THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

Report of the Secretary of the Interior—The Indian Question Discussed—The Public Lands—Railroad Grants, Etc., Etc.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 27.—The Secretary of the Interior has submitted his annual report. Appended is the principal portion of the report:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
WASHINGTON, November 27, 1884.

It affords me great satisfaction in my third and last report to be able to say that the past year has been one of peace among the Indians, and that no outbreaks have occurred. All the tribes are at peace with each other and with their white neighbors. During the past year new buildings have been erected at several of the agencies for the accommodation of the children in the boarding schools. Five new boarding schools and twelve new day schools have been added to the list of schools in successful operation. There are now eighty-one boarding schools, seventy-six day schools, and six industrial or manual labor schools under Government control. Fourteen boarding and four day schools are supplied with teachers and other employes, by some one of the various religious denominations, the Government paying a stipulated price for the care and education of the children therein. This course has been necessitated by lack of sufficient appropriations to provide for all the children willing to receive an education. The amount paid is somewhat less than the average cost per capita of children maintained in Government schools. There are also twenty-three schools maintained by churches and associations without expense to the Government, and to the support of which the Government contributes nothing. Three new industrial schools have been completed and put into successful operation during the last year. One at Chilocco, Indian Territory, with a capacity for over 150 children; one at Lawrence, Kansas, with a capacity for 300 children; and one at Genoa, Nebraska, with a capacity for 150. The Chilocco school was opened January last, and although its capacity was only rated at 150 children, its average attendance has been 168. The Genoa school is situated on the old Pawnee reservation in Nebraska, was opened in February last with an attendance of 140 Sioux. The boys have cultivated six acres of potatoes, several acres of garden truck, 140 acres of corn, and sixty acres of oats, and assisted in making brick and other work about the place. The completion of the buildings at Lawrence, Kan., was delayed by the cold weather as well as delay in the payment of the contractor; the First Comptroller holding that the money intended for that purpose was not available, Congress authorized the use of the appropriation as first intended, and the work was resumed. The buildings, however, were not completed until in July, too late to commence school for the season. Seven boys transferred from Chilocco to Lawrence, and under direction of the Superintendent of Farming, and one white laborer, cultivated about one hundred and twenty acres of corn, oats and millet, several acres of potatoes, etc., and have helped erect a barn and other buildings. The school was opened for the fall term with an attendance of one hundred, which will be increased to three hundred. A new school building has been erected at Albuquerque, N. M., intended to accommodate about one hundred and fifty children. Under the provisions for the placing of Indian children in industrial schools in States, at an expense not to exceed $167 per capita, five hundred and sixty-five children have been placed in schools from the following States: Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Pennsylvania, North Carolina, Tennessee, Wisconsin and Minnesota. Quite a number of Indian children, who have had some training in manual labor schools, have been placed in private families, mainly from Carlisle and Hampton. It is believed that hereafter quite a number may be placed in private families from Genoa and Lawrence.

ITEMS.	1883	1884	Increas
Training schools, Carlisle, Forest Grove, etc	3	6	3
Pupils in training schools.	610	1,195	585
Boarding schools on or near reservations	79	83	4
Pupils in such schools	4,407	5,034	627
Children placed in various schools throughout the country	122	579	457
Day schools	117	128	11
Total number of day pupils	5,102	5,186	84
Total number of boarding pupils	5,139	6,808	1,669

It has been the great object of the Department in dealing with the Indian to make him self-supporting. When an Indian youth has been taught to labor he is self-supporting, if an opportunity is presented to him to secure employment. One great difficulty met with is, that when the young of both sexes return to the agency there is no remunerative employment for them. They lack capital to open and cultivate a farm, and if they have acquired a trade, they find no employment of that character. It is as necessary that some employment should be secured for them as it is to teach them to labor. An Indian educated at Government expense should not be allowed rations but should receive encouragement to labor by donations of stock, implements of agriculture, etc., and then be compelled to take care of himself.

MANUAL-LABOR SCHOOLS FOR CHILDREN.

The greatest agency for the civilization of the Indian is the manual-labor school. Indeed, I do not think I shall be far out of the way if I say the only agency for that purpose is the manual-labor school. In former reports I have gone into the question at considerable length. While the argument is by no means exhausted, it does not seem profitable to discuss a question now admitted by all fair-minded men to have passed beyond the domain of speculation or doubt. The history of a few manual-labor schools established for the education of Indian children has demonstrated their great value, and that it is only necessary to multiply their number, so as to include all the Indian children of school age, to forever set at rest the question of "what shall be done with the Indians?" An honest compliance on the part of the Government with the conditions of the treaties with the various tribes concerning schools will substantially provide all the schools required for the education of all the children of school age whose attendance we can hope to secure. The amount due under the various treaties to the several tribes herein named, I gave last year as amounting to the total sum of $3,759,400. The amount....now due after deducting all appropriations for school purposes is $4,033,700. This money is now due. A large part of the money so agreed to be paid was in consideration of land ceded to the Government by the Indians. It is not a gratuity, but a debt due the Indians, incurred by the Government on its own motion, and not at the request of the Indians. It is true that the debt is due to dependent and weak people who have but little disposition to complain of the neglect of the Government to fulfill its obligation and are wanting in ability to compel the performance thereof; yet their weakness and lack of disposition to complain ought to stimulate the Government to sacredly perform all the provisions of treaties providing for the education and advancement of these people. Not only a direct regard for our plighted faith demands this, but our interest also demands it.

In my last annual report I called attention to the various treaties providing for the education of Indian children. I submitted a statement for the sum required to fulfill such treaties. It appears that there was due at the close of the fiscal year 1884 the sum of $3,759,400. I again submit the statement showing the amout due at the close of the fiscal year 1885. Statements showing amounts which should have been appropriated up to January 30, 1885, to fulfill educational provisions of the treaties of various Indian tribes:

Name of Tribe.	Date of treaty.	Revised Statutes, volume and page.	Provisions of treaty.	Amount.
Shoshone	1868	Volume 15, p. 673	School building and teacher for every thirty children	$ [illegible]
Sioux	1868	Volume 15, p. 635	do	[illegible]
Do	1867	Volume 15, p. 513	do	[illegible]
Crow	October 25, 1868	Volume 15, p. 649	do	[illegible]
Navajo	May 1, 1868	Volume 15, p. 667	Support of children and teacher for ten years	[illegible]
Northern Cheyenne and Arapaho	June 10, 1868	Volume 15, p. 655	School building and teacher for every thirty children	[illegible]
Apache, Kiowa and Commanche	October 21, 1867	Volume 15, p. 581	School building and teacher for every thirty children	[illegible]
Bannock	July 3, 1868	Volume 15, p. 678	do	[illegible]
Shoshone	July 3, 1868	Volume 15, p. 673	do	[illegible]
Cheyenne and Arapaho	October 28, 1867	Volume 15, p. 593	do	[illegible]
Crow	May 7, 1868	Volume 15, p. 649	do	[illegible]
Navajo	June 1, 1868	Volume 15, p. 667	do	[illegible]
Arapaho	May 10, 1868	Volume 15, p. 655	do	[illegible]
Total				$ [illegible]

In my forme[illegible] reports I have recommended the disarming of the Indians. I desire to again call attention to the subject. I again desire to call attention to the necessity for legislation for the punishment of crimes on the Indian reservations. Since my last report the Supreme Court of the United States decided in the case of "Exparte Crow Dog," indicted for murder on the reservation in Dakota was without jurisdiction, when the crime was committed on the reservation by one Indian against another. If offenses of this character be tried in the courts of the United States there is no tribunal in which the crime of murder can be punished. Minor offenses may be punished through the agency of the "courts of Indian offenses," but it will hardly be to have the punishment of the crime of murder referred to a tribunal that exists only by the consent of the Indians of the reservation. If the murderer is left to be punished according to the old Indian custom it becomes the duty of the next of kin to avenge the death of his relative by either killing the murderer or some one of his kinsmen. The law of the State or Territory wherein the reservation is situated ought to be extended over the reservation, and the Indians should be compelled to obey such laws and be allowed to claim the protection thereof.

COURTS OF INDIAN OFFENSES.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs, under my direction, has established a tribunal for the punishment of crimes among Indians on their reservations, and entitled a "Court of Indian Offenses." Experience has demonstrated the great value of this tribunal in maintaining order on the reservation. Where the courts have been established the beneficial effects have been apparent, not only in maintaining order, but in teaching the Indian to respect the rights and property of his fellows. The agent at the Umatilla Agency, Oregon, says: The court has worked admirably, and made great changes, especially among the young men of the tribe, for the better, as all disorders or offenses that come before the Judge here are inexorably punished.

LEASING OF INDIAN LANDS.

In my last report I called attention to the occupation of certain Indian reservations by stockmen with their herds, under arrangement made with the Indians. I directed that these arrangements as been made on the part of the Indians, but did treat them as licences on the part of the Indians recognized by section 2117 of the Revised Statutes, I do not understand that the parties so occupying these lands with the consent of the Indians are there by virtue of any license. Their condition is not a satisfactory one either to themselves or the Department. The Department in allowing them to remain reserved the right to put them off of such reservation, notwithstanding such permit or license. If the Department considered it necessary to do so in the interest of the Indians. How far the Government may disregard the licenses given by the Indians is a question that may not be discussed until it is presented. It should the Department attempt such a thing, in defiance against the wishes of the Indians, it would certainly lead to trouble. The amount paid for such privileges is understood to be five cents per acre for lands so occupied. This amount is not a fair compensation at the time for the use of such lands, or for any considerable portion thereof. Much of the land so occupied could be leased at four to six cents per acre. The Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians attempted to lease, leaving 3,867,880 acres of their reservation, leaving about 430,000 acres unoccupied by stockmen. From the lands so occupied by stockmen the Arapahoes and Cheyennes received last year two cents per acre, amounting to $7,836.60, or an average of $12.33 per capita. As it is believed that this reservation might be leased at from four to six cents per acre, the amount may be increased to $23,598, or $36.99 per capita. It is believed that the cattlemen will very readily consent to double the price now paid if they can have some assurance that they will not be disturbed at the whim or caprice of the Indians. The amount now received, $12.33 per capita, is quite sufficient, if the Department could control its payment to the Indians to support and civilization. A family of five persons would receive $61.65 per annum at two cents per acre. At six cents per acre the amount realized would go far towards their support without further aid from the Government. Other tribes also have good grazing lands that might be leased at profitable rates, leaving the Indians a sufficient quantity of land for their own use either for agriculture or grazing. Some legislation should be had on the subject to enable the Government to demand and receive the full value for the occupation of their lands, and to prevent conflicts between rival claimants holding such licenses or privileges. Such occupants are now on the reservation in violation of law if they have the consent of the Indians; yet should the Department that their presence is injurious to the Indians, it is quite difficult to say what would be the result of an attempt on the part of the Department to remove them if the Indians continue to consent to their remaining. While there is no objection to allowing the Indians of the Indian Territory to lease their lands for grazing purposes, there is a serious objection to allowing the Indians on reservations outside of Indian Territory to lease lands valuable for agricultural purposes for the purposes of grazing only. If the reservation is larger than is required for the use of the Indians occupying it there should be a reduction thereof, and all that is not needed for the use of the Indians should be opened to settlement. The time has passed when large and valuable tracts of land fit for agriculture can be held by Indians for either hunting or grazing lands to the exclusion of actual settlers. With valuable agricultural and pastoral lands in quantities far beyond his wants or ability to make useful, he is a beggar and dependent upon the Government; and when the Government fails to make suitable appropriation for his support, he is brought to the verge of starvation. Left to himself he will continue in this wretched condition until the vices of savage life shall destroy his race. His destruction will not be speedy, but will certainly come unless he can be induced to adopt the civilization of the age, which he has until recently scorned. At no time in the history of our intercourse with the Indians have they shown a greater desire to abandon their savage life, than during the past year. They are asking for stock cattle, and declare their willingness to take care of them if furnished, and very generally profess a willingness to do whatever is required of them in order to become self-supporting. In my last report I recommended that all the appropriations now made under the provisions of treaties with Indians should be placed at the disposal of the Department to be distributed as the necessities and wants of the Indians demand. Another year's experience and observation has strengthened my views on this question, and I believe if the non-treaty appropriations were placed at the disposal of the department to be distributed at the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior there would be less complaints about starving Indians, and that much good might be done by using such appropriations to assist those Indians who show the greatest disposition to become self-supporting.

CASH ANNUITIES TO INDIANS.

In my last report I called attention to the practice of paying to Indians cash as interest on the funds held in trust by the Government. In some instances the Indians are capable of receiving and expending such sums of money in a judicious way, but in most cases the money is paid to them is wasted and often worse than wasted. Such payments should be made in stock cattle, agricultural implements, or by the erection of suitable dwellings for those willing to occupy and live in such houses. Wherever the Indian is capable of receiving for this money due him, it should be paid to him in cash; but he will never cease to be a ward of the Government if he has been taught to labor and has learned the value of money by earning it.

INDIAN HOMESTEADS.

The Indian appropriation act for the current year ordains a provision allowing the Indians to avail themselves of the homestead law, and appropriates $1,000 to aid the Indians in making selections of such homesteads. The provision is but temporary, and should be made permanent. Much complaint has been made on behalf of the Indians, especially in California, that unscrupulous white men have possessed lands in the occupation of Indians, and in some cases where the lands were occupied for Indian village farms before the occupation of California to the United States. In order to save to these Indians the lands in actual possession, I ordered the Commissioner of the General Land Office to receive filings on lands in the actual possession of Indians.

The General Land Office.

The report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office shows that sales, entries and selections of public lands under various acts of Congress cover 13,834,041.03 acres, and of Indian lands 6[illegible], aggregating 27,531,170, an increase over the year 1883 of 8,101,137.20. The receipts from sales of public lands are $11,[illegible], an increase of $73,130.53, an increase over that of 1883 of $73,364.68, to which is to be added $19,2[illegible] received for certified copies of records, making a total of $12,789,405.09. The Commissioner reports the number of entries, to be as follows: The total number of entries and filings made during the year are 2[illegible], aggregating 40,625,000 acres, an increase of 60,724 over the year of 1883 and 128,558 over 1882. The total number of the entries and filings posted during the year is 227,198. The number of contested claims and filings considered and awaiting completion of adjudication [illegible] The increase in number of claims pending is 75,501 over the year 1883 and 131,04[illegible] over the year 1882.

Twenty-one thousand two hundred and eighty-six pre-emption entries were made during the year, covering an area of 3,206,085.86 acres; 11,012 cash entries were approved for patents and 12,[illegible] were decided, the patents covering 1,225,600 acres. There were decided cases involving a number of cases undecided June 30, 1883, 17,911, an increase of the number of 1,834 contested and ex-parte cases. The number of pre-emption filings made during the year was 51,541, which, at 80 acres each, would cover 3,[illegible] acres.

REPEAL OF PRE-EMPTION LAW.

The Commissioner recommends the repeal of the pre-emption law. He says:

I renew previous recommendations for the repeal of the pre-emption law. In my last annual report I pointed out the absence of any utility of the pre-emption system for a legitimate appropriation of the public lands by actual settlers, as the homestead system contains a sufficient pre-emption feature, and a double system is not required. Economy of administration alone suggests such repeal, while the great abuses flowing from the illegal acquisition of land titles by fictious pre-emption entries, and the exactions made upon bona fide settlers, who are often obliged to buy off such claims in order to get access to public lands, render the appeal, in my judgment, a matter of public necessity.

Pre-emption claims are filed when no intention of perfecting entries exist, but the alleged claim is held for speculation, or as a cover for denuding land of its timber. The average proportion of entries to filings is less than one-half. In case of entries actually made, it is found that the most valuable timber lands and large areas of agricultural and grazing lands are entered in fictious names or by persons employed for the purpose, and the lands thus pass into speculative holdings, or holdings in large quantities for permanent control. Coal lands, the Government price of which is $10 and $20 per acre, are illegally obtained in the same manner at the minimum price of non-mineral lands. The Government loses the difference in price, while a loss to the general public lies in the increased price of the coal product in consequence of the control of the coal fields, which in this way is acquired and held with a comparatively small outlay of capital. The result is equally true as to timber lands. Experience has demonstrated that an effective remedy for these evils can only be found in the repeal of the laws under which they arise. The difficulty of protecting the public lands from fraudulent entries under the pre-emption law can be readily understood by the statement of the Commissioner, concerning the work of the special agents, twenty-five in number, appointed for the protection of the public land from fraudulent entries and illegal appropriation. The Commissioner says: Thirty-five hundred and thirty-one alleged fraudulent entries of public lands, embracing an area of 526,000 acres, have been investigated and reported on in California, Colorado, Dakota, Minnesota and New Mexico, and a lesser number in all other public land States and Territories; 660 entries have been canceled on final proceedings, 742 held for cancellation, and hearings have been ordered in 261 cases. About 5,000 entries have been suspended, awaiting investigation. No increased appropriation having been made by Congress for the current fiscal year, I was confronted at the outset with the necessity of either withdrawing special agents from investigations in the field or of abandoning or suspending further action upon investigations that had already been had, and as a result of which hearings had been ordered in several hundred cases. It was found impossible to carry on both, as the expense of each singly would exhaust the appropriation. Hearings could not be had without aid of special agents, who are material witnesses, and the payment of their expenses would leave no means to defray other costs. It was therefore determined, as the only available course, to continue in the field such number of special agents as the appropriation permits, and to suspend all hearings ordered on their reports. The result is that final action can not be taken for the cancellation of entries examined and reported fraudulent unless Congress shall make provision for the expenses of formal hearings, or obviate the necessity therefor by giving clearly invested the Executive Department with power to summarily cancel entries found fraudulent upon special examination. For a similar reason of the inadequacy of the appropriation to the needs of the service, I have been compelled to remove general suspension of entries in localities in which fraudulent appropriations have been reported as prevalent, and to permit entries to go to patent without the investigation necessary to determine the bona fide or fraudulent character of any of them. It is obvious that some decisive action by Congress is called for by every consideration of public policy and administrative expediency. If it is the legislative purpose to adhere to the policy of preserving the remaining public lands for actual settlers, and to prevent the acquisition of great bodies of land in fraud of law by single individuals and corporations, American or foreign, sufficient means should be placed at the disposal of the Land Department to prevent the vast and widespread violation of law which have been brought to the knowlage of this department and the notice of Congress.

TAXATION OF RAILROAD LANDS.

I again call attention to the necessity for some legislation to compel the railroad companies having earned the land granted to them to take a patent therefor, so that the states or territories in which such lands lie may have the benefits derived from taxing the lands within their boundaries. By the failure of the company to pay such costs and apply for patents, a large amount of lands granted to and held by railroad companies under the rulings and decisions of the Supreme Court, as enunciated in Kansas Pacific Railway Company vs. Prescott, (16 Wall. 603) and Railway Company vs. McShane (22 Wall. 444), are substantially relieved from state taxation, and contribute nothing to the fair support of the burden and revenue of the local governments, and at the same time deny to the general government the due compensation provided by law for the surveys already extended over a portion of the lands, and the benefit of the enlarged appropriations intended to secure further surveys along the line of the roads. Experience has shown that, instead of aiding the Government and facilitating the survey and sale of the public lands along the routes, and the consequent settlement of the country, the provision has operated to retard such laudable results, and also has served the companies to obtain such valuable parcels of land as they may find speedy profit in selling, thus imposing the full burden of taxation upon their grantees and other settlers who purchase lands in the same neighborhood, while refusing to take the patent for the larger body of less valuable lands upon which such burden would fall in the hands of the companies themselves. I urge earnestly to be desired that some means of adjustment of these grants, as a whole, be provided, or some method devised which shall, under cover of legislative authority, not only remedy the evil suggested, but enable the Department to reach a finality as to the titles to be conveyed to these corporations at the earliest practicable moment, and thus relieve an anxious and excited public feeling, already sufficiently aroused upon the various difficult and complicated questions connected with the administration of this momentous and important branch of public affairs. To this end I most urgently recommend that the prompt and serious attention of Congress be invited to the foregoing suggestions, and that the several companies be compelled to take patents for the lands earned, and to pay for the surveys made in accordance with the provisions of the statutes heretofore cited. I append a table a table of the number of acres of land, and the number for which patents have issued showing the number of acres for which no patents have issued, also the amount due the Government on such surveys.

Statement of the estimated number of acres of land granted to railroad companies by the acts of July 1, 1862 (12 stat., 489) and July 2, 1864, (13 stat., 356); the number of acres on which the cost of surveying has been paid to November 11, 1884; the estimated cost of the survey of the remainder of the grants, and the number of acres patented to the companies name up to June 30, 1884.

Name of Company.	Estimated number of acres granted up to June 30, 1884	Estimated cost of surveying remainder of grant	Estimated number of acres in the remainder of the grant	Amount paid for cost of surveying	Number of acres on which cost of surveying has been made	Estimated number of acres granted	Number of acres patented
Union Pacific Railroad Company	13,822,400	$ [illegible]	[illegible]	$ [illegible]	2,795,817	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Pacific, successor to Kansas Pacific Railroad Company	6,000,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,570,587	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Pacific, successor to Denver Pacific Railroad Company	1,024,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	221,584	[illegible]	[illegible]
Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad Company	1,160,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	255,084	[illegible]	[illegible]
Central Pacific Railroad Company	9,456,300	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,006,861	[illegible]	[illegible]
Central Pacific, successor to Western Pacific Railroad Company	1,000,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	100,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sioux City & Pacific Railroad Company in Nebraska	2,595,238	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	417,193	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	34,058,138	$ [illegible]	[illegible]	$ [illegible]	8,196,252	$ [illegible]	[illegible]

* Area of grant claimed by the company; question of correct area pending in this office.

† But little land in addition to the amount already patented available for the grant.

With the exception of the two companies last named, the basis of the above estimates is stated in Commissioner's report of February 5, 1884, on questions submitted to the department by Hon. G. W. Cassidy, Chairman Committee on Pacific Railroad, House of Representatives. The above statement includes all grants earned by construction of the road within the time fixed by law, where payment of cost of surveying lands is required, except those for the Saint Joseph & Denver City Railroad Company—practically adjusted and costs paid—and the branch line of the Southern Pacific Railroad—costs paid as far as lands have been selected. The companies in laches as to construction, which are required to pay such costs are: Northern Pacific, Atlantic & Pacific, Southern Pacific, main line, Texas & Pacific, New Orleans Pacific, California & Oregon (now consolidated with Central Pacific, Oregon & California and Oregon Central.

ILLEGAL INCLOSURE OF THE PUBLIC LANDS.

In my last annual report I called attention to numerous complaints made concerning the illegal fencing of the public land, and urged some legislation by which such illegal fences might be summarily removed without the delay and expense of a suit in court. I regret to say that Congress has so far failed to take action on this subject. A number of suits have been instituted by the Department of Justice at the request of this Department, to compel the parties to remove such fences, but such proceedings involve much delay, and in cases where defendants desire to continue in possession of such fenced lands, appeals will be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, and the Government put to the great expense and the land withheld from occupation under the settlement laws. I trust that some legislation may be had that will enable the Department in a summary way to destroy these fences where the builders refuse to take them down. It has been claimed by some that the power exists in the Department to destroy these fences as obstructions on the public lands. If this is so the Department has no means at its disposal to pay the expenses of such removal, neither has the Department office force, which would be required to remove such obstructions, and provisions made for the payment of the persons employed to do such work.

LAPSED GRANTS.

In reference to lapsed grants the Secretary says he hopes that Congress may specifically declare, in view of the decision of the decision of Schulenber vs. Harriman the Department cannot treat grants as public property and they remain to all intents private property and beyond the control of the Department.

PENSIONS.

The report of the Commissioner of Pensions show that at the close of the fiscal year 1884, there were 221,756 pensions

Commissioner of Railroads.

The report of the Commissioner gives the operations of his Department during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1884. The property has all been examined. Detailed statements are submitted relative to all indebtedness. Statements of the sinking funds of the Union and Central Pacific Roads are also given.

BONDS AND INTEREST.

The following shows the account of moneys in the sinking fund held by the Treasurer of the United States, and of the compensation for services not settled:

SUMMARY OF RAILWAYS.	Interest accrued and not yet paid by the United States	Interest paid by the United States	Principal outstanding	Interest accrued but not yet paid by the United States	Interest paid by the United States	By transportation of mails	By cash payments per contract of earnings	Interest repaid by companies to credit of bond and interest account	Balance paid to United States
Union Pacific	$ [illegible]	$ [illegible]	$ [illegible]	$ [illegible]	$ [illegible]	$ [illegible]	$ [illegible]	$ [illegible]	$ [illegible]
Central Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Denver Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sioux City and Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	$ [illegible]	$ [illegible]	$ [illegible]	$ [illegible]	$ [illegible]	$ [illegible]	$ [illegible]	$ [illegible]	$ [illegible]

The "interest accrued and not yet paid by the United States," amounting to $1,968,705.26, was payable July 1, 1884.

The total indebtedness of the several subsidized Pacific Railroads to the United States on June 30, 1884, is reported by the Commissioner to be as follows:

TOTAL DEBT, INCLUDING PRINCIPAL AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

Union Pacific (including Kansas Pacific)	$ 65,620,959.22
Central Pacific (including Western Pacific)	54,647,825.10
Sioux City & Pacific	3,299,630.60
Central Branch Union Pacific	3,245,808.26
Total	$127,813,016.18

TOTAL CREDIT.

Transportation services performed and money paid into the treasury:	
Union Pacific	$ 16,896,975.73
Central Pacific	8,980,779.87
Sioux City & Pacific	131,158.62
Central Branch Union Pacific	880,258.26
Total	$ 24,888,222.10
Balance in favor of the United States, but not due until maturity of principal, 1896-1899	$102,924,794.08

RECAPITULATION.

Due from Union Pacific	$ 50,142,950.49
Due from Central Pacific	46,557,045.14
Due from Sioux City & Pacific	3,150,171.57
Due from Central Branch Union Pacific	3,076,480.08
Total	$102,924,794.08

CONDITION OF SINKING FUND ACCOUNT.

The sinking funds of the Union and Central Pacific Companies, held by the Treasurer of the United States under the act of May 7, 1878, amounted to $6,084,099.82 on June 30, 1884, the Union Pacific having to its credit $3,435,576.34 and the Central Pacific, $2,648,523.48.

Investments have been made by the Secretary of the Treasury as follows:

CHARACTER OF BONDS.	Union Pacific.	Central Pacific.	Total.
Funded loan of 1881 (5 per cent)	$ 250,450,000	$ [illegible]	$ [illegible]
Funded loan of July 15, 1882 (3 per cent)	1,630,000,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Funded loan of 1907 (4 per cent)	32,650,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Funded loan of 1908 (4 per cent)	981,000,000	196,100,000	[illegible]
Currency sixes		440,000,000	[illegible]
Principal	2,293,100,000	636,100,000	[illegible]
Premium paid	177,066,450	100,000,000	[illegible]
Total cost	2,470,166,450	736,700,000	[illegible]
	2,445,000,000	1,500,000,000	3,945,000,000
	25,166,450	736,700,000	761,866,450

The total amounts remaining in the Treasury uninvested on June 30, 1884, were $2,081,645.66.

The following shows the financial condition of the two Pacific roads:

Union Pacific's total debt	$165,227,149.61
Capital stock	60,868,500.00
Total stock and debt	226,095,649.61

ASSETS.	
Cost of road and equipment	$[illegible]
Fuel, material and stores on hand	[illegible]
Cash on hand	[illegible]
Company's Stocks and bonds owned by company	[illegible]
Sinking fund in hands of trustees (equals)	[illegible]
Bills and accounts receivable	[illegible]
Bonds and stocks of other companies—cost	[illegible]
Miscellaneous investments	[illegible]
Interest repaid the United States by transportation	[illegible]
Due from the United States for transportation	[illegible]
Land contracted and land cash	[illegible]
Advances paid in bonds and stocks	[illegible]
Sinking fund in United States Treasury	[illegible]
	$[illegible]
Surplus, including land sales	[illegible]
Surplus, excluding land sales	[illegible]
Total debt	[illegible]
Capital stock	[illegible]
Total stock and debt	[illegible]
Assets	[illegible]
Balance, deficit	[illegible]

Bureau of Education.

The Commissioner renews his recommendations for Federal aid in public primary education.

Civil Service.

Experience of nearly a year and a half approves in a great measure the efficiency of clerks examined under civil service rules. Nothing, however, can be expected of a system as good as this should under the laws as they now stand, the system ought to have the support of both the legislative and executive departments of the Government.

H. M. TELLER, Secretary.

TEA WITH TARTARS.

How an Englishman Supped in True Oriental Fashion.

"Art a Russian?" asks the tall, brown Bashkir, forgetting for a moment all his dignity, as he offers his visitor a glass of fresh mare's milk, to refuse which would be like refusing to smoke the pipe of peace with a red Indian, and, without waiting for a reply, he continues, "Wilt stay to tea and be our guest?" An affirmative answer puts the whole family in the best of spirits. The old Tartar, with arms folded across his chest, kneels near the curtain doorway, where now and again the rough head of a pretty foal looks in. The Bashkir and Kirghiz couple take their guests, the men sitting cross-legged on the felt-covered floor, while the women kneel and attentively listen to the conversation. Of chairs and tables there are none. After the ruddy Kirghiz woman has put the large Russian samovar on the floor, and brought in a dish of some forty boiled eggs—five eggs being the portion allotted to each member of the small community—she begins to clean the teapot, Tartar fashion. That is to say she licks it carefully (only on the outside), and then applies the lower part of her flowery dress as a substitute for a dishcloth. While the baby slumbers peacefully, her bracelleted wrists just peeping out from under the petticoat serving for a coverlet, the mother turns her veiled and turbaned head aside, and, reaching a loaf of bread, bites a piece out of it without the formality of a knife.

While conversation was carried on the younger woman had finished her preparation, a few large loaves were rolled into the middle of the tent, the overflowing cups were passed around; a glass of mare's milk followed. The bread for the visitors was, in honor of the occasion, cut by the Bashki's small pocket knife, butter was then put on by means of the spoon, which after each dip, was licked by the Tartar with much gusto. The hosts dispensed with both knife and butter spoon, tearing the bread and scooping out the butter in the hollow of their hand, then rubbing into the bread as much of it as possible, and smacking their lips over their savory meal.

Here the summons came that it was time for the mares to be milked; the old Tartar slowly rose from his knees, the Bashkir shut up his pocket knife with a depreatory remark on English pocket-knives generally, the remaining loaf was rolled into a corner, the visitors' half-emptied cups and untouched bread and butter were eagerly consumed by their friendly hosts, and out we all marched with much shaking of hands and many invitations to come again and be their guests.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

INDIAN, NOT SPANISH.

Some of the Names Which California People Wrestle With.

Many of the California names that are supposed to be Spanish are in reality Indian. The disappearance of the California Indians is little less than extinction, and offers one of the most remarkable samples of the way in which the red man dies out before the progress of the white. The tribes are quite numerous, some of the Mokelumne, the Tolumne, Chowchillas, Cosumnes, Colusa, Mojave (Arizona), Tehachpi, Tamals or Tamales, Cucamongas, Inyo, Mono, Modoc, Yolo, Yuba, Tlamath or Klamath, Tshastl or Shasta, Siskiyou, Tehama, Cahuilla, Saticoy, Wynemer or Hueneme, Suscol, Temecula, Ukiah, Cuyama, Myacinas, Bolbones, Sulicos, Hulchica and Hoopah are all Indian and are nearly all the names of tribes long since disappeared, bearing with them the meaning of their names. Fortunately some of them have been preserved. Sonoma or Zonoma, for instance, means the valley of the moon; Temescal is the Indian for sweathouse; Yreka is a corruption of Wi-e-kah and means white, being the Indian and most appropriate name for Mount Shasta; Napa is the Indian for fish; Marin was the last chief of the Tamales Indians; Modoc means strange or stranger, or hostile; Tahoe, the big or deep water; Yolo, rush land; Yosemite, big grizzly bear; Siskiyou was an Indian chief; Stanislaus was the name given to a Christianized Indian chief; Aptos means the meeting of the streams; Sequoula or Sequoyal, was a Cherokee, better known as George Guess, who invented a tribal alphabet; Klameth was an Indian chief; so was Soquel, and so was Suscol; Elembender (Lake County) is the Indian for paradise; Petaluma is the Indiana for duck-pond; Suisum means a big expanse, and Tamalpais is a composite word meaning the country (pais, Spanish, region) of the Tamals.—*Buffalo Times.*

—"Why am ole Aunt Ann like neighbor Parson's dorg?" asked little black Pete, as he tumbled into his father's presence. "Can't tole yer, honey," replied the delighted father, as he stroked the knotty kinks on the child's head. "Why am it, sonny?" "Parson's purp is black and tan, ain't it?" "Yes, in course it be," replied the old man. "Well, ain't she black Aunt Ann, too?" and the youngster turned two hand-springs and lighted on the front sidewalk.—*Boston Post.*

TEMPERANCE READING.

KING ALCOHOL.

A RECITATION.

Oh, this wicked old King
Is a hateful old thing,
And he's ruining our beautiful land!
His subjects are legion,
He lowers and degrades,
All he does with a very high hand.

Oh, their bonds are so strong,
Long is their sway,
And so few dare say they will resist
That a powerful old king
Is a tyrant and king,
And he wears every jewel they earn.

In his dungeon is he,
You can see it agree,
For he imagines and rants as he goes;
And he has his fine clothes
Made up beautifully fine,
And he wears a red patch on his nose.

But the women to-day
Are working away
At a grand, for this monster of sin,
And we see the end near,
With unerring sure aim,
They [illegible]

—Mrs. M. J. Shelley, in Good Templar.

KIND WORDS FITLY SPOKEN.

How a Hard Drinker Was Made to Promise to Give Up Whiskey.

In the winter of 1882 Mr. Edmund Kirke had occasion to cross the mountains from Morristown, Tenn., to Asheville, N. C. During his journey he found himself in the house of a North Carolina backwoodsman. He thus describes the experience:

After the customary greeting the man drew a black flask from his pocket, and picking up a broken glass from the floor beside him, said: to me: "I say, stranger, take a little apple-jack—it will warm you up, you've a cold mile before you."

"No, my friend. I can stand the cold better still not that kind of warming."

"Well, I thought you was a Yankee when you come in now. I know it. This was said in a friendly tone, and not at all disrespectfully.

"How do you know I am a Yankee?"

"By your being so free with your money, and knowing enough not to drink before going out into the cold.

"What do you know about the Yankees?"

"A heap. I was a prisoner to Johnson's Island, and after the surrender I stayed three years among them."

"Well, my friend, I am a Yankee, and, whatever you are, you're a very decent fellow; you've only one fault—and if you won't shoot me I'll tell you what it is.

"I won't. What is it?" he asked, smiling.

"And you won't draw that butcher-knife you carry in the back pocket of your trousers?"

"I don't carry one, so I won't draw it," he answered, now laughing outright.

"Well, it's that flask of apple-jack in your side-pocket. Throw it away, and there isn't anything you couldn't make of yourself."

"Do you believe that?"

"I don't believe it. I know it."

"Then, I swear, I'll throw it away."

"Do it at once. Pitch it out of the window, and never taste the cursed stuff again."

He took the flask from his pocket and gazed at it fixedly for a moment; then he said: "But how kin I do it, stranger? What other comfort has a man that has had such losses and disappointments as I've had? It's only when I take it that I feel like a man."

"It's only a beastly manhood. No man who takes it habitually has any real manliness. It keeps him poor, and it makes his wife and children suffer. I wouldn't hurt your feelings, but I can see that Sam knows it is ruining you; so give it up on the boy's account, if for no other reason."

The man rose and paced the room with an unsteady step for a few moments; then he paused, and, turning to me, said: "Do you a preacher?"

"No, I am not, and I have no disposition to preach to you; but I've seen a good deal of the world, and it isn't in me to see a fine, manly fellow like you going straight to the devil without saying a word to stop him."

He took a few more turns up and down the room while I was