

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

ATTORNEY-GENERAL

OF THE

UNITED STATES.



WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1877.

LETTER
OF THE
ATTORNEY-GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES,

TRANSMITTING

His annual report, in compliance with the act of March 8, 1873.

JANUARY 9, 1877.—Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
WASHINGTON, *January 8, 1877.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith my report for the year 1876.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALPHONSO TAFT,
Attorney-General.

The SPEAKER of the *House of Representatives.*

REPORT

OF

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
WASHINGTON, January 8, 1877.

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

In obedience to the act of Congress approved March 3, 1873, I have the honor to submit the following report :

THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

At the October term, 1875, of the Supreme Court, there were argued and decided forty-six cases in which the United States had an interest. In twenty-seven of these, judgments in favor of the United States or its agents were affirmed, and in nine, judgments against the United States were affirmed. In eight cases, judgments, obtained in the lower courts adversely to the Government were reversed, and in two, judgments favorable to the United States were reversed. Where several cases depending upon the same facts were submitted upon one argument, (*e. g.*, the "Hot Springs cases," &c.,) they have been counted as one in the above enumeration, though in the discussion of them some attention had to be given to circumstances which distinguished particular cases.

The number of United States cases upon the docket of the Supreme Court at the commencement of the October term, 1876, was ninety-two; of which fourteen have been submitted prior to the making of this report. In six of these causes, presented at the current term, decisions have been rendered; three affirming judgments in favor of the Government, one affirming an adverse judgment, and two reversing adverse judgments in the court below.

THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

The defense of the United States against claims in this court is conducted by an assistant attorney-general, with assistant counsel.

For this service the appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, was \$50,000, of which there was expended \$32,091.63, as follows :

For salaries of assistant counsel and clerical and other service in the Department	\$16,770 00
For salaries and expenses of special agents in certain cases.....	3,260 04
For fees of commissioners, witnesses, local counsel, and miscellaneous expenses.....	12,061 59

The following summary will indicate the nature of the service rendered:

CLAIMS FOR PROCEEDS OF CAPTURED AND ABANDONED PROPERTY.

The greater part of these claims (not barred by statute) were ascertained by judgments in former years, and the recoveries of claimants therein in the Court of Claims were as follows:

1867.....	\$131,450 85	1873.....	3,130,398 07
1868.....	551,827 22	1874.....	1,766,361 96
1869.....	752,395 70	1875.....	1,353,750 55
1870.....	468,873 21	1876.....	9,708 81
1871.....	1,134,630 03		
1872.....	2,231,453 00	Total.....	11,530,939 90

During the past year twenty-eight suits of this class, claiming in the aggregate \$1,526,752.95, were brought to trial. Of these, twenty-three claims, aggregating \$1,176,832, were remanded by the court for further proceedings. In two cases, claiming \$328,750, there was judgment for the defendants; and in three cases, claiming \$21,170.95, judgment for the claimants for the aggregate amount of \$9,708.81.

Most of the pending suits of this class were brought after the time limited by statute, and involve claims in the aggregate of upward of \$12,000,000.

MISCELLANEOUS CLAIMS.

Of these, fifty-eight suits, claiming in the aggregate \$1,622,466.46, were brought to trial. Eighteen cases, claiming \$72,799.57, were remanded for further proceedings, or held under advisement. In nineteen cases, claiming \$1,488,190.54, judgment was for defendants. In twenty-two cases, claiming \$61,476.35, judgment was for claimants for the aggregate amount of \$45,786.41.

Whole number of cases tried.....	86
Amount claimed.....	\$3,149,219 41
Cases remanded and reserved.....	41
Amount claimed.....	\$1,249,631 57
Cases decided for defendants.....	20
Amount claimed.....	\$1,816,940 54
Cases decided for claimants.....	25
Amount claimed.....	\$82,647 30
Judgments rendered therein.....	\$55,495 22

The court also rendered judgment during the year in certain cases (tried at December term, 1874, and continued under advisement) as follows:

For defendants in 4 cases, claiming.....	\$664,760 77
For claimants in 1 case, claiming.....	83 117 52
But in which judgment was rendered for.....	38,502 81

Final judgment was also entered for \$1,031,000 for the claimants, on the mandate of the Supreme Court, in the suit of Marshall O. Roberts *et al.*, determined on appeal during the last term by said court.

Of the cases apparently pending, no action had been taken by the claimants in very many for a long time, and a motion was made by the Assistant Attorney-General, under the 34th rule of the court, to dismiss them for want of prosecution. It included 2,196 suits; and on the hearing the motion was granted in 1,190 cases. There were also 1,217 cases dismissed on filing consent of claimants. The aggregate of claims thus disposed of was \$13,138,686.42. The record of suits determined during the year in all ways, and not heretofore reported, appears to be as follows:

In judgment for claimants, 27 suits, recovery	\$1,152,150 11
In judgment for defendants, 2,432 suits, claiming	15,560,307 73

The estimate of my predecessor of the amount required for defense of the United States in the Court of Claims for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, was \$30,000. Congress, however, appropriated but \$25,000 for this purpose. Of the amount so appropriated there has been expended to this date the sum of \$15,000.

TERRITORIAL PRISONS AND PENITENTIARIES.

I desire to repeat the suggestion of my predecessor that Congress take action in the matter of providing penitentiaries in the Territories where there are none, and repairing and adding to those in other Territories where the buildings are insecure and insufficient. The expense of transporting United States convicts from the Territories of New Mexico and Arizona to penitentiaries in the States is very great, and on the score of economy it is desirable that provision should be made in those Territories for the punishment of criminals sentenced therein.

The penitentiary in Utah, which belongs to the United States, is in such a dilapidated and wretched condition as to necessitate a large monthly expense for extra guards to prevent the escape of the prisoners. Because of the unfitness and insecurity of this prison, United States convicts sentenced to imprisonment for a term of years are sent elsewhere; but territorial prisoners (for the reason that the Territory does not provide for the punishment of its criminals) are placed in this prison. It is in charge of the United States marshal. These prisoners must be guarded by him at great expense to the Government, as stated above. It is very clear that the prison building should be reconstructed and put in thorough repair, or its use as a place for the punishment of convicts be abandoned.

OFFICERS OF THE COURTS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

I recommend that the district attorney of the District of Columbia, who is paid out of the judiciary fund, should be required by law to make his report to this Department, as all other United States district attorneys are required to do; and that a like provision be made for the clerks of the United States courts in the District of Columbia.

INCREASE OF FORCE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

The duties devolving upon this Department, which are numerous, responsible, and rapidly increasing, now require an increase of force. I recommend, therefore, that section 348 of the Revised Statutes be amended so as to provide for four Assistant Attorneys-General in place of the three now provided for in that section, at a salary of \$5,000 each, to take effect immediately. The business of the office unquestionably requires it. I also recommend some addition to the clerical force of the office.

LIBRARY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

I also recommend an increased appropriation for the purchase of books for the library of this Department. It is of the first importance that the best means of investigating all the numerous and various questions of law which arise in this Department should be complete. A

failure to make provision for this is the worst possible economy. All the statutes of every State, both the annual acts and the revisions, ought to be procured as soon as practicable. At present, the library contains but a small portion of them. The cost of supplying this deficiency would be considerable, say \$——.

It is almost equally important that this library contain every valuable treatise on any legal subject, in its last edition. The expense of purchasing new editions would be far more than compensated by the assistance to be derived from the last investigations of the authors. Every new treatise is virtually a fresh brief on every topic upon which it treats, and its new references furnish a ready way of arriving at the present state of the law. The library of this Department is defective in this particular. It would be expedient to accompany the appropriations for this important purpose with authority to dispose of such old editions as the Attorney-General should think could be spared. It is impossible to overestimate the importance of a complete law-library for the Department of Justice, and I therefore hope that this recommendation may be regarded with favor.

The appropriation for the increase of the library for the next year should be \$5,000.

CIRCUIT AND DISTRICT COURTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Exhibits A, B, and C show the business of the circuit and district courts of the United States in the several judicial districts during the last fiscal year.

Exhibit A is a statement of the civil suits to which the United States was a party, showing the number terminated during the year, the amount of judgments in favor of the United States, the amount realized therefrom, and the number of such suits pending at the beginning of the present fiscal year.

Exhibit B is a statement of the criminal prosecutions, showing the number terminated, the amount of fines, penalties, and forfeitures, the amount realized therefrom, and the number of such prosecutions pending at the close of the year; and Exhibit C shows the number of civil suits to which the United States was not a party, commenced and terminated during the year, the amount of judgments for plaintiffs and defendants, and the number of such suits pending July 1, 1876.

The returns for Exhibit C are not full and complete, as the United States attorneys, who were called upon for the information required for them, in some instances failed to obtain it from the clerks of the courts.

APPROPRIATIONS.

A general statement of appropriations placed under the Department of Justice for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876:

Salaries, Department of Justice:	
Appropriation, act March 3, 1875	\$108,820 00
Amount expended to July 1, 1876	105,147 55
Balance	3,672 45
Rent of building, Department of Justice:	
Amount appropriated, act March 3, 1875	14,000 00
Amount expended to July 1, 1876	14,000 00

Contingent expenses :	
Amount appropriated, act March 3, 1875	\$15,500 00
Amount expended as per exhibit	15,112 03
Balance, (see Exhibit D).....	<u>387 97</u>
Postage :	
Amount appropriated, act March 3, 1875	10,000 00
Amount expended to July 1, 1876	1,525 00
Balance	<u>8,475 00</u>
Salary of warden of the jail, District of Columbia :	
Amount appropriated, act March 3, 1875.....	2,000 00
Amount expended to July 1, 1876	2,000 00
Salaries and expenses of commissioners to codify the laws :	
Amount appropriated, act March 3, 1875.....	3,300 00
Amount expended to July 1, 1876	3,300 00
Salaries and expenses of Metropolitan police :	
Amount appropriated, act March 3, 1875.....	205,270 00
Amount expended to July 1, 1876	205,270 00
Current expenses, Reform School, District of Columbia :	
Amount appropriated, act March 3, 1875.....	10,000 00
Amount expended to July 1, 1876	10,000 00
Defending suits and claims for seizure of captured and abandoned property :	
Amount appropriated, act March 3, 1875.....	50,000 00
Amount expended to July 1, 1876	31,879 20
Balance	<u>18,120 80</u>
Prosecution and collection of claims :	
Amount appropriated, act March 3, 1875	5,000 00
Amount expended to July 1, 1876	2,600 00
Balance.....	<u>2,400 00</u>
Defending claims under convention with Mexico :	
Amount appropriated, act March 3, 1875.....	5,000 00
Balance	<u>5,000 00</u>
Punishing violations of intercourse acts and frauds :	
Amount appropriated, act March 3, 1875.....	8,000 00
Amount expended to July 1, 1876	3,264 02
Balance	<u>4,735 98</u>
Penitentiary building at Deer Lodge, Montana Territory :	
Amount appropriated, act March 3, 1875.....	1,200 00
Amount expended to July 1, 1876	1,197 75
Balance	<u>2 25</u>
Court-house, Washington, D. C.:	
Amount appropriated, act March 3, 1875.....	3,000 00
Amount expended to July 1, 1876.....	3,000 00

Expenses of United States courts:	
Amount appropriated, act March 3, 1875.....	\$3,000,000 00
Repayments reported from the Treasury Department	13,153 33
Total	3,013,153 33
Amount expended to July 1, 1876.....	2,839,708 37
Balance.....	173,444 96
Support of convicts:	
Amount appropriated, act March 3, 1875.....	8,000 00
Amount expended to July 1, 1876.....	6,051 31
Balance	1,948 69
Legislative expenses Territory of Utah:	
Amount appropriated, act March 3, 1875.....	23,400 00
Amount expended to July 1, 1876	18,795 91
Balance.....	4,604 09
Prosecution of crimes:	
Amount appropriated, act March 3, 1875.....	25,000 00
Amount expended to July 1, 1876.....	20,220 85
Balance.....	4,779 15
For preservation and repairs of the United States court-house in Washington City:	
Amount appropriated act March 3, 1875	\$3,000 00
Amount expended for material.....	\$312 37
Amount expended for labor.....	873 62
Amount expended for paving.....	1,075 27
Amount expended for plumbing	316 13
Amount expended for grates.....	125 25
Amount expended for plastering	267 50
Certificate of deposit with United States Treasurer.....	29 86
	3,000 00

Exhibit E shows the assistants to United States attorneys, and their compensation.

Exhibit F is a detailed statement of the expenses of the courts of the United States.

I. The amount advanced to marshals for per diems and travel of jurors and witnesses; per diems of marshals and bailiffs; transportation and support of prisoners; territorial penitentiaries under the management of the Attorney-General; expenses of commissioners' courts and incidental expenses, was \$2,237,892.13.

II. Payments made for services of attorneys, as fees of their offices, the compensation of their assistants, regular and special, commissioned by the Attorney-General, embracing all fees for legal services that were paid, were \$297,811.85.

III. The emoluments of clerks of the courts, paid by the Treasury on stated accounts, were \$92,346.03.

IV. The per diems and fees of United States commissioners were \$67,931.49.

V. The sum paid for leases of court-rooms where the Government owns no buildings, being rooms for juries, witnesses, judges' chambers, and temporary jails, was \$52,137.90.

VI. Miscellaneous expenses that cannot be properly classed under previous heads of this statement, such as expenses of United States jail in this District, &c., were \$91,588.97.

Exhibit G is the report of the warden of the United States jail in this District for the year ending October 31, 1876.

The efficiency of the warden's management of this institution is creditable, and I am disposed to add my recommendation to the changes he proposes for the reformation of criminals.

Exhibit H is a statement of the receipt and distribution of books by this Department.

Exhibit I is the architect's report relative to the court-house in this city.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

I respectfully call attention to the report of the president of the Metropolitan Police board, (Exhibit K,) which shows that the appropriations for the purpose are inadequate to support the present force, and that the present force itself is insufficient. It is stated in this report that the number of policemen, as compared to the population, is much less than is usual in large cities in this country or in Europe. Washington, though its population may not exceed 150,000, occupies a territory equal to Boston with a population of more than twice that number, and requires a larger number of patrolmen in proportion to its population than any of the large cities of the country.

Another proposition presented by the president of the board is, that the congressional-police station in the Capitol should be made a part of the police force of the city, and controlled by the same head.

I commend this report to the consideration of Congress.

Exhibit L contains the estimates of appropriations required by the Reform School of the District of Columbia.

This institution is a substantial charity, creditable to the Government which sustains it. It furnishes a home and a school for boys who might otherwise grow up in ignorance and vice, and perhaps in crime. It differs from other institutions of the kind in this, that it has no walls for confinement of the inmates, and relies chiefly upon the voluntary principle. The boys, conscious that they are among friends, and that they are in a way to improve their own character and condition, are in nearly every instance content to remain. They are well fed and clothed and well taught, and it is a most encouraging circumstance that they are aware of it, and choose to remain rather than depart.

But the institution needs some addition during the present year to its annual appropriations, as shown by the report of the trustees to the Department of Justice, herewith submitted.

The recommendation by the board of appropriations for the purchase of additional land for building work-shops and purchasing engines and machinery, and for providing an additional family building, are worthy of the careful consideration of Congress. The total of the items called for by the board of trustees, including salaries, is \$53,000. These appropriations would add greatly to the usefulness of the institution, and would place it on a footing to require but small appropriations hereafter for many years. I bespeak for the board of trustees a careful reading of their report and a visit to the institution by the appropriate committee.

The appropriations prayed for, though considerable, can be recommended on grounds of the most enlightened economy.

It is obvious that the practice of confining inexperienced youths, who have yielded to temptation for the first time, with old and hardened criminals, is demoralizing and cruel. It makes the jail and the peni-

tentiary schools of crime. The only escape from this absurdity is to be found in the modern schools of reform; and I can think of nothing more appropriate than that the national legislature should sustain such an institution on a liberal scale at or near the capital. To it might be intrusted the young convicts of the United States courts, whether from the District of Columbia or from the different States.

INSTRUCTIONS TO MARSHALS AND DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

The state of the country, in anticipation of the recent presidential election, has thrown upon the National Government unusual responsibility. Evidence which could not be discredited came to the President and to the Department of Justice, showing that intimidation and violence prevailed in several States to such an extent as to prevent freedom of opinion; and that in South Carolina unlawful military companies, known as "rifle clubs," were organized, and that by riding through the country armed, doing violence to peaceable people, and menacing the good citizens who differed with them in political opinion, they broke up or prevented assemblages for political discussion. In view of the actual and prospective danger of lawless violence before and at the election, and in pursuance of the statute which requires the Attorney-General "to exercise general supervision and direction over the attorneys and marshals of all the districts in the United States as to the manner of discharging their respective duties," I communicated to the marshals in those districts which appeared to be in special danger from intimidation or fraud, instructions, of which Exhibit M is a copy, and to the United States attorneys in said districts instructions, of which Exhibit N is a copy.

I am satisfied that the United States marshals and attorneys, acting in concert with the supervisors of elections, under these instructions, in New York, in Philadelphia, in Baltimore, in St. Louis, in Chicago, in New Orleans, and in several of the Southern States, contributed materially to the preservation of the peace, and to the securing to the citizens freedom in the exercise of the right of suffrage. The interest which the United States have in the purity of the ballot for Federal officers to be elected by the popular vote, and the acts of Congress intended to guard the ballot for congressional candidates from fraud, justified and required these instructions.

Such were the demonstrations of domestic violence in South Carolina a few weeks before the election, so defiant and uncontrollable by civil power, that the governor of that State applied under the Constitution to the President of the United States, stating that he was unable to suppress the domestic violence that existed in the State; that armed organizations contrary to law, known as "rifle clubs," continually roamed over the country, doing violence, and that they were altogether beyond his control, breaking up the peace of the State and terrifying the citizens. The declaration of the governor, supported by ample evidence from other sources, left the President no option but to comply with his constitutional demand by issuing the appropriate proclamation, and by ordering to that State such military force as seemed to be necessary and was within his control. The troops were not intended to interfere, and did not interfere, with any citizen's right to vote; but, on the contrary, their endeavor was to make it safe for citizens to vote according to their political opinions. There is no authentic evidence that any man has been deprived of his right to vote, or of his freedom of opinion, by the presence of the small military force in South Carolina. To have refused

the aid sought by the governor to suppress domestic violence and insurrection, would have been a plain denial of the constitutional right of the governor and people of South Carolina.

The spirit of insurrection in South Carolina, and in some other States in which colored voters are numerous, seems to be founded upon the idea that the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, prohibiting the deprivation of citizens of their right to vote "on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude," was a blunder; and that the people of the South were not bound to recognize or submit to it. But such pretensions, in view of the history and under the present circumstances of the country, are unreasonable. The Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution was forced upon the people of the Union by the insubordination of the then dominant voting population of the States which had been in rebellion against the Government. It became obvious that the freedom and civil rights of the colored citizens of those States could not otherwise be preserved. At the same time, with the adoption of this amendment, the political power of those States was increased to the extent of two-fifths of the colored population—in other words, by more than twenty electoral, and more than fifteen congressional votes—so that, but for the Fifteenth Amendment, the party with which those States have generally affiliated would have been in a decided minority in the late election, instead of approaching, as it did, equality with the republican vote. To allow the Southern States the increased political power implied by extending the right of suffrage to the colored population, and then to allow the exercise of that right to be prevented by intimidation or otherwise, is a perversion of the Constitution, and operates most unjustly toward the other States of the Union.

Without denying the inconvenience of having a large population of unintelligent voters, it is enough to say that the colored citizens have, under the Constitution, a clear title to the ballot, of which I know no fair or even practicable way to deprive them. It is the duty of those who are more intelligent to aid in putting into operation a system of popular education which shall reach every class in every State. Universal education of the voting people, both white and colored, is essential to the safety of our republican government. No time should be lost in furnishing ample opportunities to every American citizen, of whatever complexion, race, or condition, to acquire sufficient mental and physical training to vote and to fight with intelligence.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALPHONSO TAFT,
Attorney-General.

EXHIBIT A.—Statement showing the number of civil suits, to which the United States was a party, 1876, with the number terminated during

Districts	Civil suits to which the United States was a party, pending July 1, 1876.					Civil suits to which the United States was a party, terminated during 1876.								
	Customs suits.	Internal-revenue suits.	Post-office suits.	Miscellaneous suits.	Total.	Customs suits.								
						Judgment for United States.	Judgment for defendant.	Dismissed or discontinued.	Total.	Appealed from district to circuit.	Appealed from circuit to Supreme.			
Alabama, northern district	10	8			18									
Alabama, middle district	1	3	5	4	13									
Alabama, southern district	2			5	7	1				1				
Arkansas, eastern district		2	3	2	7									
Arkansas, western district		1		21	22	1				1				
California	26	21	9	34	90	4	1	2	7					
Connecticut	1	4	4	3	12									
Delaware		3	8	7	18									
Florida, northern district	7	6	10	11	34									
Florida, southern district				2	2									
Georgia, northern district		9	8	39	56									
Georgia, southern district		5	1	1	7									
Illinois, northern district	1	72	2	4	79	1				1				
Illinois, southern district		10		3	13									
Indiana		25	2	2	27									
Iowa		25	1	5	31									
Kansas			5	18	23									
Kentucky		20	1	1	22	1				1				
Louisiana	65	47	8	9	129	20	2	4	26					
Maine	7	1		4	12	3		2	5				2	
Maryland		8	1	22	31	1			1					
Massachusetts	133	125	1	32	291	1	1	27	29					
Michigan, eastern district				14	14	2			2					
Michigan, western district			2	7	9									
Minnesota	4	11	1	11	27			5	5					
Mississippi, northern district		4	1	7	12									
Mississippi, southern district				4	4									
Missouri, eastern district		3		15	18									
Missouri, western district		10		3	13									
Nebraska		3	2	4	9									
Nevada			1		1									
New Hampshire														
New Jersey	2	11	1	5	19	1		3	4					
New York, northern district	8	7	1	8	24	5		2	7				1	
New York, southern district	4,003	633	8	71	4,715	108	32	450	590	4			13	
New York, eastern district	4	54		29	87					3				
North Carolina, eastern district	1	49		1	51									
North Carolina, western district		6		2	8									
Ohio, northern district		14		6	20									
Ohio, southern district		15	2	14	31									
Oregon		1		7	8									
Pennsylvania, eastern district	82	227	1	46	356	8	7	3	18					
Pennsylvania, western district	3	18	5	16	42									
Rhode Island		5		1	6									
South Carolina	1	2		37	40									
Tennessee, eastern district			1	4	5									
Tennessee, middle district		40	2	4	46									
Tennessee, western district		175		20	195									
Texas, eastern district	1	8	2	33	44									
Texas, western district	3			4	7			2	2					
Vermont	3			4	7			2	2					
Virginia, eastern district	2	11		7	20	3			3					
Virginia, western district		11			11									
West Virginia		15		5	20									
Wisconsin, eastern district		12			12									
Wisconsin, western district		4		2	6									
Arizona			1		1									
Colorado		9	2	19	30									
Dakota														
District of Columbia		1		50	51									
Idaho		1			1									
Montana														
New Mexico			5	2	7									
Utah														
Washington		1			1									
Wyoming		2	2		4									
Total of each class of cases	4,360	1,760	115	691	6,926	164	43	502	709	5			15	

party, pending in the circuit and district courts of the United States on the 1st day of July, the fiscal year ending July 30, 1876.

States was a party, terminated during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876.

Internal-revenue suits.					Post-office suits.					Miscellaneous suits.							
Judgment for United States.	Judgment for defendant.	Dismissed or discontinued.	Total.	Appealed from district to circuit.	Appealed from circuit to Supreme.	Judgment for United States.	Judgment for defendant.	Dismissed or discontinued.	Total.	Appealed from district to circuit.	Appealed from circuit to Supreme.	Judgment for United States.	Judgment for defendant.	Dismissed or discontinued.	Total.	Appealed from district to circuit.	Appealed from circuit to Supreme.
59	8	26	93			1		1	2								
17	1	18	18			3		1	4			1			1		
5		5	5									3	4		7		
16		2	18			3		1	4			12		5	17		
2	2	2	2									27	2	12	41		
5	5	19	26									3	2	2	6		1
3	5	1	9									2	2	2	5		
1		1	1			2		2	4			1			1		
		1	1			1		1	2			1			1		
		1	1			1		1	2			13		14	27		
16			16			4		4	4			4	1	4	9		
13		8	21			1		3	4			1			1		
3		4	7			2		2	2			10		12	22		
7	1	4	12			1		1	1			3		2	5		
						1		3	4			1	1	4	5		
6	1	1	8									8	1	13	22		1
1		3	4			3		2	5			1			1		1
												2	1		3		
												1			1		
30	2		32	1		2						9	7	3	19		
25		2	27		1	2			2			2		2	4		
1			1									6			6		
						1			1			2			2		
		2	2			3		1	4			7		1	8		
1		2	3			1		1	1			7	2	11	11		
34	1	2	37			4		4	4			5	2	6	9	1	
17		6	23	1	1	4		1	5			6	1	5	13	1	
		1	1			1		1	1			2	1		12		
								1	1			2			3		1
												1			1		
10	6	8	24									1		3	4		
5	1	13	19									13	4	10	27	1	
181	11	354	546	8	1	1			1			32	3	5	40	2	2
24	1	31	56			3			3			2			2		
2		2	2									1			1		
10		3	13					1	1			4		1	1		
8	1	7	16		1							5		1	5		
8	5	10	23	1				1	1			5	1		7		
												19	3	8	30	2	
59	8	45	112									6		3	9		
18	1	16	35									2	1		3		1
						2			2			1			1		
4		1	5									1			2		
5	1	2	8			1			1			1		1	2		
106	9	82	197	4	2	1			1			1			1		1
82	6	48	136		1							14		10	24	2	
1	3		4	1		4			4			24	27	8	59	3	
												1	1		2		
												1			2		
50	138	25	213	1		1		1	2			1			1		
10	1		11			2		1	3			1			2		
3			3									2			2		
37	2	23	62	6											1		
		1	1			1			1					1	1		
												2	1		3		
												7		5	5		
												6		6	12		
												1	2	1	4		
						3		5	8			1		15	15		
												1		1	2		
887	217	763	1,867	23	7	61	6	20	87		1	291	69	180	540	15	7

EXHIBIT A.—Statement showing the number of civil suits, &c.—Continued.

Districts.	Aggregate amount, judgment for which has been in favor of United States.	Amount actually realized.
Alabama, northern district.....	\$800 00	.....
Alabama, middle district.....	1,005 13	.....
Alabama, southern district.....	16,213 30	\$6,989 03
Arkansas, eastern district.....	27,176 78	767 84
Arkansas, western district.....	12,789 67	2,820 42
California.....	8,658 18	8,466 18
Connecticut.....	2,521 08	1,046 37
Delaware.....	7,445 33	7,533 25
Florida, northern district.....	7,677 39	.....
Florida, southern district.....	5,000 00	.....
Georgia, northern district.....	5,405 07	.....
Georgia, southern district.....	9,672 11	.....
Illinois, northern district.....	600,117 43	117 53
Illinois, southern district.....	73,432 09	1,657 39
Indiana.....	24,741 44	2,466 70
Iowa.....	1,049 42	248 55
Kansas.....	32,927 57	90 75
Kentucky.....	37,093 16	.....
Louisiana.....	6,519 93	598 00
Maine.....	4,796 00	597 58
Maryland.....	44,975 67	16,461 05
Massachusetts.....	4,366 16	2,710 61
Michigan, eastern district.....	36,334 26	12,128 14
Michigan, western district.....	795 39	1,283 17
Minnesota.....	7,974 32	.....
Mississippi, northern district.....	4,580 30	4,268 82
Mississippi, southern district.....	18,172 47	6,061 68
Missouri, eastern district.....	569,165 91	22,472 04
Missouri, western district.....	69,525 14	15,326 51
Nebraska.....	3,732 87	2,639 49
Nevada.....	2,598 35	2,598 35
New Hampshire.....	.....	.....
New Jersey.....	11,060 25	4,474 69
New York, northern district.....	45,698 64	32,518 24
New York, southern district.....	345,845 24	109,497 93
New York, eastern district.....	20,627 19	11,349 82
North Carolina, eastern district.....	28,070 75	5,204 00
North Carolina, western district.....	1,269 00	566 55
Ohio, northern district.....	56,866 05	1,929 67
Ohio, southern district.....	30,195 96	5,612 98
Oregon.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania, eastern district.....	181,581 42	75,475 25
Pennsylvania, western district.....	38,831 03	38,831 03
Rhode Island.....	668 34	300 00
South Carolina.....	46,573 07	131 08
Tennessee, eastern district.....	3,415 98	5 91
Tennessee, middle district.....	22,351 05	4,933 03

EXHIBIT A.—Statement showing the number of civil suits, &c.—Continued.

Districts.	Aggregate amount, judgment for which has been in favor of United States.	Amount actually realized.
Tennessee, western district	\$19,000 00	\$6,800 00
Texas, eastern district	15,003 69	2,132 48
Texas, western district	13,806 99	4,317 84
Vermont	15,094 50	.....
Virginia, eastern district	61,233 75	1,338 96
Virginia, western district	770 60	.....
West Virginia	1,307 71	247 07
Wisconsin, eastern district	186,820 84	135,365 05
Wisconsin, western district .....	.....	.....
Arizona	2,637 63	2,172 60
Colorado	33,089 34	32,989 34
Dakota .....	.....	.....
District of Columbia	5,958 68	4,746 91
Idaho	2,885 97	.....
Montana	82 00	82 00
New Mexico	4,190 38	.....
Utah	265 00	265 00
Washington .....	.....	.....
Wyoming	19,806 00	.....
Total	2,862,261 97	600,637 08

EXHIBIT B.—Statement showing the number of criminal cases pending in the circuit and during the fiscal year

Districts.	Criminal cases pending July 1, 1876.							Criminal cases						
	Customs prosecutions.	Internal-revenue prosecutions.	Post-office prosecutions.	Prosecutions under enforcement act.	Prosecutions under naturalization laws.	Prosecutions, embezzlement.	Miscellaneous prosecutions.	Total.	Customs.			Internal		
									Convictions.	Acquittals.	Notled, discontinued, or quashed.	Total.	Convictions.	Acquittals.
Alabama, northern district	142	7	1	19	169	11	10							
Alabama, middle district	34	5	1	3	51	12	15							
Alabama, southern district	9	1	1	5	16	13	1							
Arkansas, eastern district	2	1	1	1	5	15	2							
Arkansas, western district	2	2	1	14	16	21	8							
California	32	8	1	9	43	45	8							
Connecticut	1	4	1	4	26	2	1							
Delaware	1	3	1	5	5	2	1							
Florida, northern district	1	1	1	1	5	1	1							
Florida, southern district	1	1	1	1	5	1	1							
Georgia, northern district	115	5	9	33	189	307	86							
Georgia, southern district	9	1	5	2	15	4	1							
Illinois, northern district	120	6	1	35	161	24	3							
Illinois, southern district	44	4	1	17	65	18	2							
Indiana	25	5	1	46	46	29	2							
Iowa	232	24	1	49	296	154	20							
Kansas	21	11	4	13	49	7	4							
Kentucky	150	1	23	174	174	53	2							
Louisiana	19	458	5	3	40	527	3							
Maine	8	3	4	8	23	3	5							
Maryland	1	11	1	9	22	3	9							
Massachusetts	21	183	14	4	3	192	1							
Michigan, eastern district	4	16	1	2	23	15	1							
Michigan, western district	27	3	1	51	81	16	1							
Minnesota	1	1	1	7	9	34	1							
Mississippi, northern district	175	7	5	6	7	200	18							
Mississippi, southern district	1	1	1	49	49	37	7							
Missouri, eastern district	65	1	1	66	66	27	3							
Missouri, western district	47	2	1	2	10	67	2							
Nebraska	35	2	1	45	82	45	1							
Nevada	1	2	1	1	3	1	1							
New Hampshire	2	6	2	1	9	20	1							
New Jersey	4	47	4	1	8	64	25							
New York, northern district	28	75	12	1	75	191	3							
New York, southern district	13	306	1	4	32	355	1							
New York, eastern district	1	53	1	1	64	5	6							
North Carolina, eastern district	1	1	1	2	2	29	17							
North Carolina, western district	348	1	1	7	357	308	67							
Ohio, northern district	14	1	1	3	8	26	1							
Ohio, southern district	13	7	1	19	39	6	4							
Oregon	1	1	1	1	4	4	4							
Pennsylvania, eastern district	6	9	1	23	39	9	1							
Pennsylvania, western district	167	21	4	97	289	20	1							
Rhode Island	10	1	1	1	11	1	1							
South Carolina	111	2	29	3	145	3	4							
Tennessee, eastern district	440	3	2	24	467	215	41							
Tennessee, middle district	339	3	2	29	375	58	41							
Tennessee, western district	143	6	10	23	184	40	19							
Texas, eastern district	92	2	2	4	101	138	5							
Texas, western district	785	35	7	52	884	174	146							
Vermont	1	5	1	4	1	12	13							
Virginia, eastern district	2	39	11	2	1	55	3							
Virginia, western district	175	4	4	4	183	97	30							
West Virginia	45	2	1	5	52	28	38							
Wisconsin, eastern district	12	1	1	12	12	38	2							
Wisconsin, western district	10	3	1	6	19	1	2							
Arizona	1	1	1	3	4	1	1							
Colorado	7	1	2	14	24	1	13							
Dakota	1	1	1	7	8	7	2							
District of Columbia	1	1	1	498	507	1	1							
Idaho	1	1	1	7	8	1	1							
Montana	1	1	1	1	1	1	1							
New Mexico	110	5	1	19	134	45	73							
Utah	2	2	1	46	50	1	1							
Washington	1	1	1	6	6	1	1							
Wyoming	1	1	1	2	3	1	1							
Total of each class of cases.	107	5,331	239	142	8	71	1,543	7,441	44	10	39	93	2,519	734

district courts of the United States on the 1st day of July, 1876, with the number terminated ending June 30, 1876.

terminated during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876.

revenue.	Post-office.				Enforcement acts.				Naturalization laws.				Embezzlement.				Miscellaneous.			
	Nolled, discontinued, or quashed.	Total.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Nolled, discontinued, or quashed.	Total.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Nolled, discontinued, or quashed.	Total.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Nolled, discontinued, or quashed.	Total.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Nolled, discontinued, or quashed.	Total.		
6	27	1	1	1	34	34														
53	80	5	5	5	26	31				1	2	1	4			3	1	4		
7	21				7	9										1	1	3		
12	29	5	6	11	1	7										15	4	25		
2	31	3		3												119	39	180		
43	96															10	17	13		
10	12		1	1												10		11		
23	23	1	1	2	3	3														
1	2				5	5											2	6		
57	450	2		2						2			2			1		1		
3	3	7		1	1	14	14					1	1		2	3	2	5		
9	36	6		2	8											11	3	4		
12	32	6	2	10												13	4	6		
3	69	3	1	5	9											7	2	1		
12	186	8	1	4	13					1			1		8	4	2	14		
10	21	2		3	5							2	2		18	2	17	37		
20	75	3	2	5												2		2		
2	11									2	1		3		1			1		
2	7															10	1	7		
2	11	3		2	5	28	1	29								23	5	15		
52	111	6		4	10					1		1	1	1	3	26		6		
19	74	7	1	1	9											6		1		
2	29	3	1	2	6											5	1	3		
21	34	1		1												22	4	4		
36	80	7	1	4	12											1		1		
77	107	1	1	2	4	4	4			2	1		3		2	7	7	16		
50	119	4		4												4	3	8		
170	215	2	3	5												26	1	3		
3	4															30	5	45		
1	27	9		2	2											1		1		
37	75	13	2	17												2		3		
34	37	11		3	14	1										6	3	9		
54	70	1		1												25	3	17		
15	61	5		1	6											23	6	33		
152	527	3		3	1											20	1	21		
13	39	11		2	13											5		2		
13	23	7	1	1	9											2	1	15		
3	11	1	1	1	3											9	1	5		
11	20	10	3	4	17											17	7	5		
9	29	2		2												29	5	3		
9	9															23	16	11		
19	156	1	2	4	7	1	1			4			4		34	4	8	46		
151	370	3		1	4										5	5	2	9		
16	115	4		4											1	1	15	23		
29	88	2	2	4												7	1	4		
63	206	2		1	3											4	2	5		
6	320	4	2	6	13	1										5	3	2		
24	151	5	2	3	10											2	3	9		
19	85															4	2	11		
9	49															3	7	11		
2	4		1	1												12	2	1		
10	24		1	1	2											2	4	115		
13	22		1	1												9	4	5		
2	2		1	1												180	86	38		
5	6									1			1		1	1		1		
22	140	3		2	5											3		3		
2	2		1	3												10	67	13		
2	4															3	3	6		
																25	4	4		
																6	2	8		
1,497	4,750	185	38	88	311	3	35	114	152	1	2	3	15	5	14	34	877	352	523	1,752

EXHIBIT B.—Statement showing the number of criminal cases, &c.—Continued.

Districts.	Aggregate amount of fines, forfeitures, and penalties in criminal cases.	Amount realized.
Alabama, northern district.....	\$2,800 00	.....
Alabama, middle district.....	1,950 00	\$100 00
Alabama, southern district.....	2,246 05	876 38
Arkansas, eastern district.....	4,075 98	1,306 10
Arkansas, western district.....	15,086 00	391 60
California.....	6,485 00	1,360 00
Connecticut.....	189 80	140 40
Delaware.....	1,570 00	50 00
Florida, northern district.....	3,915 54	376 97
Florida, southern district.....	.....	.....
Georgia, northern district.....	46,887 00	181 99
Georgia, southern district.....	245 00	45 00
Illinois, northern district.....	23,234 00	450 00
Illinois, southern district.....	7,900 00	1,295 00
Indiana.....	8,275 00	250 00
Iowa.....	4,319 00	2,170 70
Kansas.....	3,271 00	.....
Kentucky.....	10,753 95	3,428 80
Louisiana.....	12,200 00	6,000 00
Maine.....	2,542 00	42 00
Maryland.....	3,440 00	620 00
Massachusetts.....	8,303 00	5,170 00
Michigan, eastern district.....	1,840 00	1,840 00
Michigan, western district.....	2,193 07	.....
Minnesota.....	3,970 45	738 59
Mississippi, northern district.....	6,028 64	2,077 43
Mississippi, southern district.....	4,277 50	1,415 00
Missouri, eastern district.....	42,697 00	3,735 00
Missouri, western district.....	48,126 75	11,824 74
Nebraska.....	625 00	279 26
Nevada.....	100 00	100 00
New Hampshire.....	.....	.....
New Jersey.....	4,640 00	550 00
New York, northern district.....	11,973 34	.....
New York, southern district.....	5,107 00	4,100 00
New York, eastern district.....	4,255 00	.....
North Carolina, eastern district.....	10,339 00	386 00
North Carolina, western district.....	37,351 14	3,736 42
Ohio, northern district.....	2,730 00	1,265 00
Ohio, southern district.....	4,120 00	1,669 00
Oregon.....	5,491 62	2,225 66
Pennsylvania, eastern district.....	1,469 00	50 00
Pennsylvania, western district.....	7,276 25	676 25
Rhode Island.....	553 50	552 50
South Carolina.....	15,960 61	250 10
Tennessee, eastern district.....	17,692 26	2,715 44

EXHIBIT B.—Statement showing the number of criminal cases, &c.—Continued.

Districts.	Aggregate amount of fines, forfeitures, and penalties in criminal cases.	Amount realized.
Tennessee, middle district	\$10,892 21	\$1,509 48
Tennessee, western district	1,100 00	600 00
Texas, eastern district	2,991 90	1,330 00
Texas, western district	17,300 00	11,500 00
Vermont		
Virginia, eastern district	301 84	
Virginia, western district	12,990 00	1,419 66
West Virginia	3,654 00	
Wisconsin, eastern district	67,310 23	8,793 65
Wisconsin, western district	4,279 84	3,879 84
Arizona	9,791 59	
Colorado	106 10	
Dakota	320 00	80 00
District of Columbia	2,253 00	1,548 50
Idaho	15,093 02	
Montana		
New Mexico	1,725 00	
Utah		
Washington	3,450 00	1,795 98
Wyoming	600 00	100 00
Total	562,664 18	97,003 44

EXHIBIT C.—Statement showing the number of civil suits, to which the United States was not a party, commenced and terminated in the circuit and district courts of the United States during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, with the number of such suits pending July 1, 1876.

Districts.	Number commenced during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876.			Number terminated during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876.										
	Admiralty.	Other suits.	Total.	Admiralty.				Other suits.				Number pending July 1, 1876.		
				Judgment for plaintiff.	Judgment for defendant.	Not stated.	Total.	Judgment for plaintiff.	Judgment for defendant.	Not stated.	Total.	Admiralty.	Other suits.	Total.
Alabama, northern district.....	4	4	4					2	1		3		56	56
Alabama, middle district.....	59	59	59					35	4		39		58	58
Alabama, southern district.....	15	25	40	2	2		4	17	14		31	12	46	58
Arkansas, eastern district.....	3	159	162	1			3	61	2	18	81	2	69	71
Arkansas, western district.....		39	39					21	8		29		23	23
California.....	80	198	278	15	14		29	51	35		86	51	112	163
Connecticut.....	5	95	100	6			6	23	7	68	98	3	203	206
Delaware.....	13	19	32	2	7		9	11		8	19	4	14	18
Florida, northern district.....	8	19	27					7	1		8		27	27
Florida, southern district.....	17	1	18	15	1		16	2	1		3	2		2
Georgia, northern district.....		57	57					41	29		70		113	113
Georgia, southern district.....	6	85	91	13	2		15	58	40		98	6	369	375
Illinois, northern district.....	81	1,351	1,432			135	135			985	985	159	2	506
Illinois, southern district.....	36	366	402	23		13	36	274	14	162	450	5	542	547
Indiana.....	1	650	651	1			1	238	14	216	450		500	500
Iowa.....	8	459	467			5	5	238	65		293	3	504	507
Kansas.....		303	303					153	61	43	257		270	270
Kentucky.....	7	96	103	3			3	28	3		31	4	66	70
Louisiana.....	100	74	174	30	7		37			18	18	81	56	137
Maine.....	29	126	155	23	8		31	31	10	31	72	3	193	196
Maryland.....	111	19	130	26	8	56	90	18	4	16	38	21	41	62
Massachusetts.....	93	573	666	25	45	1	71	57	61	210	328	151	1,416	1,567
Michigan, eastern district.....	690	390	1,080	385	14		399	117	11	35	163	726	323	1,049
Michigan, western district.....	115	303	418	35		85	120	114	3	94	211	10	285	295
Minnesota*.....														
Mississippi, northern district.....		67	67					37	19		56		77	77
Mississippi, southern district.....	11	77	88	12	1		13	10		1	11		67	67
Missouri, eastern district.....	60	269	329	63	6		69	70	66	163	299	6	159	165
Missouri, western district.....		259	259					103	48		151		270	270
Nebraska.....		167	167					92	31		123		169	169
Nevada.....		25	25					3	2	7	12		29	29
New Hampshire.....		22	22					2	1	3	6		59	59

New Jersey.....	37	2	39	9	.....	14	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	2	15
New York, northern district*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York, southern district.....	255	454	709	39	1	55	95	65	19	2	86	147	368	515
New York, eastern district.....	553	52	605	.....	.....	222	222	.....	.....	25	25	660	150	810
North Carolina, eastern district.....	.....	27	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	5	.....	35	.....	74	74
North Carolina, western district.....	.....	49	49	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	13	.....	38	.....	62	62
Ohio, northern district.....	115	351	466	52	32	.....	84	134	133	.....	267	46	443	489
Ohio, southern district*.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oregon.....	11	81	92	5	5	.....	10	5	13	.....	18	1	63	64
Pennsylvania, eastern district.....	137	269	406	31	10	47	88	83	8	35	126	132	590	722
Pennsylvania, western district.....	18	4	22	15	1	.....	16	7	.....	1	1	14	.....	14
Rhode Island.....	2	30	32	37	.....	1	38	.....	5	28	40	14	115	129
South Carolina.....	15	108	123	6	.....	1	7	47	1	5	53	8	95	103
Tennessee, eastern district.....	3	26	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	6	.....	14	3	65	68
Tennessee, middle district.....	.....	67	67	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	11	.....	47	.....	94	94
Tennessee, western district.....	21	173	194	4	23	.....	27	85	39	.....	124	67	266	333
Texas, eastern district.....	28	51	79	12	9	.....	21	39	22	.....	61	30	103	133
Texas, western district*.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vermont.....	7	57	64	.....	.....	7	7	22	21	21	64	.....	83	83
Virginia, eastern district.....	29	105	134	20	2	3	25	20	10	30	60	.....	150	150
Virginia, western district.....	.....	61	61	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	37	6	71	.....	111	111
West Virginia.....	6	40	46	6	1	.....	7	40	16	.....	56	7	293	300
Wisconsin, eastern district.....	29	115	144	24	2	.....	26	40	5	34	79	22	252	274
Wisconsin, western district.....	1	142	143	.....	.....	.....	.....	63	3	42	108	.....	142	142
Arizona.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colorado.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dakota.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
District of Columbia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montana.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of each class of cases.....	2,756	8,620	11,366	940	203	645	1,788	2,663	922	2,307	5,692	2,403	11,994	14,397

* No report received.

EXHIBIT C.—Statement showing the number of civil suits, to which the United States was not a party, commenced and terminated, &c.—Continued.

Districts.	Amount of judgments for plaintiffs.			Amount of judgments for defendants.		
	Admiralty.	Other suits.	Total.	Admiralty.	Other suits.	Total.
Alabama, northern.....		\$2,371 90	\$2,371 90			
Alabama, middle.....		151,093 32	151,093 32		\$6,218 15	\$6,218 15
Alabama, southern.....	\$3,844 90	53,287 56	57,132 46	\$82 30	966 52	1,048 82
Arkansas, eastern.....	600 00	196,870 16	197,470 16			
Arkansas, western.....		31,628 08	31,628 08			
California.....	41,550 04	30,809 08	72,359 12	5,864 00	4,678 05	10,542 05
Connecticut.....	4,197 05	58,054 63	62,251 68			
Delaware.....	2,772 00	37,417 01	40,189 01			
Florida, northern.....						
Florida, southern.....	50,008 66	3,440 10	53,448 76	40 30		40 30
Georgia, northern.....		4,839,772 58	4,839,772 58			
Georgia, southern.....	15,637 68	43,500 00	59,137 68			
Illinois, northern.....	50,557 19	13,735,043 99	13,785,601 18		19,883 20	19,883 20
Illinois, southern.....	6,128 92	6,579,685 29	6,585,814 27			
Indiana.....	2,757 00	807,818 83	810,575 83			
Iowa.....		11,529,455 41	11,529,455 41		578 72	578 72
Kansas.....		552,645 27	552,645 27		7,601 76	7,601 76
Kentucky.....		41,850 74	41,850 74		272 40	272 40
Louisiana.....	7,263 93	20,376 80	27,640 73	97 90		97 90
Maine.....	12,912 76	22,121 00	35,033 76		543 92	543 92
Maryland.....	30,711 57	77,778 72	108,490 29			
Massachusetts.....	53,090 19	49,138 35	102,228 54	174 46	4,761 45	4,935 91
Michigan, eastern.....	69,036 18	5,444,162 22	5,513,198 40			
Michigan, western.....	5,822 28	321,959 12	327,781 40			
Minnesota*.....						
Mississippi, northern.....		234,790 28	234,790 28		354 07	354 07
Mississippi, southern.....	10,234 01	25,477 43	35,711 44			
Missouri, eastern.....	21,343 99	145,409 99	166,753 98			
Missouri, western.....		329,345 70	329,345 70			
Nebraska.....		5,502,811 00	5,502,811 00			
Nevada.....		36,000 00	36,000 00			
New Hampshire.....		827 46	827 46			
New Jersey.....						
New York, northern*.....						
New York, southern.....	28,652 89	111,878 48	140,531 37	1,156 09	24,568 94	25,725 03
New York, eastern.....	230,928 32	41,380 97	272,309 29	1,499 50		1,499 50
North Carolina, eastern.....		41,226 59	41,226 59		70 57	70 57
North Carolina, western.....		22,208 99	22,208 99		563 88	563 88
Ohio, northern.....	17,367 27	147,958 19	165,325 46		2,096 95	2,096 95
Ohio, southern*.....						
Oregon.....	2,162 32	21,985 69	24,148 01			
Pennsylvania, eastern.....	71,217 15	86,430 63	157,647 78			

Pennsylvania, western	16,341 82		16,341 82			
Rhode Island	40,991 09	24,555 00	65,546 09		663 71	663 71
South Carolina	13,368 42	102,077 65	115,446 07		31 60	31 60
Tennessee, eastern		48,733 79	48,733 79		308 52	308 52
Tennessee, middle	47 67	41,700 74	41,748 41		18,044 93	18,044 93
Tennessee, western	5,050 68	361,186 54	366,237 22		55,914 60	55,914 60
Texas, eastern	17,067 72	207,002 06	224,069 78		71,320 00	71,320 00
Texas, western*						
Vermont		20,195 83	20,195 83			
Virginia, eastern	29,139 33	86,532 54	115,671 87	6,950 00		6,950 00
Virginia, western		108,444 41	108,444 41		709 40	709 40
West Virginia	12,109 47	30,000 00	42,109 47			
Wisconsin, eastern	4,423 38	1,435,683 18	1,440,106 56	56 12	125 87	181 99
Wisconsin, western		317,503 62	317,503 62		494 50	494 50
Arizona						
Colorado						
Dakota						
District of Columbia						
Idaho						
Montana						
New Mexico						
Utah						
Washington						
Wyoming						
Total	877,335 94	54,161,626 92	55,038,962 86	15,920 67	220,771 71	236,692 38

* No report received.

EXHIBIT CC.—Abstract of bankrupt

Districts.	Cases—		Reports rendered by—				Failures to report by—				Fees, emoluments,		
	Pending July 1, 1875.	Commenced during year 1875—76.	Clerks.	Marshals.	Registers.	Assignees.	Clerks.	Marshals.	Registers.	Assignees.	Clerks.	Marshals.	
Alabama, northern district	15	7	1	1	1	9				5	\$228 00	\$308 30	
Alabama, middle district	22	6	1	1	2	12		1		6	1,915 13	265 65	
Alabama, southern district	9	2	1	1	1	23				6	98 90	33 70	
Arkansas, eastern district	580	30	1	1	1	396				20	585 00	135 60	
Arkansas, western district	11	1	1	1	2	3		1		3	76 90		
California	856	242	1	1	2	134			1	19	2,868 61	2,741 69	
Connecticut	95	120	1	1	4	1		*1		214	2,710 91	537 40	
Delaware	224	5	1	1	1	10				138	484 55	67 10	
Florida, northern district								1					
Florida, southern district			(†)										
Georgia, northern district	293	140	1	1	4	181				107	2,340 40	695 00	
Georgia, southern district	448	135	1	1	5	85				139	2,979 92	1,253 02	
Illinois, northern district	460	367	1	1	6	(§)				12	8,611 45	4,402 61	
Illinois, southern district	258	149	1	1	5	14			3	134	3,521 67	3,003 28	
Indiana	374	303	1	1	9	1,662				102	6,462 28	4,703 60	
Iowa	166	85	1	1	6	57			2	79	1,827 83	3,831 54	
Kansas	156	39	1	1	3	96				88	1,475 00		
Kentucky	653	431	3	3	7	3,134			4	51	7,793 30	2,504 90	
Louisiana	(§)	62	1	1	2	(§)			1	43	2,553 25	291 00	
Maine	257	179	1	1	3	31			1	42	1,956 95		
Maryland	362	43	1	1	6	13				25	884 23	908 77	
Massachusetts	4,543	1,414	1	1	9	3				(§)	20,858 07	9,756 05	
Michigan, eastern district	104	29	1	1	2	40			4	28	1,452 78	599 50	
Michigan, western district								1					
Minnesota	189	57	1	1	2	56				81	1,439 70	512 00	
Mississippi, northern district	106	153	1	1	2	111				16	2,216 37	415 10	
Mississippi, southern district	540	27	1	1	1	16			1		685 05		
Missouri, eastern district	281	123	1	1	2	912				63	6,288 85	1,131 63	
Missouri, western district	149	33	1	1	3	467					2,439 64	802 87	
Nebraska	44	10	1	1	1	7			1	1	782 56		
Nevada	23	24	1	1	1	10	(¶)		1	(§)	(§)	(§)	
New Hampshire	74	90	1	1	2	33				1	99	2,246 31	945 60
New Jersey	272	(§)	1	1	3	94			2	86	960 00	530 75	
New York, northern district	1,743	345	1	1	18	501				663	5,824 87	1,813 66	
New York, southern district	2,158	376	1	1	10	93			2	66	7,432 56	2,013 70	
New York, eastern district	520	105	1	1	2					114	2,691 09	551 50	
North Carolina, eastern dist	437	38	2	2	2	10			1	10	828 41	263 21	
North Carolina, western dist	51	35	3	2	2	70			1		470 37	205 00	
Ohio, northern district	317	12	1	1	2	61			7	204	1,567 20	1,085 53	
Ohio, southern district	352	86	1	1	5	45			6	154	1,094 70	1,306 35	
Oregon	17	16	1	1	1	16				9	235 74	275 20	
Pennsylvania, eastern district	97	79	1	1	7	79			1	37	1,144 30		
Pennsylvania, western district	698	346	1	1	11	253				1	800	4,666 77	4,407 00
Rhode Island	48	20	1	1	1	36				1	22	1,002 57	160 70
South Carolina	(§)	50	1	1	3	3				1	6	1,003 82	
Tennessee, eastern district	25	12	1	1	1	9				5	1,603 90	39 74	
Tennessee, middle district	20	86	1	1	3	88				3	1,499 63	400 90	
Tennessee, western district	319	61	1	1	1	11			2	8	1,370 00	354 34	
Texas, eastern district	532	10	1	1	1	26				30	706 71	107 10	
Texas, western district	238	32	2	2	2	186				10	2,624 27	1,744 00	
Vermont	173		1	1	1	465			1	3	57	1,822 03	
Virginia, eastern district	4,914	115	2	1	4	102				4	6,426 85	1,735 79	
Virginia, western district	1,091	20	4	2	2	3,392			1	6	2,077	1,717 59	
West Virginia	49	30	1	1	3	77			2	4	436 45	66 80	
Wisconsin, eastern district	104	83	1	1	2	38				60	2,126 60	1,394 10	
Wisconsin, western district	64	6	2	1	1	30				1	2,851 37	636 30	
Arizona†													
Colorado	4	2	1	1		2				3	34 85	87 60	
Dakota†													
District of Columbia†													
Idaho†													
Montana†													
New Mexico†													
Utah†													
Washington**		1	1	1		1					70 00	162 36	
Wyoming†													

* Two deputies. † No report. ‡ Clerk United States district court reports "No business."

¶ Clerks' reports incomplete, two clerks not reporting fees.

NOTES TO EXHIBIT CC, ON PAGES 26 AND 27.

This table is only an approximate exhibit of the bankrupt business for the year, owing partly to failures of clerks, marshals, registers, and assignees to make report, but chiefly to the incompleteness of reports from assignees. In a large number of instances assignees have made no reports at all, while in many others they seem not to have understood the requirements of the law, and have submitted reports that are either unintelligible or very defective. For these reasons the columns devoted to "Fees" and to "Assets," "Liabilities," "Receipts," "Disbursements," and "Dividends," in cases disposed of, are very far, it is manifest, from being a full and correct exhibit.

The apparently large number of "Reports of assignees" as compared with the showing in the columns of "Assets," "Liabilities," "Receipts," "Disbursements," and "Dividends," is accounted for by the fact that, while some of the clerks have reported the numbers of only annual reports received by them from assignees, others have included all annual, monthly, and special reports, without designating the respective numbers of each. This results, in some instances, in presenting a large aggregate of assignees' reports, when, in fact, the clerks had received but few *annual* reports; the only class which the law contemplates shall be included in the clerks' reports to this Department.

The exhibit in the column of "Dividends," in "Cases disposed of," is also incomplete and inaccurate, because many of the clerks, instead of reporting the *amounts* of the dividends, as required by the law, have reported merely the *per cent.*

Under the head of "Marshals' fees" are shown only their fees, charges, emoluments, &c., exclusive of actual disbursements.

EXHIBIT E.—Statement showing the number of assistants to the United States attorneys, their employment, and compensation.

District.	Name.	Employment.	Compensation.	Remarks.
Alabama, northern district..	L. W. Day	Regular assistant	\$1,500 per annum	
Do	L. E. Parsons	Special assistant, violations of enforcement act	\$1,000	
Alabama, southern district ..	J. H. Wallace	Regular assistant	\$1,500 per annum	
Do	L. E. Parsons	Special assistant, violations of enforcement act .....	.....
Alabama, middle district	George H. Patrick	Regular assistant	\$900 per annum	
Alabama, northern and middle districts.	E. M. Kiels	Special assistant, prosecution of J. W. Comer <i>et al.</i>	Undetermined	
Do	J. S. Clarke	Special assistant, prosecution of counterfeiters under arrest before United States commissioners.	.....
Arkansas, eastern district ..	P. C. Dooley	Regular assistant	do	
Do	Thomas D. N. Yonley	Special assistant, United States against Merchants' National Bank, Little Rock.	do	
Arkansas, western district ..	James Brizzolara	Regular assistant	\$2,000 per annum	
California	A. P. Van Duzer	do	\$2,500 per annum	
Do	Philip Teare	do	\$3,500 per annum	
Do	L. D. Latimer	Special assistant, light-house sites	Undetermined	
Do	John W. Dwinelle	Special assistant, internal-revenue cases	\$3,000	
Do	John B. Howard	Special assistant, to act in certain cases	Undetermined	
Connecticut	W. C. Strobridge	Regular assistant	\$1,000 per annum	
Columbia, District of	William Birney	Special assistant, case of Miller <i>vs</i> the late corporation of Washington.	Undetermined	
Do	J. M. Wilson	Special assistant, Treasury robbery	do	
Do	do	Special assistant, Perry robbery	do	
Do	A. G. Riddle	Special assistant, case of Gen. O. E. Babcock	do	
Do	J. J. Key	Special assistant, Attorney General, case of Collie <i>vs</i> The United States.	do	
Colorado	E. P. Jacobson	Special assistant, Las Animas land cases	\$2,000	
Do	do	Special assistant, case against Marc. Shaffenbury	Undetermined	
Do	J. W. Jenkins	do	\$2,000	
Do	T. G. Putnam	do .....	.....
Do	William H. Parker	Regular assistant	\$2,000 per annum	
Delaware	John C. Patterson	Special assistant, suits against J. M. Lewis, late P. M.	Undetermined	
Florida, northern district ..	W. G. M. Davis	Special assistant, case against H. Jenkins, jr.	do	
Do	do	Special assistant, Attorney-General, case of Collie <i>vs</i> United States.	do	
Georgia, northern district ..	George S. Thomas	Regular assistant	\$2,000 per annum	
Georgia, (whole State)	A. T. Akerman	Special assistant, soldiers charged with murder	\$500	
Georgia, southern district ..	Andrew Sloan	Regular assistant	\$2,000 per annum	
Illinois, northern district ..	John E. Burke	do	\$3,000 per annum	
Do	Ingwel Oleson	do	\$1,200 per annum	Resignation received Mar. 24, 1876.
Do	James St. Clair Boal	do	\$2,250 per annum	
Do	Robert O'Hara	do	\$600 per annum	
Illinois northern district ..	Emery A. Storrs	Special assistant, whisky cases	\$1,000 on account	
Do	Emery A. Storrs	Special assistant, case of Jacob Rehm .....	.....
Do	L. H. Boutelle	Special assistant, whisky cases	\$1,000	Services dispensed with July 28, 1876.
Do	B. F. Ayer	do	\$1,000	Do.

EXHIBIT E.—Statement showing the number of assistants to the United States attorneys, &c.—Continued.

District.	Name.	Employment.	Compensation.	Remarks.
Illinois, northern district	J. C. McKinney	Special assistant, case of Killian Bros., of Chicago, Ill.		Services dispensed with July 28, 1876.
Do	Wirt Dexter	Special assistant, whisky cases	\$1,000	
Illinois, southern district	Edward T. Roe	Regular assistant	\$1,500 per annum	Resigned conditionally September 6, 1876.
Indiana	Charles L. Holstein	do	\$2,000 per annum	
Do	Thomas M. Browne	Special assistant, whisky cases	\$500 p'd Dec. 30, 1875	
Do	F. W. Viehe	Special assistant, quieting title, Hall Neilson tract, Vincennes, Ind.	Undetermined	
Do	Charles H. Butterfield	Special assistant, Evansville property case	Undetermined	
Iowa	Lee R. Seaton	Regular assistant	\$2,500 per annum	
Do	D. B. Henderson	Special assistant, United States vs. Rhomberg	\$4,214.80 paid	
Kansas	Thomas Ryan	Regular assistant	\$1,500 per annum	
Kentucky	W. A. Bullitt	do	\$2,500 per annum	
Louisiana	J. W. Gurley	do	\$2,500	
Do	James Emmott	Special assistant, cases against Generals Sheridan, Emory, and De Trobriand.		
Do	John H. New	Special assistant, whisky cases, also cotton cases	\$5,000 paid	Resigned conditionally September 6, 1876.
Maryland	A. M. Rogers	Regular assistant	\$2,000 per annum	
Do	George H. Douglass	Special assistant, to collect old judgments standing in favor of the United States.	Not exceeding 15 per cent. on the gross amounts collected prior to Jan. 1, 1874.	
Massachusetts	Prentiss Cummings	Regular assistant	\$3,500 per annum	Resigned conditionally September 6, 1876.
Do	William A. Hayes, jr.	do	\$2,500 per annum	
Do	George S. Frost	do	\$1,500 per annum	
Do	G. A. Somerby	Special assistant, suit against executors of Oakes Ames's estate.	Undetermined	
Do	E. S. Mansfield	do	do	
Do	E. R. Hoar	Special assistant, United States against Jordan Marsh et al.	\$750 on account	
Michigan, eastern district	J. W. Finney	Regular assistant	\$2,500 per annum	
Do	Henry H. Swan	do	\$2,000 per annum	
Michigan, western district	William D. Fuller	do	Fees	
Minnesota	James Smith	Special assistant, prosecutor of J. C. Terry and Charles C. Kelly.	Undetermined	
Do	James J. Eagan	Special assistant, collection of old judgments	20 per cent. of all collected.	
Mississippi, northern district	B. W. Lee	Regular assistant	\$2,000 per annum	Appointed Jan 15, 1876. Resigned. Appointed July 11, 1876, vice McKee, resigned.
Mississippi, southern district	J. M. McKee	do	\$2,000 per annum	
Do	Harvey B. Ware	do	\$2,000 per annum	
Mississippi, southern district	E. E. Baldwin	Special assistant, United States vs. Fidelio S. Hunt	\$500	Appointed April 1, 1876. Resigned August 1, 1876.
Missouri, eastern district	William H. Bliss	Regular assistant	\$3,000 per annum	
Do	Charles G. B. Drummond	do	\$2,500 per annum	
Do	Hermon G. Dennison	do	\$1,800 per annum	
Do	Benjamin Emmons	do	\$2,500 per annum	

Do.....	John C. Richardson .....	.....do.....	\$1,800 per annum	
Do.....	Philemon Bliss .....	.....do.....	\$3,000 per annum	
Do.....	W. F. Peddrick .....	.....do.....	\$2,000 per annum	Resigned April 15, 1876.
			\$2,500 from Jan. 18, 1876.	
Do.....	J. O. Broadhead.....	Special assistant, whisky cases.....	\$1,000 paid on acc't.....	
Do.....	Lucien Eaton.....	.....do.....	\$1,099.60 paid on acc't.....	Discontinued September 8, 1876.
Do.....	J. B. Henderson.....	.....do.....	\$5,000 paid	Discontinued December 10, 1875.
Do.....	J. W. Noble.....	Special assistant, cases against J. W. Wright	Undetermined	
Do.....	Philemon Bliss	Special assistant, whisky cases.....	.....do.....	
Missouri, western district.....	M. T. C. Williams	Regular assistant	\$2,000 per annum	
Do.....	F. T. Ledergerber.....	Special assistant, whisky cases.....		For three months.
New Jersey.....	John J. King.....	Regular assistant.....	\$1,200 per annum.....	
Do.....	George L. Douglass	Special assistant, to collect old judgments standing in favor of United States.....	Not exceeding 15 per cent. on the gross amounts collected prior to Jan. 1, 1874.	Resigned conditionally September 6, 1876.
New York, northern district.....	John E. Poand.....	Regular assistant.....	\$2,500 per annum.....	
Do.....	James A. Murray .....	.....do.....	\$2,000 per annum.....	
New York, southern district.....	H. E. Tremain.....	.....do.....	\$5,000 per annum.....	
Do.....	Roger M. Sherman .....	.....do.....	\$2,500 per annum.....	Increased \$3,000 October 1, 1876.
Do.....	Edmund H. Smith .....	.....do.....	\$2,500 per annum.....	Resigned October 31, 1876.
Do.....	Jacob J. Hoffman .....	.....do.....	\$1,800 per annum.....	
Do.....	Benjamin B. Foster .....	.....do.....	\$3,000 per annum.....	
Do.....	Frank W. Pullman .....	.....do.....	\$1,200 per annum.....	Increased \$1,500 October 1, 1876.
Do.....	Eugene M. Jerome .....	.....do.....	\$1,000 per annum.....	Resigned July 1, 1876.
Do.....	John B. Frothingham.....	.....do.....	\$1,000 per annum.....	Resigned August 31, 1876.
Do.....	William T. Sly.....	.....do.....	\$1,800 per annum.....	Increased \$2,000 from Oct. 1, 1876.
Do.....	J. N. Denel.....	.....do.....	\$1,800 per annum.....	Resigned February 11, 1876.
Do.....	George B. Morris .....	.....do.....	\$800 per annum.....	
Do.....	Albert B. Herrick.....	.....do.....	\$1,200 per annum.....	
Do.....	J. K. Porter.....	Special assistant, United States vs. James Watson Webb	Undetermined	
Do.....	Sidney Webster	Special assistant, case of Lawrence .....	.....do.....	
New York, eastern district.....	George W. Hoxie	Regular assistant.....	\$2,500 per annum.....	
Do.....	Herbert G. Hull .....	.....do.....	\$2,000 per annum.....	
Do.....	George L. Douglass	Special assistant, to collect old judgments standing in favor of United States.....	Not exceeding 15 per cent. on the gross amounts collected prior to Jan. 1, 1874.	Resigned conditionally September 6, 1876.
North Carolina, eastern dist.....	William H. Young.....	Regular assistant.....	\$1,500 per annum.....	
Do.....	A. W. Tourgee.....	Special assistant, preparation of cases violation internal-revenue laws.....	Undetermined	
North Carolina, western dist.....	William S. Ball	Regular assistant.....	\$1,500 per annum.....	
Ohio, northern district.....	Henry S. Sherman .....	.....do.....	\$2,000 per annum.....	
Do.....	Frank B. Swain.....	.....do.....	\$400 per annum.....	
Ohio, southern district.....	A. F. Perry.....	Special assistant, Attorney-General, Pacific Railroad cases.....	\$207 for expenses	Resigned October 17, 1876.
Do.....	Channing Richards.....	Regular assistant.....	Credit Mobilier. \$2,500 per annum.....	
Do.....	Richard Dyer.....	.....do.....	\$2,500 per annum.....	
Do.....	William Johnston.....	Special assistant, Newport-Cincinnati Bridge Company vs. United States.....	\$2,000	
Pennsylvania, eastern district.....	Henry Hazlehurst.....	Regular assistant.....	\$2,000 per annum.....	

EXHIBIT E.—Statement showing the number of assistants to the United States attorneys, &c.—Continued.

District.	Name.	Employment.	Compensation.	Remarks.
Pennsylvania, eastern district	Hood Gilpin	Regular assistant	\$2,000 per annum	
Do	Henry P. Brown	do	\$1,000 per annum	
Pennsylvania, western district	P. C. Knox	do	\$1,200 per annum	Resigned, July 1, 1876.
Do	George C. Wilson	do	\$2,500 per annum	
Do	Jos. S. Cook	do	\$1,200 per annum	
South Carolina	William E. Earle	do	\$2,500 per annum	
Do	W. Stone	do	\$2,000 per annum	Resigned, May 1, 1876.
Do	do	do	\$2,500 per annum	Re-appointed, September 16, 1876.
Tennessee, eastern district	A. H. Pettibone	do	\$2,000 per annum	Resigned, August 12, 1876.
Do	A. T. Prosser	do	\$2,000 per annum	Vice Pettibone, resigned.
Do	A. H. Pettibone	do	\$2,000 per annum	Vice Prosser, resigned.
Tennessee, middle district	D. W. Peabody	do	\$1,500 per annum	
Tennessee, western district	J. B. Clough	do	\$1,500 per annum	
Do	D. K. McRae	Special assistant, trial of Gibson County cases	Not to exceed \$2,000 per annum.	
Texas, eastern district	Stephen Powers	Special assistant, soldiers arrested for criminal acts	Undetermined	
Do	James R. Burns	Regular assistant	\$1,500 per annum	
Vermont	James S. Peck	do	\$750 per annum	
Virginia, eastern district	B. W. Hoxie	do	\$2,000 per annum	
Do	M. D. Ball	Special assistant, United States vs. Ottman et al.	Undetermined	
Virginia, western district	D. S. Lewis	Regular assistant	\$2,000 per annum	
West Virginia	G. B. Caldwell	do	\$500 per annum	
Wisconsin, eastern district	Samuel Rosendale	do	\$600 per annum	
Do	J. C. McKinney	Special assistant, whisky cases	\$2,000 on account.	
Do	Edwards P. Smith	Special assistant, United States vs. A. J. Weissert	Undetermined	Discontinued, September 5, 1876.
Do	Luther S. Dixon	Special assistant, whisky cases	\$3,000	Discontinued, September 5, 1876.
Do	E. P. Smith	Assistant United States attorney to litigate fraudulent conveyances, &c.	Undetermined	
Do	T. W. Spence	Special assistant, flowage cases	\$187.50	
Wisconsin, western district	H. M. Lewis	Regular assistant	\$2,500 per annum	
Do	R. L. D. Potter	Special assistant Attorney-General, Fox and Wisconsin River improvement.	Undetermined	Vice Gill, resigned.
Do	Charles P. Gill	do	\$7,500, under act March 3, 1875.	Resigned, February 8, 1876.
Arizona Territory	Hugh Farley	Regular assistant		
Dakota Territory	John R. Gamble	do		
Do	J. A. Stoyell	do	Not to exceed \$300	Until April 13, 1876. Appointed February 18, 1876.
Idaho Territory	John S. Gray	Special assistant for term of court.	Not to exceed \$1,500 per annum.	Until May 1, 1876. Appointed January 7, 1876.
Washington Territory	T. J. Anders	do	\$40 paid.	

EXHIBIT F.—Statement of expenditures made by the Department of Justice out of the appropriation of three million dollars to defray the expenses of the courts of the United States during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876.

Districts.	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.
	Marshals.	Attorneys.	Clerks.	Commissioners.	Rents.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Alabama, northern district.....	\$28,221 51	\$4,512 62	\$2,251 60	\$1,489 55	\$450 00		\$36,925 28
Alabama, middle district.....	24,320 00	2,546 40	1,070 82	776 20	1,500 00		30,213 42
Alabama, southern district.....	11,370 00	2,077 40	591 40	58 10			14,096 90
Arkansas, eastern district.....	34,000 00	2,418 40	1,097 80	376 90	1,050 00	\$834 00	39,777 10
Arkansas, western district.....	137,250 00	4,450 00	2,928 82	1,733 10		1,481 00	147,842 92
California.....	47,300 00	6,096 09	3,456 50	747 85	11,000 00	524 00	69,124 44
Connecticut.....	7,649 00	1,589 00	252 60	241 95	240 00	902 64	10,875 19
Delaware.....	6,819 00	530 00	362 70	88 00			7,799 70
District of Columbia.....	67,595 00	16,267 04	5,973 92	24 61		1,263 32	91,123 89
District of Columbia, Supreme Court of the United States.....	26,000 00						26,000 00
District of Columbia, United States Jail.....						74,500 00	74,500 00
Florida, northern district.....	21,090 00	1,027 20	512 80	170 10	825 00		23,625 10
Florida, southern district.....	6,297 30	457 00	144 10	29 60	750 00		7,678 00
Georgia, northern district.....	77,330 00	8,473 50	4,502 20	7,973 20	1,500 00		99,778 90
Georgia, southern district.....	28,860 00		357 42	508 70			29,726 12
Illinois, northern district.....	33,360 00	11,855 96	920 60	1,227 30		1,427 45	48,791 31
Illinois, southern district.....	33,865 00	1,961 40	555 00	472 20			36,853 60
Indiana.....	22,000 00	3,278 20		270 15			25,548 35
Iowa.....	69,864 00	8,595 50	2,482 85	2,634 20	725 00		84,301 55
Kansas.....	35,825 00	4,380 90	802 31	801 20	225 00	889 50	42,923 91
Kentucky.....	65,300 00	5,668 40	3,035 25	1,716 10		1,503 50	77,223 25
Louisiana.....	28,000 00	2,555 00	91 15	1,910 85			32,557 00
Maine.....	15,815 00		527 85	720 75			17,063 60
Maryland.....	27,000 00	3,930 00	1,356 23	1,306 51		696 50	34,289 24
Massachusetts.....	42,491 00	7,992 67		3,192 85			53,676 52
Michigan, eastern district.....	27,090 00	5,505 00	1,019 20	354 20		666 28	34,634 68
Michigan, western district.....	17,800 00	1,969 20	916 74	383 20	600 00		21,669 14
Minnesota.....	31,850 00	1,521 80	1,122 05	1,069 60			35,563 45
Mississippi, northern district.....	19,456 00	2,338 60	1,570 40	82 15	120 00		23,567 15
Mississippi, southern district.....	16,850 52	4,616 98	386 53	22 10			21,876 13
Missouri, eastern district.....	70,500 00	14,509 70	998 15	610 05			86,617 90
Missouri, western district.....	56,096 00	4,192 59	1,228 24	456 10	1,650 00	291 97	63,914 90
Nebraska.....	33,700 00	3,716 40	1,525 95	545 85	125 00		39,613 20
Nevada.....	8,291 00	315 60	549 10				9,155 70
New Hampshire.....	8,100 00	298 60	135 00	20 00	150 00		8,703 60
New Jersey.....	13,650 00	2,775 00	1,183 60	87 00	400 00		18,095 60
New York, northern district.....	66,000 00	11,226 50	1,602 60	7,029 15	312 50	1,845 29	88,016 04
New York, southern district.....	62,500 00	24,173 61	1,890 85	2,870 20	3,330 00	1,585 73	96,350 19
New York, eastern district.....	18,135 00	5,493 85	1,029 00	1,551 90	10,500 00		36,709 75
North Carolina, eastern district.....	27,225 00	2,886 20	521 23	667 20	1,15 00		32,424 63

EXHIBIT F.—Statement of expenditures made by the Department of Justice, &c.—Continued.

Districts.	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.
	Marshals.	Attorneys.	Clerks.	Commissioners.	Rents.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
North Carolina, western district	\$50,000 00	\$6,108 00	\$2,992 95	\$3,196 79	.....	.....	\$62,227 74
Ohio, northern district	26,000 00	3,777 60	2,016 17	1,117 50	.....	.....	32,911 27
Ohio, southern district	33,000 00	6,708 16	2,407 45	1,588 20	.....	\$1,056 00	44,759 81
Oregon	47,975 00	2,381 20	1,837 50	33 15	\$712 50	.....	52,939 35
Pennsylvania, eastern district	28,560 00	6,080 21	845 30	766 00	.....	.....	36,251 51
Pennsylvania, western district	50,474 00	5,375 60	1,752 68	236 50	50 00	.....	57,888 78
Rhode Island	6,280 00	376 00	377 40	70 00	.....	.....	7,103 40
South Carolina	46,657 00	8,975 80	2,065 70	4,795 80	200 00	.....	62,694 30
Tennessee, eastern district	50,000 00	6,643 30	4,149 39	2,337 75	.....	.....	63,130 44
Tennessee, middle district	34,500 00	3,794 20	1,096 98	1,350 70	1,998 00	1,074 27	43,814 15
Tennessee, western district	37,500 00	4,145 00	2,551 90	1,209 85	1,875 00	.....	47,221 75
Texas, eastern district	28,000 00	898 00	2,139 17	46 70	900 00	767 52	32,751 39
Texas, western district	61,990 00	1,770 60	5,051 07	2,730 25	2,062 50	280 00	73,884 42
Vermont	10,000 00	748 90	207 20	.....	.....	.....	10,956 10
Virginia, eastern district	20,500 00	6,321 10	2,341 95	454 20	.....	.....	29,617 25
Virginia, western district	50,286 10	5,786 80	2,657 45	392 85	625 00	.....	61,748 20
West Virginia	26,305 00	2,988 50	810 40	98 55	.....	.....	30,202 45
Wisconsin, eastern district	45,980 00	17,095 75	732 68	21 90	.....	.....	63,830 33
Wisconsin, western district	15,675 00	2,420 47	259 55	299 00	.....	.....	18,654 32
Arizona	1,814 00	504 25	305 50	6 10	.....	.....	2,629 85
Colorado	24,200 00	5,651 00	1,210 50	332 65	.....	.....	31,394 15
Dakota	35,096 00	2,058 00	681 54	301 78	2,200 00	.....	40,337 32
Idaho	13,536 00	1,504 00	588 20	.....	250 00	.....	15,878 20
Montana	18,738 00	1,122 50	360 67	79 15	637 40	.....	20,937 72
New Mexico	43,516 00	3,962 60	1,601 34	44 10	.....	.....	49,124 04
Utah	12,300 00	565 00	401 00	48 95	2,700 00	.....	16,014 95
Washington	25,158 70	2,141 60	1,260 93	50 80	.....	.....	28,612 03
Wyoming	18,986 00	1,405 40	760 60	103 80	1,350 00	.....	22,605 80
Total	2,237,892 13	297,811 85	92,346 03	67,931 49	52,137 90	91,588 97	2,839,708 37

WARDEN'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES JAIL,
Washington, D. C., October 31, 1876.

SIR: Herewith I have the honor to transmit my annual report as warden of the United States jail of the District of Columbia, for the year ending October 31, 1876.

Very respectfully,

JOHN S. CROCKER,
Warden.

Hon. ALPHONSO TAFT,
Attorney-General United States.

EXHIBIT G.

SIR: The warden of the United States jail in the District of Columbia, in conformity to law, herewith most respectfully submits his annual report for the year ending October 31, 1876.

The warden has the pleasure of stating that the new jail building, which was in process of construction at the time he submitted his last annual report, was turned over to him, in part, to be occupied by prisoners, on the 2d of December last. Although the building was not at that time entirely completed, and could not be finished in all its parts according to the original plans and designs without a further appropriation for that purpose, yet the old jail was so entirely inadequate to accommodate the number of prisoners then in custody and that would be likely to be received during the then ensuing winter, it was determined to occupy the new building at once. Accordingly a number of prisoners were transferred to the new building and set at work cleaning it up, removing the *débris*, seasoning it out, and putting it in suitable condition to be occupied. By the 18th of December the prisoners were all removed to their new quarters, where they were made comfortable, although at that time the south wing of the building only was so far completed as to be in suitable condition to be occupied for the incarceration of prisoners.

The Supervising Architect of the Treasury had a number of mechanics and laborers employed in carrying on the work when we took possession, who were soon after discharged, and under his advice and direction the warden proceeded with the work of finishing up the building by the use of prison-labor, so that now it is gratifying to be able to state it is so far completed that all of its apartments are in use. Most of the painting and plastering, a portion of the inside carpentering and masonry, and some of the mechanical and other labor on the machinery and heating and ventilating apparatus have been done by the inmates of the institution, skilled mechanics and competent workmen having been selected for the purpose from among their numbers.

Besides, a large amount of prison-labor has been employed in building roads, providing proper means of drainage, and grading the grounds connected with the prison. A sewer 22 inches in diameter and 1,242 feet in length, extending from the jail to the main channel of the Anacostia River, has also been constructed by such labor and connected with the pipes, drains, and sewers of the building and its surroundings, thus perfecting a complete system of sewerage and drainage for the entire buildings and grounds. Several temporary buildings that were used by the workmen while the jail was being constructed, which stood on the front part of the grounds, have also been removed, and such

temporary buildings as are required for the use of the jail have been built from the old material they contained.

In accomplishing the work above mentioned, and other work which was necessary to be done for the purposes of the institution, mechanical labor amounting to two thousand and fifteen days, and other labor, aggregating upward of four thousand days, have been performed, at a saving to the Government approximating \$12,000.

The new jail-building is thoroughly and substantially constructed, its outer walls of solid Seneca stone, and its inner walls of brick. Its capacity is ample, and in all probability sufficient to accommodate the requirements of this District many years to come.

It is conveniently arranged, and is perhaps one of the best heated and ventilated buildings of the kind in the country.

Its heating-apparatus, laundry, and cooking arrangements are admirable, and its entire apartments are well suited to secure the health and comfort of its inmates.

When we took possession of the new building it was entirely without furniture, and no provision had been made to furnish it. There was but little of the furniture used at the old jail that was fit for further use, and none of it was suitable for use at the new building. To supply the deficiency in this regard, some furniture has been purchased, and a large quantity, especially of cell furniture, has been manufactured within the building by prisoners, under the supervision of a mechanic employed for that purpose. The fact that the necessities of the situation compelled us to provide furniture, including beds and cots, as above stated, will account for the increased expenditure of this year over last year for such purposes.

The jail is heated by means of a steam-heating apparatus, and the principal part of the cooking is done by steam.

There is also a steam engine connected with the laundry, and one used for forcing water to the tanks in the upper part of the building. There are four large boilers and one small one used for manufacturing steam. The heating apparatus and machinery are quite extensive and somewhat complicated, and require an engineer and assistant engineer and four firemen to take charge of them. They have been employed, and their salaries have in that regard increased the aggregate of salaries of this year over the last.

As the old jail was heated by means of stoves and furnaces and did not require the employment of either engineers or firemen, a much larger amount of fuel is also necessarily consumed for the purposes above mentioned than was required at the old jail, which has caused an increase of cost in the item of fuel.

All the other increased expenses of this year over last are accounted for by the increased number of prisoners.

A remarkable degree of good health has prevailed among the inmates.

The institution has been free from epidemic or contagious diseases, and no death has occurred among the prisoners during the year.

This is the more gratifying as the location was considered by many of our citizens as not favorable for health, and evil results from malarial and miasmatic influences were apprehended.

The excellent degree of health that has been maintained can be claimed in part from the rigid sanitary measures that have been enforced. The entire apartments have been kept clean and well ventilated. They have been washed, scrubbed, and purified by the use of disinfectants from day to day throughout the year.

The clothing and bedding have been kept in a cleanly condition. The

prisoners have been compelled to bathe frequently, and every possible effort made to prevent the generation of noxious gases and impurities within the building.

The physician to the jail has exerted himself commendably in the discharge of his duties, and to him may be accredited much that is gratifying in the sanitary condition of the inmates during the year. For information more in detail in regard to the health and condition of the inmates, your attention is respectfully called to the report of Dr. Noble Young, the jail physician, which is hereto annexed. The food furnished the prisoners has been abundant, nutritious, of wholesome quality, and suitable varieties. The supply of beds and bedding has been suitable to the condition of the inmates, and necessary clothing adapted to the season has been furnished to those who were destitute and had no means of procuring it for themselves.

The jail premises are still without inclosing-walls. The building is situated in an isolated and exposed position, outside of the population of the city, and beyond the assistance of the police authorities. Under these circumstances, the officers and guards are the sole reliance for its protection and to secure the safe-keeping of the prisoners, except such protection as the building itself affords. This has rendered it necessary to continue in employment the full force of guards heretofore authorized, and a larger number than will be required when the inclosing-walls shall be built. It has been demonstrated this year that the labor of such prisoners as we have here in jail can be made profitable; and besides that, as a reformatory measure, their employment in some kind of useful labor is an appliance of reformation and productive of salutary results. Therefore I would again suggest the propriety of providing workshops, and the necessary facilities and means for putting those that shall have been convicted and sentenced to some kind of labor that can be made remunerative, and in some measure recompense the Government for their sustenance. For the most part, they are young men and women in good health, of vigorous constitutions, and able to work.

Hard labor, although it has but few attractions for most of them, is much better for them in a moral as well as physical point of view than idleness within the walls of their cells.

Workshops and facilities for carrying on such work can be provided at little cost as soon as inclosing-walls shall be built. I would respectfully suggest that, as a means of protection and security, as well as a saving of expense in guarding the prison, such inclosing-walls should be built at an early day; and also coal-vaults and elevators in places designed by the architect. If the material were furnished, most of the labor required to build them could be done by the prisoners.

The moral and religious instruction of the inmates have been under the charge of gentlemen connected with the Young Men's Christian Association of this city, who have held religious exercises at the jail regularly every Sunday, with as favorable results as could have been reasonably anticipated; besides a delegation of Christian women have visited the prison once a week, to distribute tracts and moral and religious books, and to impress upon their minds the duty and importance of correcting their vicious habits, leading lives of rectitude, and carrying into practice moral and temperance principles.

Great good has apparently been accomplished by their efforts.

The officers and employés of the institution have performed their respective duties with fidelity and efficiency, and manifested commendable zeal in enforcing the rules governing the prison, and bringing the

institution within the line of excellent discipline; hence the warden desires to express his appreciation of their services.

The law requires the warden to transport to the penitentiary at Albany, N. Y., the prisoners sentenced by the criminal court of this District to that prison, and to the Reform School of this District such boys as may be sentenced by the courts to that institution.

In discharging that duty the warden has transported ninety-nine convicts to the Albany penitentiary, at an actual cost and expense of \$2,397.23.

Last year there were sent to said penitentiary fifty convicts, at an actual cost and expense of \$1,399.52.

He has also conveyed thirty-two boys to the Reform School of the District of Columbia during the year. Last year there were forty-one boys so conveyed to the reform school.

The annual salaries of physician, guards, engineer and assistant engineers, firemen, messenger, and cooks have amounted to \$35,152.73.

There have been expended \$1,519.21 for painting, glazing, gas-fitting, sewerage, grading roads, erecting temporary out-buildings, fences, and moving from the old jail, and \$281.28 for repairs on machinery and heating-apparatus.

The other expenditures on account of the jail during the year were as follows:

Subsistence of prisoners.....	\$17,253 54
Medicines, delicacies for the sick, lime, and disinfectants.....	866 03
Beds, bedding, and clothing.....	4,240 39
Fuel and lights.....	4,821 17
Stationery, blanks, and blank-books.....	190 73
Furniture, hard, tin, and wooden ware, night-tubs, and cell-buckets.....	2,080 35
Horse-keeping, repairs on wagon and harness, ice, and miscellaneous articles.....	921 06

The daily average number of prisoners during the year was 236. Last year the daily average was 181. The highest number of prisoners in jail on any day during the year was 295, and the lowest number was 194. Last year the highest number was 230 and the lowest number 131. The total number of prisoners in jail during the year was—males, 2,074; females, 228. Total, 2,302.

There were in jail at the close of the year, males 192, females 18. Sent to the penitentiary at Albany, N. Y., males 93, females 6.

	Males.	Females.
Sent to the Reform School, District of Columbia.....	32	.....
Pardoned by the President of the United States.....	6	.....
Released from custody during the year.....	1,751	204

The prisoners received during the year were committed for offenses as follows:

	Males.	Females.
Murder.....	10	4
Accessory to murder.....	1	1
Rape.....	9	.....
Arson.....	2	.....
Highway robbery.....	5	.....
Robbery.....	20	.....
Larceny and burglary.....	35	.....
Grand larceny.....	153	21
Horse-stealing.....	5	.....
Forgery.....	8	2
Assault with intent to kill.....	40	1
False pretenses.....	33	.....
Bigamy.....	5	.....
Perjury.....	2	.....
Petit larceny.....	761	99

	Males.	Females.
Embezzlement	11	.....
Resisting Metropolitan-police officer	14	.....
Assault and battery	452	35
Receiving stolen goods	2	2
Child-stealing	2	.....
Being the father of illegitimate child	1	.....
Selling lottery-tickets	2	.....
Enticing boy from Reform School	1	.....
Unlawfully engaged as commercial agent	2	.....
Threats of personal violence	70	15
Selling liquor without license	11	.....
Bench-warrant	23	2
Assault	80	2
Affray	44	3
Keeping bawdy-house	4	18
Incorrigibility	19	.....
Malicious trespass	15	1
Carrying concealed weapons	4	.....
Disorderly conduct	13	.....
Contempt of court	9	4
Cruelty to animals	2	.....
Creating a nuisance	4	.....
United States witness	14	1
Keeping gambling-house	1	.....

Of those who were committed to jail, as above stated, 1,379 were tried, convicted, and sentenced for crimes classified as follows:

	Males.	Females.
Murder .....	.....	.....
Grand larceny	50	4
Highway robbery	1	.....
Burglary and larceny	15	.....
Assault and robbery	5	.....
Assault with intent to kill	2	1
Resisting Metropolitan-police officer	7	.....
Rape	4	.....
Petit larceny, second offense	3	.....
Mayhem	1	.....
Arson	1	.....
Forgery	1	.....
False pretenses	4	.....
Manslaughter	3	1
Petit larceny	550	75
Assault and battery	318	34
Threats of personal violence	76	14
Affray	35	3
Keeping bawdy-house	2	12
Assault	31	2
Destroying property	2	1
Trespass	10	.....
Embezzlement	3	.....
Keeping disorderly house	1	.....
Contempt of court	5	5
Maintaining a nuisance	4	.....
Carrying on bar-room without license	2	.....
Carrying concealed weapons	2	.....
Creating false alarm of fire	1	.....
Riot	1	.....
Cruelty to animals	2	.....
Robbing mailed letters	1	.....
Malicious mischief	1	.....
Enticing prostitution	5	1
Incorrigibility	15	.....

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN S. CROCKER,
Warden.

Hon. ALPHONSO TAFT,
Attorney-General United States.

HOSPITAL DEPARTMENT, UNITED STATES JAIL, D. C.,
November 1, 1876.

SIR: The most interesting fact which I have to report this year is the comparative freedom from malarial diseases which we have enjoyed since our occupation of the new jail. Only ten cases have occurred among the prisoners, and six or seven among the officers of the prison, having during the whole time since December 1, 1875, when we took possession of it, about 250 to 300 prisoners. This proportion of cases is very small under ordinary circumstances during a full season in any southern climate, but when we consider the fact that this prison is surrounded by marshes bordering a slowly current stream of water, our astonishment is only commensurate with our gratification at this happy result. Many circumstances must enter into our calculations as to the causes. First, it has been an unusually healthy season as regards malarial diseases throughout the District. Our neighbors, the almshouse and workhouse, have suffered less than usual. How much have our hygienic means operated upon the result?

Every precaution has been taken; the windows on the marsh-side have been kept closed from an hour before sundown to 9 or 10 a. m. every day. The most perfect cleanliness has been preserved; the prisoners have been bathed twice weekly regularly, and their diet has been of the most wholesome kind, and served at regular hours and in healthy abundance; their bedding carefully cared for, aired, and changed. The complete ventilation of the house has aided greatly; not an odor ever arising of any kind perceptible to the most sensitive. Frequent whitewashing, scrubbing, the free use of antiseptics, careful washing of the building, and all other means used to secure sanitary results. Add to this every sign of approaching disease has been promptly met by the most efficient means. We have been assisted in a great measure by our neighbors of the almshouse in removing causes of disease. Their "potter's field" has been cleared, new graves of sufficient depth made, and efficient sewerage established on their part as well as ours. We may, I think, reasonably look to all these means as efficient causes to account for the gratifying results.

We have had many severe cases of disease of chronic character, and the usual number of diseases incident to the kind of life led by prisoners before their admission, but all have responded satisfactorily to treatment.

No death has occurred. I have been most efficiently aided in my duty by all the officers, and particularly by the guard detailed as my steward of hospital.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. YOUNG,

Physician United States Jail, D. C.

General J. S. CROCKER, *Warden.*

EXHIBIT H.

December 14, 1875. Received from Government Printer 1,000 copies of Opinions of the Attorneys-General. Distributed, 353 copies; on hand, 647 copies.

May 1, 1876. Received from the Department of the Interior 130 copies of 22d vols. of Wallace's Supreme Court Reports. Distributed, 118 copies; on hand, 12 copies.

October 2, 1876. Received from the Department of the Interior 130

copies of vol. 1st of Otto's Supreme Court Reports. Distributed, 123 copies; on hand, 7 copies.

October 18, 1876. Received from Government Printer 425 copies of Pamphlet Laws 44th Congress, 1st session, 1875-76. Distributed, 388 copies; on hand, 37 copies.

October 31, 1876. Received from Government Printer 1,000 copies of Register of Department of Justice. Distributed, 584 copies; on hand, 416 copies.

November 13, 1876. Received from Department of the Interior 130 copies of 23d vol. of Wallace's Supreme Court Reports. Distributed, 119 copies; on hand, 11 copies.

November 25, 1876. Received from Department of Interior 130 copies of vol. 2 of Otto's Supreme Court Reports. Distributed, 122 copies; on hand, 8 copies.

This Department has also distributed since last report, December 6, 1875, the following volumes:

Four copies of 18th vol. United States Statutes.

Three copies of the Revised Statutes of United States.

Three copies of Revised Statutes District of Columbia.

One copy of 15th vol. of Wallace's Supreme Court Reports.

One copy 19th Wallace.

One copy 20th Wallace.

One copy 21st Wallace.

Four copies of 13th vol. of Opinions of Attorneys-General.

EXHIBIT I.

ARCHITECT'S OFFICE, U. S. CAPITOL,
Washington, D. C., December 30, 1876.

SIR: I have the honor to report that during the past season there have been various repairs and improvements made to the court-house in this city.

The criminal-court room has been renovated, the ceiling of which partly replastered, the walls and ceiling painted, and its ventilation improved by piercing its ceiling and placing an additional ventilating shaft on roof.

The rooms in the basement of the eastern wing have been fitted up ready for occupancy; and the register in bankruptcy, whose office has been heretofore in the upper story, has been moved into two of the rooms in this basement.

The room formerly occupied by that officer has been assigned to the recorder of deeds.

The exterior of the basement has been painted, and the water-pipes and hot-air furnaces kept in repair. I again urge that the court-rooms, at least, be heated by steam, as the present mode is not only hurtful to the health but more expensive to maintain.

An appropriation of one thousand dollars will be required to keep this building in good repair during the next fiscal year.

A considerable portion of this annual expense is occasioned by the water-pipes being so exposed in consequence of the corridor not being heated in winter that they often burst from freezing.

Yours, very respectfully,

EDWARD CLARK,
Architect U. S. Capitol.

Hon. ALPHONSO TAFT,
Attorney-General, Washington, D. C.

EXHIBIT K.—*Fifteenth annual report of the board of Metropolitan Police of the District of Columbia for the year ended September 30, 1876.*

DEPARTMENT OF METROPOLITAN POLICE,
OFFICE OF THE BOARD,
Washington, November 6, 1876.

SIR: In submitting its fifteenth annual report of the condition of the police of the Metropolitan police district of the District of Columbia, agreeably with the requirements of law, which report is applicable to the year ending September 30, 1876, the board of police commissioners respectfully present the same as follows:

The maximum numerical strength of the force proper as authorized by law is two hundred and thirty-eight, including officers and men of all grades. This number, distributed as it must be over the entire District, is totally inadequate to the performance of the duties required of the force, as will be fully shown in a subsequent portion of this report.

Unfortunately, and probably unintentionally, the effect of the legislation contained in the sundry civil appropriation act of the last session of Congress has forced the board to materially reduce the force numerically, in order to keep the expenditures within the amount appropriated. This reduction of the force is resulting in increased loss of time from sickness induced by overwork and overtaxed energies on the part of the members of the force who constitute its depleted ranks.

For the salaries and other necessary expenses of the police establishment for the year ending June 30, 1876, Congress appropriated the sum of \$205,270, and further required that an additional sum, amounting to \$102,635, should be paid out of the treasury of the District of Columbia for the same purpose, making a total appropriation amounting to \$307,905 for the support of the police establishment for the year ending as already stated. The above last-named sum represents the apparent total only, however, of appropriations for police purposes. The fifteenth section of the act of Congress, organizing the present force, approved August 6, 1861, provides "that it shall be the duty of the common councils of the cities of Washington and Georgetown to provide, at the expense of said cities, respectively, all necessary accommodations within their respective limits for the station-houses required by the board of police for the accommodation of the police force, for the lodging of vagrants and disorderly persons, and for the temporary detention of persons arrested for offenses, and the same suitably to warm and light." The Revised Statutes of the United States, published in 1875, contain the requirements just cited, only modified in language to conform to our changed form of local government. These items of expenditures, including necessary outlays for the erection of new and the repair of old station-houses, would amount to an approximate average annual sum of \$25,000, which has never appeared in or been provided for by any special appropriation in the annual appropriations of Congress. Nor was there a sum for this purpose included in the appropriations for the year ending June 30, 1876. The expenditures included in this aggregate of \$25,000 have been annually made by our District authorities without special appropriation, and simply under the general requirements cited in the act organizing the force. By adding the \$25,000 to \$307,905, the apparent annual expenses of the police establishment, a grand total of \$332,905 appears as the real necessary annual expenditure for police purposes. The act of Congress making appropriations for sundry civil expenses for the year ending June 30, 1877, contains, under the head "Metropolitan police," the following: "For sala-

ries and other necessary expenses of the Metropolitan police for the District of Columbia, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That a like sum shall concurrently be paid to defray the expenses of the said Metropolitan police force out of the treasury of the District of Columbia." It will therefore be observed that but the sum of \$300,000 is specially appropriated for police expenses, against \$332,905, the sum required.

At this point it may be well to call attention to the action of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia in reference to the pay of the police and other necessary expenses of the establishment. In order that the views of said Commissioners may be correctly stated, and their position fully understood, the following communications are here presented:

A.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, July 10, 1870.

GENTLEMEN: Under the appropriation as proposed by Congress, and which we do not expect to be changed, the United States will pay \$150,000, and the District of Columbia will pay a like sum for the police department, including salaries and all other expenses, for the fiscal year from July 1, instant, to June 30, 1877, which will leave the District to pay, on account of salaries, \$125,570, or \$10,464 per month. No more than this sum monthly can be paid by the District government for salaries; the residue, \$24,430, will be reserved for maintenance of police stations.

You will please arrange accordingly.

Very respectfully,

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

Commissioners District of Columbia.

To the BOARD OF POLICE,
District of Columbia.

B.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, August 16, 1876.

GENTLEMEN: I am directed by the Commissioners to inform your board that, after careful consideration, they find that, after charging to the \$150,000 to be paid by the District of Columbia to defray the expenses of the Metropolitan Police force during the current fiscal year, provided for by the "Act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-seven, and for other purposes," approved July 31, 1876, the following items, to wit: the amount paid on account of the board since the 1st July, the rentals, fuel, and estimated repairs of station-houses during the current fiscal year, there is a balance left of \$142,681.90, which they have ordered to be paid to your board in twelve equal monthly installments of \$11,890.16 each, for the payment of all salaries and other expenses of your board during the current fiscal year, not including the foregoing items for which said reservations are made; and which monthly payments will be made on the proper requisition of your board in favor of your treasurer, receipted by him.

You will understand that no other payments than the foregoing will be made to your board on any account, as the said \$150,000 is the full sum which the Commissioners are authorized to expend on account of your board, including all salaries and all other expenses.

Very respectfully,

WM. TINDALL, *Secretary.*

To the BOARD OF POLICE.

Referring to the letter of July 10, it will be observed that it is assumed that a sum amounting to \$24,430 is necessary to defray the expenses required of the District by section 15 of the act of August 6, 1861. The expenses included in this sum have never been, as before stated, included in the District's quota of police expenses provided in

annual appropriations by Congress, but have been paid by the District, under the general requirements of the section and act above named. There remains, therefore, but \$125,570 to pay the District's portion of the salaries and necessary expenses of the police organization; and by including the \$150,000 appropriated by Congress out of the Treasury of the United States, an aggregate amounting to \$275,570 only is reached with which to meet the necessary sum of \$332,905 to cover police expenditures for the year. In this last aggregate, however, is included the sum of \$6,970 for the erection of new station-houses and the repair of those now in use.

The following tabulated estimates, with a reference to the laws authorizing the same, will show appropriations required annually for the police service, as at present established, and in accordance with which Congress has heretofore made appropriations and provisions.

(The following table is extremely faint and largely illegible due to bleed-through from the reverse side of the page. It appears to be a tabulated list of estimates for the police service, organized into columns for various categories of expenses and their corresponding amounts.)

Reference to the letter of July 10, it will be observed that it is estimated that a sum amounting to \$22,130 is necessary to defray the expenses of the District of Columbia for the year ending August 31, 1881. The expenses included in this sum have never been ascertained, and the District's mode of police expenses provided in

General object.	Detailed object of expenditure and explanations.	Date of acts and appropriations authorizing or providing for the expenditures.	References to Statutes at Large, (Little, Brown & Co.)			References to Revised Statutes relating to District of Columbia.	Estimated amount which will be required for each detailed object of expense by the United States.	Date of acts and references to laws requiring the District of Columbia to pay part.	Amounts to be paid by District of Columbia under acts general and local.	Total amounts required for the support and maintenance of the Metropolitan police.
			Vol.	Page.	Sec.						Sec.
Salaries.....	Five commissioners, at \$250 per annum each.....	Aug. 6, 1861	12	325	22	329	\$1,250	Revised Statutes, 367..	\$625	
Do.....	One treasurer.....	Aug. 6, 1861	12	325	22	332	600	do.....	300	
Do.....	One secretary.....	Aug. 6, 1861	12	321	4	333	1,200	do.....	600	
Do.....	One property-clerk.....	July 16, 1862	12	579	1	408	1,200	do.....	600	
Do.....	Two clerks, at \$1,000 each.....	July 16, 1862	12	579	1	408	2,000	do.....	1,000	
Do.....	One clerk, at \$1,000.....	Appropriated	13	459	1	(*)	2,000	do.....	500	
Do.....	Three surgeons, at \$300 each.....	July 23, 1866	14	212	1	348	1,000	do.....	450	
Do.....	Two telegraph-operators, at \$10 per week each.....	Dec. 20, 1866	14	374	1	349	900	do.....	450	
Do.....	Two laborers, at \$60 and \$35 per month respectively.....	July 16, 1862	12	579	2	349	1,040	do.....	570	
Do.....	Attorney, (appropriated).....	Aug. 6, 1861	12	326	28	(*)	1,140	do.....	570	
Do.....	One major, as superintendent.....	Aug. 6, 1861	12	325	22	(†)	500	do.....	870	
Do.....	One captain, as inspector.....	July 23, 1866	14	212	1	366	1,740	do.....	600	
Do.....	Ten lieutenants.....	July 23, 1866	14	321	6	366	1,200	do.....	600	
Do.....	Twenty sergeants.....	July 23, 1866	14	213	1	366	8,400	do.....	4,200	
Do.....	Two hundred privates.....	July 23, 1866	14	321	6	366	15,600	do.....	7,800	
Do.....	Six detectives.....	Dec. 20, 1866	14	374	1	366	144,000	do.....	72,000	
Do.....	Eight laborers, one at each station.....	Aug. 6, 1861	12	325	22	366	6,480	do.....	3,240	
		July 23, 1866	14	213	1	366	1,920	Council of Washington, April 25, and legislative assembly, D. C., Aug. 18, 1871.	2,880	
		July 23, 1866	14	321	6	366	1,920			
		Necessary expenses \$20 per month each.					1,920			
	Total salaries.....						190,170		96,235	

* Necessity.

† Constructive necessity.

\$286,405

From the above it will be observed that the sum of \$325,935 is actually necessary to cover annual expenses, without allowing anything for repairs and the building of new station-houses, which are needed in several precincts. It has been shown that to meet this amount but \$275,570 are available under the appropriations by Congress for the current year. If, therefore, the police establishment were kept up to the standard of previous years, a deficiency would necessarily arise amounting to \$50,365. In order to avoid a deficiency in the appropriation, the board has curtailed its expenditures by reducing the numerical strength of the force, by dismounting fifteen men, by omitting needed repairs to station-houses, and by avoiding all expenditures at station-houses for rendering the men comfortable and contented. As a matter of course, all this has resulted in very materially reducing the efficiency and effectiveness of the force.

The failure to provide necessary comforts and accommodations for the men, whose duties require constant exposure at all seasons, must necessarily engender in their minds a feeling of neglect and lack of interest on the part of those whose duty it is to see that proper arrangements are made for their health and convenience. A high moral standard of efficiency and a laudable *esprit de corps* of any organized body of men can be maintained only by an interested supervision of their surroundings and a care for the wants incident to their organization. The amount of efficient service and discipline obtainable from the members of the force must necessarily depend largely upon the provisions for their comfort and rest at the several station-houses while on reserve duty.

It is not believed that Congress intended by its action to reduce the numerical strength of the force, and certainly it was not intended to impair its efficiency.

It may not be out of place to here refer to certain sections of the Revised Statutes of the United States relating to the District of Columbia, wherein the salaries of the members of the police establishment and the mode by which a tax to pay the same shall be levied, collected, and disbursed is fixed by statute. The sections to which attention is called are the following, viz:

SEC. 366. The salaries of the officers, privates, and detectives of the police force shall be as follows:

- Major, seventeen hundred and forty dollars per annum.
- Captain, twelve hundred dollars per annum.
- Lieutenants, eight hundred and forty dollars per annum.
- Sergeants, sixty-five dollars per month.
- Privates, sixty dollars per month.
- Detectives, ninety dollars per month.

SEC. 367. The Metropolitan Police force, its officers and clerks, shall receive a further compensation of fifty per centum upon their respective salaries as provided for in this chapter, which further sum shall be paid by the cities of Washington and Georgetown and the District beyond the limits of said cities in the proportion corresponding to the number of privates allotted severally to said precincts.

SEC. 368. The proper authorities of the District are authorized and required to levy a special tax in Washington and Georgetown and the District beyond the limits of said cities, not exceeding one-third of one per centum annually, which shall be specially deposited, once in each week, as such collections are made, to be appropriated and expended only for the purpose of defraying the expenses of maintaining said Metropolitan Police force in the proportion mentioned in the preceding section.

Congress, by act of July 31, 1876, sundry civil service appropriation, makes the following provision for the present fiscal year, viz:

For salaries and other necessary expenses of the Metropolitan Police of the District of Columbia, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That a like sum shall concurrently be paid to defray the expenses of the said Metropolitan Police force out of the treasury of the District of Columbia.

A question arises whether or not this provision of the appropriation act just named modifies or otherwise affects the law contained in the sections of the Revised Statutes just quoted, and, if so, how and to what extent? No other enactments bearing upon these questions are in force. It is respectfully suggested that additional legislation by Congress is required, if the meaning, intent, and effect of the clause in the act making an appropriation for the support of the force is to be clearly understood and its application unhesitatingly made.

The board of police deems it a duty to again refer to the special necessity for an increased police force for this District. This absolute need, as yet unrealized, has been urged in several former annual reports, and as the need increases with each year, its propriety is again submitted. Increasing population and wealth, with an onward march in the progress of public improvements, together with the special duties with reference to public parks and grounds, imposed upon the board by recent legislation by Congress, should add greater and more urgent emphasis to the presentation of this subject, which is here again submitted substantially as heretofore. The maximum number of privates or patrolmen authorized by law is 200 men, of which number it has been found necessary to place 26 privates on special or post-duty, thereby leaving but 174 privates for actual street-duty. There can be no doubt that at the present time our population amounts to fully 150,000, which, divided by 174, the number of active patrolmen, gives one private to every 900 inhabitants, very nearly. And if we take into the estimate the fact that we have constantly in our midst a large number of transient residents, it will be safe to state that we have but one patrolman to each 1,000 inhabitants. It may be well to note that large detachments are continually made from the patrol-force, during the winter season, to attend at public receptions of officers of the Government, foreign ambassadors, prominent citizens and residents at our capital. The demands upon the force from these causes are so pressing that frequently it is found necessary to almost entirely uncover our streets, leaving but three or four policemen to guard entire precincts, and that, too, at night, and during a season of the year when police surveillance should be most strict and effective.

It is estimated that, under ordinary circumstances, the numerical strength of a police-force should be one policeman to each 500 inhabitants. This estimate is, however, for densely populated cities, and would be no fair criterion for a population spread out and scattered as within this District, with an incidental population also drawing largely upon the force for the preservation of order on public occasions.

The special design of a police-force is the preservation of order and the prevention of crime. This object can only be attained in proportion as a district is carefully patrolled and guarded in every part by the frequent and almost constant presence of officers. To reach this end a large force is required in this District of Columbia; and, without this, much which is required and expected of the force cannot be accomplished.

As the result of local experience and observation, and information gained in other cities, the board is satisfied that, to secure protection to persons and property, the patrol force of the District of Columbia should be at least 400 men. As an illustration of the necessity to which we refer, the following statistical information is submitted:

In the city of Washington there are three hundred and thirty miles of streets and alleys to be patrolled. The building-squares, as numbered on the plat of the city, are 1,070, affording a building capacity for about 400,000 inhabitants. Besides this there are, within the limits of the city, public grounds and reservations covering an area about one-

fourth as great as that of the building-squares referred to. Now this area is more or less densely occupied by dwellings throughout the entire city limits, and should be guarded by the police. But to accomplish this end, by making such arrangements of the beats of the men as experience teaches as best adapted to secure a thoroughly efficient protection to life and property, would require a force of 800 men. And here let a brief statement show how greatly below the real needs of the service the strength of the present force is. There are 144 privates assigned to active patrol-duty in the city of Washington. One-half of this number, or 72 men only, can be placed on regular duty at night, when the largest force is required. Dividing the number of miles of streets and alleys (330) by the number of men assigned to night-duty, gives each man a beat equal to $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length. In the day-time, for various reasons, the force is frequently less than one-half of that on duty at night, and consequently the beats are more than double in length, or between nine and ten miles long. It is not strange that, under such circumstances, citizens often complain that they cannot see a policeman when wanted. But when it is considered that in these calculations no allowance is made for sickness, absence from other causes, double beats when it is dangerous to send a man alone, attendance at court, &c., the average beats are necessarily much larger, and in the end it will be found that, even with 800 policemen, the District would not be over-supplied.

It may not be inappropriate here to state that the Government employs in the various Departments and public buildings more than one hundred watchmen and police officers, at a cost of not less, probably, than \$100,000. This force is entirely distinct from, and not auxiliary, even, to the Metropolitan Police force. The board is not aware of what arrests, if any, are made by the men thus employed, except on occasions when made by such of them as have been commissioned by it as additional privates, or under what particular regulations they are controlled. Of this fact the board feels assured, that the number thus employed and the amount expended in their support merits strict supervision and accountability of their labors. It is respectfully suggested that it would be well to inquire whether the duties devolved upon this class of officers could not be as well, if not better, performed if subject to the discipline and supervision prescribed by the board for the government of its force. Whatever is done by these employés it is but reasonable to presume must be in the nature of police-duty. If it be so, then there would seem to be an eminent propriety in their joint alliance with and into the Metropolitan Police system of the District, and be placed under such discipline and surveillance in common as is accorded to all members of that force.

It is believed that such a unity of forces, if placed under the supervision and held specially accountable to the same executive head, would largely enhance the efficiency and value of the entire police establishment of the District of Columbia, and exert a valuable moral influence elsewhere. Aside from the benefits that would result from this means of bringing the guards or watchmen of all the present subdivisions in buildings and localities under the same central head, and consolidating their forces into a legion of associated power, the respective heads of Departments would be relieved from numerous importunities in regard to this service, and more free in the undisturbed performance of other duties.

And here it may be added, that the present Metropolitan police force has been in existence over fifteen years, having been organized in Sep-

tember, 1861. Quite a number of the present members of the force were appointed at its organization, and the fact that they are now members is conclusive evidence that they have performed faithful service during this long term of years. Others have been employed to fill vacancies, as they have occurred from time to time, during these fifteen years.

As an unavoidable result many of these men are becoming advanced in years, as well as old in the service of the board. The exposure and hardships necessary to a policeman's life, are gradually but surely undermining the constitutions and health of such members of the force as have served faithfully for a term of years. The efficiency of a few for street duty is already seriously impaired, and that of others must follow. If the board had the opportunity of assigning such members of the force as become incapacitated for the exposures of street-duty to posts where they would be less exposed to inclement weather, many years of faithful and efficient service could be utilized in a manner highly advantageous to the Government, not only in a financial view, but to the efficiency of the civil service in this District.

It cannot be presumed that Congress would for an instant tolerate a policy which would cast a class of its employés upon the charities of the public, who, under the provisions of its laws, have given the best part of their lives to the service of the Government, and who have wrecked their physical energies and broken down their health in the discharge of duties incident to their avocation. It should be borne in mind that the pay of policemen is barely sufficient to support themselves and families, and that being required to devote their time to official duties to an extent which precludes them from engaging in other employment, they have no opportunity to accumulate means to supply the necessities of life when sickness and old age shall prostrate their energies and hamper their activity. Under the laws of Congress members of this force are appointed for a term co-extensive with good behavior, and can be removed only "for cause." There can be no doubt that the "for cause" must be construed to mean some voluntary act of omission or commission in the performance of official duty, or some moral delinquency affecting their standing as citizens or members of society. There is, then, or may be, a class of police officers who, performing all their moral and official obligations to the satisfaction of the board, so far as they come to its knowledge and observation, become aged or infirm in its service. This class, almost of necessity, must be composed of upright and reliable men. It therefore becomes, and is even now, to some extent, a practical question, "what disposition shall be made of this class of policemen?" They cannot be rightfully or legally dismissed from the force, and it would be inhuman to do so, if it could be done. What, then, can be done, and what shall be done for members of the force whose long term of service, coupled with failing health or advanced years acquired in the line of duty, admonishes us that in no distant future they must become incapacitated for active and efficient street-duty? Either they must become pensioners, or be transferred to posts of duty less subject to exposure and hardship. It is, therefore, earnestly suggested by the board that the policing of the public buildings and grounds could be efficiently, satisfactorily, and economically performed by the class of men in question, under the direction and supervision of this board. With this view the subject is respectfully submitted for your consideration and recommendation.

The discipline of the force has been kept up to a very satisfactory standard during the year. One hundred and fourteen infractions of the

rules and regulations by members of the force have been brought to the attention of the board in the form of written charges and specifications, under which trials have been held, as provided by law, and with the following results, viz:

Dismissed the force	25
Fined	12
Fined and reprimanded	2
Reprimanded	11
Cautioned	3
Complaints dismissed	61
Total	114

The board believes that it has in its employ a body of men, with rare individual exceptions, which aims to perform duty efficiently, conscientiously and intelligently. But few complaints of harsh or brutal treatment by policemen occur. In fact scarcely any have occurred during the year.

It has been the aim of the board to lead the force to realize that even violators of law and offender against order and propriety more readily yield to a firm but mild exercise of authority (and with results much more satisfactory) than they do to rude and inhuman exhibitions of physical power, however muscular and effective its application.

The physical condition, intelligence, habits, temper, and aptitude for police duty of applicants for appointment upon the force are carefully inquired into before selections are made to fill vacancies which occur, and by which means only the better class of candidates obtain positions as policemen. Partisan influences of a political character are not regarded in making selections for the force, and indeed the party affiliations of appointees are unknown; and if after appointment they become known through offensive espousals of candidates, or the advocacy of measures of political organizations, such actions are regarded as impairing the efficiency and usefulness of a police officer, and are of sufficient gravity to work dismissals from the force.

Under the provision of section 435 of the Revised Statutes applicable to the District of Columbia, 434 applications for approval of license to vend liquor by the drink have been made to the board, of which number 392 have received its approval, and 42 have been disapproved.

The board embraces this opportunity to again state that under the operation of existing laws, it is impracticable to entirely suppress the illicit sale of intoxicating liquors, and it again urges the enactment of more effective and satisfactory legislation upon this subject.

In conclusion, attention is respectfully called to the reports of the treasurer of the board, the major and superintendent, and the property-clerk, which are herewith submitted as a part of this report.

These reports contain important and interesting tabulated and statistical information relating to the operations of the force during the year. Respectfully submitted.

W. J. MURTAGH,
President.

Hon. ALPHONSO TAFT,
Attorney-General United States.

DEPARTMENT OF METROPOLITAN POLICE,
OFFICE OF THE TREASURER, 482 LOUISIANA AVENUE,
Washington, November 10, 1876.

GENTLEMEN: Herewith is a statement of the accounts of this office with the United States for the fiscal year ended on the 30th day of June last.

Very respectfully,

H. M. SWEENEY,
Treasurer.

The BOARD OF POLICE,
Metropolitan Police District, D. C.

The United States in account with H. M. Sweeney, treasurer of the Metropolitan police, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876.

DR.

CR.

Month.	Disbursements for the United States.	Amount.	Advances from the Treasury.	Amount.
1875.				
July	Expenditures	\$16,652 73	Requisition	\$18,000 00
August	do	16,701 90	do	18,000 00
September	do	17,057 02	do	18,000 00
October	do	17,340 42	do	17,000 00
November	do	17,006 12	do	17,000 00
December	do	17,040 89	do	17,000 00
1876.				
January	do	17,020 72	do	17,000 00
February	do	16,739 38	do	17,000 00
March	do	16,829 11	do	17,000 00
April	do	16,844 87	do	17,000 00
May	do	17,161 26	do	17,000 00
June	do	18,604 86	do	15,276 00
	Unexpended balance	270 72		
		205,270 00		205,270 00

OFFICE OF THE MAJOR AND SUPERINTENDENT,
November 7, 1876.

To the Board of Metropolitan Police Commissioners:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit herewith a report of the operations of the Metropolitan police force for the year ending September 30, 1876. This report is confined mainly to tabulated and statistical information, together with a general summary of the results of the duties performed by the force.

The tables submitted herewith show the number and disposition of the force, the time lost by sickness and other causes, the total number of arrests made by the force, classified by precincts; a classification of the ages of the males and females arrested, each separately; the nativity of persons arrested; a classification of the offenses for which arrests have been made, including offenses against the persons of individuals and against property; and, lastly, a table showing the trades and callings of persons arrested.

The following is a summary of the results of the operations of the detective branch of the service during the year, so far as they can be made a matter of record. Necessarily much of the labor performed by detectives, such as watching suspected persons, making themselves acquainted with the criminal classes, their haunts, habits, and associations, cannot be presented in a report or be made a matter of record:

The number of robberies reported.....	981
The number of arrests made	365
Amount of property reported lost or stolen.....	\$32,842 65
Amount of property recovered	\$13,595 02
Amount of property turned over to property clerk.....	\$3,437 63
Amount of property turned over to owners	\$10,157 39
Amount of property taken from persons and returned to same.....	\$2,114 02

Inasmuch as the board of health has, under the authority of Congress, special charge of the sanitary condition of the District, comparatively little has been done in that line, and that only of a character which required prompt action. But one member of the force, Private John Connell, has been detailed for sanitary duty. He has promptly and satisfactorily attended to the duties to which he has been assigned.

The following statement will show the number of sick and destitute persons sent to the several hospitals and asylums during the year, the nativity of the same, and the number of non-resident paupers furnished with transportation to their homes :

Number sent to Washington Asylum	388
Number sent to Providence Hospital	177
Number sent to Freedmen's Hospital	66
Number sent to Asylum for the Insane	58
Number sent to Columbia Hospital.....	3
Number sent to Colored Orphan Asylum.....	1
Total	693

The nativity of persons sent to hospitals and asylums is as follows, viz :

United States.....	544	Poland	1
Ireland.....	94	Austria	1
Germany.....	27	Norway	1
England.....	12	Sweden.....	1
Italy.....	5	Switzerland.....	1
Scotland.....	4		
Canada.....	2	Total.....	693

Number of paupers and unfortunate persons furnished with transportation to their homes, procured from the Commissioners of the District.....	123
Number of dispatches sent over the police telegraph-lines on police business, during the year, and recorded, is.....	43,976

In addition to the above, a large number have been sent between different police station-houses of which no record has been kept at the central office.

The following is a recapitulation of the work done by the police force during the year ended September 30, 1876, a more extended exhibit of which will be gathered from the following tables.

The whole number of arrests during the year has been 14,144, of which 12,090 were males, 2,054 were females; 5,147 were married, 8,997 were single; 9,335 could read and write; 4,789 could not read and write.

The offenses may be classified as follows: Offenses against the person, 8,329 males, 1,551 females; offenses against property, 3,761 males, 503 females.

Of the cases reported, the following dispositions have been made: 4,912 were dismissed; 8 were turned over to the military; 1,335 were sent to jail for court; 181 gave bail for court; 1,727 were sent to the work-house; 285 gave security to keep the peace; 77 were sent to the Reform School; 82 not disposed of; and in 1,440 cases various light punishments have been inflicted, and they have been classed under the head of miscellaneous.

Fines have been imposed in 4,097 cases, amounting in all to \$37,910.75, as follows, viz :

In District of Columbia cases	\$14,921 50
In United States cases	6,786 25
In District of Columbia cases, appealed	9,049 00
In United States cases, appealed	7,154 00
	<hr/>
	37,910 75

INCIDENTAL DUTIES.

The number of destitute persons furnished with lodgings has been during the year	13,278
Lost children restored to parents	178
Sick or disabled assisted or taken to hospitals	994
Horses, cattle, or vehicles found astray and returned to owners	372
Doors left open, and secured by police	188
Fires attended in the District	197
Accidents reported	159
Inquests attended	39
Dead and abandoned persons and infants found	83

Before concluding this report, I feel it to be my duty to call your attention to the necessity for an increase in the force above its maximum number as now authorized by law. As you are aware, the force has been largely reduced within the past few weeks in order to keep the expenditures for its support within the amount appropriated by Congress. Because of this reduction, combined with other causes, probably, thieves have become numerous and bold, and burglaries and robberies daring and frequent. It is anticipated that offenses of this class will become much more frequent as winter approaches and advances.

There should be no delay in filling up the depleted ranks of the force, and an increase of the present numerical strength as now authorized by Congress should be urged upon that body in the most pressing terms. Without such an increase it will be impossible to protect property with a reasonable degree of security during the approaching cold season. Where a single policeman has from five to eighty blocks to guard, according to locality, as is now the case, and at night, it is impossible to prevent robberies. In fact, such a condition of the service rather invites robberies and pilfering than the reverse. Indeed it is remarkable, with the thousands of idle and needy people in our midst, (not referring to those who steal from choice rather than labor,) that there are not more robberies than there are, when we consider the paucity of the force numerically, as compared with the vast territory that must be patrolled, together with other exacting duties devolved upon the organization.

This question of an increase of the force cannot be too speedily considered, nor too earnestly pressed upon the attention of Congress.

It gives me pleasure to report that the members of the force, of all grades, have with few exceptions satisfactorily performed the duties required of them during the year. The discipline of the force has been kept at a high standard, and its general deportment as an organization is a subject of frequent commendation by both citizens and sojourners in our midst.

Respectfully submitted.

A. C. RICHARDS,
Major and Superintendent.

No. 1.—Table showing the disposition of the force.

Precincts.	Major and superintendent.	Captain and inspector.	Lieutenants.	Sergeants.	Privates.	Detailed.	Vacancies.	Total.
First			1	1	27	1		30
Second			1	2	20		1	24
Third			1	2	17	1	3	24
Fourth			1	3	23	1		28
Fifth			1	3	21	1		28
Sixth			1	3	21	2	1	28
Seventh			1	3	27	1	1	33
Eighth			1	3	25		1	30
Ninth			1	1				2
Tenth	1							2
Detectives		1	1					6
Sanitary					5			3
Total	1	1	10	20	187	8	11	238

No. 2.—Table showing time lost by sickness and other causes.

Precincts.	Sick.	With permission.	Without permission.	Days.
First	378	150	5	533
Second	214	122	1	337
Third	302	85	11	398
Fourth	250	133	13	396
Fifth	443½	247	1	691½
Sixth	292	131	11	434
Seventh	841	210	8	1,059
Eighth	1,025	242		1,267
Detectives	25	8	7	40
Sanitary	249	10		259
Total	4,019½	1,338	57	5,414½

No. 3.—Table showing number of arrests in each precinct.

Precincts.	Males.	Females.	Total.
First	1,530	421	1,951
Second	1,510	300	1,810
Third	1,079	152	1,231
Fourth	1,461	169	1,630
Fifth	2,549	438	2,987
Sixth	749	95	844
Seventh	1,904	233	2,137
Eighth	974	200	1,174
Sanitary	15		15
Detectives	319	46	365
Total	12,090	2,054	14,144

No. 4.—Table showing the ages of the males arrested, classified.

Precincts.	From 10 to 20.	From 20 to 30.	From 30 to 40.	40 and over.	Total.
First	376	564	309	281	1,530
Second	498	473	270	269	1,510
Third	139	433	266	241	1,079
Fourth	401	508	309	243	1,461
Fifth	448	898	645	558	2,549
Sixth	154	258	175	161	749
Seventh	395	633	509	367	1,904
Eighth	274	323	189	188	974
Sanitary		1	4	10	15
Detectives	83	152	53	31	319
Total	2,768	4,243	2,730	2,349	12,090

No. 5.—Table showing the ages of the females arrested, classified.

Precincts.	From 10 to 20.	From 20 to 30.	From 30 to 40.	40 and over.	Total.
First	119	173	86	43	421
Second	91	113	65	31	300
Third	24	55	31	42	152
Fourth	36	61	27	45	169
Fifth	98	207	90	43	438
Sixth	28	22	25	20	95
Seventh	56	65	62	50	233
Eighth	68	66	43	23	200
Detectives	27	18	1	.....	46
Total	547	780	430	297	2,054

No. 6.—Recapitulation of offenses, classified.

Offenses against the person.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Abortion	1	.....	1
Abduction	1	.....	1
Adultery	1	.....	1
Affray	181	11	192
Assault	89	19	108
Assault and battery	1,314	262	1,606
Assault and battery, with intent to kill	79	4	83
Accessory to murder	1	1	2
Assault on policemen	40	1	41
Attempt to rape	3	.....	3
Bastardy	12	.....	12
Bigamy	3	.....	3
Carrying concealed weapons	47	3	50
Contempt of court	64	24	88
Desertion	10	.....	10
Disorderly conduct	1,293	384	1,677
Enticing prostitution .....	.....	5	5
Fast driving or riding	34	1	35
Fighting in the streets	42	5	47
Fugitives from justice	86	13	99
Habitual drunkenness	5	1	6
Insanity	16	2	18
Intoxication	3,029	248	3,277
Intoxication and disorderly conduct	807	166	973
Interfering with officers	7	.....	7
Idle and incorrigible	7	.....	7
Keeping bawdy-house	6	30	36
Keeping disorderly house	3	4	7
Keeping gambling-house	5	.....	5
Kidnapping	1	.....	1
Manslaughter	1	1	2
Murder	4	3	7
Miscellaneous misdemeanors	89	14	103
Perjury	7	1	8
Profanity	137	22	159
Rape	13	.....	13
Resisting officers	19	.....	19
Indecent exposure of person	91	1	92
Rioting	8	.....	8
Threats of violence	309	123	432
Vagrancy	416	187	603
Witnesses for United States	18	5	33
Total	8,329	1,551	9,880

No. 7.—Recapitulation of offenses, classified.

Offenses against property.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Arson	3	.....	3
Attempt to steal	3	.....	3
Burglary	34	2	36
Blackmailing	1	.....	1
Conspiracy to defraud	9	.....	9
Cruelty to animals	30	.....	30

No. 7.—Recapitulation of offenses, classified—Continued.

Offenses against property.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Embezzlement	10	1	11
Forgery	18	1	19
Gambling	10	.....	10
Grand larceny	201	40	241
Housebreaking	7	.....	7
Malicious mischief	51	10	61
Obtaining money and goods under false pretenses	97	9	106
Petit larceny	916	182	1,098
Receiving stolen goods	18	5	23
Robbery	39	.....	39
Suspicion	430	27	457
Trespass	116	14	130
Violation of District ordinances	1,747	212	1,959
Renting house for bawdy purposes	1	.....	1
Selling lottery policies	20	.....	20
Total	3,761	503	4,264

No. 8.—Nativity of those arrested, classified.

Nativity.	Number.	Nativity.	Number.
United States, white	6,062	Poland	9
United States, black	5,699	Spain	4
Ireland	1,332	Switzerland	5
Germany	666	Wales	1
Italy	33	Sweden	12
England	181	Norway	2
France	43	Prussia	1
Scotland	57	Russia	4
Canada	14	Hungary	1
Denmark	9	Persia	2
Holland	2	Asia	2
Austria	1		
Bavaria	2	Total	14,144

No. 9.—Table showing trades and callings of persons arrested.

Occupation.	Number.	Occupation.	Number.
Artists	2	Cigar-makers	39
Actors	4	Coach-makers	18
Agents	120	Coachmen	10
Apprentices	25	Cutters	2
Auctioneers	9	Cooks	48
Architects	1	Coopers	9
Attorneys	1	Confectioners	10
Awning-makers	1	Contractors	81
Book-keepers	1	Clerks	552
Bakers	101	Conductors	10
Barbers	60	Collectors	1
Bar-keepers	108	Calkers	1
Blacksmiths	121	Car-drivers	6
Boatmen	100	Constables	10
Boiler-makers	9	Cattle-dealers	5
Bookbinders	17	Coppersmiths	1
Bell-hangers	1	Cow-boys	1
Brewers	16	Correspondents	1
Bricklayers	228	Clock-makers	2
Brick-makers	18	Dairymen	15
Brokers	31	Dentists	5
Brass-finishers	3	Draughtsmen	1
Broom-makers	3	Dress-makers	2
Builders	3	Drivers	144
Butchers	102	Drovers	13
Bill-posters	2	Druggists	28
Blind-molders	1	Door-keepers	1
Carvers	1	Detectives	1
Carpenters	407	Dyers	4
Cartmen	66	Expressmen	1
Cabinet-makers	12	Editors	4

No. 9.—Table showing trades and callings of persons arrested—Continued.

Occupation.	Number.	Occupation.	Number.
Engineers	36	Peddlers	34
Engravers	10	Printers	206
Feed-dealers	3	Physicians	37
Foremen	3	Plasterers	133
Farmers	166	Prostitutes	633
Firemen	10	Preachers	7
Fishermen	25	Painters	315
Fruit-dealers	1	Pavers	31
Glaziers	1	Pawnbrokers	10
Garbage-collectors	1	Police officers	11
Grocers	102	Photographers	5
Gunsmiths	1	Porters	36
Gardeners	35	Plumbers	133
Gamblers	7	Produce-dealers	4
Gas-fitters	3	Pilots	2
Gymnasts	1	Restaurant-keepers	71
Glass-blowers	3	Rag-dealers	17
Glove-makers	1	Reporters	39
Gilders	1	Riggers	1
Hotel-keepers	22	Railroad men	2
Hackmen	102	Superintendents	1
Hatters	5	Slaters	5
Hucksters	189	Sailors	239
House-keepers	644	Soldiers	124
Horse-farriers	5	Sail-makers	5
Horse-dealers	3	Servants	754
Hostlers	11	Shoemakers	140
Harness-makers	24	Shoe-blacks	90
Inspectors	2	Stone-cutters	139
Ice-dealers	1	School-masters	8
Iron workers	2	Store-keepers	117
Joiners	1	Stair-builders	2
Jewelers	20	Saddlers	16
Junk-shop keepers	12	Students	390
Laborers	4,457	Surveyors	1
Loafers	29	Second-hand dealers	1
Lawyers	72	Seamstresses	10
Lamp lighters	10	Showmen	3
Livery-stable keepers	7	Ship-carpenters	1
Locksmiths	1	Silversmiths	1
Letter-carriers	1	Stewards	1
Merchants	143	Spinsters	1
Machinists	79	Swindlers	2
Magistrates	3	Tailors	70
Millers	5	Teamsters	97
Mechanics	5	Tinners	97
Messengers	22	Tobacconists	2
Marines	45	Telegraphists	7
Miners	1	Thieves	563
Molders	32	Tramps	2
Masons	13	Upholsterers	9
Musicians	22	Undertakers	4
Millwrights	1	Vagrants	162
Midwives	4	Well-diggers	1
Naval officers	1	Washerwomen	12
Nurses	3	Wheelwrights	14
Newsboys	30	Watchmen	44
Organists	1	Wagon-masters	1
Occupation unknown	214	Weighers	1
Oystermen	1	Weavers	3
Paymasters	1	Waiters	54
Pump-makers	2	Whitewashers	5
Paper-hangers	7		
Potters	3	Total	14,144

DEPARTMENT OF METROPOLITAN POLICE,
PROPERTY ROOMS, Washington, October 9, 1876.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith statements (marked A) showing the values of property and money received at this office, and delivered therefrom, during each of the months in the year ending the 30th ultimo. The amount received was \$10,422.91, and that delivered, \$8,521.91. Of the sums received, \$6,806.61 were returned from the police precincts and sanitary company, and \$3,616.30 from the detec-

tive corps. And of that delivered to owners, \$4,876.71 was returned from the precincts, and \$3,645.20 from the detective corps.

All other property operations of the Metropolitan police, showing the amounts coming into its possession and delivered to others than the property-clerk, from the several precincts, sanitary company, and detective corps, respectively, within and for the several months of the same period, are exhibited in the statement marked B, and amount to the aggregate of \$103,521.64.

The net amount derived from sales of abandoned and perishable property, and paid over to the treasurer of the board, as applicable to the "policemen's fund," during the same time, was \$232.27.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE R. HERRICK,
Property-Clerk.

WILLIAM J. MURTAGH, Esq.,
President Board of Police.

A.

Statements showing the value of property and money received at the office of the property-clerk, and delivered therefrom, during the year ending September 30, 1876.

ESTIMATED AMOUNTS RECEIVED IN EACH MONTH.

October, 1875	\$605 45
November, 1875	940 35
December, 1875	1, 198 55
January, 1876	576 18
February, 1876	1, 008 20
March, 1876	592 20
April, 1876	769 57
May, 1876	1, 013 90
June, 1876	627 10
July, 1876	1, 676 86
August, 1876	985 95
September, 1876	428 60
	10, 422 91

DELIVERED ON ORDERS OF COURTS AND EVIDENCES OF OWNERSHIP.

October, 1875	\$435 10
November, 1875	618 70
December, 1875	1, 638 00
January, 1876	460 61
February, 1876	558 00
March, 1876	541 50
April, 1876	1, 172 05
May, 1876	368 95
June, 1876	1, 091 00
July, 1876	647 00
August, 1876	895 00
September, 1876	96 00
	8, 521 91

B.—Detailed statement, by months, of property and money taken into the possession of the Metropolitan police, detective corps, and sanitary company, respectively, and delivered to others than the property-clerk, during the year ending September 30, 1876, as compiled from the weekly reports made to the property-clerk.

Months and years.	Precincts.								Detective corps.	Sanitary company.	Total amounts.
	First.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.	Fifth.	Sixth.	Seventh.	Eighth.			
October, 1875	\$981 13	\$1,894 04	\$1,449 20	\$547 89	\$1,466 46	\$659 85	\$331 76	\$834 89	\$682 00	\$23 80	\$8,871 02
November, 1875	1,005 98	1,717 62	722 31	1,800 44	2,383 62	866 47	2,253 48	618 64	531 68	.....	11,900 24
December, 1875	342 37	668 42	492 80	190 41	1,995 22	1,084 43	899 74	397 34	2,232 42	.....	8,303 15
January, 1876	1,241 55	1,279 01	154 48	278 24	1,369 86	485 42	918 41	528 83	773 50	5 00	7,034 30
February, 1876	626 49	3,987 50	213 08	143 93	1,329 06	179 97	664 18	535 80	1,822 35	.....	9,502 36
March, 1876	469 65	1,009 16	220 60	719 30	1,612 82	580 15	482 40	797 48	1,063 50	.....	6,955 06
April, 1876	368 40	2,254 12	133 78	989 43	1,454 91	331 24	826 53	421 45	552 05	.....	7,331 91
May, 1876	814 44	1,155 08	157 60	629 46	1,710 47	235 70	880 54	1,129 46	116 00	121 50	6,950 25
June, 1876	470 06	780 03	1,090 44	297 47	1,079 94	320 10	363 83	692 01	761 78	.....	5,855 66
July, 1876	850 17	4,017 94	204 58	759 40	1,207 77	2,947 16	404 46	801 99	1,659 84	.....	12,853 31
August, 1876	316 72	1,367 11	663 26	413 32	2,262 32	1,110 30	286 80	592 17	366 47	.....	7,378 47
September, 1876	519 50	1,350 49	917 37	1,856 25	2,948 33	548 62	995 65	247 70	1,402 00	.....	10,585 91
Total	7,806 46	21,480 52	6,419 50	8,625 54	20,820 78	9,349 41	9,307 78	7,597 76	11,963 59	150 30	103,521 64

EXHIBIT L.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November 1, 1876.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the annual report of the board of trustees of the Reform-School of the District of Columbia, covering the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876.

It is again my pleasure to report that during this period no sickness of any moment has prevailed, but we regret to record the death of two of the boys, one from typhoid fever, and one from drowning while bathing in the Eastern Branch of the Potomac.

These are the only deaths that have occurred in the school since its organization. Thanks to an overruling Providence, sickness has almost been unknown, and the drowning of the boy referred to is the only serious accident of any kind which has happened.

When the case was reported the board caused it to be thoroughly investigated, and from the results of the investigation they are satisfied that no one was to blame, the superintendent and teachers having taken every precaution to prevent such an occurrence.

To such a record the board point with commendable pride, and challenge a comparison. In seven years, but two deaths out of 408 boys who have been with the school during that period.

This shows the care and attention given by the superintendent and his assistants to the boys, and the strict responsibility the officers of the school are held to by the board.

It has been the aim of the trustees and the officers to make the school a home, and divest it, by the appearance of the buildings and grounds and the kind and humane treatment extended to the inmates, of any and all semblance of a prison or place of punishment and correction, and as to how well they have succeeded they ask and extend an invitation to all to come and see.

No brighter, happier, and more contented boys can be found anywhere.

Their looks speak much louder than any word can express, and it is our wish that all, and more especially the people of this District, would visit the school, examine, and see for themselves. To any one unacquainted with the character of the institution, upon visiting it for the first time, it has all the appearances of a boys' well-ordered boarding-school.

The boys have their play-time as well as their time for study and work, and, like all other school-boys, enjoy themselves at play with their bats and balls, tops and marbles.

Many members of both houses of Congress honored the institution with their presence during the past winter, among them members of the Committee on the District of Columbia and Appropriations, and they all expressed themselves as more than pleased with the manner in which it was conducted, and promised us their support and co-operation in extending its usefulness, and did and no doubt will continue to do so.

It was not thought advisable during the last two sessions of Congress to make further appropriations for the school than what was necessary to pay the salaries of the superintendent, teachers, and other employes, owing to the hard times and the scarcity of money in the public Treasury, but we have great hopes that during the coming session the claims of the school will not be overlooked by Congress.

To this end there has been submitted in the annual estimates the following amounts for the purposes named, to which we respectfully invite your attention and beg to express the hope that you will lend your influence to have the same favorably considered by Congress:

1. For salaries of superintendent, teachers, and employés, including \$500 for salary to the treasurer.....	\$10,500
2. For purchase of the remainder of Peters's farm.....	10,000
3. For workshops, steam-engines, machinery, &c.....	11,000
4. One additional family building.....	12,000
5. For fences, out-buildings, plants, hedging, and trees.....	5,000
6. For annual repairs of buildings, library, building conservatory, stocking same; and cows.....	3,000
7. For sinking well, windmill for raising water, &c.....	1,500
	53,000

And to them in their order of importance we respectfully invite your attention.

1st. The salaries. The amount has been annually appropriated by Congress for this purpose, with the exception of \$500 salary for the treasurer.

By the act of May 3, 1876, (Laws Forty-fourth Congress, first session, chapter 90, page 49,) entitled "An act revising and amending the various acts establishing and relating to the Reform-School in the District of Columbia," the treasurer is required to give a bond to the United States with two or more sureties, to be approved by the First Comptroller of the Treasury, in the sum of \$20,000, or a larger sum, at the option of the said Comptroller, conditioned that he shall faithfully account for all moneys received by him as treasurer, and to keep a clear and full record of his account and report an abstract of the same to the board of trustees once in every two months, and also make an annual report of all receipts and expenditures.

Under this law the treasurer has filed his bond and faithfully performed his duties without any compensation. We respectfully submit that for the great responsibility assumed and labor given some compensation should be made, and invite your attention to this subject, trusting that you will be pleased to recommend to Congress the appropriation of \$500 as an annual salary to the treasurer.

It is not right or just to ask a gentleman to take upon himself this responsibility and labor for nothing.

2d. Purchase of the remainder of the Peters farm. More land suitable for cultivation is necessary to enable the school to raise all the vegetables, grain, &c., required on the premises.

The greater part of the land now belonging to the school is not available for this purpose, being thin, poor, and not susceptible to much improvement through the agency of fertilizers, and therefore not suitable for the purpose of high cultivation. It is, however, available for the cultivation of fruit and grapes, and part of it for grass, which is being put down as fast as the force and means at our command will permit.

The remainder of the Peters farm adjoins the school, being part of the adjoining tract of which the school-land is a part, and it is desirable to obtain it for several reasons: Because it lies adjacent to and adjoining the school, and it is desirable to prevent it from falling into the hands of persons who would not be desirable neighbors, and who might have a bad influence upon the boys; because it is well adapted to raising vegetables and the smaller fruits for the supply of the school and for sale, from which quite a revenue could be derived, besides giving the boys an opportunity of learning by experience the business of market-gardening, which they could in after life follow as a useful and profitable occupation; because, if this land goes out from under the control of the trustees of the school, those who purchase it will have the right of way along the whole southern line of our present site, and if it should be occupied by persons whom it might be disadvantageous to have brought

in contact with the boys, their close proximity and daily contact would be highly injurious to the good management and discipline which now obtains.

In view of these facts, we hope Congress will look favorably upon this estimate.

3d. Workshops and engines, and machinery for the same.

This is absolutely necessary for the proper education of the boys. One of the principal objects of the school is to fit the boys, by a useful trade or occupation, to take care of themselves when they go out into the world. At present almost no facilities to this end exist. One room in the main building, which is much needed for other purposes, is set apart as a workshop, where the boys are occupied in caning chairs and making brooms and clothing.

With these exceptions, no trades are taught, for the want of proper means. With the workshop asked for, a variety of useful trades could be taught, which, if followed by the boys after leaving the school, would enable them to make an honest living for themselves and add to the material interests of the country.

The amount asked is small, the good results which will follow may be greater than we can estimate.

Give a young man a useful trade and he becomes self-reliant, with a feeling that he has within himself the means of future support upon which he can always depend. And this is what we want to do for our boys, to make them men who will be an honor to themselves and to their country; men who will think it an honor to have graduated at our school. How can we better do that than by giving them an education and a trade which will fit them for the battles of life and make them useful members of society?

Ours is not a prison, a place of punishment, but a home and a school where virtue, industry, and honesty are commended, and where vice and sin have no place.

We find great difficulty in obtaining employment for the boys who are discharged; particularly is that the case when they desire places where they can learn trades. Printing offices, book-binderies, and other places where good and useful occupations can be learned are overcrowded with apprentices, and it is very seldom that we succeed in getting any of the boys in such places.

With the proper shops, machinery, &c., with which to instruct them, these boys will go out of the school at least well-grounded in the first principles of these trades, and be able to take care of themselves.

4th. For an additional family building. If the original plan of the school is to be carried out, new buildings are necessary.

The school is established upon what is known as the family plan, which is now being adopted almost universally, and which is admitted and conceded by all who have given the subject of reformatories careful attention to be far superior to all others.

The family plan is to keep the boys in classes of not more than fifty or sixty to themselves, in separate buildings, with their own teacher, thus preventing the congregating of a large number of boys in one building, or in the same class, or at their tasks at the same time.

This plan has proved to be so far superior to any other, and has worked so admirably with us, that we look upon any other, or to going back to the old congregate system, as a retrograde step, full of disaster to the success of the school. The amount asked for another building, that we may continue the school under the present system, is not large; and it

is hoped that Congress may see the importance of making the appropriation.

5th. Fencing, outbuildings, plants, trees, &c. There is almost no fencing on the place, and what little there is is rather dilapidated and almost worthless.

New and substantial fencing is required to divide the grounds into fields and inclose the entire farm, to prevent the stock from overrunning the crops and straying off. A new barn is also necessary. At present there is no means of properly housing the crops and sheltering the stock.

Evergreens, shade trees, and hedging are required.

With proper hedging, in a few years the necessity for fencing would no longer exist, and this expense hereafter saved.

6th. A conservatory is also needed for raising flowers for sale, as well as for the adornment and beautifying of the grounds.

With a proper building of this kind, the useful and beautiful occupation of floriculture could be taught, and another means provided for the boys in after life of providing for themselves.

A small library of entertaining and instructive books should be placed in the school for the use of the boys after their studies and tasks for the day are over.

There is no library at the school now, with the exception of a few books which kind friends have donated, and its want is much felt.

A few cows are also required.

For the library, conservatory, stock, &c., a small appropriation of \$3,000 is asked.

7th. For sinking a well and purchasing a windmill for raising water for the buildings a small appropriation is asked of \$1,500.

At present the school is dependent for water upon one spring, a considerable distance off, from which water is forced by means of a small steam-engine. The supply is inadequate to the wants of the school, and the want of a plentiful supply of pure fresh water for the buildings and for the garden is much felt.

The total amount of the appropriations asked for is fifty-three thousand dollars.

This may look large, but it must be borne in mind that no appropriations, with the exception of those for salaries, have been made for two years.

A slight investigation is sufficient to show that to prevent crime is much less expensive than to punish it.

It appears from the census of 1870 that the annual expenditure for the support of criminals and paupers was fifteen millions of dollars.

It is shown from the census returns for that year that there were but thirty reform-schools in the United States, containing less than 7,000 youths, who had taken the first step in crime, and who were placed therein that they might be removed from temptation and evil influence; and that the cost of their maintenance was about \$1,000,000.

It has been estimated that but four per cent. of criminals are met on their way to prison and placed in reformatories where they may be turned from their downward tendency to crime, ruin, and destruction, and that the cost is only six per cent. as much as is paid for the support of paupers and criminals.

If these estimates are correct, (and from the source from which they are derived they must be,) the conclusion is inevitable that more reformatories are necessary, and that those which are in existence should receive every encouragement by appropriations for their support and for their enlargement, that their capacity may be sufficient to meet the wants of society.

Statistics further show that the average per cent. of actual reformation in the reform-schools of the United States is about 75 per cent. and the average time occupied two years.

This alone is argument sufficient to show the great and growing necessity of reform-schools so conducted as to send their inmates into the world strong and self-reliant in the knowledge of useful trades. Such being the case, can money be appropriated to a more useful, laudable, and benevolent purpose?

Crime is an incident for which society is responsible; and if it is suppressed through any agency, that agency deserves the fostering care and protection of the Government.

The injustice and impolicy of throwing a person who is accused of crime into a jail with old offenders and hardened criminals, to become attainted and embittered for life before his trial, is admitted. How much stronger does this hardship and injustice impress itself upon the minds of all in the case of young boys, who, before the establishment of reform-schools, and at the present day where there are no such institutions, when they have been guilty of some slight breach of the peace, or other trivial offense, are thrown into the common prison to learn all the tricks and vices of older and hardened criminals, and graduate therefrom ready for any crime that may lead them to the penitentiary, or a worse fate.

This plan makes convicts and produces crime; our plan reforms the *embryo* criminal, makes him an honored and useful citizen, and gives him a stimulus to go into the world a man.

We respectfully invite attention to the report of the superintendent of the school which accompanies this. From it, it appears that at the close of the last fiscal year there were remaining in the school 146 boys, 65 were received during the present year on new commitments, one returned from ticket-of-leave, and four returned who had previously escaped, making in all 216 who had been in the school during the year. Of these, 39 were honorably discharged, 3 were indentured, 2 died, 2 were sentenced to jail for attempting crime on the premises, and 11 were absent without leave, leaving at the close of the year 159 boys.

The report of the farm and garden is satisfactory.

Better and larger crops have been gathered, and the school furnished with an abundant supply of fresh and good vegetables.

For further statistics in regard to the amount and kind of products of the farm and garden reference is made to the superintendent's report. The work of improving and beautifying the grounds has progressed with energy and vigor.

A class of boys, when the weather has permitted, has been kept constantly employed upon the grounds immediately surrounding the buildings, and what was a few years ago an unsightly mound of earth, the remnants of old Fort Lincoln, now blossoms with flowers and is adorned with evergreens and graceful shade-trees, and is one of the most beautiful spots within the District of Columbia.

The results of such work-shops as we have is encouraging, 21,587 chair-seats having been caned by the boys, from which a revenue has been derived of \$1,420.87. Broom-making has been carried on to some extent and is a remunerative employment for the larger boys.

In the tailor-shop all clothing for the boys is made and repaired.

We invite attention to the necessity for a chapel. The boys are now assembled in one of the school-rooms in the main building for worship and on other occasions.

If the work-shops asked for are erected, the present work-room could be devoted to other purposes and the school-room fitted up and used exclusively as a chapel.

Attention is also invited to the necessity for more help to the superintendent, and to his statement upon this subject in his report. The following is a statement of the receipts and expenditures, as appears from the report of the treasurer of the school.

RECEIPTS.

Appropriation for salaries, &c.....	\$10,000 00
Received from the District of Columbia for support of inmates.....	13,049 79
Received from the superintendent for sale of farm produce, &c.....	1,328 84
For sale of old building.....	150 00
Proceeds of work-shop.....	1,703 01
Total.....	26,231 64

This sum has all been expended, and for a detailed statement as to how it was expended we respectfully refer to the report of the treasurer herewith.

Mr. George B. McCartee was for several years the treasurer; but, much to our regret and loss, owing to the pressure of other business, he has been obliged to offer his resignation, taking effect at the close of the fiscal year.

He devoted much time and labor to his duties, which he discharged in a manner highly gratifying to the board.

We part with him with great regret, and desire in this report to invite attention to his zeal and fidelity while an officer of the school, and to extend to him our thanks therefor as the only means we have of recompensing him in the absence of authority or an appropriation to properly compensate him for his trouble and labor.

The funds of the school are, pursuant to law, deposited with the treasurer of the school, duly approved by the finance committee of the board.

No bills are paid until the same have been carefully examined and approved by that committee. The greatest care and economy are exercised in all disbursements.

By the act of May 3, 1876, revising the acts establishing and relating to the Reform-School, the District of Columbia is required to pay to the board of trustees two dollars per week for each boy, being an increase of 25 cents over and above what was theretofore paid.

This sum about pays the school for the actual support of the boys, including food, clothing, medical attendance, &c., in addition to what is raised on the farm and garden, all of which goes to the support of the school. On the 13th of January, 1870, the doors of the school were first opened to the reception of such juvenile offenders under the age of sixteen years as might have been, or should thereafter be, sentenced by the courts, and of such other boys as the parents of whom might declare to be incorrigible and beyond their control, or were destitute of a suitable home and adequate means of obtaining an honest living, and in danger of being brought up to lead an evil or vicious life.

At this date 408 boys have been received in the school, 249 have been discharged, and 159 are now enjoying its advantages and privileges.

At the time the school commenced it was located on the banks of the Potomac River, near what is known as the Chain Bridge, in frame buildings, originally erected as barracks for the soldiers during the war, surrounded by rocks, hills, and forests, with but few comforts and facilities. Now we have a home (thanks to the liberality of Congress) of

which we are proud, an ornament to the District, a monument of the energy, zeal, and philanthropy of its projectors, a monument to the success of their humane, charitable, and benevolent enterprise.

Now, instead of a bleak, desolate waste, the fields and gardens are covered with verdure and flowers, orchards and vineyards, and all the vegetables susceptible of growth and cultivation in this climate.

The school consists of a main building and one family building, capable of containing 150 or 160 boys, the number that are at this time therein. As before said, there is no workshop in which to teach the boys useful trades, nor conservatories for the propagation of plants for the garden, or flowers and other plants for the adornment of the place. But the board hope and expect that before the close of another year Congress, seeing the importance of this good work, will give them the facilities for the erection of these buildings.

A large portion of the present farm is well adapted to the growth of grapes and other fruits, and, as far as the limited means at our command will permit, it is being planted and cultivated in this manner.

In the school every boy finds a home and obtains an education. Many before never enjoyed such privileges; and their improved condition and happy change are means competent to lead them to a better life.

In the kindness, faithfulness, vigilance, and example of the superintendent and teachers they find such sympathy and restraint as they never were blessed with before.

Authority blended with kindness controls the family and secures system, order, and harmony. Brotherly kindness, respect for each other, and mutual interest between both teachers and boys are expected and realized.

Thus warm attachments spring up and are cherished among all the members of a particular family; and it extends and binds in love and harmony all our families as one great household.

As a rule, no boy is discharged from the school as reformed until the superintendent honestly and conscientiously believes him to be so reformed; and that, on his return to the world, he will avoid his former associates, and strive to live up to the teaching and good example set him while in the school.

Doubtless a few do not honestly and candidly accept the conditions of true reformations and preparation for outside life as industrious, law-abiding, and God-fearing citizens.

The system of training adopted at the school, if not thoroughly reformatory in every case, for a time at least effectually restrains those who go therefrom from returning to their evil doings.

The evil in their hearts is at least for a time suppressed, if not thoroughly eradicated in some. But we confidently state that, with rare exceptions, the boys who are discharged from the school are benefited morally, intellectually, and physically from their having been there.

It is a rule to discharge no boy until he shall have been grounded at least in the rudiments of a fair English education, and it will be the rule (Congress giving us the power) to see that no one is discharged without also the foundation of a good and useful occupation.

The boys rise at 5.30 o'clock, on the ringing of the bell, 45 minutes before breakfast. Refreshed with rest on their clean and comfortable beds, after indulging in the necessary ablutions requisite to both health and comfort, they meet for the morning devotional exercises; from this to breakfast, consisting of plain, substantial, and wholesome food. After breakfast, they are assigned to their respective tasks and duties for the morning hour—one portion to the shop, another to the schools, another

to the fields when the weather permits; then to dinner, after which a reasonable time for exercise and play, then to work again; then to supper; after which an hour of play.

It is worth a visit to the school at this time to see how heartily, with one accord, they all enter into the enjoyment of their games of ball and other amusements. The evening closes, they repair to their respective school-rooms and enjoy themselves in reading and conversation, under the eye of their kind teachers, until time for retiring.

It is impossible to convey accurately in this brief report the thorough workings and management of the school; but this brief outline is given that the public may have some idea of what the life of a boy at the reform-school is.

The superintendent will at all times receive all gladly and give them every facility of seeing, inspecting, and investigating the entire workings of the institution. It is a public establishment, open at all times, within proper hours, to inspection, and we feel that the more we are known and understood, the more the good work will be appreciated.

The superintendent, teachers, matrons, and other employés of the school are entitled to our respect and confidence for the interest they have taken in the institution, and for the manner in which they have discharged their delicate and important duties. They have shown themselves fully qualified for the work, and receive (as the board well know from present inquiry) expressions of good-will and kindness from the boys under their control for the care and attention given to them. They have given evidence in more than one way of their ability and fidelity, and have shown that they are alive to the interests and well-being of the boys; and although, doubtless, sorely tried sometimes, (for with so many together it is scarcely to be expected that all shall be good,) it must be a satisfaction to them to know that their labors are appreciated by both the boys and the board. The superintendent and the teachers have always been steadfastly united with the board for the advancement of the school, and it is only just that they should be commended for the faithful discharge of their duties.

Very respectfully,

JOHN BAILEY,
*President of the Board of Trustees of the Reform-School
of the District of Columbia.*

Hon. ALPHONSO TAFT,
Attorney-General.

REFORM-SCHOOL OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
June 30, 1876.

To the Board of Trustees of the Reform-School :

GENTLEMEN: It becomes my duty, with the close of the fiscal year ended this day, to present to you my seventh annual report of the institution over which you exercise a guardian care.

The year has been attended with many perplexities, yet, I trust and hope, fraught with results both satisfactory to you and beneficial to the community and to the school. At the close of my last annual report there were remaining in the school 146 boys. In addition thereto 65 were received during the year on new commitment, 1 returned from ticket of leave, and 4 returned who had previously escaped, making in all 216 boys who have been in the school during the year. Of these, 39 were honorably discharged, 3 were indentured, 2 died, 2 were sentenced to jail, and 11 are absent without leave; leaving, at date, 159 boy

Your attention is invited to the statements annexed hereto, showing the status of those admitted during the year, in a condensed form.

The failure in securing an appropriation for the erection of additional buildings, and for machinery, &c., and the lack of the increased facilities which would be afforded thereby, has greatly diminished our usefulness; yet I am satisfied that much good has been done. Good order has prevailed in the school, and the advancement made by the boys call for our hearty thanksgiving.

SANITARY CONDITION OF THE SCHOOL.

On the whole the health of the boys has been good, and but few cases of severe sickness have occurred. I have aimed to put in practice the adage "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," and by attention to the laws of hygiene and by a constant vigilance exercised over the boys, whether at work or play, accidents and sickness have been infrequent and the services of a physician seldom required.

It becomes my painful duty, however, to report the first deaths since the organization of the school. George H. Johnson (colored) died on September 6, 1875, of typhoid fever; and on the 3d instant, while bathing in the Eastern Branch, Phillip Hubbard (colored) was suddenly taken with cramps, and, before assistance could reach him, was drowned.

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

The returns from the farm and garden have been very satisfactory; better crops have been gathered than in any previous year, furnishing the school with an abundant supply of vegetables. The gardener reports the following to have been gathered from the land, &c.: 18 tons hay, 5 tons straw, 20 tons corn-fodder, 300 bushels oats, 1,500 bushels corn, 50 bushels beans, 150 bushels potatoes, 100 bushels rye, 1 ton broom-corn, 2,000 pounds pork, 300 pounds beef, 875 pounds veal, 1,749 bunches onions, 10 bushels onions, 1,290 heads lettuce, 555 bunches radishes, 232 bunches asparagus, 9 barrels kale, 25 bushels green peas, 6 bushels onion-sets, 2 bushels shelled peas for seed, 27 bunches rhubarb, 7,410 cucumbers, 3 barrels pickles, 740 melons, 200 dozen ears green corn, 57 bushels new potatoes, 30 bushels sweet potatoes, 7 bushels snaps, 85 bushels tomatoes, 1,207 cymlings, 300 winter-squashes, 36 bushels carrots, 250 bushels turnips, 81 bushels beets, 5,969 cabbages, 730 quarts strawberries, 1,295 quarts blackberries, 28 bushels peaches, and 5 bushels cherries.

IMPROVEMENT OF GROUNDS.

The work upon the lawns, carriage-roads, walks, &c., has been a continuation of that begun last year. A class of twelve boys has been constantly employed, when the weather permitted, and as a result the surroundings of the school-buildings are being made beautiful, and the walks and approaches thereto have been so improved that the cleanliness of the boys and the buildings has been greatly increased.

THE WORKSHOPS.

The results of the labor in the shops have been as satisfactory as I could reasonably expect during such a financially close period as the year past. I have not been able to secure orders for cane-seating chairs

sufficient to keep our force constantly employed. We have, however, caned 21,587 seats, receiving therefor \$1,420.87.

Broom-making, which was introduced a short time before the close of my last report, has been prosecuted with success, and it furnishes an interesting as well as a remunerative employment for some of the larger boys; and what is learned by them here will be to their advantage in after life.

The tailor-shop, under the supervision of one lady, with an average number of 8 boys, has made and repaired all the clothes worn by the inmates.

RECEIPTS.

As will be seen by the report of the treasurer of your board, I have turned over to him \$1,328.84, which has been received by me from the following sources:

On hand from last year	\$89 35
Proceeds of stock	13 01
Old barrels	22 60
Rags	7 85
Grease	33 05
Repairing chairs	11 25
Brooms	616 23
Board	567 00
Total	1,360 34
Turned over to treasurer	1,328 84
Leaving a balance in my hands of	31 50

CONDITION OF THE SCHOOLS.

The schools are in better condition than at any former period. I have changed the hours of school from the afternoon to the morning, requiring each boy to devote three hours every week-day to study; the remainder of the day is occupied in recreation and in performing tasks which tend to strengthen the physical development of the boys. The change in hours has had a very beneficial effect.

The moral and religious instructions in the school have been well maintained. In our Sabbath-school seed is being sown which I trust will bring forth much good fruit. The close attention given to the Bible studies, as evidenced in the talks of the boys themselves in their own Sunday evening praise-meetings, promises much good, and many of the boys are endeavoring to put in practice the invaluable precepts they have there learned.

NEEDS OF THE SCHOOL.

The needs of the school are about the same as those indicated in my last annual report, though more urgent and pressing.

I. *We need fences.*—To protect the land under cultivation from depreciation by roving thieves and from being run over by stray cattle, and to secure to the school all the fruits, vegetables, &c., grown thereon, it is absolutely necessary that a strong and secure fence should be erected around the grounds of this institution. Much of our fruit, &c., has been stolen from us and many of our trees and plants greatly injured in consequence of the entire absence of fences in many places, and I trust that this need, which is almost imperative, will soon be supplied. We also need material to make permanent and portable division fences,

which will enable me to use land not under actual cultivation for pasturage.

II. *We need one or two additional family buildings.*—At present we are unable to accommodate more than one-third of those who need the restraining influences of this school, and for whom admission is sought. Great embarrassment is caused by the want of proper shop-room; this work is now all performed in the main building, and the compartments so occupied are much needed for the purposes originally intended. Could a plain and inexpensive building be provided, with suitable machinery, &c., it would enable me to re-organize and perfect our system of shop-labor, and the result would be greatly advantageous and beneficial to the boys as well as profitable to the institution. All the space in the buildings being now occupied, I am precluded from establishing any additional branches of mechanical labor, and many of the boys are thereby deprived of the opportunity to become skilled laborers.

III. *A library and reading-room is greatly needed.*—But a very few books are now in the possession of the school, and they are very inferior, having been received from different sources, mostly by donation. To all youth attractive and interesting reading is advantageous, but to the class who are intrusted to the care of this institution it is absolutely necessary, and I beg to urge that some immediate provision be made for this pressing want.

Many of the most vicious boys after being in the school a comparatively short time express a wish for reading-matter, and I am pained at my inability to gratify their reasonable and praiseworthy desire. During hours allotted to recreation, and while a majority of the boys were busy with their noisy plays, I have, with feelings of admiration, often noticed some in a retired quarter intently pouring over the contents of a coverless volume or time-worn magazine; and in the absence of other resources I beg to suggest that the secretary of your board be requested to invite contributions to our school of books, &c., from the various Sunday-schools and from other associations having libraries.

IV. *We need a chapel.*—We are now obliged to assemble in the school-room in the main building, for divine worship and on all other interesting occasions, which is incommodious. If our chapel could be furnished in a neat and suitable manner, the influence for good upon the boys would repay the expense a hundred-fold.

V. *We greatly need more cultivable land.*—All the land that is susceptible of cultivation is now in use, and with a greater quantity of arable land, which could be advantageously farmed and cultivated by the boys under proper superintendence, very much more could be produced; the school would then be enabled to sell enough to the city markets to afford a large income, sufficient of itself to soon repay the amount expended therefor.

In this connection I also beg leave to present the urgent need for a new and larger barn. The present unsightly structure is in imminent danger of tumbling down by reason of its cracked and crumbling foundation-walls, and I trust that a more substantial and larger building can be provided, which will enable me to properly house all the live stock, and to store whatever grain and produce that may be thought advisable.

VI. *I need more help.*—Some years ago estimates were given for officers and teachers, and salaries therefor, on which have been based all appropriations and allowances since made; but our school is now increased in numbers, and the services of two more teachers are necessary.

A reform school conducted on the family system, as is ours, without

surrounding walls or preventive bars, necessarily demands a greater number of tutors than institutions which are inclosed by unscalable walls, and I earnestly hope that your future recommendations for appropriations for salaries, &c., will provide for enough officers, of qualifications proper to reform-school teachers, to enable me to carry out the original design of the institution, namely: to have an "elder brother" with every twenty-five boys. Whenever a family is increased beyond this number, a divergence from the condition which would produce the most encouraging results is made.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

My acknowledgments are again due in behalf of the school to the numerous friends who have visited us during the year and who have spoken words of encouragement.

To those gentlemen of the Young Men's Christian Association who have favored us with their presence from Sabbath to Sabbath I desire to express my thanks; to Mr. A. B. Greener, of Columbus, Ohio, for a weekly copy of the Ohio Statesman; to Wesley Chapel Sunday-school, through the kind solicitation of Mrs. Cohen, for seventy books.

In conclusion, I must express my hearty appreciation and thankfulness to the officers and teachers of the school, who have all cheerfully and faithfully performed their duties; and to you, gentlemen, for the confidence reposed in me, and for your efficient co-operation in all matters pertaining to the school, I beg to tender you my sincere thanks.

With devout acknowledgment to our kind Father, whose beneficence has surrounded us in the past, and trusting that we shall all be continued in His protecting care, I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. W. HOWE,
Superintendent.

1. *Statement showing the ages of the boys admitted during the year.*

1 aged seven years, 1 aged eight, 2 aged nine, 11 aged ten, 3 aged eleven, 7 aged twelve, 11 aged thirteen, 14 aged fourteen, 12 aged fifteen, and 3 aged sixteen; total, 65.

2. *Statement showing cause of commitment.*

For vagrancy, 7; incorrigibility, 31; assault and battery, 1; larceny, 24; highway robbery, 1; manslaughter, 1.

3. *Statement showing by whom the boys were committed.*

By the president of the board of trustees of the Reform School, 10; by supreme court of the District of Columbia, 4; by the police court, 51.

4. *Statement of the moral and social condition of the boys admitted during the year.*

Fifty-seven had been profane, 35 used tobacco, 3 used liquor, 34 had been guilty of larceny, 10 had lost both parents, 23 had lost their father, 8 had lost their mother, and 24 have both parents living.

5. *Statement showing birth-place of boys admitted.*

District of Columbia, 27; Massachusetts, 2; New York, 1; Pennsylvania, 1; Illinois, 1; Maryland, 12; Virginia, 15; Kentucky, 1; Georgia, 1; Mississippi, 1; England, 1; Ireland, 1; Germany, 1.

6. *Statement showing parentage of boys admitted.*

American, 4; English, 2; Irish, 10; Scotch, 1; German, 5; French, 1; African, 42.

7. *Statement showing commitments during each month.*

July, 6; August, 9; September, 5; October, 3; November, 3; December, 3; January, 3; February, 3; March, 11; April, 6; May, 8; and June, 5.

TREASURER'S STATEMENT.

Receipts.

Appropriation: Superintendent, salary	\$1,500	
Two assistant superintendents, salaries	1,500	
Matron, salary	600	
Two teachers, salaries	1,200	
Medicines and physicians' fees	500	
Gardener, wages	720	
Superintendent of work-shop, wages	600	
Laborer, wages	144	
Seamstress, laundress, cook, &c., wages	540	
Fuel, clothing, and incidentals	2,696	
		\$10,000 00
District of Columbia, on account of support of inmates		13,049 79
F. W. Howe, superintendent, sundry receipts from sale of farm produce, board, &c.		1,328 84
John Bailey, president, proceeds of sale of old building		150 00
receipts from chair-work, &c., sold		1,403 01
Magne & Chipman, in payment for chair-work		300 00
Total		26,231 64

Disbursements.

F. W. Howe, salary as superintendent	\$1,500 00
I. C. Mullin, salary as assistant superintendent	750 00
C. H. Johnston, salary as assistant superintendent	750 00
L. A. Howe, salary as matron	600 00
C. H. Greeley, salary as teacher	500 00
John Blair, salary as teacher	50 00
Robert Wells, salary as teacher	50 00
A. Anderson, salary as teacher	600 00
Charles A. Wells, M. D., services	190 00
Bowie Tyler, M. D., services	10 00
Charles Stott & Co., medicines, &c.	106 92
F. W. Howe, superintendent, hospital fixtures, medicines, &c.	193 00
F. Westby, wages as gardener	720 00
D. C. Mosher, wages as superintendent of work-shops	600 00
J. E. Graham, wages as laborer	120 00
J. W. Allen, wages as laborer	24 00
Sarah Drew, wages as seamstress	180 00

1876.

April 18. F. W. Howe, superintendent, freight, &c.	22 90
H. L. Carlton, hay	124 62
W. G. Wheatley, repairing shoes, &c.	109 85
Thomas Geary, carriage-hire	16 00
28. F. W. Howe, superintendent, hired-labor pay-roll	65 50
Anton Hitz, baker	25 00

1876.			
May	6.	Cottrell Brothers, lumber	\$124 09
		L. H. Schneider, hardware	8 62
		Meixsel & Co., broom-corn, &c.	62 10
		B. W. Reed's Sons, groceries	200 95
		J. C. Wiswall & Co., cloth	40 80
		Hall & Hume, groceries	409 50
		William R. Riley, dry goods	75 35
		James E. Trott, hats	78 25
		Thomas H. Joy, beef	146 00
		F. W. Howe, superintendent, freight, &c ..	43 47
		William M. Galt & Co., flour	237 64
	29.	F. W. Howe, superintendent, hired-labor pay-roll ..	59 10
		Anton Hitz, baker	25 00
June	5.	Hall & Hume, groceries	218 71
		Kaspar Kneessi, repairing harness	29 75
		Lauxman & Long, blacksmithing	22 30
		William Ballantyne, stationery	16 55
		Thomas H. Joy, beef	146 70
		William M. Galt & Co., flour	299 55
		Webb & Beveridge, glassware	29 80
		H. L. Carlton, meal, &c	88 13
		B. W. Reed's Sons, groceries	211 50
		Meixsel & Co., broom-corn	66 28
		J. C. Wiswall & Co., cloth	50 79
		Petty & Harvey, hats	9 00
		William R. Riley, dry goods	97 21
	28.	F. W. Howe, superintendent, hired-labor pay-roll ..	62 70
		Lauxman & Long, blacksmithing	34 65
		Anton Hitz, baker	25 00
		B. W. Reed's Sons, groceries	10 00
		Total disbursements	26,231 64
1875.			
		Emma Smith, wages as chambermaid	120 00
		Mary Casey, wages as laundress	120 00
		Mary Kunst, wages as cook	10 00
		Anna Redding, wages as cook	10 00
		Victoria Corsman, wages as cook	10 00
July	30.	Charles Thomas, on account of bread	25 00
		F. W. Howe, superintendent, hired-labor pay-roll ..	55 50
Aug.	13.	B. W. Reed & Sons, groceries	142 76
		Washington Gas Light Co., gas	27 50
		Hall & Hume, groceries	270 17
		H. L. Carlton, provisions	96 90
		W. R. Riley, dry goods	78 11
		John S. Killman, coal	103 57
		Thomas C. Bashore & Co., steam-pumps	200 00
		Wm. M. Gault, flour	202 50
		A. Nailor, jr., carriage-hire	10 00
		Webb & Beveridge, crockery	11 35
		John A. Baker, hardware	19 90
		Kasper Kneessi, repairing harness	12 75
		W. D. Wyvill, pipe	18 75
		William Ballantyne, stationery	6 10
		Lauxman & Long, blacksmithing	18 52
		Lewis Baar, sewing-machine repairs	10 10
	14.	Thomas H. Joy, beef	144 53
		F. W. Howe, superintendent, sundry expenditures ..	36 23
	30.	F. W. Howe, superintendent, hired-labor pay-roll ..	52 14
Sept.	11.	Robert Ball, shoes	212 25
		B. W. Reed & Sons, groceries	263 24
		H. L. Carlton, breadstuff	88 75
		William R. Riley, dry goods	108 63
		Hall & Hume, groceries	276 37
		Charles Thomas, on account of bread	25 00
		George Ryneal, jr., paint, &c.	13 55
		Petty & Harvey, hats	35 75
		Thomas H. Joy, beef	129 25
	15.	F. W. Howe, superintendent, freight, &c	22 48

1875.			
Sept. 15.	John A. Baker, cement, &c.....		\$19 55
	William Ballantyne, stationery.....		14 59
	Kaspar Kneessi, harness, &c.....		14 50
	Washington Gas-Light Company, gas.....		27 50
	L. H. Schneider, hardware.....		5 72
	Lauxman & Long, blacksmithing.....		17 60
16.	William M. Gault, flour.....		193 75
29.	F. W. Howe, superintendent, hired-labor pay-roll.....		55 50
	Charles Thomas, account bread.....		25 00
Oct. 7.	F. W. Howe, superintendent, sundries.....		22 15
	B. W. Reed & Sons, groceries.....		153 81
	Lauxman & Long, blacksmithing.....		20 12
	William M. Galt, flour.....		186 75
	J. C. Wiswall & Co., cloth.....		72 10
	Perry & Bro., shirting.....		60 05
	Hall & Hume, groceries.....		255 28
	Washington Gas-Light Company, gas.....		40 00
	William R. Riley, dry goods.....		17 50
	C. Beach, portrait of N. A. Sargent.....		32 00
	A. Nailor, jr., carriage-hire.....		18 00
	Robert Ball, shoes.....		234 15
	Henry Lee's Sons, funeral expenses of boy.....		30 00
	Thomas H. Joy, beef.....		127 71
	James E. Trott, Baltimore, caps.....		77 00
19.	Richard Morgan, cutting and setting stone.....		466 33
28.	F. W. Howe, superintendent, hired-labor pay-roll.....		55 50
	Charles Thomas, bread.....		25 00
Nov. 4.	H. L. Carlton, breadstuff, &c.....		117 50
	William R. Riley, dry goods.....		237 41
	George Ryneal, jr., paints, glass, &c.....		44 58
	Kaspar Kneessi, repairing harness, &c.....		9 75
	Robert Ball, shoes.....		17 60
	Washington Gas-Light Company, gas.....		45 00
	F. W. Howe, superintendent, freight, &c.....		18 95
	Lauxman & Long, blacksmithing.....		20 07
	Perry & Bro., cloth.....		26 25
	B. W. Reed & Sons, groceries.....		201 75
	Webb & Beveridge, queensware.....		25 20
	William M. Galt & Co., flour.....		124 50
	A. Nailor, jr., carriage hire.....		15 00
	Hall & Hume, groceries.....		304 41
8.	Lewis Baar, needles, &c.....		3 70
	Gray & Noyes, plumbing.....		62 03
	William Ballantyne, stationery.....		11 55
	John A. Baker, tools, seed, &c.....		64 72
	Thomas H. Joy, beef.....		139 05
20.	John S. Killman, coal.....	2,	103 75
27.	F. W. Howe, superintendent, hired-labor pay-roll.....		55 50
	Charles Thomas, baker.....		25 00
	William M. Galt & Co., flour.....		247 50
	B. W. Reed's Sons, groceries.....		246 15
	F. W. Howe, superintendent, sundries.....		27 16
	Thomas H. Joy, beef.....		148 48
	H. L. Carlton, breadstuff.....		26 25
Dec. 8.	Lauxman & Long, blacksmithing.....		36 98
	Hall & Hume, groceries.....		255 07
	Robert Ball, shoes.....		5 70
	W. D. Wyvill, stove, &c.....		46 00
	James E. Johnson, repairing shoes.....		39 00
	J. H. Crane, potatoes.....		168 00
21.	C. Jarrett, laying brick, &c.....		72 00
27.	F. W. Howe, superintendent, hired-labor pay-roll.....		55 50
	Charles Thomas, baker.....		25 00
1876.			
Jan. 10.	L. H. Schneider, hardware.....		7 22
	K. Kneessi, repairing harness.....		41 95
	William M. Galt & Co., flour.....		181 25
	B. W. Reed's Sons, groceries.....		188 96
	William Ballantyne, stationery, &c.....		55 13
	Robert Ball, shoes.....		17 00

1876.			
Jan. 10.	Charles Kernan, laying brick		\$12 00
	Thomas H. Joy, beef		119 50
	Webb & Beveridge, crockery, &c		20 25
	John A. Baker, lines, &c		27 06
	William R. Riley, dry goods		350 65
	Washington Gas-Light Company, gas		60 00
	F. W. Howe, superintendent, sundries		35 70
	James E. Johnson, repairing shoes		61 75
	Charles Stott & Co., medicines		14 60
	Potomac Terra Cotta Company, pipe		50 30
	A. Falconer, carpenter-work		336 90
	Cottrell Brothers, lumber		219 00
28.	F. W. Howe, superintendent, hired-labor account		65 50
	Charles Thomas, baker		25 00
Feb. 14.	William R. Riley, dry goods		207 55
	F. W. Howe, superintendent, freight, &c		37 56
	B. W. Reed's Sons, groceries		290 19
	Lauxman & Long, blacksmithing		19 15
	James E. Johnson, repairing shoes		22 50
	H. L. Carlton, breadstuff, &c		130 25
	Thomas H. Joy, beef		153 20
	Hall & Hume, groceries		299 90
29.	F. W. Howe, superintendent, hired-labor pay-roll		65 50
	Charles Thomas, baker		25 00
Mar. 7.	John A. Baker, hardware		43 60
	W. G. Wheatley, repairing shoes		99 45
	Olcott & Sons, carriage-hire		10 00
	Thomas H. Joy, beef		138 30
	B. W. Reed's Sons, groceries		217 12
	William R. Riley, dry goods		237 94
	William M. Galt & Co., flour		224 70
	Hall & Hume, groceries		180 79
	F. W. Howe, superintendent, freight, &c		17 06
	Lauxman & Long, blacksmithing		33 50
31.	F. W. Howe, superintendent, hired-labor pay-roll		65 50
	Anton Hitz, baker		25 00
	Meixsel & Co., broom-corn, &c		57 24
April 6.	Francis Mohun & Co., lumber		47 08
	Charles G. Ball, chimney-cap, &c		27 00
	L. C. Campbell, hardware		30 23
	George Ryneal, jr., glass, oils, &c		67 87
	W. D. Wyvill, grates, &c		28 50
	John A. Baker, broom-corn, &c		118 94
	William M. Galt & Co., flour		199 75
	Hall & Hume, groceries		352 70
	B. W. Reed & Sons, groceries		191 77
	Robert Ball, shoes		22 85

EXHIBIT M.

To _____, Esq.,
United States Marshal for the District of _____.

SIR: The laws of the United States having made it my duty to exercise general direction over marshals in the manner of discharging their offices, I have prepared for their use this circular-letter of instructions as to the coming elections, intending the same also as a reply, once for all, to numerous applications, in like connection, from private citizens in various States.

In the present condition of legislation, the United States occupy a position toward voters and voting which varies according as the election is for State and other local officers only, or for members of Congress and presidential electors.

In elections at which members of the House of Representatives are chosen, which by law include also elections at which the electors for

President and Vice-President are appointed, the United States secure voters against whatever in general hinders or prevents them from a free exercise of the elective franchise, extending that care alike to *the registration-lists, the act of voting, and the personal freedom and security of the voter at all times as well against violence on account of any vote that he may intend to give as against conspiracy because of any that he may already have given.*

The peace of the United States, therefore, which you are to preserve, and whose violation you are to suppress, precedes as well as follows such elections, and protects (among others) the rights specified in the last paragraph, so that any person who by force violates those rights breaks that peace, and renders it your duty to arrest him, and to suppress any riots incident or that threaten the integrity of the registration or election, to the end that the will of the people in such election may be ascertained and take effect, and that offenders may be brought before the courts for punishment.

Notorious events in several States, which recently and in an unusual manner have been publicly-reprobated, render it a grave duty of all marshals who have cause to apprehend a violation of the peace of the United States connected as above with the elections to be held upon the Tuesday after the first Monday in November next, to be prepared to preserve and to restore such peace.

As the chief executive officer of the United States in your district, you will be held responsible for all breaches of the peace of the United States which diligence on your part might have prevented, and for the arrest and securing of all persons who violate that peace in any of the points above enumerated.

Diligence in these matters requires, of course, that you be and continue present in person or by deputy at all places of registration or election at which you have reason to suspect that the peace is threatened; and that whenever an embodiment of the *posse comitatus* is required to enforce the law, such embodiment be effected.

You will observe that the "special" deputies mentioned in section 2021 of the Revised Statutes have *peculiar* duties assigned to them, duties which otherwise do not belong to deputy marshals. Such "special" deputies can be appointed only in cities of twenty thousand inhabitants or upwards.

But the duties assigned to marshals and their deputies by section 2022, or other like statutes, belong to all duly-appointed deputies, whether they be general or be "*special*" within the meaning of that and the preceding section. Deputies to discharge this latter class of duties may be appointed to any number whatever, according to the discretion of the marshal, in all States in which sheriffs have a similar power. Section 2030 has no practical bearing upon this point in States where no limit is imposed upon the appointment of deputies by sheriffs, because in such States the laws of the United States "prior to the 10th of June, 1872," left marshals also unlimited as to the number of their deputies.

In discharging the duties above mentioned, you will doubtless receive the countenance and support of all the good citizens of the United States in your respective districts. It is not necessary to say that it is upon such countenance and support that the United States mainly rely in their endeavor to enforce the right to vote which they have given or have secured. The present *instructions* are intended only to counteract that partial malice, wrongheadedness, or inconsideration which sometimes triumphs at critical moments over the conservative and, in general, prevailing forces of society, and to which the present *and passing* con-

dition of the country gives more than ordinary strength, and therefore requires the Government particularly to observe and provide against.

In this connection I advise that you and each of your deputies, general and "special," have a right to summon to your assistance, in preventing and quelling disorder, "every person *in the district* above fifteen years of age, whatever may be their occupation, whether civilians or not, and including the military of all denominations, militia, soldiers, marines, all of whom are alike bound to obey you. The fact that they are organized as military bodies, (whether of the State or of the United States,) under the immediate command of their own officers, does not in any wise affect their legal character. They are still the *posse comitatus*." I prefer to quote the above statement of the law upon this point from an opinion by my predecessor, Attorney-General Cushing, because it thus appears to have been well settled for many years. (6 *Opinions*, 466, May 27, 1854.)

I need hardly add that there can be no State law or State official in this country who has jurisdiction to oppose you in discharging your official duties under the laws of the United States. If such interference shall take place—a thing not anticipated—you are to disregard it entirely. The laws of the United States are *supreme*, and so, consequently, is the action of officials of the United States in enforcing them. There is, as virtually you have already been told, no officer of a State whom you may not by summons embody into your own posse; and any State posse already embodied by a sheriff will, with such sheriff, be obliged, upon your summons, to become part of a United States posse, and obey you or your deputy acting *virtute officii*.

The responsibility which devolves upon an officer clothed with such powers, and required to guard the highest right of citizens, corresponds in degree with those powers and rights, and exacts of such officer consideration, intelligence, and courage.

It is proper to advise you that in preparing this circular I have considered recent important judgments given by the Supreme Court of the United States upon the acts of Congress which regulate this general topic.

I have founded the above instructions upon those acts as affected by such judgments, and I need in this place add no more than that these judgments do not concern elections for Federal offices.

You will find appended, in full or by reference, such statutory provisions as it seems important that you and your deputies shall in this connection read and consider.

In matters of doubt you are, of course, entitled to the advice of the United States attorneys for your district.

These instructions have been submitted to the President, and have his approval.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

_____,
Attorney-General.

SEC. 2004. All citizens of the United States who are otherwise qualified by law to vote at any election by the people in any State, Territory, district, county, city, parish, township, school-district, municipality, or other territorial subdivision, shall be entitled and allowed to vote at all such elections, without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude; any constitution, law, custom, usage, or regulation of any State or Territory, or by or under its authority, to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 2021. Whenever an election at which Representatives or Delegates in Congress are to be chosen is held in any city or town of twenty thousand inhabitants or upward, the marshal for the district in which the city or town is situated shall, on the application, in writing, of at least two citizens residing in such city or town, appoint special deputy marshals, whose duty it shall be, when required thereto, to aid and assist the supervisors of election in the verification of any list of persons who may have registered or voted; to attend in each election-district or voting-precinct at the times and places fixed for the registration of voters, and at all times and places when and where the registration may by law be scrutinized, and the names of registered voters be marked for challenge; and also to attend, at all times for holding elections, the polls in such district or precinct.

SEC. 2022. The marshal and his general deputies, and such special deputies, shall keep the peace, and support and protect the supervisors of election in the discharge of their duties, preserve order at such places of registration and at such polls, prevent fraudulent registration and fraudulent voting thereat, or fraudulent conduct on the part of any officer of election, and immediately, either at the place of registration or polling-place, or elsewhere, and either before or after registering or voting, to arrest and take into custody, with or without process, any person who commits, or attempts or offers to commit, any of the acts or offenses prohibited herein, or who commits any offense against the laws of the United States; but no person shall be arrested without process for any offense not committed in the presence of the marshal or his general or special deputies, or either of them, or of the supervisors of election, or either of them, and, for the purposes of arrest or the preservation of the peace, the supervisors of election shall, in the absence of the marshal's deputies, or, if required to assist such deputies, have the same duties and powers as deputy marshals; nor shall any person, on the day of such election, be arrested without process for any offense committed on the day of registration. [See §§ 5521, 5522.]

SEC. 2023. Whenever any arrest is made under any provision of this title, the person so arrested shall forthwith be brought before a commissioner, judge, or court of the United States for examination of the offenses alleged against him; and such commissioner, judge, or court shall proceed in respect thereto as authorized by law in case of crimes against the United States.

SEC. 2024. The marshal, or his general deputies, or such special deputies as are thereto specially empowered by him, in writing, and under his hand and seal, whenever he or either or any of them is forcibly resisted in executing their duties under this title, or shall, by violence, threats, or menaces, be prevented from executing such duties, or from arresting any person who has committed any offense for which the marshal or his general or his special deputies are authorized to make such arrest, are, and each of them is, empowered to summon and call to his aid the by-standers or *posse comitatus* of his district.

SEC. 5505. Every person who, by any unlawful means, hinders, delays, prevents, or obstructs, or combines and confederates with others to hinder, delay, prevent, or obstruct any citizen from doing any act required to be done to qualify him to vote, or from voting at any election in any State, Territory, district, county, city, parish, township, school-district, municipality, or other territorial subdivision, shall be fined not less than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not less than one month nor more than one year, or be punished by both such fine and imprisonment. See §§ 2004-2010.]

SEC. 5507. Every person who prevents, hinders, controls, or intimidates another from exercising, or in exercising the right of suffrage to whom that right is guaranteed by the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, by means of bribery or threats of depriving such person of employment or occupation, or of ejecting such person from a rented house, lands, or other property, or by threats of refusing to renew leases or contracts for labor, or by threats of violence to himself or family, shall be punished as provided in the preceding section.

SEC. 5508. If two or more persons conspire to injure, oppress, threaten, or intimidate any citizen in the free exercise or enjoyment of any right or privilege secured to him by the Constitution or laws of the United States, or because of his having so exercised the same; or if two or more persons go in disguise on the highway, or on the premises of another, with intent to prevent or hinder his free exercise or enjoyment of any right or privilege so secured, they shall be fined not more than five thousand dollars and imprisoned not more than ten years; and shall, moreover, be thereafter ineligible to any office, or place of honor, profit, or trust created by the Constitution or laws of the United States. [See § 5407.]

The attention of the marshal and his deputies is also called to the other sections of Title XXVI of the Revised Statutes, beginning on page 353, and to Chapter VII of Title LXX, beginning on page 1073.

Section 5522 of the Revised Statutes of the United States was also printed *in extenso* in the circular-letter which was transmitted to the United States marshals.

EXHIBIT N.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington, September 18, 1876.

To ———, Esq.,
United States Attorney for the District of ———.

SIR: On the 14th instant I transmitted for your information a circular recently forwarded to the marshal of your district.

You will regard it as in some degree addressed to yourself, and as calling attention to your own correlative official duties in regard to its subject-matter.

You will be expected heartily to co-operate in its purpose of preventing the application of illegal force to persons in their character of voters in elections for Federal officers. Such force is alike to be suppressed whether those who practice it are private citizens or assume to be authorized by official power, be it State or national.

Enough has been said in the circular referred to as to such force in general, and in the same connection you will be especially careful that the marshal and his deputies are well informed of what is required by their duty as well to the public as to the party arrested, both in making arrest, whether with or without process, and in dealing with such party after arrest.

Very respectfully,

Attorney-General.

EXHIBIT D.

Detailed statement of the appropriation for contingent expenses.

There was expended during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876 :

For furniture and repairs.....	\$1,191 03
For care and subsistence of horses	984 75
For repairs to carriages and harness.....	395 79

For law and miscellaneous books for the library of the Department.....	\$2,999 77
For law and miscellaneous books for the office of the Solicitor of the Treasury.....	500 00
For stationery	2,242 62
For express	39 75
For newspapers	75 85
For ice	230 86
For 1 carriage	650 00
For portraits	1,206 00
For labor	1,266 42
For telegraphing.....	1,705 88
For miscellaneous expenses, such as fuel, lights, traveling, &c.....	1,623 26
	15,112 03

Statement showing items, amounts, and causes of expenditures of appropriation for contingent expenses Department of Justice, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876.

1875.			
July 9.	Keyes & Co. :		
	Livery in July, 6 days		\$18 00
	Robert Beall :		
	Encyclopedia Britannica, 2 vols	\$11 00	
	Redfield on Surrogate	7 00	
	Office of Solicitor of Treasury		18 00
	Robert Beall :		
	10 packages envelopes.....	4 50	
	Stamping same, and stamping 10 quires paper	8 00	
			12 50
10.	The Evening Post :		
	Subscription 1 year for office Solicitor of Treasury.....		9 00
	New York Tribune :		
	Subscription 1 year for office Solicitor of Treasury		10 00
	J. G. Weaver :		
	Covering 2 tables	7 50	
	Repairs to 3 desks.....	15 00	
	Repairs to 8 chairs	10 00	
	Moving and repairs to furniture	14 00	
	Covering and repair 1 desk	12 50	
			59 00
	J. G. Weaver :		
	Taking up and cleaning 13 carpets.....		63 00
14.	G. N. Rider :		
	Appleton's Cyclopeda, 2 vols		12 00
15.	John Quinn :		
	Hauling books.....		5 00
24.	G. N. Rider :		
	Appleton's Cyclopeda, 2 vols., for office of Solicitor of Treasury.....		14 00
	J. G. Weaver :		
	Caning and repairing 3 chairs.....	\$4 50	
	Making 1 library-case	60 00	
	Covering 2 desks.....	6 25	
	Mending four step-ladders for office of Solicitor of Treasury.....	2 00	
			72 75
27.	H. Baumgarten :		
	Repairing stamp		1 00
	Perry & Brother :		
	1 dozen towels for office of Solicitor of Treasury.....		6 00
31.	George Wilkeson ;		
	Salary for driving Department carriage, July.....		70 00

1875.

July 31.	Mary Harrison :		
	Cleaning, &c., office of Solicitor of the Treasury, and washing towels, July		\$21 25
31.	Hiram Michaels :		
	Money expended for use of office Solicitor of Treasury for street-car tickets, soap, brooms, &c., July		4 62
	Chronicle Publishing Company :		
	Subscription, July		50
Aug. 2.	Washington Gas-Light Company :		
	Gas, July		9 50
	Bogan & Wylie :		
	189½ yards cambric, black		28 43
	Maria Oden :		
	Washing towels one month		4 00
4.	Treecy Belvidge :		
	Washing towels one month for office of Solicitor of Treasury		4 94
	Mrs. C. W. Bonney :		
	1 Legacy of Historical Gleanings		10 00
	J. H. Brooke :		
	Soap, \$1.14 ; matches, 50 cents ; dusters and brooms, 11.50 ; tacks, 20 cents		12 84
	E. Morrison :		
	1 ream manila	\$7 20	
	1 ball twine	30	
			7 50
	Jas. L. Harmon :		
	Subscription to Baltimore Sun, July		55
	Adams Express Company :		
	Freight on one parcel to New York		50
5.	Wm. Ballantyne :		
	4 dozen sheets blotter \$2 ; 6 penholders, \$1.12	\$3 12	
	100 envelopes, 70 cents ; 6 blotting-pads, 25 cents	95	
	1 gross pens	65	
	8 gross pens	5 20	
	2 gross pens, \$1.30 ; 12 press-books, \$19.20	20 50	
	1 eraser, 85 cents ; 12 folders, \$4.25	5 10	
	12 weights, \$2 ; 12 bottles mucilage, 85 cents	2 85	
	6 dozen sheets blotting, \$3 ; 2 gross pens, 96 cents	3 96	
	500 envelopes for office Solicitor of Treasury	2 75	
			45 08
6.	J. G. Weaver :		
	Fixing two windows and ropes		3 00
	J. G. Weaver :		
	62 file-boxes for office Solicitor of Treasury		40 30
	J. G. Weaver :		
	Making two case-doors	\$10 00	
	Mending one chair	75	
	Mending one lounge	2 00	
	Mending one umbrella-stand	50	
			13 25
7.	W. Nailor :		
	Livery of three horses 1 month		75 00
	R. Beall :		
9.	1 railroad-guide for office of Solicitor of Treasury		50
	R. Beall :		
	1 great gross bands, \$2 ; 1 gross bands, 75 cents	\$2 75	
	2 baskets	3 00	
	½ dozen press-books	10 00	

1875.			
Aug. 9.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ½ dozen erasers..... 2 dozen sheets blotting, \$2; ¼ ream cap, \$4..... 1 dozen blotting-pads, \$1.20; ½ dozen mucilage, \$1.50..... 1 box pens, \$1.25; 1 dozen rolls pins, \$1.25..... 2 dozen pencils for office of Solicitor of Treasury..... 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> \$3 25 6 00 2 70 2 50 2 00 	
	Adams Express Company :		\$32 20
	Charge on 1 package to New York.....		40
	Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company :		
	Telegraphing.....		1 12
12.	Solomons & Chapman :		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 dozen sponge-cups..... 2 gross pens..... 10 reams letter..... 10 reams letter..... 1 rule..... 4 gross bands..... 2 gross pens..... 1 pen..... 2 dozen pencils for office of Solicitor of Treasury..... 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> \$0 93 2 00 33 00 46 00 50 1 50 1 00 1 00 1 80 	87 73
	Dempsey & O'Toole :		
4.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 diary..... 2 gross pens..... ½ dozen blotters..... 8¼ spools tape..... 1 dozen inkstands..... 5 dozen taste..... ½ ream cap..... 1 dozen erasers..... 1 dozen tablets..... 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> \$3 00 1 20 25 36 05 14 00 5 65 2 50 4 00 1 60 	68 25
18.	F. W. Letmate :		
	Repairing 2 ice-pitchers.....		1 25
20.	Western Union Telegraph Company :		
	Telegraphing for office Solicitor of the Treasury, July.....		35 23
	Telegraphing for office of Attorney-General, July.....		45 35
26.	Solomons & Chapman :		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 15 gross pens..... 1 pair shears, \$1.20; 2 gross pens..... 2 boxes fasteners..... ½ dozen papers pins, 35 cents; ½ dozen taste, \$1.20..... 4 gross bands, \$2.60; 1½ dozen spools tape, \$6.13..... ½ dozen blotters, \$1.67; ½ dozen blotters, \$3.03..... 1,000 envelopes..... 2 dozen solid memoranda, \$5.25; 2 holders, 50 cents..... 2 gross pens..... 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> \$10 80 3 40 46 1 55 8 73 4 70 2 85 5 75 1 00 	38 44
23.	J. W. McKnight & Company :		
	To re-upholstering and covering with leather, 1 sofa and 7 chairs.....		\$100 00
27.	Adams Express Company :		
	Charges on packages from New Orleans.....		50
	J. Herbert :		
	Hauling 1 load of books.....		50
31.	George Wilkinson :		
	For driving Department carriage from August 1 to 31, 1875.....		70 00
	Trecy Belvidge :		
	Washing towels for office of Solicitor of Treasury, August.....		57
	Hiram Michaels :		
	For money expended during August for the use of office Solicitor of the Treasury, for 1 gas-lighter.....	\$2 00	
	1 box tapers.....	60	
	car-tickets.....	1 35	
	1 brush and comb.....	2 00	
			5 95

1875.			
Aug. 31.	Mary Harrison :		
	Cleaning, &c., rooms of the office of Solicitor of Treasury, August.		\$20 00
	Chronicle Publishing Company :		
	Subscription, August.....		50
	Maria Oden :		
	Washing towels, 1 month.....		4 00
Sept. 1.	Adams Express Company :		
	Charges on package from New York.....		50
	J. H. Brooke :		
	$\frac{1}{2}$ a chamois.....	\$5 00	
	3 sponges.....	1 60	
	2 packages matches.....	50	
			5 10
1.	Solomons & Chapman :		
	5 reams cap.....	32 50	
	1 ream letter.....	6 50	
	4 reams letter.....	26 00	
	1 pair shears.....	1 50	
			66 50
2.	A. Brown :		
	Shoeing horses.....		13 00
2.	Washington Gas-Light Company :		
	Gas, August.....		13 25
7.	Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company :		
	Telegraphing, office Solicitor of Treasury.....		50
7.	W. Nailor :		
	Livery of 3 horses, 1 month.....		75 00
9.	Western Union Telegraph Company :		
	Telegraphing, August.....		11 35
	Telegraphing for office Solicitor of the Treasury, August.....		16 27
11.	R. Beall :		
	$\frac{1}{2}$ doz. inkstands, \$3.50; 2 quarts mucilage, \$2.50.....	\$6 00	
	1 box pens, \$1.50; 1 blotter, \$1.50.....	3 00	
	6 quarts ink.....	3 50	
	1 calendar.....	1 00	
	2 rulers.....	1 50	
	1,000 envelopes.....	4 50	
			19 50
	Adams Express Company :		
	Charges on package.....		75
14.	A. J. Joyce :		
	Swingletree, \$1.50; 1 bolt, 13 cents.....	\$1 63	
	Drilling-tire and bolt, 25 cents; 1 shackle-bolt, 25 cents.....	50	
	Setting 4 tires, \$5; 7 tire-bolts, 88 cents.....	5 88	
	1 bolt, 25 cents; washers on bolt, 25 cents.....	50	
	Screwing on tree-plate.....	25	
	Overhaul, screwing up bolts, &c.....	1 00	
	Swingletree-bolt, 50 cents; 1 bolt, 50 cents.....	1 00	
	46 new spokes, \$18.40; 1 rim, \$3; setting tires, \$5.....	26 40	
	5 bolts, 63 cents; new swingletree-bolt, 50 cents; 1 bolt and nut, 25 cents.....	1 38	
	Wedge 2 axle-boxes, \$1; 1 shaft, \$2.50; 2 bolts and nuts, 50 cents.....	4 00	
	New trimming, body, complete.....	130 00	
	Covering dash.....	7 50	
	Trimming shafts.....	3 50	
	Rubbing down, painting, &c.....	40 00	
	Oiling and washer axles.....	1 00	
			224 54
Sept. 15.	David Thomson :		
	Expenses from Washington to Long Branch, on official business, and return.....		28 17

1875.			
Sept. 16.	J. W. Boteler & Brother:		
	1 duster.....	\$2 00	
	1 chamois skin.....	1 00	
	1 bucket.....	1 25	
	3 dozen towels.....	27 00	
	12 bottles cleanser.....	6 00	
	6 packages blacking.....	60	
	1 bristle-brush.....	1 25	
	1 ice-pitcher.....	15 00	
			\$54 10
22.	Adams Express Company:		
	Charges on 5 boxes from New York.....		4 40
30.	Maria Oden:		
	Washing towels 1 month.....		4 00
	Chronicle Publishing Company:		
	Subscription 1 month.....		50
	George Wilkeson:		
	For driving Department carriage, September.....		70 00
	H. Michaels:		
	Express.....	\$0 40	
	Spirits ammonia and muriatic acid.....	30	
	2 buckets.....	2 25	
	Street-car tickets.....	1 00	
	$\frac{1}{2}$ gross matches.....	88	
	(Office Solicitor of Treasury)		4 83
	Treecy Belvidge:		
	Washing 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ towels, September, (office Solicitor of Treasury)....		6 44
	Mary Harrison:		
	Cleaning, &c., office of Solicitor of Treasury, September.....		20 00
	Henry Coleman:		
	Washing towels, quarter ending October 1.....		24 00
Oct. 1.	C. G. Thorn:		
	1 shade.....	\$4 00	
	1 chimney.....	25	
			4 25
2.	J. G. Weaver:		
	Making 1 desk.....	\$150 00	
	Repairing 1 chair.....	1 50	
			151 50
	J. G. Weaver:		
	Repairing furniture.....		5 75
	J. G. Weaver:		
	Cleaning and putting down carpets, office Solicitor of Treasury..		29 00
	Putting down carpets, office of Attorney-General.....		54 00
4.	J. H. Brooke:		
	2 dusters.....		9 50
5.	Washington Gas-Light Company:		
	Gas, September.....		13 00
5.	Solomons & Chapman:		
	6 inkstands.....	\$2 70	
	2 dozen pencils, \$1.50; 6 copying pencils, \$1.50.....	3 30	
	3 reams letter.....	13 50	
	1 pincushion, 25 cents; 2 ink-extractors, 20 cents.....	45	
	2 ink vents.....	40	
	2 dozen holders.....	1 00	
	$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen holders.....	2 00	
	$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen pencils.....	35	
	1 pen.....	1 25	
	1 dozen pencils, \$1; 2 balls twine, 60 cents.....	1 60	
			26 55
	Marshall Steele:		
	2 dusters.....		4 00

1875.			
Oct.	6.	Great Falls Ice Company :	
		Ice 3 months.....	\$63 55
	7.	Atlantic and Pacific, and Franklin Telegraph Company :	
		Telegraphing.....	50
		Telegraphing.....	3 91
		Washington Nailor :	
		Livery of 3 horses one month.....	75 00
		Fosberg & Kahlert :	
		Repairing fresco.....	\$5 00
		Painting screen.....	2 00
			<hr/> 7 00
	8.	W. H. Dempsey :	
		7½ thousand envelopes.....	\$37 94
		2 dozen red and blue pencils.....	2 40
		5 reams paper.....	25 00
			<hr/> 65 34
	9.	Robert Beall :	
		1 gross bands.....	1 00
		J. C. Hogan :	
		Taking down 31 awnings.....	15 50
	11.	Adams Express Company :	
		Charges on box from New York.....	4 40
	12.	A. J. Joyce :	
		To fine quarter-panel carriage.....	650 00
	14.	James Wight :	
		10 reams letter.....	\$63 00
		10 reams note.....	37 50
		printing and ruling above.....	20 00
		5 dozen ink.....	25 00
		¼ dozen ink.....	1 67
		2 bottles ink.....	80
		500 envelopes and 1 ream note.....	6 50
			<hr/> 154 48
		David Lyon :	
		2 boxes pens.....	5 00
	25.	New York Tribune :	
		Subscription one year.....	12 00
		Atlantic and Pacific, and Franklin Telegraph Company :	
		Telegraphing.....	90
		Columbia Railway Company :	
		Car-tickets.....	3 00
		Metropolitan Railroad Company :	
		Car-tickets.....	6 00
		Washington and Georgetown Railway Company :	
		Car-tickets.....	6 00
		Western Union Telegraph Company :	
		Telegraphing, September.....	70 68
		Telegraphing for office of Solicitor of Treasury.....	75 63
	29.	W. F. Ross :	
		Hauling two loads books.....	4 00
		George W. Paschal :	
		1 copy Paschal's Digest.....	15 00
	30.	R. Beall :	
		Adams's Memoirs.....	5 00
		George Wilkeson :	
		For driving Department carriage, October.....	70 00
		Chronicle Publishing Company :	
		Subscription.....	50
Nov.	1.	J. F. Stone :	
		Shoeing horses.....	5 00

1675.			
Nov. 1.	Jos. Bushman :		
	For treatment of horses, &c.....		\$12 00
	F. A. Fill & Co. :		
	5-quire record.....		1 50
	H. Michaels :		
	For money expended for use of office Solicitor of Treasury :		
	Express.....	\$0 50	
	Car-tickets.....	2 00	
	Brooms.....	90	
	Registered letter.....	10	
	Duster.....	2 40	
			5 90
	Treecy Belvidge :		
	To sweeping rooms and washing towels for office Solicitor of Treasury, October.....		10 46
	Mary Harrison :		
	Cleaning and sweeping in office Solicitor of Treasury, October ...		20 00
	Maria Oden :		
	Washing towels, 1 month.....		4 00
	J. H. Brooks :		
	2 packages matches.....	\$0 50	
	bran, 35 cents ; oatmeal, 35 cents.....	70	
	half gallon tar, 50 cents ; salt, 30 cents ; vinegar, 35 cents	1 05	
	jug and pan.....	50	
			2 75
2.	A. Brown :		
	Shoing horses.....		9 50
3.	J. L. Harmon :		
	Subscription to Baltimore Sun.....		1 65
	R. Beall :		
	Austin's Jurisprudence.....	\$3 00	
	Bigelow on Torts.....	7 50	
	Sherman's Raids.....	2 00	
			12 50
	R. Beall :		
	3 bottles ink, \$1.10 ; 1 pass-book, 50 cents ; 1 dozen rolls pins, \$1.25.....	\$2 85	
	1 box pens, \$1 ; 1 box pens, \$1.50 ; 2 rolls tape, \$1.50	4 00	
	5 quires note, \$1 ; 6 packages envelopes	2 35	
	1 dozen pencils.....	1 75	
	1 great gross bands.....	3 00	
	1,100 envelopes.....	1 25	
			15 20
5.	Atlantic and Pacific, and Franklin Telegraph Company :		
	Telegraphing.....		50
	Telegraphing.....		1 17
	Telegraphing, for office Solicitor of Treasury		4 91
6.	Southern and Atlantic Telegraph Company :		
	Telegraphing, for office Solicitor of Treasury.....		13 00
	J. G. Weaver :		
	392 feet shelving.....	\$70 56	
	1 ladder.....	7 50	
			78 06
	Jos. McKenna :		
	Repairing 2 chairs, for office of Solicitor of Treasury		2 00
8.	Washington Nailor :		
	1 month livery of 3 horses.....		75 00
	Adams Express Company :		
	Freight on one parcel to New York.....		50

1875.			
Nov. 12.	The Commoner :		
	Subscription.....		\$2 50
15.	George Wilkeson :		
	For driving carriage from November 1 to November 15, 1875.....		35 00
	E. Morrison :		
	1 ream manila.....	\$7 50	
	2½ pounds twine.....	1 25	
	1 half ream manila.....	3 75	
			12 50
16.	Solomons & Chapman :		
	5 reams manila.....	\$1 25	
	8½ quires imperial paper.....	19 50	
			20 75
	W. S. Thompson :		
	Insect poison.....		1 00
12.	Adams Express Company :		
	Freight on one package from New York.....		40
20.	D. M. Frain :		
	Kalsomining stairway.....	\$40 00	
	Painting and graining four doors.....	10 00	
	Painting and graining bulkhead, door, and frame.....	12 00	
			62 00
	J. G. Weaver :		
	8 yards oil-cloth and putting down.....	\$6 00	
	1 piece of zinc.....	2 50	
	Putting down matting, 72 yards.....	9 00	
	Putting down matting.....	3 00	
	Took up and cleaned old matting and carpet.....	10 00	
	8½ yards oil-cloth, and put down same.....	10 12	
	Made and put up bulkhead door.....	160 00	
			200 62
	J. G. Weaver :		
	1 set casters.....	\$1 50	
	Repairing desk.....	50	
	Extending bookcase.....	2 00	
	1 set casters on desk, and repairs.....	2 00	
	1 chair seated.....	1 50	
	1 chair repaired.....	1 50	
	1 chair repaired.....	1 50	
	1 sofa repaired.....	2 00	
	Making 2 doors and altered 2 doors.....	15 00	
			27 50
22.	W. B. Wylie :		
	230¾ yards black cambric.....		34 67
23.	W. S. Mitchell :		
	72 yards matting.....		64 80
24.	Western Union Telegraph Company :		
	Telegraphing, November.....		26 62
30.	Charles H. Lee :		
	For driving Department carriage from November 15 to November 30, 1875.....		35 00
	Mary Harrison :		
	Cleaning and sweeping in office Solicitor of Treasury, November		20 00
	Treecy Belvidge :		
	Washing towels and sweeping in office Solicitor of Treasury.....		22 32
	Chronicle Publishing Company :		
	Subscription.....		50

1875.			
Nov. 30.	H. Michaels:		
	Money expended for use of office of Solicitor of Treasury for express, car-tickets, and telegraphing.....		\$5 85
	Adams Express Company:		
	Friight on parcel to New York.....		40
Dec. 1.	Maria Oden:		
	Washing towels 1 month.....		4 00
	F. A. Fill & Co.:		
	½ dozen penholders.....		2 40
Nov. 30.	V. D. Stockbridge:		
	1 copy of Digest of patents for breech-loading and magazine fire-arms.....		25 00
Dec. 1.	J. F. Stone:		
	Shoeing horses.....		5 00
	R. Beall:		
	1 Brown and Hadley Commentaries.....	\$6 50	
	Sevon on Money.....	1 75	
			8 25
	10 reams manila.....	3 50	
	2 inkstands.....	80	
	1,000 McGill's fasteners.....	3 00	
	2 boxes pens.....	2 25	
	1 gross paper and envelopes.....	1 25	
	1 pack cards.....	35	
	2 bottles ink.....	2 00	
	2 boxes of pens.....	2 00	
	(For office Solicitor of Treasury.)		15 15
2.	Adams Express Company:		
	Charges on 1 package from Minneapolis, Minn.....		1 55
7.	Charges on 1 package from Springfield, Ill.....		1 50
	Colburn & Co.:		
	1 porous evaporator.....		4 50
8.	Western Union Telegraph Company:		
	Telegraphing for office of Solicitor of Treasury, October.....		64 30
9.	Telegraphing for Attorney-General's office, November.....		63 63
8.	Washington Nailor:		
	Livery, 3 horses 1 month.....		75 00
10.	J. H. Brooke:		
	Matches, brooms, ½ gallon tar.....	\$3 65	
	1 large mat.....	8 00	
			11 65
	W. D. Wyvill:		
	1 new basket and grate, and casing fire-place.....	\$25 00	
	Resetting 1 register.....	1 50	
			26 50
11.	Mrs. M. Larnar:		
	1 Sherman's Raid.....		2 00
13.	Atlantic and Pacific, and Franklin Telegraph Company:		
	Telegraphing, office Solicitor of Treasury.....		1 00
11.	Southern and Atlantic Telegraph Company:		
	Telegraphing.....		4 95
14.	F. A. Fill & Co.:		
	3 yards tracing-paper.....		2 25
15.	Adams Express Company:		
	Charges on package from Cincinnati, Ohio.....		30

1875.			
Dec. 17.	H. Baumgarten :		
	Fitting keys and repairing locks	\$4 05	
	Measuring and arranging pictures	3 75	
	Repairing clock	2 00	
	Making 60 labels	12 20	
	1 pair door-knobs	1 00	
	Repairing 6 keepers	1 50	
			\$24 50
18.	Western Union Telegraph Company :		
	Telegraphing for office Solicitor of Treasury		52 93
	Adams Express Company :		
	Freight on parcel to Clarksburgh, W. Va		50
21.	B. H. Steinmetz :		
	2 pairs gloves		6 00
	Adams Express Company :		
	Freight on 1 parcel from Salt Lake City		1 90
21.	D. Fletcher :		
	Hauling books		1 00
31.	Charles H. Lee :		
	For driving Department carriage, December		70 00
	H. Coleman :		
	Washing towels, 3 months		24 00
	Chronicle Publishing Company :		
	Subscription		75
	Treecy Belvidge :		
	Sweeping rooms and washing towels for office Solicitor of Treasury, December		22 32
	Hiram Michaels :		
	Money expended for use of office Solicitor of Treasury, for repairs, postage, brooms, and car-tickets		5 90
	Mary Harrison :		
	Cleaning, &c., rooms in office Solicitor of Treasury, December...		20 00
	Maria Oden :		
	Washing towels, December		4 00
1876.			
Jan. 7.	J. G. Weaver :		
	Repairs		9 35
6.	J. F. Stone :		
	Shoeing horses		7 00
	Washington Nailor :		
	1 month's livery of horses		75 00
7.	Boyd's Directory Company :		
	3 copies Washington Directory		15 00
4.	R. Beall :		
	1 Comte de Paris Civil War for office Solicitor of Treasury		3 50
	20 reams paper		5 00
	R. Beall :		
	4 memorandum books	\$0 65	
	2 dozen pencils, \$2; 1 dozen rolls pins, \$1.25	3 25	
	$\frac{1}{2}$ ream cap	4 00	
	2 quires bill	60	
	1 quart ink	5 00	
	2 balls twine, 80 cents; 5 quires note, \$1.50	2 30	
	2 dozen pencils	2 00	
	4 boxes pens for office Solicitor of Treasury	5 50	
			23 30

1876.

Jan. 4.	W. Ballantyne :		
	200 sheets blotter.....	\$8 33	
	3 gross bands	2 25	
			\$10 58
5.	E. Morrison :		
	2 reams manila		15 00
7.	Solomons & Chapman :		
	1,500 envelopes.....	\$5 75	
	5 reams cap	40 25	
	5,000 envelopes.....	32 50	
	250 cloth-lined envelopes	16 50	
	2 dozen ink	6 00	
	2 reams cap	17 00	
	2 pounds gum	60	
	2 reams cap	12 00	
	260 clothed-lined jackets	11 70	
	2,000 visiting-cards.....	12 00	
	7,500 envelopes.....	51 25	
			205 55
	Great Falls Ice Company :		
	Ice, three months		53 55
4.	Thomas Norfleet :		
	2 mail-bags.....	\$13 00	
	Lettering.....	1 25	
			14 25
5.	B. F. Brown :		
	Repairing 1 stamp		1 00
7.	J. G. Weaver :		
	4 door-springs.....	\$3 00	
	130 feet weather-strips	12 00	
	4 yards oil-cloth, round desk.....	1 60	
			16 60
7.	Freeman Thorp :		
	To painting portrait of ex-Attorney-General Williams.....		750 00
13.	Atlantic and Pacific, and Franklin Telegraph Company :		
	Telegraphing		18 18
	Solomons & Chapman :		
	1 dampening-brush.....	\$1 00	
	6 gross bands	2 85	
	1 dozen sheets blotting	1 00	
	1 dozen sheets oil-paper	60	
	$\frac{1}{2}$ gross erasers	2 88	
	4,000 envelopes.....	22 00	
	1 ruling-pen, \$1; 1 box quills, \$1.25.....	2 25	
	1 quire note; $\frac{1}{2}$ ream do.....	5 00	
	6 erasers, \$3; 1 blotter, 75 cents.....	3 75	
	2 holders, \$1.35; 2 dozen sheets blotting, \$2.....	3 35	
	2 holders, \$1; 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ reams note, \$9	10 00	
	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ reams linen, \$7.50; 250 envelopes, \$2	9 50	
	250 envelopes, \$2; 250 envelopes, \$2	4 00	
			68 18
14.	G. N. Rider :		
	2 volumes Appleton's Cyclopaedia, for office Solicitor of Treasury ..		14 00
	Southern and Atlantic Telegraph Company :		
	Telegraphing		17 51
	Western Union Telegraph Company :		
	Telegraphing, December		167 84
	Washington Gas Light Company :		
	Gas, 3 months		62 50
18.	Columbia Railroad Company :		
	Car-tickets		5 00
	Washington and Georgetown Railroad Company :		
	Car-tickets.....		5 00

1876.

Jan. 19.

Adams Express Company :		
Charges on 1 box from Philadelphia.....		\$3 10
21. Henry Sherman :		
1 Centennial Year of the Confederacy		2 00
Henry Neuback :		
Repairing clock.....		1 50
Lutz & Brother :		
1 new round and repairing reins	\$3 50	
1 whip, \$2; hitch-strap, \$2; repairing harness, \$2.75.....	5 50	
1 ring and strap, 50 cents; repairing 2 traces, \$1.50.....	2 00	
Repairing collar, \$1.50; 3 halters, \$9.....	10 50	
1 pair reins	6 00	
1 hitch-strap	1 00	
		<hr/> 28 50
19. W. H. & O. H. Morrison :		
1 each Mississippi Reports, volumes 44 to 48 inclusive...	37 50	
1 Kansas Reports, 12 volumes	60 00	
1 each Ohio Reports, volumes 22 to 24 inclusive	9 00	
1 Massachusetts Reports, volume 111	5 00	
1 Missouri Reports, volume 58	4 50	
1 Maryland Reports, volume 40	5 50	
1 Wisconsin Reports, volume 32	5 50	
1 Grattan's Reports, volume 24.....	6 00	
1 Massachusetts Reports, volume 116	5 00	
1 Law of Literature, volume 1	7 00	
1 New York Reports, volume 57	3 00	
1 Iowa Reports, volume 37.....	6 00	
1 Illinois Reports, volume 64.....	6 00	
1 MacArthur's Reports, volume 1.....	5 00	
1 American Law Review	1 25	
1 Illinois Reports, volume 65.....	6 00	
1 American R. W., volume 4.....	6 00	
Waterman on Trespass, volume 2	7 50	
Texas Reports, volumes 37 and 39	15 00	
1 each American Railway Reports, volumes 2 and 3.....	12 00	
1 Iowa Reports, volume 38	6 00	
1 Bigelow Insurance, volume 4.....	7 50	
1 Willard's Eq. Jurisprudence	7 50	
1 New York Supreme Court Reports, volume 4.....	3 00	
1 Grattan's Reports, volume 25.....	6 00	
1 Louisiana Reports, volume 26	8 00	
1 Maine Reports, volume 63.....	5 00	
1 North Carolina Reports, volume 72	7 00	
1 Lester's Land Laws, 2 volumes	12 50	
1 Illinois Reports, volume 66	6 00	
1 West Virginia Reports, volume 6	5 00	
1 Rules District Court	1 00	
1 Lives Chief Justices, 2 volumes	6 00	
1 New York Reports, volume 58	3 50	
1 Pennsylvania Reports, vol. 76	5 00	
1 Whitman's Patent Cases	10 00	
1 American Law Review	1 25	
1 each Texas Reports, vols. 38 and 40.....	15 00	
1 Georgia Reports, vol. 51.....	7 00	
1 United States Digest, vol. 5	6 00	
1 indexed Revised Statutes	1 50	
1 Illinois Reports, vol. 67	6 00	
1 Missouri Reports, vol. 69	4 50	
1 Blatchford's Reports, vol. 12.....	7 50	
1 Kentucky Reports, vol. 10	6 00	
1 Wood's Court of Claims Reports, vol. 1	7 50	
1 Rules Supreme Court	1 50	
1 California Reports, vol. 49.....	5 00	
1 Law of Literature, vol. 2.....	7 50	
1 Massachusetts Reports, vol. 117.....	5 00	
1 Barbour's Chancery Practice	7 50	
1 Wisconsin Reports, vol. 36	6 00	
(For office Solicitor of Treasury.)		<hr/>

1876.			
Jan. 21.	Adams Express Company :		
	Charges on 1 package from Baltimore	\$0	25
22.	The postal service :		
	Postage on 1 letter		12
25.	Adams Express Company :		
	Charges on 1 package from New York		40
	G. N. Rider :		
	Appleton's Encyclopedia, vols. 13 and 14.....		12 00
	Western Union Telegraph Company :		
	Telegraphing for office Solicitor of Treasury, December		29 28
27.	W. H. & O. H. Morrison :		
	1 blank book	\$1	25
	2 reams wrapping-paper	14	40
			15 65
27.	W. H. & O. H. Morrison :		
	1 Maryland Reports, vol. 40	5	50
	1 Wisconsin Reports, vol. 32	5	50
	1 Wood on Nuisance	7	00
	1 Clerk's Assistant	3	50
	1 Abbott's Forms	6	00
	1 Grattan's Reports, vol. 24	6	00
	1 Massachusetts Reports, vol. 16.....	5	00
	1 Law of Literature, vol. 1	7	00
	1 New York Reports, vol. 57	3	00
	1 Encyclopedia Britannica, vol. 2	9	00
	1 Iowa Reports, vol. 37	6	00
	1 MacArthur's Reports, vol. 1	5	00
	Law Review	1	25
	1 Waterman on Trespass, vol. 2	7	50
	1 Iowa Reports	6	00
	1 Bigelow's Insurance, vol. 4	7	50
	1 Willard's Equity	7	50
	1 New York Supreme Court Reports, vol. 4.....	3	00
	1 Grattan's Reports, vol. 25	6	00
	1 Louisiana Reports, vol. 26	8	00
	1 Maine Reports, vol. 63	5	00
	1 North Carolina Reports, vol. 72	7	00
	1 West Virginia Reports, vol. 6	5	00
	1 New York Reports, vol. 58	3	50
	1 Pennsylvania Reports, vol. 76	5	00
	1 Whitman's Patent Cases	10	00
	1 American Law Review	1	25
	1 each, Texas Reports, volumes 37 to 40, inclusive	30	00
	1 Georgia Reports, volume 51	7	00
	1 United States Digest, volume 5	6	00
	1 Index to Revised Statutes	1	50
	1 Missouri Reports, volume 59	4	50
	6 Indexes to Revised Statutes	9	00
	1 Bullen's & Leake's Practice	9	50
	1 Blatchford Circuit Court Reports, volume 12.....	7	50
	1 Kentucky Reports, volume 10	6	00
	1 Miller's Decisions, volume 3	5	00
	1 Wood's Court of Claims, volume 1	7	50
	1 Brightly's New York Digest	20	00
	1 Barbour's Chancery Practice, volume 3	7	50
	1 Law of Literature, volume 2	7	50
	1 Hilliard's Law of Taxation	6	00
	1 Bishop's Law Married Women, volume 2	6	00
	1 Massachusetts Reports, volume 117	5	00
	1 Wisconsin Reports, volume 36	6	00
	1 Court of Claims	2	50
	1 Diary	1	00
	1 Encyclopedia Britannica, volume 3	9	00
	1 Vermont Reports, volume 47	5	00
	1 New York Reports, volume 59	3	00
	1 Maryland Reports, volume 41	5	50
	1 Iowa Reports, volume 39	6	00

1876.			
Jan. 27.	1 Cooper's Chancery Practice, volume 1	\$6 00	
	1 Law Review	1 25	
	1 New Hampshire Reports, volume 54.....	5 00	
	1 Georgia Reports, volume 52	7 00	
		<hr/>	\$354 75
	B. Westerman & Co.;		
	1 German-English Dictionary		13 00
	R. Beall:		
	80 packs visiting-cards and printing		60 00
31.	Adams Express Company :		
	Charges on 1 package from New York.....		1 25
	C. H. Lee:		
	For driving Department carriage, January		70 00
	Chronicle Publishing Company:		
	Subscription 1 month.....		75
	Stevens & Haynes:		
	Law Magazine		
	Law Magazine		
	The Law		
	Juridical Society Papers		
	Revised Statutes, 3 volumes		
	The Tichborne Trial, 2 volumes.....		
	Griffiths' Judicature Acts		
	Packing, case, insurance, &c		
		<hr/>	61 72
Feb. 1.	Maria Oden:		
	Washing towels 1 month		4 00
	J. Markriter:		
	1 large gilt-frame		60 00
	Mary Harrison:		
	Sweeping, &c., rooms, office Solicitor of the Treasury, January..		20 00
	T. Belvidge:		
	Sweeping rooms and washing towels, office Solicitor of the Treas- ury, January		22 69
	Hiram Michaels:		
	Money expended for express and car-tickets for office Solicitor of Treasury, January		3 50
2.	J. H. Brooke:		
	Brushes, matches, and dusters		3 50
	Leonard Scott Publishing Company:		
	Subscription to Quarterlies, $\frac{1}{2}$ year		7 50
	R. Beall:		
	Encyclopedia, British, volume 3	\$11 00	
	Brown & Hadley, volume 2	6 50	
	(Office Solicitor of Treasury.)	<hr/>	17 50
	John F. Stone:		
	Shoeing horses		5 50
3.	Leonard Scott Publishing Company:		
	Quarterly Reviews		7 50
	Atlantic and Pacific, and Franklin Telegraph Company:		
	Telegraphing		25
	Adams Express Company:		
	Charges on 1 box from Philadelphia		1 55
	Washington Gas-Light Company:		
	Gas, January		22 50
	Warren Choate & Co.:		
	1 copy-brush		1 00
	J. L. Harmon:		
	Subscription to Baltimore Sun		1 65

1876.			
Feb.	3.	Adams Express Company :	
		Charges on 1 package to New Orleans	\$0 75
	7.	W. Nailor :	
		Livery of 3 horses one month	75 00
		Baldwin Brothers & Co. :	
		Charges on 1 package, ex. steamer Russia	8 55
	8.	G. W. Israel :	
		1 case safety-fuses	1 75
	7.	J. G. Weaver :	
		Repairing chairs	\$9 50
		4 shelves in easing for box	4 00
		22 boxes for files	14 30
		36 boxes for files	27 00
			<hr/>
			54 80
	8.	A. R. Shepherd & Co. :	
		6 feet tubing	3 00
		Southern and Atlantic Telegraph Company :	
		Telegraphing	8 60
		J. F. Stone :	
		Shoeing horses	4 00
		W. B. Wylie :	
		5 pieces black cambric	34 00
		F. C. Perry :	
		Repairing mantels	5 00
		Adams Express Company :	
		Charges on package from Philadelphia	35
		Western Union Telegraph Company :	
		Telegraphing for office Solicitor Treasury, January	32 60
		Telegraphing for Attorney General's office, January	54 39
	19.	Colburn & Co.:	
		Porous evaporator jar	1 00
	29.	Maria Oden :	
		Washing towels, February	4 00
		C. H. Lee :	
		For driving Department carriage, February	70 00
		Chronicle Publishing Company :	
		Subscription	75
		Treecy Belvidge :	
		Sweeping rooms and washing towels for office Solicitor of Treas- ury, February	22 94
		Hiram Michaels :	
		Money expended for expenses, car-tickets, repairing pitcher, bas- ket and brooms for office Solicitor of Treasury, February	6 95
		Mary Harrison :	
		Sweeping, &c., rooms of office Solicitor of Treasury, February ...	20 00
		L. H. Schneider :	
		6 pair trimmers	9 60
		R. Beall :	
		2 reams letter-paper	\$6 00
		4 reams cap-paper	16 00
			<hr/>
			22 00
		T. & J. W. Johnson & Co.:	
		1 Alabama Reports	\$7 50
		1 Alabama Reports, volumes 45 to 49, inclusive	27 50
		1 Desty's California Digest	6 00
		1 Georgia Reports, volume 33	3 00
		1 Indiana Reports, volumes 39 to 48	45 00
		1 Indiana Report, volume 49	4 00
		1 Richardson's South Carolina Reports	10 50

1876.
Feb. 29.

1 Wisconsin Digest	\$13 00
1 Wisconsin Reports	5 00
1 Vermont Reports, volumes 45 and 46	9 00
1 Chitty on Bills	5 50
1 Dillon on Municipal Corporations, 2 volumes	9 50
1 Bigelow's Insurance Cases	11 00
1 Bliss on Life-Insurance	5 50
1 Flanders on Fire-Insurance	5 50
1 Fisher's Patent Reports	12 00
1 Flanders on Constitution	1 30
1 Scribner on Dower, 2 volumes	12 00
2 Kerr on Receivers	3 33
1 Bassett Criminal Pleadings	3 33
1 Green's Criminal Law Reports, volume 2	5 50
1 Sugden on Vendors, 2 volumes	11 25
1 Parsons on Bills	11 00
1 Bispham on Contracts	30
1 Brown on Insanity	6 00
1 Brown's Digest of Divorce and Alimony	4 12
1 Coler on Municipal Bonds	9 00
1 Curtis's Equity Precedents	5 50
1 Hecker's Cases	4 50
1 Herman on Executions	5 50
1 Brightly's Leading Cases on Elections	5 63
1 Hill on Fixtures	1 50
1 McCrary's Election Laws	4 75
1 Houck on Rivers	2 75
1 Louisiana Federal Digest	3 50
1 Smith & Loder's Landlord & Tenant	4 50
1 Throop on Agreements	5 50
1 Harrigan & Thompson's Cases	6 50
Box	1 30
1 Mayer's Digest	7 75
1 Alabama Digest	18 75
1 Indiana Digest	12 00
1 Withrow & Stiles's Iowa Digest	13 00
1 Kansas Digest	6 00
1 Maine Digest	5 25
1 Revised Statutes	5 00
1 Minnesota Digest	6 75
1 S. C. Digest	5 00
1 Commissioner's Manual	3 00
1 Harwood's Naval Courts-Martial	4 00
1 Langbrien's District Court Practice	5 00
1 Howard's Practice Reports	31 50
1 Abbott's Practice Reports	18 75
1 New York Superior Court Reports	34 50
1 Wisconsin	5 00
Box	1 00
1 Hadley's Roman Law	1 50
1 Digest Michigan Reports	5 00
1 Congdon's Mining Laws and Forms	2 00
1 Law Encyclopedia	6 00

\$494 91

March 7.

Southern and Atlantic Telegraph Company :	
Telegraphing	32 15
Northern Liberty Chariot Company :	
125 tickets	5 00
Western Union Telegraph Company :	
Telegraphing, February	80 25
Solomons & Chapman :	
1,000 envelopes	\$24 50
10 reams cap	62 50
1,000 manila envelopes	2 25

89 25

13.

R. Beall :	
2 dozen thumb-tacks	\$2 00
1 diary	65

1876.			
Mar. 13.	1 letter-clip.....	\$0 75	
	2 bill-files.....	1 00	
	2 boxes pens.....	3 00	
	$\frac{1}{2}$ ream cap.....	3 50	
	2 bottles mucilage.....	2 50	
	2 boxes pens.....	2 50	
			\$15 90
17.	Adams Express Company :		
	Charges on 1 package from New York.....		95
	Campbell & Co. :		
	Bankruptcy Reports, 2 volumes.....		10 00
18.	J. F. Stone :		
	Shoeing horses.....		4 75
	Solomons & Chapman :		
	$\frac{1}{2}$ ream manila.....	\$2 50	
	1 pound sponge.....	2 50	
	2 key rings.....	30	
	1 piece sponge rubber.....	75	
	1 pencil.....	25	
	2 dozen pencils.....	2 00	
	2 sheets blotter.....	2 00	
	(Office Solicitor of Treasury)		10 30
20.	B. Westermann & Co. :		
	1 Crit. de Legislation, January—June.....	\$3 60	3 60
	1 Vaugron, Lehrb. d. Pandekten, 3 vols., $3\frac{1}{2}$ morocco binding;		
	1 Puchla, Institutiones, $2\frac{1}{2}$ morocco binding;		
	1 Pandekten, $1\frac{1}{2}$ morocco binding;		
	1 d. Rain Rechts., $1\frac{1}{2}$ morocco binding;		
	1 Girtanner, Rechts., $1\frac{1}{2}$ morocco binding;		
	1 Arnd's Lehrb. d. Pandekten, $1\frac{1}{2}$ morocco binding;		
	1 Holtzendorff, 2 vols., $2\frac{1}{2}$ morocco binding;		
	1 Hermann, d. Quell. d. Rain Rechts., $1\frac{1}{2}$ morocco binding;		
	1 Matthia, 3 vols., $3\frac{1}{2}$ morocco binding;		
	1 Bar., $1\frac{1}{2}$ morocco binding;		
	1 Quaritch, $1\frac{1}{2}$ morocco binding;		
	Total books, in currency.....	\$67 15	
	Total binding.....	14 50	
			81 65
	R. Beall :		
	1 Brit. Alc. and Comp.....	\$2 00	
	1 Adams's Memoir, vol. 8.....	5 00	
	1 Adams's Memoir, vol. 9.....	5 00	
	1 Wharton on Agency.....	5 50	
	1 Statesman's Year-Book.....	3 50	
			21 00
	Western Union Telegraph Company :		
	Telegraphing for office Solicitor of Treasury, February.....		262 85
22.	Southern and Atlantic Telegraph Company :		
	Telegraphing.....		1 50
	Henry Coleman :		
	Lomas's Digest of Real Property, 3 vols.;		
	Lomas's Exec. and Administrations, 2 vols.;		
	Lomas's Code of West Virginia, 1 vol.....		9 00
27.	J. Disturnell :		
	4 United States Registers.....		6 00
28.	G. P. A. Healy :		
	Painting portrait of Judge Clifford.....		456 00
29.	W. D. Wyvill :		
	1 new grate-basket.....		15 00

1876.

Mar. 30.	William Ballantyne:		
	500 sheets blotter	\$20	82
	Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Company:		
	Freight on 2 boxes for New York	4	06
31.	C. H. Lee:		
	For driving Department carriage, March	70	00
	Chronicle Publishing Company:		
	Subscription	75	
	H. Coleman:		
	Washing towels, quarter ending March 31	24	00
31.	T. Belvidge:		
	Sweeping rooms and washing towels for office Solicitor of Treasury, March	22	50
	Internal-Revenue Record:		
	18 copies for office Solicitor of Treasury	1	80
	Mary Harrison:		
	Sweeping, &c., rooms in office of Solicitor of Treasury, March	20	00
	Hiram Michaels:		
	Money expended for car-tickets, express, and affidavit, for office Solicitor of Treasury, March	5	25
	R. Beall:		
	6 bottles ink	\$5	00
	1 ream foolscap	3	00
	2 dozen pen-holders	7	00
	5 reams cap	20	00
			35 00
	Maria Oden:		
	Washing towels for month ending March 31	4	00
7.	W. Nailor:		
	Livery of 3 horses 1 month	75	00
2.	Washington Gas-Light Company:		
	Gas, March	22	00
31.	Solomons & Chapman:		
	2 paste-brushes	\$0	80
	2 mucilage-cups	50	
	4 bottles carmine	2	60
	27 gross bands	8	80
	3 reams note	15	00
	1,250 envelopes	12	50
	3 inkstands	3	27
	1 dozen ink and pencil erasers	2	50
	1 dozen holders	3	50
	1 paper-weight	1	00
	3 dozen pencils	2	70
	1 yard drawing-paper	60	
	1 pair dividers	1	50
	1 pencil	15	
	1 pair dividers	3	50
	1 pencil	15	
	8 bottles carmine	5	20
	3 holders	60	
	1 dozen silk taste	1	50
	5 reams letter	22	50
	5 reams letter	37	50
	3,000 envelopes	22	50
	1,000 fasteners	3	50

1876.

April 1.	Steven & Haynes:		
	House of Lords Reports.....	£18 00 00	
	Privy Council Reports.....	1 1 00	
	Chancery Reports.....	1 10 00	
	King's Bench Reports.....	15 00 00	
	Exchequer Reports.....	15 15 00	
	Common Pleas Reports.....	40 00 00	
	Nisi Prius Reports.....	20 00 00	
	Ecclesiastical Reports.....	2 00 00	
	Probate and Divorce.....	10 00 00	
	Crown Cases.....	17 00 00	
	Railway Cases.....	9 9 00	
	Maxwell on Statutes.....		
	Brown on Usages.....		
	European Arbitration Cases.....		
	Jones on Salvage.....		
	Albert Arbitration Cases.....		
	Kay on Shipmasters and Seamen.....		
	Hall on Sea-shore.....		
	Dickson on Evidence.....		
	Stuart's Vice-Admiralty Cases.....		
	Packing, insurance, &c.....	4 5 00	
	Total.....	166 16 6	
			\$934 86
	J. H. Brooke:		
	Soap.....	\$1 00	
	Brooms.....	2 00	
			3 00
3.	Washington Gas-Light Company:		
	Gas, March.....		21 50
	Lutz & Brother:		
	2 terrets in harness.....	\$3 00	
	1 pair sweat-bonings.....	4 50	
	1 pair gag-chains.....	5 00	
	1 pair hand part on reins.....	2 50	
	Repairing harness.....	5 00	
	1 whip.....	2 00	
			22 00
4.	Great Falls Ice Company:		
	Ice, 3 months.....		50 91
	Franklin Telegraph Company:		
	Telegraphing, March.....		22 29
6.	Southern and Atlantic Telegraph Company:		
	Telegraphing.....		7 75
	Franklin Telegraph Company:		
	Telegraphing.....		7 58
7.	W. Nailor:		
	Livery of 3 horses 1 month.....		75 00
10.	Adams Express Company:		
	Charges on packages to Cincinnati, Ohio, and Salem, Oreg.....		6 75
			6 75
13.	W. Choate & Co.:		
	Subscription to North American Review.....		3 00
	Adams Express Company:		
	Charges on 1 package from New York.....		50
	Western Union Telegraph Company:		
	Telegraphing, March.....		94 13
20.	James Faye:		
	3 book-racks.....		9 00
24.	N. W. Burchell:		
	1 duster.....	\$3 75	
	Brush.....	72	
	100 soap.....	2 00	
	4 whisks.....	1 20	
	300 patent matches.....	1 20	
	J. F. Stone:		8 87
	Shoeing horses.....		4 00
19.	B. Westermann & Co.:		
	Law-books, (German authorities).....		29 84
	Western Union Telegraph Company:		
	Telegraphing for office Solicitor of Treasury, March.....		74 02

1876.			
April 26.	W. H. & O. H. Morrison :		
	Cooley on Limitations.....	\$5	50
	1 Hilliard on Torts, 2 volumes	11	00
	Story on Agency	5	50
	Story on Bailments.....	5	50
	Story on Bills.....	5	50
	Story on Conflict of Laws.....	5	50
	Story on Sales.....	5	50
	Taylor's Landlord and Tenant	5	50
	Washburne's Real Property, 3 volumes	16	50
	Angell on Carriers.....	5	50
	Washburne on Easements	5	50
	Hilliard's Remedies	5	50
	Massachusetts Reports, volume 112	4	50
	Story on Contracts.....	11	00
	Phillips's Practice.....	5	00
	Benedict's District Court Reports	8	00
	1 Supreme Court of New York.....	2	75
	1 Copp's Land-Laws.....	8	00
	1 Pomeroy's Remedies	5	50
	1 California Reports, volume 49.....	4	75
	1 Pennsylvania Reports, volume 77.....	4	25
	1 Maine Reports, volume 64.....	4	75
	1 Ohio Reports, volume 25	2	50
	1 Law Review.....	1	25
	1 Cooley on Taxation.....	6	00
	1 High on Receivers.....	5	50
	1 Bissel's Circuit Court Reports, volume 5	6	00
	1 New York Reports, volume 60.....	2	50
	1 Wisconsin Reports, volume 37.....	5	00
			\$169 75
	The Atlantic, Pacific and Franklin Telegraph Company :		
	Telegraphing, office Solicitor of Treasury.....	2	75
29.	C. H. Lee :		
	For driving Department carriage, April	70	00
30.	Chronicle Publishing Company :		
	Subscription	75	
May 1.	J. C. Hogan :		
	Putting up 35 awnings	17	50
	Repairing one.....	1	00
	28 blocks.....	4	20
	2 dozen rings and screws	25	
	2 pounds line	1	00
			23 95
	2. Washington Gas-Light Company :		
	Gas, April	19	00
	R. Beall :		
	40 reams shoe-paper.....	10	00
	Volume 10 Adams's Memoirs.....	5	00
	Baldwin Bros. & Co. :		
	Charges on 2 packages ex steamer Abyssinia.....	19	15
	B. Westermann & Co. :		
	1 Hepfter Europ. Noukerrecht.....	\$4	18
	$\frac{1}{2}$ binding	75	
	Postage	31	
			5 24
	3. Solomons & Chapman :		
	1 $\frac{3}{4}$ dozen inkstands	\$22	75
	1,000 fasteners.....	3	00
	2 pounds gum	1	00
	10,000 envelopes	45	00
	10,000 envelopes	75	00
	2 paper-weights.....	2	00
	6 quarts Arnold's ink.....	9	00
	10 reams cap.....	70	00
	5 reams letter.....	37	50
	5 reams letter.....	45	00
			310 25

1876.			
May	4.	Southern and Atlantic Telegraph Company :	
		Telegraphing	\$3 46
		H. Baumgarten :	
		2 stamp-ribbons	1 50
		R. Beall :	
		Statesman's Year-Book	3 45
		2 boxes pens, \$2; 2 rolls tape, \$1.50	\$3 50
		1,000 fasteners, \$3.50; 1 bundle waste-paper, \$4	7 50
		1 box pens	1 00
		2 bottles ink	2 00
		(For office Solicitor of Treasury.)	14 00
	7.	Washington Nailor :	
		1 month's livery, 3 horses	75 00
	6.	W. H. Dempsey :	
		1 bottle oil	\$1 25
		7 gross bands	2 30
		1 dozen copying-books	26 00
			29 55
	8.	C. H. Lee :	
		Driving Department carriage from May 1 to 8	17 91
		Solomons & Chapman :	
		1 gross bands	\$2 90
		2 dozen pencils	1 80
		$\frac{1}{2}$ ream cap	3 50
		5 sheets copying-cloth	50
		3 holders	1 20
		1 Stylord's pens	15
		1 dozen copying-sheets	3 00
			13 05
	13.	J. G. Weaver :	
		Repairing chairs and desks	37 5
	22.	G. N. Rider :	
		Appleton's Cyclopeda	6 00
		J. F. Stone :	
		Shoeing horses	3 50
		International Review :	
		Subscription 1 year	5 00
		National Republican :	
		Subscription	8 00
		Subscription	8 00
	29.	Edwards Pierrepont :	
		Expenses in going to New York and return in relation to Law- rence case and extradition matters	25 12
		Chronicle Publishing Company :	
		Subscription	75
		R. Beall :	
		1 gross bands	\$1 50
		2 dozen holders	2 00
		5 boxes pens	6 25
		2 dozen pencils	2 00
		(For office Solicitor of the Treasury.)	11 75
June	3.	Washington Gas-Light Company :	
		Gas, May	12 60
		F. A. Fill & Co. :	
		3 blank-books	3 55
	6.	J. H. Brooke :	
		3 dusters	\$12 00
		2 chamois-skins	90
		3 sponges	60
			13 50

1876.

June 7.	G. N. Rider:		
	Appleton's Cyclopedia		\$6 50
7.	W. Nailor:		
	Livery of 3 horses to date		75 00
	Washington and Georgetown Railroad Company:		
	100 tickets		5 00
	Leonard Scott Publishing Company:		
	4 British Quarterlies 1 year		15 00
7.	T. & J. W. Johnson & Co.:		
	1 Sanders's Justinian	\$6 00	
	1 Connecticut Reports, volume 41	5 00	
	1 Illinois Reports, volume 76	5 25	
	1 Michigan Reports, volumes 30, 31	6 50	
	1 Pittsburgh Reports, volume 3	6 00	
	1 Philadelphia Reports, volumes 8, 9	11 00	
	1 Brewster's Reports, volumes 1 and 4	11 30	
	1 Richardson's S. C. Reports, volume 5	5 25	
	1 Rhode Island Reports, volume 10	6 50	
	1 Texas Reports, volumes 41, 42	14 00	
	1 Daly's Reports, volumes 3, 4, 5	18 00	
	1 Daniel's Negotiable Instruments	12 00	
	1 Brown's Admiralty Reports	7 00	
	1 Wells's Questions of Law and Fact	5 63	
	1 Kentucky Digest	6 00	
	1 Delaware Chancery Reports	8 00	
			133 43
	Western Union Telegraph Company:		
	Telegraphing for office of Solicitor of Treasury, April		76 04
12.	G. W. Smith and E. D. Thomas:		
	4 days cleaning, \$1.50 per day each		12 00
12.	J. W. Boteler & Bro.:		
	2 gross soap	\$35 87	
	1 dozen goblets	15 00	
	2 pairs cuspadores	7 00	
	2 sweeps	4 00	
			61 87
	Cincinnati Gazette Company:		
	Subscription 1 year		12 00
16.	W. Whelan:		
	22 boxes tapers	\$11 00	
	Repairing gas-fixtures	7 00	
	1 Argand burner	1 50	
	6 feet tubing	2 50	
	11 Argand chimneys	2 75	
			24 75
16.	Solomons & Chapman:		
	1 gross pens	\$1 50	
	5 dozen taste	7 50	
	1 ream note	4 50	
	500 envelopes	4 00	
	3 blotters	4 50	
	5 reams note	22 50	
	2,500 envelopes	21 25	
	10 reams letter	75 00	
	1 dozen inkstands	27 00	
	1 dozen inkstands	13 00	
			180 75
	T. & J. W. Johnson & Co.:		
	1 Florida Reports	\$14 00	
	1 Tennessee Reports	20 00	
	1 Baker on Corporations	3 25	
	1 Parsons on Costs	3 75	
	1 Illinois Reports	5 25	
	1 New Hampshire Reports	4 50	

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June 16.

T. and J. W. Johnson & Co.—Continued.

	1 Howard's Practice	\$3 50	
	1 Barbour's Practice	5 00	
	1 Oregon Reports	6 00	
	1 West Virginia Reports	3 50	
	1 Starkie on Evidence	5 63	
	1 Pollock on Contracts	7 50	
	1 Elwell's Leading Cases	6 00	
	1 Chitty on Pleadings	13 50	
	1 Wood & Long's Digest	5 00	
	1 George's Digest	25 00	
	1 Battle's Digest	6 00	
	Cash paid on package	90	
			\$138 23
20.	Adams Express Company :		
	Charges on 1 package from Philadelphia		90
	Western Union Telegraph Company :		
	Telegraphing, office Solicitor of Treasury		36 60
	Telegraphing, office Attorney-General		50 29
23.	W. H. & O. H. Morrison :		
	2 revolving book-cases		38 00
	J. G. Weaver :		
	Mending chairs and stand for office Solicitor of Treasury		6 00
	J. G. Weaver :		
	Repairing doors and floor and putting in lights		16 90
	Western Union Telegraph Company :		
	Telegraphing, April		92 19
	Brodhead & Co. :		
	$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen papers pins		1 30
	J. G. Weaver :		
	Mending chairs	\$12 00	
	Fixing locks and keys	1 50	
	Repairing chairs	3 00	
	Taking up and cleaning 18 carpets	63 00	
	Making shelf	1 50	
	Changing door	1 50	
	Work on desk	1 50	
			84 00
	Congressional Printer :		
	Postage on Record		40
24.	J. F. Stone :		
	Shoeing horses		10 00
26.	Adams Express Company :		
	Charges on 1 package from New York		1 00
27.	G. C. Maynard :		
	Electric bell		40 00
26.	Little, Brown & Co. :		
	1 English Law Reports	\$30 00	
	Binding 12 vols	21 00	
			51 00
29.	Lutz & Bro. :		
	To difference in harness	\$100 00	
	1 hitch-strap, \$1; 1 ring, \$1	2 00	
			102 00
29.	W. S. Mitchell :		
	148 yds. matting	\$111 00	
	56 yds. matting	42 00	
	45 yds. binding	2 81	
	Laying 204 yds. matting	16 32	
			172 13
29.	Adams Express Company :		
	Charges on 1 package from New York		50

1876.

June 29.

W. B. Moses :

1 rep couch	\$30 00
2 chairs	10 00
1 book-rack	20 00
1 chair	13 00
1 chair	8 50

 \$81 50

30.

Baltimore Sun :

Subscription, five months

2 75

H. O. Towles :

Revolving chair

16 00

Chronicle Publishing Company :

Subscription

75

C. H. Lee :

For driving Department carriage, June

69 20

H. Coleman :

Washing towels, 1 quarter

36 00

Washington Nailor :

23 days' livery of 3 horses

57 50

H. Michaels :

Money paid for use of the office of Solicitor of the Treas-
ury, for street-car tickets

\$2 00

1 cake cement

25

 2 25

W. H. and O. H. Morrison :

1 Georgia Reports

\$6 25

1 Massachusetts Reports

4 50

1 Georgia Digest

6 25

1 Hun's New York Reports

2 50

1 Missouri Reports

4 00

1 Iowa Reports

5 25

1 Chase Decisions

6 00

1 Wisconsin Reports

5 00

1 United States Digest

5 50

1 Encyclopædia Britannica

9 00

1 Angell on Limitations

5 50

1 Bigelow on Estoppel

5 50

1 Washburne on Real Property

16 50

1 United States Digest, 13 volumes

71 50

1 Redfield on Wills

5 50

1 Daniel, Chancery Practice

16 50

1 Bishop's Criminal Law

11 00

1 Bishop's Criminal Procedure

11 00

1 Angell on Highways

4 50

1 Bigelow's Leading Cases

5 50

1 Broom's Legal Maxims

5 50

1 Dean's Principle of Conveyancing

4 00

1 Reed's Practical Suggestions

3 50

1 Grattan's Reports

6 00

1 Nevada Reports

3 50

1 New York Reports

2 25

1 Massachusetts Reports

4 30

1 Fell's Law of Guaranty

5 00

1 United States Digest, volume 14

5 50

1 Walker's American Law

5 50

1 Zinn on Trusts

5 50

1 Maryland Reports

5 25

1 McAdams, Land and Tenant

4 25

1 Miller's Decisions

5 00

1 Paschal's Constitution

4 00

1 Broom's Philosophy of Law

2 50

 \$78 80

E. M. Whitaker :

1 Walker's Wages Question

\$2 80

1 McCauley, 2 volumes

5 00

 7 80

1876.			
June 30.	Solomons & Chapman :		
	10 reams cap.....	\$70 00	
	4 reams note.....	18 00	
	2,000 envelopes.....	16 00	
	1 copying-press.....	40 00	
	1 dozen copying-brushes.....	10 00	
	34 gross bands.....	28 50	
	4 dozen memoranda.....	17 40	
	5 dozen pencils.....	4 50	
	3 dozen pencils.....	4 50	
		<hr/>	\$208 90
	B. Westermann & Co.:		
	Law-books and binding.....		41 64
	R. Beall :		
	1 box pens.....		1 00
	P. H. Brooke :		
	Sundries.....		1 60
	Western Union Telegraph Company :		
	Telegraphing.....		16 35
	Atlantic and Pacific and Franklin Telegraph Company :		
	Telegraphing, office Solicitor of Treasury.....		1 00
July 6.	Great Falls Ice Company :		
	Ice 3 months.....		62 85
7.	Washington Gas Light Company :		
	Gas.....		10 35
	Andrew J. Joyce :		
	Repairing carriages.....		18 75
	Adams Express Company :		
	Charges on 3 packages.....		3 00
8.	J. W. Boteler & Brother :		
	1 torch and tapers and ice-pick.....		4 60
	Western Union Telegraph Company :		
	Telegraphing, office Solicitor of Treasury.....		25 99
	William S. Mitchell :		
	85 yards carpet, made and laid.....	\$199 75	
	64 yards lining.....	8 00	
		<hr/>	207 75
	J. F. Stone :		
	Shoeing horses.....		1 00
	Dickson & King :		
	Fuel.....		61 62
	Total.....		<hr/> 15, 112 03

S D J

