
Funded loan of 1891, continued at 2 per cent.	3, 392	410, 169. 00
Loan of 1904, at 5 per cent.	1, 407	1, 094, 235. 94
Loan, consols of 1907, at 4 per cent.	72, 356	18, 257, 197. 50
Loan of 1895-1925, at 4 per cent.	187	143, 267. 00
Loan, Pacific railroads, at 6 per cent.	3, 231	3, 105, 330. 00
Total	80, 590	23, 010, 331. 79
BOSTON, MASS.		
Funded loan of 1881, continued at 3½ per cent.	1	\$17. 50
Funded loan of 1891, at 4½ per cent.	1	1. 12
Funded loan of 1891, continued at 2 per cent.	181	19, 625. 00
Loan of 1904, at 5 per cent.	552	245, 867. 47
Loan, consols of 1907, at 4 per cent.	24, 851	2, 189, 853. 50
Loan of 1895-1925, at 4 per cent.	67	43, 036. 00
Loan, Pacific railroads, at 6 per cent.	908	216, 360. 72
Total	26, 561	2, 714, 761. 31
PHILADELPHIA, PA.		
Funded loan of 1891, continued at 2 per cent.	228	\$24, 727. 25
Loan of 1904, at 5 per cent.	224	203, 345. 59
Loan, consols of 1907, at 4 per cent.	7, 920	889, 987. 50
Loan of 1895-1925, at 4 per cent.	19	7, 420. 00
Loan, Pacific railroads, at 6 per cent.	335	218, 670. 00
Total	8, 726	1, 335, 150. 34
WASHINGTON, D. C.		
July 12, 1882, at 3 per cent.	22	\$651. 37
Funded loan of 1891, at 4½ per cent.	24	1, 212. 74
Funded loan of 1891, continued at 2 per cent.	220	13, 700. 22
Loan of 1904, at 5 per cent.	60	17, 642. 41
Loan, consols of 1907, at 4 per cent.	7, 443	341, 309. 00
Loan of 1895-1925, at 4 per cent.	1	14. 00
Loan, Pacific railroads, at 6 per cent.	78	156, 900. 00
Total	7, 848	531, 429. 74
BALTIMORE, MD.		
Funded loan of 1891, continued at 2 per cent.	33	\$4, 512. 50
Loan of 1904, at 5 per cent.	37	5, 934. 55
Loan, consols of 1907, at 4 per cent.	1, 134	152, 013. 00
Loan of 1895-1925, at 4 per cent.	2	520. 00
Loan, Pacific railroads, at 6 per cent.	108	144, 270. 00
Total	1, 319	307, 249. 85
CHICAGO, ILL.		
July 12, 1882, at 3 per cent.	3	\$48. 36
Funded loan of 1891, continued at 2 per cent.	219	20, 489. 00
Loan of 1904, at 5 per cent.	75	19, 178. 74
Loan, consols of 1907, at 4 per cent.	2, 774	278, 519. 00
Loan of 1895-1925, at 4 per cent.	5	1, 810. 00
Loan, Pacific railroads, at 6 per cent.	10	3, 900. 00
Total	3, 086	323, 945. 10
CINCINNATI, OHIO.		
Funded loan of 1891, continued at 2 per cent.	61	\$4, 375. 50
Loan of 1904, at 5 per cent.	66	18, 629. 36
Loan, consols of 1907, at 4 per cent.	2, 616	185, 428. 50
Loan of 1895-1925, at 4 per cent.	4	1, 107. 00
Loan, Pacific railroads, at 6 per cent.	12	6, 180. 00
Total	2, 759	215, 720. 36
ST. LOUIS, MO.		
Funded loan of 1891, continued at 2 per cent.	64	\$7, 638. 75
Loan of 1904, at 5 per cent.	23	1, 880. 62
Loan, consols of 1907, at 4 per cent.	1, 249	109, 616. 00
Loan, Pacific railroads, at 6 per cent.	12	16, 530. 00
Total	1, 348	135, 665. 37

VIII.—PLACES OF PAYMENT OF INTEREST CHECKS RECEIVED DURING FISCAL YEAR 1894-95—Continued.

Loans.	Number.	Amount.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.		
Funded loan of 1891, continued at 2 per cent.	4	\$305. 00
Loan of 1904, at 5 per cent.	11	1, 156. 25
Loan, consols of 1907, at 4 per cent.	1, 138	101, 502. 00
Loan, Pacific railroads, at 6 per cent.	3	330. 00
Total	1, 156	103, 293. 25
NEW ORLEANS, LA.		
Funded loan of 1891, continued at 2 per cent.	22	\$2, 061. 25
Loan of 1904, at 5 per cent.	15	550. 00
Loan, consols of 1907, at 4 per cent.	568	65, 894. 50
Loan, Pacific railroads, at 6 per cent.	9	10, 830. 00
Total	614	79, 335. 75
NEW YORK AND WASHINGTON.		
Loan, District of Columbia, at 3. 65 per cent.	549	\$456, 523. 75
Loan, District of Columbia, old funded debt.	183	143, 610. 75
Total	732	600, 134. 50
Grand total.	184, 739	29, 357, 017. 36

VIII.—NUMBER OF REDEEMED DETACHED COUPONS OF VARIOUS LOANS ON HAND JULY 1, 1894; NUMBER RECEIVED AND COUNTED TO VERIFY UNITED STATES TREASURER'S SCHEDULES; ARRANGED NUMERICALLY AND COUNTED, REGISTERED, EXAMINED, SCHEDULED, AND TRANSFERRED TO LEDGER DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1895.

	To be counted to verify United States Treasurer's schedules.	To be arranged numerically and counted.	To be entered in numerical registers.	To be compared with entries in numerical registers.	To be scheduled by loans, dates, and denominations.	To be entered in ledger.
On hand July 1, 1894.		70, 701	490, 087	692, 386	771, 334	3, 530, 307
Received during fiscal year.	756, 801	756, 801	756, 801	756, 801	756, 801	756, 801
Total	756, 801	827, 502	1, 246, 888	1, 449, 187	1, 528, 135	4, 287, 108
Counted to verify United States Treasurer's schedules.	756, 801					
Arranged numerically and counted Entered in numerical registers.		404, 851				
Compared with entries in numerical registers, boxed, labeled, and filed.			752, 730			
Scheduled by loans, dates, and denominations Entered in ledger.				732, 076		
					751, 791	
						1, 272, 784
On hand July 1, 1895.		422, 651	494, 158	717, 111	776, 344	3, 014, 321

IX.—PLACE OF PAYMENT OF MATURED COUPONS OF VARIOUS LOANS RECEIVED
DURING FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1895.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Loans.	Number.	Amount.
July 17 and Aug. 5, 1861.....	7	\$10. 50
Feb. 25, 1862.....	6	37. 50
Mar. 3, 1865 (consols of 1865).....	1	15. 00
Mar. 3, 1865 (consols of 1867).....	19	465. 00
5 per cent funded of 1881.....	1	1. 25
4½ per cent funded of 1891.....	119	996. 74
4 per cent funded of 1907.....	286, 377	1, 657, 896. 50
5 per cent loan of 1904.....	123, 812	1, 440, 951. 39
4 per cent loan of 1895-1925.....	7, 203	68, 389. 50
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA LOANS.		
3.65 per cent, fifty-year funded.....	5, 023	40, 529. 60
6 per cent, permanent improvement.....	11	153. 00
Thirty-year funded of 1902.....	820	18, 138. 00
Twenty-year funded of 1899.....	1, 144	27, 385. 00
Water stock.....	803	28, 105. 00
Total.....	425, 346	3, 283, 073. 98

WASHINGTON, D. C.

July 17 and Aug. 5, 1861.....	21	\$63. 00
Feb. 25, 1862.....	8	15. 00
Mar. 3, 1863 (two-year, 5 per cent).....	3	3. 09
June 30, 1864.....	3	9. 00
Mar. 3, 1865 (consols of 1865).....	7	18. 00
Mar. 3, 1865 (consols of 1867).....	6	28. 50
4½ per cent funded of 1891.....	68	573. 75
4 per cent funded of 1907.....	8, 382	31, 728. 50
5 per cent loan of 1904.....	1, 973	23, 788. 01
4 per cent loan of 1895-1925.....	162	1, 575. 00
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA LOANS.		
3.65 per cent, fifty-year funded.....	3, 058	15, 002. 39
6 per cent, permanent improvement.....	9	75. 00
Twenty-year funded of 1892.....	9	81. 00
Thirty-year funded of 1902.....	1, 025	18, 213. 00
5 per cent twenty-year funded of 1899.....	360	5, 535. 00
Water stock.....	248	8, 680. 00
Total.....	15, 342	105, 388. 24

BOSTON, MASS.

4½ per cent funded of 1891.....	45	\$338. 05
4 per cent funded of 1907.....	91, 589	363, 561. 00
5 per cent loan of 1904.....	22, 293	250, 269. 67
4 per cent loan of 1895-1925.....	1, 651	15, 349. 00
Total.....	115, 678	629, 517. 72

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

4½ per cent funded of 1891.....	6	\$6. 75
4 per cent funded of 1907.....	36, 064	131, 243. 00
5 per cent loan of 1904.....	5, 905	68, 437. 52
4 per cent loan of 1895-1925.....	378	3, 555. 00
Total.....	42, 353	203, 262. 27

IX.—PLACE OF PAYMENT OF MATURED COUPONS, ETC.—Continued.

BALTIMORE, MD.

Loans.	Number.	Amount.
4 per cent funded of 1907.....	9,669	\$51,888.00
5 per cent loan of 1904.....	1,406	15,895.10
4 per cent loan of 1895-1925.....	206	2,060.00
Total.....	11,581	69,753.10

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

4½ per cent funded of 1891.....	1	\$0.56
4 per cent funded of 1907.....	67,566	267,875.50
5 per cent loan of 1904.....	4,224	33,207.60
4 per cent loan of 1895-1925.....	301	2,812.00
Total.....	72,092	303,895.66

CHICAGO, ILL.

4½ per cent funded of 1891.....	16	\$31.48
4 per cent funded of 1907.....	34,024	123,427.00
5 per cent loan of 1904.....	1,196	10,832.56
4 per cent loan of 1895-1925.....	62	575.00
Total.....	35,298	134,916.04

ST. LOUIS, MO.

4½ per cent funded of 1891.....	1	\$1.12
4 per cent funded of 1907.....	26,178	101,951.00
5 per cent loan of 1904.....	1,452	8,812.50
Total.....	27,631	110,764.62

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

4 per cent funded of 1907.....	7,836	\$51,723.00
5 per cent loan of 1904.....	18	225.00
Total.....	7,854	51,948.00

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

4 per cent funded of 1907.....	3,606	\$20,553.00
5 per cent loan of 1904.....	20	250.00
Total.....	3,626	20,803.00

X.—NUMBER AND AMOUNT OF REDEEMED (DETACHED) COUPONS RECEIVED IN THE FISCAL YEAR OF 1894-95; ALSO TOTAL NUMBER AND AMOUNT RECEIVED UP TO JUNE 30, 1895.

Authorizing acts.	Number of coupons received in the fiscal year of 1894-95.	Amount of coupons received in the fiscal year of 1894-95.	Total number of coupons received to June 30, 1895.	Total amount of coupons received to June 30, 1895.
Act of—				
Apr. 15, 1842			42,268	\$1,994,580.00
Mar. 3, 1843			26,657	860,925.00
Mar. 31, 1848			222,212	7,664,010.00
Sept. 9, 1850 (Texan indemnity)			107,805	2,695,125.00
June 14, 1858			459,372	11,484,300.00
June 22, 1860			26,318	657,950.00
Feb. 8, 1861			216,378	6,491,340.00
Mar. 2, 1861 (Oregon war debt)			123,553	1,758,128.00
July 17 and Aug. 5, 1861	28	\$73.50	3,500,568	73,246,737.00
July 17, 1861 (old seven-thirties)			2,326,771	23,652,537.42
Feb. 25, 1862	14	52.50	15,309,377	238,352,061.00
Mar. 3, 1863 (6 per cent)			1,076,889	23,128,502.00
Mar. 3, 1863 (two-year, 5 per cent)	3	3.75	879,139	7,169,197.50
Mar. 3, 1864 (ten-forties)			2,648,031	46,502,854.50
June 30, 1864	3	9.00	1,598,057	32,669,171.50
June 30, 1864, and Mar. 3, 1865 (seven-thirties)			12,835,280	123,329,763.97
Mar. 3, 1865 (first series)			3,516,863	82,298,847.50
Mar. 3, 1865 (second series, consols of 1865)	8	33.00	8,181,877	121,054,157.00
Mar. 3, 1865 (third series, consols of 1867)	25	493.50	11,669,733	161,042,129.50
Mar. 3, 1865 (fourth series, consols of 1868)			1,283,470	16,336,872.50
July 8, 1870 (certificates of indebtedness)			6,102	122,040.00
Acts of July 14, 1870, and Jan. 20, 1871:				
5 per cent funded loan of 1881	1	1.25	10,231,770	96,729,685.65
4½ per cent funded loan of 1891	256	1,948.45	4,145,058	36,445,483.87
4 per cent consols of 1907	571,591	2,801,846.50	18,315,149	85,498,887.00
Act of Jan. 14, 1875:				
5 per cent loan of 1904	162,399	1,852,649.35	193,136	2,189,249.05
4 per cent loan of 1895-1925	9,963	94,315.50	9,963	94,315.50
District of Columbia:				
3.65 per cent, fifty-year funded	8,081	55,531.99	516,076	3,478,049.28
6 per cent permanent improvement	20	228.60	232,256	2,793,240.00
7 per cent permanent improvement			29,727	547,627.50
Twenty-year funded of 1892	9	81.00	94,092	880,596.00
Thirty-year funded of 1902	1,845	36,351.00	30,261	609,405.00
5 per cent twenty-year funded of 1899	1,504	32,920.00	22,133	499,392.50
Ten-year Bowen			3,099	16,821.00
Water stock	1,051	36,785.00	12,930	452,550.00
Market stock			3,133	47,738.25
Steam force pump			10	182.50
Louisville and Portland Canal Co.			16,349	490,470.00
Total	756,801	4,913,323.29	99,902,862	1,213,279,922.49

NOTE.—Until February, 1867, no comptroller's schedules were received with these coupons, and recent references to those received prior to that date indicate that they were not accurately classified under their respective loans, but it is believed that in aggregate number and face value this statement is in the main correct.

XI.—NUMBER AND AMOUNT OF EXCHANGED, REDEEMED, AND TRANSFERRED COUPON BONDS OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA EXAMINED, COUNTED, ENTERED IN BLOTTERS, TRANSFERRED TO NUMERICAL REGISTERS, AND SCHEDULED IN DUPLICATE DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1895.

[E.—Exchanges; i. e., conversions into registered bonds. R.—Redemptions; i. e., paid at maturity or under "calls." T.—Transfers; i. e., exchange of a perfect for a mutilated bond, or of large denominations for smaller ones, or vice versa.]

Loans.	Case numbers (inclusive).	\$50.		\$100.		\$500.		\$1,000.		Total bonds.	Total coupons.	Amount.
		Bonds.	Coupons attached.	Bonds.	Coupons attached.	Bonds.	Coupons attached.	Bonds.	Coupons attached.			
United States bonds:												
Act of—												
July 17 and Aug. 5, 1861.....R.	2120 to 2124....	3	66	7	.....	1	.....	6	.....	17	66	\$7,350
Mar. 3, 1863.....R.	1023.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	3,000
Mar. 3, 1864 (ten-forties).....R.	5108 to 5109.....	2	50	.....	.....	1	40	.....	.....	3	99	600
Mar. 3, 1865, second series, consols of 1865.....R.	44938.....	.....	.....	1	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	14	100
Mar. 3, 1865, third series, consols of 1867.....R.	47654 to 47659.....	3	98	3	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	168	450
Mar. 3, 1865, fourth series, consols of 1868.....R.	4649 to 4650.....	.....	.....	2	36	1	39	.....	.....	3	75	700
Funded loan of 1881.....R.	2971 to 2973.....	.....	.....	1	17	.....	.....	3	33	4	50	3,100
Funded loan of 1891.....R.	4408 to 4437.....	8	24	20	162	10	49	24	61	62	296	31,400
Consols of 1907.....	{ E. 12791 to 12944.....	454	22,952	1,184	59,932	142	7,184	255	12,846	2,035	102,914	467,100
	{ T. 14 to 15.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	156	5	375	7	531	6,000
Act of Jan. 14, 1875, 1904 (5 per cent).....E.	93 to 422.....	433	16,259	491	18,587	.....	.....	11,870	436,818	12,794	471,664	11,940,750
District of Columbia bonds:												
Funded loan of 1924 (three-sixty-fives).....E.	1116 to 1129.....	110	6,640	.....	.....	845	56,698	.....	.....	955	57,338	428,000
6 per cent permanent improvement.....R.	720.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	500
6 per cent twenty-year funded.....R.	388 to 389.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	200
5 per cent twenty-year funded.....R.	15.....	.....	.....	4	40	.....	.....	2	20	6	60	2,400
Total.....	.....	1,017	46,089	1,713	78,858	1,003	58,175	12,168	450,153	15,901	633,275	12,891,650

XII.—TOTAL NUMBER AND AMOUNT OF EXCHANGED, REDEEMED, AND TRANSFERRED COUPON BONDS OF THE UNITED STATES, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, AND LOUISVILLE AND PORTLAND CANAL COMPANY, WITH NUMBER OF COUPONS ATTACHED, RECEIVED TO JUNE 30, 1895.

[R.—Redemptions; i. e., paid at maturity or under "calls." T.—Transfers; i. e., exchange of a perfect for a mutilated bond, or of large denominations for smaller ones, or vice versa. E.—Exchange; i. e., conversions into registered bonds. E. E.—Exchange extensions; i. e., conversions into registered bonds at a lower rate of interest.]

Loans.	Case numbers (inclusive).	\$50.		\$100.		\$500.		\$1,000.		\$3,000.		\$5,000.		\$10,000.		Total number of bonds.	Total number of coupons.	Amount.	
		Bonds.	Coupons.	Bonds.	Coupons.	Bonds.	Coupons.	Bonds.	Coupons.	Bonds.	Coupons.	Bonds.	Coupons.	Bonds.	Coupons.				
United States bonds:																			
Act of—	E. 1 to 60								225	783	24	114	13	59	1	5	263	961	\$372,000
Mar. 31, 1848.	R. 1 to 469								6,365	61,748	232	3,547	136	2,574	25	421	6,758	68,290	7,991,000
	T. 1 to 3								7	151							7	151	7,000
	E. 1 to 169								3,810	49,780							3,810	49,780	3,810,000
June 14, 1858.	R. 1 to 430								13,743	1,557							13,743	1,557	13,743,000
	T. 1 to 92								1,578	17,051							1,578	17,051	1,578,000
	E. 1 to 45								735	6,641							735	6,641	735,000
June 22, 1860.	R. 1 to 22								937	653							937	653	937,000
	T. 1 to 7								59	254							59	254	59,000
	E. 1 to 770								5,006	113,330							5,006	113,330	5,006,000
Feb. 8, 1861.	R. 1 to 612								3,522	2,799							3,522	2,799	3,522,000
	T. 1 to 12								156	4,137							156	4,137	156,000
	E. 1 to 5320	4,284	91,397	10,709	357,602	25,991	611,138		73,247	1,852,750						120,231	2,912,948	88,127,600	
July 17 and	R. 1 to 2124	1,466	1,267	0,000	4,631	11,808	13,075		18,290	25,673						38,164	45,246	25,467,300	
Aug. 5, 1861.	T. 1 to 4					2	66		19	171						21	237	20,000	
	E. E. 1 to 2479	920		3,815		10,172			18,458							33,365		23,971,500	
	E. 2 to 3514	3,552	109,593	4,342	132,580	3,940	126,094		18,894	453,372						25,728	823,639	16,475,800	
Feb. 25, 1862,	R. 1 to 40693	26,080	522,108	38,064	761,833	35,830	716,438		59,450	1,189,019						159,424	3,189,398	82,475,400	
first series.	T. 2 to 343	1,046	28,806	1,141	30,858	230	6,405		730	21,415						3,167	87,484	1,031,400	
Feb. 25, 1862,	E. 2 to 3632	2,924	91,450	5,917	181,453	3,997	129,698		12,552	412,741						25,390	815,342	15,288,400	
second se-	R. 1 to 40699	23,893	445,766	58,595	1,090,190	37,090	687,759		57,840	1,071,087						177,418	3,294,802	83,439,150	
ries.	T. 1 to 349	959	26,304	2,094	56,561	273	7,594		811	23,129						4,137	113,588	1,204,850	
	E. 2 to 3739	2,134	62,170	5,457	156,597	2,283	73,144		11,762	385,407						21,636	677,318	13,555,900	
Feb. 25, 1862,	R. 1 to 40698	15,141	248,542	47,851	784,442	28,548	461,109		65,861	1,053,066						157,401	2,547,159	85,677,150	
third series.	T. 2 to 346	591	16,154	1,593	42,378	115	3,211		464	12,866						2,763	74,609	710,350	
	E. 1 to 3845	3,913	103,913	12,445	316,285	4,781	138,987		18,865	592,333						40,004	1,151,588	22,695,650	
Feb. 25, 1862,	R. 1 to 40697	20,231	292,213	75,641	1,083,382	39,175	548,577		100,533	1,383,119						235,630	3,307,291	128,698,650	
fourth series	T. 3 to 351	868	23,709	2,554	67,910	269	7,430		1,016	29,319						4,707	128,368	1,449,300	
	E. E. 1 to 3118	2,313	54,059	7,484	179,272	9,997	242,093		34,608	960,298						53,502	1,435,722	40,020,550	
Mar. 3, 1863.	R. 1 to 1099	237		1,116		1,781			6,333							9,467		7,346,950	
	E. 1 to 1023	652	583	2,135	2,078	2,738	3,488		8,191	11,791						13,716	17,940	9,806,100	
Mar. 3, 1864 (10-	R. 1 to 5579	14,201	498,833	45,629	1,594,853	32,933	2,383,008		81,482	6,014,037						174,345	10,490,731	103,226,450	
40s)	R. 1 to 5109	2,961	71,165	10,412	251,238	22,232	1,109,508		38,940	1,936,265						74,535	3,368,176	51,240,250	
	T. 4 to 89	22	748	89	3,026	295	20,562		1,099	75,691						1,505	100,027	1,256,500	

XII.—TOTAL NUMBER AND AMOUNT OF EXCHANGED, REDEEMED, AND TRANSFERRED COUPON BONDS, ETC.—Continued.

[R.—Redemptions; i. e., paid at maturity or under "calls." T.—Transfers; i. e., exchange of a perfect for a mutilated bond, or of large denominations for smaller ones, or vice versa. E.—Exchange; i. e., conversions into registered bonds. E. E.—Exchange extensions; i. e., conversions into registered bonds at a lower rate of interest.]

Loans.	Case numbers (inclusive).	\$50.		\$100.		\$500.		\$1,000.		\$3,000.	\$5,000.		\$10,000.	Total number of bonds.	Total number of coupons.	Amount.	
		Bonds.	Coupons.	Bonds.	Coupons.	Bonds.	Coupons.	Bonds.	Coupons.	Bonds.	Coupons.	Bonds.	Coupons.				
United States bonds:																	
Act of—	E.	1 to 3153	2,685	94,205	11,291	380,846	10,257	354,090	58,741	2,137,938				82,974	2,967,079	\$65,132,850	
June 30, 1864	R.	1 to 9218	3,065	64,502	14,748	305,061	16,148	342,354	40,291	843,198				74,252	1,555,715	49,993,050	
	T.	1 to 24					90	2,848	243	7,823				335	10,671	288,000	
Mar. 3, 1865, first series, May and Nov.	E.	1 to 2930	83	2,602	6,742	202,262	17,017	589,263	43,381	1,502,017				67,223	2,296,144	52,567,850	
	R.	1 to 11012	633	12,414	18,755	361,574	35,151	620,702	105,953	1,855,008				160,492	2,849,698	125,435,650	
	T.	1 to 25	1	31	3	94	84	3,012	272	9,221				360	12,358	814,350	
Mar. 3, 1865, second series, consols, 1865.	E.	1 to 6857	28,182	663,733	54,307	1,255,302	37,992	943,304	90,540	2,524,082				211,021	5,386,481	116,375,800	
	R.	1 to 44938	46,753	843,609	94,303	1,657,678	68,639	1,254,245	119,498	2,171,282				329,193	5,926,814	165,535,450	
	T.	1 to 28	4	128	10	294	16	506	432	13,853				462	14,781	441,200	
Mar. 3, 1865, third series, consols, 1867.	E.	1 to 7200	63,072	1,805,448	107,952	3,045,491	36,984	918,917	82,862	2,264,128				290,870	8,033,984	115,302,800	
	R.	1 to 47659	65,659	1,262,042	136,887	2,567,511	81,481	1,457,032	139,778	2,503,622				423,805	7,790,207	197,490,150	
	T.	1 to 21	15	504	16	579	18	660	204	7,290				253	9,033	215,350	
Mar. 3, 1865, fourth series, consols, 1868.	E.	1 to 1785	8,246	264,047	16,822	533,010	4,201	136,698	10,808	361,324				40,077	1,295,079	15,003,000	
	R.	1 to 4650	7,120	144,439	19,487	380,248	8,881	162,057	15,454	283,934				50,942	970,678	22,199,200	
	T.	1 to 5			5	175	1	34	1	36				7	245	2,000	
	E.	1 to 4840	12,607	118,542	18,614	138,091	24,639	245,468	169,852	2,420,495		59	1,085	46	1,325	225,817	2,925,006
Funded loan of 1881	E. E.	1 to 3681	10,570		14,260		19,300		96,890					141,020		108,494,500	
	R.	1 to 2973	4,921	9,131	7,078	13,437	10,825	24,270	49,540	134,052			298	8,940	200,600	72,364	180,890
	T.	1 to 12							162	6,096				660	21,036	3,652,000	
Funded loan of 1891	E.	1 to 3301	3,777	155,108	4,394	141,829	12,531	539,260	70,894	3,006,410				91,596	3,842,607	77,787,750	
	R.	1 to 4437	2,494	12,246	6,707	33,742	9,008	49,976	34,690	224,391				52,899	320,355	39,989,400	
	E. E.	1 to 77	8	89	99	54	97	52	243	138				447	244	301,800	
	E.	1 to 12944	62,699	6,009,444	150,762	14,166,718	42,194	4,037,197	190,637	19,680,035				446,292	43,893,394	229,945,150	
Consols of 1907	R.	1 to 908	3,071	223,699	9,177	667,354	10,299	753,241	24,003	763,632				46,550	3,407,926	30,223,750	
	T.	1 to 15	14	1,217	19	1,761	6	514	59	6,557				98	10,049	64,600	
Act of Jan. 14, 1875, 1904 (5 per cent)	E.	1 to 422	716	27,323	1,044	40,404			15,350	574,742				17,110	642,469	15,490,200	
District of Columbia bonds:																	
Funded loan, 1924 (3.65s)	E.	1 to 1129	9,490	853,807			24,275	2,167,049						33,765	3,020,856	12,612,000	
	R.	1 to 55	224	17,893			583	52,131						807	70,024	302,700	
6 per cent permanent improvement	R.	1 to 720	500	2,309	4,737	24,234	2,993	10,981	1,995	6,704				10,225	44,228	3,990,200	
7 per cent permanent improvement	R.	1 to 200			660	2,172			604	2,219				1,264	4,391	670,000	
7 per cent market stock	R.	1 to 34	60	141			18	22	38	68				116	231	59,000	

7 per cent water stock.....R.	1 to 17.....							71	2,366						71	2,366	71,000	
6 per cent 20-year funded.....R.	1 to 389.....	2,493	13,831			697	2,255	675	2,170						3,865	18,256	1,148,150	
6 per cent 30-year funded.....R.	1 to 39.....			34	1,070	41	1,272	65	2,077						140	4,419	88,900	
6 per cent (Bowen) 10-year.....R.	1 to 5.....	565		706		194		83							1,548		278,850	
5 per cent 20-year { E. funded.....R.	1 to 42.....			10	320			265	8,161						275	8,481	266,000	
5 per cent 20-year { R. funded.....R.	1 to 15.....			13	358			272	7,092						285	7,450	273,300	
Georgetown water stock.....R.	1.....					5									5		2,500	
Louisville and Port-land Canal Co.....R.	Assets 19947-278311.....							425	610						425	610	425,000	
								1,172	343						1,172	343	1,172,000	
Total.....		468,285	15,291,175	1,048,725	33,019,498	748,235	21,950,452	2,027,651	62,097,597	256	3,661	506	12,658	272	7,751	4,293,910	132,391,792	2,536,072,250

XIII.—NUMBER AND AMOUNT OF EXCHANGED, REDEEMED, AND TRANSFERRED UNITED STATES COUPON BONDS AND BONDS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, AND NUMBER OF ATTACHED COUPONS THAT, AFTER EXAMINATION, REGISTRATION, ETC., HAVE BEEN DELIVERED TO THE DESTRUCTION COMMITTEE, TO JUNE 30, 1895.

Loans.	Case numbers (inclusive).	\$50.		\$100.		\$500.		\$1,000.		\$3,000.		\$5,000.		\$10,000.		Total bonds.	Total coupons.	Amount.
		Bonds.	Coupons.	Bonds.	Coupons.	Bonds.	Coupons.	Bonds.	Coupons.	Bonds.	Coupons.	Bonds.	Coupons.	Bonds.	Coupons.			
Act Mar. 31, 1848.....	{ E. 1 to 60.....							225	783	24	114	13	59	1	5	263	961	\$372,000
	{ R. 1 to 459.....							6,249	61,747	231	3,547	134	2,574	25	421	6,639	68,289	7,862,000
Total.....								6,474	62,530	255	3,661	147	2,633	26	426	6,902	69,250	8,234,000
Act June 14, 1858.....	{ E. 1 to 169.....							3,810	49,780							3,810	49,780	3,810,000
	{ R. 1 to 397.....							13,596	1,440							13,596	1,440	13,596,000
	{ T. 1 to 92.....							1,578	17,051							1,578	17,051	1,578,000
Total.....								18,984	68,271							18,984	68,271	18,984,000
Act June 22, 1860.....	{ E. 1 to 45.....							735	6,641							735	6,641	735,000
	{ R. 1 to 22.....							937	653							937	653	937,000
	{ T. 1 to 7.....							59	254							59	254	59,000
Total.....								1,731	7,548							1,731	7,548	1,731,000
Act Feb. 8, 1861.....	{ E. 1 to 664.....							3,851	108,739							3,851	108,739	3,851,000
	{ T. 1 to 11.....							155	4,124							155	4,124	155,000
Total.....								4,006	112,863							4,006	112,863	4,006,000
Acts July 17 and Aug. 5, 1861.....	{ E. 1 to 4285*.....	3,284	85,633	12,871	335,548	20,783	592,678	61,592	1,810,590							98,530	2,824,449	73,434,800
	{ T. 1.....							1	27							1	27	1,000
Total.....		3,284	85,633	12,871	335,548	20,783	592,678	61,593	1,810,617							98,531	2,824,476	73,435,800
Act June 30, 1864.....	{ E. 1 to 3153.....	2,685	94,205	11,291	380,846	10,257	354,090	58,741	2,137,938							82,974	2,967,079	65,132,850
	{ R. 1 to 8474.....	2,946	62,395	14,301	297,712	15,946	338,771	39,943	839,901							73,136	1,535,779	49,493,400
	{ T. 1 to 24.....					90	2,848	243	7,823							333	10,671	288,000
Total.....		5,631	156,600	25,592	678,558	26,293	695,709	98,927	2,982,662							156,443	4,513,529	114,914,250
Act Mar. 3, 1865, first series, May and November.....	{ E. 1 to 2930.....	83	2,602	6,742	202,262	17,017	589,263	43,351	1,502,017							67,223	2,296,144	52,567,850
	{ R. 1 to 10825.....	628	12,328	18,636	359,537	35,098	619,813	105,836	1,853,063							160,198	2,844,761	125,280,000
	{ T. 1 to 3.....			2	61	82	2,950	173	6,106							257	9,117	214,260
Total.....		711	14,930	25,380	561,880	52,197	1,212,026	149,300	3,361,186							227,678	5,150,022	178,062,050

Act Mar. 3, 1865, second series, consols, 1865.....	{ E. R. T. }	1 to 5409..	18,825	519,296	34,758	954,260	24,584	744,798	70,111	2,224,893	.....	.....	.....	.....	148,278	4,443,247	86,820,050
		1 to 304..	13,529	366,671	25,160	682,156	21,789	593,018	38,704	1,047,899	.....	.....	.....	.....	99,182	2,689,744	52,790,950
		1 to 8.....	3	98	4	114	7	236	229	7,561	.....	.....	.....	.....	243	8,009	233,050
Total		32,357	886,065	59,922	1,636,530	46,380	1,338,052	109,044	3,280,353	.....	.....	.....	.....	247,703	7,141,000	139,844,050	
Act Mar. 3, 1865, third series, consols, 1867.....	{ E. R. T. }	1 to 4638..	46,681	1,506,708	77,530	2,494,456	17,735	585,736	48,632	1,672,833	.....	.....	.....	.....	190,584	6,259,733	67,587,150
		1 to 244..	13,584	429,098	24,455	770,311	9,674	308,505	17,183	544,365	.....	.....	.....	.....	64,896	2,052,279	25,144,700
		1 to 21.....	15	504	16	579	18	660	204	7,290	.....	.....	.....	.....	253	9,033	215,350
Total		60,280	1,936,310	102,007	3,265,346	27,427	894,901	66,019	2,224,488	.....	.....	.....	.....	255,733	8,321,045	92,947,200	
Act Mar. 3, 1865, fourth series, consols, 1868.....	{ E. R. }	1 to 1437..	7,204	242,455	14,563	486,867	3,673	125,706	9,556	334,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	34,996	1,180,928	13,209,000
		1 to 104..	1,261	40,918	2,433	79,114	359	11,090	774	23,291	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,827	154,413	1,259,850
Total		8,465	283,473	16,996	565,981	4,032	136,796	10,330	358,091	.....	.....	.....	.....	39,823	1,344,341	14,468,850	
Funded loan of 1881	{ E. R. }	1 to 1897..	2,678	85,077	2,298	73,207	4,112	131,644	45,298	1,512,660	.....	.....	.....	.....	54,435	1,804,130	48,162,700
		1 to 9.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	151	5,746	.....	.....	.....	.....	151	5,746	151,000
Total		2,678	85,077	2,298	73,207	4,112	131,644	45,449	1,518,406	.....	.....	.....	.....	54,586	1,809,876	48,313,700	
District of Columbia 3.65s (total).....	E.	1 to 616..	6,220	601,637	.....	.....	16,702	1,578,380	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,982	2,180,017	8,692,000
Funded loan of 1891 (total)	E.	1 to 1136..	1,303	72,479	550	30,262	6,436	343,303	30,446	1,644,444	.....	.....	.....	.....	38,735	2,090,488	33,784,150
Funded loan of 1907.....	{ E. T. }	1 to 3240 {	6,920	772,950	13,288	1,527,792	7,523	839,336	89,196	10,002,539	.....	.....	.....	.....	116,927	13,142,617	94,632,300
			50	5,900	50	5,900	50,000
Total			6,920	772,950	13,288	1,527,792	7,523	839,336	89,246	10,008,439	.....	.....	.....	.....	116,977	13,148,517	94,682,300

* Except one bond of \$50, withdrawn from case No. 3241 and now on file.

XIII.—NUMBER AND AMOUNT OF EXCHANGED, REDEEMED, AND TRANSFERRED UNITED STATES COUPON BONDS AND BONDS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ETC.—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

Loans.	\$50.		\$100.		\$500.		\$1,000.		\$3,000.		\$5,000.		\$10,000.		Total bonds.	Total coupons.	Amount.
	Bonds.	Coupons.	Bonds.	Coupons.	Bonds.	Coupons.	Bonds.	Coupons.	Bonds.	Coupons.	Bonds.	Coupons.	Bonds.	Coupons.			
Act Mar. 31, 1848.....							6,474	62,530	255	3,661	147	2,633	26	426	6,902	69,250	\$8,234,000
Act June 14, 1858.....							18,984	68,271							18,984	68,271	18,984,000
Act June 22, 1860.....							1,731	7,548							1,731	7,548	1,731,000
Act Feb. 8, 1861.....							4,006	112,863							4,006	112,863	4,006,000
Acts July 17 and Aug. 5, 1861.....	3,284	85,633	12,871	335,548	20,783	592,678	61,593	1,810,617							98,531	2,824,476	73,435,800
Act Feb. 25, 1862:																	
First series.....	30,386	655,016	43,227	919,365	39,903	847,104	73,996	1,663,883							187,512	4,085,368	99,789,500
Second series.....	27,506	558,868	65,977	1,317,643	41,178	821,699	71,019	1,503,759							205,680	4,201,969	99,581,000
Third series.....	17,531	322,089	54,046	971,297	30,634	533,039	77,608	1,444,552							179,819	3,270,977	99,206,150
Fourth series.....	24,914	417,801	90,108	1,460,562	44,112	693,462	120,198	2,001,595							279,332	4,573,420	152,510,560
Act Mar. 3, 1863.....	1,833	52,580	6,180	174,615	7,895	237,833	30,968	944,359							46,876	1,409,387	35,625,150
Act Mar. 3, 1864 (10-40s).....	14,052	492,754	45,007	1,580,718	32,641	2,393,200	81,352	6,053,092							173,052	10,519,764	102,875,800
Act June 30, 1864.....	5,631	156,600	25,592	678,558	26,293	695,709	98,927	2,982,662							156,443	4,513,529	114,914,250
Act Mar. 3, 1865:																	
First series, May and Nov.....	711	14,930	25,380	561,880	52,197	1,212,026	149,390	3,361,186							227,678	5,150,022	178,062,050
Second series, consols, 1865.....	32,357	886,065	59,922	1,636,530	46,380	1,338,052	109,044	3,280,353							247,703	7,141,000	139,844,050
Third series, consols, 1867.....	60,280	1,936,310	102,007	3,265,346	27,427	894,901	66,019	2,224,488							255,733	8,321,045	92,947,200
Fourth series, consols, 1868.....	8,465	283,473	16,996	565,981	4,032	136,796	10,330	358,091							39,823	1,344,341	14,468,850
Funded loan of 1881.....	2,678	85,077	2,298	73,207	4,112	131,644	45,449	1,518,406			9	285	40	1,257	54,586	1,809,876	48,313,700
District of Columbia, 3.65s.....	6,220	601,637				16,762	1,578,380								22,982	2,180,017	8,692,000
Funded loan of 1891.....	1,303	72,479	550	30,262	6,436	343,303	30,446	1,644,444							38,735	2,090,488	33,784,150
Funded loan of 1907.....	6,920	772,950	13,288	1,527,792	7,523	839,336	89,246	10,008,439							116,977	13,148,517	94,682,300
Total.....	244,071	7,394,262	563,449	15,099,304	408,308	13,289,162	1,146,780	41,051,138	255	3,661	156	2,918	66	1,683	2,363,085	76,842,128	1,421,687,450

XIV.—EXCHANGED, REDEEMED, AND TRANSFERRED UNITED STATES COUPON BONDS AFTER HAVING BEEN ENTERED IN THE NUMERICAL REGISTER, RETURNED TO AND NOW ON FILE IN THE LOAN DIVISION.

Loans.	Case numbers (inclusive).	Number of bonds.	Number of coupons.	Amount.
Act Apr. 15, 1842.....	{ R. 1 to 365.....	} 2,315	{	\$1,773,000
	{ E. 1 to 229.....			1,558,000
Act Sept. 9, 1850 (Texan indemnity).....	{ R. 1 to 138.....	4,826	33,153	4,826,000
	{ R. 1 to 263.....	3,108	13,763	1,086,900
Act Mar. 2, 1861 (Oregon war debt).....	{ T. ½ to 124.....	1,312	16,945	450,530
Total.....		11,561	63,861	9,694,400

XV.—UNITED STATES COUPON BONDS BECOMING STATISTICAL REDEMPTIONS, AND AFTER HAVING BEEN ENTERED IN THE NUMERICAL REGISTER, DELIVERED TO THE DESTRUCTION COMMITTEE BY THE LOAN DIVISION.

Loans.	Case numbers (inclusive).	Number of bonds.	Amount.
Act Apr. 15, 1842.....	S. R. 1.....	98	\$128,000
Act June 30, 1864.....	S. R. 1.....	1,000	100,000
Act Mar. 3, 1865:			
First series, May and November.....	S. R. 1.....	450	450,000
Third series, consols of 1867.....	S. R. 1 to 2.....	4,495	4,487,850
Fourth series, consols of 1868.....	S. R. 1.....	1,174	262,150
Total.....		7,217	5,428,000

S. R.—Statistical redemptions; i. e., retired before issue.

XVI.—UNITED STATES, OLD DEMAND AND TREASURY NOTES OF 1890, GOLD CERTIFICATES, SERIES OF 1882, SILVER AND REFUNDING CERTIFICATES, ONE, TWO, AND THREE-YEAR INTEREST NOTES AND FRACTIONAL CURRENCY REDEEMED AND DESTROYED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1894-95, AND TOTAL AMOUNTS OF THE SAME REDEEMED AND DESTROYED SINCE ISSUE.

Issues and denominations.	Redeemed during year.		Total amount redeemed.
	Number of notes.	Amount.	
Old demand notes:			
Five dollar.....			\$21,777,937.50
Ten dollar.....			20,009,715.00
Twenty dollar.....			18,187,500.00
Total.....			59,975,152.50
United States notes:			
One dollar.....	599,403	\$599,333	183,759,048.80
Two dollar.....	248,176	498,302	181,718,947.20
Five dollar.....	3,292,673	16,463,365	425,720,341.00
Ten dollar.....	2,004,557	20,045,570	402,482,525.00
Twenty dollar.....	1,046,028	20,920,580	364,397,230.00
Fifty dollar.....	64,419	3,220,950	120,372,750.00
One hundred dollar.....	46,264	4,626,400	143,529,450.00
Five hundred dollar.....	5,523	2,761,500	189,098,500.00
One thousand dollar.....	5,584	5,584,000	307,247,000.00
Five thousand dollar.....			19,985,000.00
Ten thousand dollar.....			39,990,000.00
Unknown denominations.....			1,000,000.00
Total.....	7,313,628	74,720,000	2,379,300,792.00
Treasury notes, 1890:			
One dollar.....	8,063,836	8,063,606	20,578,286.00
Two dollar.....	2,985,312	5,970,499	17,672,174.00
Five dollar.....	2,727,535	13,637,675	33,958,490.00
Ten dollar.....	1,214,011	12,140,110	31,899,220.00
Twenty dollar.....	263,818	5,276,360	11,805,700.00
Fifty dollar.....	6,057	302,850	423,950.00
One hundred dollar.....	17,249	1,724,900	7,667,900.00
One thousand dollar.....	3,596	3,596,000	25,134,000.00
Total.....	15,281,414	50,712,000	149,139,720.00

XVI.—UNITED STATES, OLD DEMAND AND TREASURY NOTES, ETC.—Continued.

Issues and denominations.	Redeemed during year.		Total amount redeemed.
	Number of notes.	Amount.	
United States silver certificates:			
One dollar.....	13, 895, 958	\$13, 895, 523	\$89, 130, 293. 90
Two dollar.....	4, 501, 771	9, 003, 322	55, 820, 948. 00
Five dollar.....	7, 213, 835	36, 069, 175	180, 257, 290. 50
Ten dollar.....	3, 422, 811	34, 228, 110	223, 970, 399. 00
Twenty dollar.....	1, 042, 236	20, 844, 720	120, 861, 144. 00
Fifty dollar.....	71, 485	3, 574, 250	21, 887, 740. 00
One hundred dollar.....	55, 119	5, 511, 900	30, 895, 680. 00
Five hundred dollar.....	280	140, 000	16, 107, 000. 00
One thousand dollar.....	157	157, 000	28, 525, 000. 00
Total.....	30, 203, 652	123, 424, 000	765, 455, 496. 00
Gold certificates payable to bearer:			
Twenty dollar.....	63, 282	1, 265, 640	21, 161, 266. 00
Fifty dollar.....	9, 212	460, 600	17, 742, 595. 00
One hundred dollar.....	6, 878	687, 800	19, 850, 800. 00
Five hundred dollar.....	905	302, 500	25, 014, 000. 00
One thousand dollar.....	980	980, 000	52, 462, 500. 00
Five thousand dollar.....	175	875, 000	59, 560, 000. 00
Ten thousand dollar.....	238	2, 380, 000	157, 420, 000. 00
Total.....	81, 370	6, 951, 540	353, 211, 161. 00
United States refunding certificates payable to bearer:			
Ten dollar.....	478	4, 780	39, 900, 110. 00
One-year 5 per cent Treasury notes, act Mar. 3, 1863:			
Ten dollar.....	10	100	6, 194, 965. 00
Twenty dollar.....	3	60	16, 425, 420. 00
Fifty dollar.....			8, 233, 450. 00
One hundred dollar.....			13, 633, 800. 00
Unknown denominations.....			90. 00
Total.....	13	160	44, 487, 725. 00
Two-year 5 per cent Treasury notes, act Mar. 3, 1863:			
Fifty dollar.....			6, 794, 250. 00
One hundred dollar.....			9, 678, 100. 00
Total.....			16, 472, 350. 00
Two-year 5 per cent coupon Treasury notes, act Mar. 3, 1863:			
Fifty dollar.....			5, 903, 600. 00
One hundred dollar.....			14, 476, 400. 00
Five hundred dollar.....			40, 300, 500. 00
One thousand dollar.....			89, 289, 000. 00
Unknown denominations.....			10, 500. 00
Total.....			149, 980, 000. 00
Three-year 6 per cent compound-interest notes, act Mar. 3, 1863:			
Ten dollar.....	5	50	847, 760. 00
Fifty dollar.....	1	50	2, 005, 950. 00
One hundred dollar.....			3, 911, 700. 00
Five hundred dollar.....			8, 225, 500. 00
Total.....	6	100	14, 988, 910. 00
Three-year 6 per cent compound-interest notes, act June 30, 1864:			
Ten dollar.....	42	420	22, 219, 930. 00
Twenty dollar.....	22	440	29, 917, 700. 00
Fifty dollar.....	6	300	57, 798, 050. 00
One hundred dollar.....	1	100	41, 052, 200. 00
Five hundred dollar.....			57, 388, 000. 00
One thousand dollar.....			39, 395, 000. 00
Total.....	71	1, 260	247, 770, 880. 00
United States fractional currency:			
Three cent.....	7	15	511, 683. 57
Five cent.....	611	30. 35	3, 835, 840. 73
Ten cent.....	5, 850	570. 85	77, 136, 468. 13
Fifteen cent.....	264	37. 92	5, 065, 182. 79
Twenty-five cent.....	4, 635	1, 141. 91	134, 750, 435. 71
Fifty cent.....	2, 508	1, 238. 75	132, 122, 412. 70
Unknown denominations.....			32, 000. 00
Total.....	13, 875	3, 019. 93	353, 454, 023. 63

**XVI.—UNITED STATES, OLD DEMAND AND TREASURY NOTES, ETC.—Continued.
RECAPITULATION.**

Issues and denominations.	Redeemed during year.		Total amount redeemed.
	Number of notes.	Amount.	
Old demand notes.....			\$59,975,152.50
United States notes.....	7,313,628	\$74,720,300.00	2,379,300,792.00
Treasury notes, 1890.....	15,281,414	50,712,000.00	149,139,720.00
United States silver certificates.....	30,203,652	123,424,000.00	765,455,496.00
United States gold certificates.....	81,370	6,951,540.00	353,211,161.00
Four per cent refunding certificates.....	478	4,780.00	39,900,110.00
One-year 5 per cent Treasury notes.....	13	160.00	44,487,725.00
Two-year 5 per cent Treasury notes.....			16,472,350.00
Two-year 5 per cent coupon Treasury notes.....			149,980,000.00
Three-year 6 per cent compound-interest notes, act Mar. 3, 1863.....	6	100.00	14,988,910.00
Three-year 6 per cent compound-interest notes, act June 30, 1864.....	71	1,260.00	247,770,880.00
United States fractional currency.....	13,875	3,019.93	353,454,023.63
Total.....	52,894,507	255,816,859.93	4,574,136,320.13

NOTE.—A large number of these notes were redeemed at less than their face value on account of mutilations, the discounts being the difference between the full value of the notes redeemed and the amounts extended.

XVII.—SCHEDULE OF STATISTICAL DESTRUCTIONS DURING FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1895.

Classification.	Number of sheets.	Number of stamps.
Internal-revenue stamps.....	874,129	38,265,103
Customs stamps.....	10,043	
Postage stamps.....	1,543,447 $\frac{3}{4}$	581,993,573
Miscellaneous matter.....	29,455	
United States notes.....	80,719	
Treasury notes of 1890.....	125,807	
United States silver certificates.....	279,588	
District of Columbia bonds.....	50	
United States bonds.....	53,657	
Total.....	2,996,895$\frac{3}{4}$	620,258,676

XVIII.—DATES OF COMMENCEMENT AND DISCONTINUANCE OF VARIOUS ISSUES OF UNITED STATES CURRENCY.

Issues.	Began.	Ceased.
Old demand notes.....	Aug. 26, 1861	Mar. 5, 1862
United States notes.....	Apr. 5, 1862	
Treasury notes of 1890-91.....	Aug. 14, 1890	
One-year notes, act Mar. 3, 1863.....	Feb. 4, 1864	June 1, 1864
Two-year notes, act Mar. 3, 1863.....	Mar. 16, 1864	May 30, 1864
Two-year coupon notes, act Mar. 3, 1863.....	Jan. 12, 1864	Apr. 24, 1864
Compound-interest notes, acts Mar. 3, 1863, and June 30, 1864.....	June 9, 1864	July 24, 1866
Fractional currency.....	Aug. 21, 1862	Feb. 15, 1876
Gold certificates:		
Act Mar. 3, 1863.....	Nov. 15, 1865	Dec. 3, 1878
Act July 12, 1882, series 1882.....	Oct. 2, 1882	
Act July 12, 1882, series 1888.....	Nov. 27, 1888	Apr. 14, 1893
Silver certificates.....	Apr. 11, 1878	
Refunding certificates.....	Apr. 1, 1879	—, 1880

XIX.—UNITED STATES CERTIFICATES AND INTEREST-BEARING NOTES ISSUED, REDEEMED, AND OUTSTANDING TO JUNE 30, 1895.

Issues.	Lot numbers.	Number and denomination.								Amount.	
		\$10.	\$20.	\$50.	\$100.	\$500.	\$1,000.	\$5,000.	\$10,000.		Irregular.
Seven-thirty Treasury notes, act July 17, 1861:											
Issue Oct. 1 and Aug. 19, 1861.....				154,533	194,141	71,708	62,300	2,960			\$140,094,750.00
Redeemed.....				154,487	194,102	71,703	62,298	2,960			140,084,050.00
Outstanding.....				46	39	5	2				10,700.00
Seven-thirty Treasury notes, act June 30, 1864 (first series):											
Issue Aug. 15, 1864.....				363,952	566,039	171,666	118,528	4,166			299,992,500.00
Redeemed.....				363,682	565,820	171,649	118,523	4,166			299,943,600.00
Outstanding.....				270	219	17	5				48,900.00
Seven-thirty Treasury notes, act Mar. 3, 1865 (second series):											
Issue June 15, 1865.....				182,926	338,227	175,682	179,965	4,045			331,000,000.00
Redeemed.....				182,870	338,104½	175,654	179,962	4,045			330,967,950.00
Outstanding.....				56	122½	28	3				32,050.00
Seven-thirty Treasury notes, act Mar. 3, 1865 (third series):											
Issue July 15, 1865.....				343,320	472,080	108,654	71,879	1,684			199,000,000.00
Redeemed.....				343,109	471,864½	108,642	71,871	1,684			198,953,900.00
Outstanding.....				211	215½	12	8				46,100.00
Certificates of indebtedness, acts Mar. 1, 17, 1862, and Mar. 3, 1863:											
First issue.....							153,662	68,668		*13	498,593,241.65
Second issue.....							15,145	9,603			63,160,000.00
Total issue.....							168,807	78,271		*13	561,753,241.65
Redeemed.....							168,804	78,271		*13	561,750,241.65
Outstanding.....								3			3,000.00
Three per cent certificates, acts Mar. 2, 1867, and July 25, 1868:											
Issue.....								5,831	5,600		\$5,155,000.00
Redeemed.....								5,830	5,600		85,150,000.00
Outstanding.....									1		5,000.00

Four per cent refunding certificates, act Feb. 26, 1879:									
Issue, payable to order.....		5,850							58,500.00
Redeemed.....	338 to 10018.	5,834							58,340.00
Outstanding.....		16							160.00
Four per cent refunding certificates, act Feb. 26, 1879:									
Issue, payable to bearer.....		3,995,425							39,954,250.00
Redeemed.....	1 to 10102.	3,090,011							39,900,110.00
Outstanding.....		5,414							54,140.00
Gold certificates, act Mar. 3, 1863 (first issue):									
Issue.....		48,000		116,449	18,000	60,000	64,600	2,500	429,604,900.00
Redeemed.....	1 to 524.	47,989		116,405	17,999	59,993	64,600	2,500	429,592,780.00
Outstanding.....		11		44	1	7			12,120.00
Issue on account of Geneva award (special):									
Redeemed.....								74	33,000,580.46
								74	33,000,580.46
Gold certificates, act Mar. 3, 1863 (series 1870):									
Issue.....					36,000	47,500	21,000	20,000	370,500,000.00
Redeemed.....	1 to 167.				35,989	47,484	20,997	19,997	370,433,500.00
Outstanding.....					11	16	3	3	66,500.00
Gold certificates, act Mar. 3, 1863 (series 1871):									
Issue.....				50,000					5,000,000.00
Redeemed.....	1 to 91.			49,973					4,997,300.00
Outstanding.....				27					2,700.00
Gold certificates, act Mar. 3, 1863 (series 1875):									
Issue.....				35,894	11,688	14,381	5,977	8,933	143,029,400.00
Redeemed.....				35,816	11,684	14,361	5,974	8,922	142,874,600.00
Outstanding.....				78	4	20	3	11	154,800.00
One-year 5 per cent Treasury notes, act Mar. 3, 1863:									
Issue.....		620,000	822,000	164,800	136,400				44,520,000.00
Redeemed and destroyed.....	1 to 542.	619,496½	821,271	164,669	136,338				44,487,635.00
Outstanding.....		503½	729	131	62				32,365.00
Less unknown denominations redeemed and destroyed.....									90.00
Outstanding.....									32,275.00

*Aggregating \$1,591,241.65.

XIX.—UNITED STATES CERTIFICATES AND INTEREST-BEARING NOTES ISSUED, REDEEMED, AND OUTSTANDING TO JUNE 30, 1895—Continued.

Issues.	Lot numbers.	Number and denomination.									Amount.
		\$10.	\$20.	\$50.	\$100.	\$500.	\$1,000.	\$5,000.	\$10,000.	Irregular.	
Two-year 5 per cent Treasury notes, act Mar. 3, 1863:											
Issue (issued without coupons attached)				136,000	96,800						\$16,480,000.00
Redeemed and destroyed	1 to 209			135,885	96,781						16,472,350.00
Outstanding				115	19						7,650.00
Two-year 5 per cent Treasury notes, act Mar. 3, 1863:											
Issue (issued with coupons attached)				118,112	144,844	80,604	89,308				150,000,000.00
Redeemed and destroyed	1 to 310			118,072	144,764	80,601	89,289				149,969,500.00
Outstanding				40	80	3	19				30,500.00
Less unknown denominations redeemed and destroyed.											10,500.00
Outstanding											20,000.00
Three-year 6 per cent compound-interest notes, act Mar. 3, 1863:											
Issue		87,536		54,960	30,444	20,852					17,993,700.00
Destroyed statistically		2,596		14,780	268	4,404					2,993,760.00
Issue direct		84,940		40,180	39,176	16,448					15,000,000.00
Redeemed and destroyed	1 to 713	84,776		40,119	39,117	16,447					14,988,910.00
Outstanding		164		61	59	1					11,090.00
Three-year 6 per cent compound-interest notes, act June 30, 1864:											
Issue		2,240,984	1,506,292	1,161,520	411,500	114,840	39,420				248,601,680.00
Destroyed statistically		16,984	8,392	4,320	700	40	20				669,639.00
Issue direct		2,224,000	1,497,600	1,157,200	410,800	114,800	39,400				247,932,000.00
Redeemed and destroyed	1 to 715	2,221,993	1,495,885	1,155,961	410,522	114,776	39,395				247,770,880.00
Outstanding		2,007	1,715	1,239	278	24	5				161,120.00

NOTE.—The Register's Office is the last to receive the redeemed securities of the Government, and therefore the amounts reported as redeemed will be less than the actual redemptions by the amounts in transitu, and the amounts reported as outstanding correspondingly increased.

XIX.—UNITED STATES CERTIFICATES AND INTEREST-BEARING NOTES ISSUED, REDEEMED, AND OUTSTANDING TO JUNE 30, 1895—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

Issues.	Total issued.	Redeemed.			Out-standing.
		To June 30, 1894.	During fiscal year.	To June 30, 1895.	
Sevon-thirty Treasury notes:					
Act July 17, 1861.....	\$140,094,750.00	\$140,084,050.00	.....	\$140,084,050.00	\$10,700.00
Act June 30, 1864, first series.....	299,992,500.00	299,943,550.00	\$50.00	299,943,600.00	48,900.00
Act Mar. 3, 1865, second series.....	331,000,000.00	330,967,950.00	.....	330,967,950.00	32,050.00
Act Mar. 3, 1865, third series.....	199,000,000.00	198,953,800.00	100.00	198,953,900.00	46,100.00
Total.....	970,087,250.00	969,949,350.00	150.00	969,949,500.00	137,750.00
One-year 5 per cent Treasury notes, act Mar. 3, 1863.....	44,520,000.00	44,487,565.00	160.00	44,487,725.00	32,275.00
Two-year 5 per cent Treasury notes, act Mar. 3, 1863:					
Issued with coupons attached.....	150,000,000.00	149,980,000.00	.....	149,980,000.00	20,000.00
Issued without coupons attached.....	16,480,000.00	16,472,350.00	.....	16,472,350.00	7,650.00
Total.....	166,480,000.00	166,452,350.00	.....	166,452,350.00	27,650.00
Three-year 6 per cent compound-interest notes:					
Act Mar. 3, 1863, issued direct.....	15,000,000.00	14,988,810.00	100.00	14,988,910.00	11,000.00
Act June 30, 1864, issued direct.....	247,932,000.00	247,769,620.00	1,260.00	247,770,880.00	161,120.00
Total.....	262,932,000.00	262,758,430.00	1,360.00	262,759,790.00	172,210.00
Gold certificates, act Mar. 3, 1863:					
First issue.....	429,604,900.00	429,592,780.00	.....	429,592,780.00	12,120.00
Geneva award (special).....	33,000,580.46	33,000,580.46	.....	33,000,580.46	.....
Series of 1870.....	370,500,000.00	370,423,500.00	10,000.00	370,433,500.00	66,500.00
Series of 1871.....	5,000,000.00	4,997,300.00	.....	4,997,300.00	2,700.00
Series of 1875.....	143,029,400.00	142,872,000.00	2,600.00	142,874,600.00	154,800.00
Total.....	981,134,880.46	980,886,160.46	12,600.00	980,898,760.46	236,120.00
Certificates of indebtedness, acts Mar. 1, 17, 1862, and Mar. 3, 1863.....	561,753,241.65	561,750,241.65	.....	561,750,241.65	3,000.00
Three per cent certificates, acts Mar. 2, 1867, and July 25, 1868.....	85,155,000.00	85,150,000.00	.....	85,150,000.00	5,000.00
Four per cent refunding certificates, act Feb. 26, 1879:					
Payable to order.....	58,500.00	58,330.00	10.00	58,340.00	160.00
Payable to bearer.....	39,354,250.00	39,395,330.00	4,780.00	39,900,110.00	54,140.00
Total.....	40,012,750.00	39,953,660.00	4,790.00	39,958,450.00	54,300.00

XX.—TOTAL NUMBER AND AMOUNT OF CANCELED SECURITIES ON FILE TO JUNE 30, 1895.

Classification.	Number.	Amount.
United States coupon bonds redeemed, transferred, and exchanged.....	1, 899, 844	\$1, 101, 726, 200. 00
District of Columbia coupon bonds redeemed and exchanged.....	29, 384	11, 061, 600. 00
Louisville and Portland Canal Co. coupon bonds redeemed.....	1, 172	1, 172, 000. 00
Louisville and Portland Canal Co. coupon bonds (assets) redeemed.....	425	425, 000. 00
United States detached coupons redeemed.....	98, 942, 796	1, 208, 463, 850. 46½
District of Columbia detached coupons redeemed.....	943, 717	9, 325, 602. 03
Louisville and Portland Canal Co. detached coupons redeemed.....	16, 349	490, 470. 00
Interest checks:		
United States registered bonds redeemed.....	3, 527, 493	611, 961, 624. 80
District of Columbia registered bonds redeemed.....	17, 704	7, 860, 686. 47
Pacific Railroad bonds redeemed.....	52, 080	51, 216, 509. 23
Seven-thirty Treasury notes redeemed.....	3, 244, 196	969, 949, 450. 00
Gold certificates:		
Act Mar. 3, 1863, redeemed.....	194, 766	406, 392, 060. 46
Act July 12, 1882, series 1888, redeemed.....	19, 883	151, 565, 000. 00
Certificates of deposit, temporary loan, Feb. 25, 1862, redeemed.....	81, 925	703, 482, 680. 25
Certificates of indebtedness:		
Mar. 1, 17, 1862, and Mar. 3, 1863, redeemed.....	247, 088	561, 750, 241. 65
July 8, 1870, redeemed.....	679	678, 362. 41
Three per cent certificates, Mar. 2, 1867, and July 25, 1868, redeemed.....	11, 430	85, 150, 000. 00
Currency certificates, June 8, 1872, redeemed.....	124, 648	1, 144, 225, 000. 00
Refunding certificates, payable to order, redeemed.....	5, 843	58, 430. 00
Checks—Spanish indemnity certificates redeemed.....	169	56, 733. 38
Interest checks—Cherokee lands redeemed.....	19	265. 000. 00
Total.....	109, 361, 610	7, 022, 277, 101. 19½

XXI.—TOTAL AMOUNT OF CANCELED SECURITIES DESTROYED TO JUNE 30, 1895

Classification.	Amount.
United States coupon bonds redeemed, transferred, and exchanged.....	\$1, 412, 995, 450. 00
District of Columbia coupon bonds redeemed and exchanged.....	8, 692, 000. 00
One-year Treasury notes, act Mar. 3, 1863, redeemed.....	44, 487, 725. 00
Two-year Treasury notes, act Mar. 3, 1863, redeemed.....	186, 452, 350. 00
Three-year compound-interest notes, acts Mar. 3, 1863, and June 30, 1864, redeemed.....	262, 759, 790. 00
Gold certificates:	574, 506, 700. 00
Act Mar. 3, 1863, redeemed.....	353, 211, 161. 00
Act July 12, 1882, payable to bearer, redeemed.....	765, 455, 496. 00
Silver certificates redeemed.....	39, 900, 110. 00
Refunding certificates, act Feb. 26, 1879, payable to bearer, redeemed.....	59, 975, 152. 50
Old demand notes redeemed.....	149, 139, 720. 00
Treasury notes of 1890 redeemed.....	2, 379, 300, 792. 00
United States notes redeemed.....	353, 454, 023. 63
Fractional currency redeemed.....	
Total.....	6, 570, 330, 470. 13

(No. 7.)

REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY,
Washington, October 25, 1895.

SIR: In compliance with the request contained in your letter of September 10, 1895, I have the honor to submit the following report of the business transacted in this office since October 1, 1894, and in the office of the First Comptroller from July 1 to September 30, 1894, being the entire work for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895.

WARRANTS.

The following warrants were received, examined, countersigned, entered on registers, and posted into ledgers under their several heads of appropriations, viz:

Kind of warrant.	Number.	Amount.
APPROPRIATION.		
Treasury proper.....	44	\$58,627,129.12
Public debt.....	1	385,254,889.14
Diplomatic and consular.....	14	2,820,252.04
Customs.....	16	19,283,661.21
Internal revenue.....	10	9,026,330.74
Judiciary.....	11	8,813,296.16
Interior civil.....	17	9,437,967.67
Indian.....	30	15,356,695.30
Pension.....	6	151,245,427.07
War.....	36	66,409,679.45
Navy.....	19	86,046,386.61
Total.....	204	762,321,714.51
PAY (ACCOUNTABLE AND SETTLEMENT).		
Treasury proper.....	8,392	53,187,857.39
Public debt.....	27	385,439,412.34
Diplomatic and consular.....	4,941	1,761,196.06
Customs.....	4,634	18,987,715.27
Internal revenue.....	2,510	5,161,972.56
Judiciary.....	6,950	8,047,646.59
Interior civil.....	2,786	8,780,976.27
Indians.....	5,372	10,346,438.96
Pensions.....	3,760	143,338,054.38
War.....	4,120	53,374,687.78
Navy.....	1,863	36,044,173.72
Total.....	45,855	724,470,131.32

Warrants—Continued.

Kind of warrant.	Number.	Amount.
COVERING (REPAY).		
Indians.....	864	\$556,185.74
Pensions.....	718	1,942,525.51
War.....	2,764	1,338,729.70
Navy.....	337	7,246,371.99
Miscellaneous: Customs, internal revenue, public debt, diplomatic and consular, Treasury, judiciary, and interior civil.....	3,051	2,831,957.20
Total.....	7,734	13,915,770.14
COVERING (REVENUE).		
Customs.....	1,819	152,158,617.45
Lands.....	1,153	1,103,347.70
Internal revenue.....	893	143,421,072.02
Miscellaneous (including reissue of Treasury notes, gold certificates, silver certificates, etc.).....	9,026	423,832,088.60
Total.....	12,891	720,516,625.77
Grand total.....	66,684	2,221,224,241.74

Account of work performed in late First Comptroller's Office from July 1, 1894, to September 30, 1894:

Number of accounts examined and passed and balances certified to Register of Treasury.

Accounts from—	Accounts.	Vouchers.	Amounts involved in footings.
First Auditor.....	4,652	359,153	\$1,182,057,831.42
Fifth Auditor.....	1,650	49,260	109,601,496.70
Commissioner of the General Land Office.....	890	19,072	939,326.59
Grand total.....	7,192	427,485	1,292,598,654.71

REQUISITIONS.

Requisitions for advances of money from the Treasury to disbursing officers examined, recorded, and passed.....	1,077
Requisitions of the Secretary of State in payment of drafts of United States diplomatic and consular officers drawn on the Department of State.....	412
Requisitions issued by the First Comptroller in payment of drafts of United States consular officers drawn on the Treasury Department.....	345
Total.....	1,834

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bonds, contracts, and powers of attorney examined, approved, and filed.....	1,016
Certificates of deposit examined, indorsed, and referred.....	670
Internal-revenue books counted and certified.....	7,734
Copies of reports copied and transmitted.....	147
Accounts received and registered.....	7,155
Accounts indexed.....	7,959
Warrants examined and checked on register of accounts.....	5,094
Folios copied.....	12,815
Consular drafts registered.....	378
Judgments of the Court of Claims and of circuit and district courts examined and certified.....	895

Account of unfinished business in offices of First Comptroller, Second Comptroller, and Commissioner of Customs.

Accounts on hand from said offices on October 1, 1894.....	4,043
Disposed of.....	3,999
On hand June 30, 1895.....	44

Itemized statement of above.

Office and division.	Accounts on hand Oct. 1, 1894.	Disposed of.	Remaining on hand June 30, 1895.
First-Comptroller's Office:			
Judiciary division.....	1,008	995	13
Internal revenue and miscellaneous division.....	23	8	15
Warrants and public land division.....	109	108	1
Foreign intercourse and public debt division.....	18	16	2
Total.....	1,158	1,127	31
Second Comptroller's Office:			
Army paymaster's division.....	313	313	.....
Army back pay and bounty division.....	2,234	2,221	13
Army pension division.....	8	8	.....
Indian division.....	46	46	.....
Miscellaneous claims division.....	14	14	.....
Navy division.....	4	4	.....
Quartermaster's division.....	248	248	.....
Total.....	2,867	2,854	13
Commissioner of Customs' Office.....	18	18	.....

Number of appeals.....	149
Distributed as follows:	
From Auditor for the War Department.....	61
From Auditor for the State and other Departments.....	39
From Auditor for the Navy Department.....	25
From Auditor for the Treasury Department.....	13
From Auditor for the Interior Department.....	6
From Auditor for the Post-Office Department.....	5
Number of appeals disposed of.....	71
Remaining on hand June 30, 1895.....	78
Number of applications for rehearings.....	325
Disposed of.....	86
Remaining on hand June 30, 1895.....	239
Total number of opinions delivered.....	468
Classified as follows:	
To Secretary of the Treasury, under section 8, act of July 31, 1894.....	48
To Secretary of State, under section 8, act of July 31, 1894.....	4
To Secretary of the Interior, under section 8, act of July 31, 1894.....	14
To Secretary of War, under section 8, act of July 31, 1894.....	38
To Secretary of the Navy, under section 8, act of July 31, 1894.....	12
To Secretary of Agriculture, under section 8, act of July 31, 1894.....	4
To Attorney-General, under section 8, act of July 31, 1894.....	19
To Postmaster-General, under section 8, act of July 31, 1894.....	1
To disbursing officers, under section 8, act of July 31, 1894.....	115
On construction of statutes by the Auditors, under section 8, act of July 31, 1894.....	24
On miscellaneous subjects.....	32
On appeals.....	52
On rehearings.....	86
On old accounts pending October 1, 1894.....	19
Total.....	468
Number indemnifying bonds on account of disbursing officers' lost checks, etc., acted upon and approved.....	255
Number indemnifying bonds for lost warrants.....	13
Number indemnifying bonds for lost United States bonds.....	3
Number applications for duplicate bonds received and acted upon.....	8
Number certificates and powers of attorney to indorse Treasury warrants received, approved, and filed.....	913
Number requests from Attorney-General for information as to matters of counter-claim, etc., under section 188, Rev. Stat., received and answered.....	205

On account of the radical change made in the duties of this office by the provisions of the act of July 31, 1894, which went into effect October 1, 1894, the statements of the work performed in this office as above given have in part been divided into two periods: the first, from July 1 to September 30, covering the period during which accounts settled by the First and Fifth Auditors of the Treasury and the Commissioner of the General Land Office were subject to a detailed revision by the Comptroller under the laws existing before the change made by the so-called "Dockery" act of July 31, 1894, went into effect; the second period, from October 1, 1894, to June 30, 1895, the end of the fiscal year, represents the work performed by this office under the new law, but also contains a statement of the accounts remaining on hand unsettled on September 30, 1894, in the offices of the First Comptroller, the Second Comptroller, and the Commissioner of Customs, and which, by the provisions of section 21 of the act of July 31, 1894, were required to be revised by the Comptroller of the Treasury in the manner in which such accounts were revised in those offices.

As a necessary result, the detailed statement of the work above given does not indicate the work of this office under normal conditions. Of the old accounts remaining on hand June 30, 1895, unadjusted, some have since been settled, and all remained unadjusted for special reasons which rendered their settlement then impossible. Settlement of some was withheld waiting for the decisions of the Court of Claims in cases referred to that court for the establishment of precedents which would govern in the settlement of the withheld accounts.

Experience of the operation of the new system of accounting during the past year confirms, in my opinion, the wisdom of its adoption. Greater expedition in the settlement of the public accounts has been accomplished, and at the same time nothing indicates that any accuracy in the settlement has been lost.

In many cases, disputed points between claimants and the accounting officers, having been brought to the personal attention of the Comptroller or the Assistant Comptroller, have been settled by the delivery of opinions giving fully the reasons for the action of the accounting officers. This is rendered possible under the present system, because the time of the Comptroller and the Assistant Comptroller is not taken up with the mass of detail work formerly required.

The provision authorizing disbursing officers or the head of an executive department or other establishment not under one of the executive departments to apply to the Comptroller for a decision upon any question involving a payment to be made by or under them before such payment has been actually made has proved very satisfactory in practice. Disbursing officers, as they become more familiar with the operation of this clause of the act, are likely to avail themselves of it more frequently, and consequently difficulties in the subsequent settlement of their accounts will be prevented, the doubtful points having been settled before the rendition of the accounts. It also follows that the number of appeals in consequence thereof will be lessened.

Another decided benefit accomplished by the new system of accounting is the uniformity brought about by the change which made the office of the Comptroller of the Treasury the sole chief accounting office, instead of the three offices of the First Comptroller, Second Comptroller, and Commissioner of Customs previously existing.

I can unhesitatingly confirm the conclusions reached in my special report to you of February 19, 1895, as follows:

I have every reason to believe, therefore, that time will show the merit and practicability of the new system of transacting the official business assigned to the office of the Comptroller of the Treasury, and justify fully the changes made in the accounting system of the Government.

As a detailed revision of accounts is no longer made by this office, no particular recommendations are made, such recommendations coming more properly from the various auditors upon difficulties experienced by them. Previous recommendations in regard to the accounts of the officers of the United States courts are, however, renewed, viz: That a system of salaries with fixed allowance for expenses in lieu of the present fee system be established, and that in case such change is not made, provision be made for the payment of the fees of these officers earned in civil suits on account of the postal service from the regular appropriation for the payment of their fees, and not from the revenues of the postal service, as has heretofore been the case, and that the jurisdiction of the district and circuit courts of the United States, concurrent with that of the Court of Claims, upon suits brought by these officers, be taken away, and that the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims in such cases be made exclusive; or, at least, that an appeal to the Supreme Court from the circuit courts of appeals be granted to the Government in all cases, as is now the law in regard to appeals from the Court of Claims.

For the reasons stated in my last annual report, it is extremely desirable to obtain from Congress a definition of the words "permanent specific appropriations."

Respectfully, yours,

R. B. BOWLER,
Comptroller.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

(No. 8.)

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR FOR THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR FOR THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
November 16, 1895.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my report of the transaction of business in the office of the First Auditor of the Treasury for the three months of the fiscal year 1895 ending September 30, 1894, and in the office of the Auditor for the Treasury Department for the nine months of the fiscal year 1895, beginning October 1, 1894, and ending June 30, 1895.

By the act of Congress approved July 31, 1894, the title of the First Auditor of the Treasury was changed to that of Auditor for the Treasury Department, and all business pertaining to the Executive Departments, other than the Treasury, and to offices and bureaus not under any Executive Department, theretofore settled in the office of the First Auditor, was transferred October 1, 1894, to the respective auditors designated by said act, and all business relating to the accounts of collectors of internal revenue, theretofore settled by the Fifth Auditor, was on said date transferred to this office. The Auditor for the Treasury Department is now charged only with the settlement of accounts pertaining to the Treasury Department.

The office of First Auditor existed from September 2, 1789, to September 30, 1817, it being designated as Auditor of the Treasury until March 3, 1817, when the offices of the Second, Third, Fourth, and Fifth Auditors were created, and the title of this office changed to that of First Auditor. The following persons have held the office of First Auditor from 1789 to 1894, when the title was changed:

Name.	Whence appointed.	When appointed.
Oliver Wolcott.....	Connecticut.....	Sept. 12, 1789
William Smith.....	Maryland.....	July 16, 1791
Richard Harrison.....	Virginia.....	Nov. 29, 1791
Jesse Miller.....	Pennsylvania.....	Nov. 1, 1836
Tully R. Wise.....	Virginia.....	June 17, 1842
William Collins.....	do.....	July 24, 1844
John C. Clark.....	New York.....	Aug. 2, 1849
Thomas L. Smith.....	Virginia.....	Oct. 31, 1849
David W. Mahon.....	Pennsylvania.....	Dec. 19, 1871
E. M. Reynolds.....	Alabama.....	Apr. 16, 1878
James Q. Chenoweth.....	Texas.....	May 1, 1885
George P. Fisher.....	Delaware.....	June 2, 1889
Ernest P. Baldwin.....	Maryland.....	Mar. 27, 1893

The act of September 11, 1789, made appropriation for an Auditor, chief clerk, and such additional clerks as might be necessary. In 1820 the total force of the office was 15; in 1830, 13; in 1841, 15; in 1851, 20;

in 1861, 30; in 1871, 41; in 1881, 60, and in 1891, 63, which was the number on September 30, 1894, when the designation of the office was changed.

The present force of the office consists of 1 Auditor, 1 deputy auditor, 1 law clerk, 4 chiefs of division, 90 clerks, and 7 assistant messengers and laborers; total, 104.

CONDITION OF BUSINESS.

The condition of public business in this office at the close of the fiscal year 1895 was highly satisfactory. Of the 774 accounts remaining on hand, as shown on page 23 of this report, only three were received prior to the quarter then ended, and it was not possible for this office to adjust these in the condition in which they then were. All of the other accounts on hand were of the class that are received monthly and are stated quarterly, or were awaiting warrants or information required for their adjustment.

To state the case briefly, at the close of the fiscal year 1895 there was not then pending in this office an account that could have been settled, and there was not an item of business that could have been transacted.

COMPARISON OF OLD AND NEW SYSTEMS OF AUDITING.

From a practical knowledge of the system of accounting in practice prior to October 1, 1894, and of that substituted on that date and now in force, I am satisfied that the new system is a great improvement, as it is fully as accurate, much safer, and certainly more expeditious in the dispatch of business.

Under the old system, at the close of the fiscal year 1894 there were pending in this office, and in the revising offices of the First Comptroller and Commissioner of Customs, not fewer than 2,000 unsettled accounts, some of which were not adjusted for months thereafter.

Under the new system, at the close of the fiscal year 1895 no officer or claimant had pending an account or claim which could have been audited and settled.

PROMPT RENDITION OF ACCOUNTS.

The requirement that no requisition of a disbursing officer for the allowance of money shall be honored by the Auditor if the officer has failed to render his accounts within the time fixed for their rendition has had the effect of making officers prompt in presenting their accounts for settlement. Prior to the passage of the present law the Auditor had no power to compel prompt settlements.

There have been under the new law few failures to render accounts within the time fixed by law, and these few delays were caused by the fact that it was a physical impossibility to render them in the time required, and the Secretary of the Treasury has waived the delinquencies.

ACCOUNTABILITY OF COLLECTORS FOR MERCHANDISE.

Prior to July 1, 1895, the Treasury Department was not informed of the arrival of a vessel, car, or vehicle with dutiable merchandise from a foreign country, and (except at the ports of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans, and San Francisco, at which there are naval officers) had no means of determining that the collectors accounted for and collected the duty on all merchandise received into their custody. From the year 1789 to 1895 there was no check on collectors of customs

and officers acting as such, except such examination of their offices as could be given by special agents of the Treasury Department.

From and after July 1, 1895, each master of a vessel and conductor of a car or other vehicle bringing into this country merchandise, whether free or dutiable, is required to forward to this office a copy of the manifest of his vessel, car, or vehicle, showing all merchandise therein, and when he makes entry of the vessel, car, or vehicle at the custom-house he must make affidavit that he has mailed such copy, and that the same is true and correct. The collectors of customs are required to forward to the Auditor a copy of each manifest filed with them and to note thereon the disposition of each item of cargo. These two copies of the manifest are compared in this office and the reported disposition is verified by comparison with the accounts of the collector. By this system, it is believed, it will be impossible for a collector to receive into his possession a package of merchandise that is shown on a manifest and fail to collect and account for the duties thereon without being detected and held accountable by this office.

VERIFICATION OF ENTRIES.

Not since the foundation of the Government has the Treasury Department known that all collectors of customs have collected the correct rate and amount of duty on merchandise coming into their possession. At the six ports at which there are naval officers who examine the entries, invoices, and certificates of the gaugers, weighers, and measurers, this fact is ascertained; but at the 156 ports at which such officers are not stationed there has been no check. Heretofore the Auditor and Commissioner of Customs have been compelled to rely upon the reports made by the collectors, and were without any evidence to verify or disprove the accounts as rendered.

The invoice of the merchandise, showing the articles and the declared value, and the action of the appraiser fixing the value thereof, and of the collector as to the classification, were not furnished. Even the certificates of the officers who ascertained the quantity were retained by the collectors. There was absolutely no possibility of the accounting officer detecting error or fraud, unless the same appeared on the face of the accounts of the collectors as rendered for settlement.

This has all been changed, and, beginning with the present fiscal year, collectors of customs and officers acting as such, except at the six ports at which there are naval officers, will be required to send to the appraiser the original invoice filed by the consignee when making entry of merchandise and the triplicate of the same received from the American consul, and the appraiser is required to make his appraisal and suggested classification on each and return them to the collector.

The officer who ascertains the quantity of merchandise entered will make his return in duplicate. The liquidating clerk in the office of the collector will note his liquidation of the entries on the face thereof, and, after attaching the original invoice and the certificate of the gauger, weigher, or measurer to the entry, will forward them to this office for verification.

This must be done at the close of business each day, so that the auditing of collector's accounts will be facilitated. When this office is in possession of these papers it can ascertain with accuracy that the correct rate and amount of duty has been collected and deposited by the collector. None but the most experienced clerks in this office will be allowed to verify these entries.

I am clearly of the opinion that by the new system of requiring the manifests, invoices, and findings of appraisers, gaugers, weighers, and measurers to be sent to this office the absolute accountability of collectors of customs for property coming into their possession and the collection of the correct duty thereon will be established.

No letters of transmittal or of acknowledgment are required or sent, and no record of the receipt of these papers is kept; yet by the system of boxes or pigeonholes devised for this purpose they are separated and placed in order and the absence of any paper is quickly detected. This system saves many clerks and much labor.

MERCHANDISE UNDER CONSULAR SEAL.

A new system has been devised for accounting for all merchandise arriving under consular seal. The American consuls in contiguous foreign territory have been instructed by the Secretary of State, at the request of the Secretary of the Treasury, to make all manifests of cars sealed by them and destined for this country in five parts instead of four, as heretofore, and the fifth part is now forwarded by the consul to this office. By its receipt this office is informed of the sealing and departure of the car. When the car arrives at the port of first arrival and is entered, an additional copy of the entry is made by the collector and forwarded to this office with the information as to port of destination. On arrival of the car at the port of destination the collector is required to acknowledge its receipt and report the disposition of the merchandise contained therein. If there is any discrepancy in the reports of the contents of the car, or if there is a failure to report the arrival, the matter is promptly investigated by this office. It is now considered impossible for a car to arrive in this country and the contents not be duly entered and accounted for. Heretofore there has existed no method of detecting error and fraud in this class of importations, except the uncertain and doubtful one of having examinations made by special agents of the Treasury.

I take pleasure in expressing to you my appreciation of the intelligence and diligence of the deputy auditor, Hon. Robert M. Cousar; the law clerk, Mr. J. C. L. Gudger; the chiefs of division, Messrs. J. G. Dill, Chester E. Rees, T. O. W. Roberts, and C. E. Fitzsimons, and the clerks and other employees, who have so zealously worked for the advancement of the office and the correct dispatch of public business.

Appended hereto are the following exhibits:

EXHIBIT A.—Work performed in the office of the First Auditor for the three months ending September 30, 1894.

EXHIBIT B.—Work performed in the office of the Auditor for the Treasury Department for the nine months from October 1, 1894, to June 30, 1895.

EXHIBIT C.—Merchandise transported without appraisalment during the fiscal year 1895.

Respectfully, yours,

E. P. BALDWIN,
Auditor for the Treasury Department.

APPENDIX.

EXHIBIT A.

BUSINESS TRANSACTED IN THE OFFICE OF THE FIRST AUDITOR FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1894.

RECEIPTS.

Accounts adjusted.	Number of accounts.	Amount.
Duties on merchandise and tonnage.....	145	\$19,181,288.41
Fines, penalties, and forfeitures.....	118	19,429.46
Marine-Hospital collections.....	17	705.23
Immigration fees.....	25	31,377.00
Receipts on emolument accounts.....		117,422.06
Money received on account of deceased passengers.....	4	40.00
Money received from sale of old material, public documents, etc.....	86	19,604.92
Epidemic diseases.....	1	8.19
Mints and assay offices, account of gold and silver bullion.....	1	384,455.20
Copyright catalogues.....	3	20.00
Manufacture of medals.....	1	1,054.58
Ground and water rents, Hot Springs, Ark.....	1	4,345.00
Total receipts.....	402	19,759,750.05

DISBURSEMENTS.

LEGISLATIVE.		
<i>United States Senate.</i>		
Compensation of the President of the Senate.....	3	\$2,000.00
Salaries and mileage of Senators.....	6	248,063.84
Salaries, officers and employees.....	2	84,135.26
Contingent expenses:		
Stationery and newspapers.....	4	5,985.32
Fuel for heating apparatus.....	3	3,115.12
Furniture and repairs.....	11	2,661.80
Folding documents.....	4	1,325.82
Materials for folding.....	3	4,661.34
Packing boxes.....	3	80.33
Expenses of special and select committees.....	1	4,699.89
Miscellaneous items, Maltby Building.....	3	4,109.45
Salaries of Capitol police.....	3	9,697.53
Reimbursement of official reporter.....	1	7,750.00
Horses and wagons.....	3	535.67
Miscellaneous items.....	3	11,116.79
Payment to—		
The widow of Hon. F. B. Stockbridge.....	1	5,000.00
The widow of Hon. Z. B. Vance.....	1	5,000.00
Alonzo W. Church, for indexing Congressional documents.....	1	1,000.00
Benjamin Durfee.....	1	2,500.00
Charles H. Evans.....	1	1,000.00
Watson Boyle.....	1	400.00
J. E. Johnson.....	1	37.50
<i>House of Representatives.</i>		
Salaries and mileage of Members and Delegates.....	1	135,725.67
Clerk hire, Members and Delegates.....	3	175.69
Salaries, officers and employees.....	7	1,694.05
Contingent expenses:		
Stationery and newspapers.....	1	295.36
Reimbursement to official reporters and stenographers.....	8	10,750.00
Reimbursement to Spencer Greene.....	1	135.00
Reimbursement to Ang. Hall.....	1	213.00
Reimbursement to T. O. Towles.....	1	209.00
Compiling testimony in contested-election cases.....	6	1,400.00
Payment to—		
The Western Union Telegraph Co.....	1	172.63
The widow of Hon. R. F. Bratton.....	1	4,255.71
The widow of Hon. J. L. Chipman.....	1	5,000.00
The widow of Hon. W. H. Enochs.....	1	5,000.00
The widow of Hon. G. W. Houk.....	1	5,000.00
The widow of Hon. Wm. Mutchler.....	1	5,000.00
The widow of Hon. E. J. McCristal.....	1	208.00
The dependent nieces of Hon. Chas. O'Neill.....	1	5,000.00
The guardian of only child of Hon. M. C. Lisle.....	1	3,508.60
Geo. L. Browning.....	1	500.00
Chas. Carter.....	1	60.00
A. Gibbs.....	1	300.00

BUSINESS TRANSACTED IN THE OFFICE OF THE FIRST AUDITOR FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1894—Continued.

DISBURSEMENTS—Continued.

Accounts adjusted.	Number of accounts.	Amount.
LEGISLATIVE—continued.		
<i>House of Representatives—Continued.</i>		
Contingent expenses—Continued.		
Payment to—Continued.		
O. B. Hallam, for legal services.....	1	\$1,000.00
J. M. Hall.....	1	40.00
Thos. B. Kalfus.....	1	300.00
Clifford Lucas.....	1	100.00
J. M. McKay.....	1	171.36
J. F. Snyder.....	1	300.00
Isaac F. Smith.....	1	200.00
M. M. Robinson.....	1	300.00
<i>Office of Public Printer.</i>		
Public printing and binding.....	70	121,564.55
<i>Library of Congress.</i>		
Contingent expenses.....	1	112.18
<i>Court of Claims.</i>		
Payment of judgments.....	887	367,797.20
<i>Legislative—miscellaneous.</i>		
Payments for contesting seats in Congress.....	16	28,797.20
Relief of John M. Rice.....	1	1,800.00
EXECUTIVE.		
<i>Office of the President.</i>		
Salaries, executive office.....	1	1,803.77
Contingent expenses.....	2	93.37
TREASURY DEPARTMENT.		
Salaries, office of—		
First Comptroller.....	1	22,382.00
Second Comptroller.....	1	24,155.00
Commissioner of Customs.....	1	12,113.73
First Auditor.....	1	22,026.17
Third Auditor.....	1	46,174.25
Fourth Auditor.....	1	17,344.04
Fifth Auditor.....	1	11,692.34
Treasurer of the United States.....	1	67,443.95
Treasurer (national currency, reimbursable, permanent).....	1	15,299.20
Comptroller of the Currency.....	1	25,538.57
Examination of national banks and bank plates.....	2	68.95
Salaries, office of—		
Comptroller of the Currency (national currency, reimbursable, permanent).....	1	4,205.01
Light-House Board.....	1	8,885.00
Salaries, Bureau of Statistics.....	1	11,580.34
Collecting statistics relating to commerce.....	3	641.41
Salaries, Steamboat-Inspection Service (permanent).....	5	40.80
Contingent expenses, Steamboat-Inspection Service (permanent).....	9	489.20
<i>Treasury—miscellaneous.</i>		
Contingent expenses, Treasury Department—		
Horses, wagons, etc.....	1	553.85
File holders and cases.....	1	145.54
Carpets and repairs.....	1	99.49
Miscellaneous items.....	3	1,575.13
Contingent expenses, national currency, Treasurer's Office, reimbursable (permanent).....	9	7,000.64
Sealing and separating United States securities.....	4	53.00
Expenses of national currency.....	1	1.79
Distinctive paper for United States securities.....	3	30,090.32
Fuel, lights, and water for public buildings.....	3	175.38
Furniture and repairs of same, public buildings.....	1	6.12
Vaults, safes, and locks for public buildings.....	1	142,228.05
Plans for public buildings.....	1	36.13
Suppressing counterfeiting and other crimes.....	1	14.64
Expenses Treasury notes.....	7	24,401.96

BUSINESS TRANSACTED IN THE OFFICE OF THE FIRST AUDITOR FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1894—Continued.

DISBURSEMENTS—Continued.

Accounts adjusted.	Number of accounts.	Amount.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT—continued.		
<i>Treasury—miscellaneous—Continued.</i>		
Refunding to national banking associations excess of duty.....	1	\$180.65
Outstanding liabilities.....	23	1,811.93
Sinking fund Pacific railroads (permanent).....	7	159,333.73
Settled for appropriation.....	1	2,116.72
Expenses government board of control, World's Columbian Exposition.....	1	487.00
Expenses committee on awards, Board of Lady Managers.....	1	1,475.11
Medals and diplomas, World's Columbian Exposition.....	1	387.58
Marine Hospital Service.....	13	78,728.10
Preventing the spread of epidemic diseases.....	3	53,052.74
Quarantine Service.....	7	2,840.91
Enforcement of alien contract labor law.....	1	22,995.27
Enforcement of Chinese exclusion acts.....	1	17,259.25
Treasury miscellaneous.....	6	35,806.78
Payment to North American Commercial Company.....	1	949.55
Relief of Louis Pelham.....	1	3,000.00
Payment to Sam Yuen for opium destroyed.....	1	2,400.00
Relief of John R. Brooke, United States Army.....	1	1,000.00
Reimbursement to E. H. Nebeker, late United States Treasurer.....	1	1,000.00
Payment to J. G. McCoy, Chinese inspector.....	1	20.09
<i>Interstate Commerce Commission.</i>		
Expenses.....	6	53,268.73
Salaries.....	18	10,250.00
<i>Alaska.</i>		
Salaries and traveling expenses of agents at the seal fisheries.....	1	899.00
<i>Customs.</i>		
Expenses of collecting the revenue from customs.....	380	1,173,569.15
Detection and prevention of frauds upon the customs revenue.....	1	14,969.55
Excess of deposits.....	108	371,385.47
Debentures and drawbacks.....	59	897,617.94
Official emoluments.....	668	95,827.85
Expenses of immigration.....	12	60,308.17
Duties, etc., refunded.....	206	29,677.80
Compensation in lieu of moieties.....	21	6,738.12
Expenses of local appraisers' meetings.....	1	299.10
Salaries of shipping service.....	70	13,513.68
Services to American vessels.....	307	7,079.95
Miscellaneous customs.....		164.50
<i>Public Debt (permanent).</i>		
Interest:		
Consuls of 1907.....	30	4,735,795.00
Funded loan of 1891.....	1	3.36
Coin coupons.....	14	112,852.48
Five per cent loan of 1904.....	20	271,633.64
Three per cent loan, 1882.....	1	262.00
Miscellaneous securities:		
Redemption of bonds retired.....	1	206.10
Redemption of sinking fund.....	2	17,802.48
Certificates of deposit.....	1	5,150,000.00
Miscellaneous securities:		
Refunding certificates.....	1	160.00
Gold certificates, 1863.....	1	1,200.00
Gold certificates, 1882.....	1	385,000.00
One-year notes, 1863.....	1	21.00
Six per cent compound interest notes.....	1	95.52
Circulating securities destroyed:		
United States notes.....	4	21,523,000.00
Fractional currency.....	1	925.00
Gold certificates.....	2	928,020.00
Silver certificates.....	2	21,456,000.00
National bank notes.....	2	2,556,670.00
<i>Engraving and Printing.</i>		
Salaries, Bureau of Engraving and Printing.....	1	1,438.15
Compensation of employees.....	2	41,827.15
Materials and miscellaneous expenses.....	1	8,116.34

BUSINESS TRANSACTED IN THE OFFICE OF THE FIRST AUDITOR FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1894—Continued.

DISBURSEMENTS—Continued.

Accounts adjusted.	Number of accounts.	Amount.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT—continued.		
<i>Engraving and Printing—Continued.</i>		
Plate printing.....	1	\$42,533.70
Custody of dies, rolls, and plates.....	3	1,700.00
Special witness of destruction of United States securities.....	3	390.00
<i>Revenue-Cutter Service.</i>		
Expenses Revenue-Cutter Service.....	76	193,279.39
Revenue steamer for Chesapeake Bay.....	2	8,000.00
<i>Fish Commission.</i>		
Salaries, Fish Commission.....	4	15,389.20
Miscellaneous expenses, Fish Commission.....	4	21,869.86
Fish hatcheries.....	13	5,758.26
Armory building repairs.....	2	1,874.33
Rent of offices, etc.....	2	681.88
<i>Smithsonian Institution.</i>		
Expense of Smithsonian Institution.....	1	27,090.00
<i>Independent Treasury.</i>		
Salaries, office of assistant treasurers:		
Baltimore, Md.....	2	2,349.84
Boston, Mass.....	1	3,124.10
Chicago, Ill.....	1	4,642.40
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	1	3,331.22
New Orleans, La.....	1	4,522.50
Philadelphia, Pa.....	2	13,655.07
St. Louis, Mo.....	1	4,765.00
San Francisco, Cal.....	1	6,273.15
Contingent expenses, independent treasury.....	58	30,787.59
<i>Life-Saving Service.</i>		
Life-Saving Service.....	40	17,118.93
<i>Light-House Establishment.</i>		
Salaries, keepers of light-houses.....	15	92,309.70
Supplies of light-houses.....	32	86,585.00
Repairs of light-houses.....	32	126,169.40
Expenses of light vessels.....	14	44,984.37
Expenses of buoyage.....	26	64,346.94
Expenses of fog signals.....	13	32,257.62
Lighting of rivers.....	12	26,190.21
Construction of light stations.....	25	22,342.39
Construction of light-ships.....	4	14,038.73
Construction of tenders.....	1	3,843.09
Construction of light-house depots.....	2	1,560.62
Oil houses for light stations.....	3	1,061.86
Miscellaneous light-house accounts.....	3	453.02
<i>Public Buildings.</i>		
Construction of—		
Court-houses and post-offices.....	119	395,019.96
Custom-houses, etc.....	22	99,471.31
Appraiser's stores.....	3	66,332.76
Building for Library of Congress.....	3	326,637.57
Construction and repairs of building in Alaska.....	4	303.33
Boiler plant, Bureau of Engraving and Printing.....	4	2,902.31
Repairs and preservation of public buildings.....	6	35,806.76
Miscellaneous.....	2	125.71
<i>Mints and Assay Offices.</i>		
Salaries, office of Director of the Mint.....	1	7,032.57
Contingent expenses, office of Director of the Mint.....	33	2,072.30
Freight on bullion and coin.....	7	7,758.14
Salaries, wages, and contingent expenses of United States mints and assay offices.....	21	19,712.99
Gold and silver bullion.....	1	382,771.49
Transportation of silver coins.....	16	4,893.56

BUSINESS TRANSACTED IN THE OFFICE OF THE FIRST AUDITOR FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1894—Continued.

DISBURSEMENTS—Continued.

Accounts adjusted.	Number of accounts.	Amount.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT—continued.		
<i>Mints and Assay Offices—Continued.</i>		
Recoinage of uncurrent fractional silver coins.....	3	\$48,547.94
Parting and refining bullion.....	2	3,064.29
Recoinage of gold coins.....	1	107.76
Transportation of minor coins.....	2	317.45
<i>Government in the Territories.</i>		
Salaries of governors, etc., Territory of—		
Alaska.....	26	3,811.61
Arizona.....	14	3,986.35
New Mexico.....	13	3,676.00
Oklahoma.....	17	3,817.15
Utah.....	18	4,261.01
Legislative expenses.....	4	4,034.73
Contingent expenses.....	6	1,477.49
Compensation of Utah Commission.....	15	2,500.00
Contingent expenses Utah Commission.....	13	1,648.33
Compensation and expenses officers of election, Utah.....	1	547.75
Industrial Home, Utah.....	1	395.45
Public schools, Territory of Oklahoma.....	2	755.00
<i>District of Columbia.</i>		
Salaries, offices.....	2	30,742.28
Salaries and contingent expenses, offices.....	10	23.71
Salaries, sinking-fund office.....	3	600.00
Improvement and repairs.....	9	31,784.44
Streets.....	14	93,757.04
Bridges.....	5	3,374.79
Public schools.....	15	295,495.61
Buildings and grounds, public schools.....	2	8,359.93
Metropolitan police.....	8	85,972.09
Fire department.....	3	22,849.95
Telegraph and telephone service.....	2	2,991.63
Health department.....	2	9,231.46
Courts.....	15	4,715.16
Washington Asylum.....	7	8,700.61
Contingent and miscellaneous expenses.....	11	6,607.66
Construction of county roads.....	5	903.60
Permit work.....	4	11,592.31
Sewers.....	7	68,120.68
Expenses of assessing real property.....	2	375.00
Compilation of laws.....	1	297.97
General expenses.....	1	921.37
Hospital for the Insane.....	2	24,053.50
Transportation of paupers and prisoners.....	2	373.01
Benning road bridge.....	1	300.00
Relief of the poor.....	3	2,352.93
Award for condemnation of alleys in square No. 493.....	9	4,128.48
Militia.....	3	3,101.80
Emergency fund.....	5	5,985.78
Writs of lunacy.....	5	716.46
Industrial Home School.....	3	2,021.99
Expenses of excise board.....	2	323.55
Refunding taxes.....	6	7,092.93
Refunding water rent and taxes.....	7	63.16
Washington redemption fund.....	2	467.70
Washington special-tax fund.....	4	4,314.57
Redemption of tax-lien certificates.....	3	1,019.48
Extension of North Capitol street.....	2	1,007.45
Permanent system of highways.....	2	769.27
Alleys.....	4	111.25
Office recorder of deeds.....	2	2,370.27
Register of wills.....	6	5,669.73
Guaranty fund.....	2	187.26
Firemen's relief fund.....	2	785.00
Police relief fund.....	2	3,285.00
Rock Creek Park.....	3	29,401.50
Reform School.....	1	10,475.16
Reform School for Girls.....	2	2,212.39
Children's Hospital.....	1	2,521.55
Columbia Hospital for Women, etc.....	1	5,002.31
National Homeopathic Hospital Association.....	1	1,783.61
Women's Christian Association.....	1	1,131.09

BUSINESS TRANSACTED IN THE OFFICE OF THE FIRST AUDITOR FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1894—Continued.

DISBURSEMENTS—Continued.

Accounts adjusted,	Number of accounts.	Amount.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT—continued.		
<i>District of Columbia—Continued.</i>		
Association for Works of Mercy.....	1	\$1.51
St. Ann's Infant Asylum.....	1	1,002.83
National Association for Colored Women and Children.....	1	1,328.27
Support of convicts.....	5	39,987.67
St. Rose Industrial School.....	1	738.28
House of the Good Shepherd.....	1	460.71
Freedman's Hospital and Asylum.....	2	7,861.25
Temporary Home G. A. R.....	2	792.72
Reconstructing Jefferson School Building.....	1	
Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital.....	1	2,250.11
Women's Union Christian Association.....	1	295.25
National Zoological Park.....	3	8,440.05
Washington Aqueduct.....	2	4,918.42
Water supply.....	3	8,167.19
Increasing the water supply of Washington.....	3	948.34
Water department.....	7	92,794.26
Improving the receiving reservoir.....	1	4,075.95
Water fund, District Columbia.....	9	4,070.95
WAR DEPARTMENT.		
Salaries, office of—		
Secretary.....	1	23,440.63
Record and Pension Division.....	1	221,369.30
Adjutant-General.....	1	52,771.81
Inspector-General.....	1	3,500.99
Judge-Advocate-General.....	1	3,745.00
Salaries, Signal Office.....	1	1,425.90
Salaries, office of—		
Quartermaster-General.....	1	39,131.73
Commissary-General.....	1	10,690.00
Surgeon-General.....	1	46,594.51
Paymaster-General.....	1	9,790.00
Chief of Ordnance.....	1	11,215.00
Chief of Engineers.....	1	5,310.00
Publication of Records of the Rebellion.....	1	7,750.18
Index of Confederate Records.....	1	2,084.48
Stationery.....	1	4,895.65
Rent of building.....	1	1,308.33
Contingent expenses, War Department.....	2	8,197.85
Postage to Postal Union countries.....	1	60.00
<i>War, Civil, miscellaneous.</i>		
Salaries, office of superintendent, State, War, and Navy Department building.....	2	30,234.90
Fuel, lights, etc., State, War, and Navy Department building.....	3	12,974.86
Support and medical treatment of destitute patients.....	3	4,749.99
Rent of Union Building for War Department.....	1	14,625.00
NAVY DEPARTMENT.		
Salaries:		
Office of Secretary.....	3	12,290.00
Bureau of Yards and Docks.....	3	2,745.00
Bureau of Equipment.....	3	1,895.00
Bureau of Navigation.....	3	7,030.00
Office of Naval Records of the Rebellion.....	3	4,252.65
Nautical Almanac Office.....	3	16,972.76
Hydrographic Office.....	3	11,415.06
Bureau of Ordnance.....	3	3,120.00
Construction and Repair.....	3	3,060.55
Steam Engineering.....	3	2,772.49
Supplies and Accounts.....	3	9,250.13
Medicine and Surgery.....	3	2,884.76
Office of Judge-Advocate-General, U. S. N.....	3	2,642.99
Library, Navy Department.....	3	595.00
Salaries, Naval Observatory.....	3	9,166.30
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.		
Salaries, office of the Secretary.....	1	56,470.25
Publishing the Biennial Register.....	1	1,227.50
Stationery.....	1	13,627.76
Library, Department of the Interior.....	1	86.12
Rent of buildings.....	1	5,874.97

BUSINESS TRANSACTED IN THE OFFICE OF THE FIRST AUDITOR FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1894—Continued.

DISBURSEMENTS—Continued.

Accounts adjusted.	Number of accounts.	Amount.
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—continued.		
Postage to Postal Union countries.....	1	\$750. 00
Contingent expenses, Department of the Interior.....	2	15, 017. 21
Expenses of special land inspectors, Department of the Interior.....	1	172. 22
Salaries, General Land Office.....	2	115, 003. 50
Expenses of inspectors, General Land Office.....	1	1, 125. 17
Library, General Land Office.....	1	.....
Contingent expenses, land offices.....	1	441. 70
Maps of the United States.....	1	70. 00
Salaries:		
Indian Office.....	1	26, 874. 80
Pension Office.....	2	568, 892. 30
Investigation of pension cases, Pension Office.....	1	117, 957. 82
Salaries of special examiners, Pension Office.....	1	48, 620. 80
Salaries:		
Patent Office.....	2	171, 869. 65
Bureau of Education.....	1	12, 204. 90
Library, Bureau of Education.....	1	25. 96
Distributing documents, Bureau of Education.....	1	138. 31
Collecting statistics, Bureau of Education.....	1	353. 45
Salaries, Office of Commissioner of Railroads.....	1	2, 555. 00
Traveling expenses, Office of Commissioner of Railroads.....	1	.....
Salaries, office of:		
Architect of Capitol.....	1	5, 161. 00
Geological Survey.....	1	2, 929. 35
<i>Public Buildings and Grounds.</i>		
Repairs of building, Department of the Interior.....	1	1, 437. 65
Annual repairs of the Capitol.....	1	7, 676. 87
Improving the Capitol Grounds.....	1	2, 790. 69
Lighting the Capitol and grounds.....	1	1, 839. 35
Capitol terraces.....	1	757. 30
Electric-light plant, Senate.....	1	270. 69
Buildings and grounds, Government Hospital for the Insane.....	1	890. 93
Freight elevator, Pension Office building.....	1	21. 00
Pavement, Capitol Grounds.....	1	155. 91
Sanitary improvements of the Capitol.....	1	900. 00
Steam heating and machinery, Senate.....	1	80. 51
Fire escapes and bridges, Government Printing Office, etc.....	1	2, 343. 41
<i>Beneficiaries.</i>		
Current expenses:		
Government Hospital for the Insane.....	2	33, 040. 44
Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.....	2	15, 191. 49
Howard University.....	1	6, 833. 91
Maryland Institution for the Instruction of the Blind.....	2	3, 462. 5
<i>Interior—miscellaneous.</i>		
Education of children in Alaska.....	1	4, 374. 94
Colleges for agriculture and mechanic arts.....	46	920, 000. 00
Reindeer for Alaska.....	1	.....
Supreme Court Reports.....	1	152. 00
<i>Public Land Service.</i>		
Protecting public lands, timber, etc.....	1	23, 266. 56
Transcripts of record and plats.....	1	1, 358. 25
Appraisal and sale of abandoned military reservations.....	1	1, 501. 01
<i>Surveying Public Lands.</i>		
Surveying the public lands.....	1	3, 433. 77
Geological Survey.....	13	34, 231. 68
Geological maps of the United States.....	3	3, 564. 96
Protection and improvement of Hot Springs, Ark.....	2	9, 026. 47
Inspecting mines in the Territories.....	1	2, 386. 93
Revenues, Yellowstone National Park.....	1	349. 15
Boundary between Nebraska and South Dakota.....	1	.....
Investigation Des Moines River land grant.....	1	2, 284. 01
Surveying private land claims.....	1	147. 62
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.		
Salaries.....	1	8, 251. 50
Library.....	3	300. 50

BUSINESS TRANSACTED IN THE OFFICE OF THE FIRST AUDITOR FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1894—Continued.

DISBURSEMENTS—Continued.

Accounts adjusted.	Number of accounts.	Amount.
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR—continued.		
Rent	1	\$416.67
Miscellaneous expenses	1	4,012.35
Contingent expenses	2	381.47
POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.		
Salaries	2	164,961.32
Deficiency in postal revenues	7	4,286,860.84
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.		
Salaries	1	58,535.22
Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Animal Industry	2	739.86
Quarantine stations for neat cattle	2	1,529.85
Collecting agricultural statistics	2	21,184.95
Purchase and distribution of valuable seeds	2	11,555.78
Experimental garden	1	6,049.49
Laboratory	1	2,491.69
Museum	1	796.05
Library	2	200.20
Experiments in the manufacture of sugar	1	2,212.20
Botanical investigations and experiments	1	5,682.63
Pomological information	1	969.56
Fuel, lights, and repairs, Weather Bureau	1	
Contingent expenses, Weather Bureau	1	62.61
General expenses, Weather Bureau	2	147,890.75
Weather Bureau stations, Middle and Thunder Bay islands, Lake Huron	1	
Experiments in the production of rainfall	1	66.00
Vegetable pathological investigations and experiments	1	5,539.82
Illustrations and engravings	1	293.36
Irrigation investigations	1	1,450.20
Investigations in ornithology and mammalogy	1	3,856.22
Agricultural experiment stations in various States	100	360,000.00
Agricultural experiment stations	2	6,587.22
Furniture, etc.	1	3,264.08
Investigating history, etc., of insects	1	3,048.32
Report on forestry	1	5,790.34
Postage	1	230.00
Fiber investigations	1	569.71
Microscopical investigations	1	298.92
Inquiries relating to public roads	1	1,298.14
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.		
Contingent expenses:		
Furniture and repairs	1	195.33
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>		
Expenses of Territorial courts in Utah	2	1,317.05
Salaries of employees, court-house, Washington, D. C.	2	2,790.00
Defending suits in claims against the United States	2	1,231.87
Counsel for Mission Indians of California	1	750.00
Prosecution of crimes	1	1,376.22
Expenses settling title to Greer County, claimed by Texas	1	2,563.37
Traveling expenses, Territory of Alaska	8	179.18
Defense in Indian deprecation claims	3	7,135.20
Expenses of litigation for Eastern Band, North Carolina Cherokees	3	4,154.69
Rent and incidental expenses, office of marshal of Alaska	3	102.00
Payment of judgments, United States courts	21	26,044.27
Expenses in suit against B. Weil and La Abra Mining Co.	3	1,361.13
Pay to Apache County, Ariz.	1	3,101.85
Claims of deputy marshals in Oklahoma	3	1,330.60
Fines and forfeitures, Alaska	2	546.75
Protecting property in hands of receivers	7	60,652.98
Fees and expenses, suit of <i>Peralta Beaviz v. United States</i>	3	5,567.13
Payment for legal services rendered the United States	4	4,600.00
JUDICIAL.		
Salaries:		
Justices, etc., United States courts	471	184,301.40
District attorneys	92	7,966.65
Special assistant district attorneys	14	20,455.18
Regular assistant district attorneys	62	19,892.15
District marshals	67	3,265.26
Court of Private Land Claims	13	1,917.71
Fees and expenses of marshals	153	517,501.80

BUSINESS TRANSACTED IN THE OFFICE OF THE FIRST AUDITOR FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1894—Continued.

DISBURSEMENTS—Continued.

Accounts adjusted.	Number of accounts.	Amount.
JUDICIAL—continued.		
Fees of district attorneys.....	112	\$135,454.02
Special compensation of district attorneys, United States courts.....	4	1,970.50
Salary and expenses reporter of the Supreme Court.....	3	450.00
Fees of—		
Clerks.....	231	120,238.98
Commissioners.....	732	89,454.52
Jurors.....	126	175,681.46
Witnesses.....	180	302,832.48
Support of prisoners.....	153	293,020.91
Rent of court rooms.....	55	31,547.25
Miscellaneous expenses.....	165	87,600.57
Fees of supervisors of elections.....	6	13,992.00
Judicial emoluments.....	59	279,134.26
Pay of bailiffs.....	113	45,200.80
Total disbursements.....	7,456	75,599,723.64
Total receipts.....	402	19,759,750.05
Grand total, receipts and disbursements.....	7,858	95,359,473.69
Warehouse and bond accounts.....	111	19,623,074.19
Grand total.....	7,969	114,982,547.88

Number of certificates indexed.....	8,934
Number of letters indexed.....	1,501
Number of certificates recorded.....	8,934
Number of letters press copied.....	1,501
Number of powers of attorney filed and briefed.....	1,498
Requisitions answered.....	490
National bank changes.....	466
Accounts, letters, etc., received and entered.....	9,671
Authorities recorded.....	406
Number of references to other offices.....	135
Entries on register of authorities.....	740
Number of powers of attorney entered and referred.....	164
Number of acknowledgments.....	374
Number of letters written.....	1,391
Number of warrants received and entered.....	1,276
Certificates of authority furnished.....	63

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF THE WORK OF THE OFFICE AS SHOWN BY THE REPORTS OF THE VARIOUS DIVISIONS.

CUSTOMS DIVISION.

[Audits the accounts of collectors of customs for receipts of customs revenue and disbursements for the expenses of collecting the same, and also including accounts of collectors for receipts and disbursements in connection with the Revenue-Cutter, Light-House, and Marine Hospital services, with accounts for official emoluments, debentures, refund of duties, sales of old materials, warehouse and bond accounts, and miscellaneous disbursements.]

	Number of accounts.	Amount.
Receipts.....	395	\$19,369,440.62
Disbursements.....	1,872	2,044,276.78
Total.....	2,267	22,013,717.40
Warehouse and bond accounts.....	111	19,623,074.19
Total customs and warehouse and bond accounts.....	2,378	41,636,791.59

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF THE WORK OF THE OFFICE AS SHOWN BY THE REPORTS
OF THE VARIOUS DIVISIONS—Continued.

JUDICIARY DIVISION.

[Audits the accounts of district attorneys, marshals, clerks, and commissioners; rents and miscellaneous court accounts.]

	Number of accounts.	Amount.
Disbursements.....	2,958	\$2,439,993.97

PUBLIC DEBT DIVISION.

[Audits all accounts for payment of interest on the public debt, both registered stock and coupon bonds, interest on District of Columbia bonds, Pacific Railroad bonds, Louisville and Portland Canal bonds, Navy pension fund, redemption of United States and District of Columbia bonds, redemption of coin and currency certificates, old notes and bounty scrip, and accounts for notes and fractional currency destroyed.]

	Number of accounts.	Amount.
Interest on United States securities.....	60	\$5,120,546.48
Redemption of United States bonds.....	9	5,554,485.10
United States circulating securities destroyed.....	11	46,464,615.00
Total.....	80	57,139,646.58

MISCELLANEOUS DIVISION.

[Audits accounts of District of Columbia, salaries and contingent expenses, Executive Departments, Fish Commission, Weather Bureau, Life-Saving Service, public printing and binding, Senate and House of Representatives, outstanding liabilities, bonded and land-grant railroads, Coast and Geodetic and Geological surveys, Congressional Library, judgments of the Court of Claims, postal requisitions, accounts of mints and assay offices, construction and care of public buildings, United States Treasurer and assistant treasurers, Light-House Establishment, Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Territorial, independent treasury, Marine Hospital, Steamboat-Inspection Service, hospitals for the insane and deaf and dumb, and a large number of miscellaneous accounts.]

	Number of accounts.	Amount.
Receipts.....	7	\$390,209.43
Disbursements.....	2,540	13,375,806.31
Total.....	2,547	13,766,115.74

RECAPITULATION.

	Number of accounts.	Amount.
Customs Division: Receipts and disbursements.....	2,267	\$22,013,717.40
Judiciary Division: Disbursements.....	2,958	2,439,993.97
Public Debt Division: Total.....	80	57,139,646.58
Miscellaneous Division: Receipts and disbursements.....	2,547	13,766,115.74
Total receipts and disbursements.....	7,858	95,359,473.69
Customs Division: Warehouse and bond accounts.....	111	19,623,074.19
Total number of accounts settled and total amount involved in settlement.....	7,969	114,982,547.88

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF THE WORK OF THE OFFICE AS SHOWN BY THE REPORT OF THE VARIOUS DIVISIONS—Continued.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF ACCOUNTS ON HAND AT THE BEGINNING OF THE FISCAL YEAR 1895, THE NUMBER RECEIVED, THE NUMBER AUDITED, AND THE NUMBER REMAINING SEPTEMBER 30, 1895.

Division.	Number of accounts on hand July 1, 1894.	Number of accounts received.	Number of accounts audited.	Number of accounts remaining Sept. 30, 1894.
Customs	810	3,137	2,378	1,569
Judiciary	53	2,905	2,958	52
Public Debt		138	86	52
Miscellaneous	293	3,516	2,547	1,262
Total	1,156	9,696	7,969	2,883

EXHIBIT B.

BUSINESS TRANSACTED IN THE OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR FOR THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT DURING THE NINE MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 1895.

RECEIPTS.

Accounts adjusted.	Number of accounts.	Amount.
Duties on merchandise and tonnage	1,237	\$113,821,783.80
Fines, penalties, and forfeitures	762	103,499.72
Marine Hospital collections	51	2,519.09
Immigration fees	202	231,913.50
Receipts on emolument accounts		475,376.92
Money received on account of deceased passengers	24	230.00
Money received from sale of old material, public documents, etc.	335	83,099.58
Miscellaneous receipts	1	1,072.75
Epidemic diseases	9	196.60
Treasurer of the United States, for moneys received	4	776,621,622.06
Mints and assay offices, account of gold and silver bullion	20	53,887,069.08
Copyright catalogues	21	265.00
Manufacture of medals	5	2,810.01
Assay of ores	96	3,162.90
Collectors' internal-revenue accounts	265	207,227,083.54
Total receipts	3,032	1,152,461,710.55

DISBURSEMENTS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.		
Office of—	Salaries.	
Secretary	21	\$492,936.03
Supervising Architect	5	4,722.77
First Comptroller	3	22,280.14
Second Comptroller	3	24,289.55
Commissioner of Customs	3	11,953.66
Comptroller of the Treasury	3	21,868.15
Temporary clerks, Treasury Department	2	29,494.33
First Auditor	2	21,967.36
Auditor for Treasury Department	2	57,659.97
Second Auditor	5	93,522.64
Second Auditor, repairing rolls	12	20,972.87
Auditor for War Department	7	199,824.43
Fourth Auditor	3	17,514.26
Auditor for Navy Department	2	33,750.89
Third Auditor	3	46,432.58
Auditor for Interior Department	2	87,130.46
Fifth Auditor	3	11,840.00
Auditor for State and other Departments	2	40,973.30
Sixth Auditor	2	138,319.45
Auditor for Post-Office Department	3	420,309.43
Treasurer of United States	4	199,930.84
Treasurer (national currency, reimbursable)	4	45,430.69
Register of the Treasury	5	102,812.82
Comptroller of the Currency	4	76,592.20
Comptroller of the Currency (national currency, reimbursable)	4	12,147.15

BUSINESS TRANSACTED IN THE OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR FOR THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT DURING THE NINE MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 1895—Continued.

DISBURSEMENTS—Continued.

Accounts adjusted.	Number of accounts.	Amount.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT—continued.		
<i>Salaries—Continued.</i>		
Office of—		
Commissioner of Internal Revenue	5	\$193,168.53
Commissioner of Internal Revenue (reimbursable)	3	1,875.00
Light-House Board	4	26,850.63
Life-Saving Service	4	37,735.90
Bureau of Navigation, Treasury Department	5	25,828.95
Bureau of Statistics	4	35,227.13
Collecting statistics relating to commerce	7	11,263.94
Secret-Service Division	5	11,228.74
Supervising Surgeon-General, Marine-Hospital Service	5	25,256.92
Supervising Inspector-General, Steamboat-Inspection Service	5	10,140.00
Standard weights and measures	15	4,166.52
Contingent expenses, office of Standard Weights and Measures	19	1,145.75
<i>Contingent Expenses.</i>		
Stationery	8	62,305.69
Binding, newspapers, etc.	8	1,109.94
Investigating accounts and traveling expenses	4	505.23
Freight, telegrams, etc.	14	8,573.03
Rent	7	3,644.92
Horses, wagons, etc.	7	2,360.96
Ice	5	1,947.75
File holders and cases	7	2,194.63
Fuel, etc	6	10,280.84
Gas, etc.	7	13,657.03
Carpets and repairs	10	3,115.60
Furniture, etc.	6	7,520.59
Miscellaneous items	15	8,527.13
Postage, Treasury Department	1	200.00
Postage to Postal Union countries, Treasury Department	1	1,500.00
Paper cutter and press	1	799.80
<i>National Currency.</i>		
Contingent expenses, national currency, Treasurer's Office, reimbursable (permanent)	46	19,831.37
Sealing and separating United States securities	22	872.80
Distinctive paper for United States securities	7	47,352.42
Canceling United States securities and cutting distinctive paper	4	19.60
Expenses of Treasury notes	28	233,097.06
Special witness of destruction of United States securities	10	1,415.00
Examination of national banks and bank plates	9	632.88
<i>Alaska.</i>		
Salaries and traveling expenses of agents at the seal fisheries	15	11,665.66
Protecting seal and salmon fisheries of Alaska	4	3,420.55
Supplies for native inhabitants, Alaska	3	25,563.21
Expenses of inspectors of pelagic seal skins	1	250.50
Expenses of U. S. S. Albatross in Alaskan waters	1	.....
<i>World's Columbian Exposition.</i>		
Expenses Government Board of Control	60	64,156.75
Medals and diplomas	13	6,768.27
Expenses committee on awards	15	256,335.85
Government buildings	4	311.54
Board of Lady Managers	6	33,831.87
Expenses committee on awards, Board of Lady Managers (reimbursable)	4	21,730.16
Expenses World's Columbian Commission	7	10,394.81
Admission of foreign goods to World's Columbian Exposition	1	565.18
World's Congress, World's Columbian Exposition	1	2,475.07
Synopsis of department reports, World's Columbian Exposition	2	730.25
<i>International Exposition at Atlanta.</i>		
Cotton States and International Exposition at Atlanta	9	11,972.62
Building for Government exhibit	5	9,797.25
<i>Bureau of Engraving and Printing.</i>		
Salaries	11	15,984.10
Compensation of employees	11	504,940.85
Materials and miscellaneous expenses	24	293,903.56

BUSINESS TRANSACTIONS IN THE OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR FOR THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT DURING THE NINE MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 1895—Continued.

DISBURSEMENTS—Continued.

Accounts adjusted.	Number of accounts.	Amount.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT—continued.		
<i>Bureau of Engraving and Printing—Continued.</i>		
Plate printing.....	12	\$521,748.65
Custody of dies, rolls, and plates.....	10	6,090.10
Rent of office for distribution of stamps.....	3	450.00
<i>Internal Revenue.</i>		
Salaries and expenses of—		
Collectors.....	333	1,874,514.75
Agents and subordinate officers.....	712	2,085,305.76
Sugar inspectors.....	1	7,845.00
Expenses of collecting income tax.....	8	2,803.90
Paper for internal-revenue stamps.....	22	33,801.23
Punishment for violation of internal-revenue laws.....	132	45,445.03
Refunding taxes illegally collected.....	21	5,338.25
Refunding taxes on spirits destroyed by casualty.....	3	1,248.68
Redemption of stamps.....	389	18,247.28
Drawback on tobacco and spirits exported.....	158	13,584.05
Refund of moneys paid for lands sold for direct taxes in South Carolina.....	6	4,773.11
Rebate of tax paid on tobacco, act of Dec. 15, 1890.....	2	34.82
Refund of direct tax collected under act of Aug. 5, 1861; act approved Mar. 2, 1891.....	1	3,241.33
Relief of—		
Benjamin Alford.....	1	79.20
Glenmore Distilling Co. of Kentucky.....	1	5,130.00
James Phelan.....	1	600.05
Refund of direct tax to State of West Virginia.....	1	153,978.93
<i>Coast and Geodetic Survey.</i>		
Salaries.....	17	230,677.47
Party expenses.....	74	109,539.32
Repairs of vessels.....	25	24,462.83
Publishing observations.....	23	652.09
General expenses.....	36	25,146.20
Alaska boundary survey.....	14	15,647.13
<i>Revenue-Cutter Service.</i>		
Expenses Revenue-Cutter Service.....	335	748,476.90
Steam vessels for Chicago, Ill.....	4	23,390.13
Revenue steamer for Chesapeake Bay.....	3	28,000.00
Refuge station, Point Barrow, Alaska.....	8	5,652.15
<i>Life-Saving Service.</i>		
Life-Saving Service.....	196	1,373,179.19
Establishing life-saving stations.....	24	24,280.65
Reimbursement of keepers and crew life-saving station near Wellfleet, Mass., for losses.....	7	448.33
<i>Light-House Establishment.</i>		
Salaries, keepers of light-houses.....	99	762,718.49
Supplies of light-houses.....	162	368,270.08
Repairs of light-houses.....	97	505,732.52
Expenses of light-vessels.....	117	276,095.81
Expenses of buoyage.....	204	380,950.87
Expenses of fog signals.....	75	46,597.00
Inspecting lights.....	21	2,084.48
Lighting of rivers.....	103	306,694.71
Construction of light stations.....	234	386,918.53
Construction of light-ships.....	15	28,931.81
Construction of tenders.....	3	295.41
Construction of light-house depots.....	15	43,691.21
Oil houses for light stations.....	37	10,674.33
Miscellaneous light-house accounts.....	18	450.49
<i>Public Buildings.</i>		
Construction of—		
Court-houses and post-offices.....	703	2,119,564.45
Custom-houses.....	171	667,092.85
Appraiser's warehouse.....	11	114,275.91
Marine hospitals.....	9	2,505.93
Plans for public buildings.....	5	2,472.26
Pay of assistant custodians and janitors.....	12	744,350.66

BUSINESS TRANSACTED IN THE OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR FOR THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT DURING THE NINE MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 1895—Continued.

DISBURSEMENTS—Continued.

Accounts adjusted.	Number of accounts	Amount.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT—continued.		
<i>Public Buildings—Continued.</i>		
Fuel, lights, and water for public buildings.....	44	\$977,674.79
Furniture and repairs of same, public buildings.....	85	205,980.01
Inspector of furniture, etc.....	7	4,433.24
Heating apparatus for public buildings.....	37	107,174.24
Waults, safes, and locks for public buildings.....	6	50,413.87
Repairs and preservation of public buildings.....	38	192,560.72
Treasury building, Washington, D. C.....	17	7,995.49
United States Mint, Philadelphia, Pa.....	4	305,745.08
<i>Independent Treasury.</i>		
Salaries, office of assistant treasurers:		
Baltimore, Md.....	9	16,429.53
Boston, Mass.....	9	27,957.29
Chicago, Ill.....	3	23,837.50
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	3	13,916.71
New Orleans, La.....	3	15,165.30
New York, N. Y.....	4	192,699.45
Philadelphia, Pa.....	4	27,817.20
St. Louis, Mo.....	3	16,562.43
San Francisco, Cal.....	3	20,261.74
Salaries of special agents, independent treasury.....	6	4,527.77
Contingent expenses, independent treasury.....	218	114,136.15
Treasurer's general account of expenditures.....	1	721,746,009.01
Paper for checks and drafts, independent treasury.....	6	12,675.45
<i>Mints and Assay Offices.</i>		
Salaries, Office of Director of the Mint.....	4	21,572.01
Contingent expenses, Office of Director of Mint.....	39	3,266.91
Freight on bullion and coin.....	26	17,532.56
Salaries, wages, and contingent expenses of United States mints and assay offices.....	443	1,199,202.00
Gold and silver bullion.....	23	52,281,995.59
Transportation of silver coins.....	120	65,631.82
Recoinage of uncurrent fractional silver coins.....	13	199,942.79
Coinage of silver bullion.....	16	26,785.87
Parting and refining bullion.....	83	183,420.43
Storage of silver bullion.....	20	44,065.56
Recoinage of gold coins.....	2	1,216.42
Transportation of minor coins.....	5	2,947.83
Coinage of standard silver dollars.....	1	2,500.00
<i>Customs Service.</i>		
Expenses of collecting the revenue from customs.....	1,871	5,727,681.33
Detection and prevention of frauds upon the customs revenue.....	10	47,263.34
Excess of deposits.....	131	1,434,609.54
Debentures and drawbacks.....	218	2,673,325.37
Official emoluments.....	732	147,574.18
Duties, etc., refunded.....	580	79,430.21
Compensation in lieu of moieties.....	56	14,431.55
Expenses of local appraisers' meetings.....	6	780.95
Salaries of shipping service.....	200	54,264.00
Services to American vessels.....	711	14,534.75
Miscellaneous customs.....	1	25.00
<i>Marine-Hospital Service.</i>		
Marine-Hospital Service.....	156	597,278.94
Preventing the spread of epidemic diseases.....	39	123,325.89
Quarantine service.....	45	84,140.18
Cape Charles Quarantine Station: Site, buildings, etc.....	5	6,423.74
Key West Quarantine Station: Site, buildings, etc.....	3	2,396.95
Port Townsend Quarantine Station: Site, buildings, etc.....	8	5,685.75
San Diego Quarantine Station: Site, buildings, etc.....	3	302.25
Gulf Quarantine Station: Buildings, etc.....	2	899.20
Seaport (N. C.) Quarantine Station.....	1	51.30
San Francisco Quarantine Station: Buildings, etc.....	1	124.00
<i>Steamboat Inspection Service.</i>		
Salaries.....	4	266,717.09
Contingent expenses.....	137	46,050.44
Salaries and expenses, special inspectors of foreign steam vessels.....	3	256.31

BUSINESS TRANSACTED IN THE OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR FOR THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT DURING THE NINE MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 1895—Continued.

DISBURSEMENTS—Continued.

Accounts adjusted.	Number of accounts.	Amount.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT—continued.		
<i>Secret Service.</i>		
Suppressing counterfeiting and other crimes.....	33	\$62,133.34
<i>Immigration.</i>		
Expenses of regulating immigration.....	47	185,921.46
Enforcement of the Chinese exclusion act.....	48	77,986.20
Enforcement of the alien contract-labor law.....	4	64,523.84
<i>Public Debt (permanent).</i>		
Interest:		
Consols of 1907.....	99	14,867,139.50
Funded loan of 1891.....	93	510,291.98
Pacific Railroad bond checks.....	56	3,879,720.72
Coin coupons.....	159	3,756,758.63
Navy pension fund.....	1	420,000.00
Four per cent of 1895.....	7	197,174.00
Funded loan continued.....	1	17.50
Five per cent loan of 1904.....	77	1,812,578.91
Three per cent loan, 1882.....	5	846.61
Unclaimed interest.....	2	185.00
Miscellaneous securities:		
Spanish indemnity.....	1	28,500.00
Redemption of bonds.....	5	8,261.48
Redemption of sinking fund.....	10	98,915.31
Central Pacific Railroad bonds.....	5	2,353,789.84
Certificates of deposit.....	11	70,744,000.00
Miscellaneous securities:		
Refunding certificates.....	11	7,690.50
Gold certificates, 1863.....	3	11,400.00
Gold certificates, 1882.....	9	10,640,280.00
One-year notes, 1863.....	6	147.00
Six per cent compound interest notes.....	11	1,528.32
Seven-thirties, 1864-65.....	2	173.72
Circulating securities destroyed:		
United States notes.....	22	115,777,000.00
Fractional currency.....	3	2,440.00
Gold certificates.....	11	9,504,950.00
Silver certificates.....	11	112,400,000.00
National-bank notes.....	11	11,839,604.50
Old demand notes.....	1	800.00
<i>Treasury—miscellaneous.</i>		
Secretary's special-deposit account (offers of compromise).....	3	119,349.05
Sinking fund, Pacific railroads.....	17	6,908,900.22
Commission to examine Executive Departments.....	4	32,733.77
Electrical fire-alarm apparatus, buildings occupied by Treasury and Interior Departments.....	1	1,010.00
Lands and other property of the United States.....	16	185.48
To promote the education of the blind.....	1	10,000.00
Outstanding liabilities.....	117	9,580.75
Report upon explosives.....	11	1,380.00
Refunding money erroneously received and covered.....	2	212.50
Reported for an appropriation from Congress.....	34	4,036.57
Payment to—		
North American Commercial Co.....	1	459.00
S. Foster & Co.....	1	15.55
Donald Macmaster for legal services.....	1	750.00
J. A. Belyea for legal services.....	1	1,500.00
Relief of legal representatives of Jas. C. Booth.....	1	1,841.87
Reimbursement to Dick Emmons, late deputy collector of customs, Alaska.....	1	473.33
Total disbursements.....	12,825	1,174,262,162.79
Total receipts.....	3,032	1,152,461,710.55
Total receipts and disbursements.....	15,857	2,326,723,873.34
Warehouse and bond and stamp accounts.....	909	309,162,440.90
Grand total.....	16,766	2,635,886,314.24
Number of certificates indexed.....		10,429
Number of letters indexed.....		13,345
Number of certificates recorded.....		10,429
Number of letters press copied.....		13,345

BUSINESS TRANSACTED IN THE OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR FOR THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT DURING THE NINE MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 1895—Continued.

Number of powers of attorney filed and briefed	1,321
Requisitions answered	3,125
National bank changes	2,664
Accounts, letters, etc., received and entered	25,009
Authorities recorded	1,927
Number of references to other offices	1,316
Entries on register of authorities	2,854
Number of powers of attorney entered and referred	708
Number of acknowledgments	2,680
Number of letters written	13,345
Number of warrants received and entered	4,024
Certificates of authority furnished	241
Fines registered	2,064
Public fund statements referred	5,290
Money returns examined	1,468
Stubs received	168,065
Stubs summarized	97,935
Books of internal-revenue stamps received and counted	34,566
Files room:	
Accounts received, arranged, checked, and filed	10,429
Accounts withdrawn from files	9,515
Accounts returned to files	5,934
Vouchers in accounts numbered	470,000
Pay warrants received, arranged, and labeled	40,292

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF THE WORK OF THE OFFICE AS SHOWN BY THE REPORT OF THE VARIOUS DIVISIONS.

CUSTOMS DIVISION.

[Audits the accounts of collectors of customs for receipts of customs revenue, and disbursements for the expenses of collecting the same, and also including accounts of collectors for receipts and disbursements in connection with the Revenue-Cutter, Light-House, and Marine-Hospital services, with accounts for official emoluments, debentures, refund of duties, warehouse and bond accounts, and miscellaneous disbursements.]

	Number of accounts.	Amount.
Receipts	2,353	\$114,655,997.89
Disbursements	5,004	10,440,857.80
Total receipts and disbursements	7,362	125,096,855.69
Warehouse and bond accounts	834	82,276,818.71
Total receipts and disbursements and warehouse and bond accounts	8,196	207,373,674.40

INTERNAL-REVENUE DIVISION.

[Audits all accounts relating to internal revenue.]

	Number of accounts.	Amount.
Receipts	265	\$207,227,089.54
Disbursements	1,744	4,260,412.89
Total receipts and disbursements	2,009	211,487,502.43
Stamp accounts of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue	75	226,885,622.19
Total receipts, disbursements, and stamp accounts	2,084	438,373,124.62

PUBLIC DEBT DIVISION.

[Audits all accounts for payment of interest on the public debt, both registered stock and coupon bonds, Pacific Railroad bonds, Louisville and Portland Canal bonds, Navy pension fund, redemption of United States bonds, redemption of coin and currency certificates, old notes, and bounty scrip, and accounts for notes and fractional currency destroyed.]

	Number of accounts.	Amount.
Interest on United States securities	501	\$25,473,212.85
Redemption of United States bonds	73	83,866,187.17
United States circulating securities destroyed	59	249,524,794.50
Total	633	358,864,194.52

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF THE WORK OF THE OFFICE AS SHOWN BY THE REPORTS OF THE VARIOUS DIVISIONS—Continued.

MISCELLANEOUS DIVISION.

[Audits all accounts of the Department of the Treasury, including salaries and contingent expenses, Life-Saving Service, outstanding liabilities, bonded and land-grant railroads, Coast and Geodetic Survey, accounts of mints and assay offices, construction and care of public buildings, United States Treasurer and assistant treasurers, Light-House Establishment, Bureau of Engraving and Printing, independent treasury, Marine Hospital, Steamboat Inspection Service, and sales of old material.]

	Number of accounts.	Amount.
Receipts	409	\$890,578,623.12
Disbursements	5,444	803,696,697.58
Total	5,853	1,691,275,320.70

RECAPITULATION.

	Number of accounts.	Amount.
Customs Division: Receipts and disbursements	7,362	\$125,096,855.69
Internal Revenue Division: Receipts and disbursements	2,009	211,487,502.43
Public Debt Division: Total	633	358,864,194.52
Miscellaneous Division: Receipts and disbursements	5,853	1,631,275,320.70
Total receipts and disbursements	15,857	2,326,723,873.34
Customs Division: Warehouse and bond accounts	834	82,276,818.71
Internal Revenue Division: Stamp accounts	75	226,885,622.10
Total number of accounts settled and total amount involved in settlement	16,766	2,635,886,314.24

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF ACCOUNTS ON HAND OCTOBER 1, 1894, THE NUMBER RECEIVED, THE NUMBER AUDITED, AND THE NUMBER REMAINING AT THE CLOSE OF THE FISCAL YEAR.

Division.	Number of accounts on hand Oct. 1, 1894.	Number of accounts received.	Number of accounts audited.	Number of accounts remaining June 30, 1895.
Customs	1,569	7,387	8,196	760
Internal Revenue		2,087	2,084	3
Public Debt	52	581	633	
Miscellaneous	1,262	4,002	5,853	11
Total	2,883	14,657	16,766	774

The accounts remaining June 30, 1895, were received as follows:

Division.	Prior to Jan. 1, 1895.	During the quarter ending Mar. 31, 1895.	During the quarter ending June 30, 1895.
Customs			760
Internal Revenue	1		2
Public Debt		1	
Miscellaneous	1		9
Total	2	1	771

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT, BY FISCAL YEARS, OF TRANSACTIONS IN THE FIRST AUDITOR'S OFFICE, FROM 1861 TO 1895, INCLUSIVE.

Fiscal year.	Number of accounts examined and adjusted.				Amount.				Number of certificates recorded.	Number of letters written.	Number of powers of attorney filed.
	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Warehouse and bond accounts.	Total.	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Warehouse and bond accounts.	Total amount.			
1861	1,744	7,461		9,205	\$40,032,704.03	\$201,860,753.25		\$241,893,457.28	7,249	727	
1862	1,477	7,906		9,383	47,225,611.94	352,564,687.88		399,790,299.82	7,997	1,065	
1863	1,407	8,543		9,950	67,417,405.95	890,917,695.77		958,335,101.72	7,436	1,339	
1864	1,342	9,560		10,902	81,540,726.80	1,447,668,825.90		1,529,209,552.70	7,580	1,316	1,646
1865	1,972	10,520		12,492	90,763,635.52	1,755,151,626.75		1,845,915,262.27	8,524	1,824	2,424
1866	2,122	13,329		15,451	221,445,243.71	1,972,713,889.06		2,194,159,132.77	12,635	1,909	2,326
1867	2,055	10,812		12,867	218,884,931.81	2,339,633,571.08		2,558,518,502.89	10,823	1,735	2,073
1868	2,364	11,396		13,760	215,497,955.23	1,949,304,257.09		2,164,802,212.32	10,160	1,737	5,022
1869	2,547	13,352		15,899	231,762,318.23	1,808,644,481.50		2,040,406,799.73	10,859	1,900	4,295
1870	2,441	12,630		15,071	240,196,298.97	1,344,512,789.41		1,584,709,088.38	10,572	2,395	7,690
1871	2,864	14,101		16,965	239,338,078.13	1,773,277,492.08		2,012,615,570.21	11,426	2,239	6,856
1872	4,511	15,293		19,804	912,200,147.78	1,339,778,632.45		2,251,978,780.23	12,900	2,356	5,672
1873	5,522	14,474		19,996	1,202,869,370.18	1,416,193,007.42		2,619,062,377.60	12,433	2,339	5,138
1874	6,566	17,237		23,823	875,692,671.71	1,233,786,750.33		2,159,479,422.04	13,766	1,905	5,362
1875	7,065	17,991		25,059	1,144,320,298.80	1,491,427,101.07		2,635,747,399.87	12,860	2,282	4,149
1876	6,615	16,847		23,462	1,139,847,330.52	1,746,678,602.58		2,886,525,933.10	12,163	2,048	2,948
1877	7,016	17,544		24,560	696,493,659.51	986,401,191.96		1,682,894,851.57	13,059	2,055	4,505
1878	7,038	16,381		23,419	959,020,393.82	1,237,812,745.00		2,246,833,138.82	12,729	2,473	4,626
1879	7,207	17,618		24,825	917,547,049.73	1,147,581,192.79		2,065,128,242.52	13,824	3,219	5,891
1880	7,035	20,046		27,081	1,206,298,429.71	1,893,413,941.53		3,099,712,371.24	13,768	3,443	3,891
1881	6,814	20,308		27,122	862,066,081.94	1,016,464,134.81		1,878,530,216.75	15,996	3,857	3,539
1882	7,193	20,802		27,995	973,657,471.39	1,025,640,807.75		1,999,298,279.14	15,179	4,501	3,568
1883	8,149	22,950		31,099	828,360,850.42	1,361,099,615.73		2,189,460,466.15	18,871	5,248	3,200
1884	8,608	23,705		31,313	956,377,944.94	1,126,835,531.67		2,083,213,476.61	20,106	5,381	2,339
1885	6,342	23,632		29,974	1,089,208,286.68	1,152,493,050.55		2,241,701,337.23	10,985	5,295	2,125
1886	4,834	24,206		29,040	898,990,191.10	916,703,292.09		1,815,693,483.19	19,987	8,591	2,643
1887	3,885	27,930		31,315	1,053,299,015.66	1,284,471,533.23		2,337,770,608.89	21,606	4,571	3,072
1888	2,733	23,658		31,391	901,181,435.09	1,030,725,563.22		1,931,906,998.31	21,464	4,263	3,106
1889	2,263	27,200		29,465	803,042,622.61	867,577,102.75		1,670,619,725.36	19,708	3,146	2,685
1890	2,761	31,867		34,628	1,019,684,429.60	1,165,879,638.80		2,185,564,068.40	14,753	3,134	2,044
1891	2,988	35,592		36,580	985,017,611.19	1,201,513,909.85		2,186,531,521.04	17,195	3,874	2,071
1892	3,029	32,648	1,212	36,889	1,104,745,679.22	1,292,218,570.88	\$156,876,147.35	2,553,840,397.45	15,890	4,289	1,803
1893	3,017	33,750	677	37,444	1,106,118,228.22	1,281,007,284.13	137,474,540.29	2,524,600,052.64	25,518	4,295	1,674
1894	3,175	31,590	1,083	35,853	1,133,696,183.44	1,565,596,216.37	153,133,113.77	2,852,425,513.58	24,880	5,140	1,827
1895 (three months)	402	7,456	111	7,969	19,759,750.05	75,599,723.64	19,623,074.19	114,982,547.88	8,934	1,501	1,408

AUDITOR FOR THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

IN THE OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR FOR THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Fiscal year.	Number of accounts examined and adjusted.				Amount.				Number of certificates recorded.	Number of letters written.	Number of powers of attorney filed.
	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Warehouse and bond and internal-revenue stamp accounts.	Total.	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Warehouse and bond and internal-revenue stamp accounts.	Total amount.			
1895 (9 months).....	3,032	12,825	909	16,766	\$1,152,461,710.55	\$1,174,262,162.79	\$309,162,440.90	\$2,635,886,314.24	9,528	13,345	1,321

EXHIBIT C.

MERCHANDISE TRANSPORTED WITHOUT APPRAISEMENT DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1895, UNDER ACT JUNE 10, 1880, TO THE FOLLOWING-NAMED PORTS OF DESTINATION.

Port of destination.	Packages.	Invoice value.	Estimated duty.
Albany, N. Y.	3,046	\$155,609.00	\$100,541.10
Atlanta, Ga.	375	9,947.95	6,800.81
Baltimore, Md.	17,144	358,847.00	634,619.45
Bangor, Me.	6	254.00	121.00
Bath, Me.	36	6,187.00	1,056.34
Boston, Mass.	73,834	2,372,687.90	4,057,493.75
Bridgeport, Conn.	1,689	176,028.00	95,450.00
Buffalo, N. Y.	56,742	475,189.00	310,014.68
Burlington, Vt.	62	6,414.00	2,631.80
Charleston, S. C.	1,676	11,750.15	9,516.98
Chicago, Ill.	1,019,604	14,471,827.93	9,355,442.20
Cincinnati, Ohio.	50,577	1,384,628.40	1,228,734.63
Cleveland, Ohio.	172,251	1,341,488.00	579,925.93
Columbus, Ohio.	10,012	120,278.00	54,071.67
Council Bluffs, Iowa.	430	15,333.00	5,265.00
Denver, Colo.	9,422	81,313.00	47,933.72
Detroit, Mich.	35,280	796,722.55	1,695,880.14
Des Moines, Iowa.	470	15,456.00	7,063.20
Dubuque, Iowa.	3,822	50,668.00	11,561.30
Dunkirk, N. Y.	252	4,090.00	445.00
Duluth, Minn.	979	9,960.00	3,241.85
Evansville, Ind.	373	15,650.00	8,011.45
Galveston, Tex.	5,666	41,609.00	24,969.67
Georgetown, D. C.	3,445	144,683.00	88,195.60
Grand Rapids, Mich.	5,040	93,526.00	28,075.45
Grand Haven, Mich.	217	22,180.00	10,240.00
Hartford, Conn.	4,730	274,978.00	120,061.99
Indianapolis, Ind.	59,967	376,092.00	162,572.31
Jacksonville, Fla.	1,062	41,267.27	31,239.87
Kansas City, Mo.	67,911	354,001.00	213,275.92
Key West, Fla.	3	863.00	400.20
Lincoln, Nebr.	1,211	20,793.00	5,162.20
Los Angeles, Cal.	3,001	42,237.00	19,296.17
Louisville, Ky.	15,641	368,137.60	502,913.81
Marquette, Mich.	3	661.00	280.00
Memphis, Tenn.	9,420	93,669.00	66,701.32
Middletown, Conn.	22	4,245.00	2,010.00
Milwaukee, Wis.	73,110	684,243.72	670,723.01
Minneapolis, Minn.	9,567	412,407.20	230,698.24
Mobile, Ala.	2,704	8,404.68	8,182.70
Nashville, Tenn.	8,123	46,971.00	26,280.84
Newark, N. J.	1,223	26,674.00	9,971.75
New Haven, Conn.	21,520	225,002.00	235,688.10
New Orleans, La.	25,588	110,729.00	51,724.10
New York, N. Y.	391,264	7,785,119.71	1,296,397.94
Norfolk, Va.	1,778	13,818.00	6,579.07
Ogdensburg, N. Y.	9	855.00	314.00
Omaha, Nebr.	24,867	139,127.00	53,013.18
Ocala, Fla.	501	19,743.36	23,361.43
Philadelphia, Pa.	40,312	3,909,660.00	6,025,632.60
Pittsburg, Pa.	260,331	1,144,566.00	708,739.99
Port Huron, Mich.	297	4,182.00	571.33
Portland, Me.	1,745	31,942.00	13,877.09
Portland, Oreg.	80,312	287,780.64	76,993.38
Port Townsend, Wash.	7,793	4,572.00	1,179.70
Portsmouth, N. H.	8	656.00	34.75
Providence, R. I.	31,672	753,437.00	293,663.60
Richmond, Va.	7,670	56,585.00	63,547.37
Rochester, N. Y.	21,515	595,087.00	281,196.94
Rockville, Conn.	3	3,150.00	40.00
St. Augustine, Fla.	518	19,280.78	19,662.35
St. Louis, Mo.	256,558	2,939,028.00	2,222,513.69
St. Paul, Minn.	51,678	607,771.00	290,517.49
St. Joseph, Mo.	7,221	178,502.00	70,992.04
San Antonio, Tex.	369	5,457.00	2,963.30
San Diego, Cal.	6	346.00	491.00
Sandusky, Ohio.	165	4,927.00	2,455.00
San Francisco, Cal.	67,619	2,482,296.36	1,762,188.10
Savannah, Ga.	10,260	91,748.70	41,827.26
Seattle, Wash.	25,276	49,602.30	16,927.80
Sioux City, Iowa.	2,031	13,322.00	647.00
Springfield, Mass.	1,619	128,234.00	56,470.68
Tacoma, Wash.	98	2,210.00	830.00
Tampa, Fla.	38,603	660,770.21	659,291.30
Toledo, Ohio.	17,124	134,202.00	63,529.58
Wilmington, Del.	575	26,592.00	4,000.00
Wilmington, N. C.	16	426.78	939.50
Total.	3,127,068	47,368,767.19	34,786,413.75

MERCHANDISE TRANSPORTED WITHOUT APPRAISEMENT DURING THE FISCAL YEAR
ENDED JUNE 30, 1895, UNDER ACT JUNE 10, 1880, FROM THE FOLLOWING-NAMED
PORTS OF FIRST ARRIVAL.

Port of importation.	Packages.	Invoice value.	Estimated duty.
Baltimore, Md.....	348,411	\$2,487,165.00	\$2,377,347.77
Bangor, Me.....	7	270.00	
Boston, Mass.....	193,381	1,781,944.00	568,184.65
Detroit, Mich.....	9,782	87,737.00	34,114.81
Duluth, Minn.....	1	25.00	
Key West, Fla.....	45,043	752,631.68	747,074.81
New Orleans, La.....	157,040	1,432,799.00	905,720.25
Newport News, Va.....	226,687	1,414,546.00	593,786.22
New York, N. Y.....	1,133,850	25,510,287.00	26,723,106.00
Norfolk, Va.....	9,910	38,242.18	18,453.66
Ogdensburg, N. Y.....	885	22,743.00	9,280.00
Philadelphia, Pa.....	125,040	2,030,900.25	1,112,885.56
Port Huron, Mich.....	18,178	121,780.00	48,960.37
Portland, Me.....	24,658	102,121.00	48,421.93
Portland, Oreg.....	13,365	169,723.24	4,431.45
San Francisco, Cal.....	380,858	6,570,873.00	1,292,889.29
Seattle, Wash.....	7	778.00	240.00
Tacoma, Wash.....	439,955	4,843,201.84	298,408.98
Vanceboro, Mo.....	8	1,000.00	
Total.....	3,127,068	47,368,767.19	34,786,413.75

(No. 9.)

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR FOR THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF AUDITOR FOR WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., September 30, 1895.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following annual report, showing the details of the work performed in this office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895.

An Act of Congress making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government approved July 31, 1894, made certain changes in the methods of accounting in the Treasury, to take effect October 1, 1894, and the duties of the Second Auditor, designated therein as the "Auditor for the War Department," were changed to some extent, as shown in the provisions of the following extract from section 7 of said act:

"Second. The Auditor for the War Department shall receive and examine all accounts of salaries and incidental expenses of the office of the Secretary of War and all bureaus and offices under his direction; all accounts relating to the military establishment, armories and arsenals, national cemeteries, fortifications, public buildings and grounds under the Chief of Engineers, rivers and harbors, the Military Academy, and to all other business within the jurisdiction of the Department of War, and certify the balances arising thereon to the division of bookkeeping and warrants, and send forthwith a copy of each certificate to the Secretary of War."

On October 1, 1894, this Bureau was reorganized to comply with the provisions of said act, and with some modifications since made the divisions of the office were constituted as follows: Pay and bounty division, mail and miscellaneous division, archives division, paymasters and claims division, military division, and review division. These changes necessarily changed the work in some of the divisions. The work in the bookkeepers division in this office was transferred to the bookkeeping and warrants division in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury; the work in the Indian division in this office was transferred to the office of the Third Auditor, designated as the "Auditor for the Interior Department," the work in the military division and the claims division in the Third Auditor's office was transferred to this office; the work of auditing all other accounts relating to or coming within the jurisdiction of the War Department previously done in the office of either of the other auditors was transferred to this office, and the several classes of work transferred to this office by the above changes were assigned to the appropriate divisions in this office.

DIVISIONS TRANSFERRED TO OTHER BUREAUS.

The work in the bookkeepers' division and the Indian division having been transferred to other bureaus on October 1, 1894, the following account given of the work done in said divisions only embraces the work

done in this office during the first three months of the fiscal year from July 1 to September 30, 1894, previous to their being transferred:

BOOKKEEPER'S DIVISION.

The application of moneys appropriated for the Indian service, the Medical Department, Pay Department, Ordnance Department, expenses of the Commanding General's Office, contingencies of the Adjutant-General's Office, the Soldiers' Home, the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, the Artillery School at Fortress Monroe, publication of Official Records of the War of the Rebellion, contingencies of the Military Establishment, etc., is indicated by the subjoined tabular statements of amounts drawn from the Treasury on requisitions of the Secretary of War and Secretary of the Interior, repayments of unexpended balances, and aggregate balances remaining in the Treasury on September 30, 1894.

Appropriations.	Drafts.	Repayments.
INDIAN SERVICE.		
Advance interest to certain Indian tribes.....	\$39,056.22	
Aiding Indian allottees, act February 8, 1887 (reimbursable).....	667.53	
Allotments to certain Indian tribes.....	12,048.66	\$2,156.85
Appraisement and sale of Round Valley Indian Reservation (reimbursable).....	2,450.88	
Buildings at agencies, etc.....	6,877.32	907.12
Census of Old Settlers—Cherokees.....	5,000.00	
Civilization of Sioux.....	67,625.06	
Commission to negotiate with various Indian tribes and bands.....	15,000.00	3.00
Consolidating Crow Creek and Lower Brule agencies.....	15,273.33	
Contingencies of the Indian Department.....	12,532.13	1,908.39
Ditches and reservoirs for Navajoes.....	921.17	
Education of Sioux Nation.....	14,207.78	106.81
Enrollment of Cherokee freedmen—Delawares and Shawnees (reimbursable).....	28.80	28.80
Expenses of Indian commissioners.....	1,218.90	
Flour mill, Pima Agency.....	231.73	
Fulfilling treaties with various Indian tribes.....	322,567.12	5,296.06
Homesteads for Indians.....	1,556.98	
Incidental expenses of the Indian service.....	17,083.80	1,905.82
Indian exhibit, World's Columbian Exposition.....	1,545.33	
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor.....	5,452.67	2,274.45
Interest on trust funds, etc.....	519,136.92	13,989.31
Investigating Indian depredation claims.....	700.00	100.00
Irrigation of Indian reservations.....	11,747.40	
Judgments in favor of Old Settlers—Western Cherokees.....	84,040.55	
Negotiating with various Indian tribes and bands.....		2,014.47
New allotments, act of February 8, 1887 (reimbursable).....	671.00	120.00
Pay of Indian agents, farmers, inspectors, interpreters, judges, matrons, police, and school superintendents.....	63,349.91	670.54
Payments to various Indian tribes and bands.....	57,162.50	17,375.15
Proceeds of New York Indian lands in Kansas.....	4,992.69	
Relief of certain Indians (reimbursable).....	26,358.52	
Subsistence of Eastern Band of Cherokees.....	7,850.36	
School buildings and support of Indian schools.....	470,284.42	33,710.08
Surveying and allotting Indian reservations.....	32,625.64	471.28
Support of various Indian tribes and bands.....	542,988.27	6,925.61
Telegraphing and purchase of Indian supplies.....	19,230.36	20.60
Transportation of Indian supplies.....	51,930.30	3,749.15
Traveling expenses of Indian inspectors.....	2,723.85	469.09
Unfinished allotments, act of February 8, 1887 (reimbursable).....		37.87
Vaccination of Indians.....	143.50	25.00
Total Indian service.....	2,437,301.60	94,255.45
WAR DEPARTMENT.		
Arming and equipping the militia.....	103,334.81	401.04
Appliances for disabled soldiers.....	1,160.00	419.46
Artificial limbs.....	20,000.00	
Army Medical Museum.....	2,500.00	27.23
Armament and fortifications.....	372,197.79	7,652.58
Army Gun Factory, Watervliet, West Troy, N. Y.....	22,500.00	
Ammunition for morning and evening gun.....	5,405.00	
Artillery School, Fortress Monroe, Va.....	5,000.00	
Bounty to volunteers—widows and legal heirs.....	45,365.72	10.00
Bounty to Fifteenth and Sixteenth Missouri Cavalry.....	366.66	

Appropriations.	Drafts.	Repayments.
Board of Ordnance and Fortification.....	\$10,050.00	
Bounty under act of July 28, 1866.....	10,000.00	
Contingencies of the Army.....	1,783.07	\$9.25
Contingencies, headquarters military departments.....	125.00	300.00
Collecting, drilling, and organizing volunteers.....	85.95	
Expenses of recruiting.....	20,514.16	
Expenses of military convicts.....	314.41	
Expenses of Commanding General's Office.....	900.00	
Infantry School, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.....	1,500.00	
Library, Surgeon-General's Office.....	4,000.00	
Machine guns.....	19,800.00	
Medical and Hospital Department.....	39,684.61	13,792.52
Manufacture of arms.....	86,155.53	3,626.79
Mileage to officers transferred without troops.....	36,000.00	
Ordnance service, etc.....	86,955.79	2,210.14
Pay of the Army.....	3,631,336.04	167,136.27
Pay of Military Academy.....	47,000.00	3,184.28
Pay of two and three year volunteers.....	57,606.32	59.78
Publication of Official Records of the War of the Rebellion.....	47,140.96	
Proving ground, Sandy Hook, N. Y.....	2,766.66	.50
Pay of mounted riflemen under J. A. Fremont.....	75.00	
Pneumatic dynamite guns.....	165,865.00	43.70
Payment of expenses under reconstruction acts.....		.37
Repair of arsenals.....	11,626.00	
Relief of Samuel Collins, act No. 26, July 11, 1894.....	230.11	
Relief of Wetmore Bros., St. Louis, Mo.....	220.00	
Rock Island Arsenal.....	566.95	
Support National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers.....	526.96	85,000.00
Support of Soldiers' Home.....	46,126.85	222.26
Soldiers' Home, interest account.....	18,813.93	
Soldiers' Home, permanent fund.....	15,000.00	
Three months' extra pay proper.....	510.00	
Traveling expenses, First Michigan Cavalry.....	176.74	
Trusses for disabled soldiers.....	5,000.00	
Total War Department.....	4,946,415.12	284,205.72

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET OF APPROPRIATIONS.

	War.	Indian.
DEBIT.		
To amount withdrawn from the Treasury from July 1 to September 30, 1894.....	\$4,946,415.12	\$2,437,301.60
To amount of transfer warrants issued to adjust appropriations.....	400,000.00	910,012.31
To aggregate amount of balances remaining to all appropriations on September 30, 1894.....	24,285,791.31	40,504,982.78
Total.....	29,632,206.43	43,852,296.69
CREDIT.		
By balance on hand July 1, 1894.....	8,371,218.70	31,077,676.58
By amount of repayments from July 1 to September 30, 1894.....	284,205.72	94,255.45
By amount of counter warrants issued to adjust appropriations.....	400,000.00	910,012.31
By amount of appropriation warrants issued from July 1 to September 30, 1894.....	20,576,782.01	11,770,352.35
Total.....	29,632,206.43	43,852,296.69

The miscellaneous work of the bookkeepers' division consisted of—

Requisitions registered, indexed, journalized, and posted.....	1,818
Settlements journalized and posted.....	1,038
Settlements in the division to adjust appropriations and close accounts.....	16
Certificates of deposit listed and indexed.....	223
Repay requisitions prepared for War and Interior Departments.....	206
Appropriation and transfer and counter warrants recorded and posted.....	16
Certificates of non-indebtedness issued in cases of officers and enlisted men ..	493
Letters written.....	256
Letters indexed.....	2,018
Bonds of disbursing officers recorded.....	20
Consolidated statements of the work of the office.....	3

The amount drawn from the Treasury on settlements made in the division was \$18,813.93, under appropriation "Interest on Soldiers' Home, permanent fund" (sec. 8, act of March 3, 1883, 22 Stats., 565).

INDIAN DIVISION.

The following table exhibits the condition of the work at the commencement of the fiscal year 1895:

Status of accounts and claims on hand July 1, 1894.	Num-ber of claims.	Cash accounts.		Property accounts.		Total.
		Quar-terly.	Explana-tions.	Quar-terly.	Explana-tions.	
In process of examination.....		166	81	50	20	317
Waiting examination.....	180	277	122	222	93	714
Total.....	180	443	203	272	113	1,031

The following table exhibits the work for the months of July, August, and September, 1894:

	Cash accounts.	Property accounts.	No. of claims.
On hand July 1, 1894.....	646	385	180
Received during July, August, and September, 1894.....	276	205	1,083
Total.....	922	590	1,263
Examined and stated.....	275	125	1,035
On hand October 1, 1894.....	647	465	228

Disbursements allowed in officers' accounts..... \$1,169,093.25
 Disbursements allowed in the settlement of claims..... 1,155,316.22

Total..... 2,324,409.47

There were 1,083 letters written and 1,255 pages copied and compared by the clerks in this division during the three months of July, August, and September, 1894, previous to being transferred to the office of Auditor for the Interior Department.

PRESENT DIVISIONS IN THIS BUREAU.

A brief statement of the duties performed by each of the several divisions in this Bureau as at present constituted is given, with a detailed report of the work performed by each division during the fiscal year, except the work in the military division and the claims section of the paymasters and claims division, the work in which is reported only from October 1, 1894, the date of transfer to this office from the Third Auditor's office.

PAY AND BOUNTY DIVISION.

This division receives and examines all claims for arrears of pay and bounty, due soldiers or their heirs for services in the Army. These claims are entered in registers according to regiments or other organizations, and are then filed in the same order to await their turn for examination. After a claim has been reached, the soldier's military record having been obtained from the War Department, a transcript of all payments made to the soldier is procured from the archives division of this office. If nothing is found to be due, a disallowance is recommended and the case is sent to the review division, where it receives a

second audit, and, after an agreement is reached between the two divisions, the disallowance is submitted to the Auditor for certification to the Secretary of the Treasury (division of bookkeeping and warrants).

When anything appears to be due from the United States, all necessary evidence, as to identity, heirship, title, etc., is collected by this division; an itemized statement of the soldier's account is made, and all papers sent to the review division for reexamination. After the balance has been found it is certified to the division of bookkeeping and warrants; and a copy of each certificate is sent to the Secretary of War. When the certificates have been issued the claims and accompanying papers are placed in the files of settled claims according to the number of the settlement. This division also investigates all cases of fraud, forgery, false personation of claimants, etc., and necessary steps are taken through the officers of the Department of Justice and otherwise to recover any moneys that may have been improperly drawn from the Treasury and to punish the offenders.

The following tables show the work performed by this division during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895:

EXAMINING BRANCH.

Classes of claims.	Claims pending July 1, 1894.	Claims received.	Sent to settling branch.	Disallowed.	Referred elsewhere.	Claims pending June 30, 1895.
WHITE SOLDIERS.						
Commissioned officers and enlisted men, subsequent to April 13, 1861, arrears of pay and all bounties.....	23,466	13,165	5,621	6,849	4,796	19,365
Claims prior to April 14, 1861.....	162	61	11	48	11	153
Claims of laundresses, sutlers, tailors, etc.....	67	23	17	9	20	44
COLORED SOLDIERS.						
Arrears of pay and bounty.....	8,802	1,336	352	1,107	3,804	4,935
Total.....	32,497	15,085	6,501	7,953	8,631	24,497

SETTLING BRANCH.

Classes of claims.	Claims pending July 1, 1894.	Received from examining branch.	Settled and allowed.	Disallowed.	Referred elsewhere.	Claims pending June 30, 1895.
WHITE SOLDIERS.						
Commissioned officers and enlisted men, subsequent to April 13, 1861, arrears of pay and all bounties.....	481	5,621	5,267	199	1	635
Claims prior to April 14, 1861.....		11	11			
Claims of laundresses, sutlers, tailors, etc.....		17	17			
COLORED SOLDIERS.						
Arrears of pay and bounty.....	67	852	854	24		41
Total.....	548	6,501	6,149	223	1	676

Number of claims settled and allowed during the year ending June 30, 1895.....	6,149
Amount involved in claims settled and allowed.....	\$496,473.66
Whole number of claims disallowed and referred.....	16,808
Total number of claims disposed of.....	22,957
Number of claims pending June 30, 1895.....	25,173
Number of letters written and mailed during the year.....	167,821

In addition to the 22,957 claims disposed of during the year ending June 30, 1895, there were 6,574 claims perfected by the examiners and transmitted to the auditing branch for settlement. There were also 30,821 claims examined and suspended for material evidence.

The following table gives a comparative statement of the number of claims pending in the pay and bounty division at the end of each of the last four fiscal years, showing a gradual gain each year:

Number of claims pending.	Examining branch.	Settling branch.	Total.
June 30, 1892.....	44,712	799	45,511
June 30, 1893.....	39,146	649	39,795
June 30, 1894.....	32,497	548	33,045
June 30, 1895.....	24,497	676	25,173

The work of the pay and bounty division is still about eighteen months behind, although the above tabulated statement shows that a gradual gain has been made on the back work during the last three years, the number of claims on hand having been reduced by 5,716 during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, and by 6,750 during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, and still further reduced by 7,872 during the last fiscal year, which has brought the work up to claims filed in 1894. At the same rate of gain on this back work it will require the present force at least four years to bring the work up to date, if as many new claims continue to be filed; but an increase of twenty-five clerks would enable this work to be brought up to date within two years, and I therefore respectfully recommend, as I recommended in my last annual report, that this increase of force be made, in order that all just claims for pay and bounty due to soldiers and to the families of deceased soldiers may be paid more promptly.

MAIL AND MISCELLANEOUS DIVISION.

The duties of the mail and correspondence section of this division are to examine, stamp, and distribute all the incoming official mail matter and all papers received, including claims and accounts; to brief, jacket, and register all claims and important papers, additional evidence, etc.; to answer all letters which do not pertain to claims on file. All mail is promptly disposed of the same day as received. The work of briefing, jacketing, and registering claims and other matters has been promptly and satisfactorily done, although there has been a marked increase in the number of claims filed by soldiers, officers, and their legal heirs or representatives during the last fiscal year, so that the number received was more than five times as great on June 30, 1895, as it was at the beginning of the fiscal year 1894-95, and for some time previous thereto.

The duties of the property section of this division are to examine and settle clothing and camp and garrison equipage accounts of army officers and to keep proper files of such accounts, both settled and unsettled. Under the provisions of the act of Congress approved March 29, 1894, the War Department, on May 19, 1894, ceased sending such accounts to this office for reexamination and settlement, but subsequently it was deemed best by that Department to continue the practice of sending such returns to this office up to and including the end of the third quarter of the fiscal year 1893-94; consequently such practice was resumed July 19, 1894, and the examination of these returns has been made by this section, and is completed.

Under the provisions of an act of Congress approved July 31, 1894, this office was designated as the proper one in which all bonds and contracts pertaining to the business of the War Department should be filed; consequently this section was designated to receive, record, and file all official bonds of officers of the United States Army who disburse

moneys, and also to record and file all contracts made under the supervision of the War Department pertaining to the Medical, Hospital, and Ordnance bureaus of said Department. It also answers calls made by the pay and bounty division of this office or by the officer concerned or his representative, and issues certificates as to the indebtedness or the nonindebtedness of regular and volunteer officers who served in the United States Army since March 3, 1817.

The duties of the inquiries and replies section of this division are to answer calls for information in regard to officers and enlisted men who served in the United States armies since July 1, 1815, from the Adjutant-General of the Army, Record and Pension Office, Quartermaster-General, Commissary-General of Subsistence, War Department, and the Commissioner of Pensions.

The duties of the ordnance, medical, and miscellaneous section of this division are to settle the accounts of disbursing officers of the Army sent to this office by the War Department, pertaining to ordnance, medical, and hospital appropriations, contingencies of the Army, and salaries of officers and employees of the War Department; also to settle the accounts of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers and all the accounts of the disbursing clerk of the War Department; also claims of a miscellaneous character, such as claims under special acts of Congress, claims for material furnished the Ordnance Department, for refundment of bounty money taken from soldiers under General Order 305 of 1864, for refundment of money erroneously paid to secure exemption from draft, etc. Accounts and claims pertaining to Ordnance and Medical bureaus, contingencies of the Army, expenses of the Commanding General's office, contingencies Headquarters Military Department, War Department, regular and volunteer recruiting, local bounty, National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, special acts of relief by Congress, etc., were adjusted in this section, and represented an expenditure of \$9,450,437.05. There were eighty separate appropriations involved in the settlement of these accounts and claims.

The work of the division is nearly up to date, and the current work is promptly disposed of.

The following is a summary of the work performed in the division during the fiscal year:

Classes of work.	On hand July 1, 1894.	Received.	Total.	Disposed of.	On hand June 30, 1895.
Money accounts.....	142	1,337	1,479	1,343	136
Claims.....	70	276	346	270	76
Vouchers examined.....				61,286	
Calls for certificates of nonindebted- ness.....	11	3,291	3,302	3,230	72
Incoming mail.....				172,628	
Outgoing mail.....				164,596	
Claims registered.....				18,547	
Additional evidence registered.....				18,396	
Miscellaneous papers registered.....				1,831	
Inquiries.....	3	8,204	8,207	8,018	189
Descriptive lists examined and filed.....				54,120	
Bonds registered and filed.....				814	
Contracts registered and filed.....				1,280	
Pages typewritten.....				5,888	
Final statements copied.....				100	
Signatures compared.....				372	
Property returns.....	656	2,178	2,834	2,834	
Property returns examined.....				2,278	
Letters received.....				978	
Letters written.....				5,773	
Letters referred to other bureaus.....				1,167	
Letters returned uncalled for.....				1,966	

ARCHIVES DIVISION.

This division has charge of the files of all accounts of Army paymasters which have ever been settled by the Second Auditor and Second Comptroller; book records of payments to regiments, batteries, and other independent organizations, detachments, hospitals, paroled prisoners of war, recruiting parties, and all other separate commands; also book records of payments to officers of the volunteer service and to volunteer enlisted men who were discharged before the expiration of their terms of service, and the card indexes of payments to enlisted men absent from their regular commands.

The principal duties assigned to this division are to withdraw from the files such vouchers as are required by other divisions and return them to their proper places when no longer required; to furnish the pay and bounty division with abstracts from the book records of payments to volunteer officers and with transcripts of the paymasters' accounts for use in the settlement of claims for arrears of pay and bounty; to furnish information from the card indexes relative to payments made to enlisted men who were not paid on the regular pay rolls of their commands, and to copy or repair worn and defaced muster and pay rolls.

The following is a record of work performed during the fiscal year:

Paymasters' settlements received and filed	376
Vouchers withdrawn from the files	36,632
Vouchers returned to the files	102,915
Vouchers sent to Record and Pension Office, War Department	1,956
Vouchers received from Record and Pension Office, War Department	2,493
Vouchers stamped	183,126
Payments to companies, detachments, etc., United States Army, entered on register	35,662
File boxes stenciled	530
Abstracts of officers' payments furnished to pay and bounty division	2,304
Transcripts of paymasters' accounts furnished to pay and bounty division	7,956
Special cases investigated	874
Calls on War Department	583
Mutilated rolls briefed and indexed	1,187
Vouchers sorted for filing	62,160
Payments reported from card indexes	12,080
Single vouchers repaired	9,786
Muster and pay rolls repaired	3,645
Sheets of paymasters' abstracts repaired	7,152
Muster and pay rolls copied (1,570 pages)	1,055
Pages of paymasters' abstracts copied	183
Cards written from old war records	14,036
Cards written from muster and pay rolls	234,870
Muster and pay rolls carded	26,230
Letters typewritten	2,203
Pages of typewriting	11,849

PAYMASTERS AND CLAIMS DIVISION.

The duties of this division are to audit and adjust the accounts of Army paymasters; to state accounts in favor of the Soldiers' Home for the monthly contributions of 12½ cents by enlisted men of the Army; court-martial fines, forfeitures by desertion, etc.; to keep a record of deposits by and repayments to enlisted men; to determine the longevity status of officers of the Army; to raise charges against officers for overpayments, erroneous musters, etc., and to make such settlements of a miscellaneous character as are incidental to the general work of the division. The book records of payments to officers of the Regular Army are kept in this division, and transcripts from said records are furnished when required by other divisions.

In the claims section of this division the following classes of claims are audited: Claims growing out of contracts made by the officers of the Quartermaster's, Commissary, and Engineer Departments; claims for vessels lost in the military service under act of March 3, 1849, and not barred by subsequent legislation; claims for the value of horses under the act of March 3, 1849, not barred, and for the value of horses taken from soldiers or turned over under orders; claims growing out of the Oregon and Washington Indian wars of 1855 and 1856; State war claims; claims for transporting troops and supplies for the Army and supplies for homes of disabled volunteers on the lines of the bonded railroads and for services on other railroads where the evidence is not sufficient to warrant payment by disbursing officers of the Army; claims which can not be paid by disbursing officers for want of funds; claims for occupation of real estate by the Army; claims of officers and men of the Army for destruction of private property under the act of March 3, 1885; claims for commutation of rations to soldiers on furlough and while prisoners of war, for pay for extra-duty service, commutation of fuel and quarters and for travel pay while under orders.

ACCOUNTS.

Number on hand July 1, 1894.....	72
Number received during the year.....	339
Number to be accounted for.....	411
Number examined during the year.....	402
Number on hand June 30, 1895.....	9

On the 30th of June, 1895, the accounts of Army paymasters were rendered to this office to include May, 1895. Said accounts have been settled to include March, 1895, and the balances certified to the Secretary of the Treasury. All of the April accounts and two-thirds of those for May have been examined.

The amount disbursed in accounts examined was \$18,559,188.73.

SOLDIERS' HOME.

The amount placed to the credit of the permanent fund of the Home during the year ending June 30, 1895.....	\$200,558.14
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ADVANCE BOUNTY.

Number of calls on hand July 1, 1894.....	23
Number of calls received during the year.....	4,346
Number of calls to be accounted for.....	4,369
Number of calls rendered during the year.....	4,276
Number of calls on hand June 30, 1895.....	96

CLAIMS.

Number on hand October 1, 1894.....	7,412
Number received to June 30, 1895.....	929
Number to be accounted for.....	8,341
Number disposed of to June 30, 1895.....	1,325
Number on hand June 30, 1895.....	7,016
Amount involved in cases disposed of.....	\$516,898.22

DEPOSITS AND REPAYMENTS.

The record of deposits by enlisted men under act of May 15, 1872, shows that 6,531 deposits were made since last report, amounting to \$323,617.75, and that 6,475 deposits have been withdrawn, amounting to \$334,014.32, upon which the depositors received interest amounting to \$29,928.75.

DESERTERS' SETTLEMENTS.

Number of cases on hand July 1, 1894.....	363
Number of cases received during the year.....	1,770
Number of cases to be accounted for.....	2,133
Number of cases settled during the year.....	1,924
Number of cases on hand June 30, 1895.....	209

LONGEVITY.

Number of cases in which dates have been revised and established, showing the time from which increase is due officers of the Army for length of service.....	181
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MISCELLANEOUS.

Number of letters written.....	5,141
Number of vouchers recorded.....	64,574
Number of vouchers examined.....	110,888
Number of vouchers repaired.....	1,337
Number of vouchers returned to files.....	1,903
Number of miscellaneous settlements reported.....	758
Number of miscellaneous papers received and filed.....	7,110
Number of requisitions passed.....	431
Number of boxes stenciled.....	467
Number of transcripts prepared.....	63
Number of accounts examined in connection with inquiries received.....	10,075

MILITARY DIVISION.

The duties of this division are to examine and adjust all accounts of army engineers, army quartermasters, and officers of subsistence.

Engineer officers' accounts embrace all expenditures for sites and materials for fortifications and for seacoast defenses, together with their maintenance and repair, all river and harbor improvements, and surveys of streams and lakes throughout the United States.

Quartermasters' accounts cover payments on account of barracks, hospitals, storehouses, clothing for troops and for their transportation, and for all supplies that may be necessary for the Army in camp or in the field.

Subsistence accounts represent expenditures for supplying the Army with provisions.

In addition to the accounts above enumerated the division settles the accounts of the Signal Service, accounts of the Military Academy at West Point, accounts for the maintenance and repair of military telegraphs and the military prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., the accounts for improvement of buildings and grounds in the District of Columbia, and those of the Yellowstone Park.

These settlements aggregate above \$40,000,000 annually. More than 10,000 accounts have to be stated to represent them and more than 500,000 vouchers are examined in connection with them each year.

REPORT OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE MILITARY DIVISION, OFFICE OF AUDITOR FOR WAR DEPARTMENT, FOR NINE MONTHS OF FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1895 (OCTOBER 1, 1894, TO JUNE 30, 1895).

Money accounts.	On hand. ^a		Received.		Settled.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
Quartermaster accounts	2 469	\$6 269, 220. 79	1 714	\$6, 208, 877. 75	3, 136	\$7, 908, 173. 94
Engineer accounts.....	329	8, 887, 694. 01	673	15, 950, 124. 05	435	12, 353, 357. 57
Subsistence accounts.....	1 893	1, 868, 608. 96	1, 072	1, 949, 060. 50	2, 514	2, 663, 693. 57
Signal accounts.....	31	3, 063. 91	53	13, 756. 12		
Total	4, 722	17, 028, 587. 67	4, 112	24, 121, 818. 42	6, 085	22, 925, 225. 08

Money accounts.	Unsettled.		Supplemental.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
Quartermaster accounts	1, 047	\$4, 569, 924. 60	148	\$80, 929. 29
Engineer accounts.....	567	12, 484, 460. 49	4	137, 402. 13
Subsistence accounts.....	1, 051	1, 153, 975. 89	178	5, 972. 72
Signal accounts.....	84	16, 820. 03		
Total	2, 749	18, 225, 181. 01	330	224, 304. 14

^a The accounts here shown as "on hand" are those received from the Third Auditor of the Treasury October 1, 1894, under the provisions of the act of July 31, 1894.

RECAPITULATION.

Money accounts.	Number of accounts.	Amount.
On hand per last report	4, 722	\$17, 028, 587. 67
Received.....	4, 112	24, 121, 818. 42
Supplemental settlements.....	330	224, 304. 14
Total.....	9, 164	41, 374, 710. 23
Regular settlements reported.....	6, 085	22, 925, 225. 08
Supplemental settlements reported.....	330	224, 304. 14
Total.....	6, 415	23, 149, 529. 22
Remaining on hand.....	2, 749	18, 225, 181. 01

MISCELLANEOUS.

Letters written	2, 712
Vouchers examined	509, 774
Pages of manuscript written.....	13, 703
Calls answered.....	3, 117
Letters registered.....	5, 818
Accounts examined answering calls.....	2, 185
Names indexed.....	1, 643
Contracts registered.....	1, 979
Contract vouchers registered.....	2, 867
Requisitions for advances.....	925
Pages compared.....	6, 101

REVIEW DIVISION

This division was created on October 1, 1894. Its organization was made necessary on account of the changes in the methods of accounting in the Treasury by the act of July 31, 1894. By that act the office of the Second Comptroller, which had previously revised all work of this office, was abolished, the second examination of disbursing officers'

accounts which receive administrative action being considered unnecessary; but to guard against the possibility of collusion or carelessness in the settlement of claims which have not had a previous examination and approval by an administrative department, section 14 provided that "the auditor shall cause them to be examined by two of his subordinates, independently of each other."

In Report No. 637, H. R., Fifty-third Congress, second session, page 14, in this connection it was recommended that, in the case of claims not passed upon by an administrative officer, the auditor for the Government's protection should have such claims passed through two divisions of his office, making the joint action of both divisions necessary to complete the audit. The greater portion of the work of this office consists in the examination and settlement of these original claims, filed here in the first instance by the claimants, and the review division was established for the purpose of making the second audit required by law in these cases:

The same amount of clerical labor and scrutiny is given to these original claims which do not receive administrative action that they received under the former system; and the Government has as much protection, while the work is facilitated by reason of being under the jurisdiction of one office, where the records are more readily accessible for reference, and for the further reason that we are now enabled to dispense with a great deal of official correspondence that was necessary under the old régime.

The following is a record of the work performed by this division from the date of its organization to the end of the fiscal year:

Character of claims audited and passed.	For allowance.	For disallowance.
Soldiers' pay and bounty	4,094	5,368
Miscellaneous (including horse claims, etc.)	551	569
Total	4,645	5,937

Reference is made to the report of work in the pay and bounty division and the paymasters' and claims division, who audited these claims in the first instance, for fuller information in reference thereto.

A record is also kept of the data contained in the annual report of the Auditor, annual and other estimates, and such reports or information as this office may be required to furnish to Congress or any of the Departments.

The following statement shows the amounts disbursed, per requisition of the War Department, for the nine months ending June 30, 1895:

1894.	
October	\$6,284,382.77
November	3,850,736.51
December	3,968,713.04
1895.	
January	3,939,013.62
February	3,729,195.65
March	4,082,382.28
April	4,641,237.54
May	4,536,821.26
June	2,670,222.40
Total	37,702,705.07

The total number of requisitions for the same period was 1,690.

There were 35 requisitions suspended for delinquency in failing to forward accounts within the time prescribed by law, until such delinquencies were waived, as follows:

1894.	
October	0
November	3
December	9
1895.	
January	5
February	5
March	8
April	4
May	1
June	0

Of these 35 suspended requisitions there were 27 on account of delinquencies on the part of disbursing officers, 7 on the part of the administrative department, and 1 on the part of both the disbursing officer and the administrative department. The former 27 delinquencies were waived by the Secretary of the Treasury and the remaining 8 were waived by the President.

It affords me pleasure to state that the clerical force and other employees of this Bureau have discharged their duties faithfully and efficiently, and, notwithstanding the increase of work caused by the reorganization of the Bureau in consequence of the change in the method of accounting in the Treasury required by recent legislation, the business of the office is being satisfactorily conducted under the new system of accounting, and the work is nearer up to date than it has been for many years.

Very respectfully,

T. STOBO FARROW,
Auditor for the War Department.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

(No. 10.)

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR FOR THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR FOR THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT,
September 19, 1895.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the annual report of this Bureau for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895. The following statement shows, in tabular form, the number of accounts and claims and amounts involved on hand July 1, 1894; received and settled during the fiscal year; transferred to the Auditor for the War Department October 1, 1894, and remaining unsettled in this office June 30, 1895. The total number of accounts and claims settled during the year was 20,877, involving \$165,130,364.30.

Description of accounts.	On hand July 1, 1894.		Received during fiscal year.		Settled during fiscal year.	
	Num-ber.	Amount in-voiced.	Num-ber.	Amount in-voiced.	Num-ber.	Amount in-voiced.
Quartermasters' money accounts.....	2, 151	\$7, 019, 359. 96	949	\$2, 604, 636. 77	631	\$3, 354, 775. 94
Quartermasters' property returns.....	237		3, 838		4, 075	
Engineers' money accounts.....	250	6, 211, 378. 19	152	3, 805, 874. 26	73	1, 129, 558. 44
Commissaries' money accounts.....	1, 216	1, 197, 310. 54	1, 128	1, 272, 371. 06	451	601, 072. 64
Commissaries' property returns.....	1, 243		520		1, 763	
Signal officers' money accounts.....	28	31, 480. 54	14	3, 062. 41	11	31, 479. 04
Miscellaneous claims, War Department.....	7, 204	2, 409, 848. 80	296	224, 863. 69	728	902, 660. 03
Claims for vessels lost in military service.....	4	17, 500. 00			2	10, 000. 00
Oregon and Washington Indian war claims.....	613	4, 025. 99				
State war claims.....	25	658, 348. 26				
Pension agents' accounts.....	77	39, 745, 077. 34	294	140, 682, 310. 12	283	137, 309, 590. 10
Miscellaneous pension accounts, claims, etc.....			796	27, 707. 69	796	27, 707. 69
Supplemental accounts of pension agents.....			99	82, 439. 98	99	82, 439. 98
Supplemental accounts of military officers.....			45	3, 520. 60	45	3, 520. 60
Claims for reimbursement (pensions) sec. 4718, R. S., and act Mar. 2, 1895.....	247		3, 630		1, 650	(b)
Accounts of disbursing officers, Indian service.....			1, 905		1, 615	(c)
Claims, Indian service.....			5, 108		4, 781	(d)
Accounts of receiving and disbursing officers, Interior Department.....			3, 179		3, 093	(e)
Miscellaneous claims, Interior Department.....			828		781	(e)
Total.....	13, 295	57, 294, 329. 62	22, 781	148, 706, 786. 58	20, 877	143, 452, 804. 46

a Including 6 claims reopened involving \$10,269.60.

b Amount allowed, \$56,914.15.

c Amount allowed, \$7,396,491.12.

d Amount allowed, \$3,683,574.43.

e Amount allowed in claims and accounts, \$10,540,580.14.

Description of accounts.	Transferred to Auditor for War Department.		Remaining unsettled June 30, 1895.	
	Number.	Amount in- volved.	Number.	Amount in- volved.
Quartermasters' money accounts.....	2,469	\$6,269,220.79		
Quartermasters' property returns.....				
Engineers' money accounts.....	329	8,887,694.01		
Commissaries' money accounts.....	1,893	1,868,608.96		
Commissaries' property returns.....				
Signal officers' money accounts.....	31	3,063.91		
Miscellaneous claims, War Department.....	6,772	1,732,052.46		
Claims for vessels lost in military service.....	2	7,500.00		
Oregon and Washington Indian war claims.....	613	4,025.99		
State war claims.....	25	658,348.26		
Pension agents' accounts.....			88	\$43,117,797.36
Miscellaneous pension accounts, claims, etc.....				
Supplemental accounts of pension agents.....				
Supplemental accounts of military officers.....				
Claims for reimbursement (pensions) sec. 4718, R. S., and act Mar. 2, 1895.....			2,227	
Accounts of disbursing officers, Indian service.....			290	
Claims, Indian service.....			327	
Accounts of receiving and disbursing officers, Interior Department.....			86	
Miscellaneous claims, Interior Department.....			47	
Total	12,134	19,430,514.38	3,065	43,117,797.36

BOOKKEEPERS' DIVISION, THIRD AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE FINANCIAL OPERATIONS OF THE THIRD AUDITOR'S OFFICE DURING THE QUARTER ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1894.

The number of requisitions drawn by the Secretaries of War and Interior on the Secretary of the Treasury is 1,959, amounting to \$58,195,700.64, and paid in the manner set forth out of the following appropriations, viz:	Period.	Advances to officers and agents.	Claims paid.	Transfers not involving expenditure of money from the Treasury.	Total.	Repayments and transfers to this office (number of credit requisitions, 356).
Regular supplies, Quartermaster's Department.....	Certified claims.....		\$3,887.65	\$17.30	\$3,904.95	
Do.....	1892 and prior years.....					\$648.83
Do.....	1893.....		103.83	50.00	153.83	340.89
Do.....	1894.....	\$57,757.90			57,757.90	13,181.44
Do.....	1895.....	432,048.81			432,048.81	5,640.08
Incidental expenses, Quartermaster's Department.....	Certified claims.....		576.63		576.63	
Do.....	1892 and prior years.....					12.15
Do.....	1893.....	894.25			894.25	25.86
Do.....	1894.....	4,544.06	41.89		4,585.95	1,515.55
Do.....	1895.....	199,949.37			199,949.37	4.08
Barracks and quarters.....	Certified claims.....		9,617.64	12.00	9,629.64	
Do.....	1892 and prior years.....					5.70
Do.....	1893.....		63.00		63.00	149.29
Do.....	1894.....	59,087.08			59,087.08	1,022.01
Do.....	1895.....	187,137.45			187,137.45	3.50
Army transportation.....	Certified claims.....		12,437.87	13.50	12,451.37	
Do.....	1892 and prior years.....					151.14
Do.....	1892 and prior years, transfer account.....			54.01	54.01	46.66
Do.....	1893, transfer.....					54.01
Do.....	1893.....	573.45	68,721.78	29.00	69,324.23	1,043.63
Do.....	1894.....	57,225.00	23,017.91	9.65	80,252.56	19,090.60
Do.....	1895.....	548,254.12			548,254.12	231.64
Army transportation, Pacific railroads.....	1892 and prior years, transfer account.....					8.67
Do.....	1893.....		68,935.62		68,935.62	
Do.....	1894.....		52,597.12		52,597.12	
Horses for cavalry and artillery.....	Certified claims.....		540.00		540.00	
Do.....	1892 and prior years.....					238.00
Do.....	1894.....	4,060.02		147.00	4,207.02	697.30
Do.....	1895.....	2,115.00			2,115.00	
Clothing, camp, and garrison equipage.....	Certified claims.....		70.00		70.00	
Do.....	1892 and prior years.....					24.82
Do.....	1892 and prior years, transfer account.....					16.52
Do.....	1893.....	1,146.18			1,146.18	94.61
Do.....	1894.....	149,483.91			149,483.91	40,720.93
Do.....	1895.....	282,220.25			282,220.25	91,212.10

National cemeteries.....	Certified claims.....	54.74	7.45	62.19	
Do.....	1892 and prior years.....				40.19
Do.....	1892 and prior years, transfer account.....		.58	.58	
Do.....	1893.....		399.13	399.13	
Do.....	1894.....	617.39	19.80	654.09	.25
Do.....	1895.....	28,655.65		28,655.65	
Do.....	1895.....	20,400.00		20,400.00	
Pay, superintendents national cemeteries.....	1892 and prior years.....				5.16
Construction and repair of hospitals.....	1893.....				24.22
Do.....	1894.....	54.15		54.15	269.03
Do.....	1895.....	18,262.91		18,262.91	
Quarters for hospital stewards.....	1894.....	0.13		0.13	38.79
Do.....	1895.....	4,354.46		4,354.46	
Signal Service of the Army.....	1893.....				957.68
Do.....	1894.....				.36
Do.....	1895.....	2,750.00		2,750.00	
Signal Service, pay, etc.....	Certified claims.....		222.26	222.26	
Shooting galleries and ranges.....	1894.....	71.19		71.19	198.24
Do.....	1895.....	1,614.78		1,614.78	
Signal Service, transportation.....	Certified claims.....		32.28	32.28	
Refunding to States expenses incurred in raising volunteers.....	do.....		2,444.59	2,444.59	
Pay, transportation, services, and supplies of Oregon and Washington vol- unteers, 1855 and 1856.....	do.....		37.35	37.35	
Observation and report of storms.....	do.....		12.66	12.66	
Road from Marietta to national cemetery, Georgia.....	do.....		16.06	16.06	
Road to national cemetery presidio of San Francisco, Cal.....			5.00	5.00	
Repairing roads tonational cemeteries.....		9,356.26		9,356.26	
Army and Navy hospital, Hot Springs, Ark.....	Certified claims.....		48.81	48.81	
Transfer of officers and their baggage.....	do.....		154.60	154.60	
Remodeling old Produce Exchange building, New York City.....					344.72
Headstones for graves of soldiers.....		5,468.30	308.85	5,777.89	2.25
Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Park.....		35,000.00		35,000.00	212.25
Military posts.....		87,380.85	18,350.00	105,730.85	18,831.65
Military telegraph line from Fort Ringgold, Tex., to Fort McIntosh, Tex.....		500.00		500.00	
Monuments or tablets at Gettysburg.....		5,000.00		5,000.00	
Burial of indigent soldiers.....		500.00		500.00	
Military storehouse, Omaha, Nebr.....		22,999.42		22,999.42	
Military post, Helena, Mont.....		22,796.76		22,796.76	
Military telegraph line from El Paso, Tex., to New Fort Bliss, Tex.....		500.00		500.00	
Battle lines and sites for tablets at Antietam.....		1,000.00		1,000.00	
Relief of George H. Jowett.....			734.60	734.00	
50 per cent arrears of army transportation due certain land-grant railroads.....			39.46	39.46	
Transfer of school site, Fort McClary Military Reservation, Me., act Jan. 22, 1893.....			1.75	1.75	
Advertising, etc., sale of land at Pittsburg, Pa.....		4,356.07		4,356.07	
Stores and supplies taken by the Army.....			1,375.00	1,375.00	
Bellevue rifle range, Omaha, Nebr.....			1,800.00	1,800.00	
Claims of officers and men of the Army, act Mar. 3, 1885.....			635.84	635.84	
Engineer depot at Willets Point, N. Y. (materials).....	1894.....	3,000.00		3,000.00	
Do.....	1895.....	500.00		500.00	
Engineer depot at Willets Point, N. Y. (incidentals).....	1895.....	1,500.00		1,500.00	

STATEMENT SHOWING THE FINANCIAL OPERATIONS OF THE THIRD AUDITOR'S OFFICE, ETC.—Continued.

The number of requisitions drawn by the Secretaries of War and Interior on the Secretary of the Treasury is 1,959, amounting to \$58,195,700.64, and paid in the manner set forth out of the following appropriations, viz:	Period	Advances to officers and agents.	Claims paid.	Transfers not involving expenditure of money from the Treasury.	Total.	Repayments and transfers to this office (number of creditrequisitions, 356).
Engineer depot at Willets Point, N. Y. (instruments).....	1895.....	\$500.00.....	.....	.....	\$500.00.....	.....
New academic building, Military Academy.....	.....	40,000.00.....	.....	.....	40,000.00.....	.....
Buildings and grounds, Military Academy.....	1894.....	14,065.69.....	.....	.....	14,065.69.....	.....
Do.....	1895.....	30,000.00.....	.....	.....	30,000.00.....	.....
Miscellaneous items and incidental expenses, Military Academy.....	1895.....	15,000.00.....	.....	.....	15,000.00.....	.....
Plans for fortifications.....	.....	900.00.....	.....	.....	900.00.....	.....
Sites for fortifications and seacoast defenses.....	.....	.....	\$194.95.....	.....	194.95.....	.....
Current and ordinary expenses, Military Academy.....	{ Certified claims.....	.....	5.50.....	.....	5.50.....	.....
.....	{ 1895.....	30,000.00.....	.....	.....	30,000.00.....	.....
Contingencies of fortifications.....	{ Certified claims.....	.....	161.00.....	.....	161.00.....	.....
Preservation and repair of fortifications.....	.....	12,887.86.....	.....	.....	12,887.86.....	\$183.50.....
Torpedoes for harbor defense.....	.....	15,406.50.....	.....	.....	15,406.50.....	2,407.58.....
Gun and mortar batteries.....	.....	56,100.00.....	.....	.....	56,100.00.....	.....
Expenses California Débris Commission.....	.....	2,000.00.....	.....	.....	2,000.00.....	.....
Removing sunken vessels or craft obstructing or endangering navigation.....	Indefinite.....	3,750.05.....	.....	.....	3,750.05.....	5,642.95.....
Improvement of Yellowstone National Park.....	.....	5,000.00.....	.....	.....	5,000.00.....	.....
Operating and care of canals and other works of navigation.....	Indefinite.....	90,603.11.....	.....	.....	90,603.11.....	121.38.....
Survey of Northern and Northwestern lakes.....	.....	10,000.00.....	.....	.....	10,000.00.....	.....
Do.....	1894.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	1895.....	405.00.....	.....	.....	405.00.....	.55.....
Sea walls and embankments.....	.....	1,000.00.....	.....	.....	1,000.00.....	.....
Sea wall, north shore Sandy Hook, N. J.....	.....	2,000.00.....	.....	.....	2,000.00.....	.....
Constructing jetties, South Pass, Mississippi River.....	.....	.....	37,500.00.....	.....	37,500.00.....	.....
River and harbor improvements.....	.....	6,625,832.59.....	6,995.89.....	.....	6,632,828.48.....	11,883.06.....
Commutation of rations to prisoners of war in rebel States and to soldiers on furlough.....	Certified claims.....	.....	2.00.....	.....	2.00.....	.....
Do.....	Certified claims, 1893.....	.....	.....	\$55.50.....	55.50.....	.....
Do.....	Certified claims, 1895.....	3,500.00.....	.....	.....	3,500.00.....	.....
Support of Military Prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kans.....	{ 1893.....	.....	461.78.....	.....	461.78.....	.....
Do.....	{ 1894.....	5,860.18.....	786.66.....	.....	6,646.84.....	85.00.....
Do.....	{ 1895.....	22,600.00.....	.....	.....	22,600.00.....	.....
Subsistence of the Army.....	Certified claims.....	.....	934.14.....	1.73.....	935.87.....	.....
Do.....	1892 and prior years.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	71.71.....
Do.....	1892 and prior years, transfer account.....	.....	.....	7.84.....	7.84.....	525.95.....
Do.....	1893 transfer.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.75.....
Do.....	1893.....	.....	48.32.....	35.06.....	83.38.....	3,847.00.....
Do.....	1894.....	5,700.00.....	752.06.....	1.35.....	6,453.41.....	28,694.94.....
Do.....	1895.....	570,750.00.....	.....	.....	570,750.00.....	313.30.....
Claims under act Mar. 3, 1849.....	.....	.....	21,468.69.....	.....	21,468.69.....	.....

Army pensions.....	Certified claims	924.10	924.10	
Do.....	1892 and prior years			2,825.07
Do.....	1893	1,043.87	1,043.87	3,784.06
Do.....	1894	10,518.02	10,518.02	1,615,378.56
Do.....	1895	47,675,000.00	47,683,451.10	2.00
Salaries, pension agents.	1895	35,866.68	35,866.68	
Clerk hire, pension agencies.	1894			2,412.89
Do.....	1895	225,000.00	225,000.00	
Rents, pension agencies.	1895	11,451.00	11,451.00	
Lights, pension agencies.	1894			48.15
Do.....	1895	150.00	150.00	
Fuel, pension agencies.	1894			39.95
Do.....	1895	70.00	70.00	
Contingent expenses, pension agencies.	1894	9.00	9.00	836.89
Do.....	1895	12,700.00	12,700.00	
Fees of examining surgeons, Army pensions.	Certified claims	234.50	234.50	
Do.....	1893	203.50	203.50	
Do.....	1894	50,000.00	50,000.00	4.00
Total.....		57,837,240.83	1,088.00	58,195,700.64
		357,371.81		1,876,260.73

MILITARY DIVISION, THIRD AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

This division examined and adjusted the money accounts and property returns pertaining to the Quartermaster's Department, Subsistence Department, Corps of Engineers, Military Academy, Military Prison, Mackinac National Park, Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Park, surveys of battlefields, and such other accounts of the War Department as were required by law to be settled in the office of the Third Auditor.

REPORT OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE MILITARY DIVISION, THIRD AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
FOR QUARTER ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1894.

Money accounts.	On hand.		Received.		Settled.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
Quartermaster accounts.....	2,151	\$7,019,359.96	949	\$2,604,636.77	631	\$3,354,775.94
Engineer accounts.....	250	6,211,378.19	152	3,805,874.26	73	1,129,568.44
Subsistence accounts.....	1,216	1,197,310.54	1,123	1,272,371.06	451	601,072.64
Signal accounts.....	28	31,480.54	14	3,062.41	11	31,479.04
Total.....	3,645	14,459,529.23	2,243	7,685,944.50	1,166	5,116,886.06

Money accounts.	Unsettled.		Supplemental.		Property returns.		
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	On hand.	Received.	Settled.
Quartermaster accounts.....	2,469	\$6,269,220.79	25	\$3,284.78	237	3,838	4,075
Engineer accounts.....	329	8,887,694.01					
Subsistence accounts.....	1,893	1,868,608.96	20	235.82	1,243	520	1,763
Signal accounts.....	31	3,063.91					
Total.....	4,722	17,028,587.67	45	3,520.60	1,480	4,358	5,838

WHEN THE UNSETTLED ACCOUNTS WERE RECEIVED.

Month.	Quartermaster.		Engineer, 1894.	Subsist- ence, 1894.	Signal, 1894.	Total.
	1893.	1894.				
January.....			1		2	3
February.....		15	4		2	21
March.....		39	6	39	3	87
April.....		71	33	3	1	108
May.....		613	66	403	4	1,086
June.....		827	72	373	5	1,277
July.....		360	45	404	3	812
August.....		343	64	517	2	926
September.....		198	38	154	9	399
October.....						
November.....						
December.....		3				3
Total.....	3	2,466	329	1,893	31	4,722

RECAPITULATION.

	Number.	Amount.
Money accounts:		
On hand per last report.....	3,645	\$14,459,529.23
Received.....	2,243	7,685,944.50
Supplemental settlements.....	45	3,520.60
Total.....	5,933	22,148,994.33
Money accounts:		
Regular settlements reported.....	1,166	5,116,886.06
Supplemental settlements reported.....	45	3,520.60
Total.....	1,211	5,120,406.66
Remaining on hand.....	4,722	17,028,587.67

RECAPITULATION—Continued.

Cases 1865 and prior wars:		Letters written.....	7,242
On hand.....	77	Vouchers examined.....	159,873
Received.....	566	Pages MSS. written.....	7,180
Answered.....	573	Clerks employed.....	26
Remaining on hand.....	70	Calls answered.....	395
Accounts in which computations		Letters registered.....	699
have been made:		Accounts examined.....	8,118
Accounts.....	711	Names indexed.....	520
Vouchers.....	148,714		
Amount.....	\$3,941,471.22		

It will be observed from the above table that there were on hand July 1, 1894, 3,645 accounts involving \$14,459,529.23, and 2,243 accounts involving \$7,685,944.50 were received during the quarter, making a total of 5,888 accounts involving \$22,145,473.73. There were settled during the quarter 1,166 accounts involving \$5,116,886.06. There remained on hand 4,722 accounts involving \$17,028,587.67, and 45 supplemental settlements in which were involved \$3,520.60.

As the act of July 31, 1894, transferred the business of adjusting Army accounts to the office of the Auditor for the War Department, efforts were made to get the business in as good shape as possible for the transfer. With that end in view, and knowing there were a much larger number of settlements made by this division awaiting the action of the Second Comptroller than could possibly be revised prior to the 1st of October, no settlements were completed subsequent to September 15. However, a very large number of accounts were thoroughly examined, and were ready for statement by the Auditor for the War Department; also in many other accounts computations were made testing the arithmetical correctness of the vouchers—148,714 vouchers, aggregating \$3,941,471.22 in 711 accounts, were thus examined. In the accounts settled there were 159,873 vouchers.

The act of March 29, 1894, having provided that army property returns rendered subsequent thereto should be settled by the War Department instead of the Treasury Department, strenuous efforts were made to settle all property returns in this office prior to the transfer of the business. At the same time the War Department put an extra force on the examination of property returns in that Department for the period prior to March 31, 1894, so as to have all such returns pending in this office before the end of the quarter. All property returns on hand July 31 were settled, and where discrepancies were found the interested officers were duly notified.

To fully appreciate the magnitude of what was accomplished in the settlement of these property returns alone, reference should be made to the following table:

Property returns on hand July 31, 1894.....	1,480
Property returns received during quarter ending September 30.....	4,358
Property returns settled during quarter ending September 30.....	5,838
Property returns settled during the fiscal year 1894.....	6,040

CLAIMS DIVISION, THIRD AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

To this division was assigned the examination of all claims within the jurisdiction of the Third Auditor's Office, except claims payable from pension funds. They included claims for supplies purchased or appropriated for the Army; for the transportation and telegraphic service of the Army; for the purchase, hire, or appropriation of boats, cars, engines, horses, mules, wagons, or other means of army transportation; for the value of property of citizens, or officers and soldiers, lost in the military service; for mileage, traveling expenses, commuta-

tions, and other allowances to officers or soldiers of the Army; claims of States for reimbursement, under various acts, of the expenses incurred in raising and furnishing volunteers or militia for United States service; claims growing out of various Indian wars; claims under special acts of Congress; also, the preparation of evidence called for in cases in the Court of Claims or before Congress.

REPORT OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE CLAIMS DIVISION, THIRD AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
FOR THE QUARTER ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1894.

	Miscellaneous claims.			Lost vessels, act Mar. 3, 1847.		
	Num-ber.	Amount claimed.	Amount allowed.	Num-ber.	Amount claimed.	Amount allowed.
On hand per last report.....	7, 204	\$2, 409, 848. 80	.....	4	\$17, 500. 00	.....
Received during three months.....	200	214, 594. 09	.....		
Reopened during three months.....	6	10, 269. 60	.....		
Total.....	7, 500	2, 634, 712. 49	.....	4	17, 500. 00	.....
Disposed of during three months:						
Disallowed.....	523	660, 868. 21	.....		
Allowed.....	205	241, 791. 82	\$142, 826. 45	2	10, 000. 00	\$10, 000. 00
Remaining unsettled.....	728	902, 660. 03	.....	2	7, 500. 00	.....
Total.....	6, 772	1, 732, 052. 46	.....	4	17, 500. 00	.....
	7, 500	2, 634, 712. 49	.....	4	17, 500. 00	.....

	Oregon and Washington Indian war claims of 1855-56.			State war claims.		
	Num-ber.	Amount claimed.	Amount allowed.	Num-ber.	Amount claimed.	Amount allowed.
On hand per last report.....	613	\$4, 025. 99	.....	25	\$658, 348. 26	.....
Received during three months.....			.....		
Reopened during three months.....			.....		
Total.....	613	4, 025. 99	.....	25	658, 348. 26	.....
Disposed of during three months:						
Disallowed.....			.....		
Allowed.....			.....		
Remaining unsettled.....	613	4, 025. 99	.....	25	658, 348. 26	.....
Total.....	613	4, 025. 99	.....	25	658, 348. 26	.....

Number of quartermasters' and other accounts examined in connection with 148 miscellaneous inquiries..... 3, 554
 Number of official transcripts prepared for Court of Claims..... 10
 Number of letters written..... 1, 824
 Number of clerks employed..... 21

The foregoing table represents the number of claims actually disposed of in the division for the time specified, but does not represent the amount of work done in it. Only such claims as were current business were sent to the Second Comptroller after August 15, 1894. This was done in order that he might be as near up with the work of his office as possible on October 1, 1894, at which time the office was abolished. A great many claims were examined and prepared for statement during the time from August 15, 1894, to October 1, 1894. As the entire division and its files were removed to the office of the Auditor for the War Department (Winder Building) October 1, 1894, some little time was necessarily consumed in making preparation and removing the files.

INDIAN DIVISION, OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR FOR THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

This division was formerly in the office of the Second Auditor of the Treasury, and was transferred to this office October 1, 1894, by the act of July 31, 1894.

The general duties of the division are to examine and state the cash accounts of Indian agents and other disbursing officers of the Indian service, and to keep records of contracts for supplies, so that any article can be traced from its place of purchase to its destination, and the fulfillment of the contract can be ascertained. It also audits the claims of contractors for supplies, and claims of contractors for the transportation of the same, claims of employees of the Indian service, and others, for services rendered and supplies furnished by open-market purchase. The property accounts of Indian agents to and including the quarter ended March 31, 1894, were finally settled in this division. The act of March 29, 1894, requires these property accounts to receive final settlement in the Interior Department, so that hereafter they will not come to this office.

Such information and documentary evidence as is found in the files bearing upon suits against the United States is furnished to the Attorney-General and the proper courts by this division, and transcripts of the accounts of disbursing officers are also furnished in cases where it is necessary to bring suit for the recovery of balances found due to the Government.

The total number of disbursing officers in the Indian service whose accounts were examined and settled in this division in the last fiscal year is as follows:

Agents	56
Agents, special	5
Inspectors	5
General superintendent of schools	1
School superintendents	31
Supervisors of Indian schools	3
Allotting agents	13
Disbursing officers, special commissions	7
Land examiners	2
Governor of Alaska	1
Examiner of surveys	1
Secretary of board of Indian commissions	1
Superintendents of warehouses	2
Receiving and shipping clerks	2
Others of a miscellaneous nature	8
Total	138

The following tables exhibit the volume of work done from October 1, 1894, to June 30, 1895, compared with the same period of the previous year:

	Accounts.			
	Cash.		Claims.	
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
On hand October 1	612	644	337	228
Received October 1 to June 30	809	1,261	3,972	4,880
Total	1,421	1,905	4,309	5,108
Examined and stated Oct. 1 to June 30	775	1,615	4,129	4,781
Remaining on hand June 30	646	290	180	327

	1893-94.	1894-95.
Disbursements allowed in agents' accounts, Oct. 1 to June 30	\$4,366,303.96	\$7,396,491.12
Disbursements on account of claims, Oct. 1 to June 30	3,880,894.63	3,682,574.43
Total	8,247,138.59	11,080,065.55

The number of cash accounts received was 55 per cent more than last year, and the cash settlements increased 108 per cent. Also, the number of claims received increased 23 per cent, while said settlements increased 15 per cent. The total disbursements in both accounts and claims settled increased 34 per cent over the last fiscal year.

Under the head of "accounts" are included both the regular quarterly returns of officers and the "explanations" filed by them to remove suspensions, so that the actual status July 1, 1895, may be exhibited thus:

	Cash.		Property.		Total.
	Original accounts.	Explanation.	Original accounts.	Explanation.	
In process of examination	95	85	26	39	245
Waiting examination	14	96		38	148
Total	109	181	26	77	393
Settled from Oct. 1, 1894, to June 30, 1895			413	291	704

When the work of this division was transferred to the Auditor for the Interior Department there were many accounts that had been in the files for two years; due undoubtedly to a great extent to a constant annual increase in the Indian service during the last five years, without any increase in the clerical force of the division. It will be seen above that all the accounts in the division when transferred, and all received in the past nine months, were either examined and settled or in the hands of clerks under examination, excepting only 14 cash accounts. In fact, the work of this division is so well in hand that the new work may quite truly be said to be current work, four weeks sufficing to settle every account now in the office.

The Dockery Act passed in the last Congress increased the work devolving on this division very materially. This increased work may be epitomized as follows:

There were 497 advance requisitions approved, amounting to \$4,008,055.78, 3,697 certificates copied, and the appropriations designated on 31 certificates of deposit. Other work accomplished is thus summarized:

	1893-94.	1894-95.
Number of letters written Oct. 1 to June 30	4,256	5,751
Number of pages copied Oct. 1 to June 30	10,190	4,807
Number of certificates copied		3,697
Number of transcripts furnished		6

The average number of clerks employed October 1, 1894, to June 30, 1895, was $34\frac{1}{3}$, against $25\frac{2}{3}$ for the same period of previous year.

LAND, FILES, AND MISCELLANEOUS DIVISION, OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR FOR THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

The following is a summary of the work performed in this division from October 1, 1894, the date of its creation under the act of July 31, 1894, reorganizing the accounting system of the Department, to June 30, 1895, inclusive. The division is charged with the settlement of the accounts of receivers of public moneys for receipts from sales of public and Indian lands and from other sources, their accounts as disbursing agents, the accounts of registers, United States surveyors-general, special disbursing agents, United States deputy surveyors and other officers of the public lands service, and all accounts for the receipts and expenditures on account of that service; the accounts of the disbursing clerk of the Interior Department, and of the disbursing officers of the Geological Survey, Patent Office, Census Office, Architect of the Capitol, Howard University, Government Hospital for the Insane, Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, and other general and special receiving and disbursing officers of the Interior Department, exclusive of pension agents and officers of the Indian Bureau.

The accounts above designated were, previous to October 1, 1894, adjusted in the offices of the First Comptroller, the First and Fifth Auditors, and it is therefore not practicable to show by comparison of any figures at my command the cost to the Government of the work done in this division and the progress therewith relatively to its performance under the former system.

The work on hand July 1 could have been completed within the next succeeding ten days, a condition, especially with respect to the accounts of several of the disbursing officers of the Interior Department, without precedent in recent years. The division is also charged with the custody and handling of the files of the Bureau, in which work there are an average of two clerks and five laborers engaged. Much of the work done by the employees in the files section of the division in the arrangement and care of the immense number and variety of records in their custody can not be classified or very satisfactorily described in a report of this character.

In addition to the work performed in this section, as indicated in the table hereunder, there were segregated and delivered to the Auditor for the War Department 25,866 settled accounts of quartermasters, commissaries of subsistence, and engineers of the United States Army, miscellaneous papers relating to the military organizations of the State of Missouri in the late war, and certain California Indian war claims. There were also segregated and delivered to the Secretary of War, under the act of August 18, 1894, all of the military records of the War of the Revolution and of the war of 1812. In this work there were two clerks and two laborers engaged for eleven weeks.

PUBLIC LANDS ACCOUNTS AND CLAIMS SETTLED.

	Accounts.	Vouchers.	Amount involved.
Receivers of public moneys for receipts.....	553	17,087	\$1,650,480.95
Receivers of public moneys as disbursing agents.....	1,212	40,750	693,268.18
United States surveyors-general as disbursing agents.....	167	2,875	213,367.15
United States deputy surveyors for surveying public lands.....	131	3,026	187,419.55
Accounts with States for 2, 3, and 5 per cent of net proceeds of sales of public lands.....	24	1,599	51,875.13
Claims for refunding moneys for lands erroneously sold.....	465	3,923	447,198.97
Miscellaneous claims for payments on account of public lands.....	7	135	9,196.60
Railroad, etc., accounts for transportation for General Land Office.....	573	1,764	3,427.61
Express accounts for transporting public lands moneys.....	7	490	526.99
Total.....	3,130	71,655	3,256,491.05

Other work relating to public lands:

Official letters written	1,859
Official letters received and filed	1,360
Accounts of receivers, disbursing agents, and surveyors-general received and recorded	2,064
Miscellaneous public lands accounts and claims received and recorded	846
Requisitions for advances on account of public lands received, examined, and approved	533
Certificates of deposit received and indorsed	293
Official bonds of land officers received, recorded, and filed	39
Surveying contracts and instructions received and filed	76
Copies of certificates of settlements of public lands accounts made for Secretary of the Interior	2,786

DISBURSING OFFICERS' AND MISCELLANEOUS ACCOUNTS AND CLAIMS SETTLED.

RECEIPTS.

Accounts adjusted.	Number of accounts.	Amount.	Total.
Patent fees	4		\$1,174,219.83
Ground and water rents, Hot Springs, Ark.	3		13,035.00
Sales of publications, etc., Geological Survey	16		3,601.43
Total	23		1,190,856.26

DISBURSEMENTS.

<i>Department of the Interior.</i>			
Board to arbitrate on controversies relating to interstate transportation	2		
Commission to report on controversies relating to interstate transportation	3		\$4,998.46
Contingent expenses, Department of the Interior	10		59,852.94
Expenses special land inspectors, Department of the Interior	7		1,101.09
Inspecting mines in the Territories	8		7,151.83
Library, Department of the Interior	5		71.00
Penitentiary building, North Dakota	6		26,396.17
Penitentiary building, Utah	1		
Penitentiary building, Washington	2		313.07
Postage to postal-union countries, Department of the Interior	3		2,517.60
Public building, Yellowstone National Park	3		4,940.17
Publishing the Biennial Register	2		193.76
Rent of buildings, Department of the Interior	5		38,373.19
Repairs of buildings, Department of the Interior	4		2,772.67
Revenues, Yellowstone National Park	3		281.33
Salaries, office of Secretary of the Interior	5		169,264.30
Stationery, Department of the Interior	6		64,561.44
Supreme Court reports	2		456.00
Total	77		383,245.02
<i>General Land Office.</i>			
Appraisal and sale of abandoned military reservations	6		1,445.55
Boundary between Nebraska and South Dakota, etc.	2		2,044.84
Contingent expenses of land offices	6		1,047.40
Expenses of inspectors, General Land Office	5		3,799.29
Investigations, Des Moines River land grant	2		3,013.59
Library, General Land Office	2		361.75
Maps of the United States	6		13,289.00
Protecting public lands, timber, etc.	6		55,822.87
Reproducing plats of surveys, General Land Office	5		1,768.00
Salaries, General Land Office	4		346,317.00
Surveying the public lands (Secretary's office)	6		23,308.06
Transcripts of records and plats	4		3,537.95
Total	54		455,755.30
<i>Indian Office.</i>			
Salaries, Indian Office	5		80,010.65

DISBURSING OFFICERS' AND MISCELLANEOUS ACCOUNTS, ETC.—Continued.

DISBURSEMENTS—Continued.

Accounts adjusted.	Number of accounts.	Amount.	Total.
<i>Pension Office.</i>			
Freight elevator, Pension building.....	1		
Investigation of pension cases, Pension Office.....	63		\$332, 104. 64
Salaries, Pension Office.....	9		1, 700, 631. 30
Salaries, special examiners, Pension Office.....	6		145, 130. 30
Total.....	79		2, 177, 866. 24
<i>Patent Office.</i>			
Official Gazette, Patent Office.....	4		26, 067. 50
Photolithographing, Patent Office.....	6		66, 921. 15
Public use of inventions and defending suits, Patent Office.....	1		
Salaries, Patent Office.....	6		513, 725. 45
Scientific Library, Patent Office.....	4		1, 860. 87
Total.....	21		608, 574. 97
<i>Bureau of Education.</i>			
Collecting statistics, Bureau of Education.....	5		2, 168. 54
Colleges for agriculture and the mechanic arts.....	48		1, 008, 000. 00
Distributing documents, Bureau of Education.....	7		1, 768. 30
Education of children in Alaska.....	6		23, 398. 95
Library, Bureau of Education.....	6		563. 29
Reindeer for Alaska.....	3		15, 759. 73
Salaries, Bureau of Education.....	4		36, 558. 05
Total.....	79		1, 078, 216. 86
<i>Railroad Office.</i>			
Salaries, Railroad Office.....	4		7, 665. 00
Traveling expenses, Railroad Office.....	4		789. 49
Total.....	8		8, 454. 49
<i>Capitol.</i>			
Annual repairs of the Capitol, 1894.....	2		579. 88
Annual repairs of the Capitol, 1895.....	3		32, 008. 19
General repairs.....		\$22, 427. 38	
Steam-heating apparatus, elevators, and machinery, Senate.....		1, 385. 46	
Removal of ranges, etc., Senate restaurant.....		1, 196. 03	
Elevator, Supreme Court.....		2, 243. 14	
Reconstructing eastern elevator, House wing, etc.....		4, 756. 18	
Capitol terraces.....	3		1, 135. 41
Electric-light plant, Senate.....	3		427. 42
Fire escapes and bridges for Government Printing Office and Maltby Building.....	1		83. 95
Flags for the Capitol.....	1		22. 10
Improving the Capitol Grounds.....	5		12, 619. 13
Lighting the Capitol and grounds.....	5		41, 769. 45
Pavement, Capitol Grounds.....	3		121. 24
Salaries, office of Architect of the Capitol.....	3		15, 483. 00
Sanitary improvements, Capitol.....	1		22. 90
Steam heating and machinery, Senate.....	1		1. 81
Total.....	31		104, 274. 48
<i>Geological Survey.</i>			
Geological maps of the United States.....	14		54, 329. 25
Geological Survey.....	250		329, 587. 85
Geological Survey, 1894.....		6, 495. 67	
Salaries of scientific assistants, 1895.....		27, 435. 90	
Skilled laborers and various temporary employees.....		11, 903. 68	
Topographic surveys west of 97th meridian.....		36, 278. 67	
Topographic surveys west of 103d meridian.....		55, 297. 89	
Topographic surveys east of 97th meridian.....		51, 593. 71	
Geologic surveys.....		83, 521. 85	
Paleontologic researches.....		8, 844. 66	
Chemical and physical researches.....		6, 128. 13	
Preparation of illustrations.....		11, 861. 85	
Mineral Resources of the United States.....		15, 806. 35	
Books for library, etc.....		1, 048. 44	
Gauging streams, etc.....		9, 521. 16	
Rent of office rooms.....		3, 849. 89	
Total Geological Survey, 1895.....		329, 587. 85	

DISBURSING OFFICERS' AND MISCELLANEOUS ACCOUNTS, ETC.—Continued.

DISBURSEMENTS—Continued.

Accounts adjusted.	Number of accounts.	Amount.	Total.
<i>Geological Survey—Continued.</i>			
Salaries, office of Geological Survey.....	13		\$29,005.84
Surveying lands in the Indian Territory.....	5		27,316.68
Total.....	282		440,239.62
<i>Hot Springs, Arkansas.</i>			
Protection and improvement, Hot Springs, Arkansas.....	8		8,655.88
Protection and improvement, Hot Springs, Arkansas, indefinite.	4		6,071.85
Total.....	12		14,727.73
<i>Eleventh Census.</i>			
Expenses, Eleventh Census.....	3		208,320.40
Expenses, Eleventh Census, farms, homes, and mortgages.....	3		51,424.75
Printing, engraving, and binding, Eleventh Census.....	3		2,442.93
Total.....	9		262,188.17
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>			
Payment to Joshua B. Campbell, Hennessey, Okla.....	1		316.00
Payment to William P. Thompson, Guthrie, Okla.....	1		750.00
Payment to State Capital Printing Company of Guthrie, Okla.....	1		750.00
Total.....	3		1,816.00
BENEFICIARIES.			
<i>Government Hospital for the Insane.</i>			
Government Hospital for the Insane.....	13		350,365.81
Repairs, Government Hospital for the Insane.....	12		12,446.06
Buildings and grounds, Government Hospital for the Insane.....	12		30,402.56
Inclosing new farm and refitting buildings.....		\$478.23	
Pavilions for epileptic insane.....		27,709.10	
Detached kitchen for Toner Building.....		2,215.18	
<i>Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.</i>			
Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.....	3		49,646.77
Building and grounds, Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.....			1,000.00
<i>Howard University.</i>			
Howard University.....	9		29,189.60
Salaries.....		23,290.00	
Industrial department.....		2,904.40	
Books for library, bookcases, etc.....		295.20	
Books for library, law department.....		1,000.00	
Material and apparatus for library, etc.....		200.00	
Improvement of grounds.....		500.00	
Repairs of buildings.....		1,000.00	
<i>Maryland Institution for the Instruction of the Blind.</i>			
Maryland Institution for the Instruction of the Blind.....	3		4,812.50
Total beneficiaries.....	52		477,863.30
Total disbursements.....	712		6,093,232.83
Total receipts.....	23		1,190,856.26
Grand total, receipts and disbursements.....	735		7,284,089.09

BENEFICIARIES.

Their establishment or provisions for expenditures thereof under existing law is as follows:

THE GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

This institution was established by act of Congress of March 3, 1855 (Stat. L., vol. 10, p. 682; Rev. Stat., secs. 4833 to 4858, inclusive). Some idea of the magnitude to which this institution has grown may be gathered from the following data:

The appropriations made therefor for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895, aggregated \$388,240. There were \$25,486.10 received from private patients, making the total amount of funds available for the said fiscal year, \$413,726.10.

The average number of persons employed during the fiscal year and their classification are as follows:

CLASSIFICATION OF EMPLOYEES OF THE GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1895.

Class.	Number.	Class.	Number.
Superintendent.....	1	Farm steward.....	1
Assistant physicians.....	6	Superintendent of stables.....	1
Pathologist.....	1	Stablemen.....	4
Assistant pathologist.....	1	Drivers.....	6
Dentist.....	1	Vinedresser.....	1
Druggist.....	1	Laborers.....	101
Assistant druggist.....	1	Messenger.....	1
Clerks.....	5	Overseer of buildings.....	1
Photographer.....	1	Chief engineer.....	1
Supervisors.....	12	Assistant engineers.....	3
Attendants.....	219	Firemen.....	9
Night watch.....	7	Pipeworker.....	1
Tailors.....	2	Horseshoer.....	1
In charge of cemetery.....	1	Gasmakers.....	2
Steward.....	1	Plasterer.....	1
Assistant steward.....	1	Skilled laborer.....	1
Storekeepers.....	2	Painter.....	4
Assistant storekeeper.....	1	Tinsmith.....	1
Matrons.....	2	Plumbers.....	2
Assistant housekeeper.....	1	Apprentice.....	1
Janitrix.....	2	Wheelwright.....	1
Chambermaids.....	8	Cabinetmakers.....	2
Seamstresses.....	3	Musician.....	1
Kitchen help.....	58	Gateman.....	1
Bakers.....	6	Doorkeeper.....	1
Dining-room help.....	6		
Laundrymen.....	5	Total.....	536
Laundresses.....	32		

THE COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

This institution is not wholly supported by the Government, but is an independent corporation, chartered by Congress under act approved February 16, 1857 (Stat. L., vol. 11, p. 161), and aided by annual appropriations made by Congress.

Sections 4859 to 4869, inclusive, of the United States Revised Statutes relate to the establishment and general government of this institution. There was \$64,000 appropriated by Congress in aid of its maintenance for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895.

The average number of persons employed and paid from said appropriation is as follows:

CLASSIFICATION OF EMPLOYEES OF THE COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1895.

Class.	Average number employed	Class.	Average number employed.
President.....	1	Farm hands.....	3
Professors.....	5	Driver.....	1
Instructors.....	9	Janitor and fireman.....	1
Supervisor.....	1	Servants.....	3
Usher.....	1	Cooks.....	3
Matron.....	1	Chambermaids.....	2
Assistant matron.....	1	Seamstresses.....	2
Janitors.....	2	Waitresses.....	3
Master mechanic.....	1	Laundresses.....	4
Head farmer.....	1		
Gardener and gate keeper.....	1	Total.....	47
Lawn hand.....	1		

HOWARD UNIVERSITY.

This institution was established by act of Congress approved March 3, 1867 (Stat. L., vol. 14, p. 438), being an act of incorporation. Unlike the other beneficiaries, it renders no equivalent to the United States or District of Columbia for the moneys appropriated for its use. The annual appropriations therefor are pure gratuities.

The first appropriation made in aid of the university was by act of Congress approved March 3, 1879 (Stat. L., vol. 20, p. 404), \$10,000, one-half of which was to be charged to the District of Columbia. All subsequent appropriations were contained in sundry civil appropriations for the general expenses of the Government.

The appropriations for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895, are as follows:

Howard University, 1895: For maintenance of the Howard University, to be used in payment of part of the salaries of the officers, professors, teachers, and other regular employees of the university, the balance of which will be paid from donations and other sources, twenty-three thousand five hundred dollars. For tools, materials, wages of instructors, and other necessary expenses of the industrial department, three thousand dollars. For books for library, bookcases, shelving and fixtures, three hundred dollars. For books for the library of the law department, one thousand dollars. For material and apparatus for chemical, physical, and natural history and laboratory, two hundred dollars. For improvement of grounds, five hundred dollars. For repairs of buildings, one thousand dollars. In all, twenty-nine thousand five hundred dollars. (Sundry civil act of August 18, 1894)..... \$29,500

CLASSIFICATION OF THE EMPLOYEES OF HOWARD UNIVERSITY FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1895.

Class.	Number.	Class.	Number.
President.....	1	Librarian.....	1
Secretary, treasurer, etc.....	1	Instructors.....	4
Professors.....	12	Janitor.....	1
Teachers.....	7		
Matron.....	1	Total.....	28

MARYLAND INSTITUTION FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF THE BLIND.

The quarter-yearly payments made to this institution are provided for by permanent appropriation under the provisions of law as exhibited by section 4869 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, as follows:

SEC. 4869. Whenever the Secretary of the Interior is satisfied, by evidence produced by the president of the Columbia Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, that any blind person of teachable age can not command the means to secure an education, he may cause such person to be instructed in some institution for the education of the blind, in Maryland, or some other State, at a cost not greater for each pupil than is, or may be for the time being, paid by such State, and to cause the same to be paid out of the Treasury of the United States.

COLLEGES FOR AGRICULTURE AND THE MECHANIC ARTS.

Under this head of appropriation payments are made annually to each State and Territory in accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress approved August 30, 1890, making permanent appropriation therefor. (Stat. L., vol. 26, p. 417.)

The last payments made on this account being for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, and the seventh annual payment, the sum paid to each of the 48 agricultural colleges was \$21,000, making a grand aggregate of \$1,008,000.

The following is a general summary of the work of the division for the nine months of its existence:

Letters:		Weekly statements of public funds	
Received	2, 018	examined	75
Written	3, 779	Military records examined	4, 209
Accounts:		Military records reported	335
Received and recorded	3, 179	Military company rolls copied and	
Settled	3, 093	compared	178
Remaining unsettled	86	Filed:	
Claims:		New settlements	10, 062
Received and recorded	828	Miscellaneous papers	22, 689
Settled	781	Miscellaneous accounts	9, 811
Remaining unsettled	47	Withdrawn from files:	
Vouchers examined	183, 605	Settlements	8, 124
Amount involved in claims and		Pension vouchers	25, 534
accounts settled	\$10, 540, 580. 14	Accounts	4, 360
Recorded and filed:		Restored to files:	
Contracts	305	Settlements	17, 758
Bonds	236	Accounts	5, 129
Warrants recorded	2, 259	Pension vouchers	25, 594
Requisitions approved and recorded	836	Mixed vouchers and old accounts	
Certificates of deposit indorsed	436	re-arranged	13, 903
Copies of certificates of settlement		Average number of clerks on roll	13
furnished	3, 923	Average number of laborers on	
Pages of Patent Office cash receipts		roll	6
verified	3, 352		
Patent Office certificates of deposit			
examined	2, 440		

ARMY PENSION DIVISION, THIRD AUDITOR'S OFFICE AND ARMY AND NAVY PENSION DIVISION, OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR FOR THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

The act of July 31, 1894, added largely to the duties and responsibilities of this division. The settlement of the Navy pension accounts, with all matters connected therewith, were under that act transferred from the office of the Fourth Auditor to this office, and became part of the duties of this division.

Claims payable from pension funds, such as reimbursements, reclamations, unindorsed checks, etc., have no administrative examination, and, under section 14 of the act referred to, are required to undergo a second examination or revision in this office, which revision has required the services of three clerks. The act of March 2, 1895, "to

provide for the payment of accrued pensions," opened up for consideration thousands of claims for reimbursement which had lain dormant since the promulgation of the decision of the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, dated September 28, 1892, that such claims were payable in cases of soldier pensioners only, and has added largely to the number of new claims presented under that act, requiring the services in that branch of the work of four additional clerks.

These duties, together with the additional work necessary for keeping proper records under the new system and intelligently controlling the immense disbursements for pensions, have taxed to the fullest extent the abilities of the clerical force of the division.

Notwithstanding these conditions, the work of examining and settling the accounts of the United States pension agents is in a very satisfactory condition.

At the close of the fiscal year the accounts of 6 of the 18 agencies had been settled to the latest date possible—the close of the quarter ended March 31, 1895; those of the remaining 12 were settled up to December 31, 1894, and the accounts of these for the succeeding quarter (to March 31, 1895) were under examination and nearly ready for settlement. Of the 610,622 vouchers which they contain 450,094 had been examined; leaving unexamined at the close of the year 160,528 vouchers of the March quarter (representing less than three weeks' work of the division), and 501,278 vouchers belonging in accounts for April and May, which accounts could not be settled until the accounts for June, completing the quarter, should be received.

ACCOUNTS OF PENSION AGENTS, INCLUDING SUPPLEMENTAL SETTLEMENTS; ALSO SPECIAL SETTLEMENTS, ACCOUNTS FOR LOST CHECKS, RECLAIMED CHECKS, EXAMINING SURGEONS' FEES, ATTORNEYS' FEES, ETC., ON HAND JULY 1, 1894, RECEIVED AND AUDITED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR, AND REMAINING ON HAND JUNE 30, 1895.

	Pensions.		Special.		Supplemental.		Total.	
	No.	Amount involved.	No.	Amount involved.	No.	Amount involved.	No.	Amount involved.
On hand July 1, 1894.....	77	\$39,745,077.34	.....	.....	.....	.....	77	\$39,745,077.34
Received during the fiscal year.....	294	140,682,310.12	796	\$27,707.69	99	\$82,439.98	1,189	140,790,457.79
Total.....	371	180,427,387.46	796	27,707.69	99	82,439.98	1,266	180,535,535.13
Settled during the fiscal year.....	283	137,309,590.10	796	27,707.69	99	82,439.98	1,178	137,417,737.77
Remaining on hand June 30, 1895.....	88	43,117,797.36	.....	.....	.....	.....	88	43,117,797.36
Total.....	371	180,427,387.46	796	27,707.69	99	82,439.98	1,266	180,535,535.13

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING NATURE AND AMOUNT OF WORK DONE IN PENSION DIVISION DURING FISCAL YEARS 1894 AND 1895, RESPECTIVELY.

Class of work.	Fiscal year 1894.		Fiscal year 1895.		Increase during 1895.		Decrease during 1895.	
	Number.	Amount involved.	Number.	Amount involved.	Number.	Amount involved.	Number.	Amount involved.
Pension Office notices recorded	67,629		77,042		9,413			
Transfers noted on rolls	23,198		4,169				19,029	
Changes and corrections noted on rolls	39,734		54,306		14,572			
Unclaimed checks noted on rolls	600		491				109	
Reimbursement settlements noted on rolls	1,123		1,413		290			
Reimbursement calls noted and answered	953		3,310		2,357			
Pension vouchers examined	4,532,235		3,981,094				551,141	
Payments entered on rolls	4,515,190		3,790,335				724,855	
Pages of abstract added	165,234		150,886				14,348	
Pages of miscellaneous copied	9,849		9,898		49			
Pages of miscellaneous compared	4,934		5,017		83			
Transcripts of payments prepared	1,845		1,249				596	
Names and dates transcribed	30,660		59,790		29,130			
Vouchers withdrawn from files	30,906		32,343		1,437			
Letters received and registered	7,646		9,599		1,953			
Letters written	13,314		13,743		429			
Letters indexed	16,791		12,800				3,991	
Pension checks verified (and payees changed) before payment	1,942	\$76,840.80	2,704	\$104,994.76	762	\$28,153.96		
Certificates of deposit designated for listing—appropriation and personal credits	1,054	5,131,103.24	1,131	1,964,095.25	77			\$3,167,007.99
Pension agents' accounts current examined and posted	231		294		63			
Pension agents' accounts settled	296	202,688,577.22	283	137,309,589.80			13	65,378,987.42
Pension agents' supplemental accounts settled	32	194,399.71	99	82,439.98	67			111,959.73
Claims—lost checks, surgeons' fees, attorneys' fees, etc., received and settled	992	28,238.24	796	25,707.69			196	2,530.55
Vouchers examined in settlement of claims	3,908		12,524		8,556			
Claims revised (including reimbursement and check claims)			3,457	114,531.07	3,457	114,531.07		
Vouchers examined in revising claims			18,570		18,570			
Settlements registered and sent to files			2,092		2,092			
Requisitions for advances examined and approved			703	107,202,879.76	703	107,202,879.76		
Pay warrants registered			2,419	102,301,813.32	2,419	102,301,813.32		
Repay warrants registered			579	210,579.07	579	210,579.07		
Repay warrants indexed (names)			1,616		1,616			
Pension checks to outstanding liabilities			713		713			
Total	9,470,356	208,119,159.21	8,255,465	349,316,630.70	99,387	209,857,957.18	1,314,278	68,660,485.69
Deduct	8,235,465			208,119,159.21		68,660,485.69	99,387	
Decrease during 1895	1,214,891						1,214,891	
Increase during 1895				141,197,471.49		141,197,471.49		

CONDITION OF ACCOUNTS OF ARMY PENSION AGENTS, JUNE 30, 1895.

Agency.	Agent.	Date to which accounts have been rendered to the Auditor.	Date to which accounts have been settled by the Auditor.	Accounts undergoing examination and in process of settlement.	Accounts on file awaiting examination, received during months of May and June, 1895.
Augusta, Me.....	R. W. Black	May 31, 1895	Dec. 31, 1894	Jan. 1 to Mar. 31, 1895.	Apr. and May, 1895.
Boston, Mass.....	H. B. Lovering	do	do	do	Do.
Buffalo, N. Y.....	S. E. Nichols	do	Mar. 31, 1895	do	Do.
Chicago, Ill.....	W. B. Anderson	do	do	do	Do.
Columbus, Ohio.....	A. V. Rice	do	Dec. 31, 1894	do	Do.
Concord, N. H.....	Thomas Cogswell	do	Mar. 31, 1895	do	Do.
Des Moines, Iowa.....	S. A. Marine	Aug. 31, 1894	Aug. 31, 1894	.....	.....
Do	C. H. Robinson	May 31, 1895	Mar. 31, 1895	.....	Do.
Detroit, Mich.....	H. H. Wheeler	do	Dec. 31, 1894	Jan. 1 to Mar. 31, 1895.	Do.
Indianapolis, Ind.....	M. V. B. Spencer	do	do	do	Do.
Knoxville, Tenn.....	D. A. Carpenter ^a	Apr. 30, 1895	do	do	Apr., 1895.
Louisville, Ky.....	George M. Adams	May 31, 1895	do	do	Apr. and May, 1895.
Milwaukee, Wis.....	J. H. Woodnorth	do	Mar. 31, 1895	do	Do.
New York, N. Y.....	S. Truesdell	do	Dec. 31, 1894	Jan. 1 to Mar. 31, 1895.	Do.
Philadelphia, Pa.....	St. C. A. Mulholland	do	do	do	Do.
Pittsburg, Pa.....	George W. Skinner	do	Mar. 31, 1895	do	Do.
San Francisco, Cal.....	John C. Currier	Aug. 12, 1894	Aug. 12, 1894	.....	.....
Do	P. F. Walsh	May 31, 1895	Dec. 31, 1894	Jan. 1 to Mar. 31, 1895.	Do.
Topeka, Kans.....	G. W. Glick ^a	Apr. 30, 1895	do	do	Apr., 1895.
Washington, D. C.....	S. L. Willson	May 31, 1895	do	do	Apr. and May, 1895.

^aThe May accounts of Knoxville and Topeka agencies reached this office on the 29th, too late to be opened and entered on the books for June.

REIMBURSEMENT SECTION (PENSION DIVISION).

Claims on hand July 1, 1894.....	247
Claims received during fiscal year.....	3,630
	<u>3,877</u>
Claims reported and passed during the fiscal year (amount involved, \$56,914.15).....	1,650
	<u>2,227</u>
Letters received.....	14,487
Letters written.....	6,675
Names indexed.....	21,041
Reimbursement vouchers examined.....	12,331
Blanks mailed to applicants.....	10,177
Transcripts sent out.....	7,359

Thirteen claims were referred to the secret service division of this Department for investigation, which have all been returned with reports, the amount involved in the settlement of same being \$6,289.33 and the amount allowed \$3,292.40, resulting in a saving of \$2,996.93 at a total cost of investigation of \$1,691.82.

Of the 3,630 claims received during the fiscal year, nearly 3,000 were received from the Bureau of Pensions subsequent to the approval of the act of March 2, 1895, in which office they had been lying dormant from September 28, 1892, the Secretary of the Interior having on that date decided that section 4718 of the Revised Statutes did not apply to the cases of any pensioners excepting those who had been soldiers.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT, SHOWING WORK ON HAND AT DATE OF CONSOLIDATION OF AGENCIES, JULY 1, 1877, AMOUNT RECEIVED AND DISPOSED OF EACH FISCAL YEAR SINCE THAT DATE, AND AMOUNT REMAINING ON HAND AT CLOSE OF EACH FISCAL YEAR; ALSO, AVERAGE NUMBER OF CLERKS EMPLOYED EACH YEAR.

Period.	Pension Office notices.			Pension vouchers.			Accounts for settlement.						Average number of clerks employed.	
	Received.	Recorded.	On hand.	Paid by agents.	Received.	Examined.	On hand.	Received.		Settled.		Remaining on hand.		
								No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.		Amount.
On hand July 1, 1877.	4,040		4,040		243,692		243,692	291	\$2,857,304.71			291	\$2,857,304.71	
Fiscal year—														
1878.....	29,949	26,099	7,890	874,369	873,846	867,157	250,381	538	33,194,149.18	715	\$24,133,591.52	114	11,917,862.37	36
1879.....	41,794	36,335	13,349	830,734	835,547	968,191	117,737	256	26,123,111.64	281	25,765,870.53	89	12,275,103.43	37
1880.....	72,120	42,813	42,662	957,548	935,239	832,890	220,086	547	61,010,132.95	277	31,169,748.01	359	42,115,488.37	35
1881.....	38,434	67,142	13,954	979,811	975,911	759,773	436,224	449	50,191,885.62	555	54,973,659.39	253	37,808,070.52	36
1882.....	50,064	57,730	6,288	1,037,467	1,035,120	828,175	643,169	455	50,666,841.54	416	37,528,064.66	292	50,472,491.48	39
1883.....	60,018	18,686	47,620	1,143,612	1,123,700	971,872	794,997	1,796	55,131,872.60	1,773	41,665,163.29	515	63,939,200.79	49
1884.....	57,423	87,276	17,767	1,226,119	1,200,649	1,154,811	840,835	1,868	57,671,129.86	1,819	49,521,153.00	364	72,089,177.65	54
1885.....	70,610	81,188	7,189	1,284,367	1,353,480	1,620,850	573,465	1,862	68,264,445.43	1,874	95,106,144.35	352	45,247,478.73	52
1886.....	75,542	79,221	3,510	1,375,959	1,370,933	1,912,294	32,104.	1,149	63,980,888.97	1,412	96,783,160.28	89	12,454,207.42	41
1887.....	101,363	91,710	13,163	1,502,749	1,475,809	1,461,971	45,942	681	71,817,061.56	638	73,360,997.33	132	10,910,271.65	33
1888.....	111,430	121,927	2,666	1,703,869	1,651,691	1,666,832	30,801	1,021	76,888,288.47	1,015	78,328,226.46	138	9,470,333.66	33
1889.....	144,575	122,510	24,731	1,857,713	1,843,711	1,712,830	161,682	1,146	87,993,096.95	1,016	81,010,545.93	262	16,452,884.68	35
1890.....	144,690	147,214	22,207	2,052,393	1,994,300	1,873,680	282,302	1,014	102,182,702.26	974	90,533,606.66	302	28,101,980.28	39
1891.....	226,156	167,095	81,268	2,381,545	2,259,441	1,832,156	709,587	1,772	110,692,258.82	1,839	94,548,347.42	235	44,245,891.68	47
1892.....	311,422	336,280	56,410	3,180,129	3,443,748	2,967,018	1,186,317	1,175	144,294,786.85	1,123	100,797,186.31	287	87,833,492.22	59
1893.....	172,208	218,795	9,823	3,669,009	3,625,366	3,527,373	1,284,310	815	155,873,907.66	960	141,233,190.71	142	102,474,209.17	64
1894.....	67,149	67,629	9,343	3,708,088	3,986,594	4,532,235	738,669	1,255	140,182,083.34	1,320	202,911,215.17	77	39,745,077.34	60
1895.....	84,512	77,042	16,813	3,809,515	3,904,231	3,981,094	601,806	1,189	140,790,457.79	1,178	137,417,737.77	88	43,117,797.36	61
Total.....	1,863,505	1,846,692		33,574,996	34,133,008	33,471,202		19,273	1,499,815,406.20	19,185	1,456,697,608.84			
Deduct amount disposed of.....	1,846,602				33,471,202			19,185	1,456,697,608.84					
On hand June 30, 1895.....	16,813				661,806			88	43,117,797.36					

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS OF PENSION AGENTS, SHOWING NUMBER OF VOUCHERS AND AMOUNTS PAID DURING PERIOD FROM JULY 1, 1882, TO JUNE 30, 1895, AND WORK DONE IN AUDITOR'S OFFICE IN AUDITING SUCH ACCOUNTS DURING SAME PERIOD.

Period.	Paid by pension agents.		Audited.		Gain in Auditor's Office over work at agencies.		Falling off in Auditor's Office below work at agencies.		Average number of clerks employed.	Average number of vouchers passed per clerk.
	Number of vouchers.	Amount involved.	Number of vouchers.	Amount involved.	Number of vouchers.	Amount involved.	Number of vouchers.	Amount involved.		
Fiscal year—										
1883.....	1,143,612	\$59,986,313.39	971,872	\$41,570,820.66	.....	.....	171,740	\$18,415,492.73	22	44.176
1884.....	1,226,119	57,398,826.42	1,154,811	49,416,820.05	.....	.....	71,308	7,982,006.37	26	40.569
1885.....	1,284,967	64,873,400.33	1,620,850	95,003,088.46	336,483	\$30,129,688.08	.....	.....	33	49.116
1886.....	1,375,950	63,766,467.60	1,912,204	96,729,477.15	536,335	32,963,009.55	.....	.....	30	63.743
1887.....	1,502,749	73,688,213.87	1,461,971	73,233,412.58	.....	.....	40,775	454,906.29	21	69.617
1888.....	1,703,869	78,679,368.14	1,666,832	78,204,002.60	.....	.....	37,037	475,365.54	18	95.379
1889.....	1,857,713	87,656,786.42	1,712,830	80,887,063.60	.....	.....	144,883	6,769,722.82	20	85.041
1890.....	2,052,393	104,874,839.64	1,873,680	90,462,147.46	.....	.....	178,713	14,412,692.18	23	81.464
1891.....	2,381,545	116,621,669.69	1,832,156	94,369,371.46	.....	.....	549,389	22,252,298.23	22	85.167
1892.....	3,180,129	138,004,579.74	2,967,018	100,658,162.95	.....	.....	213,111	37,346,416.79	31	94.132
1893.....	3,669,009	155,071,508.98	3,527,373	141,140,771.24	.....	.....	141,636	13,930,735.74	41	86.521
1894.....	3,708,088	137,636,981.73	4,532,235	202,088,577.22	824,147	65,051,595.49	.....	.....	42	107.934
1895.....	3,809,515	141,122,091.82	3,981,094	137,309,589.80	171,579	.....	.....	3,812,502.02	41	97.098
Total.....	28,895,067	1,279,381,150.82	29,215,016	1,281,673,305.23	1,808,544	128,144,293.12	1,548,595	125,852,138.71	.....	.....
Deduct.....	.....	.....	28,895,067	1,279,381,150.82	1,548,595	125,852,138.71	.....	.....	.....	.....
Net gain.....	.....	.....	319,949	2,292,154.41	319,949	2,292,154.41	.....	.....	.....	.....

AMOUNT PAID ON ACCOUNT OF NAVY PENSIONS DURING FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1895.

Agency.	Agent.	Navy pensions.									Fees of examining surgeons.		Total.
		General laws.				Act of June 27, 1890.					1894.	1895.	
		Invalids.	Widows.	Minors.	Dependent relatives.	Invalids.	Widows.	Minors.	Dependent relatives.	Helpless children.			
Boston, Mass.....	H. B. Lovering.....	\$222,398.88	\$116,252.02	\$3,620.87	\$17,022.40	\$331,307.03	\$129,777.95	\$7,793.99	\$4,345.47	\$59.47	.....	.....	\$832,578.08
Chicago, Ill.....	W. B. Anderson.....	191,219.15	55,514.64	3,098.66	9,635.20	393,175.22	79,652.37	5,237.74	3,799.60	.....	.....	.....	741,332.58
New York, N. Y.....	S. Truesdell.....	137,847.64	78,583.18	2,292.34	12,282.93	287,382.14	147,921.23	7,815.53	4,773.20	1,014.54	.....	.....	679,912.73
Philadelphia, Pa.....	St. C. A. Mulholland.....	116,112.39	57,051.15	2,366.33	9,716.80	197,822.43	90,185.73	3,517.53	2,943.60	.....	.....	.....	479,715.96
San Francisco, Cal.....	J. C. Currier.....	644.79	.....	.....	.....	3,394.34	803.93	.....	36.00	.....	.....	.....	4,378.06
Do.....	P. F. Walsh.....	31,496.22	5,704.70	280.33	576.00	85,289.84	13,124.92	833.67	684.00	.....	.....	.....	137,989.68
Washington, D. C.....	S. L. Willson.....	175,865.57	119,519.30	5,550.36	16,149.40	349,225.78	96,045.45	5,903.08	6,194.40	120.00	\$7,931.55	\$17,204.70	799,709.59
Total.....		875,583.64	432,624.99	17,208.89	65,382.73	1,647,596.78	557,511.58	31,101.54	22,776.27	1,194.01	7,931.55	17,204.70	3,676,116.68

The transaction of the public business in this Bureau under the present accounting system of the Department (known as the Dockery law) as compared with the methods obtaining prior to October 1, 1894, is respectfully submitted.

The results that evidence and emphasize in one important respect at least the superiority of the present over the former system of auditing the accounts now assigned to this Bureau are to be found in the unprecedented expedition with which these accounts are adjusted and certificates of settlements furnished.

Many and frequent inquiries made under the old system by disbursing officers anxious for information with respect to the settlement of their accounts and embarrassed for want of such advice occasioned a heavy correspondence, the uncertainty subjecting the honest disbursing officer and his sureties to more or less anxiety and apprehension, not to speak of the maximum risk to the Government involved, were some of the consequences of such delays.

The responsibility now imposed upon the Auditors with regard to advances of public moneys to disbursing officers whose accounts are being adjusted in the offices of such Auditors, and the conditions with respect to the rendition of accounts precedent to the Auditors' approval of requisitions for advances, are features of the existing system of procedure manifestly meritorious and conservative of the public interest.

The prompt transmission of accounts by disbursing officers and the prompt action by the administrative office which is required under the new system render it much easier to settle accounts than under the old system.

From my standpoint, the new system possesses the merit of promptness, economy, and safety; is less cumbersome and more easily understood. It is modern and in harmony with the spirit of the age.

I am glad to be able to say that the work of the entire Bureau is practically up to date.

The exhibit of the year's work is very gratifying. I am glad to testify that I have had the hearty cooperation of the Deputy Auditor, chiefs of division, and clerks in discharge of the very responsible duties of the office.

Respectfully,

SAMUEL BLACKWELL,
Auditor.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

(No. 11.)

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR FOR THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR FOR THE NAVY DEPARTMENT,
September 26, 1895.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the annual report of this Bureau for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895.

The balances, liabilities, and payments under "Pay" and other appropriations are shown by the following statements:

STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS, PAY OF NAVY AND PAY OF MARINE CORPS, 1895.

Pay of the Navy, 1895.

Balance in Treasury, as shown by ledger, June 30, 1895.....	\$1,240,543.93
Balance in hands of disbursing officers, June 30, 1895.....	87,541.09
Total balance.....	1,328,085.02
The ascertained liabilities June 30, 1895, were as follows:	
Due and unpaid officers and men.....	\$680,983.22
Due naval hospital fund.....	23,603.56
Due clothing and small stores fund.....	137,689.72
Due provisions, Navy.....	7,026.39
Due on account of unpaid allotments.....	21,690.00
Due general account of advances.....	500,562.62
Total liabilities.....	1,371,555.51
Apparent deficiency.....	56,529.51

Pay of the Marine Corps, 1895.

Balance in Treasury, as shown by ledger, June 30, 1895.....	\$60,080.50
Balance in hands of disbursing officers, June 30, 1895.....	12,571.96
Total balance.....	72,652.46
The ascertained liabilities June 30, 1895, were as follows:	
Due and unpaid officers and men.....	\$36,461.73
Due naval hospital fund.....	2,316.76
Due clothing and small stores fund.....	3,861.60
Due general account of advances.....	25,003.86
Total liabilities.....	67,643.95
Apparent available balance.....	5,008.51

¹Partially estimated.

The following table exhibits in detail the appropriations and expenditures for the year:

APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1895.

Title of appropriation.	Year.	Appropriations and balances.	Net amount drawn out by warrant.	Balance in hand June 30, 1895.	Amount carried to the surplus fund.
Pay of the Navy	1895	\$7,480,500.00	\$6,239,956.07	\$1,240,543.93	
Pay of the Navy	1894	1,427,417.74	1,426,174.06	1,243.68	
Pay of the Navy	1893	157,283.06	9,871.21	147,411.85	
Pay of the Navy	1892	204,620.58	328.14		\$204,292.44
Pay of the Navy	1889	146.83		146.83	
Pay of the Navy	1888	138.73		138.73	
Pay of the Navy, deposit fund		350,237.70	160,288.45	219,949.25	
Pay, miscellaneous	1895	241,357.57	241,199.13	158.44	
Contingent, Navy	1895	7,000.00	2,832.79	3,167.21	
International naval review		13,410.79			13,410.79
Naval station, Pago Pago.		57,013.93	33.60	56,980.33	
Naval coaling stations.		250,000.00		250,000.00	
Naval station and coaling depot, Isthmus of Panama.		200,000.00		200,000.00	
Reclaiming wreck of U. S. S. Kearsarge		36,500.00			36,500.00
Pay of the Marine Corps	1895	700,820.65	640,740.15	60,080.50	
Pay of the Marine Corps	1894	93,670.11	62,200.09	31,470.02	
Pay of the Marine Corps	1893	35,374.92	244.50	35,130.42	
Pay of the Marine Corps	1892	42,857.86	9.50		42,848.36
Contingent, Marine Corps.	1895	30,000.00	29,910.71	89.29	
Provisions, Marine Corps.	1895	80,000.00	77,722.55	2,277.45	
Clothing, Marine Corps.	1895	80,000.00	78,497.27	1,502.73	
Fuel, Marine Corps.	1895	19,500.00	15,939.94	3,560.06	
Military stores, Marine Corps.	1895	13,286.50	13,247.06	39.44	
Transportation and recruiting, Marine Corps	1895	15,600.00	7,035.75	7,964.25	
Marine barracks, Port Royal, S. C.		470.00			470.00
Marine barracks, Coasters Harbor Island, R. I.		21.62			21.62
Repairs barracks, Marine Corps	1895	20,000.00	19,295.07	704.93	
Forage, Marine Corps.	1895	2,800.00	2,795.04	4.96	
Hire of quarters, Marine Corps.	1895	6,624.00	6,268.27	355.73	
Increase Navy:					
Vessels for coast and harbor defense		494.54	494.54		
Armor and armament		6,368,583.26	5,400,570.57	968,012.69	
Armor and gun steel		222,299.05	122,289.39	100,009.66	
Construction and machinery		8,003,506.14	7,033,884.69	969,711.45	
Rapid twist guns and re-enforce cartridges		22,299.83	8,391.87	13,907.96	
Gun plant, navy yard, Washington, D. C.		118,851.50	73,971.48	44,880.02	
Traveling cranes		33,464.79	19,113.97	14,350.82	
Nickel		292,413.32	91,017.52	201,395.80	
Equipment		364,549.04	352,186.98	12,362.06	
Submarine torpedo boat.		198,828.52	163.20	198,665.32	
Remission of time penalties on dynamite cruiser Vesuvius		39,700.00	39,700.00		
Remission of time penalties.		40,350.00	40,350.00		
<i>Bureau of Navigation.</i>					
Gunnery exercises	1895	6,000.00	3,470.81	2,529.19	
Ocean and lake surveys	1895	14,000.00	12,881.89	1,118.11	
Ocean and lake surveys		2,365.76	1,977.59	328.17	
Outfits for naval apprentices	1895	30,000.00	5,938.36	24,061.64	
Outfits for naval apprentices		24,376.45	8,273.14	16,103.31	
Transportation, recruiting, and contingent, navigation	1895	45,000.00	38,911.11	6,088.89	
Naval training station	1895	30,000.00	29,829.89	170.11	
Naval War College and Torpedo School	1895	8,000.00	7,230.03	709.97	
Pay, Naval Academy	1895	104,301.45	104,277.30	24.15	
Special course, Naval Academy	1895	3,000.00	2,105.40	894.60	
Repairs, Naval Academy	1895	21,000.00	18,645.22	2,354.78	
Heating and lighting, Naval Academy	1895	17,000.00	16,968.84	31.16	
Contingent, Naval Academy	1895	41,800.00	30,596.00	11,204.00	
Buildings and grounds, Naval Academy.		56,946.58	44,971.05	11,975.53	
Telegraphic cable surveys		8,612.21			8,612.21
Building, Naval Torpedo School and War College		1,166.14	1,135.42	30.72	
Ourdan and Kolb letter-engraving machine		20,000.00	20,000.00		
Repairs, Naval Academy	{ 1895 1896 }	10,000.00	5,830.00	4,170.00	

APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY FOR THE
 FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1895—Continued.

Title of appropriation.	Year.	Appropriations and balances.	Net amount drawn out by warrant.	Balance in hand June 30, 1895.	Amount carried to the surplus fund.
<i>Bureau of Ordnance.</i>					
Ordnance and ordnance stores.....	1895	\$200,000.00	\$178,360.16	\$21,639.84	
Repairs, ordnance.....	1895	30,000.00	28,448.64	1,551.36	
Torpedo station.....	1895	60,000.00	56,725.42	3,274.58	
Arming and equipping naval militia.....		53,698.81	12,156.82	41,541.99	
Contingent, ordnance.....	1895	8,000.00	7,466.58	533.42	
Civil establishment, ordnance.....	1895	26,824.00	25,528.78	1,295.22	
Reserve projectiles.....		15,512.50		15,512.50	
Naval proving ground.....		2,007.64	464.00	1,543.64	
Testing torpedoes.....		4,565.74	4,565.74		
Torpedoes.....		464.68	464.68		
Ordnance material, proceeds of sales.....		84,149.28	67,517.48	16,631.80	
Sale of small arms.....		498.28		498.28	
Modern guns and ammunition.....		20,659.28	10,728.41	9,930.87	
Removal of naval magazine, Craney Island.....		75,000.00		75,000.00	
Naval magazine navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.....		17,900.00	5,646.79	12,253.21	
Gun-cotton factory, torpedo station.....		11,077.00	10,852.00	225.00	
Patent rights breech-loading ordnance.....	{ 1895 1896 }	25,000.00		25,000.00	
<i>Bureau of Equipment.</i>					
Equipment of vessels.....	1895	1,090,000.00	831,967.27	258,032.73	
Contingent, equipment.....	1895	12,000.00	9,242.94	2,757.06	
Civil establishment, equipment.....	1895	19,025.00	17,428.23	1,596.77	
New naval observatory.....		24,210.36	15,020.35	9,190.01	
Naval Observatory.....	1895	23,956.00	12,248.90	11,707.10	
Naval Observatory buildings.....		10,000.00		10,000.00	
<i>Bureau of Yards and Docks.</i>					
Maintenance.....	1895	250,000.00	224,639.20	25,310.80	
Repairs and preservation, navy-yards.....	1895	300,000.00	258,950.16	41,049.84	
Contingent, yards and docks.....	1895	15,000.00	9,161.69	5,838.31	
Naval Home, Philadelphia, Pa.....	1895	80,465.00	67,654.07	12,810.93	
Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H.....		14,721.38	5,274.52	9,415.14	\$31.72
Navy-yard, Boston, Mass.....		15,000.00	15,000.00		
Navy-yard, Brooklyn, N. Y.....		440,133.12	34,640.99	405,492.13	
Navy-yard, League Island, Pa.....		120,011.36	57,448.89	62,562.47	
Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.....		61,311.87	46,161.50	15,150.37	
Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.....		42,577.99	24,755.71	17,822.28	
Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va.....		116,301.03	59,656.41	56,644.62	
Naval station, Port Royal, S. C.....		20,416.13	2,337.88	18,078.25	
Dry dock, Algiers, La.....		47,290.13	45,577.93	1,712.20	
Dry dock, Puget Sound, Wash.....		475,331.22	274,539.53	200,791.69	
Civil establishment, yards and docks.....	1895	61,494.54	59,116.07	2,378.47	
Adjustable stern dock.....		3,000.00		3,000.00	
Construction of dock, Port Royal, S. C.....		113,100.51	45,254.17	67,654.59	191.75
Construction of dock, Port Royal, S. C., payment to Justin McCarthy, contractor.....		18,521.42	18,521.42		
Navy-yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., extension and improvement.....		368,487.76	53,788.14	314,699.62	
Naval station, Key West, Fla.....		10,000.00		10,000.00	
Steam tug, navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.....		50,000.00	34,128.15	15,871.85	
<i>Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.</i>					
Medical department.....	1895	60,000.00	59,881.11	118.89	
Contingent, medicine and surgery.....	1895	25,000.00	22,944.30	2,055.70	
Repairs, medicine and surgery.....	1895	20,000.00	7,403.48	12,596.52	
Naval hospital fund.....		420,588.70	81,083.10	339,505.60	
Naval hospital fund.....	1895	20,000.00	20,000.00		
Ambulances for naval hospitals.....	{ 1895 1896 }	1,800.00		1,800.00	
Naval training station, hospital.....		20,000.00		20,000.00	
<i>Bureau of Supplies and Accounts.</i>					
Provisions, Navy.....	1895	1,175,000.00	974,335.91	200,664.09	
Contingent, supplies and accounts.....	1895	43,000.00	38,110.82	6,889.18	
Civil establishment, supplies and accounts.....	1895	67,532.03	62,788.07	4,743.96	
Naval supply fund.....		131,578.64	71,582.74	59,995.90	
Consolidating naval supplies.....		38.51	38.51		
Transportation naval supplies.....		19,049.02	3,014.82	16,034.20	
Clothing and small stores fund.....		489,686.09	230,088.56	209,597.53	

APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1895—Continued.

Title of appropriation.	Year.	Appropriations and balances.	Net amount drawn out by warrant.	Balance in hand June 30, 1895.	Amount carried to the surplus fund.
<i>Bureau of Construction and Repair.</i>					
Construction and repair.....	1895	\$1,058,000.00	\$1,028,109.29	\$29,890.71	
Civil establishment.....	1895	19,972.50	17,589.73	2,382.77	
Construction plant:					
Mare Island, Cal.....		2,997.93	2,297.00	700.93	
Portsmouth, N. H.....		12,240.00		12,240.00	
Norfolk, Va.....		28.91		28.91	
Boston, Mass.....		35.05		35.05	
League Island, Pa.....		2,235.11	2,234.54		\$0.57
Repairs to the Hartford.....		150,000.00	51,214.88	98,785.12	
Repairs to the Constitution.....		8,000.00	10.64	7,989.36	
<i>Bureau of Steam Engineering.</i>					
Steam machinery.....	1895	\$75,000.00	629,944.25	45,055.75	
Contingent, steam engineering.....	1895	1,000.00	527.75	472.25	
Civil establishment.....	1895	11,900.00	11,756.32	143.68	
Machinery plant:					
Boston, Mass.....		101.44		101.44	
Brooklyn, N. Y.....		1,565.70	2.16	1,563.54	
Mare Island, Cal.....		929.61		929.61	
League Island, Pa.....		17,166.84	9,420.24	7,686.60	
Steam machinery, special.....		230,000.00	87,401.65	142,598.35	
<i>Miscellaneous appropriations.</i>					
Pay, miscellaneous.....	1894	27,407.91	26,557.63	850.28	
Contingent, Navy.....	1894	2,041.95	767.23	1,274.72	
Contingent, Marine Corps.....	1894	3,813.67	3,741.67	72.00	
Provisions, Marine Corps.....	1894	21,078.96	21,065.54	13.62	
Clothing, Marine Corps.....	1894	13,207.28	8,725.65	4,481.63	
Fuel, Marine Corps.....	1894	6,784.55	2,650.53	4,134.02	
Military stores, Marine Corps.....	1894	1,684.95	395.77	1,289.18	
Transportation and recruiting, Marine Corps.....	1894	4,405.22	1,041.41	3,363.81	
Repairs, barracks, Marine Corps.....	1894	202.93	17.40	185.59	
Forage, Marine Corps.....	1894	766.57	761.28	5.29	
Hire of quarters, Marine Corps.....	1894	512.71	150.00	362.71	
Gunnery exercises.....	1894	1,369.76	1,369.76		
Transportation, recruiting, and contingent, navigation.....	1894	12,138.68	5,491.26	6,647.42	
Naval training station.....	1894	431.62	332.66	98.93	
Naval War College and Torpedo School.....	1894	1,839.53	1,699.48	140.05	
Pay, Naval Academy.....	1894	453.12	171.82	281.30	
Special course, Naval Academy.....	1894	1,193.99	46.25	1,147.74	
Repairs, Naval Academy.....	1894	4,499.47	4,127.65	371.82	
Heating and lighting, Naval Academy.....	1894	1,319.89	1,295.60	24.29	
Contingent, Naval Academy.....	1894	8,829.30	7,464.57	1,364.73	
Ordnance.....	1894	71,601.14	34,633.52	36,967.62	
Repairs, ordnance.....	1894	8,117.96	6,685.44	1,432.52	
Torpedo station.....	1894	3,370.27	2,665.26	705.01	
Contingent, ordnance.....	1894	2,080.68	1,964.37	116.31	
Civil establishment, ordnance.....	1894	1,061.36	3.83	1,057.53	
Equipment of vessels.....	1894	105,941.59	104,580.49	1,361.10	
Contingent, equipment.....	1894	2,201.34	2,201.20	.14	
Civil establishment, equipment.....	1894	157.00		157.00	
Maintenance, yards and docks.....	1894	18,500.53	16,563.14	1,937.39	
Repairs and preservation, navy yards.....	1894	13,012.74	11,079.50	1,933.24	
Contingent, yards and docks.....	1894	7,541.87	4,539.00	3,002.87	
Naval Home, Philadelphia.....	1894	10,484.91	8,599.15	1,885.76	
Civil establishment, yards and docks.....	1894	1,097.64	91.00	1,006.64	
Medical department.....	1894	10,162.91	10,047.09	115.82	
Contingent, medicine and surgery.....	1894	3,430.64	3,421.70	8.94	
Repairs, medicine and surgery.....	1894	4,444.63	4,429.87	14.76	
Provisions, Navy.....	1894	116,378.61	116,366.51	12.10	
Contingent, supplies and accounts.....	1894	3,847.69	3,686.50	161.19	
Civil establishment, supplies and accounts.....	1894	1,827.56		1,827.56	
Construction and repair.....	1894	85,475.88	80,811.74	4,664.14	
Civil establishment, construction and repair.....	1894	1,108.93	3.83	1,105.10	
Steam machinery.....	1894	103,453.35	93,032.17	10,421.18	
Contingent, steam engineering.....	1894	124.22	123.86	.36	
Civil establishment, steam engineering.....	1894	133.77		133.77	
Pay, miscellaneous.....	1893	33,786.27	33,061.33	724.94	
Contingent, Navy.....	1893	5,090.67			5,090.67
Contingent, Marine Corps.....	1893	106.01	72.14	19.97	13.90
Provisions, Marine Corps.....	1893	19,614.80	19,482.07		132.73
Clothing, Marine Corps.....	1893	5,282.34			5,282.34

APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY FOR THE
 FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1895—Continued.

Title of appropriation.	Year.	Appropriations and balances.	Net amount drawn out by warrant.	Balance in hand June 30, 1895.	Amount carried to the surplus fund.
<i>Miscellaneous appropriations—Cont'd.</i>					
Fuel, Marine Corps	1893	\$3, 127. 26			\$3, 127. 26
Military stores, Marine Corps	1893	3, 728. 84			3, 728. 84
Transportation and recruiting, Marine Corps	1893	2, 780. 37	\$2, 702. 84		77. 53
Repairs, barracks, Marine Corps	1893	1, 006. 67	455. 50		551. 17
Forage, Marine Corps	1893	223. 02			223. 02
Hire of quarters, Marine Corps	1893	188. 80			188. 80
Gunnery exercises	1893	14. 87			14. 87
Transportation, recruiting, and contingent, navigation	1893	8, 185. 16	363. 64		7, 821. 52
Naval training station	1893	95			95
Naval War College and Torpedo School	1893	73. 25			73. 25
Pay, Naval Academy	1893	15. 77			15. 77
Special course, Naval Academy	1893	2, 340. 51			2, 340. 51
Repairs, Naval Academy	1893	184. 83			184. 83
Heating and lighting, Naval Academy	1893	1, 652. 44	1, 620. 26		32. 18
Contingent, Naval Academy	1893	888. 07	8. 02		880. 05
Ordnance	1893	11, 031. 85	9, 563. 31		1, 468. 54
Repairs, ordnance	1893	233. 08			233. 08
Torpedo station	1893	2, 160. 74	30. 00		2, 130. 74
Contingent, ordnance	1893	134. 34	100. 40		33. 94
Civil establishment, ordnance	1893	700. 45			700. 45
Equipment of vessels	1893	39, 708. 84	29, 795. 79		9, 913. 05
Contingent, equipment	1893	3, 161. 13	445. 84		2, 715. 29
Civil establishment, equipment	1893	118. 27			118. 27
Maintenance, yards and docks	1893	3, 583. 87	115. 20		3, 468. 67
Repairs and preservation, navy-yards	1893	953. 66			953. 66
Contingent, yards and docks	1893	666. 37	33. 39		632. 98
Civil establishment, yards and docks	1893	1, 282. 60			1, 282. 60
Naval Home, Philadelphia	1893	2, 979. 98			2, 979. 98
Medical department	1893	558. 80	550. 33		8. 47
Contingent, medicine and surgery	1893	988. 97	940. 05		48. 92
Repairs, medicine and surgery	1893	10. 38			10. 38
Provisions, Navy	1893	17, 831. 24	1, 838. 47		15, 992. 77
Contingent, supplies and accounts	1893	2, 524. 77	2, 384. 19	\$140. 58	
Civil establishment, supplies and accounts	1893	1, 477. 50			1, 477. 50
Construction and repair	1893	13, 870. 47	760. 51		13, 109. 96
Civil establishment, construction and repair	1893	1, 165. 26			1, 165. 26
Steam machinery	1893	11, 390. 93	602. 93		10, 788. 00
Contingent, steam engineering	1893	60. 91			60. 91
Civil establishment, steam engineering	1893	149. 98			149. 98
Pay, miscellaneous	1892	1, 888. 07	1, 863. 01		25. 06
Contingent, Marine Corps	1892	11. 01			11. 01
Provisions, Marine Corps	1892	27. 70	16. 20		11. 50
Contingent, provisions and clothing	1892	16. 04			16. 04
Contingent, Navy	1892	39. 50	39. 50		
Transportation and recruiting, Marine Corps	1892	81. 25	81. 25		
Contingent, ordnance	1882	200. 56	200. 56		
Contingent, Marine Corps	1891	175. 09			175. 09
Contingent, ordnance	1891	179. 11			179. 11
Contingent, navigation	1889	35. 45	35. 45		
Allowance for reduction of wages, certified claims		18. 00		18. 00	
Bounty, destruction of enemy's vessels, certified claims		391. 92	175. 51	216. 21	20
Contingent, navigation, certified claims		59. 64	58. 84		80
Contingent, Marine Corps, certified claims		93. 46	83. 76	9. 70	
Contingent, equipment and recruiting, certified claims		542. 14	416. 63	125. 51	
Contingent, ordnance, certified claims		169. 49	158. 19	11. 30	
Contingent, medicine and surgery, certified claims		287. 93	286. 41	1. 52	
Contingent, provisions and clothing, certified claims		2, 488. 96	2, 398. 38	90. 58	
Construction and repair, certified claims		2, 317. 81	2, 263. 86	53. 95	
Commission on dry docks, certified claims		3. 96	3. 96		
Destruction of clothing and bedding, certified claims		1, 629. 90	1, 401. 67	228. 23	
Enlistment, bounty to seamen, certified claims		615. 92	5, 675. 92	475. 00	
Indemnity, lost clothing, certified claims		681. 38		681. 38	

APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1895—Continued.

Title of appropriation.	Year.	Appropriations and balances.	Net amount drawn out by warrant.	Balance in hand June 30, 1895.	Amount carried to the surplus fund.
<i>Miscellaneous appropriations—Cont'd.</i>					
Maintenance, yards and docks, certified claims.....		\$115.98	\$108.56	\$7.42	
Pay of the Navy, certified claims.....		139,095.29	40,783.31	196.27	\$98,115.71
Pay, Marine Corps, certified claims.....		33.59		33.59	
Pay, miscellaneous, certified claims.....		1,376.11	1,284.73	91.38	
Provisions, Navy, certified claims.....		5,540.19	289.99		5,250.20
Steam machinery, certified claims.....		168.63	145.58	23.05	
Transportation and recruiting equipment and recruiting, certified claims.....		70.50		70.50	
Twenty per cent additional compensation, certified claims.....		108.18		108.18	
Bounty, destruction of enemy's vessels, act July 7, 1894.....		54,653.05	432.25	54,220.80	
Extra pay to officers and men who served in the Mexican war.....		485.00	485.00		
Indemnity lost clothing.....		1,171.64	1,171.64		
Mileage, Navy (Graham decision).....		39,432.23	37,294.03	1,690.58	447.67
Navy pension fund.....		840,000.00	420,000.00	420,000.00	
Prize money to captors.....		454,532.91	1,555.66	452,977.25	
Payment Japanese award.....		29,992.35		29,992.35	
Payment to North American Commercial Co. for loss of boat.....		454.00	454.00		
Payment to Great Falls Ice Co. for damages.....		48.50	48.50		
Payment to Brooklyn Gas Light Co. for damages.....		525.00	525.00		
Payment to master of the puny River Queen for detention.....		36.00	36.00		
Payment to Seaboard Wharf and Warehouse Co. for damages.....		130.00	130.00		
Payment to owners of Schooner Carrie Dye for damages.....		433.21	433.21		
Payment on account of the monitor Amphitrite.....		4,891.73	4,891.73		
Payment to Theodore D. Wilson, naval constructor.....		1,018.63	1,018.63		
Payment to owners of Norwegian bark Speranza for damages.....		2,180.82	2,180.82		
Payment to owners of Schooner J. Nickerson for damages.....		236.00	236.00		
Payment on account of purchase of steamers De Soto and Bienville.....		41,701.95		41,701.95	
Pay of the Navy, 1892 and prior years.....		788.39			788.39
Indemnity for lost property, naval service.....		9,821.68	9,821.68		
Fuel, Marine Corps, 1892 and prior years.....		139.33			139.33
Contingent, Marine Corps, 1892 and prior years.....		46.18			46.18
Provisions, Navy, 1892 and prior years.....		104.60			104.60
Contingent, Marine Corps, 1893 and prior years.....		472.50	443.52		28.98
Contingent, yards and docks, certified claims.....		37.69	37.69		
Clothing, Marine Corps, certified claims.....		175.76	175.76		
Gratuity to seamen, certified claims.....		100.00	100.00		
Repairs and preservation, navy yards, certified claims.....		88.09	88.09		
Ordnance, certified claims.....		4.98	4.98		
Provisions, Marine Corps, certified claims.....		52.84	52.84		
Medical department, certified claims.....		68.78	68.78		
Contingent, yards and docks, 1892 and prior years.....		2,592.58			2,592.58
General account of advances.....		5,705,907.41	5,581,470.44	124,436.97	
Total.....		45,119,986.45	35,483,350.96	9,123,099.89	513,535.60

a Debt balance July 1, 1894.....	\$378,168.22
Payments during the year.....	5,581,470.44
Repayments.....	5,959,638.66
Credit balance July 1, 1895.....	6,084,075.63
	124,436.97

INCREASE OF THE NAVY.

Amount heretofore appropriated.....	\$78, 179, 529. 61
Amount heretofore expended.....	76, 648, 603. 92
Unexpended July 1, 1894.....	1, 530, 925. 69
Appropriated by act July 26, 1894.....	10, 111, 725. 00
Appropriated by act March 2, 1895 (immediately available).....	4, 062, 779. 30
Total amount available for the fiscal year 1895.....	15, 705, 429. 99
Expended during the fiscal year 1895.....	13, 182, 134. 21
Unexpended July 1, 1895.....	2, 523, 295. 78
Appropriated by act March 2, 1895 (available July 1, 1895).....	9, 305, 092. 00
Total amount available for the fiscal year 1896.....	11, 828, 387. 78

PAY OF THE NAVY, DEPOSIT FUND.

Balance standing to the credit of the men July 1, 1894.....	\$209, 282. 60
Deposited during the fiscal year 1895.....	174, 542. 96
Total.....	383, 825. 56
Repayments during the fiscal year 1895.....	137, 629. 80
Standing to the credit of the men July 1, 1895.....	246, 195. 76
Interest paid during the same period.....	6, 590. 38
Total deposits since date of act February 9, 1889.....	825, 475. 55
Total repayments.....	579, 279. 79
Balance as above stated.....	246, 195. 76
Total interest paid since date of act.....	28, 030. 11

EXCHANGE.

Bills of exchange were sold by the pay officers of the Navy Department during the year to the amount of \$1,672,310.67. Of this sum \$1,542,280.38 was drawn on the navy agents, London, and \$130,030.29 on the Secretary of the Navy.

These bills were negotiated at varying rates of exchange, the gross loss being \$47,506.06; gross gain, \$3,206.38; making the total net loss \$44,299.68.

The following tables show these transactions in detail:

DRAFTS DRAWN ON THE NAVY AGENTS, LONDON, ENGLAND, FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1895.

	Amount of bills.		Amount received.	Loss.	Gain.
	£	s. d.			
Acapulco, Mexico.....	1, 300	0 0	\$6, 326. 45	\$6, 326. 45	
Aden, Arabia.....	311	5 4	1, 514. 78	1, 514. 78	
Alexandria, Egypt.....	4, 000	0 0	19, 466. 00	19, 531. 60	\$65. 00
Antwerp, Belgium.....	10, 808	16 0	52, 601. 02	52, 579. 78	\$21. 24
Barbados, West Indies.....	2, 000	0 0	9, 733. 00	9, 694. 07	38. 93
Beirut, Syria.....	2, 000	0 0	9, 733. 00	9, 733. 00	
Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic.....	1, 000	0 0	4, 866. 50	4, 824. 00	42. 50
Cadiz, Spain.....	500	0 0	2, 433. 25	2, 735. 93	302. 68
Callao, Peru.....	2, 179	1 8	10, 604. 53	10, 604. 53	
Cape Town, South Africa.....	1, 860	0 0	9, 051. 69	9, 051. 69	
Chefoo, China.....	6, 388	11 10	31, 090. 08	29, 871. 30	1, 218. 28
Cowes, England.....	3, 000	0 0	14, 599. 50	14, 584. 90	14. 60
Fayal, Azores.....	250	0 0	1, 216. 63	1, 216. 63	
Gibraltar, Spain.....	7, 789	12 2	37, 908. 14	37, 805. 94	102. 20
Hamilton, Bermuda.....	171	10 0	834. 60	834. 60	
Havre, France.....	200	0 0	973. 30	968. 86	4. 44
Hongkong, China.....	18, 796	17 6	91, 475. 00	89, 640. 00	2, 137. 99
Kingston, Jamaica.....	6, 230	0 0	30, 318. 30	30, 535. 94	217. 64
Lima, Peru.....	1, 282	4 9	6, 240. 00	6, 000. 00	240. 00

DRAFTS DRAWN ON THE NAVY AGENTS, LONDON, ENGLAND, FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1895—Continued.

	Amount of bills.		Amount received.	Loss.	Gain.
	£	s. d.			
Lisbon, Portugal.....	1,900	0 0	\$9,246.35	\$9,202.55	\$43.80
Marseilles, France.....	15,000	0 0	72,997.50	72,650.99	346.51
Montevideo, Uruguay.....	37,564	9 7	182,807.58	181,468.76	1,338.82
Mozambique, Mozambique.....	2,135	11 9	10,392.84	10,334.44	58.40
Nagasaki, Japan.....	62,018	16 5	301,814.59	287,231.24	16,343.61
Naples, Italy.....	2,000	0 0	9,733.00	9,708.67	24.33
Palermo, Sicily.....	450	0 0	2,189.93	2,189.93	
Ponta Delgado, Azores.....	350	0 0	1,703.28	1,703.28	
Port Limon, Costa Rica.....	1,210	0 0	5,888.47	5,888.47	
Port Royal, Jamaica.....	247	0 0	1,202.03	1,202.03	
Port Said, Egypt.....	5,000	0 0	24,332.50	24,263.43	69.07
Queenstown, Ireland.....	3,000	0 0	14,599.50	14,588.55	10.95
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.....	10,331	10 0	50,278.24	50,156.58	121.66
Rosario, Argentine Republic.....	1,000	0 0	4,866.50	4,836.60	29.90
St. Helena.....	500	0 0	2,433.25	2,433.25	
St. Lucia, West Indies.....	1,889	17 0	9,196.96	9,196.96	
Sau Miguel, Azores.....	387	14 2	1,886.78	1,937.46	50.68
Shanghai, China.....	22,179	0 0	107,934.10	98,645.76	9,341.91
Southampton, England.....	43,976	2 6	209,629.96	209,493.10	136.86
Tientsin, China.....	16,500	0 0	80,297.25	72,917.47	7,379.78
Valetta, Malta.....	2,500	0 0	12,166.25	12,166.25	
Yokohama, Japan.....	17,609	14 8	85,697.75	79,079.67	6,618.08
Total.....	316,917	15 4	1,542,280.38	1,499,349.94	45,683.86
					2,753.42

ITEMIZED STATEMENT OF DRAFTS ON LONDON.

Date.	Name.	No. of bill.	Amount of bill.		Amount received.	Loss.	Gain.	Kind of money.	
			£.	s. d.					
1894.	<i>Acapulco, Mexico.</i>								
Aug. 2	L. G. Boggs.....	13	1,300	0 0	\$6,326.45	\$6,326.45		British gold.	
	<i>Aden, Arabia.</i>								
1895.									
Jan. 16	C. S. Williams.....	8	311	5 4	1,514.78	1,514.78		English gold.	
	<i>Alexandria, Egypt.</i>								
1895.									
Mar. 6	Joseph Foster....	21	4,000	0 0	19,466.00	19,531.60	\$65.60	French gold.	
	<i>Antwerp, Belgium.</i>								
1894.									
July 6	A. S. Kenny.....	16	2,000	0 0	9,733.00	9,711.76	\$21.24		
July 28	do.....	17	931	1 4	4,531.03	4,531.03			
Aug. 1	do.....	18	4,618	18 0	22,477.88	22,477.88		Coal, Repairs and supplies.	
Aug. 3	do.....	19	533	16 8	2,597.89	2,597.89		Ordnance supplies.	
Aug. 6	do.....	20	1,750	0 0	8,516.38	8,516.38		Supplies and repairs.	
Aug. 6	do.....	21	975	0 0	4,744.84	4,744.84		Do.	
			10,808	16 0	52,601.02	52,579.78	21.24		
	<i>Barbados, West Indies.</i>								
1895.									
Feb. 15	Martin M. Ramsay	1	2,000	0 0	9,733.00	9,694.07	38.93		
	<i>Beirut, Syria.</i>								
1895.									
Apr. 19	Samuel McGowan.	3	1,000	0 0	4,866.50	4,866.50		English and French gold.	
Apr. 19	do.....	4	1,000	0 0	4,866.50	4,866.50		Do.	
					2,000	0 0	9,733.00	9,733.00	
	<i>Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic.</i>								
1894.									
Sept. 13	H. E. Jewett.....	10	1,000	0 0	4,866.50	4,824.00	42.50	Argentine gold.	
	<i>Cadiz, Spain.</i>								
1894.									
Nov. 16	C. S. Williams....	2	500	0 0	2,433.25	2,735.93	302.68	Pesetas.	

ITEMIZED STATEMENT OF DRAFTS ON LONDON—Continued.

Date.	Name.	No. of bill.	Amount of bill.		Amount received.	Loss.	Gain.	Kind of money.
1895.	<i>Callao, Peru.</i>		£	s. d.				
June 29	J. R. Stanton.....	2	2,179	1 8	\$10,604.53	\$10,604.53		Coal and stores.
1894.	<i>Cape Town, South Africa.</i>							
Sept. 7	H. T. Wright.....	21	1,860	0 0	9,051.69	9,051.69		Coal.
1894.	<i>Cheefoo, China.</i>							
Sept. 7	Thomas J. Cowie.....	9	500	0 0	2,433.25	2,168.73	\$264.52	Mexican dollars.
1895.	<i>Daniel A. Smith..</i>	17	1,888	11 10	9,190.83	8,974.60	216.23	Do.
Feb. 26	Chas. W. Littlefield.	1	1,000	0 0	4,866.50	4,752.00	114.50	Do.
Mar. 18	E. B. Webster....	2	3,000	0 0	14,599.50	13,976.47	623.03	
Jan. 15			6,388	11 10	31,090.08	29,871.80	1,218.28	
1894.	<i>Cowes, England.</i>							
Aug. 8	A. S. Kenny.....	22	3,000	0 0	14,599.50	14,584.90	14.60	Gold coin.
1895.	<i>Fayal Azores.</i>							
Jan. 19	Joseph Foster....	20	250	0 0	1,216.63	1,216.63		English gold.
1894.	<i>Gibraltar, Spain.</i>							
Nov. 26	A. S. Kenny.....	29	720	0 0	3,503.88	3,503.88		Coal.
Dec. 6	C. S. Williams....	3	2,000	0 0	9,733.00	9,684.34	48.66	English gold.
Dec. 7	do	4	264	11 3	1,287.49	1,287.49		Supplies.
Dec. 7	do	5	584	8 5	2,844.10	2,844.10		Do.
Dec. 11	Walter L. Wilson.	2	500	0 0	2,433.25	2,421.08	12.17	Pounds sterling.
Dec. 17	do	3	500	0 0	2,433.25	2,421.08	12.17	Do.
1895.	<i>A. S. Kenny.....</i>	32	333	0 0	1,620.54	1,620.54		Supplies.
Feb. 28	do	33	187	12 6	913.63	913.08		Do.
Feb. 27	Henry A. Dent....	1	400	0 0	1,946.60	1,946.60		Sovereigns.
Mar. 1	do	2	600	0 0	2,919.90	2,898.00	21.90	English coin.
Mar. 1	do	3	260	0 0	973.30	966.00	7.30	Do.
Apr. 2	Samuel McGowan.	2	1,500	0 0	7,299.75	7,299.75		English gold.
			7,789	12 2	37,908.14	37,805.94	102.20	
1895.	<i>Hamilton, Bermuda.</i>							
Mar. 19	A. S. Kenny.....	34	171	10 0	834.60	834.60		Coal.
1894.	<i>Havré, France.</i>							
Sept. 3	T. H. Hicks.....	2	200	0 0	973.30	968.86	4.44	French gold
1895.	<i>Hongkong, China.</i>							
Feb. 20	C. S. Williams....	9	6,156	5 0	29,959.39	30,240.00	\$280.61	Mexican dollars.
Mar. 7	do	10	3,048	17 6	14,827.62	14,850.00	22.38	Do.
Mar. 12	Walter L. Wilson.	5	3,062	10 0	14,903.66	14,850.00	53.66	Do.
Mar. 28	do	6	6,531	5 0	31,784.33	29,700.00	2,084.33	Do.
			18,796	17 6	91,475.00	89,640.00	2,137.99	302.99
1894.	<i>Kingston, Jamaica.</i>							
Nov. 10	George H. Griffin g.	10	2,100	0 0	10,219.65	10,270.74	51.09	Gold.
Nov. 26	do	11	530	0 0	2,579.25	2,592.14	12.89	Pounds sterling.
Dec. 15	George H. Read...	1	2,000	0 0	9,733.00	9,808.80	75.80	U. S. gold.
Dec. 24	do	2	1,600	0 0	7,786.40	7,864.26	77.86	Pounds sterling.
			6,230	0 0	30,318.30	30,535.94	217.64	
1895.	<i>Lima, Peru.</i>							
June 29	J. R. Stanton.....	1	1,282	4 9	6,240.00	6,000.00	240.00	U. S. gold.

ITEMIZED STATEMENT OF DRAFTS ON LONDON—Continued.

Date.	Name.	No. of bill.	Amount of bill.		Amount received.	Loss.	Gain.	Kind of money.
			£	s. d.				
<i>Lisbon, Portugal.</i>								
1894.								
Nov. 3	A. S. Kenny.....	27	400	0 0	\$1,946.60	\$1,946.60		Supplies.
Nov. 3	do.....	28	1,500	0 0	7,299.75	7,255.95	\$43.80	Sovereigns.
			1,900	0 0	9,246.35	9,202.55	43.80	
<i>Marseilles, France.</i>								
1894.								
Dec. 17	A. S. Kenny.....	30	7,000	0 0	34,065.50	33,896.50	168.91	French gold.
Dec. 20	do.....	31	8,000	0 0	38,932.00	38,754.40	177.60	Do.
			15,000	0 0	72,997.50	72,650.99	346.51	
<i>Montevideo, Uruguay.</i>								
1894.								
Oct. 2	H. E. Jewett.....	11	1,000	0 0	4,866.50	4,790.40	76.10	British sovereigns.
Nov. 12	H. T. Wright.....	24	7,000	0 0	34,065.50	33,613.81	451.69	Sovereigns.
Nov. 26	do.....	25	1,228	0 0	5,976.06	5,976.06		Coal.
Dec. 31	do.....	26	1,750	0 0	8,516.38	8,516.38		Supplies.
1895.								
Jan. 26	do.....	27	7,000	0 0	34,065.50	33,613.81	451.69	Sovereigns.
Feb. 28	do.....	28	2,441	9 7	11,881.50	11,881.50		Settlement of contract for repairs to Yantic.
Mar. 29	do.....	29	405	0 0	1,970.93	1,970.93		Coal.
Mar. 31	do.....	30	1,740	0 0	8,467.71	8,467.71		Supplies.
Apr. 8	do.....	31	2,000	0 0	9,733.00	9,650.58	82.42	Sovereigns.
Apr. 8	do.....	32	2,000	0 0	9,733.00	9,650.58	82.42	Do.
Apr. 8	do.....	33	1,000	0 0	4,866.50	4,825.28	41.22	Do.
May 14	do.....	34	1,000	0 0	4,866.50	4,866.50		Coal.
May 17	do.....	35	2,000	0 0	9,733.00	9,697.64	35.36	Sovereigns.
May 23	do.....	36	2,000	0 0	9,733.00	9,685.83	47.17	Do.
June 18	do.....	37	3,000	0 0	14,599.50	14,528.75	70.75	Do.
June 29	do.....	38	2,000	0 0	9,733.00	9,733.00		Supplies.
			37,564	9 7	182,807.58	181,468.76	1,338.82	
<i>Mozambique, Mozambique.</i>								
1895.								
May 14	Henry A. Dent....	7	449	6 4	2,186.60	2,186.60		Public bills.
June 19	do.....	8	1,200	0 0	5,839.80	5,781.40	58.40	English coin.
June 25	do.....	9	486	5 5	2,366.44	2,366.44		Public bills.
			2,135	11 9	10,392.84	10,334.44	58.40	
<i>Nagasaki, Japan.</i>								
1894.								
July 11	Danl. A. Smith....	12	4,000	0 0	19,466.00	18,651.43	814.57	Japanese yen.
Aug. 9	Thos. J. Cowie....	7	2,000	0 0	9,733.00	9,371.88	361.12	Do.
Aug. 23	do.....	8	3,000	0 0	14,599.50	13,269.53	1,329.97	Do.
Oct. 22	Danl. A. Smith....	14	6,100	0 0	29,685.65	28,565.85	1,119.80	Do.
Oct. 25	P. V. Mohun.....	3	821	18 11	4,000.00	3,887.04	112.96	Do.
Oct. 25	do.....	4	3,296	17 6	16,044.24	15,120.00	924.24	Mexicans.
Oct. 27	Chas. W. Slamm....	10	1,800	0 0	8,759.70	8,470.59	289.11	Japanese yen.
Nov. 30	Danl. A. Smith....	15	5,000	0 0	24,332.50	24,742.26	\$409.76	Do.
Dec. 1	do.....	16	1,000	0 0	4,866.50	4,948.46	81.96	Silver yen.
1895.								
Jan. 14	Chas. W. Slamm....	11	4,000	0 0	19,466.00	19,846.73	380.73	Do.
Mar. 6	Danl. A. Smith....	18	6,000	0 0	29,199.00	30,086.81	887.81	Do.
Apr. 17	do.....	19	3,000	0 0	14,599.50	13,181.53	1,417.97	Do.
May 6	Chas. W. Littlefield	2	2,000	0 0	9,733.00	8,787.69	945.31	Do.
May 24	Danl. A. Smith....	21	15,000	0 0	72,997.50	66,226.08	6,771.42	Do.
June 21	Chas. W. Littlefield	3	5,000	0 0	24,332.50	22,075.36	2,257.14	Do.
			62,018	16 5	301,814.59	287,231.24	16,343.61	1,760.26
<i>Naples, Italy.</i>								
1894.								
Dec. 19	C. S. Williams....	6	2,000	0 0	9,733.00	9,708.67	24.33	English gold.
<i>Palermo, Sicily.</i>								
1895.								
Apr. 6	Joseph Foster....	22	450	0 0	2,189.93	2,189.93		Do.
<i>Ponta Delgado, Azores.</i>								
1895.								
Mar. 25	Samuel McGowan..	1	350	0 0	1,703.28	1,703.28		Do.

ITEMIZED STATEMENT OF DRAFTS ON LONDON—Continued.

Date.	Name.	No. of bill.	Amount of bill.		Amount received.	Loss.	Gain.	Kind of money.
1894.	<i>Port Limon, Costa Rica.</i>							
Sept. 1	Geo. H. Griffing...	1	£	s. d.	\$5,888.47	\$5,888.47		Coal.
1894.	<i>Port Royal, Jamaica</i>							
Nov. 29	Jas. H. Chapman..	1	247	0 0	1,202.03	1,202.03		
1895.	<i>Port Said, Egypt.</i>							
Jan. 3	Walter L. Wilson.	4	3,000	0 0	14,599.50	14,554.76	\$44.74	Pounds sterling.
Jan. 5	C. S. Williams....	7	2,000	0 0	9,733.00	9,708.67	24.33	English gold.
			5,000	0 0	24,332.50	24,263.43	69.07	
1894.	<i>Queenstown, Ireland.</i>							
July 31	J. Quitman Lovell.	7	3,000	0 0	14,599.50	14,588.55	10.95	British gold.
1894.	<i>Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.</i>							
July 17	H. T. Wright.....	20	10,000	0 0	48,665.00	48,543.34	121.66	
Oct. 20	.....do.....	23	331	10 0	1,613.24	1,613.24		Coal.
			10,331	10 0	50,278.24	50,156.58	121.66	
1894.	<i>Rosario, Argentine Republic.</i>							
Aug. 1	H. E. Jewett.....	9	1,000	0 0	4,866.50	4,836.60	29.90	Argentine gold.
1894.	<i>St. Helena.</i>							
Oct. 8	H. T. Wright.....	22	500	0 0	2,433.25	2,433.25		Supplies.
1895.	<i>St. Lucia, West Indies.</i>							
Feb. 16	G. W. Beaman....	12	1,000	0 0	4,866.50	4,866.50		British coin.
Feb. 16	.....do.....	13	889	17 0	4,330.46	4,330.46		Do.
			1,889	17 0	9,196.96	9,196.96		
1894.	<i>San Miguel, Azores.</i>							
Nov. 10	C. S. Williams....	1	265	2 10	1,290.31	1,290.31		Public bills.
Dec. 4	Walter L. Wilson.	1	122	11 4	596.47	647.15	\$50.68	Milreis, Lisbon currency.
			387	14 2	1,886.78	1,937.46	50.68	
1894.	<i>Shanghai, China.</i>							
July 6	Thos. J. Cowie....	6	2,000	0 0	9,733.00	9,323.07	409.93	
Nov. 2	H. R. Smith.....	21	2,200	0 0	10,706.30	10,110.63	595.67	Mexican dollars.
1895.								
Jan. 3	.....do.....	22	2,579	0 0	12,550.70	12,604.27	53.57	Do.
Feb. 4	.....do.....	23	1,500	0 0	7,299.75	7,297.29	2.46	Gold.
Mar. 25	.....do.....	24	3,000	0 0	14,599.50	13,746.42	853.08	
Apr. 8	.....do.....	25	2,000	0 0	9,733.00	8,535.27	1,197.73	Mexican dollars.
Apr. 30	P. V. Mohun.....	5	2,500	0 0	12,166.25	10,498.63	1,667.62	Do.
Apr. 18	Edwin B. Webster	3	500	0 0	2,433.25	2,067.75	365.50	Do.
Apr. 26	.....do.....	4	3,000	0 0	14,599.50	12,524.60	2,074.90	Do.
May 30	P. V. Mohun.....	6	2,500	0 0	12,166.25	10,263.01	1,903.24	Do.
June 28	.....do.....	7	400	0 0	1,946.60	1,674.82	271.78	Do.
			22,179	0 0	107,934.10	98,645.76	9,341.91	53.57
1894.	<i>Southampton, England.</i>							
Aug. 24	T. H. Hicks.....	1	2,000	0 0	9,733.00	9,728.13	4.87	Sovereigns.
Sept. 4	A. S. Kenny.....	23	3,000	0 0	14,599.50	14,592.20	7.30	Do.
Sept. 21	.....do.....	24	4,000	0 0	19,466.00	19,456.27	9.73	Do.
Oct. 17	.....do.....	25	576	2 6	2,803.71	2,803.71		Coal.
Oct. 17	.....do.....	26	1,000	0 0	4,866.50	4,864.07	2.43	English gold.

ITEMIZED STATEMENT OF DRAFTS ON LONDON—Continued.

Date.	Name.	No. of bill.	Amount of bill.		Amount received.	Loss.	Gain.	Kind of money.
<i>Southampton, England—Continued.</i>								
1895.			£	s. d.				
May 18	J. Johnston Cheatham.	1	2,500	0 0	\$12,166.25	\$12,151.04	\$15.21	Bank notes, gold, or silver.
May 23	Joseph Foster	23	10,000	0 0	48,665.00	48,616.34	48.66	English gold.
June 4	do	24	20,000	0 0	97,330.00	97,281.34	48.66	Do.
			43,076	2 6	209,629.96	209,493.16	136.86	
<i>Tientsin, China.</i>								
1894.								
Sept. 21	Thomas J. Cowie	10	2,000	0 0	9,733.00	8,754.50	978.50	Mexican dollars.
Oct. 25	do	11	1,000	0 0	4,866.50	4,543.10	323.40	Do.
Nov. 23	do	12	2,000	0 0	9,733.00	9,216.00	517.00	Do.
Dec. 27	do	13	1,500	0 0	7,299.75	7,185.74	114.01	Do.
1895.								
Feb. 25	do	14	2,000	0 0	9,733.00	9,363.55	369.45	Do.
Mar. 25	do	15	2,000	0 0	9,733.00	9,068.40	664.60	Do.
Apr. 25	do	16	2,000	0 0	9,733.00	8,286.70	1,446.30	Clean Mexican money.
May 15	do	17	2,000	0 0	9,733.00	8,138.76	1,594.24	Clean Mexican dollars.
June 27	do	18	2,000	0 0	9,733.00	8,360.72	1,372.28	Clean Mexican money.
			16,500	0 0	80,297.25	72,917.47	7,379.78	
<i>Valetta, Malta.</i>								
1895.								
Mar. 9	Henry A. Dent	4	1,300	0 0	6,326.45	6,326.45		English coin.
Mar. 9	do	5	1,000	0 0	4,866.50	4,866.50		Do.
Mar. 9	do	6	200	0 0	973.30	973.30		Do.
			2,500	0 0	12,166.25	12,166.25		
<i>Yokohama, Japan.</i>								
1894.								
Sept. 4	H. R. Smith	18	3,000	0 0	14,599.50	13,394.72	1,204.78	Japanese yen.
Sept. 11	P. V. Mohun	1	2,054	17 4	10,000.00	9,131.71	868.29	Do.
Sept. 17	do	2	2,054	17 4	10,000.00	9,174.78	825.22	Do.
Oct. 12	Chas. W. Slamm	9	2,500	0 0	12,166.25	11,538.46	627.79	Do.
1895.								
May 3	Daniel A. Smith	20	3,000	0 0	14,599.50	13,440.00	1,159.50	Japanese silver yen.
June 26	do	22	5,000	0 0	24,332.50	22,400.00	1,932.50	Do.
			17,609	14 8	85,697.75	79,079.67	6,618.08	

DRAFTS DRAWN ON THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1895.

Names.	Amount of bills.	Amount received.	Loss.	Gain.
Acapulco, Mexico	\$4,222.75	\$4,201.93	\$20.82	
Bluefields, Nicaragua	3,237.54	3,237.54		
Cartagena, Colombia	2,300.00	2,300.00		
Chemulpo, Korea	2,120.00	2,000.00	120.00	
Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands	30,000.00	30,000.00		
Kingston, Jamaica	28,500.00	28,510.27		\$10.27
Nagasaki, Japan	25,350.00	23,977.62	1,372.38	
Panama, Colombia	10,300.00	9,991.00	309.00	
Yokohama, Japan	24,000.00	24,442.69		442.69
Total	130,030.29	128,661.05	1,822.20	452.96

ITEMIZED STATEMENT OF DRAFTS ON WASHINGTON.

Date.	Name.	No. of bill.	Amount of bills.	Amount received.	Loss.	Gain.	Kind of money.
<i>Acapulco, Mexico.</i>							
1895. Feb. 14	Jas. S. Phillips	1	\$3, 872. 75	\$3, 872. 75			U. S. money.
Mar. 5	do	2	350. 00	329. 18	\$20. 82		Mexicans.
			4, 222. 75	4, 201. 93	20. 82		
<i>Bluefields, Nicaragua.</i>							
1894. Oct. 20	Geo. H. Griffing	2	3, 237. 54	3, 237. 54			
<i>Cartagena, Colombia.</i>							
1895. Apr. 5	J. B. Redfield	1	1, 200. 00	1, 200. 00			American gold.
Apr. 5	do	2	1, 100. 00	1, 100. 00			Do.
			2, 300. 00	2, 300. 00			
<i>Chemulpo, Korea.</i>							
1894. Oct. 25	H. R. Smith	20	2, 120. 00	2, 000. 00	120. 00		Japanese yen.
<i>Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.</i>							
1895. June —	Wm. J. Thomson	1	30, 000. 00	30, 000. 00			U. S. gold.
<i>Kingston, Jamaica.</i>							
1894. Oct. 26	Geo. H. Griffing	3	2, 500. 00	2, 510. 27		\$10. 27	Do.
Oct. 26	do	4	4, 800. 00	4, 800. 00			Do.
Oct. 29	do	5	2, 500. 00	2, 500. 00			Do.
Oct. 29	do	6	1, 700. 00	1, 700. 00			Do.
Oct. 29	do	7	2, 000. 00	2, 000. 00			Do.
Nov. 7	do	8	10, 000. 00	10, 000. 00			Do.
Nov. 7	do	9	5, 000. 00	5, 000. 00			Do.
			28, 500. 00	28, 510. 27		10. 27	
<i>Nagasaki, Japan.</i>							
1894. Sept. 17	H. R. Smith	19	5, 350. 00	4, 930. 00	420. 00		Japanese yen.
Oct. 9	Daniel A. Smith	13	20, 000. 00	19, 047. 62	952. 38		Do.
			25, 350. 00	23, 977. 62	1, 372. 38		
<i>Panama, United States of Colombia.</i>							
1895. May 14	F. Thornton Arms	2	6, 500. 00	6, 305. 00	195. 00		U. S. gold.
May 14	do	3	3, 800. 00	3, 686. 00	114. 00		Do.
			10, 300. 00	9, 991. 00	309. 00		
<i>Yokohama, Japan.</i>							
1894. Dec. 5	S. L. Heap	1	6, 000. 00	6, 122. 45		122. 45	Japanese yen.
Dec. 18	Edwin B. Webster	1	12, 000. 00	12, 182. 74		182. 74	Do.
1895. Mar. 4	S. L. Heap	2	6, 000. 00	6, 137. 50		137. 50	Do.
			24, 000. 00	24, 442. 69		442. 69	

SPECIAL FISCAL AGENTS AT LONDON.

The contract with Messrs. August Belmont & Co., fiscal agents at London, provides as follows: A commission of one-half of 1 per cent to be paid on disbursements made by them on account of the Navy Department.

On daily balances in their hands they paid to the United States the rate of interest paid by the London joint stock banks, and on advances they received the rate charged by the Bank of England.

They have received the amount of \$7,215.56 as commissions under the above contract and \$553.17 as interest on advances. They have

paid the United States \$327.04 as interest on daily credit balances. There has been a loss of \$2,371.18 in the transfer of funds from New York to London during the year.

WORK OF THE OFFICE.

The following tables show a summary of the work performed in the different divisions of the office for the fiscal year:

REQUISITION AND ADJUSTMENT DIVISION.

Month.	Pay requisitions recorded.		Repayments recorded.		Transfer accounts settled.		Vouchers examined.
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	
1894.							
July	157	\$4,042,301.18	37	\$922,232.12	6	\$50,712.95	331
August	174	3,692,746.51	38	150,958.35	8	14,710.92	163
September	151	2,822,547.44	25	262,272.62	8	24,489.37	99
October	236	3,873,002.72	17	851,858.72	8	17,663.23	198
November	118	3,715,484.61	55	980,354.74	9	13,367.03	108
December	127	3,307,062.13	17	754,330.39	9	11,757.23	134
1895.							
January	136	2,894,256.76	29	374,457.32	9	2,877.06	35
February	124	2,594,420.73	17	686,513.44	5	24,425.66	194
March	149	2,310,542.75	39	567,931.83	13	38,200.78	223
April	147	2,935,630.13	33	592,605.44	15	24,547.27	243
May	143	2,800,948.50	27	647,858.68	12	18,462.28	196
June	102	2,091,265.47	31	543,203.33	11	12,422.52	74
Total	1,764	37,080,203.93	365	7,334,577.04	103	253,636.30	1,998

Month.	Monthly returns examined, recorded, and expenditures adjusted.		Letters.		Certificates of deposit recorded.	Accounts registered and numbered.	Adjustment requisitions issued.	Accounts of sales of bills of exchange proved and recorded.	Statements of paymasters' accounts posted and compared with transfers.	Statements of expenditures furnished the Navy Department.
			Received.	Written.						
	No.	Amount.								
1894.										
July	76	\$598,725.11	165	274	36	37	31	6	31	8
August	73	481,504.65	161	249	23	26	26	12	29	6
September	80	597,975.39	130	232	11	56	31	6	28	7
October	104	534,924.71	186	164	39	52	25	7	33	9
November	73	646,941.33	144	146	19	55	37	21	29	10
December	79	869,415.59	163	168	16	48	41	5	29	6
1895.										
January	73	832,090.71	163	161	22	46	27	22	26	6
February	67	554,334.69	142	142	18	80	24	6	26	7
March	77	719,435.93	200	182	31	73	39	14	26	5
April	75	624,157.45	183	168	28	83	39	9	30	9
May	76	622,287.28	169	170	16	56	30	14	32	8
June	79	582,639.68	173	164	29	44	32	9	35	8
Total	932	7,664,432.52	1,979	2,220	288	656	382	131	354	89

REPORT ON THE FINANCES.

GENERAL CLAIMS DIVISION.

Month.	Claims.					Amount involved.	Vouch-ers ex- mined.	Letters.	
	Re- ceived.	Allowed.	Dis- allowed.	Sus- pended.	Total disposed of.			Received.	Written.
1894.									
July	129	112	18	.....	130	\$12,309.90	609	404	529
August	110	169	3	.....	172	15,463.58	435	525	555
September	81	78	9	21	103	18,628.41	411	448	454
October	125	137	26	10	173	15,571.86	723	363	638
November	202	126	17	2	145	17,167.90	610	325	546
December	95	111	20	2	133	5,965.76	451	295	448
1895.									
January	151	102	25	225	352	10,592.93	1,411	315	596
February	82	79	26	14	119	7,433.90	513	330	454
March	155	93	10	35	138	7,375.01	589	362	546
April	169	81	42	6	129	7,051.07	561	377	622
May	149	131	15	.....	146	11,152.19	621	359	607
June	116	131	34	7	172	8,221.51	771	298	569
Total	1,564	1,350	245	322	1,917	136,934.02	7,705	4,401	6,564

Claims on hand June 30, 1894..... 546
 Claims on hand June 30, 1895..... 193

The work in this section of the general claims division is up to date as far as practicable. The 193 unsettled cases are either incomplete or awaiting decisions of courts in similar claims.

PAYMASTER'S DIVISION.

Month.	Paymasters' accounts.		Railroad transportation claims.		Telegraph accounts.		Letters.		Cash vouch-ers.	Cash ex-pen-ditures.
	Re- ceived.	Settled.	Re- ceived.	Settled.	Re- ceived.	Settled.	Re- ceived.	Writ- ten.		
1894.										
July	32	37	46	33	16	.....	224	206	1,275	\$2,090,578.12
August	35	17	20	69	.....	.....	232	151	1,181	1,362,692.92
September	13	5	19	29	1	.....	222	118	234	172,961.49
October	50	40	34	23	22	1	241	215	1,542	1,778,660.82
November	24	23	102	1	.....	5	215	129	857	549,528.76
December	20	32	15	19	22	.....	227	149	784	964,160.49
1895.										
January	47	25	76	33	8	.....	329	225	898	1,774,916.12
February	28	34	100	105	1	.....	181	114	1,457	850,695.56
March	16	24	40	141	6	44	174	159	963	934,416.10
April	51	34	54	92	2	.....	244	217	1,020	812,737.94
May	29	33	53	82	1	.....	270	187	1,582	2,049,130.51
June	14	35	86	89	1	.....	164	127	2,384	1,201,128.17
Total	364	339	645	716	80	50	2,773	1,997	14,177	14,601,665.00

Paymasters' accounts on hand:

July 1, 1894.....	25
June 30, 1895.....	50
Railway:	
July 1, 1894.....	76
June 30, 1895.....	5
Telegraph:	
July 1, 1894.....	88
June 30, 1895.....	118

RECORD AND PRIZE MONEY DIVISION.

Month.	Letters.		Claims.			Prize money paid.	Records.			
	Re-ceived.	Writ-ten.	Re-ceived.	Al-lowed.	Re-jected.		Letters keyed in.	Letters keyed out.	Letters re-corded.	Letters in-dexed.
1894.										
July	969	604	50	5	45	\$110.52	2,590	1,941	765	1,415
August	855	648	15	5	10	217.88	2,609	1,967	956	500
September	608	635	33	4	29	63.25	2,009	1,779	878	.....
October	788	469	52	7	40	117.02	2,028	1,820	509	503
November	785	651	35	6	29	75.41	1,768	1,766	820	.....
December	816	639	16	5	21	50.15	1,797	1,701	707	.....
1895.										
January	723	627	29	4	25	350.50	1,889	1,988	1,056	1,655
February	706	533	22	3	19	36.60	1,593	1,492	972	3,735
March	826	690	30	10	20	296.45	1,859	1,856	1,005	1,092
April	673	676	48	7	41	223.98	1,918	1,976	963	1,624
May	717	505	29	6	23	348.26	1,789	1,727	977	746
June	752	722	55	10	45	282.95	1,691	1,871	954	.....
Total	9,218	7,399	414	72	347	2,172.37	23,540	21,884	10,562	11,270

Reports of service furnished to Pension Office..... 5,582
 Reports of service furnished to Navy Department..... 832

This division is charged also with the preparation of all reports and statements called for by Congress, the courts, and the Secretary of the Treasury, the preservation and care of the files, keeping a record of the appointments, resignations, removals, and absences, the care and issuing of stationery used in the office, and the payment of salaries to employees.

NAVY PAY AND ALLOTMENT DIVISION.

Month.	Accounts.		Letters.			Amount involved.
	Received.	Settled.	Received.	Written.	Not requiring reply.	
1894.						
July	43	45	828	328	500	\$1,240,845.06
August	48	45	786	364	422	1,839,381.11
September	38	35	601	340	261	487,535.44
October	15	18	453	334	119	404,448.24
November	9	11	299	295	.....	808,258.88
December	7	11	298	297	.....	2,886,430.25
1895.						
January	16	10	356	379	.....	1,215,572.70
February	13	14	234	248	.....	2,911,815.74
March	12	10	297	279	.....	566,197.28
April	28	30	272	294	.....	1,362,353.86
May	9	7	274	258	.....	1,451,549.07
June	13	22	304	289	.....	1,943,375.81
	251	258	5,002	3,705	1,302	17,117,733.44

Accounts on hand June 30, 1894..... 7
 Accounts settled more than received during fiscal year ended June 30, 1895..... 7
 Vouchers examined during fiscal year 1895..... 65,066

AMOUNT PAID FOR ALLOTMENTS AT NAVY PAY OFFICES DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1895.

Office.	Amount.
New York	\$196, 778. 00
Washington	116, 810. 46
Philadelphia	54, 777. 00
Boston	60, 862. 00
Norfolk	37, 848. 50
Baltimore	38, 457. 00
San Francisco	50, 273. 00
Total	555, 805. 96

Allotments reported July 30, 1894	1, 637
Allotments registered during fiscal year ended June 30, 1895	1, 210
	2, 847
Allotments discontinued during fiscal year 1895:	
By request and expiration	1, 010
By revision and correction of register	496
	1, 506
Allotments running June 30, 1895	1, 341

RECAPITULATION.

Accounts and claims settled.	Number.	Vouchers examined.	Amounts allowed.
Disbursing officers' accounts settled	597	77, 830	\$31, 612, 608. 06
Transfer accounts settled	103	1, 998	253, 636. 30
Railroad claims settled	716	1, 413	104, 835. 44
Telegraph claims settled	50	50	1, 954. 94
General claims settled	1, 350	7, 705	136, 334. 02
Prize money claims settled	72	414	2, 172. 37
Grand total	2, 888	89, 410	32, 112, 141. 13

So brief a period has elapsed since I entered upon the duties of the office that I shall not submit any recommendations.

I find that the work of the different divisions, so far as is practicable, appears to be well up to date.

On June 30, 1895, 316 claims were on hand, which claims are awaiting additional evidence and decisions of the courts in similar cases.

This is a reduction of 312 as against the number remaining unsettled June 30, 1894.

The settlements of the accounts of the disbursing officers are well up to date.

WM. H. PUGH, Auditor.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

(No. 12.)

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR FOR THE STATE AND OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE
AUDITOR FOR THE STATE AND OTHER DEPARTMENTS,
October 22, 1895.

SIR: In obedience to the request of Hon. C. S. Hamlin, Acting Secretary, under date of 11th ultimo, I herewith submit a report of the transactions of this office during the fiscal year 1895 and of the present condition of the public business committed to my charge.

This office, which before October 1, 1894, was designated Office of the Fifth Auditor, was, by the act of July 31, 1894, reorganizing the accounting system, very materially changed as to its functions, and its work and personnel largely increased. The accounts of the Department of State are the only accounts formerly audited here which have been retained, while there have been added all accounts of the Departments of Justice and Agriculture and those of all the various boards, commissions, and other establishments of the Government, including the District of Columbia, not connected with any of the great Executive Departments; so that the settlements involve a remarkable variety of accounts, and some of much intricacy in adjustment, requiring very skillful accountants. I am pleased to report that the clerical force assigned to the office is thoroughly efficient and has been able to dispose of the work, so that, that upon which the force is now engaged is current work. This has been accomplished notwithstanding the fact that nearly half the clerks were employed during the first quarter after the reorganization upon the settlement of accounts awaiting adjustment in the office of the First Comptroller. The new system has generally worked satisfactorily, and the objects which it was designed to accomplish have been, in the main, attained.

CIVIL POST-OFFICE CASES.

While one aim of the framers of the law was to secure the settlement of homogeneous accounts in the same accounting office, yet in the matter of civil post-office cases it seems to have been lost sight of, and no change in the law, as interpreted by Attorney-General Nelson (4 Op. A. G., 301), was made, and those cases are still settled by the Auditor for the Post-Office Department. To carry out the object referred to, and, more particularly, for the more convenient settlement of the emolument and fee and expense accounts of United States attorneys, marshals, and clerks of United States courts, these accounts should be adjusted in this office in connection with the other accounts of the same officers

I therefore recommend that a law be passed making the expenses of civil post-office cases payable from the appropriation "Expenses of the United States courts," which will accomplish the desired object.

RELIEF OF SHIPWRECKED SEAMEN IN ALASKA.

Among the appropriations for the Department of State is one for the relief and protection of American seamen in foreign countries. I respectfully recommend that this appropriation be made in the future to apply to American seamen who may be shipwrecked on the coast of Alaska. Most of that Territory is remote from other parts of the United States, and it has a very extensive and sparsely settled coast line, with few ports, but little local shipping, and only rare opportunities are offered seamen to reshipe. Claims have frequently been presented from Alaska for the relief and transportation of seamen, wherein it was a peculiar hardship to the claimants not to be reimbursed the expenses, but there has been no appropriation available for that purpose.

BONDS OF DISBURSING OFFICERS.

Since requisitions for advances of money to disbursing officers whose accounts are settled in this office have been acted on by me, as required by the law establishing the new system of accounting, I have noted the unsatisfactory condition of the law applying to the bonds of such officers. The bond usually given by a disbursing officer of a department or other establishment of the Government is for \$20,000 or \$30,000, and in a very few cases for \$50,000. In many cases the bonds are sufficient to secure the necessary advances, but in others they are for far less than the amounts which seem absolutely necessary for the prompt payment of salaries and other lawful expenses. In the case of the disbursing officer of the Department of Justice, for instance, the large amount of salaries payable by that officer and distributed in all parts of the country necessitates advances from \$50,000 to \$125,000, while the bond given is for \$30,000. The conditions as to the disbursing officer of the Department of Agriculture are very nearly the same. The large advances necessarily made to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia for the payment of expenses involved in the administration of a large city cause an average balance against the Commissioners of more than a half million dollars. The bond of each of two of the Commissioners is in the comparatively small sum of \$50,000, while the third Commissioner, being an army officer, is not required to give any bond. It can be said, however, of the Commissioners that the system of disbursing their funds reduces to a minimum the danger of any loss. In the cases of the three disbursing officers of Congress it is claimed that very large advances are necessary, and the indebtedness of these officers varies from \$50,000 to \$400,000, while the bonds in the cases of two are for \$20,000, and of the other for \$50,000.

A recent act of Congress has made it lawful for officers charged with the custody and disbursement of the public money to furnish the security of trust and surety corporations. The indications are, in view of the rapid increase in this class of suretyship, that in the near future it will be used to a very large extent. It is right and proper for the protection of the public funds that disbursing officers should furnish ample security for the public money intrusted to them, but under the present law such requirement works an injustice to many. The law applying to the appointment of departmental disbursing clerks provides that the clerk

selected shall receive \$200 additional to his regular salary. This sum is presumably given in view of the responsibility assumed, but it is the same in all cases, whether the bond be for \$10,000 or any larger sum, while the cost of procuring corporate security in a proper amount in some cases would be largely in excess of the \$200, so that the effect of the present law is that the officer having the larger disbursements and consequently the greater responsibility and labor receives the smaller salary, when corporate security is given.

In view of these facts I respectfully suggest that Congress be recommended to provide by law (1) that every disbursing officer shall give bond in an amount which shall exceed, say by 25 per cent, as in the case of the Public Printer, all advances that may be deemed necessary, and to prohibit the advance, in any case, of any sum which will create an indebtedness in excess of the limit fixed; and (2) that there shall be added to the salary of the officer appointed a certain amount for every thousand dollars of security required, so that the inequality and injustice above referred to shall not continue.

ACCOUNTS FOR COPYRIGHT FEES.

Section 4948 of the Revised Statutes prescribes that the Librarian of Congress shall, under the supervision of the Joint Committee of Congress on the Library, perform all acts and duties required by law touching copyrights, and shall have the immediate care and supervision of all records and other things relating thereto. Copyrights are granted for books, maps, charts, dramatic or musical compositions, engravings, cuts, photographs or negatives thereof, paintings, drawings, chromos, statues, stationery, etc. The act of March 3, 1891, greatly increased the duties of the office, while the steady growth of the great library has added daily to the duties of the Librarian, apart from the copyright business. This involves a large amount of work, if the prescribed duties are properly performed.

Among the duties of the Librarian of Congress is that of rendering to this office his accounts for receipts of copyright fees, which average considerably over \$100 daily. The rendering of these accounts has been greatly delayed, and an examination into the matter made during the year has made it plain that the present system does not secure the best results either for the Government or the general public.

The Librarian claims that the multitude of his duties and an inadequate clerical force are responsible for the trouble. Whatever be the cause, a remedy should be found, and I would respectfully suggest, as a solution of the difficulty, that Congress be recommended to separate the duties of register of copyrights from those of Librarian of Congress, enacting such laws as would promote the interests of the public in securing prompt action in copyright matters, and would at the same time protect the interests of the Government in securing prompt returns of moneys received from copyright fees.

INCREASE IN CONSULAR FEES.

The settlements of consular accounts for the fiscal year show a large increase over the preceding year of official fees received, to wit, \$180,353.85, and the excess of expenditures in the consular service over receipts was during the year only \$100,567.92, as against \$297,066.62 for the fiscal year 1894. The indications are now that the receipts during the current year will exceed the expenditures and thus make the consular establishment self-supporting.

The following is a summary of the monthly work reports of the office:

Accounts examined and stated, July 1 to September 30, 1894.....	3, 075
Reports on accounts, July 1 to September 30, 1894.....	1, 504
Settlements made and certified, October 1, 1894, to June 30, 1895....	12, 928
Accounts in settlements, October 1, 1894, to June 30, 1895.....	15, 655
Vouchers examined.....	611, 871
Amount involved.....	\$227, 766, 194. 58
Reports on accounts copied.....	11, 611
Letters written.....	9, 577
Coupon books of internal-revenue stamps counted, July 1 to September 30, 1894.....	11, 987
Coupon books of internal-revenue stamps scheduled, July 1 to September 30, 1894.....	12, 202
Invoice and debenture certificate numbers posted from returns of collectors of customs (section 4213, Revised Statutes).....	293, 344
Consular fee reports proven.....	2, 270
Pages of consular fee reports tabulated.....	15, 846
Drafts examined for payment.....	1, 140
Auditor's requisitions prepared and issued.....	693
Diplomatic and miscellaneous requisitions examined, entered, and passed.....	2, 390
Certificates of deposit examined and indorsed.....	1, 248
Certificates copied.....	11, 611
Cases certified for suit.....	30
Folios copied.....	20, 604
Bonds, contracts, and leases registered and filed.....	465

The customary tables, lettered from A to I, will appear at the end of the report as an appendix, showing in detail, by legations, consulates, and judicial districts, the salaries, expenses, collections, and fees involved in the adjustments made; and the following are the résumés of the same as they relate to their respective appropriations, and also of some additional disbursements on other accounts. They will be presented in the order of the divisions of the office, namely:

DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR DIVISION.

Diplomatic service.—The accounts of ambassadors, ministers, and other officers of the diplomatic service have been adjusted, showing (Table A of the appendix) expenditures and passport fees for the year, as follows:

Paid for salaries of ambassadors and ministers.....	\$323, 426. 67
Paid for salaries, secretaries of embassies and legations.....	30, 973. 51
Paid for clerk hire to legation to Spain.....	1, 200. 00
Paid for salaries, diplomatic officers while receiving instructions and in transit.....	9, 991. 73
Paid for salaries, chargés d'affaires ad interim.....	19, 624. 21
Paid for salaries, interpreters to legations.....	9, 250. 00
Paid for contingent expenses, foreign missions.....	107, 533. 19
Paid for loss by exchange, diplomatic service.....	1, 624. 40
Total salaries and expenses.....	503, 623. 71
Passport fees received and accounted for.....	1, 792. 43

The few accounts of legations which have not yet been received are pointed out by figures referring to footnotes in Table A of the appendix.

Consular service.—Accounts of consular officers have been adjusted, showing expenses for this service and official fees collected as follows (Tables B, C, D, and E of the appendix):

Paid:	
Salaries, consular service.....	\$498, 117. 99
Salaries while receiving instructions and in transit.....	11, 275. 85
Salaries consular clerks.....	13, 796. 70

Paid—Continued.

Loss on bills of exchange.....	\$3, 191. 09
Pay of consular officers for services to American vessels.....	17, 536. 77
Compensation from fees (sections 1703, 1730, and 1733, Revised Statutes).....	192, 744. 79
Office rent and clerk hire (section 1732, Revised Statutes).....	2, 008. 54
Contingent expenses, United States consulates.....	174, 888. 00
Allowance for clerks at consulates.....	92, 275. 25
Expenses of prisons for American convicts.....	5, 407. 08
Salaries, interpreters to consulates in China, etc.....	13, 850. 00
Salaries, marshals for consular courts.....	8, 361. 94
Expenses of interpreters and guards in Turkish dominions.....	5, 879. 58

Total..... 1, 039, 332. 58

Received:

Consular fees received for official services..... 938, 764. 66

Excess of expenditures over receipts..... 100, 567. 92

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF CONSULAR FEES RECEIVED AND EXPENDITURES MADE ANNUALLY FROM 1884 TO 1895, INCLUSIVE.

Year.	Consular fees received.	Salaries and other expenses.	Excess of expenditures.	Excess of receipts.
1884.....	\$895, 780. 27	\$872, 345. 08		\$23, 435. 19
1885.....	791, 345. 43	870, 183. 10	\$78, 837. 67	
1886.....	881, 569. 79	900, 604. 90	19, 035. 11	
1887.....	950, 690. 64	918, 973. 26		31, 717. 38
1888.....	999, 172. 31	934, 983. 93		64, 188. 38
1889.....	979, 191. 60	953, 580. 37		15, 611. 23
1890.....	1, 039, 653. 26	1, 032, 048. 08		7, 605. 18
1891.....	978, 142. 58	1, 095, 160. 93	117, 018. 35	
1892.....	940, 040. 50	1, 097, 585. 55	157, 545. 05	
1893.....	1, 009, 060. 26	1, 105, 103. 16	96, 042. 90	
1894.....	758, 410. 81	1, 055, 417. 43	297, 006. 62	
1895.....	938, 764. 66	1, 039, 332. 58	100, 567. 92	

Consular fees.—The consular fees collected for official services are stated in detail as to the character and amount at each consulate in Table H of the appendix, and aggregate in kind and amount as follows:

Invoice certificates.....	\$866, 646. 75
Landing certificates.....	21, 776. 00
Bills of health.....	30, 306. 75
Miscellaneous.....	20, 035. 16

Total..... 938, 764. 66

Relief of seamen.—As shown by Tables F and G of the appendix, accounts for relief of seamen and wages were adjusted, with the following results:

Board and lodging.....	\$6, 309. 55
Clothing.....	3, 615. 59
Medical aid.....	3, 521. 71
Other expenses.....	5, 523. 94
Loss by exchange.....	88. 48
Passage to the United States paid at the Treasury.....	10, 671. 04

Total..... 29, 730. 31

Amount of extra wages and arrears collected..... 198, 203. 76

Amount of extra wages and arrears paid to seamen..... 189, 020. 23

Amount of extra wages and arrears paid for relief..... 5, 320. 98

Amount of extra wages and arrears in hands of consuls..... 3, 862. 55

Total..... 198, 203. 76

Total relief afforded	\$29,730.31
Wages and extra wages applied	5,320.98
Amount paid by the United States	24,409.33
Balance of appropriation unexpended	25,590.67
Total	50,000.00

The amount paid last year for the relief of 1,040 seamen was \$21,304.43. For this year the expenditure was \$24,409.33 for 1,067 seamen relieved.

Other expenses of the foreign service.—Accounts other than those hereinbefore reported, and in addition to the accounts which are included in the tables, coming immediately after this, of disbursing clerk's accounts, adjusted during the year, relating to appropriations, are as follows:

International Boundary Survey, United States and Mexico	\$41,061.85
Water boundary, United States and Mexico	4,661.61
Water boundary, United States and Canada	4,242.85
Tribunal of Arbitration at Paris	888.00
Diplomatic correspondence of the American Revolution	10,500.00
Monument to mark the birthplace of George Washington	72.20
Wharf at Wakefield, Va., birthplace of Washington	10,971.38
Annual expenses, Cape Spartel light, 1895	294.00
Investigating cotton culture in foreign countries	565.66
Transporting remains of diplomatic officers, consuls, and consular clerks, 1895	1,529.26
International Bureau for Publication of Customs Tariffs, 1895	1,318.76
Allowance to widows or heirs of diplomatic officers who die abroad, 1895	1,558.39
Publication of consular and commercial reports, 1895	8,642.55
Salary and expenses of commercial agent at Boma, 1895	1,590.11
Refunding penalties or charges erroneously exacted	133.25
Bringing home criminals, 1895	330.11
Steam launch for legation at Constantinople, 1895	1,832.73
Fees and costs in extradition cases, 1895	1,440.28
United States and Chilean Claims Commission	41.68
Continental Railway Commission	5.00
Books and maps, Department of State, 1895	101.80
Buildings and grounds for legation at Bangkok, Siam	1,853.71
International Exposition at Barcelona, Spain	3,308.96
International Bureau of Weights and Measures, 1895	1,684.70
Foreign hospital at Panama, 1895	500.00
Acknowledgment to foreign countries for participation in the World's Columbian Exposition	40.60
Relief of Charles T. Russell, late consul at Liverpool	3,100.00
Relief of George C. Tanner, late consul at Verviers and Liege	200.00
Relief of A. G. Studer, late consul at Singapore	3,505.55
Rescue of crew of American schooner <i>Maggie E. Wells</i>	600.00
Payment to widow of W. D. McCoy, late minister to Liberia	1,000.00

Disbursing clerk's accounts.—Accounts of F. J. Kieckhoef, disbursing clerk of the Department of State, have been adjusted, showing expenditures on account of appropriations as follows:

Salaries, Department of State, 1894, \$158.40; 1895, \$118,759.08	\$118,917.48
Proof reading, Department of State, 1895	81.52
Stationery and furniture, Department of State, 1894, \$1,841.96; 1895, \$4,835.79	6,677.75
Books and maps, Department of State, 1894, \$273.25; 1895, \$1,611.09	1,884.34
Lithographing, Department of State, 1895	1,200.00
Contingent expenses, Department of State, 1894, \$399.87; 1895, \$3,341.98	3,741.85
Contingent expenses, foreign missions, 1893, \$417.29; 1894, \$1,569.46; 1895, \$20,139.76	22,126.51
Contingent expenses, United States consulates, 1888, \$1.40; 1894, \$220.34; 1895, \$11,663.28	11,885.02
Emergencies arising in the diplomatic and consular service, 1894, \$2,651.34; 1895, \$7,374.99	10,026.33
Expenses under the neutrality act, 1894	87.22
Rescuing shipwrecked American seamen, 1894, \$602; 1895, \$1,575.50	2,177.50
Publication of consular and commercial reports, 1894, \$60; 1895, \$3,142.06	3,202.06

International Union of American Republics, 1894, \$2,608.70; 1895, \$24,091.74.....	\$26, 700. 44
United States and Chilean Claims Commission.....	1, 533. 33
Intercontinental Railway Commissioners.....	31, 929. 66
Columbian Historical Exposition at Madrid.....	449. 00
Publication of international catalogue of exports and imports, 1895.....	4, 000. 00
Commission to arbitrate claim of Venezuela Transportation Company against Venezuela, 1895.....	7, 143. 48
Editing Revised and Annual Statutes, 1894, \$751.50; 1895, \$2,500; 1895 and 1896, \$2,500.....	5, 751. 50
Protecting the interests of the United States in the Samoan Islands, 1894, \$492.20; 1895, \$4,399.26.....	4, 891. 46
Tribunal of Arbitration at Paris.....	46, 196. 77
Pan-American Medical Congress.....	122. 65

Accounts of prior years.—Diplomatic and consular accounts not heretofore reported were received or perfected during the year and have been adjusted as follows:

Salaries of ministers, 1893, \$1,875; 1894, \$20,278.....	\$22, 153. 00
Salaries, chargés d'affaires ad interim, 1894.....	6, 435. 44
Salaries, secretaries of legations, 1894.....	4. 95
Salaries, diplomatic officers while receiving instructions and in transit, 1894.....	3, 536. 86
Salaries, interpreters to legations, 1894.....	1, 000. 00
Salaries, interpreters to consulates, 1894.....	187. 50
Contingent expenses, foreign missions, 1893, \$412.99; 1894, \$5,007.13.....	5, 420. 12
Loss by exchange, diplomatic service, 1894.....	321. 64
Salaries, marshals for consular courts, 1894.....	250. 00
Expenses of prisons for American convicts, 1894.....	225. 00
Bringing home criminals, 1893, \$1,766.95; 1894, \$138.47.....	1, 905. 42
Steam launch for legation at Constantinople, 1894.....	22. 00
Fees and costs in extradition cases, 1893, \$36.92; 1894, \$1,899.95.....	1, 936. 87
Books and maps, Department of State, 1894.....	143. 57
Rescuing shipwrecked American seamen, 1893, \$20; 1894, \$10.....	30. 00
Publication of consular and commercial reports, 1894.....	3, 648. 18
Salary and expenses, commercial agent at Boma, 1892, \$1,447.90; 1893, \$5,000; 1894, \$5,000.....	11, 447. 90
Transporting remains of diplomatic officers, consuls, and consular clerks, 1893, \$101.82; 1894, \$724.51.....	826. 33
Buildings and grounds for legation in China, 1893, \$125.63; 1894, \$2,271.36.....	2, 396. 99
Buildings for legation in Japan, 1894.....	4, 000. 00
Salaries, consular service, 1894.....	935. 00
Salaries, consular clerks, 1894.....	958. 35
Salaries, consular officers while receiving instructions and in transit, 1894.....	1, 470. 22
Allowance for clerks at consulates, 1894.....	1, 154. 29
Contingent expenses, United States consulates, 1894.....	2, 675. 29
Pay for services to American vessels, 1894.....	864. 46
Loss by exchange, consular service, 1894.....	119. 85
Consular fees adjusted, 1894.....	5, 261. 39

London bankers' accounts.—Accounts of Brown, Shipley & Co., bankers, for the United States at London, adjusted during the year, show payments by them aggregating \$306,344.50, and receipts from consular officers of surplus fees amounting to \$220,846.38; of wages of seamen, \$2.96, and of proceeds of settlements of estates of deceased American citizens of \$346.41.

The disbursements related to appropriations as follows:

Salaries of ministers, 1894.....	\$32, 006. 79
Salaries of ambassadors and ministers, 1895.....	186, 934. 06
Salaries, secretaries of legations, 1894.....	3, 809. 43
Salaries, secretaries of embassies and legations, 1895.....	20, 987. 52
Salaries, interpreters to legations, 1894, \$1,208.47; 1895, \$8,262.27.....	9, 470. 74
Salaries, chargés d'affaires ad interim, 1894.....	1, 401. 10
Clerk hire to legation in Spain, 1895.....	1, 200. 00
Contingent expenses, foreign missions, 1894, \$3,466.96; 1895, \$42,697.71.....	46, 164. 67
Contingent expenses, United States consulates, 1894, \$5.09; 1895, \$65.06.....	70. 15
Steam launch for legation at Constantinople, 1895.....	1, 800. 04
United States and Chilean Claims Commission.....	2, 500. 00

Estates of decedents, trust fund.—Accounts of this fund (section 1709, Revised Statutes) were adjusted, showing the following sums paid to the legal representatives of citizens of the United States who died abroad:

Estate of Sigmund Badian.....	\$4,766.78
Estate of Johann Martin Petzer.....	633.88
Estate of Charles Snadjr.....	346.41
Estate of Leroy Thompson.....	107.81
Estate of Martin Mau.....	49.90

DIVISION OF JUDICIAL ACCOUNTS.

This division settles all accounts pertaining to the Department of Justice, viz, marshals' fee and expenses, pay of bailiffs, support of prisoners, pay of jurors, pay of witnesses, miscellaneous expenses and protecting property, district attorneys, clerks of all United States courts, and United States circuit court commissioners; also the disbursing clerk's accounts for salaries of Department of Justice, furniture and repairs, books for Department library, books for office of Solicitor, stationery, transportation, miscellaneous items, pay of regular assistant attorneys, prosecution of crimes, defending suits in claims against the United States, defense in Indian depredation claims, punishing violations of intercourse acts and frauds, salaries and expenses of United States courts, Indian Territory, 1895-96; repairs to court-house, Washington, D. C.; miscellaneous expenses United States courts; salary of warden of jail, District of Columbia; salaries of Private Land Claims, salaries of district judges, salaries and expenses court of appeals, salaries of retired judges, salaries of circuit judges, salaries of supreme court, District of Columbia; salaries of judges, etc., Court of Claims; salaries justices, etc., Supreme Court; salary commissioner Yellowstone National Park, salaries of circuit court of appeals, salaries governors of the Territories of Arizona, New Mexico, Utah, Oklahoma, and Alaska, salaries of district attorneys, salaries of marshals, salary and expenses of the reporter of the Supreme Court.

In addition to the above accounts, all suits for or against the United States respecting any accounts adjusted by this office are prepared by this division, and all judgments against the Government are settled upon certificates prepared by this division. The work performed by this division during the fiscal year 1895 is included in the table published on a previous page, showing the entire work of this office.

Exhibit I in the appendix shows the work more in detail.

MISCELLANEOUS DIVISION.

In this division are settled all accounts of the Department of Agriculture, the Executive Office, Civil Service Commission, Interstate Commerce Commission, Department of Labor, District of Columbia, Fish Commission, Smithsonian Institution, Territorial governments, the Senate, the House of Representatives, the Public Printer, Library of Congress, Botanic Garden, and of various boards, commissions, and establishments of the Government not within the jurisdiction of any of the Executive Departments.

The accounts for the fourth quarter of the fiscal year 1895, having not been rendered until after the close of the year, are not included in the amounts given below, which in general represent the disbursements of only three-quarters of the year, except in a few cases in which the accounts are rendered monthly, when they represent the disbursements of eleven months of the year.

From October 1, 1894, the date of the reorganization of this office under the terms of the act of July 31, 1894, to June 30, 1895, the close of the fiscal year, settlements were made on the accounts of the disbursing officers of the foregoing Departments and offices as follows:

F. L. Evans, disbursing clerk, Department of Agriculture:	
Salaries.....	\$150,490.91
Furniture, cases, and repairs.....	5,303.63
Library.....	3,243.87
Museum.....	1,447.48
Postage.....	325.00
Contingent expenses.....	20,946.38
Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Animal Industry.....	513,321.27
Quarantine stations for neat cattle.....	4,713.16
Collecting agricultural statistics.....	72,357.15
Purchase and distribution of valuable seeds.....	97,403.02
Experimental gardens and grounds.....	17,581.99
Marterials, document and folding room.....	987.16
Illustrations and engravings.....	6,247.83
Laboratory.....	9,190.65
Experiments in the manufacture of sugar.....	3,578.49
Investigating the history and habits of insects.....	11,951.08
Botanical investigations and experiments.....	17,750.23
Vegetable pathological investigations and experiments.....	13,761.93
Fiber investigations.....	2,476.11
Microscopical investigations.....	529.76
Nutrition investigations.....	3,592.00
Investigations in ornithology and mammalogy.....	11,874.01
Pomological information.....	3,813.41
Irrigation investigations.....	3,379.89
Report on forestry.....	18,378.09
Inquiries relating to public roads.....	5,283.38
Agricultural experiment stations.....	18,211.44
Salaries, Weather Bureau.....	148,787.30
Fuel, lights, and repairs, Weather Bureau.....	6,751.02
Contingent expenses, Weather Bureau.....	3,710.73
General expenses, Weather Bureau.....	628,498.34
W. H. Crook, disbursing agent, Executive Office:	
Salaries.....	31,178.75
Contingent expenses.....	4,800.62
Charles Lyman, disbursing agent, Civil Service Commission:	
Salaries.....	27,032.39
Traveling expenses.....	4,188.89
John T. Doyle, disbursing agent, Civil Service Commission:	
Salaries.....	37,808.13
Traveling expenses.....	863.01
E. A. Moseley, disbursing agent, Interstate Commerce Commission:	
Salaries and expenses.....	94,561.58
C. E. Morse, disbursing clerk, Department of Labor:	
Salaries.....	74,796.04
Miscellaneous expenses.....	34,690.97
Stationery.....	608.38
Library.....	565.76
Postage to Postal Union countries.....	200.00
Rent.....	3,750.00
Contingent expenses.....	1,570.85
Investigating the effects of machinery on labor.....	4,826.24
The Commissioners of the District of Columbia:	
Salaries, offices of the District of Columbia.....	146,448.08
Contingent and miscellaneous expenses.....	34,460.56
Georgetown market house.....	6,414.43
Assessment and permit work.....	99,058.57
Improvements and repairs.....	187,331.13
Permanent system of highways.....	3,223.75
Sewers.....	258,340.57
Streets.....	337,298.49
Construction of county roads.....	63,276.52
Entrance and driveway, Zoological Park.....	1,197.77
Bridges.....	10,840.71

The Commissioners of the District of Columbia—Continued.

Public schools.....	\$561,011.58
Buildings and grounds, public schools.....	69,031.76
Militia.....	19,730.94
Metropolitan police.....	352,706.36
Fire department.....	101,839.57
Buildings, fire department.....	22,331.61
Telegraph and telephone service.....	13,228.30
Health department.....	47,821.09
Emergency fund.....	23,366.77
Courts.....	24,973.13
Writs of lunacy.....	1,842.15
Judgments.....	17,428.58
Transportation of paupers and prisoners.....	1,699.91
Washington Asylum.....	33,419.53
Buildings, Washington Asylum.....	3,917.52
Reform School for Girls.....	9,499.75
Hospital for the Insane.....	72,360.00
Freedmen's Hospital and Asylum.....	38,706.28
Relief of the poor.....	10,945.24
Payment to William Forsyth for plats.....	60.00
Water department.....	217,536.13
Payment of certificates, Connecticut avenue extended.....	66,284.24
Clearing Potomac River of ice.....	3,562.99
Guarantee fund, District of Columbia.....	68.92
Police relief fund.....	8,135.84
Firemen's relief fund.....	3,955.57
Refunding taxes.....	15,352.45
Washington redemption fund.....	2,041.85
Redemption of tax-lien certificates.....	1,533.04
Refunding water rents and taxes.....	919.94
Expenses, excise board.....	4,459.30
Alleys.....	407.17
Extension of North Capitol street.....	4,333.05
Hospital for Contagious Diseases.....	9,210.50
Relief of suffering poor.....	10,000.00
Judgment, Charles Cowles Tucker, administrator.....	699.40
Redemption of assessment certificates.....	34.22
D. N. Morgan, Treasurer United States, ex officio commissioner of the sinking fund of the District of Columbia and agent for paying interest on District of Columbia bonds:	
Salaries, sinking-fund office, District of Columbia.....	1,800.00
Redemption of bonds, old funded debt.....	244,700.00
Redemption of bonds, 3.65 loan.....	305,000.00
Redemption of water-stock bonds.....	10,500.00
Interest on 3.65 bonds.....	511,055.74
Interest on old funded debt.....	134,050.75
Interest on water-stock bonds.....	24,465.00
F. A. Branagan, disbursing clerk, Department of Justice:	
Support of convicts, District of Columbia.....	2,174.66
Capt. G. J. Fieberger, executive officer:	
Rock Creek Park.....	9,417.91
C. H. J. Taylor, recorder of deeds:	
Receipts and expenditures, office recorder of deeds.....	16,984.40
L. P. Wright, register of wills:	
Receipts and expenditures, office register of wills.....	5,860.14
W. W. Karr, disbursing agent, Smithsonian Institution:	
National Zoological Park.....	31,895.83
E. G. Davis, collector of taxes, District of Columbia:	
Collection of taxes for fiscal year 1894 on account of general fund.....	3,380,905.39
Water fund.....	352,307.06
Revenue account of the District of Columbia, showing condition of the District June 30, 1894:	
General fund.....	544,243.51
Water fund.....	203,549.36
J. Z. Dare, treasurer:	
Association for Works of Mercy.....	1,348.73
William F. Mattingly, treasurer:	
Washington Hospital for Foundlings.....	6,029.86
Edward McCauley, treasurer:	
St. John's Church Orphanage.....	2,393.13

Thomas E. Waggaman, agent:	
House of the Good Shepherd.....	\$2,700.00
B. T. Janney, treasurer:	
Industrial Home School.....	7,371.31
J. D. McChesney, treasurer:	
Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum.....	14,997.54
Building, Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum....	7,735.00
S. S. Shedd, treasurer:	
National Homeopathic Hospital Association.....	5,683.17
B. G. Francis, treasurer:	
National Association for Colored Women and Children.....	7,419.59
E. Mahony, treasurer:	
St. Joseph's Male Orphan Asylum.....	1,350.00
W. S. Thompson, treasurer:	
Children's Hospital.....	6,934.96
John B. Wight, treasurer:	
Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital.....	8,373.31
C. Taylor, treasurer:	
Women's Union Christian Association.....	150.00
D. A. Freeman, treasurer:	
Women's Christian Association.....	2,969.49
S. W. Curriden, treasurer:	
Reform School.....	25,856.80
Buildings, Reform School.....	3,363.30
E. Relihan, president:	
St. Ann's Infant Asylum.....	3,615.44
J. H. Bradford, treasurer:	
Temporary Home for ex-Union Soldiers and Sailors.....	1,645.02
C. Maloney, treasurer:	
St. Rose's Industrial School.....	3,375.00
B. P. Mann, treasurer:	
Board of Children's Guardians.....	17,981.26
M. Hebner, treasurer:	
German Orphan Asylum Association.....	1,360.33
W. P. Titcomb, disbursing agent, Fish Commission:	
Salaries.....	119,285.15
Miscellaneous expenses.....	105,668.21
Propagation of food fishes.....	738.28
Armory Building, Washington, D. C., repairs.....	97.73
Rent of offices and transfer of records.....	75.13
Fish hatchery, Lake County, Colo.....	75.30
Fish hatchery, Iowa.....	693.15
Fish hatchery, New York.....	217.38
Fish hatchery, Montana.....	120.16
Fish hatchery, Texas.....	3,474.64
Fish hatchery, Vermont.....	3,406.23
Livingston Stone, special disbursing agent, Fish Commission:	
Salaries.....	2,367.40
Miscellaneous expenses.....	4,046.77
W. W. Karr, disbursing agent, Smithsonian Institution:	
International exchanges.....	12,872.36
North American ethnology.....	30,362.27
Astrophysical Observatory.....	4,579.34
Furniture and fixtures, National Museum.....	8,545.65
Heating and lighting, National Museum.....	9,481.28
Preservation of collections, National Museum.....	106,962.18
Postage, National Museum.....	500.00
Building, National Museum, repairs.....	3,872.84
Rent of workshops and transfer of property.....	704.75
Cosmos Mindelleff, special disbursing agent, Smithsonian Institution:	
North American ethnology.....	1,180.02
James Sheakley, governor of Alaska:	
Salaries.....	1,747.25
Contingent expenses.....	549.10
L. C. Hughes, governor of Arizona:	
Contingent expenses.....	445.90
C. M. Bruce, secretary of Arizona and special disbursing agent:	
Salaries.....	2,283.32
Legislative expenses.....	20,271.06
W. T. Thornton, governor of New Mexico:	
Contingent expenses.....	220.00

Lorion Miller, secretary of New Mexico and special disbursing agent:	
Salaries.....	\$2, 449. 30
Legislative expenses.....	17, 987. 60
Repairs and furniture, adobe palace.....	608. 27
W. C. Renfrow, governor of Oklahoma:	
Contingent expenses.....	1, 759. 12
T. J. Lowe, secretary of Oklahoma and special disbursing agent:	
Salaries.....	2, 200. 00
Legislative expenses.....	21, 545. 76
Public schools.....	293. 25
C. W. West, governor of Utah:	
Contingent expenses.....	125. 00
C. C. Richards, secretary of Utah and special disbursing agent:	
Salaries.....	3, 084. 10
Legislative expenses.....	1, 173. 49
Compensation, Utah Commission.....	6, 676. 00
Contingent expenses, Utah Commission.....	6, 054. 52
Compensation and expenses, officers of election.....	22, 595. 58
Constitutional convention, Territory of Utah.....	29, 991. 25
W. R. Cox, Secretary of the Senate:	
Salary of the Vice-President.....	4, 000. 00
Salaries and mileage of Senators.....	228, 179. 81
Salaries, officers and employees.....	315, 678. 44
One month's pay to certain employees.....	8, 872. 46
One month's extra pay to officers and employees.....	40, 035. 61
Stationery and newspapers.....	11, 317. 71
Postage.....	100. 00
Horses and wagons.....	4, 302. 23
Fuel for heating apparatus.....	7, 160. 12
Purchase of furniture.....	3, 225. 97
Repairs of furniture.....	251. 05
Cleaning furniture.....	213. 08
Folding documents.....	2, 586. 39
Materials for folding.....	15, 265. 69
Packing boxes.....	799. 45
Expenses of special and select committees.....	13, 808. 83
Miscellaneous items.....	32, 966. 04
Miscellaneous items, Maltby Building.....	12, 423. 31
Repairs to Maltby Building.....	3, 998. 72
Storage of documents.....	1, 018. 50
Protecting building and property.....	169. 00
Payment to P. Hanson Hiss Manufacturing Company.....	220. 31
Salaries, Capitol police.....	9, 695. 00
Reporting proceedings and debates.....	18, 750. 00
Compiling Congressional Directory.....	1, 200. 00
James Kerr, Clerk of the House of Representatives:	
Salaries, officers and employees.....	401, 236. 33
Salaries, session employees.....	15, 882. 68
Clerk hire, Members and Delegates.....	274, 941. 75
One month's extra pay to officers and employees.....	41, 158. 09
Stationery.....	70, 188. 49
Postage.....	625. 00
Fuel for heating apparatus.....	7, 351. 81
Furniture and repairs.....	6, 559. 46
Materials for folding.....	26, 345. 65
Packing boxes.....	3, 218. 40
Miscellaneous items.....	47, 970. 74
Salaries, Capitol police.....	19, 423. 25
H. W. Snow, Sergeant-at-Arms, House of Representatives:	
Salaries and mileage, Members and Delegates, House of Representatives.....	1, 707, 904. 89
Th. E. Benedict, Public Printer:	
Salaries, office of Public Printer.....	14, 887. 20
Contingent expenses, office of Public Printer.....	3, 987. 04
Removal and storage of certain material.....	7, 320. 00
Building for Government Printing Office, repairs and rent.....	5, 527. 76
Public printing and binding.....	2, 970, 730. 79
Publication of the Eleventh Census Reports.....	154, 347. 64
Printing annual reports Secretary of Agriculture.....	277, 990. 14
Sales of documents, etc.....	41, 014. 01
Proceeds of Government property.....	7, 441. 42

John M. Wilson, colonel, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A.:	
Building for Government Printing Office, repairs and rent.....	\$21,922.06
Building for Government Printing Office (act March 2, 1895).....	347.61
H. H. Dodge, disbursing agent, Joint Library Committee of Congress:	
Increase of Library of Congress.....	4,104.52
Catalogue of Library of Congress.....	2,225.00
Contingent expenses, Library of Congress.....	1,361.87
Salaries, Botanic Garden.....	11,701.40
Improving Botanic Garden.....	2,965.07
Improving buildings, Botanic Garden.....	3,843.07
Repairs of paintings in the Capitol.....	997.55
Brig. Gen. T. L. Casey, Chief of Engineers, U. S. A.:	
Building for Library of Congress.....	989,968.49
Archibald Hopkins, clerk Court of Claims:	
Contingent expenses.....	2,488.46
Thom. Williamson, superintendent State, War, and Navy Department building:	
Salaries.....	90,381.34
Fuel lights, etc.....	24,107.96

In addition to the foregoing, direct settlements are made on accounts with individuals and corporations for sums due from the United States which are not advanced to disbursing officers or agents and paid by them. These include payments made to various railroad and other companies for transportation of Government agents and property over land-grant or bond-aided lines; payments to the various States and Territories in aid of the agricultural experiment stations established under the terms of the act of March 2, 1887; payments of amounts appropriated by Congress for expenses of contested election cases, and for extra compensation to Congressional officers and employees, etc. The amounts paid on these settlements during the period covered by this report are as follows:

Transportation.....	\$13,616.86
Agricultural experiment stations.....	540,000.00
Miscellaneous.....	100,920.85

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

THOMAS HOLCOMB, Auditor.

Hon. JOHN G. CARLISLE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

APPENDIX.

A.—STATEMENT OF SALARIES AND EXPENSES AND OF PASSPORT FEES OF THE DIPLOMATIC SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1895.

Legations.	Salaries of ambassadors and ministers.	Salaries, secretaries of embassies and legations.	Salaries, diplomatic officers, while receiving instructions and in transit.	Salaries, chargés d'affaires ad interim and interpreters to legations.	Contingent expenses, foreign missions.	Loss by exchange, diplomatic service.	Total salaries and expenses.	Passport fees collected.
Argentine Republic.....	\$10,000.00	\$1,125.00			\$1,577.81	\$117.68	\$12,820.49	\$2.00
Austria-Hungary.....	12,000.00	1,628.81		\$570.65	2,154.32		16,358.78	106.00
Belgium.....	10,000.00				1,828.00	30.03	11,858.03	21.00
Bolivia.....	5,000.00				1,288.21		6,288.21	
Brazil.....	12,000.00	600.45	\$248.79		3,696.45		16,545.69	20.00
Chile.....	3,972.22	595.84	1,408.21	13,013.89	1,634.25		10,644.41	
China.....	12,000.00	2,415.74		\$1,956.52	4,469.49	451.56	21,293.31	122.00
Do.....				\$3,000.00			3,000.00	
Colombia.....	10,000.00			\$1,199.83	1,625.78		12,825.61	
Denmark.....	7,500.00				2,179.85	9.88	9,689.73	

¹ Chargé d'affaires ad interim. ² Account for June quarter, 1895, not reported. ³ Interpreter to legation.

A.—STATEMENT OF SALARIES AND EXPENSES AND OF PASSPORT FEES OF THE DIPLOMATIC SERVICE, ETC.—Continued.

Legations.	Salaries of ambassadors and ministers.	Salaries, secretaries of embassies and legations.	Salaries, diplomatic officers, while receiving instructions and in transit.	Salaries, chargés d'affaires ad interim and interpreters to legations.	Contingent expenses, foreign missions.	Loss by exchange, diplomatic service.	Total salaries and expenses.	Passport fees collected.
Ecuador	\$2,710.23		\$1,142.61		\$786.02	\$186.93	\$4,825.84	\$2.00
France	17,500.00	\$3,759.99		\$2,883.36	3,793.37	93.69	28,030.41	148.00
Germany	16,168.48	3,641.64	182.29	¹ 1,307.74	² 3,114.29	139.21	24,553.65	605.00
Great Britain	17,500.00	3,919.50	59.79	¹ 1,759.51	4,827.03	.85	28,066.77	214.93
Guatemala and Honduras	10,000.00			¹ 453.31	2,620.77		13,074.08	199.00
Haiti	5,000.00			1,485.92			6,485.92	
Hawaiian Islands	7,500.00				933.00		8,433.00	2.00
Italy	12,000.00	717.77		¹ 362.64	1,892.48		14,972.89	87.00
Japan	12,000.00	2,033.75			6,043.21	65.26	20,142.22	25.00
Do				⁴ 1,250.00			1,250.00	
Korea	7,500.00				² 2,494.07		9,994.07	15.50
Do				³ 500.00			500.00	
Liberia	4,000.00		729.06		559.17	23.17	5,311.40	
Mexico	10,937.50	1,465.99		¹ 3,863.65	4,802.25		21,069.39	10.00
Netherlands	7,275.82				1,132.44	22.54	8,430.80	1.00
Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Salvador	10,000.00				2,533.87		12,533.87	6.00
Paraguay and Uruguay	7,500.00		978.26		2,025.00	483.55	10,986.81	
Persia	5,000.00			³ 1,000.00	1,054.05		7,054.05	9.00
Peru	10,000.00	1,500.00			1,494.07		12,994.07	4.00
Portugal	6,500.00				2,389.04		8,889.04	
Roumania, Servia, and Greece	6,500.00				2,207.95		8,707.95	12.00
Russia	15,978.26	3,251.07	4,403.54	¹ 1,482.03	2,688.03		27,802.93	46.00
Siam	5,000.00			³ 500.00	1,021.88		6,521.88	
Spain	12,000.00	1,174.51			3,703.82		16,878.33	2.00
Do		⁵ 1,200.00					1,200.00	
Sweden and Norway	7,376.37		509.51		1,677.17		9,563.05	11.00
Switzerland	6,199.72				1,011.60		7,211.32	95.00
Turkey	7,500.00	1,666.52		³ 3,000.00	4,140.19		16,306.71	23.00
Venezuela	6,308.07	1,476.84	329.67	¹ 771.08	1,272.54		10,158.20	2.00
AGENCY AND CONSULATE-GENERAL.								
Cairo, Egypt	5,000.00						5,000.00	
DISBURSED BY—								
United States dispatch agent, London					3,808.04		3,808.04	
United States consul-general, Tangier					1,308.00		1,308.00	
State Department					20,139.76		20,139.76	
Total	{ 323,426.67	{ 30,973.51	{ 9,991.73	{ 719,624.21	{ 107,533.19	{ 1,624.40	{ 503,623.71	{ 1,792.43
	{	{ ⁶ 1,200.00		{ ⁸ 9,250.00				

¹ Chargé d'affaires ad interim.² Account for June quarter, 1895, not received.³ Interpreter to legation.⁴ Interpreter to legation. Accounts for March and June quarters, 1895, not received.⁵ Clerk hire to legation.⁶ Salary account for June quarter, 1895, not received.⁷ Salaries, chargés d'affaires ad interim.

RECAPITULATION.

Paid for salaries of ambassadors and ministers	\$323,426.67
Paid for salaries, secretaries of embassies and legations	30,973.51
Paid for clerk hire for legation to Spain	1,200.00
Paid for salaries, diplomatic officers, while receiving instructions and in transit	9,991.73
Paid for salaries, chargés d'affaires ad interim	19,624.21
Paid for salaries, interpreters to legations	9,250.00
Paid for contingent expenses, foreign missions	107,533.19
Paid for loss by exchange, diplomatic service	1,624.40
Total salaries and expenses	503,623.71
Passport fees received and accounted for	1,792.43

B.—STATEMENT OF CONSULAR FEES, SALARIES, AND EXPENSES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1895.

SCHEDULES B AND C, SALARIED OFFICES.

[a, For one quarter; b, for two quarters; c, for three quarters; d, no returns.]

Consular offices.	Salaries of principal officers and their compensation from fees of agencies.	Salary while receiving instructions and in transit.	Pay for services performed for vessels at agencies.	Contingent expenses.	Allowance for clerks.	Loss by exchange.	Fees collected.
Acapulco.....	\$2,000.00			\$380.05			\$371.50
San Benito ^b							42.50
Tehuantepec ^c							36.85
Aix la Chapelle.....	2,500.00			421.56	\$640.00	\$10.18	3,440.33
Amherstberg.....	1,500.00			92.00		8.33	411.00
Amoy.....	3,500.00			746.03			1,516.00
Amsterdam.....	1,500.00			700.88	500.00		7,219.50
Annaberg.....	2,500.00			643.81	500.00		4,227.50
Eibenstock.....	350.00						1,350.00
Antigua.....	1,500.00						348.00
Anguilla ¹							
Dominica ¹							
Montserrat ¹							
Portsmouth ¹							
Antwerp.....	3,000.00			845.31	1,500.00		4,468.65
Apia.....	3,000.00	\$203.80		773.58	500.00		74.00
Asuncion.....	1,500.00	371.21		337.50			15.00
Athens.....	2,500.00			515.99		15.30	35.50
Piræus.....							190.00
Syra.....							11.00
Volo.....							7.50
Auckland.....	2,000.00			441.76		9.89	510.00
Christchurch.....			\$63.44				165.00
Dunedin.....			44.54				132.50
Monganui ^d							
Wellington.....			83.81				141.12
Bahia.....	2,000.00	65.22		482.30	447.90	2.03	858.00
Aracaju.....							5.00
Bangkok ²							75.00
Baracoa.....	2,000.00	249.99		356.25			475.50
Barbados.....	1,500.00			789.64	500.00	41.90	230.00
St. Lucia.....			72.90				37.50
St. Vincent.....			45.97				125.00
Barcelona.....	1,500.00			618.81			339.00
Bilbao.....							22.50
Gijon.....							1.00
Grao.....							115.50
Palma Majorca.....							17.50
Port Mahon ¹							
San Felin de Guixols.....							461.00
San Sebastian.....							22.50
Santander.....							36.00
Tarragona.....							390.50
Torrevieja ¹							
Barmen.....	3,000.00			1,012.00	1,200.00		10,645.50
Solingen.....	1,000.00						2,510.50
Barranquilla.....	2,000.00			637.44	500.00		2,799.00
Rio Hacha ^d							
Santa Martha ^d							
Basle.....	3,000.00			574.73	500.00		3,810.50
Chaux-de-Fonds.....	515.00						1,515.00
Batavia.....	1,000.00			220.33		26.09	458.50
Macassar.....							202.50
Samarang.....							294.00
Serabaya.....							915.00
Beirut.....	2,000.00			555.99	480.00	148.27	211.50
Aleppo.....							125.00
Alexandretta.....							
Damascus.....							119.62
Haifa.....							23.86
Mersine.....							3.00
Belfast.....	3,000.00			884.25	1,000.00		12,881.00
Ballymena.....							330.00
Londonderry.....			11.88				119.75
Lurgan.....							945.00
Belize.....	1,500.00	190.07		211.22		3.00	653.00
Berlin.....	3,793.48	445.66		1,853.55	1,200.00	8.47	13,186.50
Guben.....	362.50						1,362.50
Bornuda.....	2,000.00			353.87			1,286.50

¹ No fees.² For salary and expenses, see Table A, under Siam.

B.—STATEMENT OF CONSULAR FEES, SALARIES, AND EXPENSES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1895—Continued.

SCHEDULES B AND C, SALARIED OFFICES—Continued.

Consular offices.	Salaries of principal officers and their compensation from fees of agencies.	Salary while receiving instructions and in transit.	Pay for services performed for vessels at agencies.	Contingent expenses.	Allowance for clerks.	Loss by exchange.	Fees collected.
Birmingham	\$2,500.00			\$685.28	\$960.00		\$7,370.00
Kidderminster							935.00
Redditch	25.00						1,025.00
Wolverhampton							550.00
Bogota ¹	1,520.03			212.90			2.00
Bordeaux	3,000.00			939.89	800.00		9,197.50
Pan							20.00
Bradford	3,000.00			1,743.21	960.00		22,174.50
Bremen	2,500.00	\$353.26		1,338.39	1,200.00		4,342.25
Brako and Nordenham							292.50
Geestemunde							597.50
Breslau	1,500.00			512.78	400.00		3,804.50
Bristol	1,500.00			661.21		\$14.75	1,267.50
Gloucester			\$26.90				465.00
Brockville	1,500.00			321.69		6.04	625.00
Brunswick	2,000.00			1,071.10		27.53	1,580.00
Brussels	2,500.00			1,131.30	800.00		5,866.50
Charleroi	762.50						1,762.50
Buenos Ayres	2,500.00			1,030.55	500.00	30.45	1,445.33
Bahia Blanca ²							
Cadiz	1,500.00			737.68	500.00		255.50
Algeciras							
Huelva							350.00
Jerez de la Frontera	587.50						1,587.50
Port St. Marys							587.50
Seville							657.50
Cairo ³				2,696.54	690.00		589.00
Alexandria	240.50						1,240.50
Assiout <i>d</i>							
Assouan <i>d</i>							
Beni-Souef <i>d</i>							
Keneh <i>d</i>							
Luxor <i>d</i>							
Mansourah <i>d</i>							
Port Said							37.00
Sohag and Akhmin <i>d</i>							
Suez <i>d</i>							
Calcutta	5,000.00			952.04	800.00	114.12	7,520.00
Akyab <i>d</i>							
Bassem <i>d</i>							5.00
Chittagong							1,777.50
Madras	777.50						
Moulmein <i>d</i>							
Rangoon							188.50
Callao	3,500.00			445.56			210.00
Chiclayo							27.50
Mollendo							27.50
Paita							309.50
Pisura							60.00
Truxillo							17.50
Tumbes							17.50
Canton	3,500.00			807.37			3,878.50
Swatow							8.00
Capo Haitien	1,000.00						256.00
Gonaives			74.83				251.00
Port de Paix			47.15				259.50
Capo Town	1,500.00			569.20	500.00	117.65	309.50
Bloemfontein <i>d</i>							
Durban							115.00
East London							80.00
Johannesberg <i>d</i>							
Kimberley <i>d</i>							
Port Elizabeth							327.50
Simonstown <i>d</i>							
Cardenas	1,500.00			404.42			540.50
Cardiff	2,000.00			460.18		35.03	389.50
Llanelly							325.00
Milford Haven							5.00
Newport							184.00

¹ Consul-general drew salary as chargé d'affaires from September 1 to October 30, 1894.² No fees to December 31, 1894.³ For salary see Table A, Cairo.

B.—STATEMENT OF CONSULAR FEES, SALARIES, AND EXPENSES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1895—Continued.

SCHEDULES B AND C, SALARIED OFFICES—Continued.

Consular offices.	Salaries of principal officers and their compensation from fees of agencies.	Salary while receiving instructions and in transit.	Pay for services performed for vessels at agencies.	Contingent expenses.	Allowance for clerks.	Loss by exchange.	Fees collected.
Castellamare	\$1,500.00			\$145.90			\$1,093.00
Sorrento	483.50						1,489.50
Catania	1,500.00			250.18		\$2.96	1,273.25
Ceylon	1,500.00			399.82		156.14	1,003.00
Jaffna							
Point de Gallo			\$40.82				207.50
Charlottetown	1,500.00			324.05		4.82	602.00
Alberton							148.50
Georgetown			11.80				74.00
Souris			61.45				209.00
Summerside							171.50
Chatban	2,000.00			490.04		3.15	2,201.00
Chemnitz	2,500.00			611.83	\$1,200.00		13,615.00
Chin-Kiang ¹	3,000.00			1,074.24			
Christiania	1,000.00			236.39			991.00
Arendal							30.00
Christiansand							74.75
Cienfuegos	2,500.00			592.15	400.00		903.00
Trinidad de Cuba			146.50				42.50
Zaza			153.67				87.50
Clifton	1,500.00			223.71			265.00
St. Catharines							554.50
Coaticook	1,500.00			219.56		5.22	330.50
Hereford							270.50
Lineboro							349.50
Potton							38.50
Stanstead							54.50
Cognac	1,500.00	\$167.11		398.15			1,705.00
Cologne	2,000.00			956.65	600.00		4,893.50
Colon	3,000.00			697.30	800.00		931.25
Bocas del Toro	125.00						1,125.00
Constantinople	3,000.00			956.77	600.00	131.99	1,658.50
Dardanelles							2.50
Salonica							383.50
Copenhagen	1,500.00			611.33		9.45	913.55
Dyrefjord, Iceland ¹							
Elsinore ¹							
Cork	2,000.00			1,139.67		32.76	699.25
Waterford ¹							
Crefeld ²	1,664.83			531.12	1,000.00		5,192.75
Demerara	3,000.00	558.33		1,024.42	480.00	37.34	546.00
Denia	1,500.00	103.02		350.78			1,097.50
Dresden	3,000.00			927.33	800.00		3,459.50
Zittau	1,000.00						2,832.25
Dublin	2,000.00	98.80		640.86	500.00	19.25	1,397.57
Athlone							98.25
Limerick			9.76				50.00
Dundee	2,500.00			604.21	800.00		7,406.00
Aberdeen	822.50						1,822.50
Dunfermline	2,000.00			279.99	300.00		2,107.50
Kirkcaldy	102.50						1,102.50
Dusseldorf	2,000.00			737.00			682.50
Essen							642.50
Fayal	1,500.00	321.99		370.48			190.75
Flores							18.50
Gracioso ¹							
San Jorge							27.50
St. Michaels							145.25
Terceira							22.00
Florence	1,500.00			489.53	480.00		2,590.50
Bologna							532.50
Fort Erie	1,500.00			182.04			482.50
Frankfort	3,000.00			1,230.06	1,200.00		6,231.00
Cassel							797.00
Langenschwalbach ¹							
Tuchau	3,000.00			823.22			929.50
Funchal, Madeira	1,500.00			252.00		84.16	138.50
Furth	1,500.00			428.11	375.00		2,440.00
Gaspe Basin	1,000.00			12.50			42.50
Paspebiac			6.44				265.00
Geneva	1,500.00	79.17		455.69		7.17	375.00
Vevay							630.00

¹No fees.

²Accounts from May 1 to June 30, 1895, not received.

B.—STATEMENT OF CONSULAR FEES, SALARIES, AND EXPENSES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1895—Continued.

SCHEDULES B AND C. SALARIED OFFICES—Continued.

Consular offices.	Salaries of principal officers and their compensation from fees of agencies.	Salary while receiving instructions and in transit.	Pay for services performed for vessels at agencies.	Contingent expenses.	Allowance for clerks.	Loss by exchange.	Fees collected.
Genoa.....	\$1,500.00			\$469.18	\$480.00		\$2,707.00
San Remo.....							10.00
Ghent.....	1,000.00			275.24	225.00		3,415.00
Gibraltar.....	1,500.00			333.57			201.00
Glasgow.....	3,000.00			1,027.20	800.00		11,094.24
Greenock.....			\$56.18				182.50
Troon.....							660.50
Goderich.....	1,500.00			306.47		\$7.89	229.50
Clinton.....							461.00
Gothenberg.....	1,500.00			776.93		10.54	1,252.00
Helsingborg.....							44.50
Malmo.....							62.00
Guadeloupe.....	1,500.00	\$73.37		300.50			83.00
Guatemala ¹	1,818.69			633.76	500.00		4.65
Champerico.....	583.50						1,583.50
Livingston.....							697.46
Ocos.....							465.00
San Jose.....							902.50
Guayaquil.....	3,000.00			585.57	800.00		775.50
Bahia de Caraquez.....							263.50
Esmeraldas.....							253.50
Manta.....							165.00
Guelph.....	1,500.00			342.78			578.50
Habana.....	6,000.00			3,773.75	2,000.00		17,896.50
Halifax.....	3,500.00			577.01	640.00	2.72	2,793.00
Bridgewater.....							65.00
Liverpool.....							169.50
Lunenburg.....							185.00
Hamburg.....	2,500.00			2,385.19	1,200.00		8,919.70
Cuxhaven.....							19.75
Flushing ²							5.00
Kiel.....							67.50
Lubeck.....							185.00
Hamilton.....	2,000.00			489.24	500.00		1,150.50
Galt.....							654.00
Paris.....							556.50
Hankow.....	3,000.00			817.40			462.50
Havre.....	3,500.00			685.63	1,200.00	11.68	2,235.20
Cherbourg.....							5.00
Honfleur.....							137.50
Rennes.....							127.50
St. Malo.....							5.00
Hongkong.....	5,000.00			1,578.16	1,200.00		8,556.50
Honolulu.....	4,000.00			1,081.05			2,837.75
Hilo.....			167.94				163.00
Kahului.....			174.26				199.00
Mahukona.....			75.89				87.50
Horgen.....	2,000.00			393.83	600.00	25.19	785.00
Lucerne.....							165.00
Huddersfield.....	2,500.00			730.47	591.67		6,773.00
Jerusalem.....	2,500.00			452.70		82.26	533.60
Yafa.....							2.50
Kaagawa.....	4,000.00			1,352.29	1,200.00		10,380.09
Kehl.....	1,500.00	8.15		337.72	400.00	1.07	1,832.50
Kingston, Canada.....	1,500.00			366.79	400.00		668.50
Gananogue.....							27.00
Kingston, Jamaica.....	3,000.00			873.66	800.00		1,988.50
Black River.....							390.00
Falmouth.....							216.50
Milk River.....							85.00
Montego Bay.....							544.50
Port Antonio.....	246.50						1,246.50
Port Maria.....							773.00
Port Morant.....							514.50
Savannah la Mar.....							366.00
St. Ann's Bay.....							544.50
La Guayra.....	1,500.00			347.97			322.25
Barcelona.....							81.50
Caracas.....							431.50
Carupano.....							148.50
Ciudad Bolivar.....							235.00
Cumana.....							46.50

¹ Consul-general drew salary as chargé d'affaires from May 29 to June 20, 1895.² Discontinued February 16, 1895.

B.—STATEMENT OF CONSULAR FEES, SALARIES, AND EXPENSES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1895—Continued.

SCHEDULES B AND C, SALARIED OFFICES—Continued.

Consular offices.	Salaries of principal officers and their compensation from fees of agencies.	Salary while receiving instructions and in transit.	Pay for services performed for vessels at agencies.	Contingent expenses.	Allowance for clerks.	Loss by exchange.	Fees collected.
Leeds	\$2,000.00			\$292.25	\$500.00	\$0.97	\$4,430.50
Leghorn	1,500.00			971.00	500.00	7.52	2,602.00
Carrara							910.00
Leipsic	2,000.00			845.03	800.00		6,821.50
Gera	1,000.00						2,375.00
Leith	2,500.00	\$298.91		759.28	640.00	22.97	2,108.00
Galashiels							467.50
Liege	1,500.00	287.47		628.76			1,907.50
Verviers							672.50
Liverpool	5,000.00			2,778.67	2,000.00		31,695.04
St. Helens	930.00						1,930.00
London, Canada	1,500.00			400.75		8.45	1,127.50
London, England	5,000.00			3,831.64	1,600.00		62,887.00
Dover							7.50
Lyons	2,500.00			1,522.26	1,200.00		12,324.00
Dijon	62.50						1,062.50
Magdeburg	2,000.00			541.80			2,793.00
Malta	1,500.00			334.53		24.67	49.50
Malaga	1,500.00	126.36			480.00		1,142.50
Almeria	348.50						1,348.50
Grenada ¹							
Marbella ¹							
Managua ¹	2,000.00	305.07					
Corinto							454.00
San Juan del Sur ¹							
Manchester	3,000.00			1,743.86	1,200.00		22,009.50
Manila	2,000.00			756.92			730.50
Cebu							126.00
Iloilo							102.50
Mannheim	1,500.00			642.52	480.00		3,217.06
Neustadt							787.50
Maracaibo	2,000.00			929.85	800.00		2,615.50
Coro	81.00						1,081.00
Marseilles ²	2,500.00			604.79	720.00		5,343.25
Bastia							30.00
Cette							470.00
Toulon ^b							265.00
Martinique	1,500.00	226.97		215.65			96.00
Matamoras	1,500.00	203.80		601.23			225.00
Canargo ¹							
Mier							178.00
Santa Cruz Point							267.50
Matanzas	2,000.00			788.10	300.00		619.50
Mayence	2,500.00	418.20		335.18	600.00		5,002.50
Melbourne	4,500.00			808.67	800.00		835.00
Adelaide							150.00
Albany ¹							
Freemantle ¹							
Merida	1,500.00	166.67		608.35			375.00
Campeche							348.50
Laguna de Terminos							310.00
Progreso							583.50
Messina	1,500.00			588.60	800.00		5,389.75
Gioja ¹							
Milazzo							15.00
Mexico	4,000.00			1,024.94	1,157.61		595.00
Guanajuato ¹							
Zacatecas							300.00
Milan	1,500.00	342.22		775.81	300.00	8.20	2,787.50
Monrovia ³							25.00
Cape Coast Castle ¹							
Montevideo	3,000.00	89.67		1,045.58	400.00	107.36	538.50
Montreal	4,000.00			1,020.39	1,200.00		4,530.75
Coteau							204.75
Grenville							958.50
Hemmingford							143.00
Hinchinbrook							52.00
Huntingdon							40.75
Lachine							137.50

¹ No fees.

² Accounts for contingent expenses and clerk hire for June quarter, 1895, not received.

³ For salary and expenses see Table A, under Liberia.

B.—STATEMENT OF CONSULAR FEES, SALARIES, AND EXPENSES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1895—Continued.

SCHEDULES B AND C, SALARIED OFFICES—Continued.

Consular offices.	Salaries of principal officers and their compensation from fees of agencies.	Salary while receiving instructions and in transit.	Pay for services performed for vessels at agencies.	Contingent expenses.	Allowance for clerks.	Loss by exchange.	Fees collected.
Morrisburg	\$1,500.00			\$232.24			\$148.00
Cornwall							132.00
Mozambique ¹	1,000.00			123.30			
Beira							2.50
Lourenço Marquez			\$31.49				597.50
Munich	1,500.00			440.17	\$600.00	\$6.31	74.85
Augsburg							322.00
Nagasaki	3,000.00			665.94			280.00
Nantes	1,000.00	\$21.74		99.94		1.12	267.50
Angers							160.00
Brest							2,477.50
L'Orient							571.00
Naples	1,500.00			553.84	480.00		177.00
Bari							679.50
Rodi							42.50
Nassau	2,000.00			743.26		24.39	197.50
Albert Town			72.42				290.00
Dunmore Town							85.00
Governors Harbor			300.61				77.50
Green Turtle Cay			155.55				1,537.50
Mathewtown			75.20				455.00
Newcastle, England	1,500.00			578.00	500.00	3.87	303.50
Carlisle							105.50
Old Hartlepool							163.16
Sunderland							887.50
Nice	1,500.00			380.21		17.88	36.43
Cannes							16.08
Mentone							2,295.00
Monaco ¹							9,119.50
Ningpo	2,500.00			517.73			715.00
Nogales	1,500.00			769.88			1,096.50
Nottingham	2,500.00			740.89	600.00		493.50
Derby							1,577.50
Leicester	96.50						1,113.50
Nuevo Laredo	2,500.00			1,437.19	800.00		152.50
Garita Gonzales	577.50						4,533.50
Monterey	113.50						122.00
Victoria							127.00
Nuremberg	3,000.00			612.97	750.62		7,648.52
Odesa	2,000.00			767.96	600.00	52.41	4,228.50
Rostoff							1,086.00
Osaka and Hiogo	3,000.00	296.70		851.40	458.79		8,782.80
Ottawa ²	2,250.00			1,048.78	1,200.00		689.50
Carleton Place	86.00						151.00
North Bay							35.00
Palermo	2,000.00			642.00	800.00		122.50
Girgenti							758.73
Licata							1,477.00
Marsala							602.50
Trapani							272.50
Panama	4,000.00			1,079.09	800.00		51,586.00
Para	2,000.00			487.80	600.00		1,972.00
Mandos							570.50
Maranhao							275.00
Paris	5,000.00			4,680.94	1,600.00	29.41	103.50
Paso del Norte	2,500.00	557.91		848.58	327.29	7.10	
Pernambuco	2,000.00			348.69	600.00	25.52	
Ceara							
Maceio			16.52				
Natal							
Pictou	1,500.00			271.88		11.93	
Antigonish							171.50
Arichat			145.65				17.00
Cape Canso			361.78				45.00
Magdalen Islands			52.36				112.50
Port Hawkesbury and Mulgrave			204.01				72.50
Pugwash and Wallace							222.50
Sydney	47.01		744.51				81.50
Medras Negras	2,000.00			674.20	639.97		302.50
Ciudad Porfirio Diaz	858.50						263.50
Sierra Mojada	105.00						1,858.50
							1,105.00

¹ No fees.² Salary and fees for three quarters only; June account not received.

B.—STATEMENT OF CONSULAR FEES, SALARIES, AND EXPENSES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1895—Continued.

SCHEDULES B AND C, SALARIED OFFICES—Continued.

Consular offices.	Salaries of principal officers and their compensation from fees of agencies.	Salary while receiving instructions and in transit.	Pay for services performed for vessels at agencies.	Contingent expenses.	Allowance for clerks.	Loss by exchange.	Fees collected.
Plauen.	\$2,500.00			\$744.47	\$500.00		\$8,743.00
Port au Prince ¹					800.00		422.00
Aux Cayes							243.00
Jacmel							357.50
Jeremie							102.50
Miragoane							64.00
Petit Goave							210.00
St. Marc							149.00
Port Hope	1,500.00			175.25		\$3.00	714.50
Peterborough							469.00
Port Louis	2,000.00	\$880.44		643.20			31.50
Port Samia	1,500.00			385.47			494.50
Port Stanley (Falkland Islands) ²	1,500.00	681.02		276.49		49.19	
Port Stanley and St. Thomas Courtwright	2,000.00			553.17		5.35	2,061.75
Prague	3,000.00			778.08		479.96	187.50
Prescott	1,500.00			372.02		11.03	6,307.00
Puerto Cabello	1,500.00	158.97		305.57			488.75
Valencia d.							994.50
Quebec	1,500.00			531.22		11.08	543.00
Point Levi	1,000.00						2,452.50
Reichenberg	2,500.00	101.90		713.51	500.00		5,601.50
Haida	1,000.00						2,539.00
Rheims	2,000.00			647.56	400.00		2,987.50
Troyes							517.50
Rio de Janeiro	5,000.00			1,529.80	1,421.74		4,009.00
Victoria c							142.00
Rome	3,000.00			1,207.25	500.00	59.67	547.00
Ancona							65.00
Cagliari							8.50
Civita Vecchia							87.50
Rotterdam	2,000.00			974.66	500.00		5,672.10
Flushing							15.00
Schiedam	985.00						1,985.00
Roubaix	2,000.00			880.04	500.00		4,055.90
Caudry							152.50
Dunkirk							130.00
Lille	187.50						1,187.50
Ruatan	1,000.00	207.69		71.00			185.00
Bonacca			\$127.08				147.50
Utilla			203.52				81.00
Sagua la Grande	2,000.00			722.09			510.00
Santo Domingo	1,500.00	248.64		371.15			476.75
Azua			120.87				256.00
Macoris			203.56				539.00
San José ³	2,000.00			490.81			5.00
Port Limon d.							
Punta Arenas d.							
San Juan del Norte	2,000.00	277.65		364.95	327.50		338.50
Bluefields	710.74		215.24				1,495.50
San Juan (Puerto Rico)	2,000.00			748.59			205.50
Aguadilla			41.50				32.50
Arecibo			8.33				107.50
Fajardo			36.85				63.50
Guayama			35.89				107.50
Mayaguez			230.71				312.50
Naguabo			73.78				129.00
Ponce			352.27				368.50
Viequez			17.15				24.50
San Salvador ²	2,000.00	304.95		504.58			
Acajutla	748.00						1,748.00
La Libertad	211.50						1,211.50
La Union							332.50
Santa Ana d.							
Santiago de Cuba	2,500.00			631.16	300.00		878.00
Guantanamo			555.26				318.00
Manzanillo			437.33				305.50
Santa Cruz			112.19				97.50

¹ For salary and expenses, see Table A, Haiti.

² No fees.

³ Expense account for June quarter not received.

B.—STATEMENT OF CONSULAR FEES, SALARIES, AND EXPENSES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1895—Continued.

SCHEDULES B AND C, SALARIED OFFICES—Continued.

Consular offices.	Salaries of principal officers and their compensation from fees of agencies.	Salary while receiving instructions and in transit.	Pay for services performed for vessels at agencies.	Contingent expenses.	Allowance for clerks.	Loss by exchange.	Fees collected.
Santiago (Cape Verde Ids.) ¹	\$70.65						
Brava							
Fogo							
St. Vincent							
Santos	1,500.00			\$339.70	\$500.00		\$3,546.50
Desterro ^a							5.00
Seoul ²							15.00
Shanghai	5,000.00			2,528.93	1,600.00		6,891.71
Sheffield	2,500.00			642.59	800.00	\$86.39	4,498.50
Barnsley							162.50
Sherbrooke	1,961.95	\$163.04		443.35	371.73	1.05	2,435.50
Cookshire	555.50						1,555.50
Megantic	181.00						1,181.00
Sierra Leone	1,000.00			80.66		6.15	1,21.50
Singapore	3,000.00			579.13	800.00	79.87	2,379.57
Penang							705.00
Sivas ³	1,500.00			220.30		45.42	
Trebizond							22.50
Smyrna	2,500.00			506.86	800.00	51.46	1,935.00
Candia <i>d</i>							
Mytilene <i>d</i>							
Sonneberg	2,000.00			1,106.25	800.00		5,757.50
Coburg	1,000.00						2,487.50
Southampton	2,500.00			896.22	1,750.00	10.04	755.90
Portsmouth							42.50
Weymouth							2.00
St. Etienne	2,000.00			356.79	400.00		2,406.00
St. Gall	3,000.00			714.02	800.00		10,108.00
St. Helena	1,500.00			241.50		23.97	8.00
St. John (New Brunswick)	2,000.00			856.95	500.00		4,874.00
Campobello Island							42.50
Fredericton							677.00
Grand Manan							137.50
St. George							198.50
St. John (Quebec)	1,500.00			239.88			867.00
Farnham							453.00
La Colle							144.00
St. Petersburg	3,000.00	762.68		971.92	500.00	41.17	782.00
Cronstadt ³							
Liban							55.00
Revel							7.50
St. Stephen	1,500.00			255.50			324.50
McAdam Junction							236.25
St. Andrews			\$61.15				244.50
St. Thomas	2,500.00			380.28			247.50
Fredericksted			59.46				73.75
Christiansted			152.64				284.00
Stettin	1,000.00			77.40			1,435.00
Dantzic							72.50
Königsberg	66.50						1,066.50
Stockholm	1,500.00			593.00		4.90	1,553.00
Stratford	1,500.00			260.70		1.70	931.50
Stuttgart	2,500.00			811.07	480.00		3,010.50
Sydney	2,000.00			703.68	400.00		1,262.30
Norfolk Island <i>d</i>							
Tahiti	1,000.00			82.22			246.00
Tamatave	2,000.00			776.12	500.00	14.68	213.21
Tampico	2,000.00			402.20	600.00		950.00
San Luis Potosic							410.00
Tangier	2,000.00			424.33			207.60
Casa-Blanca							25.00
Laraiiche							9.00
Mazagan							40.50
Mogador							256.25
Rabat							22.50
Saffi							48.00
Tetuan ³							
Teguicigalpa ³	2,000.00	429.34		466.21		77.34	
Amapala							180.50
Ceiba							505.50

¹ Salary discontinued after July 26, 1894. See Table C.² For salary and expenses see Table A, Korea.³ No fees.

B.—STATEMENT OF CONSULAR FEES, SALARIES, AND EXPENSES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1895—Continued.

SCHEDULES B AND C, SALARIED OFFICES—Continued.

Consular offices.	Salaries of principal officers and their compensation from fees of agencies.	Salary while receiving instructions and in transit.	Pay for services performed for vessels at agencies.	Contingent expenses.	Allowance for clerks.	Loss by exchange.	Fees collected.
Tegucigalpa—Continued.							
Macaome ¹							\$688.00
Puerto Cortez							
San Juancinto ¹							
San Pedro Sula ¹							
Truxillo							250.00
Yuscaran							
Teheran ²							1.50
Three Rivers	\$1,500.00			\$394.55		\$2.10	2,156.50
Arthabaska	76.25						1,076.25
Tien-Tsin	3,500.00			1,375.24			1,135.00
Chefoo							189.50
Toronto	2,000.00			500.28	\$800.00	1.03	3,744.00
Oshawa							338.50
Trieste	2,000.00			431.13	400.00		1,471.76
Tunstall	2,500.00			943.81	300.00		15,525.00
Turin	1,000.00			76.75		9.05	545.50
Turks Island ³	70.65						
Cockburn Harbor							
Salt Cay							
Valparaiso	3,000.00			695.70	400.00		166.00
Venice	1,000.00			86.32		3.12	796.50
Vera Cruz	3,000.00			703.10	600.00		3,395.50
Coatzacoalcos			\$54.91				97.00
Frontera			159.99				411.00
Victoria	2,500.00	\$427.99			800.00		1,081.25
Nanaimo	168.48		231.96				896.00
Vienna	3,500.00			1,447.47	1,200.00	.93	6,283.00
Brunn	42.50						1,042.50
Innsbruck							35.50
Wallaceburg	1,500.00			193.94			1,076.00
Windsor (Nova Scotia)	1,000.00			94.50			560.50
Cornwallis			19.48				236.50
Kempt			131.59				286.50
Parrsboro			162.45				801.50
Port Joggins	36.98		364.98				672.00
Windsor (Ontario) ⁴	1,500.00			206.59			2,481.00
Winnipeg	1,500.00				449.43	2.73	1,283.00
Deloraine							29.00
Emerson							175.00
Gretna							77.00
Lethbridge							438.00
Port Arthur							93.00
Rat Portage (Ontario)							431.50
Fort William							20.00
Woodstock	1,500.00			355.64		4.00	1,064.00
Yarmouth	1,500.00			289.93		2.09	902.00
Annapolis							359.00
Barrington							115.00
Digby							1,096.50
Shelburne	96.50						115.00
Zurich	2,000.00			761.21	600.00		3,393.00
Aarau	1,000.00						2,535.00
Winterthur							340.00
Berne					480.00		
Total	518,012.74	11,275.85	7,706.37	157,595.53	92,275.25	2,698.43	866,077.14

¹ No fees.² For salary and expenses see Table A, Persia.³ Salary discontinued after July 26, 1894. See Table C.⁴ Account for contingent expenses January 1 to June 30, 1895, not received.

C.—STATEMENT OF CONSULAR FEES, COMPENSATION, EXPENSES, AND LOSS BY EXCHANGE FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1895.

UNSALARIED OFFICES.

[a, For one quarter; b, for two quarters; c, for three quarters; d, no returns.]

Consular offices.	Fees collected.	Services performed for vessels.	Compensation of principal officers.	Office rent and clerk hire (sec. 1732, R. S.)	Fees accruing to Government.	Contingent expenses.	Loss by exchange.
Aden	\$1,237.50		\$1,237.50			\$51.91	
Hodeida <i>d</i>							
Algiers	350.50		350.50			74.40	
Beni-Saf ¹							
Bone ¹							
Collo and Philippeville ¹							
Oran	65.00						
Alicante	175.00		175.00				
Antofogasta	98.50		98.50			59.53	
Archangel <i>d</i>							
Arica	52.50		52.50			4.90	
Bagdad	245.00		245.00			19.04	
Bassorah <i>d</i>							
Bamberg	1,842.50		1,842.50			92.65	
Bathurst <i>d</i>							
Batoum	154.00		154.00			81.76	
Belleville	225.00		225.00			77.10	\$1.00
Deseronto	537.00						
Napanee	283.00						
Picton	593.75						
Trenton	559.00						
Bergen	700.00	\$20.40	720.40			50.66	
Drontheim	87.50						
Stavanger	365.25						
Berne	1,137.50		1,137.50			100.51	
Bombay	364.50		364.50			33.52	
Karachi <i>d</i>							
Budapest	936.50					89.05	
Fiume	174.00						
Calais ²	2,475.00		1,942.93		\$532.07	486.59	
Boulogne-sur-mer	92.50						
Cartagena (Colombia)	1,215.00	148.46	1,363.46			94.81	
Cartagena (Spain)	48.75		48.75				
Cayenne	70.00	62.50	132.50				
Chihuahua	1,400.00		1,400.00			158.26	
Collingwood	687.50		687.50			145.83	2.00
Barrie	300.00						
Lindsay	682.00						
Owen Sound	815.50						
Parry Sound	130.50						
Colonia <i>d</i>							
Coquimbo	67.50		67.50				
Cordoba ¹						34	
Corunna ¹							
Carril ¹							
Corcubion ¹							
Ferrol ¹							
Vigo ¹							
Vivero ¹							
Curacao	637.06	1,832.86	2,450.36			78.20	
Buen Ayre	20.00	39.22					
Durango <i>c</i>	35.00		35.00			24.10	
Toreonc	225.00						
Ensenada	140.00	62.50	201.00		1.50		
Falmouth	440.00	13.94	453.94				
Scilly Islands ¹							
Freiburg	2,433.00		2,041.50		391.41	77.55	
Garrucha ¹							
Glauchau	3,931.25		2,500.00	\$738.00	693.25	203.96	
Goree-Dakar	5.00	44.79	49.79				
Guaymas	890.00	167.37	1,057.37			43.33	
Grenoble	2,152.50					57.72	
Hanover	2,006.50		2,006.50			158.61	2.14
Helsingfors	5.00		5.00				
Abo	2.50						
Wiborg ¹							
Hobart	2.50		2.50				
Launceston ¹							
Hull	1,104.25		1,104.25			283.63	.72
Iquique	251.96	401.52	653.48			104.13	
La Paz (Bolivia) <i>d</i>							

¹ No fees.² Established September 21, 1894.

C.—STATEMENT OF CONSULAR FEES, COMPENSATION, EXPENSES, AND LOSS BY EXCHANGE FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1895—Continued.

UNSALARIED OFFICES—Continued.

Consular offices.	Fees collected.	Services performed for vessels.	Compensation of principal officers.	Office rent and clerk hire (sec. 1732 R. S.).	Fees accruing to Government.	Contingent expenses.	Loss by exchange.
La Paz (Mexico)	\$217.50	\$34.26	\$251.76			\$13.53	
Magdalena Bay ¹							
San Jose and Cape St. Lucas	65.00						
Levuka ²							
Lisbon	719.50	32.67	752.17				
Faro	25.00						
Loanda	5.00						
Oporto	782.50						
Setubal ¹							
Limoges	1,860.00		1,860.00			193.07	
Luxemburg	265.00			\$180.00		116.00	
Madrid	105.50		105.50				
Maskat	185.00		185.00			80.47	
Mazatlan	823.00	209.89	1,032.89			81.27	
Medellin	9.00		9.00				
Moncton	886.00	179.10	1,065.10			143.44	\$1.94
Bathurst	338.00	7.81					
Campbellton	2,225.50		1,000.00		\$225.50		
Newcastle	735.50						
Richibucto	88.50						
Moscow	599.00		599.00			129.94	
Newcastle (New South Wales)	550.00	1,249.10				76.72	
Brisbane	51.00						
Townsville ¹							
Ninchwang ¹							
Noumea		43.54	43.54				
Nuevitas	204.00	34.91	238.91				
Gibara	1,157.50	135.88	293.38				
Orillia	1,188.50		1,188.50			84.85	
North Bay	627.75						
Waubaushene	887.00						
Palmerston	1,229.00		1,229.00			61.44	
Wiaraton	467.50						
Wingham	390.50						
Patras	622.50		622.50			24.22	
Corfu	3.00						
Kalamata ¹							
Zante	7.00						
Padang	370.50		370.50			26.86	
Paramaribo	709.00		709.00			25.48	
Paysaudu	27.50		27.50				
Plymouth	494.50	36.87	531.37				
Dartmouth	15.00						
Guernsey	22.50						
Jersey	12.50						
Port Rowan	519.00		519.00			54.75	
Puerto Plata	72.50	104.47	176.97			24.10	
Monte Christi	100.00	70.16					
Riga	257.00		257.00				
Rio Grande do Sul	175.00		175.00			26.02	
Porto Alegre	13.00						
Rosario ²							
Rouen	458.00		458.00				
Boulogne-sur-mer ²	30.00						
Calais ²	715.00						
Dieppe	25.00						
Saigon	12.50	16.18	28.68				
Saltillo	597.00		597.00				
Samana	40.00	83.00	123.00				
Stanbridge	199.00		199.00				
Clarenceville	49.00						
Frelighsburg	57.00						
Sutton	134.50						
St. Bartholomew ²							
St. Christopher	591.25	221.71	812.96			98.11	
Nevis	12.50						
St. Georges (Bermuda)	61.50	193.75	255.25			27.93	
St. Hyacinthe	1,026.25		1,026.25			69.00	
Sorel	198.00						
Waterloo	252.75						
St. Johns (Newfoundland) ³	582.50	508.77	1,091.27			105.21	1.53

¹No fees.

²July 1, 1894, to September 20, 1894.

³Accounts, April 1, to May 10, 1895, not received.

C.—STATEMENT OF CONSULAR FEES, COMPENSATION, EXPENSES, AND LOSS BY EXCHANGE FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1895—Continued.

UNSATARIED OFFICES—Continued.

Consular offices.	Fees collected.	Services performed for vessels.	Compensation of principal officers.	Office rent and clerk hire (sec. 1732 R. S.).	Fees accruing to Government.	Contingent expenses.	Loss by exchange.
St. Martin	\$128.50	\$106.37	\$234.87				
St. Eustatius ¹							
St. Pierre (Miquelon)	310.00	890.65	1,200.65				
Santiago (Cape Verde Islands). ²	22.50		22.50				
Brava	15.00						
Fogo ¹							
St. Vincent	107.00						
San Juan de los Remedios	332.50	490.47	822.97			\$26.55	
Sault Ste. Marie	735.00		735.00			48.71	
Swansea	5,224.00		2,500.00	\$753.04	\$1,639.02	331.94	
Talcahuano	72.50	84.13	156.63			51.30	
Coronel	19.00						
Teneriffe	111.50		111.50			28.52	
Grand Canary	189.50						
Lanzarote ¹							
Orotava ¹							
Trinidad	1,744.50	530.00	2,274.50			168.35	
Grenada	219.50	37.73					
Scarboro	7.50						
Tunis							
Tuxpan	570.00	283.95	853.95				
Turks Island	89.50		89.50			4.80	
Cockburn Harbor	115.00						
Salt Cay	52.75						
Vancouver	1,866.25	701.36	2,417.11	142.50		90.26	
Union	269.00	740.00	21.98				
Warsaw	47.00		47.00			110.41	
Weimar	2,695.00		2,500.00	195.00		168.51	\$49
Zanzibar ³	154.25		134.50		1.48	18.27	
Charges relating to consular stationery, paid by B. F. Stevens, dispatch agent, London, England						55.72	
Purchases of consular stationery, etc., by Department of State						11,663.28	
Total	72,687.52	9,830.40	56,763.07	2,008.54	3,484.23	16,885.02	9.82

¹No fees.²July 27, 1894, to June 30, 1895.³July 1, 1894, to November 23, 1894.

D.—STATEMENT OF SALARIES, EXPENSES, AND LOSS BY EXCHANGE OF CONSULAR CLERKS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1895.

Name.	Where located.	Salary.	Contingent expenses.	Loss by exchange.	Total.
William P. Boyd	Honolulu	\$1,200.00			\$1,200.00
Charles H. Day	Berlin	1,000.00			1,000.00
William D. Hunter	Harpoet	1,200.00			1,200.00
Edward P. MacLean	Paris	1,200.00			1,200.00
Henry W. Martin	Southampton	1,000.00	\$173.58		1,173.58
George H. Murphy	Luxemburg	1,200.00		\$17.88	1,217.88
Donnell Rockwell	Ottawa	1,000.00	49.55	3.00	1,052.55
George H. Scidmore	Kanagawa	1,200.00		62.44	1,262.44
Joseph A. Springer	Habana	1,200.00			1,200.00
Charles F. Thirion ¹	Paris	1,196.70			1,196.70
St. Leger A. Touhny	Cairo	1,200.00	184.32		1,384.32
Charles M. Wood	Rome	1,200.00		21.89	1,221.89
Total		13,796.70	407.45	105.21	14,309.36

¹Died June 29, 1895.

E.—STATEMENT OF SUNDRY EXPENSES AT CONSULATES IN CHINA, JAPAN, TURKEY, AND ZANZIBAR FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1895.

Consulates.	Expenses of prisons for American convicts.	Salaries, interpreters to consulates in China and Japan	Salaries, marshals for consular courts.	Expenses of interpreters and guards in Turkish dominions.	Loss by exchange.	Total.
Amoy.....		\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00			\$2,000.00
Bangkok.....	\$225.00					225.00
Beirut.....				\$1,100.00	\$57.76	1,157.76
Cairo.....				800.00		800.00
Canton.....		1,000.00				1,000.00
Chin-Kiang.....		1,000.00	500.00			1,500.00
Constantinople.....			1,000.00	1,800.00	140.00	2,940.00
Fuchau.....		600.00	1,046.20			1,646.20
Hankow.....		1,000.00	750.00			1,750.00
Hongkong.....		1,500.00				1,500.00
Jerusalem.....				900.00	31.62	931.62
Kanagawa.....	2,378.40	1,500.00	1,000.00		28.36	4,906.76
Nagasaki.....	22.88	1,000.00	82.41			1,105.29
Niuchwang.....		750.00			18.74	768.74
Ningpo.....		1,000.00				1,000.00
Osaka and Hiogo.....	278.57	1,000.00	983.33		8.80	2,270.70
Shanghai.....	2,100.23	1,500.00	1,000.00		27.77	4,628.00
Sivas.....				600.00	15.78	615.78
Smyrna.....	402.00			600.00	48.80	1,050.80
Tien-Tsin.....		1,000.00	1,000.00			2,000.00
Zanzibar ¹				79.58		79.58
Total.....	5,407.08	13,850.00	8,361.94	5,879.58	377.63	33,876.23

¹ Discontinued November 23, 1894.

RECAPITULATION OF EXHIBITS B, C, D, AND E.

Paid:	
Salaries, consular service.....	\$498,117.99
Salaries while receiving instructions and in transit.....	11,275.85
Salaries, consular clerks.....	13,796.70
Loss on bills of exchange.....	3,191.09
Pay of consular officers for services to American vessels.....	17,536.77
Compensation from fees (sections 1703, 1730, and 1733, Revised Statutes).....	192,744.79
Office rent and clerk hire (section 1732, Revised Statutes).....	2,008.54
Contingent expenses, United States consulates.....	174,888.00
Allowance for clerks at consulates.....	92,275.25
Expenses of prisons for American convicts.....	5,407.08
Salaries, interpreters to consulates in China, etc.....	13,850.00
Salaries, marshals for consular courts.....	8,361.94
Expenses of interpreters and guards in Turkish dominions.....	5,879.58
Total.....	1,039,332.58
Received:	
Consular fees received for official services.....	938,764.66
Excess of expenditures over receipts.....	100,567.92

F.—STATEMENT OF RELIEF AFFORDED SEAMEN, WITH EXTRA WAGES AND ARREARS COLLECTED, FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1895.

Where afforded.	Number relieved.	Board and lodging.	Clothing.	Medical aid.	Other expenses.	Total.	Extra wages and arrears collected.	Wages paid to seamen.
Acapulco.....	8	\$35.56				\$35.56	\$43.85	
Amsterdam.....							1,306.00	\$1,306.00
Antigua.....	3	21.30	\$3.00	\$9.60	\$16.88	50.78	99.81	
Antwerp.....							15,401.88	15,401.88
Auckland.....	1	6.04				6.04	840.94	825.94
Bahia.....	12	110.60	38.40		72.00	220.40	972.08	758.42
Barbados.....	21	426.91	59.36	157.00	8.10	651.37	840.44	641.53
Barranquilla.....	4	85.20		44.20		129.40		
Belfast.....	5	14.57	49.85			73.00	3,480.11	3,480.11
Bermuda.....					11.00	11.00	69.00	58.00
Bristol.....	1	23.81	109.83		10.64	144.28	1,646.20	1,646.20
Buenos Ayres.....	6	310.00	84.20	244.80	23.56	662.56	1,247.19	1,125.04
Calcutta.....							1,525.88	1,525.88
Callao.....	4	119.79	8.52		23.52	151.83	2,949.43	2,949.43
Cape Town.....	1			30.66	3.23	33.89	692.78	674.48
Cardiff.....							105.82	105.82
Cienfuegos.....							345.56	345.56
Collingwood.....	1				4.80	4.80		
Colon.....							38.00	38.00
Copenhagen.....	4	.67		1.87	75.84	78.38		
Cork.....							125.51	125.51
Curacao.....	1			155.70		155.70	5,544.04	5,387.13
Demerara.....	4	47.74	2.16		37.85	87.75	264.77	240.36
Fajal.....	16	25.44	44.32	159.19	2.00	230.95	60.00	
Funchal.....							47.17	47.17
Genoa.....	3	27.00	4.45		1.26	32.71		
Gibraltar.....							640.43	640.43
Glasgow.....							596.14	596.14
Goree-Dakar.....	5	80.00		12.40	100.00	192.40	9.00	
Gothenberg.....	2	2.96			23.13	25.09		
Guadeloupe.....							69.00	35.00
Guatemala.....							1,086.67	1,086.67
Guayaquil.....	8	2.40			152.81	155.21	15.74	15.74
Guaymas.....				15.50	23.95	39.45	84.75	45.30
Habana.....	42	21.30	13.10		593.07	627.47	1,450.39	1,402.20
Halifax.....	171	478.04	686.90	249.00	1,209.26	2,623.30	314.90	
Hamburg.....		2.63	9.04			11.72	6,274.85	6,274.85
Havre.....	11	101.70	134.27		48.50	284.47	725.88	472.49
Hongkong.....	23	251.54	30.67	85.51	32.88	400.60	19,368.76	10,131.71
Honolulu.....	20	14.00	8.50	702.75	17.50	802.75	3,570.10	7,961.90
Hull.....	5	7.92	7.71			15.63	812.60	812.60
Iquique.....	8	228.09	56.23	3.00	24.60	311.92	523.96	435.37
Kanagawa.....	40	233.76	66.05	134.37	96.11	530.29	8,260.59	8,107.19
Kingston (Jamaica).....	20	70.11	18.93	12.02	49.63	150.74	395.12	232.83
La Guayra.....	5	48.61				48.61	13.00	
Leith.....	1				8.48	8.48		
Liverpool.....	27	22.94	90.61	7.76	19.61	140.92	14,948.15	14,932.10
London.....	5	33.58	18.34		2.44	54.36	6,756.89	6,756.89
Manila.....	15	241.98	439.33	49.80	325.64	1,056.75	2,361.40	
Marseilles.....	10	59.46			.09	59.55	69.37	69.37
Martinique.....							24.00	24.00
Matanzas.....							26.66	26.66
Melbourne.....		30.00	5.11			35.11	3,564.27	3,523.52
Merida.....	8	62.00			40.00	102.00		
Montevideo.....							151.79	63.40
Nagasaki.....	6	43.25	3.33	81.60	46.71	174.89	370.00	294.10
Nassau.....	121	418.13	148.51	17.25	258.55	842.43	921.81	291.16
Newcastle (N. S. W.).....	9	22.70			35.52	58.22	5,147.94	5,097.84
Osaka and Hiogo.....	9	14.79	1.03	232.84	124.45	373.11	6,432.08	6,334.95
Panama.....	29	151.82			54.00	185.82	34,253.69	34,124.24
Para.....	5	25.20			30.00	55.20	98.93	51.75
Pernambuco.....	15	318.85	75.00	6.50	463.69	864.04	379.25	189.03
Piçon.....	107	322.39	209.29	254.30	626.00	1,411.98	225.00	2.20
Port Louis.....	1	42.00	30.50	108.00		180.50		
Rio de Janeiro.....							2,617.26	2,346.49
Rotterdam.....	3	4.00			7.50	11.50		
Sagua la Grande.....	1	3.85			10.78	14.13	17.00	5.50
San Juan de los Remedios.....	8	44.48		8.20	6.48	59.16		
San Juan (P. R.).....		7.50				7.50	44.00	19.00
Santiago (C. V. I.).....	8	342.12	60.00	16.20	32.27	450.59		
Santiago de Cuba.....	2	11.80			20.87	32.67		41.64
Santos.....							694.30	694.30
Shanghai.....	1	59.62		76.88	60.10	196.60	4,359.26	4,144.38
Singapore.....	3	32.76			1.36	34.12	1,453.21	1,453.21
Southampton.....	3	5.82	2.91	9.11	2.67	20.51	11,073.51	10,962.71
Sydney.....	8	51.07			2.67	53.74	5,601.83	5,601.83

F.—STATEMENT OF RELIEF AFFORDED SEAMEN, WITH EXTRA WAGES AND ARREARS COLLECTED, FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1895—Continued.

Where afforded.	Number relieved.	Board and lodging.	Clothing.	Medical aid.	Other expenses.	Total.	Extra wages and arrears collected.	Wages paid to seamen.
St. Christopher	3	\$57.75	.....	\$10.88	\$1.50	\$79.13	\$15.00	.....
St. Georges	12	297.26	\$51.48	65.21	18.47	432.42	129.82	\$80.67
St. Helena	1	5.25	3.26	14.25	90.66	113.42	45.00	.....
St. John (N. B.)	12	32.20	8.65	.....	78.50	120.35	7,369.97	7,369.97
St. Johns (N. F.)	13	64.18	54.00	36.11	54.11	208.40	150.00	.....
St. Martin .....	.....	35.00	.....	.....	.....	35.00	232.51	222.51
St. Pierre	18	52.50	346.18	182.45	72.70	653.83	296.51	112.51
St. Thomas	10	69.75	111.20	6.80	.....	187.75	436.61	121.01
Tabiti .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	95.92	95.92
Tamatave .....	.....	21.42	.....	.....	84.00	105.42	823.47	.....
Tampico	7	28.00	106.50	7.00	19.00	160.50	80.71	80.71
Tegucigalpa	5	10.00	.....	.....	25.00	35.00	.....	.....
Trinidad .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	275.27	238.30
Turks Island	24	140.00	79.77	.....	28.25	248.02	.....	.....
Valparaiso	2	34.30	33.90	.....	.....	68.20	469.16	469.16
Vancouver	1	12.85	.....	.....	.....	12.85	2,167.64	2,167.64
Vera Cruz .....	.....	30.00	.....	.....	.....	30.00	217.82	187.82
Victoria .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,871.81	5,871.81
Windsor (N. S.)	2	4.00	.....	.....	2.00	6.00	.....	.....
Yarmouth	89	265.35	301.20	244.00	114.88	925.43	75.00	.....
Masters and owners of vessels, etc.	7	.....	.....	.....	108.20	108.20	.....	.....
Total	1,067	6,309.55	3,615.59	3,521.71	5,612.42	19,659.27	198,203.76	189,020.23

G.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF SEAMEN SENT TO THE UNITED STATES AND THE AMOUNT PAID AT THE TREASURY FOR PASSAGE FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1895.

Where from.	Number of men.	Amount.	Where from.	Number of men.	Amount.
Acapulco.....	8	\$200.00	Nassau.....	111	\$2,075.00
Antigua.....	2	50.00	Osaka and Hiogo.....	1	20.00
Auckland.....	2	200.00	Panamá.....	15	750.00
Bahia.....	5	279.17	Para.....	8	194.50
Barbados.....	4	55.00	Paramaribo.....	1	10.00
Belfast.....	3	29.91	Pictou.....	17	175.00
Bristol.....	1	19.46	Port au Prince.....	2	45.00
Buenos Ayres.....	2	90.00	Rio de Janeiro.....	1	10.00
Charlottetown.....	3	30.00	Ruatan and Truxillo.....	1	10.00
Curaçao.....	2	72.00	Sagua la Grande.....	1	10.00
Demerara.....	1	10.00	San Juan (Porto Rico).....	1	10.00
Fayal.....	14	205.34	Santiago (Cape Verde Islands).....	2	30.00
Guadeloupe.....	1	20.00	Santo Domingo.....	6	201.72
Guatemala.....	2	75.00	Southampton.....	17	170.00
Halifax.....	89	623.00	St. Christopher.....	2	36.50
Hamburg.....	1	18.00	St. Georges.....	14	152.00
Havrè.....	1	10.00	St. Martin.....	1	10.00
Hongkong.....	6	438.00	St. Pierre.....	6	96.00
Honolulu.....	9	215.00	St. Thomas.....	7	140.00
Hull.....	5	50.00	Sydney (New South Wales).....	4	311.46
Iquique.....	1	30.00	Tegucigalpa.....	5	50.00
Kauagawa.....	23	1,406.00	Teneriffe.....	1	18.75
Kingston (Jamaica).....	22	220.00	Trinidad.....	5	50.00
La Guayra.....	5	96.80	Turks Island.....	18	421.00
Liverpool.....	26	251.32	Vancouver.....	10	27.96
London.....	3	30.00	Vera Cruz.....	1	10.00
Manzanillo.....	2	20.00	Victoria.....	9	24.25
Mazatlan.....	2	45.00	Yarmouth.....	74	772.90
Merida.....	2	40.00			
Messina.....	1	10.00	Total.....	589	10,671.04

RECAPITULATION OF EXHIBITS F AND G.

Amount expended for relief of seamen:	
Board and lodging.....	\$6,309.55
Clothing.....	3,615.59
Medical aid.....	3,521.71
Other expenses.....	5,523.94
Loss by exchange.....	88.48
Passage to the United States paid at the Treasury.....	10,671.04
Total.....	29,730.31
Amount of extra wages and arrears collected.....	198,203.76
Amount of extra wages and arrears paid to seamen.....	189,020.23
Amount of extra wages and arrears paid for relief.....	5,320.98
Amount of extra wages and arrears in hands of consuls.....	3,862.55
Total.....	198,203.76
Total relief afforded.....	29,730.31
Wages and extra wages applied.....	5,320.98
Amount paid by the United States.....	24,409.33
Balance of appropriation unexpended.....	25,590.67
Total sum appropriated.....	50,000.00

H.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE CHARACTER AND AMOUNT OF THE OFFICIAL FEES COLLECTED AT EACH CONSULATE (INCLUDING AGENCIES) DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1895.

[a, One quarter; b, two quarters; c, three quarters; d, no returns.]

Consulates.	Invoice certificates.	Landing certificates.	Bills of health.	Other fees:	Total of fees.
Acapulco.....	\$392.50	\$12.50	\$15.00	\$30.85	\$450.55
Aden.....	982.50	7.50	30.00	217.50	1,237.80
Aix la Chapelle.....	3,285.00			155.82	3,440.82
Algiers.....	245.00	27.50	137.50	5.50	415.50
Alicante.....	147.50		27.50		175.00
Amherstburg.....	497.50			3.50	501.00
Amoy.....	1,470.00	25.00	21.00		1,516.00
Amsterdam.....	6,800.00	65.00	192.50	162.00	7,219.50
Annaberg.....	5,575.00			2.50	5,577.50
Antigua.....	287.50	5.00	36.50	19.00	348.00
Antwerp.....	3,100.00	365.00	657.50	346.15	4,468.65
Apia.....	57.50	5.00	2.00	9.50	74.00
Archangel d.....					
Asuncion.....	12.50			2.50	15.00
Athens.....	135.00	7.50	2.50	49.00	244.00
Auckland.....	842.50	105.00		1.12	948.62
Arica.....	12.50			40.00	52.50
Antofagasta.....	67.50	20.00	10.00	1.00	98.50
Bagdad.....	142.50			102.50	245.00
Bahia.....	632.50	55.00	120.00	5.50	863.00
Bamberg.....	1,842.50				1,842.50
Bangkok.....	60.00	2.50		12.50	75.00
Baracoa.....	242.50	112.50	120.00	.50	475.50
Barbados.....	277.50	100.00		15.00	392.50
Barcelona.....	1,272.00	15.00	113.00	5.50	1,405.50
Barmen.....	13,145.50			10.50	13,156.00
Barranquilla.....	2,642.50	52.50	77.50	26.50	2,799.00
Basle.....	5,322.50			3.00	5,325.50
Batavia.....	1,125.00	55.00	161.00	529.00	1,870.00
Bathurst d.....					
Batoum.....	95.00		25.00	34.00	154.00
Beirut.....	402.50		71.00	9.48	482.98
Belfast.....	14,085.50		92.50	97.75	14,275.75
Belgrade d.....					
Belize.....	390.00	80.00	175.00	8.00	653.00
Belleville.....	2,106.50			91.25	2,197.75
Bergen.....	1,135.00		17.50	.25	1,152.75
Berlin.....	14,247.50			301.50	14,549.00
Bermuda.....	1,050.00	82.50	147.50	6.50	1,286.50
Berne.....	1,137.50				1,137.50
Birmingham.....	9,880.00				9,880.00
Bogota.....				2.00	2.00
Boma d.....					
Bombay.....	310.00	42.50	5.00	7.00	364.50
Bordeaux.....	8,987.50	40.00	99.50	110.50	9,217.50
Bradford.....	21,969.00			205.50	22,174.50
Bremen.....	3,681.00	532.50	522.50	496.25	5,232.25
Breslau.....	3,802.50			2.00	3,804.50
Bristol.....	1,257.50	255.00	220.00		1,732.50
Brockville.....	611.50			13.50	625.00
Brunswick.....	1,580.00				1,580.00
Brussels.....	7,572.50			56.50	7,629.00
Bucharest d.....					
Budapest.....	1,087.50		7.00	16.00	1,110.50
Buenos Ayres.....	1,040.00	250.00	150.00	5.38	1,445.38
Butaritari d.....					
Cadiz.....	3,125.00	120.00	188.00	5.00	3,438.00
Cairo.....	1,475.00	22.50	142.00	227.00	1,866.50
Calais ¹	2,550.00		17.50		2,567.50
Calcutta.....	8,776.00	107.50	136.00	471.50	9,491.00
Callao.....	591.50	45.00	22.50	10.50	669.50
Canton.....	3,600.00			286.50	3,886.50
Cape Haitien.....	397.50	162.50	201.50	5.00	766.50
Cape Town.....	427.50	355.00	25.00	24.50	832.00
Cardenas.....	332.50	12.50	193.00	2.50	540.50
Cardiff.....	542.50		361.00		903.50
Cartagena (Colombia).....	1,011.00	27.50	137.50	39.00	1,215.00
Cartagena (Spain).....	15.00		17.50	16.25	48.75
Castellamare di Stabia.....	2,317.50		41.50	223.50	2,582.50
Catania.....	1,205.00	5.00	61.50	1.75	1,273.25
Cayenne.....		25.00	15.00	30.00	70.00
Ceylon.....	1,117.50	5.00	55.50	32.50	1,210.50
Charlottetown.....	1,165.00	2.50	97.50		1,265.00
Chatham.....	2,201.00				2,201.00
Chemnitz.....	13,615.00				13,615.00

¹Made a consulate September 21, 1894.

H.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE CHARACTER AND AMOUNT OF THE OFFICIAL FEES COLLECTED AT EACH CONSULATE, ETC.—Continued.

Consulates.	Invoice certificates.	Landing certificates.	Bills of health.	Other fees.	Total of fees.
Chihuahua	\$1,400.00				\$1,400.00
Chin-Kiang					
Christiania	957.50	\$20.00	\$58.50	\$59.75	1,095.75
Cienfuegos	715.00	20.00	298.00		1,033.00
Clifton	755.00			64.50	819.50
Coaticook	969.50			74.00	1,043.50
Cognac	1,697.50		2.50	5.00	1,705.00
Cologne	4,890.00			8.50	4,898.50
Colon	1,072.50	440.00	527.00	16.75	2,056.25
Colonia d					
Collingwood	2,525.00		60.00	30.50	2,615.50
Constantinople	1,734.00	2.50	24.00	284.00	2,044.50
Copenhagen	735.00	5.00	92.50	81.05	913.55
Coquimbo	60.00		7.50		67.50
Cordoba					
Cork	282.50	5.00	103.50	308.25	699.25
Corunna					
Crefeld	5,192.75				5,192.75
Curaçao	420.00	30.00	52.50	154.56	657.06
Demerara	350.00	72.00	124.00		546.00
Denia	1,080.00		15.50	2.00	1,097.50
Dresden	6,215.00			76.75	6,291.75
Dublin	1,382.50	10.00	82.50	70.82	1,545.82
Dundee	9,150.50	10.00	42.50	25.50	9,228.50
Dunfermline	3,210.00				3,210.00
Durango c	260.00				260.00
Dusseldorf	1,325.00				1,325.00
Ensenada	113.00	25.00		2.00	140.00
Falmouth	422.50		17.50		440.00
Fayal	7.50	10.00	156.00	220.50	404.00
Florence	3,030.00			3.00	3,033.00
Fort Erie	474.50			8.00	482.50
Frankfort	7,022.50			5.50	7,028.00
Freiburg	2,433.00				2,433.00
Fuchau	902.50		23.00	4.00	929.50
Funchal	75.00	5.00	53.50	5.00	138.50
Furthe	2,430.00			10.00	2,440.00
Garrucha					
Gaspe Basin	192.50		115.00		307.50
Geneva	1,005.00				1,005.00
Genoa	2,287.50	125.00	261.50	43.00	2,717.00
Ghent	3,095.00		7.50	312.50	3,415.00
Gibraltar	35.00	32.50	120.50	13.00	201.00
Glasgow	11,100.00	212.50	463.00	161.74	11,937.24
Glauchau	3,930.00			1.25	3,931.25
Goderich	665.50			25.00	690.50
Goree-Dakar			5.00		5.00
Gothenberg	1,247.50	2.50	33.50	75.00	1,358.50
Grenoble	2,152.50				2,152.50
Guadeloupe	32.50	15.00	28.00	7.50	83.00
Guatemala	3,080.00	377.50	81.00	114.61	3,653.11
Guayaquil	1,298.50	17.50	8.50	133.00	1,457.50
Guaymas	850.00	40.00			890.00
Guelph	544.00			34.50	578.50
Habera	16,315.00	547.50	709.00	325.00	17,896.50
Halifax	2,637.00	165.00	410.50		3,212.50
Hamburg	7,343.50	590.00	912.00	350.95	9,196.95
Hamilton	2,142.50			218.50	2,361.00
Hankov	462.50				462.50
Hanover	2,006.50				2,006.50
Havre	1,788.00	307.50	250.50	104.30	2,510.30
Helsingfors	7.50				7.50
Hobart		2.50			2.50
Hongkong	8,360.50	60.00	127.00	9.00	8,556.50
Honolulu	2,602.50	612.50	50.50	21.75	3,287.25
Horgen	950.00				950.00
Huddersfield	6,765.00			8.00	6,773.00
Hull	607.50	112.50	313.00	71.25	1,104.25
Iquique	160.00	60.00	2.50	23.46	251.96
Jerusalem	75.00			461.10	536.10
Kanagawa	10,080.00	147.50	38.00	64.59	10,330.09
Kehl	1,831.00			1.50	1,832.50
Kingston (Jamaica)	4,922.00	240.00	1,406.50	100.50	6,669.00
Kingston (Ontario)	636.00			59.50	695.50
La Guayra	942.50	105.00	124.00	43.75	1,215.25
La Paz (Mexico)	277.50	5.00			282.50
Leeds	4,358.00			72.50	4,430.50
Leghorn	3,332.50	15.00	55.00	109.50	3,512.00

¹ Accounts from May 1 to June 30, 1895, not received.

H.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE CHARACTER AND AMOUNT OF THE OFFICIAL FEES COLLECTED AT EACH CONSULATE, ETC.—Continued.

Consulates.	Invoice certificates.	Landing certificates.	Bills of health.	Other fees.	Total of fees.
Leipsic	\$9,195.00			\$1.50	\$9,196.50
Leith	2,372.00		\$137.50	66.00	2,575.50
Levukad					
Liege	2,580.00				2,580.00
Limoges	1,857.50			2.50	1,860.00
Lisbon	1,350.00	\$77.50	77.50	27.00	1,532.00
Liverpool	28,825.00	1,745.00	2,086.09	969.64	33,625.64
London (England)	60,050.00	777.50	978.00	1,089.00	62,894.50
London (Ontario)	1,020.50			107.00	1,127.50
Lyons	13,382.50			4.00	13,386.50
Luxemburg	265.00				265.00
Madrid	77.50			28.00	105.50
Magdeburg	2,790.00			3.00	2,793.00
Malaga	2,467.50		22.50	1.00	2,491.00
Malta	25.00	7.50	16.00	1.00	49.50
Managua	454.00				454.00
Manchester	21,927.50		7.50	74.50	22,009.50
Manila	795.00	12.50	75.00	76.50	959.00
Mannheim	3,950.00			54.56	4,004.56
Maracaibo	3,295.00	87.50		314.00	3,696.50
Marseilles	5,430.00	47.50	163.00	467.75	6,108.25
Martinique		42.50	37.50	16.00	96.00
Maskat	107.50		77.50		185.00
Matamoras	403.00	267.50			670.50
Matanzas	412.50	17.50	189.50		619.50
Mayence	5,002.50				5,002.50
Mazatlan	740.56	82.50			823.06
Medellin				9.00	9.00
Melbourne	615.00	285.00	10.00	78.00	988.00
Merida	1,265.00	70.00	282.00		1,617.00
Messina	5,231.00	22.50	126.50	24.75	5,404.75
Mexico	880.00			18.00	898.00
Milan	2,787.50				2,787.50
Moncton	3,867.50	2.50	350.00	53.50	4,273.50
Monrovia	22.50		2.50		25.00
Montevideo	395.00	97.50	46.00		538.50
Montreal	5,597.00	5.00		465.25	6,067.25
Morrisburg	248.00			32.00	280.00
Moscow	377.50			221.50	599.00
Mozambique		2.50			2.50
Munich	2,430.00			5.00	2,435.00
Nagasaki	15.00	20.00	21.50	18.35	74.85
Nantes	1,022.50		5.00	2.00	1,029.50
Naples	2,690.00	57.50	266.50	211.50	3,225.50
Nassau	992.50	75.00	292.50	12.00	1,372.00
Newcastle (New South Wales)	300.00	70.00	225.00	6.00	601.00
Newcastle (England)	1,742.50	10.00	647.50	1.50	2,401.50
Niuchwang					
Nice	1,000.00			87.09	1,087.09
Ningpo				16.08	16.08
Nogales	835.00	1,460.00			2,295.00
Nottingham	10,927.50			3.50	10,931.00
Noumea					
Nuevitas	817.50	32.50	510.50	1.00	1,361.50
Nuevo Laredo	1,663.00	1,577.50		96.50	3,337.00
Nuremberg	4,515.00			18.50	4,533.50
Odessa	222.50			26.50	249.00
Osaka and Hiogo	7,435.50	77.50	48.50	87.02	7,648.52
Ottawa	5,278.50			36.00	5,314.50
Orillia	2,688.00			15.25	2,703.25
Padang	350.00	5.00	15.50		370.50
Palermo	9,452.50	12.50	251.50	64.30	9,780.80
Palmerston	2,058.50			28.50	2,087.00
Panama	570.00	112.50	15.00	61.23	758.73
Para	1,957.50	127.50	264.50	2.50	2,352.00
Paramaribo	565.00	92.50	51.50		709.00
Paris	51,457.50			128.50	51,586.00
Paso del Norte	786.50	1,185.50			1,972.00
Patras	610.00	2.50	10.00	10.00	632.50
Paysandu c	12.50	12.50	2.50		27.50
Pernambuco	602.50	120.00	226.50		949.00
Pictou	906.00		119.60		1,025.60
Piedras Negras	2,141.00	930.00		156.00	3,227.00
Plauen	8,665.00			78.00	8,743.00
Plymouth	489.50		52.50	2.50	544.50
Port au Prince	1,055.00	165.00	294.50	33.50	1,548.00
Port Hope	1,149.00			34.50	1,183.50
Port Louis	22.50	5.00		4.00	31.50
Port Sarnia	414.50		27.50	52.50	494.50
Port Stanley (Falkland I.)					

H.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE CHARACTER AND AMOUNT OF THE OFFICIAL FEES COLLECTED AT EACH CONSULATE, ETC.—Continued.

Consulates.	Invoice certificates.	Landing certificates.	Bills of health.	Other fees.	Total of fees.
Port Stanley (Ontario)	\$2,194.00			\$55.25	\$2,249.25
Port Rowan	468.00			51.00	519.00
Prague	6,292.00			15.00	6,307.00
Prescott	435.00	\$10.00		43.75	488.75
Puerto Cabello	642.50	22.50	\$72.50	257.00	994.50
Puerto Plata	135.00	27.50	10.00		172.50
Quebec	2,881.00		5.00	109.50	2,995.50
Reichenburg	8,097.50			43.00	8,140.50
Rheims	3,505.00				3,505.00
Riga	177.50		22.50	57.00	257.00
Rio Grande do Sul	87.50	32.50	37.50	30.50	188.00
Rio de Janeiro	3,627.50	212.50	274.50	36.50	4,151.00
Rome	675.00	5.00	10.00	18.00	708.00
Rosario <i>d</i>					
Róterdam	6,196.50	670.00	550.00	255.60	7,672.10
Roubaix	5,467.50		55.00	2.50	5,525.00
Rouen	1,145.00		75.00	8.00	1,228.00
Ruatan	272.50	7.50	132.50	-1.00	413.50
Sagua la Grande	387.50		102.50	20.00	510.00
Saigon	5.00	7.50			12.50
Saltillo	597.00				597.00
Samaua	12.50	27.50			40.00
Santo Domingo	940.00	130.00	80.00	121.75	1,271.75
San Jose (Costa Rica)				5.00	5.00
San Juan de los Remedios	187.50		145.00		332.50
San Juan del Norte	1,080.00	410.00	288.50	55.50	1,834.00
San Juan (Puerto Rico)	917.50	25.00	404.50	4.00	1,351.00
San Salvador	2,984.50	261.00	17.50	29.00	3,292.00
Santiago (Cape Verde Islands)	27.50	10.00	105.00	2.00	144.50
Santiago de Cuba	1,110.00	45.00	417.00	27.00	1,599.00
Santos	3,187.50	82.50	275.50	6.00	3,551.50
Sault Ste. Marie	727.50		5.00	7.00	735.00
Seoul				15.50	15.50
Shanghai	6,682.00	95.00	45.50	69.21	6,891.71
Sheffield	4,641.50			19.50	4,661.00
Sherbrooke	5,116.50			55.50	5,172.00
Sierra Leone	80.00	7.50		34.00	121.50
Singapore	3,157.50	2.50	102.50	22.07	3,284.57
Sivas	17.50			5.00	22.50
Smyrna	1,812.50	12.50	57.50	22.50	1,905.00
Someberg	8,245.00				8,245.00
Southampton	162.00	277.50	200.50	160.40	800.40
St. Bartholomew <i>d</i>					
St. Christopher	452.50	47.50	47.50	56.25	603.75
St. Etienne	2,404.00			2.00	2,406.00
St. Gall	10,060.00			48.00	10,108.00
St. George	20.00				61.50
St. Helena			41.50	8.00	8.00
St. Hyacinthe	1,376.00			101.00	1,477.00
St. John (New Brunswick)	3,830.50	82.50	1,800.00	266.50	5,979.50
St. Johns (Newfoundland)	452.50	20.00	97.50	12.50	582.50
St. Johns (Quebec)	937.00		447.50	79.50	1,464.00
St. Martin	77.50		35.00	10.00	128.50
St. Pierre	220.00	45.00	42.50	2.50	310.00
St. Petersburg	560.00		5.00	279.50	844.50
St. Stephen	661.00		123.75	20.50	805.25
St. Thomas	420.00	45.00	111.00	29.25	605.25
Stanbridge	426.00			13.50	439.50
Stettin	2,047.50	5.00	170.00	351.50	2,574.00
Stockholm	1,322.50	5.00	12.50	13.00	1,353.00
Stratford	887.00			44.50	931.50
Stuttgart	3,010.00			50	3,010.50
Swansea	4,970.00	2.50	251.50		5,224.00
Sydney	945.00	237.50	37.50	42.30	1,262.30
Tabiti	192.50	47.50		6.00	246.00
Talcahuano	35.00	37.50	19.00		91.50
Tamatave	62.50			150.71	213.21
Tampico	1,185.00	175.00			1,360.00
Tangier	390.00		35.00	183.85	608.85
Teguicigalpa	1,060.00	380.00	162.50	21.50	1,624.00
Teheran				1.50	1.50
Teneriffe <i>c</i>	67.50	27.50	162.50	43.50	301.00
Three Rivers	3,127.50			105.25	3,232.75
Tien-Tsin	1,322.00		2.50		1,324.50
Toronto	3,611.50			471.00	4,082.50
Trieste	1,172.50	12.50	18.50	268.26	1,471.76
Trinidad	1,508.00	137.50	239.00	37.00	1,971.50
Tunstall	15,325.00				15,325.00
Turin	537.50			8.00	545.50
Turks Island	195.00	10.00	50.00	2.25	257.25

H.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE CHARACTER AND AMOUNT OF THE OFFICIAL FEES COLLECTED AT EACH CONSULATE, ETC.—Continued.

Consulates.	Invoice certificates.	Landing certificates.	Bills of health.	Other fees.	Total of fees.
Tuxpan	\$447.50		\$2.50	\$120.00	\$570.00
Valparaiso	35.00	\$85.00	46.00		166.00
Vancouver	1,687.00	40.00	70.00	329.25	2,126.25
Venice	772.50		20.50	3.50	796.50
Vera Cruz	3,424.50	185.00	297.00		3,906.50
Victoria	1,560.00	175.00	125.00	117.25	1,977.25
Vienna	7,297.50			63.50	7,361.00
Wallaceburg	1,070.00			6.00	1,076.00
Warsaw	25.00			22.00	47.00
Windsor (Nova Scotia)	1,485.50		1,070.00	1.50	2,557.00
Windsor (Ontario)	2,444.50			36.50	2,481.00
Winnipeg	2,382.50	2.50		161.50	2,546.50
Woodstock	933.50			130.50	1,064.00
Weimer	2,695.00				2,695.00
Yarmouth	1,541.00	130.00	906.00	10.50	2,587.50
Zanzibar	125.00	2.50		26.75	154.25
Zurich	6,266.00			2.00	6,268.00
Total	866,646.75	21,776.00	30,306.75	20,035.16	938,764.66

¹ Closed November 23, 1894.

RECAPITULATION.

Invoices	\$866,646.75
Landing certificates	21,776.00
Bills of health	30,306.75
Miscellaneous	20,035.16
Total	938,764.66

I.—STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES AND DISBURSEMENTS FOR EXPENSES,

Judicial district.	Fees and expenses of marshal.	Fees of district attorneys.	Pay of regular assistant attorneys.	Fees of clerks.	Fees of commissioners.	Fees of jurors.
Alabama, northern district a	\$32,219.35	\$3,304.39	\$1,500.00	\$9,609.54	\$17,666.70	\$10,303.55
Alabama, middle district a	45,307.43	7,013.52	1,500.00	5,901.05	9,248.60	6,104.69
Alabama, southern district	23,312.67	4,714.00		3,692.20	4,470.80	4,522.05
Alaska	2,690.50		600.00	2,500.00	640.15	4,476.75
Arizona	23,932.03	5,803.80		8,579.75	2,808.15	11,138.45
Arkansas, eastern district	19,180.56	5,382.80	1,200.00	3,410.08	2,521.85	20,797.55
Arkansas, western district	57,348.24	6,007.10	3,200.00	8,516.20	10,219.30	26,161.28
California, northern district	9,599.94	3,668.76	4,500.00	8,189.30	2,282.05	12,062.50
California, southern district	8,600.04	3,384.02	1,500.00	8,565.45	950.85	7,354.20
Colorado	11,020.50	5,883.50	1,600.00	2,206.34	692.55	7,164.90
Connecticut	2,163.07	2,563.60		1,913.45	500.00	1,882.90
Delaware	1,972.76	1,630.00		1,633.87	200.00	867.40
District of Columbia	7,883.59	21,676.58			200.00	49,622.00
Florida, northern district	9,772.72	4,365.37	1,200.00	1,553.63	3,168.00	5,180.69
Florida, southern district	8,033.88	3,532.80		3,335.93	4,407.03	6,800.85
Georgia, northern district	49,544.51	10,841.87	2,250.00	11,397.98	17,715.90	11,711.15
Georgia, southern district	13,122.90	2,850.60		3,239.42	5,218.73	4,625.10
Idaho	10,878.99	6,595.00		1,870.80	225.30	6,275.45
Illinois, northern district	19,155.94	6,733.13	4,200.00	2,545.48	4,532.80	18,472.85
Illinois, southern district	20,778.72	6,403.60	1,500.00	5,708.15	1,600.00	14,177.10
Indiana	15,527.18	5,977.40	2,000.00	2,793.20	1,500.00	5,361.60
Indian Territory, northern district						
Indian Territory, central district	47,837.53	8,553.66	1,200.00	6,296.12	24,001.65	14,060.35
Indian Territory, southern district						
Iowa, northern district	11,114.56	7,131.17	1,200.00	3,807.00	3,479.65	10,788.30
Iowa, southern district	27,443.02	6,605.50	1,200.00	3,729.60	4,029.00	21,097.65
Kansas	10,473.28	6,016.50	2,000.00	3,409.53	1,660.75	13,368.40
Kentucky	37,997.02	6,849.54	2,400.00	7,914.65	10,300.00	17,456.10
Louisiana, eastern district	3,068.62	2,726.00	2,500.00	2,464.35	1,078.55	9,114.00
Louisiana, western district	2,707.81	2,495.20		1,248.75	417.20	2,405.80
Maine	9,268.28	3,109.36		1,974.70	900.00	3,496.80
Maryland	4,602.32	3,909.80	500.00	2,283.90	1,403.90	3,584.90
Massachusetts	8,958.70	6,218.90	4,300.00	4,464.82	4,835.00	9,603.60
Michigan, eastern district	6,230.69	3,244.48	2,000.00	1,745.75	1,200.00	8,450.04
Michigan, western district	6,724.57	5,111.70	1,200.00	1,954.07	500.00	6,274.80
Minnesota	16,679.56	7,154.88	2,000.00	3,891.70	1,300.00	15,507.60
Mississippi, northern district a	17,358.02	7,051.75		5,946.00	314.55	8,200.00
Mississippi, southern district a	18,073.52	7,716.00	c1,500.00	6,704.56	869.73	8,399.70
Missouri, eastern district	16,551.64	5,858.40	3,500.00	3,835.60	3,309.00	7,217.63
Missouri, western district	19,496.21	6,478.58	2,000.00	3,718.58	5,400.00	12,963.45
Montana	23,474.23	7,114.80	1,000.00	3,994.79	435.40	5,714.80
Nebraska	13,598.90	5,307.70	1,200.00	4,900.81	513.65	11,287.90
Nevada	6,356.17	4,122.00		1,553.00	813.45	2,562.50
New Hampshire	1,227.42	712.40		852.33	100.00	1,887.80
New Jersey	3,663.06	2,905.41	800.00	410.00	750.00	3,937.50
New Mexico	27,400.13	7,270.61	1,800.00	8,294.50	2,335.40	27,680.96
New York, northern district	19,424.81	6,398.46	5,000.00	2,421.45	7,800.00	6,422.76
New York, eastern district	5,479.10	3,770.08	2,000.00	1,521.42	2,800.00	2,174.00
New York, southern district	12,738.89	11,110.44	14,700.00		1,500.00	12,888.00
North Carolina, eastern district	16,610.31	3,534.57	1,000.00	2,450.77	8,600.00	4,231.15
North Carolina, western district	46,743.86	8,175.41	2,250.00	15,630.11	22,960.50	8,069.65
North Dakota	38,566.97	5,723.20		3,932.15	1,940.15	3,733.70
Ohio, northern district	9,916.69	4,358.29	1,400.00	4,095.59	1,450.00	9,919.10
Ohio, southern district	12,101.86	5,135.65	3,200.00	3,200.48	1,800.00	7,527.35
Oklahoma	206,507.28	7,968.24	3,500.00	19,379.25	88,857.25	10,704.95
Oregon	16,805.75	5,715.75	1,200.00	7,025.55	1,119.20	8,498.98
Pennsylvania, eastern district	5,532.25	5,772.82	4,400.00		1,800.00	9,325.70
Pennsylvania, western district	6,682.03	5,872.00	4,000.00	3,094.65	1,050.00	12,549.40
Rhode Island	1,890.86	2,115.00		1,865.60	250.00	518.10
South Carolina	42,657.57	7,623.31	2,700.00	6,190.55	23,852.50	12,179.15
South Dakota	32,185.67	6,583.85	1,200.00	9,034.20	1,211.55	9,928.80
Tennessee, eastern district a	35,335.60	7,888.73	1,200.00	5,721.67	22,130.45	7,431.50
Tennessee, middle district a	30,001.45	7,794.41	1,200.00	5,376.56	18,952.20	7,431.60
Tennessee, western district	11,496.09	5,975.75	1,200.00	5,399.10	4,232.45	5,159.25
Texas, northern district	9,714.07	3,238.30		1,574.40	1,712.95	11,160.50
Texas, eastern district	85,322.66	7,594.47	2,000.00	14,047.70	14,205.15	20,987.00
Texas, western district	18,949.07	3,705.10	1,500.00	3,706.25	3,230.50	15,847.25
Utah	16,030.03	7,086.78	7,000.00	2,055.45	596.30	8,859.15
Vermont	3,712.20	2,785.60		1,096.35	650.00	2,498.00
Virginia, eastern district	4,674.92	5,022.40	1,500.00	4,258.40	872.30	4,509.00
Virginia, western district	38,984.33	7,916.83	1,200.00	10,563.68	12,253.40	10,664.30
Washington	40,994.99	7,700.87	1,200.00	7,642.63	3,008.45	15,347.69
West Virginia	44,189.57	8,059.55	1,000.00	10,267.84	3,750.00	10,992.90
Wisconsin, eastern district	12,754.51	5,981.40	1,000.00	2,310.90	3,165.10	3,160.60
Wisconsin, western district	10,953.54	4,786.00	1,000.00	1,859.60	217.25	5,257.80
Wyoming	4,808.17	4,414.90		1,177.05	191.40	1,476.80
Total	1,574,115.86	426,813.34	127,000.00	339,456.95	353,875.75	709,464.87

a Same district judge.

b To March 1, 1895.

c Northern and southern.

AUDITOR FOR THE STATE AND OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

UNITED STATES COURTS, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1895.

Fees of witnesses.	Support of prisoners.	Pay of bailiffs, etc.	Miscellaneous expenses.	Rent of court rooms.	Salaries, district judges.	Salaries, district attorneys.	Salaries, district marshals.	Miscellaneous items.	Total.
\$77,116.76	\$3,944.41	\$1,656.19	\$1,163.52		\$5,000.00	\$200.00	\$200.00	\$2,715.00	\$171,599.41
43,098.36	2,114.20	1,395.00	462.30			200.00	200.00		123,445.06
26,496.59	1,301.83	1,071.00	610.00		5,000.00	200.00	200.00		75,501.14
2,342.79	15,612.90	450.00	2,098.60	\$734.00	3,000.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	9,146.20	43,340.80
11,530.40	9,105.40	2,189.00	2,012.09	3,950.65	12,000.00	250.00	200.00	1,805.00	95,304.72
20,649.40	6,713.00	2,646.95	2,613.65		5,000.00	200.00	200.00		90,515.84
94,886.10	24,715.54	4,827.00	5,765.85		5,000.00	200.00	200.00		247,046.61
12,236.50	15,837.45	7,882.60	5,168.25		5,000.00	500.00	500.00	16,445.00	103,872.35
8,887.05	9,864.16	1,655.00	988.00	120.00	5,000.00	200.00	200.00		90,299.89
10,240.75	1,997.19	1,357.45	1,063.46	360.00	5,000.00	200.00	200.00		57,268.77
734.78	1,540.12	1,516.40	1,045.93		5,000.00	200.00	200.00	22,986.80	71,873.35
167.10	1,977.31	1,899.00	519.13		5,000.00	200.00	200.00		19,260.25
5,063.55	43,013.18	21,276.00	13,077.32		30,000.00	200.00	200.00		14,286.57
18,355.43	1,463.19	414.00	354.04		5,000.00	200.00	200.00		133,212.62
11,415.79	2,142.00	1,475.00	1,101.75	1,183.50	5,000.00	200.00	200.00		52,130.46
38,344.55	17,155.72	1,583.60	2,942.23	820.00	5,000.00	200.00	200.00		46,345.09
19,516.86	2,674.95	1,247.00	950.63		5,000.00	200.00			169,507.53
5,413.10	7,834.27	6,177.00	990.88	3,183.90	5,000.00	200.00	200.00	10,263.26	57,177.55
9,049.34	7,833.19	2,296.00	13,563.68	24,400.00	5,000.00	200.00	200.00	66,642.50	159,610.91
15,858.33	7,201.20	2,296.00	319.00		5,000.00	200.00	200.00	11,911.03	93,144.18
10,297.24	11,273.65	2,542.00	1,981.09		5,000.00	200.00	200.00	14,303.40	78,956.82
54,915.20	31,132.14	1,556.75	2,322.20	5,236.15	3,920.82	1,477.20	1,477.20	2,735.08	206,722.05
9,337.78	7,373.24	972.08	326.50	4,858.90	5,000.00	200.00	200.00	70.00	65,859.18
42,653.37	10,369.83	1,184.40	269.10		5,000.00	200.00	200.00		123,091.47
13,873.54	7,797.81	3,298.94	3,591.20		5,000.00	200.00	200.00	20,770.97	91,160.94
54,085.02	17,479.80	1,431.45	91.42		5,000.00	200.00	200.00		161,455.00
1,446.70	646.00	6,529.05	2,291.72		5,000.00	200.00	200.00		37,264.99
2,345.85	544.45	596.20	79.43		5,000.00	200.00	200.00		18,240.19
5,773.54	1,747.27	1,380.40	794.39		5,000.00	200.00	200.00		33,844.74
3,048.15	4,579.42	2,405.00	1,430.95		5,000.00	200.00			32,948.34
5,529.24	4,852.61	9,568.05	2,157.16		5,000.00	200.00			65,688.08
0,273.81	30,489.22	2,450.75	1,420.45		5,000.00	200.00	200.00	3,467.34	72,372.53
8,228.96	3,406.56	856.73	81.94		5,000.00	200.00	200.00	516.00	10,255.33
10,289.96	17,067.00	5,853.21	6,155.63	610.00	5,000.00	200.00	200.00	35,470.00	133,979.44
18,377.05	3,014.20	769.50	291.15		5,000.00	200.00	200.00		68,222.22
18,617.92	2,133.95	580.00	272.60		5,000.00	200.00	200.00		63,768.00
10,495.70	1,582.50	3,894.50	1,495.41		5,000.00	200.00	200.00	7,146.52	70,277.92
22,209.99	8,142.43	1,183.90	2,800.14		5,000.00	200.00	200.00	15,799.25	105,052.53
8,362.55	11,119.49	1,054.85	2,168.44	3,616.70	5,000.00	200.00	200.00	8,785.50	82,741.55
11,939.49	1,617.00	1,291.80	1,106.53		5,000.00	200.00	200.00	9,699.98	67,604.06
3,930.15	4,434.00	432.00	74.29		5,000.00	200.00	200.00	5,737.95	38,415.51
1,500.00	743.00	356.62	128.89	450.00	5,000.00	200.00	200.00		13,358.46
1,543.23	3,642.50	1,836.00	100.00		5,000.00	200.00	200.00		24,987.72
21,700.45	6,191.45	2,510.20	4,884.00	700.00	15,000.00	250.00	200.00	4,620.55	130,838.85
44,253.38	29,008.85	993.60	1,771.83		5,000.00	200.00	200.00		128,895.14
1,398.74	44,121.95	3,211.00	951.75		5,000.00	200.00	200.00		72,828.04
5,284.27	509.00	17,040.83	9,243.07		5,000.00	6,000.00			56,014.50
18,100.00	3,945.97	345.00	567.10	250.00	5,000.00	200.00	400.00		65,234.87
46,474.85	11,002.23	449.50	440.28		5,000.00	200.00	200.00		167,596.39
10,358.25	3,000.00	1,552.50	762.85	7,600.00	5,000.00	200.00	200.00	13,852.50	96,422.27
7,541.40	3,470.81	2,259.61	1,591.36		5,000.00	200.00	200.00	11,827.00	63,129.85
13,104.53	24,423.55	5,860.99	4,209.65		5,000.00	200.00	200.00	2,358.76	88,322.82
26,234.15	2,790.05	3,072.20	4,692.10	4,221.40	15,000.00	250.00	200.00		333,376.85
8,154.83	6,924.39	2,764.21	1,252.80		5,000.00	200.00	200.00	1,500.00	66,361.46
6,505.73	7,189.96	3,599.58	3,901.84		5,000.00	200.00			53,227.88
9,258.83	4,709.60	530.80	625.95		5,000.00	200.00	200.00		53,773.26
150.40	445.68	2,000.00	106.34		5,000.00	200.00	200.00		14,741.98
50,499.89	5,999.40	2,211.00	1,865.02		5,000.00	200.00	200.00		161,178.39
30,980.23	10,595.11	2,861.00	1,293.05	6,711.58	5,000.00	200.00	200.00		117,983.04
25,143.55	9,058.24	1,035.40	824.99		5,000.00	200.00	200.00		121,170.13
20,257.40	3,689.06	779.30	2,384.13		5,000.00	200.00	200.00		98,266.11
15,750.01	3,152.05	1,507.20	53.05		5,000.00	200.00	200.00	1,720.90	61,105.85
7,487.65	859.50	811.50	140.55	608.00	5,000.00	200.00	200.00		42,707.42
79,203.35	18,376.45	3,469.20	2,666.10	975.00	5,000.00	200.00	200.00		254,247.08
15,224.75	14,175.75	1,424.50	1,137.30		5,000.00	200.00	200.00		84,300.47
5,908.10	4,414.65	944.00	276.82	10,800.00	12,000.00	250.00	200.00	7,720.22	79,141.48
3,205.72	2,457.15	344.50	394.68		5,000.00	200.00	200.00		22,544.80
3,224.05	1,187.70	4,127.00	1,403.50		5,000.00	200.00	200.00		36,179.27
58,148.89	6,614.13	1,340.18	366.54		5,000.00	200.00	200.00		153,452.28
14,959.05	21,437.20	2,298.30	2,775.47	5,790.00	5,000.00	200.00	200.00	23,000.00	157,163.61
45,089.40	3,645.55	1,853.25	350.90		5,000.00	200.00	200.00		134,598.96
10,327.14	6,417.66	1,200.00	1,000.58		5,000.00	200.00	200.00	2,166.00	54,881.89
13,168.52	2,076.15	1,165.20	357.90		5,000.00	200.00	200.00	2,559.00	48,800.96
2,502.86	1,494.50	212.00	463.45	2,400.00	5,000.00	200.00	200.00	7,862.00	32,403.07
1,363,778.81	629,482.84	189,452.92	140,423.41	91,154.82	410,920.82	24,677.20	17,477.20	337,573.77	6,756,268.56

NOTES.—1. The amounts stated in the several districts under some of the appropriations given include expenditures estimated for the last quarter of the fiscal year 1895. The exact figures were not attainable, the accounts not having been finally adjusted in this office. There have been, subsequent to July 1, 1895, additional advances made to marshals to pay expenses of the courts incurred during the fiscal year 1895. The amounts of these expenditures are not included in this statement, it not being possible to even make a satisfactory estimate of the amount thereof.

2. Under "Fees of district attorneys," southern district of New York, is stated the amount of money that was paid to the district attorney for the expenses of his office. This amount includes not only the fees earned in the office, which amount to very little, but also amounts paid to said district attorney from the appropriation "Miscellaneous expenses United States courts."

3. Under the appropriation "Pay of regular assistant attorneys," the amounts apportioned by the Attorney-General to the several districts are stated.

4. Under the appropriation "Fees of clerks," the salary of the clerk for the Territory of Alaska (\$2,500) is given. It will be also noted that in three instances, to wit, District of Columbia, southern district of New York, and eastern district of Pennsylvania, no amounts are given under this heading. This is because of the fact that no payments have been made out of the appropriation for "Fees of clerks, United States courts," the clerks in these cases earning their maximum compensation from fees earned from individuals and corporations.

5. Under heading of "Salaries," the amount of salary appropriated for the different officers is given, from whatever appropriation they may have been paid. In the District of Columbia salaries paid to the judges of the supreme court only are given.

6. Under "Miscellaneous items" will be found the traveling expenses of the Territory of Alaska, payments from the appropriation for "Protecting property in the hands of receivers, United States courts," and certain expenses of Territorial courts of Utah.

There is nothing included in this statement for the expenses of the Supreme Court of the United States, the salary of the judges and other officers of the circuit courts of appeals, the court of appeals for the District of Columbia, the Court of Private Land Claims, the pay of special compensation district attorneys, or for the pay of special assistant United States attorneys. The expenditures for these items do not belong to any particular district, therefore they are not included in the statement. The amount of the expenditures, however, is usually about as appropriated.

(No. 13.)

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR FOR THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE
AUDITOR FOR THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., October 11, 1895.

SIR: The following reports present an account of the transactions of this office, and of the financial operations of the Post-Office Department, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895:

MONEY-ORDER BUSINESS.

The two years' accumulation in this office of unassorted money orders is something of the past. All of the money orders received have been assorted, and the demands of late postmasters for the adjudication of their money-order accounts have been silenced by their settlement.

From the end of the fiscal year, June 30, 1895, the accounts of postmasters, postal and money order, have been simultaneously settled, and there is no reason why all of the business of this office in the future may not be carried on currently, settlements made, suits brought, and investigations of accounts of recalcitrant postmasters had to the current date.

The improvement in the condition of this office has been greatly facilitated by your orders reorganizing its methods, based upon the plan devised by the Joint Commission of Congress, known as the Dockery Commission.

CHECKING BY THE COUPON.

The last one of the features of this new system to be put into effect, viz, checking money-order accounts by the coupon, proves itself to be the most serviceable. It facilitates settlements and insures accuracy in auditing the money-order statements of postmasters.

NEW FORM OF MONEY ORDER.

In the last annual report from this office the following statement appeared:

If the size of the order were reduced, and the quality of the paper on which it is printed improved, it would facilitate handling in this office and avoid some of the errors caused by portions of the margin becoming detached.

The Honorable First Assistant Postmaster-General coincided in this view, and for this and other reasons his office has issued a new form of money order which in all respects is an improvement upon the coupon order first issued. The new order is being gradually introduced and when once in general use will facilitate the business of this office. Attention is called to a new feature of the coupon of this order. It is that of printing on the reverse side of the coupon the same figures that are upon its face, so that the last figures upon it when detached are identical with those on the margin of the order. The credit of this

invention is due to Mr. H. J. Bibb, an efficient clerk in this office. His plan was readily approved in this office and promptly adopted by the Post-Office Department.

The current business of the money-order branch has not only been reached, but it is also dispatched with more system and accuracy than formerly characterized the work.

A system of review with a record kept of every error discovered is doing much to insure correctness and at the same time develop the merit of the clerks.

MONEY-ORDER STATEMENTS AND PAID MONEY ORDERS.

Under the system in practice prior to the passage of the act of Congress approved January 27, 1894, the money-order statements of postmasters, with paid money orders pertaining to them, were forwarded to the Money-Order Division of the Post-Office Department, where a preliminary examination of the statements was had, with the view of discovering cases of failure to make prompt deposits. Correspondence was then had relative to the unauthorized retention by postmasters of money-order funds, and the statements and paid orders were then forwarded to this office for audit.

Since the passage of the act above referred to, money-order statements, and the paid orders therewith, are mailed by postmasters directly to this office, and do not pass through the money-order branch of the Post-Office Department. The preliminary examination of statements and correspondence relative thereto for the purpose of securing prompt deposits and preventing the accumulation of money-order funds in the hands of postmasters, formerly conducted in the Post-Office Department, is now carried on by this office with very satisfactory results. The advantages of the change are manifest. Circumlocution in the handling of a vast number of papers, and divided responsibility for their custody, is avoided, and perfect continuity in auditing as well as marked gain in time is secured. The number of money-order statements received during the year was 354,327. The number of paid money-orders accompanying such statements was 22,940,398. The amount of money received by postmasters and paid out by them on these money orders during the year aggregated the sum of \$331,931,766.41.

INVALID MONEY ORDERS.

During the fiscal year there were 2,136 certifications made for payment by warrant of invalid money orders, being those remaining unpaid for more than one year. Of these certifications 1,880 were approved and paid. The remaining 256 were rejected for the reason that inspection of the files of this office developed the fact that the original orders had been paid. Had the system formerly in use, of issuing duplicate orders in such cases, been continued, there is reason to believe that in each of the 256 cases named duplicate orders would have been issued, which would have necessitated an effort on the part of this office to recover in each case the amount of the double payment. The possibility of double payment of invalid orders is, under the present system, reduced to the minimum.

POSTAL ACCOUNTS.

The work of auditing postmasters' postal accounts is in excellent condition and fully up to date.

Under the act of Congress approved January 27, 1894, the depositaries of postal funds send directly to this office the original certificate

of deposit. Formerly the certificates, both original and duplicate, were sent to the postmaster. The original was then remitted by him to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General and thence forwarded to this office.

The change of method has facilitated the business of this office. It has obviated frequent delays and much correspondence on account of the failure of postmasters to forward the original certificate of deposit. Now the transcript of deposit received in this office from a depository of postal funds is accompanied by a certificate for each deposit named, a duplicate of which certificate is sent by the depository to the postmaster, to be retained by him in his office as a voucher.

The number of postmasters delinquent in rendering their quarterly postal accounts shows a marked decrease as compared with former years. By direct correspondence with the postmasters, and, when that failed, by promptly reporting the delinquent to the Postmaster-General, they have been impressed with the necessity of promptly rendering their postal accounts.

By reason of the fact that the settlement of money-order accounts has been brought up to date, balances on postal accounts in favor of late postmasters are now paid within three months after the final audit of the account.

Heretofore payments of balances have rarely been made in less than from nine to twelve months after the settlement of the final account; in many cases suspension of payment on postal accounts for longer periods has been caused by the necessity of awaiting the final audit of the money-order account.

Balances due the United States by late postmasters on their postal accounts are being successfully collected. Collection drafts are promptly issued against late postmasters and demands made on them and their sureties. When necessary, requests are made for the detail of post-office inspectors to cooperate in the collection of balances. If collection can not be made through the medium of drafts and inspectors, the cases are at once entered for suit.

POSTAL AGENCY AT SHANGHAI.

The only foreign postal agency of the United States is located at Shanghai, China. The accounts of this agency seem to have been overlooked in this office for some years past, as no settlement appears to have been made since March 31, 1879. During the year collections have been made from the present postal agent amounting to \$5,157.28. No previous deposit has been received from this agency since April 3, 1884.

The attention of the Honorable Postmaster-General was called to the condition of this account, and under his order of April 1, 1895, there has been a revision of the methods of accounting with this agency in the Post-Office Department. Its accounts are now settled in this office quarterly, in the same manner as those of a postmaster, and the balances collected which are found due the United States.

COLLECTIONS BY POST-OFFICE INSPECTORS.

The collection of balances due the United States on the accounts of postmasters, late and present, and those of failing bidders and mail contractors, is in many cases greatly facilitated by direct personal communication on the part of agents of the Post-Office Department with the debtors and their sureties. It has been the practice of this office, after making the usual efforts to collect through the medium of

correspondence, to refer such cases to the office of the Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General for the action of post-office inspectors, whose services have been kindly placed by the Post-Office Department at the disposal of this office for the purpose named. The efficient and valuable aid derived from this source is shown by the following statement of moneys collected from 1891 to 1895, inclusive, through post-office inspectors, and credited to postal, money-order, and miscellaneous accounts, viz:

1891.....	\$88,094.93	1894.....	\$165,169.04
1892.....	134,771.19	1895.....	180,043.76
1893.....	148,267.39		

COLLECTION BY SUIT.

On July 1, 1894, the sum of \$776,349.42 was the aggregate amount for which suits had been instituted against late postmasters, failing contractors, failing bidders, and late contractors, and the sureties on their bonds, in the courts of the United States. During the past fiscal year this sum was increased to \$1,045,394.88.

Efforts are being made to ascertain in each of the old cases whether or not there is a possibility of realizing the amounts due. In some old cases collections have been made notwithstanding their age, and in others steps have been taken to recover. Many of the principals and sureties in such cases have been traced from one State to another and their residences and pecuniary circumstances definitely determined.

When it is reliably ascertained that judgment debtors are insolvent or dead and their estates worthless, the accounts are closed on the books of this office by "Bad debts." But this action is only taken after a thorough investigation and when all doubt as to their insolvency is removed.

The work of the fiscal year is shown in the following tables:

Accounts submitted for suit.

	No.	Amount.
Postal.....	78	\$27,568.52
Money-order.....	36	24,918.93
Mail-service (actual damage, \$138,590.91).....	146	344,931.79
Total.....	260	397,419.24

RECAPITULATION.

Amount in suit July 1, 1894.....	\$776,349.42
Submitted for suit, fiscal year 1895.....	397,419.24
Total.....	1,173,768.66
Amount closed to June 30, 1895.....	128,373.78
In process of settlement July 1, 1895.....	1,045,394.88

BALANCES OF POSTAL, MONEY-ORDER, AND MAIL-SERVICE ACCOUNTS IN SUIT.

Postal.....	\$127,338.60
Money-order.....	83,747.67
Mail-service.....	834,308.61
Total.....	1,045,394.88

Closed by compromise debts.....	48,608.89
Credits allowed.....	1,851.44
Principal collected (costs and interest, \$5,341.53).....	19,462.98
Closed by "Bad debts".....	42,818.63
Verdicts for defendants.....	4,666.90
Withdrawn.....	172.33
Payments made in previous years.....	1,231.19
Dismissed in previous years.....	800.00
Verdicts for defendants in previous years.....	8,761.42
Total.....	128,373.78

Accounts submitted for suit—Continued.

RECAPITULATION—Continued.

BALANCES OF POSTAL, MONEY-ORDER, AND MAIL-SERVICE ACCOUNTS CLOSED.

Postal	\$34,024.81
Money-order	24,023.23
Mail-service	70,320.74
Total	128,373.78

The number of cases submitted for suit during the year, 260, and the amount of money involved, \$397,419.24, is the largest in number and amount in the history of the office. This resulted from an effort to clear the records of the office and dispose of the accumulated accounts, dating back to the year 1882. At present the work is practically up to date. The last three items in the above table represent transactions of 1879, 1880, 1881, 1885, 1886, and 1888, which for some unknown reason were not noted at the proper time.

Upon assuming charge of this office in 1894 the work of collecting from failing contractors, failing bidders, and late contractors was found very much in arrears, cases having accumulated for several years. The following figures show what has been done in this particular:

	Number.	Amount.
Accounts submitted, year 1894	58	\$259,772.45
Accounts submitted, year 1895	146	344,931.79
Total	204	604,704.24

Under the statutes (Rev. Stats., sec. 3945, as amended by the act of June 23, 1874, sec. 12, 18 Stats., 235) this office is required to submit accounts relating to the mail service for collection of the amount of the bonds, as it is provided that the principals and sureties shall be liable for the amounts of the bonds as liquidated damages, to be recovered in an action of debt. Collections, however, are only made of the amount of the actual damages resulting to the United States by reason of the failures, and the difference between the amount of the bond and the actual damage is a fictitious sum entered upon the records of this office, which can only be closed by "Bad debts." I respectfully solicit your recommendation to Congress to obtain the necessary legislation authorizing this office to submit these accounts for the collection of the actual damages. Heretofore no calculation has been made at the close of the fiscal year of the total amount of the actual damage involved in the suits.

For the purpose of showing the operations of this branch of the office a table is appended giving detailed information from the fiscal year ended June 30, 1889, to the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895, inclusive:

Year ended June 30—	Number of suits.	Amount involved.	Principal collected.	Costs and interest collected.	Total collections.	Closed by bad debts.	Closed by compromise debts.
1889	146	\$70,113.59	\$14,562.46	\$1,590.71	\$16,153.17	\$6,977.84	\$4,881.96
1890	56	56,187.29	4,058.99	1,715.39	5,774.38	6,206.02	5,463.34
1891	71	304,884.60	9,351.05	1,650.55	11,001.60	13,635.13	12,787.93
1892	40	15,086.37	10,178.89	2,170.09	12,348.98	88,866.66	34,799.21
1893	44	32,764.62	14,851.22	5,450.13	20,301.35	93,206.11	66,919.34
1894	119	288,890.77	20,862.92	2,131.06	22,993.98	58,914.87	9,978.23
1895	260	397,419.24	19,462.98	5,341.53	24,804.51	42,818.63	48,608.89

Year ended June 30—	Credits allowed.	Remitted.	Withdrawn.	Verdicts for defendants.	Payments, dismissals, and verdicts for defendants in previous years.	Amounts in suit at close of fiscal year.
1889.....	\$382.19					\$753,526.41
1890.....	3.57	\$1,705.08				792,276.70
1891.....		727.34				860,659.94
1892.....	11,224.10	400.00				735,277.45
1893.....	4,085.95		\$167.07	\$6,254.74		582,557.84
1894.....	1,536.01		181.22	3,625.74		776,349.42
1895.....	1,851.44		172.33	4,666.90	\$10,792.61	1,045,394.88

The following table presents the accounts of the disbursing clerk of the Post-Office Department for the past fiscal year.

This table appears for the first time in the annual report of this office. The accounts of the disbursing clerk of the Post-Office Department were formerly audited by the First and Fifth Auditors, but were transferred to this office under the act of Congress of July 31, 1894.

Accounts of the disbursing clerk of the Post-Office Department.

ON ACCOUNT OF HENRY L. GODSEY (FROM JUNE 29 TO SEPTEMBER 5, 1894).

Appropriations.	Fiscal year—		Total.
	1894.	1895.	
Salaries.....		\$127,368.25	\$127,368.25
Post-route maps.....	\$7,344.37	446.43	7,790.80
Official Postal Guides.....	2,681.18		2,681.18
Postage.....	150.00		150.00
Rent of buildings.....	6,125.00	458.23	6,583.33
Stationery.....	1,631.87		1,631.87
Fuel.....	1,807.47		1,807.47
Lights.....	651.15		651.15
Plumbing and light fixtures.....	331.11		331.11
Telegraphing.....	465.51		465.51
Painting.....	19.08	625.26	644.34
Carpets.....	625.89		625.89
Furniture.....	307.10		307.10
Horses and wagons.....	33.51		33.51
Hardware.....	215.14		215.14
Miscellaneous items.....	4,548.88	549.50	5,098.38
Total.....	26,937.26	129,447.77	156,385.03

ON ACCOUNT OF RUFUS B. MERCHANT (FROM SEPTEMBER 6, 1894, TO JUNE 30, 1895).

Appropriations.	Fiscal year—				Total.
	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	
Salaries.....				\$627,444.87	\$627,444.87
Post-route maps.....			\$3.00	13,617.64	13,620.64
Official Postal Guides.....				21,461.63	21,461.63
Postage.....				550.00	550.00
Rent of buildings.....			2,000.00	21,166.65	23,166.65
Stationery.....			354.96	5,592.64	5,947.60
Fuel.....		\$234.35		8,185.65	8,420.00
Lights.....		599.25		2,925.56	3,524.81
Plumbing and light fixtures.....			17.50	1,384.57	1,402.07
Telegraphing.....		.72	685.05	1,720.00	2,405.77
Painting.....				2,873.02	2,873.02
Carpets.....		45.50	78.21	3,912.18	4,035.89
Furniture.....			273.23	1,633.72	1,906.95
Horses and wagons.....			129.43	586.01	715.44
Hardware.....				328.07	328.07
Miscellaneous items.....	\$70.47	6.25	422.76	9,328.40	9,827.88
Total.....	70.47	886.07	3,964.14	722,710.61	727,631.29

Accounts of sales of post-route maps have been adjusted, showing the following receipts:

Account.	Fiscal year—		Total.
	1894.	1895.	
Henry L. Godsey.....	\$162.85	\$273.88	\$436.73
Rufus B. Merchant.....		1,097.31	1,097.31
Total.....	162.85	1,371.19	1,534.04

The following is a summary of the action taken in the investigation of violations of section 327 of the Postal Laws and Regulations of 1893, cases of evasion of the payment of proper postage:

Cases pending July 1, 1894.....	25
Cases received June 30, 1895.....	133
Total.....	158
Cases closed by payment of penalty.....	27
Cases dismissed for want of proof.....	96
Cases pending and unsettled July 1, 1895.....	35
Total.....	158
Amount of penalties collected.....	\$330.00
Amount of costs collected.....	\$48.63
Amount of additional postage collected.....	\$402.11
Suit pending.....	1

Very respectfully,

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

GEO. A. HOWARD, Auditor.

(No. 14.)

REPORT OF THE SUPERVISING SPECIAL AGENT.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., October 19, 1895.

SIR: The results achieved during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895, by the special agents have been gratifying, and attest the character and efficiency of the force. The following is a condensed report of the work performed:

Reports made and letters written.....	11, 923
Suits commenced.....	84
Amount involved in suits.....	\$279, 748. 81
Arrests for violation of customs-revenue laws.....	98
Arrests for violation of Chinese laws.....	180
Arrests for violation of anti-lottery laws.....	4
Arrests for conspiracy to defraud.....	1
Arrests for impersonating customs officers.....	1
Arrests for intimidating United States witnesses.....	2
Number of seizures.....	939
Appraised value of seizures.....	\$50, 781. 74
Amount recovered on account of seizures, fines, penalties, and increased duties because of undervaluation or erroneous classification discovered.....	\$431, 860. 37
Amount recovered from suits on evidence furnished by officers of this division.....	\$52, 131. 38
Reduction in expenses recommended.....	\$61, 114. 88
Customs districts examined.....	115
Salaries and expenses of special agents.....	\$93, 664. 77

Appended hereto will be found also a comparative statement of aggregate receipts and expenses of collection for the fiscal years 1885 to 1895, inclusive. It will be seen from this statement that the receipts for the last fiscal year from all sources exceeded those of the preceding fiscal year by \$21,559,413, while the cost to collect one dollar was reduced from \$0.0509 to \$0.0423.

UNDERVALUATION OF IMPORTED MERCHANDISE.

The subject of undervaluation of imported merchandise, which has attracted considerable attention in commercial circles during the past year, has been given very careful consideration, and the results attained, though not entirely satisfactory, have been of such character as to lead to the hope that this bane of the honest importer will be removed ultimately. While it has been urged that undervaluation thrives under an ad valorem system of duties, the strict enforcement of the laws provided for the punishment of those who practice it must have the desired effect of its suppression.

The amount of money actually turned into the Treasury, as noted above in the statement of the results of the agents' work, does not do entire justice to them, for their untiring efforts, both here and abroad, have had a deterrent effect, which has resulted in advances upon entries which would not otherwise have been made. The special agents

have endeavored on all occasions to coöperate with the chief officers of customs, the local appraisers, and the Board of General Appraisers, and their assistance has received in many instances the commendation of the officers mentioned.

There are many obstacles in the way of a proper appraisal of imported merchandise, notable among which is the extreme difficulty to obtain accurate, precise, and what is deemed to be entirely reliable information as to actual foreign market values. This difficulty is emphasized more particularly in the matter of foreign-manufactured goods consigned to agents in this country.

SPECIAL AGENTS IN EUROPE.

The special agents abroad have labored indefatigably to establish confidential commercial relations with reputable dealers in the different countries to which they are assigned and to coöperate with United States consuls and commercial agents in obtaining correct information as to values. The reports from these agents cover a wide field and embrace a variety of subjects, among which may be mentioned linen threads, wall paper, silks, hosiery, underwear, cotton and other laces, metal-worked muslin, cambric frillings, worsted and woolen goods, nettings, Irish point and Bruges laces, India tapes, lace curtains, horn combs, elastic webbings, saddlery and harness, statuary, bric-a-brac, sugars, and textiles of every description. Whenever practicable, samples of the merchandise have been forwarded with these reports. The subject of convict labor employed abroad in the manufacture of goods destined for export has also been reported on and the information obtained filed with the proper customs officers.

UNAUTHORIZED DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION.

While the special agents have succeeded in obtaining from trustworthy sources information which has proved of value to appraising officers, it is found that many persons withhold important information through fear of disclosure of their names during the progress of investigation and resultant injury to their business. I respectfully suggest that severe punishment should be meted out to any officer found guilty of divulging to anyone outside the customs service information obtained confidentially. Many honest importers and even foreign dealers, actuated by a desire to protect themselves against the wily machinations of the unscrupulous, stand ready to assist the Government in this matter if they are satisfied their names will not be mentioned in connection therewith. The present methods of procedure, which involve the disclosure of information to various officers, should be modified, and the danger of annoyance and publicity thereby greatly lessened.

PENALTY LIMIT IN CUSTOMS ADMINISTRATIVE ACT.

Section 7 of the customs administrative act provides that in cases where the appraised value of any article of imported merchandise shall exceed by more than 10 per cent the value declared in the entry "there shall be levied, collected, and paid, in addition to the duties imposed by law on such merchandise, a further sum equal to 2 per cent of the total appraised value for each 1 per cent that such appraised value exceeds the value declared in the entry." It is doubtful if the effect contemplated by the framers of the law has been attained. The fact that goods are undervalued less than 10 per cent involves no penalty

and encourages dishonest importers to attempt evasions of the tariff laws. It is respectfully suggested for your consideration that an amendment to the law cited providing for the abolition of the 10 per cent limit and the imposition of a penalty for each 1 per cent of undervaluation above the entered value would check effectually a practice persistently followed by firms who systematically undervalue their goods with the full knowledge that if the invoices are advanced not more than 10 per cent by the appraising officers the advance will not be sufficient to involve the imposition of the penalty now provided for by law as a punishment for undervaluation.

IMPORTATION OF CATTLE FROM MEXICO.

Through the efforts of officers of this division improved methods governing the importation of cattle on the Mexican frontier have been adopted, and good results have followed. Under the old system of appraisement before entry of cattle imported from Mexico, opportunities were afforded for fraud by undervaluation, of which the importers in many instances were not slow to take advantage. The ascertainment of correct values by officers assigned to Mexico, and the prompt imposition of penalties for undervaluation wherever discovered, have led importers to increase the entered valuation of cattle to a figure more nearly representing the correct market price, and have resulted in largely increased collections. The actual amount of money recovered represents but a small portion of the results accomplished. I have no doubt that the moral effect following from the presence of officers keenly alert to any attempt at fraud, and perfectly familiar with current prices and the habits and usages of cattle men, has deterred many who have no conscientious scruples from attempting to evade the law.

CONSOLIDATION OF CUSTOMS DISTRICTS.

The subject of the consolidation of customs districts has heretofore been called to your attention, and the necessity for action in the direction indicated becomes more urgent each year. Since the creation of the existing districts the conditions of business have changed greatly, and places which were formerly of importance and at which custom-house establishments are maintained have now no business to transact, and the retention in official position of the persons employed involves unnecessary expense. As is well known, importations have been concentrated at comparatively few ports, and the importation by sailing vessels is trifling. Deputy collectors or other subordinate officers may perform readily such official duties as the issuance of vessels' papers, and action in that direction should be taken in the interests of an economical administration. The boundaries of customs districts, as defined by the statute, also need revision. Business enterprises have developed at places which had no existence at the time the boundaries of the districts within which they are now located were established.

Recently an application was made through the office of the collector of customs at Chicago for the establishment of a manufacturing warehouse in a town closely connected by business interests with Chicago and within an hour's travel from that port. The desired authority could not, however, be given, for the reason that the town referred to is outside the limits of the customs collection district of which Chicago is the port of entry. By a law passed many years ago defining the district of New Orleans, it is provided that said district shall embrace " * * * and all the waters and shores of the Mississippi River, and

of the rivers which empty into it, or any of its branches, except the waters and shores within the State of Mississippi, and except the west bank of the Mississippi River between the towns of Plaquemine, in the parish of Iberville, and Donaldsonville, in the parish of Ascension, in which New Orleans shall be the port of entry," etc.

The ports of delivery named in said law and laws subsequently passed, and which have been re-enacted as section 2568, Revised Statutes, are located in Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Iowa, Illinois, and Wisconsin. To transact business in a warehouse established in a town within an hour's ride of the city of Chicago, through which port all importations are made direct, or through which they are received from New York or Boston, under the supervision of an officer assigned to the duty by the collector of customs at a port as distant as New Orleans, La., is a condition of affairs which needs but to be cited to show its absurdity. In other sections of the country are enterprises which are retarded by a similar condition of affairs, and in view of these facts, I have the honor to suggest that the subject be called specially to the attention of Congress, with a view to the adoption of a remedy which appears to be required by the demands of business.

EXAMINATION OF BUSINESS AT CUSTOMS PORTS.

A careful examination of the business transactions of the principal customs districts and ports in the United States, including the District of Alaska, was made by the officers of this division during the last year. Wherever careless or indifferent methods or violations of the Treasury regulations were discovered the same were called to the attention of the Department and prompt measures taken for their correction. Efforts were made to adjust and equalize salaries, and to make them conform generally to the compensation paid by commercial concerns for services of a similar character. The frequent examinations of the books, papers, and accounts of collectors and other officers of customs, as wisely provided by law, have a salutary effect upon the service, the efficiency of which is promoted greatly thereby. Collectors receive no notice of the time set for these examinations, and they are obliged to keep their records in such a manner as to be prepared always for the visits of the agents. It is gratifying to note in this connection that the Government has been free from loss in the collection of its revenues.

EXCLUSION OF CHINESE.

The Chinese inspectors acting under the direction of this division have rendered constant and laborious service to the several collectors of customs whose duty it is to enforce the laws relating to the exclusion of Chinese. During the past year 3,900 Chinese applied for admission, of which number 2,075 were admitted; 1,168 were allowed to pass in transit through our country, and 657 were rejected. In these cases investigations were made of the applicants' statements where admission was claimed on the ground that the Chinese were returning merchants who formerly resided and transacted business in this country as merchants. There were 152 Chinese arrested for being unlawfully in the United States, and 82 were found guilty and deported to China. Many of the Chinese admitted as participants at the Midwinter Fair in San Francisco failed to leave the United States within a year after the close of said exposition, and the work of locating and arresting them was laborious.

I am of opinion that special legislation, waiving the provisions of the Chinese exclusion laws, as well as those of the alien contract labor law, to enable persons who are otherwise excluded to enter the United States as participants in the interstate or other expositions is pernicious, and I would recommend strongly its discontinuance. The experience of officers of the special agents' force with the large number of Chinese who were admitted to attend the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago, and the more recent experience in connection with the Cotton States and International Exposition at Atlanta, where more than 200 Chinese were admitted as actors, musicians, etc., emphasizes the views which are respectfully submitted.

Under the treaty with China proclaimed December 8 last, Chinese laborers residing in this country are allowed under certain conditions to visit China and return. From the date of the proclamation of said treaty to June 30 last 110 Chinese laborers departed from the United States and were furnished with certificates which will enable them to return. Care has been taken in the preparation of these certificates to guard against the substitution of other persons than those to whom the certificates were issued. By the provisions of an act approved May 5, 1882, State courts or courts of the United States are prohibited from admitting Chinese to citizenship. In a number of instances, however, naturalization papers have been given to Chinese persons who subsequently demanded the right to enter this country. In several instances the holders of such certificates were denied landing on the suggestion of officers of the special agents' force, and their action was confirmed subsequently by the Department. Of the appropriation made for the enforcement of the Chinese exclusion laws, \$84,223.34 were expended during the last fiscal year. This amount includes all costs of arrest and the traveling expenses of the prisoners and the marshals from the time of conviction until the prisoners were landed in China. It also includes the compensation and traveling expenses of the Chinese inspectors who were engaged in the enforcement of the laws.

While, as hereinbefore stated, 82 Chinese were deported, this number represents but a portion of those arrested and who were discharged subsequently by order of the court. If the object of the exclusion laws is to exclude Chinese from this country, the laws should be made more rigid and provide for fewer exceptions from its provisions. The facility with which the certificates may be obtained from Chinese consuls residing in foreign countries, and upon which persons of the Chinese race may claim admission to the United States as merchants or persons other than laborers, has the effect to nullify practically the intent of the law. Much of the criticism of the actions of officials of this department who have to deal with questions relating to Chinese immigration could be directed more properly to the law. So far as it is possible to accomplish that end the officers who come under the immediate direction of this division have been charged to enforce the law to the letter, leaving all subsequent proceedings, which in many instances have rendered the services of our officers valueless, to the courts or other sources of authority.

OPIUM SMUGGLING.

The prevention of opium smuggling has long been a source of anxiety to the officers of this division. In past years, with the duty on smoking opium at \$10 and \$12 per pound, the profit to be derived from this illicit business was so great that shrewd and unscrupulous men were only too eager to undertake the risk of detection. In addition to the

opium prepared in China it has long been known that thousands of pounds of the drug were manufactured each year in British Columbia for consumption in this country, while until very recently not one pound of the British Columbia product was entered regularly at our custom-houses. Seizures and arrests have been frequent, and in certain instances, through the vigilance of officers of this division, powerful smuggling rings have been unearthed and the offenders punished by long terms of imprisonment, but owing to the great stretch of practically unprotected frontier thousands of pounds of the drug clandestinely entered this country, thereby depriving the Government of its just revenues and in some cases offering a menace to the integrity of the service by the corruption of custom-house officials.

The provision in the tariff act of 1894 reducing the duty on smoking opium from \$12 to \$6 per pound has, it is believed, caused a marked decrease in the amount of the Chinese drug smuggled into this country and a corresponding increase in the amount brought through the custom-house and upon which duties were paid. As nearly nine-tenths of all Chinese opium imported into this country is brought through the custom-house at San Francisco, a comparative statement of the amounts imported at that port, with the duty paid thereon, during the fiscal years 1893, 1894, and 1895 is interesting:

Year.	Opium imported.	Duty paid.
	<i>Pounds.</i>	
1893.....	55,222	\$662,664
1894.....	49,856	598,272
1895.....	138,950	913,404

I submit that the above figures show with reasonable certainty that the increase in the amount brought through the custom-house represents opium which under the old tariff would have found an entrance into this country in violation of law, but which, owing to the lower rate of duty, was entered regularly and duties paid thereon. The increase in revenue was more than 65 per cent over the previous year, while the rate of duty was decreased one-half. Smuggling will be carried on only when the profit to be derived from the illicit introduction of an article into this country is large enough by reason of the high rate of duty to justify the attendant risk. I have no doubt that were the duty on opium reduced to \$4 per pound the demand for the British Columbia article, which is of an inferior quality to the Chinese product, will be lessened to such an extent that its manufacture for illegal importation into the United States would be discontinued practically. The smuggling of the Chinese drug would be centralized then at ports on the Pacific seaboard, where it would be met more successfully by the customs officers, while the customs revenues would be increased largely by the additional duties paid upon the increased amount brought through the custom-houses. I believe it has been demonstrated satisfactorily that the use of this noxious drug can not be eradicated by a prohibitive tariff.

MEXICAN FREE ZONE.

The privilege heretofore accorded of transportation in bond through the United States of goods destined for places within the so-called "Free Zone" of Mexico has given cause for much complaint on the part both of our merchants on that frontier and of customs officers; the former because they are subjected to unfair competition with merchants doing

business in the Free Zone upon whose goods no duty has been paid, and the customs officials because they have had abundant reason to believe that a great portion of this merchandise was taken into the Zone for the express purpose of being smuggled back into this country.

To remedy the evils complained of, Congress, by a joint resolution approved March 1, 1895, suspended the privilege of transportation in bond of merchandise consigned to ports in the Free Zone. This resolution, however, did not preclude the practice which was adopted by importers immediately after of entry and appraisement of such merchandise at the port of original importation to be forwarded under warehouse and transportation bond to a frontier port where entry for exportation into the Free Zone could be made in the usual manner. From statistics obtained of transactions of this character in the district of Paso del Norte it appears that the value of the merchandise withdrawn from warehouse for export to the Free Zone has increased from practically nothing before the passage of the resolution to nearly \$4,000 per month since that time. While the value of the merchandise so treated does not equal that of the goods shipped in bond under the old system, yet it shows that a way is open whereby merchants in the Free Zone may still have their goods brought through the United States with no added trouble or expense save an additional entry.

While I am aware that this subject is a matter properly within the cognizance of the Department of State, I can not but express the belief that it would be of the greatest advantage both to the Government and to the residents of that particular section of the United States if the Free Zone were abolished. I respectfully renew the suggestion made in my last annual report that the subject be called to the attention of the Honorable Secretary of State with a view to the submission of the question of its unfriendly effect upon American interests for the consideration of the representative at this capital of the Republic of Mexico.

BONDED WAREHOUSES AND COMMON CARRIERS.

It is gratifying to state that during the past year in the conduct of the bonded warehousing business no serious losses were reported, and the same remark applies to goods in bond while being transported between the several ports. All applications for the bonding of warehouses and of lines of railway and water transportation are passed upon in the division of special agents, where the letters of approval of such bonds are also prepared. Much correspondence is involved in this connection and in the investigation of suspected irregularities in the conduct of the warehousing and transportation business.

While little or no loss has occurred to the Government during the past year through the operation of the business above referred to, in view of the great number of buildings used for storage purposes throughout the country and of the vast quantity of merchandise handled by the bonded-railroad and vessel companies this fact is evidence of thorough supervision on the part of the special officers whose duty it is to see that the laws and regulations are observed closely by customs officials and the business public alike.

Domestic merchandise in large quantities and goods in bond or upon which the duties have been paid are forwarded between the ports in the United States by routes passing through Canadian territory. Special attention has been given to this business by the special agents stationed at places on the northern, northeastern, and northwestern frontiers, and they are required to investigate thoroughly and report upon all instances where irregular methods or practices are found to

exist. The manner of lading and unlading the vehicles employed in this transportation and the comparison of the contents of such vehicles with the manifests thereof, as well as the sealing of the cars, are subjects requiring constant supervision. The officers stationed at ports where cars depart from the United States for transit through Canada and at the ports where such cars enter this country after the transit are required to inspect closely such cars and the papers accompanying the same and to attach in each instance their signatures to certificates of inspection. These important duties, through neglect of which the revenues would suffer serious loss, as a rule have been observed faithfully, and all merchandise in transit, as a result, has been accounted for duly. It is estimated roughly that during the past year about 400,000 cars were employed in this business and that the weight of the contents approximated 3,500,000 tons.

Respectfully, yours,

J. J. CROWLEY,
Supervising Special Agent.

Hon. JOHN G. CARLISLE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

APPENDIX.

STATEMENT OF CUSTOMS BUSINESS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1895.

Districts and ports.	Vessels entered.		Vessels cleared.		Entries of merchandise.	Documents issued to vessels.	Duties and tonnage tax.	Aggregate receipts.	Value of exports.		Expenses.	Average number of persons employed.	Cost to collect \$1.	
	Foreign.	Coastwise.	Foreign.	Coastwise.					Foreign.	Domestic.				
Alaska (Sitka), Alaska.....	102	184	78	145	104	59	\$8,975.20	\$12,827.21		\$11,520	\$20,910.12	14	\$1.630	
Albany, N. Y.....					920	294	112,194.70	112,604.20			11,217.98	7	.099	
Albemarle (Edenton), N. C.....			1		126	107	30.42	78.52			1,788.10	2	22.772	
Alexandria, Va.....	5	209			7	104	71.49	87.34			1,217.59	2	13.940	
Annapolis, Md.....						204	28.45	28.45		8,835	956.25	2	33.611	
Apalachicola, Fla.....	107	33	81	69	5	102	2,428.51	3,165.05		323,770	3,746.19	4	1.183	
Arizona (Nogales), Ariz.....					894		49,126.32	49,470.23	\$12.30	805,969	34,476.06	25	696	
Aroostook (Houlton), Me.....					1,091		19,755.56	22,182.13			14,075.14	14	.634	
Atlanta, Ga.....					31		4,864.84	6,764.68			1,938.17	2	2.286	
Baltimore, Md.....	470	1,091	634	1,797	13,726	1,478	2,905,183.57	2,937,326.58	44,773	66,894,218	245,623.90	218	.083	
Bangor, Me.....	7		23		1,315	157	87,333.79	89,400.66		981,824	11,814.91	8	1.132	
Barnstable, Mass.....	18	19	18	8	52	453	49.38	475.58		107	4,554.15	14	9.575	
Bath, Me.....	232	80	10	1	257	299	5,535.32	5,806.65			8,333.48	10	1.435	
Beaufort, N. C.....					179						1,853.60	2		
Beaufort, S. C.....	49	35	74	5	17	34	5,641.19	6,592.35		5,777,745	4,744.91	6	.719	
Belfast, Me.....	112	4	115	4	109	201	155.76	633.93		3,282	2,276.60	6	3.591	
Boston and Charlestown (Boston), Mass.....	2,116	818	1,941	1,009	61,927	1,187	9,405,818.01	9,486,115.75	469,978	85,035,218	593,647.08	485	.062	
Brazos (Brownsville), Tex.....		26		3	976	3	12,721.14	14,241.27		36,510	32,551.53	27	2.285	
Bridgeton, N. J.....	3	2		26	3	523	124.74	250.05			989.05	4	3.955	
Bristol and Warren, R. I.....	4		3		4	25	33.81	52.31			231.00	2	4.415	
Brunswick, Ga.....	196	388	216	379	9	160	7,962.35	9,637.77		5,164,277	6,701.17	5	695	
Buffalo Creek (Buffalo), N. Y.....	863	3,716	794	3,834	19,221	364	518,784.47	530,444.15	124,887	4,095,883	55,930.12	40	1.105	
Burlington, Iowa.....					1	38	1,376.00	1,201.48			516.88	2	.430	
Burlington (Trenton), N. J.....						91		4.00			154.00	2	38.500	
Cairo, Ill.....						30					350.00	1		
Cape Vincent, N. Y.....	948	433	945	448	1,746	84	17,164.84	20,401.68		200,976	15,627.21	15	.765	
Castine, Me.....	3	6	5	5	33	333	143.51	209.70		257	3,488.43	6	16.635	
Champlain (Plattsburg), N. Y.....	1,025		949	770	15,995	272	202,158.37	211,250.89	615,523	3,246,977	37,815.16	33	.179	
Charleston, S. C.....	118	368	113	79	267	221	37,865.26	39,587.99		10,712,471	13,538.88	12	.341	
Chattanooga, Tenn.....						38		82.25			435.25	2	5.291	
Cherrystone (Cape Charles City), Va.....						641					2,090.00	3		
Chicago, Ill.....	29	8,486	127	8,349	27,824	480	5,728,659.91	5,742,317.98	18,283	1,539,786	146,895.88	111	.025	
Cincinnati, Ohio.....					4,099	150	830,358.95	833,505.35			30,848.63	24	.037	
Columbus, Ohio.....							49,042.72	49,303.63			5,108.00	3	1.103	
Corpus Christi, Tex.....					816	81	32,669.92	35,081.82		26,738	3,372,892	29,028.43	22	.827

Council Bluffs, Iowa.							7,975.67	7,975.67			279.25	2	.035
Cuyahoga (Cleveland), Ohio.	768	5,112	907	4,971	2,933	363	502,375.99	505,276.78	1,229		28,158.37	20	.055
Delaware (Wilmington), Del.	70	60	86	24	47	217	7,881.04	8,518.60		3,437,247	8,733.68	12	1.025
Denver, Colo.						392	49,074.18	50,081.87			3,363.00	3	.067
Des Moines, Iowa.						54	5,807.66	5,807.66			174.23	1	.030
Detroit, Mich.	1,807	2,905	1,848	3,183	22,016	231	64,767.43	873,766.48	46,471	7,739,420	69,006.64	66	5.078
Dubuque, Iowa.						30	9,132.82	9,151.67			350.00	4	.038
Duluth, Minn.	170	2,264	163	2,293	524	71	8,608.47	12,777.67	128,230	2,255,699	11,648.44	8	.911
Dunkirk, N. Y.	3	29	2	30	9	2	244.54	262.37			1,034.54	1	3.943
Eastern (Crisfield), Md.						949		881.75			2,217.45	2	2.514
Edgarton, Mass.	35	1		34	2	38	192.03	395.11			2,324.58	4	5.883
Erie, Pa.	129	776	116	797	109	67	619.46	944.88		28,611	3,479.98	3	3.682
Evansville, Ind.						72	19,074.67	19,083.09			1,159.00	2	.060
Fairfield (Bridgeport), Conn.	28	933	24	492	371	265	71,700.93	72,080.54			6,596.25	4	.091
Fall River, Mass.	27	761	24	646	48	97	10,941.67	11,366.81			3,252.82	4	.286
Fernandina, Fla.	61	147	47	167	2	43	2,496.97	3,314.17		1,550,599	2,383.20	3	.719
Frenchmans Bay (Ellsworth), Me.	35		18	8	2	256	277.39	506.35			3,475.59	5	6.864
Galena, Ill.											350.00	1	
Galveston, Tex.	269	369	307	289	339	263	84,385.05	87,567.17	128,243	41,758,408	35,801.26	27	.408
Genesee (Rochester), N. Y.	583	307	647	256	1,354	29	210,756.91	212,566.30		710,234	19,974.91	17	.093
Georgetown, D. C.	15	259	1	1	650	130	41,806.01	42,750.37			10,232.59	7	.239
Georgetown, S. C.	4	53	7	10		25	48.78	83.16		14,985	974.38	2	11.716
Gloucester, Mass.	118	32	104	48	387	613	5,658.02	8,660.46	250	4,353	11,675.71	14	1.348
Grand Rapids, Mich.						721	19,022.86	19,022.86			2,655.68	2	.139
Great Egg Harbor (Somers Point), N. J.						133		161.30			826.80	2	5.125
Hartford, Conn.		111		108	920	120	90,291.65	90,637.56			8,970.59	6	.098
Humboldt (Eureka), Cal.	4	134	19	3	1	44	532.43	831.63		106,594	2,756.32	1	3.314
Huron (Port Huron), Mich.	963	2,701	908	2,830	6,293	525	77,547.50	87,551.20	90,296	6,398,700	45,242.47	47	.516
Indianapolis, Ind.						820	143,944.75	144,453.89			8,862.41	4	.061
Kansas City, Mo.						8	373,334.91	375,334.91			11,178.18	8	.029
Kennebunk, Me.						17					593.00	3	
Key West, Fla.	248	327	285	301	3,847	188	410,250.80	421,359.30	22,682	942,185	36,137.14	32	.085
La Crosse, Wis.						68		5.71			350.00	1	61.295
Lincoln, Nebr.							2,705.15	2,709.35			1,635.81	2	.603
Little Egg Harbor (Tuckerton), N. J.						42		48.10			292.00	2	6.070
Los Angeles, Cal.	58	174	45	5	345	72	106,964.33	108,295.85		6,696	21,798.51	28	.201
Louisville, Ky.						62	563,439.93	564,999.31			18,571.27	12	.032
Machias, Me.	93	6	107	81	20	404	482.10	1,174.10		15,580	3,590.97	5	3.058
Marblehead, Mass.	40	6	44	9	46	70	887.47	1,111.46			2,085.96	3	1.876
Memphis, Tenn.						90	52,345.14	52,583.88			6,558.23	5	.124
Miami (Toledo), Ohio.	159	1,932	161	1,929	424	122	64,170.32	64,616.33		793,097	7,080.34	5	.109
Michigan (Grand Haven), Mich.	74	5,698	86	5,703	50	327	9,469.20	9,654.92		\$52,236	6,533.15	12	.676
Milwaukee, Wis.	2	12,006	14	11,960	2,071	501	404,239.26	406,208.50	\$984		15,950.06	17	.029
Minnesota (St. Paul), Minn.	279		279		2,183	22	276,859.01	281,092.69	306	222,614	33,246.56	25	.118
Mobile, Ala.	470	71	488	60	475	191	27,043.73	31,356.24	61,400	5,111,903	15,924.43	15	.507
Montana (Fort Benton), Mont.	108		107		359	5	16,227.55	18,931.48		54,085	16,715.17	14	.882
Nantucket, Mass.						.27					350.75	1	
Nashville, Tenn.						31	22,144.92	22,372.93			2,815.25	2	.125
Natchez, Miss.						4	1.10	1.10			500.00	2	454.545
Newark, N. J.	46	9	12	1,162	123	123	371,650.21	373,465.97	724,216	10,805	8,385.58	4	.022

STATEMENT OF CUSTOMS BUSINESS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1895—Continued.

Districts and ports.	Vessels entered.		Vessels cleared.		Entries of merchandise.	Documents issued to vessels.	Duties and tonnage tax.	Aggregate receipts.	Value of exports.		Expenses.	Average number of persons employed.	Cost to collect \$1.	
	Foreign.	Coastwise.	Foreign.	Coastwise.					Foreign.	Domestic.				
New Bedford, Mass.	57	151	43	7	125	134	\$26,837.78	\$27,532.69		\$12,241	\$5,508.38	5	\$0.200	
Newburyport, Mass.	4		4		4	53	434.52	1,010.64			1,169.05	2	1.156	
New Haven, Conn.	45	749	17	738	1,086	285	113,408.72	113,732.72			9,540.22	7	.083	
New London, Conn.	14	13	10	50	21	279	546.83	898.81			5,239.63	6	5.829	
Newport, R. I.	18	2	14	2	15	141	300.58	407.10			1,977.05	4	4.656	
Newport News, Va.	103	593	423	86	1,749	350	243,088.46	248,372.84		13,469.541	28,799.47	31	.115	
New York, N. Y.	4,571	2,677	4,039	2,566	441,752	4,388	103,509,894.53	104,125,069.45	\$7,673,246	317,906,816	2,760,558.66	1,758	.026	
Niagara (Suspension Bridge), N. Y.	1,092	745	1,076	756	16,744	24	189,896.47	200,938.15	416,477	5,000,573	50,274.37	41	.250	
Norfolk and Portsmouth (Norfolk), Va.	52	1,501	402	1,165	115	571	12,736.07	15,200.52		7,792,572	12,531.91	9	.824	
North and South Dakota (Pembina), N. Dak.					1,147	0	22,323.34	25,546.30		767	1,427,092	19,044.97	13	.745
New Orleans, La.	878	313	834	330	12,281	525	1,077,884.46	1,098,607.52	282,980	68,130,382	203,054.54	176	1.184	
Omaha, Nebr.					738		111,630.32	112,341.33			3,646.00	3	.032	
Oregon (Astoria), Oreg.	75	523	34	516	352	65	91,037.24	92,716.87		123,309	14,002.88	15	1.151	
Oswegatchie (Ogdensburg), N. Y.	789	606	522	681	4,268	51	66,662.34	71,065.81	67,018	2,502,947	23,458.21	21	.330	
Oswego, N. Y.	1,271	436	1,331	334	672	25	79,868.73	81,746.53		1,547,172	21,157.60	17	.258	
Paducah, Ky.											350.00	2		
Pamlico (Newbern), N. C.	5	335	4		5	216	437.96	476.80		5,090	3,559.14	5	7.464	
Paso del Norte (El Paso), Tex.					3,783		94,331.33	101,091.58	35,810	2,763,541	42,190.22	31	.417	
Passamaquoddy (Eastport), Me.	828	198	875	166	1,263	235	48,407.43	51,364.32		2,368	9,087.05	19	1.176	
Patchogue, N. Y.						304		275.76			275.76	2	1.000	
Pearl River (Shieldsboro), Miss.	194	36	204	59	323	323	4,869.93	6,409.43		966,411	7,269.05	7	1.134	
Pensacola, Fla.	405	186	394	197	109	249	21,111.74	24,272.45		3,042,113	15,928.92	17	.656	
Peoria, Ill.					89	12	10,808.07	10,949.31			831.39	2	.075	
Perth Amboy, N. J.	16	89	58	61	40	529	23,609.25	24,592.84		87,758	9,635.94	9	.391	
Petersburg, Va.	1	7			1	1		9.60				4		
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,125	648	1,036	1,022	31,508	1,116	11,692,337.28	11,746,283.67	134,370	34,908,723	440,254.89	324	.037	
Pittsburg, Pa.					1,503	187	343,715.74	344,395.35			15,711.89	11	1.045	
Plymouth, Mass.	4	3	5	1	28	7	6,958.82	6,977.82			1,589.01	2	.227	
Port Jefferson, N. Y.						79						2		
Portland and Falmouth (Portland), Me.	233	389	234	340	2,611	420	109,894.75	116,014.34	14,440	1,963,669	44,606.17	30	.384	
Portsmouth, N. H.	19	1	23		103	94	46,171.92	46,439.68			7,711.85	7	.166	
Providence, R. I.	81	541	56	124	1,477	206	253,664.85	255,508.17		4,877	19,193.23	13	.075	
Puget Sound (Port Townsend), Wash.	1,845	229	1,942	226	4,131	530	215,234.94	241,226.48	338,421	5,466,772	81,561.19	53	.338	
Richmond, Va.	11	1,154	17	1,120	179	87	26,576.83	26,687.06		2,972,534	6,257.97	7	.234	
Rock Island, Ill.						72		6.50			446.00	1	68.615	
Saco, Me.	3		8		3	19	73.50	100.10			672.50	1	6.718	

Sag Harbor, N. Y.	5	2	3	2	5	234	269.03			500.54	3	2.083
Salem and Beverly (Salem), Mass.	81	13	60	10	43	106	1,518.61	1,987.23		6,214.17	6	3.127
Saluria (Eagle Pass), Tex.					3,193	56	74,520.50	75,528.25	32,868	1,649,444	28	.482
San Diego, Cal.	169	90	144	29	513	29	56,157.33	57,507.26	4,356	40,869	13	.291
Sandusky, Ohio	520	1,271	487	1,335	500	137	4,364.37	4,903.37		55,092	9	.884
San Francisco, Cal.	873	226	827	589	32,725	1,145	5,619,199.23	5,659,750.65	595,058	24,278,090	255	.068
Savannah, Ga.	263	467	309	412	451	135	57,816.48	61,738.95		20,523,760	13	.225
St. Augustine, Fla.	23	7	22	5	95	36	17,961.16	8,570.24	7	3,707	4	.161
St. Johns (Jacksonville), Fla.	30	343	51	310	75	87	31,973.01	32,306.32	390	125,455	5	.164
St. Joseph, Mo.					891	2	63,978.25	64,273.04			3	.081
St. Louis, Mo.					4,400	251	1,191,134.62	1,197,346.70			35	.041
St. Marks (Cedar Keys), Fla.					169	37	23,977.89	24,048.35			4	.140
St. Marys, Ga.	7	4	7			22	144.39	193.08		27,401	2	6.862
Sioux City, Iowa					23		552.19	552.19			1	1.233
Southern Oregon (Coos Bay), Oreg.	1		1		2	32	10.71	570.71		4,500	2	2.962
Springfield, Mass.					311		45,554.50	45,730.01			4	.090
Stonington, Conn.	11	2	10		11	116	72.62	132.22		1,350	2	9.368
Superior (Marquette), Mich.	910	6,471	939	6,448	1,216	249	8,954.71	11,022.92	556	2,328,284	22	1.938
Tampa, Fla.	101	264	90	250	3,260	113	604,777.07	609,148.97		1,362,910	20	.040
Tappahannock, Va.		159				243					2	
Teche (Brashear), La.	3	257	7	246	6	205	8.02	23.07		5,063	3	150.836
Vicksburg, Miss.						30					1	
Vermont (Burlington), Vt.	348		353		38,744	37	501,040.15	525,159.63	1,870,263	5,518,635	75	.152
Waldoboro, Me.	462	9	470	12	479	451	1,436.24	3,386.54		1,190	7	2.148
Wheeling, W. Va.					1	141	310.56	313.21			2	3.731
Wiscasset, Me.	57	10	26	46	29	155	290.40	1,333.24		6,968	4	2.329
Wilmington, N. C.	100	110	170	69	57	97	5,747.89	6,841.67		6,580,264	9	1.397
Willamette (Portland), Oreg.	81	185	110	162	1,367	146	231,758.82	236,549.28	441	5,084,406	45	.272
Yaquina, Oreg.		116		115		5		82.40			1	13.349
York, Me.						7					1	
Total	30,857	75,217	30,674	73,767	822,886	31,237	151,971,194.69	153,092,518.20	14,145,566	793,392,599	6,477,283.76	4,845

Amount of expenses reported by collectors as above..... \$6,477,283.76
 Miscellaneous expenses not included in above..... 235,313.54
 Total expenses for fiscal year ended June 30, 1895..... \$6,712,597.30
 Cost to collect \$1. \$0.0423.
 In addition to the above there was expended on account of collecting the revenue from customs for 1894 and prior years..... \$24,093.62

REPORT ON THE FINANCES.

Aggregate receipts and expenses of collection for the fiscal years 1885 to 1895, inclusive

Year.	Receipts.	Expenses.	Cost per cent.
1885	\$183, 116, 808. 60	\$6, 918, 221. 19	3. 77
1886	194, 189, 356. 00	6, 427, 613. 00	3. 30
1887	218, 662, 892. 22	6, 830, 296. 16	3. 12
1888	220, 428, 930. 22	6, 481, 599. 57	2. 94
1889	225, 041, 419. 48	6, 553, 209. 05	2. 91
1890	231, 049, 118. 83	6, 568, 716. 74	2. 84
1891	220, 630, 683. 60	6, 704, 453. 49	3. 04
1892	178, 531, 716. 18	6, 525, 979. 33	3. 65
1893	204, 571, 238. 72	6, 712, 530. 45	3. 28
1894	182, 533, 105. 20	6, 747, 257. 03	5. 09
1895	153, 092, 518. 20	6, 712, 597. 30	4. 23

NOTE.—The accounts of receipts and expenditures published by the Register will vary in some cases from the figures above given, for the reason that his statement is made up from warrants issued during the fiscal year, regardless of balances in the hands of officers at the beginning and end of the year. If the accounts of each collector were closed and balances settled at the end of the fiscal year the two statements would agree.

(No. 15.)

REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF THE SECRET SERVICE DIVISION.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
SECRET SERVICE DIVISION,
Washington, D. C., November 1, 1895.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the thirtieth annual report, containing a summary of results of the work accomplished by the Secret Service Division of the United States Treasury Department during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895.

The arrests by agents of this division and other duly qualified officers (the latter receiving gratuities of money from the funds of the division for meritorious service) number 803.

The offenses alleged were as follows:

Manufacturing and passing counterfeit paper money.....	1
Manufacturing, passing, and having in possession counterfeit paper money and plates.....	1
Manufacturing counterfeit paper money.....	1
Manufacturing and having in possession counterfeit paper money.....	1
Having in possession and passing counterfeit paper money.....	13
Having in possession and attempting to pass counterfeit paper money.....	1
Having in possession and passing counterfeit paper money and attempting to sell counterfeit plates.....	1
Having in possession counterfeit paper money.....	1
Passing counterfeit paper money.....	35
Passing counterfeit paper money and coin.....	1
Attempting to pass counterfeit paper money.....	7
Dealing in and passing counterfeit paper money.....	2
Dealing in and having in possession counterfeit paper money.....	1
Passing pieced United States notes.....	1
Having in possession and issuing State warrants in similitude of United States currency.....	3
Engraving plates for and printing State warrants in similitude of United States currency.....	3
Passing State warrants as United States notes.....	3
Passing college currency note as United States note.....	1
Altering \$1 United States Treasury note to represent \$20.....	1
Altering \$1 United States silver certificate to represent \$5.....	1
Altering obligations of the United States.....	1
Altering and passing altered obligations of the United States.....	3
Altering and attempting to pass altered obligations of the United States.....	1
Passing \$1 United States Treasury note altered to represent \$20.....	1
Passing \$1 United States silver certificate altered to represent \$5.....	1
Passing \$1 United States silver certificate altered to represent \$10.....	1
Passing \$2 United States silver certificate altered to represent \$20.....	1
Passing altered obligations of the United States.....	5
Having in possession and passing \$1 United States silver certificates altered to represent \$5.....	2
Having in possession and attempting to pass altered obligations of the United States.....	1
Having in possession and passing altered notes and counterfeit coin.....	1
Larceny of United States postage stamps from Bureau of Engraving and Printing.....	1
Having in possession stolen United States postage stamps.....	2
Receiving stolen United States postage stamps.....	1

Selling stolen United States postage stamps.....	1
Manufacturing counterfeit United States 2-cent postage stamps and plates for making same.....	2
Having in possession and dealing in counterfeit 2-cent United States postage stamps.....	1
Manufacturing and having in possession counterfeit Haitian postage stamps and plates for same.....	1
Manufacturing and having in possession counterfeit coin, molds, etc.....	16
Manufacturing, passing, and having in possession counterfeit coin.....	6
Manufacturing, dealing in, and having in possession counterfeit coin.....	1
Manufacturing and dealing in counterfeit coin.....	3
Manufacturing and passing counterfeit coin.....	86
Manufacturing and having in possession counterfeit coin, dies, etc.....	2
Manufacturing and having in possession counterfeit coin.....	20
Manufacturing counterfeit coin.....	57
Manufacturing and attempting to pass counterfeit coin.....	3
Manufacturing counterfeit coin and molds.....	1
Having in possession counterfeit coin.....	47
Having in possession counterfeit coin, dies, etc.....	2
Having in possession counterfeit coin, molds, etc.....	4
Having in possession and passing counterfeit coin.....	1
Having in possession and passing counterfeit coin and manufacturing molds.....	1
Having in possession, passing, and attempting to pass counterfeit coin.....	2
Having in possession and attempting to pass counterfeit coin.....	16
Dealing in counterfeit coin.....	3
Dealing in and having in possession counterfeit coin.....	3
Passing counterfeit coin.....	267
Passing and attempting to pass counterfeit coin.....	2
Passing counterfeit coin and having in possession molds, etc.....	4
Attempting to pass counterfeit coin.....	21
Having in possession dies for manufacturing counterfeit coin.....	4
Having in possession molds for manufacturing counterfeit coin.....	27
Manufacturing and having in possession molds for manufacturing counterfeit coin.....	7
Passing \$1 coins (plated) for \$20 gold coins.....	1
Passing 5-cent coins (plated) for \$5 gold coins.....	1
Passing 1-cent coins (plated) for 10-cent coins.....	1
Passing 25-cent coins (plated) for \$10 gold coins.....	1
Manufacturing metal checks in imitation of 5-cent nickels.....	1
Having in possession metal checks in imitation of 5-cent nickels.....	1
Passing and having in possession mutilated coins.....	1
Mutilating coins.....	1
Personating Government officers.....	2
Obstructing officer in the performance of his duties.....	1
Intimidating Government witnesses.....	3
Perjury.....	1
Receiving stolen property.....	1
Using United States mail for fraudulent purposes.....	5
Counterfeiting Chinese certificates of residence.....	5
Larceny from United States mint, Carson City, Nev.....	4
Larceny of Government property from Coast and Geodetic Survey at San Antonio, Tex.....	1
Total.....	803

The judicial disposition of the foregoing cases was as follows:

Convicted and sentenced.....	181
Convicted, sentence suspended.....	4
Pleaded guilty and sentenced.....	119
Pleaded guilty, awaiting sentence.....	8
Pleaded guilty, sentence suspended.....	5
Convicted, awaiting sentence.....	12
Indicted, awaiting trial.....	74
Not indicted.....	33
Awaiting action of grand jury.....	146
Awaiting examination.....	51
Acquitted.....	84
Nolle prosequed.....	16
Dismissed by United States attorney.....	3
Discharged on personal recognizance.....	11

Discharged by United States commissioner.....	53
Pleaded nolo contendere and sentence suspended.....	2
Fugitive from justice.....	1
Total.....	803

The fines imposed by the court amount to \$24,553.

The sentences aggregate six hundred and thirty-six years two months and twenty-nine days.

One hundred and twenty-two cases were disposed of during the past fiscal year which were undetermined at the close of the year preceeding, to wit:

Convicted and sentenced.....	39
Pleaded guilty and sentenced.....	35
Pleaded guilty and sentence suspended.....	3
Convicted and sentence suspended.....	3
Acquitted.....	24
Bills ignored by United States grand jury.....	3
Nolle prosequed.....	11
Pleaded guilty and released on own recognizance.....	1
Dismissed by United States commissioner.....	3
Total.....	122

Sentences aggregate one hundred and sixty-seven years six months and eight days. Fines, \$3,222.

Of those arrested during the past fiscal year, 18 had been previously arrested for offenses similar to those herein charged against them.

Places of nativity of persons arrested.

United States.....	411	Austria.....	3
Italy.....	156	Holland.....	2
Germany.....	42	Russia.....	12
Ireland.....	24	Wales.....	1
Canada.....	8	Scotland.....	1
Africa.....	6	Denmark.....	1
England.....	6	Belgium.....	1
Poland.....	6	Portugal.....	1
Mexico.....	5	China.....	1
Greece.....	5	Spain.....	1
Norway.....	4	Unknown.....	97
Sicily.....	3		
France.....	3	Total.....	803
Sweden.....	3		

The following table shows the character and amount (representative value) of altered and counterfeit notes, also counterfeit coins and imitation money, captured and secured by Secret Service agents during the past fiscal year:

United States notes.....	\$18,161.00
Treasury notes.....	225.00
United States silver certificates.....	5,085.00
National-bank notes.....	3,235.00
Altered notes.....	500.00
Fractional currency.....	222.60
	27,428.60
Imitations and facsimiles of notes.....	2,272,636.05
Gold coin.....	\$1,796.00
Silver coin.....	5,183.04
Nickel coin.....	94.57
Copper coin.....	18.67
	7,092.28
Imitations and facsimiles of coins (toy money).....	291,227.00
Total.....	2,598,383.93

SUNDRIES.

Counterfeit 2-cent United States postage stamps.....	70,750
Facsimiles of United States and foreign postage stamps.....	48,096
Sheets of imitation fiber paper.....	2,761
Facsimiles of "World's Fair diplomas".....	37
Imitation money orders.....	43,200
Bogus Secret Service badges.....	3
Paper weights, representing stack of \$20 gold coins.....	12
Forged \$10,000 New York State bond.....	1

PLATES.

Steel, for \$10 United States note (face, back, and seal).....	3
Steel, for \$10 national-bank note (face, back, number, and seal).....	4
Steel, for \$20 United States gold certificate (face, back, and tint).....	3
Steel, for \$5 State bank notes.....	2
Steel, for \$20 State warrant.....	2
Steel, for \$10 State warrant.....	2
Steel, for \$5 State warrant.....	2
Copper, for face of \$20 United States silver certificate.....	8
Copper, for back of \$20 United States silver certificate.....	4
Copper, for face of \$5 United States silver certificate.....	5
Copper, for back of \$5 United States silver certificate.....	2
Copper, for \$2 United States silver certificate (face, back, seal, and number).....	4
Copper, for numbers for counterfeit notes.....	3
Copper, for United States seals for counterfeit notes.....	3
Copper, for 2-cent United States postage stamps.....	130
Glass, for face of \$10 United States silver certificate.....	3
Glass, for back of \$10 United States silver certificate.....	3
Glass, for face of \$5 Treasury note.....	6
Glass, for back of \$5 Treasury note.....	6
Glass, for \$2 United States silver certificate (face and back).....	2
For illustrations of United States and foreign coins.....	273
For flash notes and cards.....	21
For facsimiles of "World's Fair diploma".....	4
For facsimiles of foreign postage stamps.....	440
Total.....	935

DIES.

For \$10 gold coin.....	1
For \$1 silver coin.....	7
For 50-cent silver coin.....	8
For 10-cent silver coin.....	2
For 1-cent copper coin.....	15
For English penny.....	4
For trade checks or tokens.....	10
Total.....	47

MOLDS.

Metal, for \$1 silver coin.....	10
Metal, for 50-cent silver coin.....	1
Metal, for 25-cent silver coin.....	1
Metal, for 10-cent silver coin.....	2
Metal, for 5-cent nickel coin.....	13
Plaster, for \$10 gold coin.....	2
Plaster, for \$5 gold coin.....	4
Plaster, for \$1 silver coin.....	65½
Plaster, for 50-cent silver coin.....	49
Plaster, for 25-cent silver coin.....	32
Plaster, for 10-cent silver coin.....	15
Plaster, for 5-cent nickel coin.....	21
Clay, for 50-cent silver coin.....	1
Clay, for 10-cent silver coin.....	1
Total.....	217½

MISCELLANEOUS.

Photographing outfits.....	3
Presses.....	4
Numbering machines.....	3
Ruling machine.....	1
Perforating machine.....	1
Reeding machine.....	1
Batteries.....	10
Ladles.....	22
Crucibles.....	20
Revolvers.....	6
Trade checks or tokens.....	1,991

Also a large lot of miscellaneous material, consisting of files, melting pots, tools, metals, etc.

In addition to the above, agents of this service recovered United States postage stamps which had been stolen from the Government, as follows:

One-cent.....	10,065
Two-cent.....	93,010
Three-cent.....	1,081
Four-cent.....	3,455
Five-cent.....	10,128
Six-cent.....	2,000
Eight-cent.....	2,452
Ten-cent.....	4,684
Fifteen-cent.....	1,143
Thirty-cent.....	324
Ten-cent special delivery.....	499

Fifty-three cases of back pay and bounty were investigated by this service for the Auditor for the War Department.

For the Auditor for the Interior Department 13 claims, aggregating \$6,289.33, made by various persons for reimbursement of expenses incurred in the last sickness and burial of deceased pensioners have been investigated. The amount of these allowed by the Auditor was \$3,292.40, being a gross saving to the Government of \$2,996.93.

In addition to the foregoing, miscellaneous work has been performed by this service for other Departments of the Government.

The past fiscal year has been remarkable for the great increase in the counterfeiting of paper money, as evidenced by the following list of new counterfeit notes which appeared:

In July, 1894, a \$2 United States silver certificate, check letter C, plate number 13, W. S. Rosecrans, Register, E. H. Nebeker, Treasurer, portrait of Windom, was placed in circulation, but the poor character of the work made detection easy, and the source of supply was soon shut off by a number of arrests.

In July, 1894, a pen-made counterfeit \$20 national-bank note on the "National Bank of Barre, Vt.," check letter A, charter number 2109, bank number 1980, John Allison, Register, F. E. Spinner, Treasurer, also made its appearance, but only one has been found.

In August, 1894, a counterfeit \$10 United States legal-tender note, series of 1880, check letter B, plate number 2250, W. S. Rosecrans, Register, James W. Hyatt, Treasurer, portrait of Webster, was discovered, but none of these notes were placed in circulation, owing to the efficient work of agents of this service in arresting the guilty persons and capturing, in addition to all the notes printed, the plates, presses, and other paraphernalia used in printing them.

In September, 1894, appeared a photographic counterfeit \$5 "Commercial National Bank of Providence, R. I." note, series of 1882, check letter A, charter number 1319, bank number 20650, W. S. Rosecrans,

Register, C. N. Jordan, Treasurer, portrait of Garfield. Few have been found.

In September, 1894, a photographic counterfeit of the \$5 "Fifth National Bank of Cincinnati, Ohio," note, series of 1882, check letter A, charter number 2798, bank number 2269, W. S. Rosecrans, Register, James W. Hyatt, Treasurer, made its appearance. Only two of these have been seen.

In September, 1894, appeared a counterfeit \$10 United States silver certificate, series of 1886, check letter A, W. S. Rosecrans, Register, James W. Hyatt, Treasurer, portrait of Hendricks. The makers of this counterfeit were arrested in Rochester, N. Y. (the plates and outfit captured), and subsequently convicted.

In September, 1894, a counterfeit \$5 United States silver certificate, series of 1891, check letter B, plate number 7, W. S. Rosecrans, Register, E. H. Nebeker, Treasurer, portrait of Grant, and a \$20 United States silver certificate, series of 1891, check letter C, plate number 5, J. Fount Tillman, Register, D. N. Morgan, Treasurer, portrait of Manning, simultaneously appeared. Only a few were circulated, as the maker and his confederates were soon arrested, and a large amount of the money, together with the plates, presses, etc., captured.

In September, 1894, a counterfeit \$20 "Fourth National Bank of the City of New York" note, check letter A, L. E. Chittenden, Register, F. E. Spinner, Treasurer, dated March 1, 1864, made its appearance. The plates for this note were captured in Philadelphia, Pa., September 26, 1867, and it was not known until the appearance of this note that any were ever printed.

In October, 1894, was discovered a photographic counterfeit \$5 "Citizen's National Bank of Niles, Mich.," note, check letter B, series of 1882, W. S. Rosecrans, Register, E. H. Nebeker, Treasurer, portrait of Garfield. Few have been found.

In October, 1894, also appeared a counterfeit \$5 United States note, series of 1880, check letter B, W. S. Rosecrans, Register, J. N. Huston, Treasurer, portrait of Jackson. This was a very poor attempt, and its circulation was limited.

In October, 1894, a counterfeit \$5 Treasury note, series of 1891, check letter A, plate No. 12, J. Fount Tillman, Register, D. N. Morgan, Treasurer, portrait of Thomas, appeared. The makers were arrested and plates and outfit captured.

In November, 1894, appeared a photographic counterfeit \$10 Treasury note, series of 1891, check letter B, J. Fount Tillman, Register, D. N. Morgan, Treasurer, portrait of Sheridan. Only one has been seen.

A very dangerous counterfeit made its appearance in November, 1894. This was a \$2 United States silver certificate, series of 1891, check letter B, plate No. 14, W. S. Rosecrans, Register, E. H. Nebeker, Treasurer, portrait of Windom. This note practically defies detection except by an expert. Warning was sent throughout the United States and precautions taken to suppress this dangerous note.

In January, 1895, appeared a pen-made \$100 Treasury note, series of 1890, check letter C, plate No. 2, W. S. Rosecrans, Register, J. N. Huston, Treasurer, portrait of Farragut. Only two of these notes have been seen. The other made its appearance in December, 1893, and bore check letter B.

In January, 1895, a counterfeit \$10 United States legal-tender note, series of 1880, check letter B, W. S. Rosecrans, Register, E. H. Nebeker, Treasurer, was discovered. The makers were arrested in San Francisco, Cal., and imprisoned and plates, etc., captured.

In January, 1895, a photographic counterfeit \$10 United States silver certificate, series of 1891, check letter B, J. Fount Tillman, Register, D. N. Morgan, Treasurer, portrait of Hendricks, appeared. Only two have been found.

In March, 1895, a counterfeit \$2 Treasury note, series of 1890, check letter A, plate number 22, W. S. Rosecrans, Register, E. H. Nebeker, Treasurer, portrait of McPherson, was discovered. Only the one note has been seen.

In March, 1895, appeared a counterfeit \$5 United States silver certificate, series of 1891, no check letter, W. S. Rosecrans, Register, E. H. Nebeker, Treasurer, portrait of Grant. Few were circulated.

In April, 1895, a photographic counterfeit \$5 Treasury note, series of 1891, check letter D, J. Fount Tillman, Register, D. N. Morgan, Treasurer, portrait of Thomas, made its appearance. But one has been found.

In April, 1895, was discovered a photographic counterfeit \$5 "American Exchange National Bank of New York City" note, series of 1882, check letter F, W. S. Rosecrans, Register, J. N. Huston, Treasurer, charter number 1394, bank number 101793. This is the only one seen.

In April, 1895, appeared a counterfeit \$5 "Blackstone Canal National Bank of Providence, R. I." note, series of 1882, check letter B, B. K. Bruce, Register, A. U. Wyman, Treasurer, charter number 1131, bank number 182. This note was peculiar, in that it bore the charter number and signatures of the president and cashier of the Merchants' National Bank of Providence, R. I.

In May, 1895, a pen-made counterfeit \$20 Treasury note, series of 1890, check letter A, plate number o, W. S. Rosecrans, Register, E. H. Nebeker, Treasurer, portrait of Marshall, was discovered. But the one has been found.

In June, 1895, appeared a counterfeit \$10 United States silver certificate, series of 1891, check letter A, W. S. Rosecrans, Register, E. H. Nebeker, Treasurer, portrait of Hendricks. Two men are now under arrest in St. Louis, Mo., for circulating these notes.

The numerous counterfeits produced by the photolithographic and similar processes during the past year confirm the statement made in my report for the preceding year, namely, that this art has made it comparatively easy to imitate the most skillfully engraved designs, and that the danger from this source was grave and increasing.

I must now call attention to the fact that several of the most dangerous counterfeits of late were printed on paper containing distributed silk threads, so closely imitating the distinctive paper used by the Government as to render it impossible for the public to detect the counterfeit by this means. This suggests that in the use of peculiar tints and combinations of tints, and by having designs prepared and engraved in the highest degree of the art, lies the greatest safety against counterfeiting.

The number of arrests made of persons engaged in manufacturing and handling counterfeit coins shows a great increase in this branch of counterfeiting, which so seriously affects the community. A number of very dangerous counterfeits of the silver coins appeared; none, however, sufficiently deceptive but that detection readily followed at the hands of experts.

As no complaints were received of the circulation of light-weight gold coins, I am of the opinion that the arrests made by this service of persons engaged in impairing and scaling these coins—mention of which was made in my last report—practically suppressed this practice.

One of the most notable events of the year was the arrest of C. W. Hill, alias J. W. Murphy, a notorious engraver of counterfeit plates (previously convicted in 1862 and 1867 for similar offenses), and his confederates, Russel B. and Lorenzo M. Hoyt, and Samuel Massey, by agents of this service, and the capture of a most complete outfit for counterfeiting United States and national-bank notes, including about \$13,000 in counterfeit \$10 legal-tender notes and a set of steel plates for printing same; also plates for \$20 United States gold certificates and \$10 national-bank notes which had not as yet been used. This capture was all the more important in that it was effected before a single counterfeit had been placed in circulation.

Another case deserving mention was the arrest at Ashley, Ill., on September 20, 1894, of A. H. Hafley and the capture of twenty-one copper plates for printing counterfeit \$5 and \$20 United States silver certificates, about \$3,000 of these counterfeits, as well as presses, inks, paper, and other paraphernalia. H. S. and J. C. Wilson and Lucien Hubbard, confederates of Hafley, were arrested in Arkansas after having passed several of the counterfeit \$20 notes, and all of these men are now serving terms of imprisonment. In this, as in the Hill-Hoyt case above referred to, the community is to be congratulated that the efficient work of agents of this service made possible the arrest and incarceration of these most dangerous criminals and nipped their nefarious business in the bud.

On November 5, 1894, Jacob Everhardt, alias Samuel Wells, alias "Marsh Market Jake," a noted bank thief, was arrested on Wall street, New York, N. Y., by city detectives, for having in his possession and endeavoring to sell 126,713 United States postage stamps of different denominations (value, \$3,701.43). This division investigated the matter, and the result was Everhardt was taken to Indianapolis, Ind., on an indictment charging him with complicity in the robbery of the New Albany, Ind., post-office. He was tried December 4, 1894, convicted, and received a sentence of two and a half years and fined \$1,000.

On April 8, 1895, a very dangerous counterfeit United States 2-cent postage stamp made its appearance in Chicago, Ill. The agent of this service there who first detected and reported the matter had for some years been cognizant of the intention on the part of certain persons to engage in counterfeiting. Some of the circumstances connected with the appearance of this bogus stamp suggested that these persons were responsible therefor. Efforts were immediately directed toward locating them, with the flattering result that these suspicions were verified, and the entire gang, consisting of Mrs. Tiuza McMillan, alias Mrs. M. T. Mack, Warren T. Thomson, and C. O. Jones, alias George Morrison, were arrested, and 70,750 counterfeit 2-cent stamps, 130 counterfeit plates, and other paraphernalia used in their manufacture captured. Having secured the arrest of Mrs. M. T. Mack at Hamilton, Ontario, it was ascertained that under the name of the Canadian Novelty Supply Co., Hamilton, Ontario, shipments of the spurious stamps were made from Buffalo, N. Y. Extradition proceedings were immediately commenced, and on May 14, 1895, I was appointed by the President the agent of the United States, with authority to proceed to Canada and receive the said fugitives from the authorities there for removal to the United States for trial. After successfully outwitting the defendant's attorneys, who had proceeded to Toronto and secured a writ of habeas corpus, I delivered Mrs. Mack into the custody of the United States marshal at Buffalo, N. Y., where she was remanded for trial in the United States court.

At the request of the British authorities, with your approval, I sailed for London, England, June 8, 1895, as a witness from the United States of America in the case against one Mendel Howard, described as a "scientific investigator or experimentalist," for "having in his possession, without lawful excuse, certain plates, stones, paper, and materials for the production of foreign undertakings for the payment of money." On June 21, 1895, the case was before Mr. Justice Wright. Mr. Charles Mathews and Mr. Horace Avery prosecuted on behalf of the treasury (England). The prisoner was undefended. There were printing and lithographic presses, photographic cameras and plates and enlarging apparatus, photographic negatives of various sizes, stones for the production of the watermarks, paper closely corresponding to that used in the production of foreign notes, also French, Belgian, German, and American counterfeit bank notes, railway bonds and coupons, \$1 United States notes (Martha Washington vignette), and 30-cent United States postage stamps in various stages of completion. The prisoner said, in reply to the charge, that his sole motive was to discover means by which foreign countries could protect themselves against forgeries. The prisoner did not deny having possession of the notes in evidence. Representatives from France, Belgium, and Germany testified. It was shown that Howard was a member of a band of forgers. The trial lasted two hours. The jury found the prisoner guilty, and Mr. Justice Wright sentenced Mendel Howard to ten years' penal servitude.

In connection with the Mendel Howard case the following letter of thanks was received:

JULY 19, 1895.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that I am instructed by the Marquis of Salisbury to request, at the instance of the home office, that the thanks of the public prosecutor may be conveyed to Mr. W. P. Hazen, Chief of the United States Secret Service Division, Washington, who was good enough to attend the recent trial of Mendel Howard, and rendered great services to the department of public prosecution.

I should be much obliged if you would kindly have this communication conveyed to Mr. Hazen.

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, sir, your most obedient humble servant,

GOUGH.

Hon. RICHARD OLNEY.

The activity and unceasing diligence displayed by the field force of this service (whose duties are hazardous) during the past fiscal year, as demonstrated by the results attained, deserves my earnest commendation. This force, however, should be strengthened, being inadequate to meet the demands made upon it or to successfully cope with the ingenuity and cunning displayed by the largely increased number of persons engaged in the crime of counterfeiting. I must therefore renew and urge that my recommendation for an appropriation of \$100,000 receive favorable consideration and indorsement at your hands, in order that the operations of this service may be carried on with renewed vigor, and thus more effectually stamp out the counterfeiting of United States securities and coins.

The office force has shown ability and faithfulness to duty, but is too heavily taxed, necessitating a detail from the field force; therefore, in my estimate of expenses for the fiscal year 1897. I have asked for an additional clerk at \$1,600 per annum.

Respectfully submitted.

WM. P. HAZEN, *Chief.*

Hon. JOHN G. CARLISLE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

(No. 16.)

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF UNITED STATES GENERAL
APPRAISERS

NEW YORK, *November 15, 1895.*

SIR: We have the honor to submit the following report of the work of the Board for the eleven months ended October 1, 1895, with an analysis of its statistical parts and such recommendations as would, in our judgment, if adopted, tend to render its administration more efficient.

REAPPRAISEMENTS.

The following tabulated statement shows the number of reappraisements held by general appraisers and by boards of general appraisers from November 1, 1894, to September 30, 1895, a period of eleven months:

Reappraisements from November 1, 1894, to September 30, 1895.

	Sugar.	Other.	Total.
By general appraisers:			
Appeals pending last report.....			122
Appeals received from port of New York.....	809	2, 207	3, 016
Appeals received from other ports.....	173	456	629
Total.....	982	2, 663	3, 767
Disposed of as follows:			
Local appraiser wholly sustained.....	151	824	975
Local appraiser partially sustained.....	642	951	1, 593
Advanced over local appraiser.....	37	109	146
Entries sustained.....	57	472	529
Appeals returned.....		6	6
Appeals pending action.....	95	423	518
Total.....	982	2, 785	3, 767
By boards of general appraisers:			
Appeals pending last report.....			24
Appeals received from port of New York.....	261	555	816
Appeals received from other ports.....	12	88	100
Total.....	273	643	940
Disposed of as follows:			
General appraisers wholly sustained.....	198	397	595
General appraisers partially sustained.....	29	119	148
Advanced over general appraisers.....	7	6	13
Entries sustained.....	1	26	27
Appeals pending action.....	38	119	157
Total.....	273	667	940

Total number of reappraisements by general appraisers..... 3, 249
Total number of reappraisements by boards of general appraisers..... 783
Total number of appeals pending action..... 675

Grand total..... 4, 708

ANALYSIS AND COMPARISON.

For the purpose of analysis and comparison, we present the following tabulated statement of yearly reappraisements since the organization of the Board, embracing a period of four years and eleven months:

Reappraisements for four years and eleven months.

Year.	Appeals to general appraisers.	Appeals to boards of general appraisers.
1891.....	2,051	509
1892.....	1,918	514
1893.....	2,052	528
1894.....	1,403	330
1895 (eleven months).....	3,249	783
Total.....	10,673	2,604

It is to be observed in considering these figures that about four times as many cases are heard by individual general appraisers as are heard by boards, showing that in three-fourths of the cases there are no appeals from decisions of general appraisers by either party, or, in other words, that they are satisfactory both to the Government and to the importer. The sharp decline in the number of reappraisements held in 1894 is worthy of note, there having been, in round numbers, only 1,400 cases, or barely two-thirds of the number heard in 1893, showing the intimate relation between the general commercial and industrial distress, which reached its climax during that year, and the business of importing merchandise. But the most significant feature of the table is the increase in reappraisements during the eleven months embraced in this report.

If the current month's cases be estimated and added to those heard in the eleven months ended September 30 the total would be 3,540, but to this must also be added the unusual number of cases "pending action," received and not disposed of, numbering 518, which makes a grand total of 4,058. From this total, however, the sugar cases (unknown to former reports of this character), numbering 887, are to be deducted, leaving 3,171 cases involving general merchandise, or about 50 per cent above the average of cases heard per annum during the four years and eleven months now under consideration.

SUGAR.

The ad valorem duty on sugar, which has been in operation a little over a year, has increased our work by about 1,000 appeals to reappraisement during that time, a large percentage of which were received the first half of the year. They are at present diminishing rapidly in number, and many of those now received are taken merely for the purpose of correcting values on account of differences in test between the return of the appraiser and that upon which the sugar is actually bought and sold. It is possible that these differences in test may be properly adjusted on original appraisement in future, at least to a considerable extent.

In determining values of sugar we have had access to reliable quotations of actual transactions in the principal markets of the world—New York, London, Hamburg, Cuba, etc.,—as well as the actual con-

tracts upon which purchases for the United States were made, and we are of the opinion that the actual market value of this commodity can be fairly and accurately ascertained.

There are a great many actual purchases made by United States buyers, and many of these transactions are based upon "out-turn" weight and test, ascertained upon importation to the United States, and appraisements are accordingly so made. Invoices in such cases are, as a natural consequence, made "conditionally," and many importers have incurred additional duties thereon. A protest bearing upon this point has been decided by a Board of General Appraisers, which is now pending on appeal in the United States circuit court. Should the court decide that a conditional invoice is valid, and that no penalty is collectible under such an entry, invoices of sugar from South American ports—sugar which shrinks 8 to 16 per cent on the voyage of importation—could probably be made "conditional" as to shrinkage and importers relieved of a great hardship.

INCREASE IN NUMBER OF REAPPRAISEMENTS.

Many causes, in addition to the obvious one of the revival and increase of business, have doubtless operated to produce an increase in the number of reappraisements during the last eleven months.

(1) The enlargement of the scope of ad valorem rates of duty must be reckoned as an influence to that end. The ad valorem theory is ideal, but it is not to be denied that ad valorem rates are more easy of evasion than specific rates.

(2) The publication of the results of reappraisements gives important information to customs officials, and so makes them more vigilant, inducing advances, which lead to reappraisements.

(3) Enlarged sources of information afforded by the system of reports of appraisers to the Board, and the analysis and criticism of such reports by the Board has, we believe, increased the efficiency of appraising officers, and so contributed to the same end.

(4) The intimate relations established with appraisers through reports, correspondence, and the official visits of general appraisers to the different ports has rendered the service more united and harmonious, and hence more efficient in detecting undervaluations. Uniformity is the chief end to be sought in reappraisements; it is even more essential than perfect accuracy in values. Besides, uniformity is attainable, while perfect accuracy is manifestly impossible. In the old system of merchant appraisements there was an entire lack of uniformity, the appraiser of each port acting independently of all the others; whereas the existing system is based on a full knowledge by the appraiser of each port of the results of reappraisements at every other port in the country, rendering uniformity easy of attainment.

(5) Five-sixths of the reappraisements arise at the port of New York. More rigid administration, greater vigilance here, would naturally result in more advances for alleged undervaluation, which in turn would add to the number of reappraisements. The appraiser of this port is an officer of very high merit, and as his term of service continues from year to year, his efficiency increases. It would be strange if an official of so much vigor and so strong a personality should not so impress himself upon his assistants and subordinates as to improve the morale of the force, and thus greatly add to its efficiency. It follows, possibly, that the large increase in the number of reappraisements during the last eleven months is attributable, not so much to more

undervaluations as to more vigilance, and hence greater success in detecting, and so preventing, their accomplishment.

Still another point is to be noted. There has been, during the period we are considering, a great revival of business. Trade generally has largely increased, and with the increase in the volume of business there has been an advance in values in many lines of merchandise. And as the law requires that imported merchandise shall pay duty on its market value, not on the day of purchase but at the time of exportation, and large quantities of merchandise are contracted for to be shipped at a future time, and importers of purchased goods often neglect to advance them on entry, numerous cases of technical undervaluation have doubtless occurred which may be presumed to have been almost entirely free from the element of fraudulent intent. Finally, the remission of additional or penal duties, however just in certain instances, encourages the undervaluer to hope that he may escape, since guilty intent is hard to prove, and he is hence tempted to continue his transgressions, which swell the volume of reappraisements.

UNDERVALUATIONS.

Undervaluation is not only an offense against the Government, but an offense against mercantile honor. It not only depletes the revenue, but filches away the business of the honest importer and transfers it to the undervaluer. Nor are small undervaluations less disastrous to honest competing importers than large ones. An advantage of 5 per cent in price is sufficient to control the trade of an empire. It follows that undervaluation is a graver offense than the common one of the evasion of State, county, and city taxation, because in the latter case no question of the destruction of the business of a competitor is involved.

APPELLATE JURISDICTION OF THE BOARD.

The jurisdiction of the Board in these cases is, however, only appellate. We are not charged with the duty of original investigation, with a view to the discovery of frauds on the revenue, but with the task of patient and laborious inquiry, inspired by a judicial spirit, into the question of alleged undervaluation in each case coming before us on appeal, from the decision of an appraiser.

We venture to express the opinion that undervaluations are not so numerous as they were in former years, and that they do not, as formerly, embrace entire lines of merchandise; and, in support of this view, we beg to quote from a late Secretary of the Treasury.

UNDERVALUATIONS TEN YEARS AGO.

In a letter to the Hon. William R. Morrison, chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives, dated June 14, 1886, the Hon. Charles S. Fairchild, Secretary of the Treasury, discussed at some length the subject of undervaluations, and in the course of his remarks said:

About 98 per cent of all the silks imported into the country during the past year were entered at New York, and the average of such importations at that port for the past six years has been above 96 per cent. Fully 90 per cent of these importations represented consignments on foreign account and were as a rule undervalued. Additions to the invoice values have been quite generally made by the consignees upon entry and by the officers upon appraisement. Although the percentage of the additions by the appraising officers within the past year have about doubled those of the five preceding years, the values so reached have scarcely equaled the actual cost of production of the merchandise, as shown by the reports of the consul.

SECRETARY FAIRCHILD'S VIEWS.

This excerpt is reproduced to show how grave and extensive were the evils of undervaluation less than ten years ago. Mr. Fairchild was so impressed with the fact that he declared that "it is manifest that a satisfactory administration of the present law (relating to silks) is impracticable," and he recommended the substitution of specific for ad valorem duties. Another excerpt from the same letter will throw light on the subject of the reappraisal system then in operation, and afford an explanation of the universality of undervaluation at that time in certain lines of merchandise. Mr. Fairchild said, alluding to the undervaluation of silks:

The results of these reappraisements usually depend upon whether the merchant appraiser selected is identified with the consignment, regular importing or domestic manufacturing interest, so that the proceedings have come to be more or less partisan in character, and do not afford a just or equitable settlement of any disputed question of market value. In fact, they are often a travesty upon fair appraisals and a reproach to the Government.

We do not share the distinguished Secretary's opinion that the administration of a law imposing ad valorem duties on silks, or any other merchandise, is "impracticable," but we admit that it might have been so under the conditions existing at the time he made his famous recommendation.

These excerpts are presented to call attention to and emphasize the fact that since the correspondence referred to the entire method of dealing with the subject of undervaluations has been radically changed. Much must still depend upon administration. But the new system has certainly shown far greater adaptability to the end designed than the old. This may be asserted as beyond controversy among those familiar with both systems.

AN IMPORTANT INNOVATION.

The right of double appeal, to reappraisal and re-reappraisal, is a great innovation, a revolution which safeguards both parties, the Government and the importer. But the most important feature of the new system, and the one which contrasts it most sharply with the old, is the guaranty of impartiality in the tribunal created to administer it.

There is also ample assurance, we think, of its ultimate complete success, in the multiplicity of its sources of evidence; in the constantly widening experience of its administrators, and in the flexibility of their methods of procedure, which, while disregarding nonessential legal forms, according to the letter and spirit of the statute, are still in harmony with the general principles on which investigations are conducted by courts.

CLASSIFICATION.

The subject of classification embraces the jurisdiction of the Board, under the provisions of section 14 of the customs administrative act, to review the decision of the collector of customs as to "the rate and amount of duties chargeable upon imported merchandise, including all dutiable costs and charges, and as to all fees and exactions of whatever character (except duties on tonnage)."

The number of protests covering cases of this kind which have been received by the Board for the period intervening between August 1, 1890, and October 1, 1895, reaches 169,877.

Of these 125,764 have been decided by the two boards organized by the Secretary of the Treasury pursuant to the authority conferred upon him by law. About 4,000 protests are now on the fall docket which is undergoing consideration at the present time and will be concluded by the 5th day of December, 1895; about 4,000 covered by decisions already made are in the hands of the boards awaiting disposition, and about 36,000 have been placed on the suspended files awaiting judicial determination by the courts of the issues involved.

SUSPENDED CASES.

As heretofore stated in previous reports made by the Board to the Secretary of the Treasury, it is the practice of the Board, within its discretion and where justice will be promoted, to suspend the consideration of certain cases strictly analogous to any one previously decided by it, from which an appeal has been taken from its decision, either by the importer or the Government, and they are commonly retained on the suspended lists until the questions involved are ultimately settled by the courts. This saves a vast amount of litigation as well as annoyance to the importers, many of whose cases involve but small amounts in controversy. It also prevents the dockets of the courts from being unduly overcrowded with unnecessary appeals. Of the 36,000 cases now on the suspended lists it should be noted that more than 10,000 of them are embraced in four subjects and can be speedily disposed of when the question involved shall have been judicially determined by the courts.

The following statistics tend to show increasing willingness to acquiesce in the decisions of the Board on classification, and a corresponding decline of the court business arising from appeals, and the comparison would be stronger if made with years previous to the last.

APPEALS TO COURT FROM THE BOARD'S DECISIONS.

(1) In the southern district of New York the whole number of appeals taken from decisions of the Board since November 1, 1894, is 153, as against 648 appeals for the corresponding period covered by the report of last year. Many of these appeals are upon like claims and contentions, having been thus taken to save the rights of the appellants.

The number of cases tried in the circuit court during the same time is 71.

The number of cases in which the decisions of the Board of General Appraisers have been affirmed after trial or in which the appeals from the decisions of the Board have been dismissed is 144, as against 98 for the corresponding period last year.

The number of cases in which the decisions of the Board have been reversed is 58. Of these 28 were reversed without argument or by consent, some being so reversed in accordance with decisions rendered in other cases by the circuit court of appeals, and 16 of said number having been decided under the authority of the decision in the Jahn Case, involving the single question of weighers' and gaugers' fees.

The number of cases in which the decisions of the Board have been affirmed in part and reversed in part is 3.

The number of cases in which appeals have been taken from decisions of the circuit court to the circuit court of appeals during the same time is 37, only two of which have been heard, and in these the Board has been affirmed.

The number of cases heard and decided by the circuit court of appeals during same time is 24, all of these, with two exceptions, being cases appealed prior to last report. Of these 24 cases the circuit court of appeals sustained the decisions of the Board in 13, reversed the decisions of the Board in 10, and in 1 case the decision of the Board was sustained in part and reversed in part.

The number of cases in which orders for further evidence has been obtained since last report is 98.

The number of cases in which further evidence has been taken since last report is 45.

The number of returns made by the Board to the circuit court since last report is 120, as against 133 for the corresponding period last year.

(2) In the following districts the data are given since our last annual report:

DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Four appeals, all of which are pending. Of the cases pending prior to last report, and which have since been disposed of, 11 in number, 8 have been discontinued by the petitioners; 1 has been dismissed for want of prosecution; in 1 the circuit court reversed the decision of the Board and affirmed the collector's decision, and in 1 the circuit court of appeals reversed the decision of the circuit court and sustained the decision of the Board.

EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Seven appeals, all of which are pending. Of the cases pending prior to that time and since disposed of, 9 in number, the decisions of the Board have been affirmed in 7 and reversed in 2.

EASTERN DISTRICT OF MICHIGAN.

No appeals. Appeals have been dismissed in 5 cases, which were taken prior thereto. Four cases remain undisposed of.

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.

Three appeals, in 1 of which the Board was reversed, in 1 an order of discontinuance was filed, and the remaining case is pending.

EASTERN DIVISION OF THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF MISSOURI.

Two appeals, both of which are pending. In 1 case, which was brought prior to the last report, the appeal was dismissed by the circuit court of appeals for the eighth circuit.

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF OHIO.

No appeals. In 1 case, brought prior to last report and subsequently appealed to the circuit court of appeals, the latter court reversed the decision of the circuit court and the Board of Appraisers.

EASTERN DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

No appeals. Three cases have been tried in the circuit court, which were brought prior to last report, in 1 of which the decision of the Board was affirmed; the other 2 have been argued and not decided by the court.

WESTERN DISTRICT OF MICHIGAN.

No appeals. One case, brought prior to last report, on appeal to the circuit court of appeals was heard and decided, in which the decision of the circuit court was reversed, thus sustaining the decision of the Board.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF OHIO.

No appeals. Thirteen appeals prior to last report are undisposed of. In 1 case on appeal to the circuit court of appeals the decision of the Board was reversed.

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS.

Eight appeals, in 1 of which the decision of the Board was affirmed, in 1 reversed, and the other 6 remain undisposed of. Of 8 cases brought prior to the last report the decision of the Board has been reversed in 1, and the remaining 7 are pending.

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA.

Forty-four appeals, all of which are pending, and 38 of which are covered by two issues.

DISTRICT OF MARYLAND.

We have been unable to procure any information concerning the condition of the public business in this district relating to our duties.

SUGGESTED AMENDMENTS AND MODIFICATIONS OF THE CUSTOMS ADMINISTRATIVE ACT OF JUNE 10, 1890.

NOTE.—References are to 26 United States Statutes at Large, chapter 407, pages 131–142, inclusive.

1. *Consular authentication of invoices.*—In view of the inconvenience which has resulted from the enforcement of section 3 of said act, it is suggested that this section be amended by inserting after the words “consular district,” in line 3 (p. 131), the following: “Or adjoining district, provided the United States consular officer in such adjoining district is nearer or more accessible.”

2. *Additional duties and penalties for undervaluation.*—The provision in section 7 imposing an additional duty equal to 2 per cent of the total appraised value for each 1 per cent that such appraised value exceeds the value declared on entry has not operated satisfactorily and justly as a rule. In instances it has largely exceeded the value of the merchandise, where, too, there was no evidence of willful neglect or intentional fraud. In other cases the undervaluation was clearly the result of mistake or ignorance, and its imposition is a manifest hardship. These circumstances induced the Department, under the advice of the Attorney-General, to adopt the practice of remitting additional duties in many cases, and while we doubt not the utmost care has been exercised by the Department with a view to limiting such remissions to cases where there was no willful negligence or fraudulent intent on the part of the importers, we are nevertheless satisfied that the system is open to abuse and is calculated to encourage rather than deter undervaluation or to prevent recklessness or carelessness in the invoicing and entering of merchandise in many cases. With a view

to avoiding such abuse, and at the same time providing a necessary and sufficient exemplary duty for undervaluation for lack of diligence or care in invoicing or entering merchandise, or undervaluation without willful negligence or fraudulent intent, and also to insure a just punishment for excessive or fraudulent undervaluation, we recommend—

(1) That section 7 be amended as follows: Commencing at line 16, (p. 134) by striking out all of the section after the words "to be appraised" and substituting the following: "And if the appraised value of any article of imported merchandise shall exceed by more than 10 per centum the value declared in the entry, there shall be levied, collected, and paid, in addition to the duties imposed by law on such merchandise, an additional duty of 1 per centum of the total appraised value for each 1 per centum that such appraised value exceeds the value declared in the entry, but the additional duties shall only apply to the article or articles in each invoice that are undervalued, and shall not exceed 50 per centum of the appraised value of such article or articles. Such additional duties shall not be construed to be penal, and shall not be remitted, nor shall they be refunded in the case of the exportation of the merchandise, and shall not be subject to the benefit of drawback: *Provided*, That nothing in this section shall restrict the powers of the general appraisers to review, according to law, the valuations made by the local appraisers, and if such appraised value of any merchandise shall exceed the value declared in the entry by more than 50 per centum such entry shall be held to be presumptively fraudulent, and the collector of customs shall seize such merchandise and proceed as in cases of forfeiture for violations of the customs laws," etc.

(2) Or in the event the last-named amendment should not meet with the approval of the lawmaking power, that said section be amended so as to limit the additional duties imposed by it to 100 per cent; that is to say, by inserting in line 4 of said section (p. 135), after the words "declared in the entry," the following: "*Provided, however*, That such additional duty shall in no case exceed 100 per centum of the appraised value."

3. *Statement of cost of production.*—Experience has shown that section 8 of the act has not fulfilled the purpose for which it was intended. On the contrary, the required statements of cost of production of goods consigned for sale on foreign account have been generally defective, insufficient, and consequently misleading, affording but little, if any, light upon the question of market or dutiable value of the merchandise, and have indeed been a source of annoyance rather than assistance in practical administration. In this view, we recommend that the section be repealed.

4. *Additional duty on unusual coverings.*—The provision in section 19 of the act imposing additional duty on "any unusual article or form designed for use otherwise than in the bona fide transportation of such merchandise to the United States" has proved burdensome and vexatious in administration, with no apparent compensating benefits to any interest. We therefore recommend that said section be modified so that such coverings shall pay single duty at the rate to which they shall be subject if imported separately, and not less than that imposed upon their contents.

5. *The relation of United States consular officers to the Treasury Department.*—The present circuitous method of communication between the Treasury Department and United States consular officers through the Department of State in matters relating to the customs is often attended with such delay as to render it practically useless as a means

of information. The duties of our consular officers are connected chiefly with our foreign commerce, and in many cases relate principally to our customs revenue in the authentication of invoices, etc., and if it were so arranged that they could be communicated with directly and speedily their usefulness would be largely promoted in obtaining and furnishing much-needed and valuable information respecting the market value, method of production, and proper classification of imported merchandise. In this view, we earnestly recommend that the law be so amended as to establish closer relations between the Treasury Department and all our consular officers, to the extent at least of empowering the Secretary of the Treasury to correspond directly and instruct such officers in reference to matters relating to the administration of the tariff and customs laws.

Some of the above amendments (with others) have heretofore been suggested in the Board's annual reports, and most of them have been approved by the Secretary of the Treasury in his annual reports. The enlarged experience of members of the Board in these matters of customs administration confirms them in the soundness of their own and the Secretary's views in the premises.

Yours, respectfully,

GEO. C. TICHENOR,
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 CHARLES H. HAM,
 J. A. JEWELL,
 J. B. WILKINSON, Jr.,
 F. N. SHURTLEFF,
 THAD. S. SHARRETS,
 GEORGE H. SHARPE,
 WILBUR F. LUNT,
General Appraisers.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,
 Washington, D. C.

