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IMMIGRATION SERVICE.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT OF IMMIGRATION

TO THE

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1893.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1893.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Document No. 1643.

Superintendent of Immigration.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF IMMIGRATION.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF IMMIGRATION,
Washington, D. C., October 21, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the annual report of the Superintendent of Immigration for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893:

TABLE NO. 1.—SHOWING NUMBER OF IMMIGRANTS ARRIVED AND INSPECTED, THEIR AGES, NUMBER DEBARRED AND RETURNED, MONEY BROUGHT, ILLITERACY, AS WELL AS THE NUMBER ADMITTED ON BOND, DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1893.

[This table compiled by the Bureau of Statistics, from data furnished by the Immigration Service.]

Port of entry.	Immigrants arrived and inspected.			Ages.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Under 15.	15, and under 40.	40 and over.
Baltimore, Md	14,154	12,002	25,156	8,192	15,006	2,958
Barnstable, Mass	5	1	6		6	
Beaufort, S. C.	8		8		8	
Boston, Mass	15,087	14,235	29,322	4,866	21,500	2,956
Brunswick, Ga	3		3	1	2	
Galveston, Tex	8	2	10		8	2
Gloucester, Mass	20	5	25	3	22	
Jacksonville, Fla	9	9	18	1	15	2
Key West, Fla	1,769	824	2,593	468	1,837	288
Mobilo, Ala	4		4		4	
New Bedford, Mass	169	72	241	39	173	29
Newport News, Va	6	7	13	4	7	2
New Orleans, La	2,241	640	2,881	467	1,729	685
New York, N. Y	224,004	119,418	343,422	59,785	246,402	37,235
Norfolk, Va	12	3	15	1	10	4
Pensacola, Fla	9		9		9	
Philadelphia, Pa	18,031	11,132	29,163	6,142	20,201	2,820
Portland, Me	159	102	261	37	189	35
Portland, Oregon	404	4	408		408	
Port Townsend, Wash	1,719	211	1,930	67	1,664	199
St. Augustine, Fla		6	6	1	3	2
San Diego, Cal	160	41	201	32	128	41
San Francisco, Cal	2,346	672	3,018	468	2,188	362
Wilmington, Del	17		17	3	12	2
Total	280,344	159,386	439,730	80,577	311,531	47,622

a In addition to the number here classified, 28,108 immigrants arrived (at Boston) from Dominion of Canada, of which number 52 were debarred.

TABLE NO. 1.—SHOWING NUMBER OF IMMIGRANTS ARRIVED AND INSPECTED, THEIR AGES, NUMBER DEBARRED AND RETURNED, MONEY BROUGHT, ILLITERACY, AS WELL AS THE NUMBER ADMITTED ON BOND, ETC.—Continued.

Port of entry.	Debarred and returned.							Bonded.	Illiteracy of persons over 16 years of age.			Money brought by persons over 20 years of age.		
	Idiots.	Insane.	Paupers.	Diseased persons.	Convicts.	Contract laborers.	Returned within one year after landing.		Total.	Can not read.	Can not write.	Can neither read nor write.	Brought \$100 or over.	Brought less than \$100.
Baltimore, Md.			22	1		2	13	38		3,268	3,268	3,268	915	10,274
Boston, Mass.	1		111				80	192			283	698	614	10,695
Mobile, Ala.													1	3
New Bedford, Mass.										4	47			111
New Orleans, La.										1,456	1,680	1,456	187	2,694
New York, N. Y.	2	8	265	69	12	458	428	1,242	3	52,661	53,718	52,687	7,645	210,434
Philadelphia, Pa.			25			2	51	78			76	2,421	819	12,117
Portland, Me.			2				5	7		3	5	3	13	183
Portland, Oregon.			1	11			54	66					208	49
St. Augustine, Fla.													1	1
San Francisco, Cal.			5					7		505	505	505		
Wilmington, Del.													3	4
Total.	3	8	431	81	12	518	577	61,630	3	57,897	59,582	61,038	10,406	246,565

a Total amount of money brought by immigrants (to Baltimore), \$484,226.55.

b In addition to the above number barred and returned 248 alien contract laborers were returned to Canada.

TABLE NO. 2.—SHOWING THE NATIVITY OF IMMIGRANTS ADMITTED AT THE SEVERAL PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES, AS WELL AS THOSE DEBARRED AND RETURNED, DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1893.

[This table compiled by the Bureau of Statistics, from data furnished by the Immigration Service.]

Port of entry.	Austria.	Bohemia.	Hungary.	Belgium.	Denmark.	France.	Germany.	Greece.	Italy.	Netherlands.	Norway.
Baltimore, Md.	2,164	1,519	889		91	1	15,809		59	15	22
Boston, Mass.	108		12	27	157	23	576	2	18	22	1,415
Gloucester, Mass.						1					
Mobile, Ala.						1	1				
Newport News, Va.						2					
New Orleans, La.	6					172	47	3	2,310	1	7
New York, N. Y.	25,111	4,258	20,023	2,365	7,103	3,245	55,891	1,030	69,437	5,684	13,260
Norfolk, Va.							5				
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,263	73	1,965	988	321	138	6,245	33	256	476	738
Portland, Me.	3					9	3				8
Port Townsend, Wash.	3					18	4	26			44
San Diego, Cal.	1			2		1	10	18		17	1
San Francisco, Cal.	19		3	2	20	24	133	4	45	1	20
Wilmington, Del.						1					
Total.	28,678	5,850	22,892	3,324	7,720	3,621	78,756	1,072	72,145	6,199	15,515
Debarred and returned.	204	8	53	17	15	10	175	13	370	43	7

TABLE NO. 2.—SHOWING THE NATIVITY OF IMMIGRANTS ADMITTED AT THE SEVERAL PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES, AS WELL AS THOSE DEBARRED AND RETURNED, ETC.—Continued.

Port of entry.	Portugal.	Russia.	Finland.	Poland.	Spain.	Sweden.	Switzerland.	Turkey in Europe.	United Kingdom.			
									England	Ireland.	Scotland.	Wales.
Baltimore, Md		3,172	8	2,048		192	11		82	37	7	6
Barnstable, Mass									3			
Beaufort, S. C					4							
Boston, Mass	727	1,272	406	261	7	4,201	2	2	7,810	10,415	1,721	33
Galveston, Tex									9		1	
Gloucester, Mass									1	7		
Mobile, Ala						2			9			
New Bedford, Mass									9			
Newport News, Va									87	6	2	8
New Orleans, La					59			3	6			
New York, N. Y	3,269	28,343	5,984	11,983	98	29,230	4,580	577	14,988	28,766	4,081	657
Norfolk, Va									9			
Pensacola, Fla						2			4	3		
Philadelphia, Pa		2,802	132	2,077	23	1,833	94	35	4,209	4,155	332	315
Portland, Me				3		13	42		107	35	9	2
Portland, Oregon									2	1		
Port Townsend, Wash	1	19	132			216			136	9	2	16
San Diego, Cal	6			2		2			29	4	1	
San Francisco, Cal	581	10			7	8	19	11	5	434	149	59
Wilmington, Del										1		
Total	4,584	35,626	6,084	16,374	206	35,710	4,744	625	27,931	43,578	6,215	1,043
Debarred and returned	12	138	8	29	1	28	2		141	185	33	6

Port of entry.	Not specified Azores.	Cuba.	Other West Indies.	China.	Japan.	Asia not specified, Armeinn.	Australia.	Cape Verde.	All other countries.	Total.
Baltimore, Md									24	26,156
Barnstable, Mass									3	6
Beaufort, S. C									1	8
Boston, Mass							11		94	29,322
Brunswick, Ga									3	3
Galveston, Tex										10
Gloucester, Mass									16	25
Jacksonville, Fla									18	18
Key West, Fla		2,274	319							2,593
Mobile, Ala										4
New Bedford, Mass	47							185		241
Newport News, Va										13
New Orleans, La									164	2,881
New York, N. Y						515	8		3,006	343,422
Norfolk, Va									1	15
Pensacola, Fla										9
Philadelphia, Pa						4	1		655	29,163
Portland, Me									4	261
Portland, Oregon					405					408
Port Townsend, Wash				472					829	1,930
St. Augustine, Fla									6	6
San Diego, Cal					14				85	201
San Francisco, Cal					961	21	228		249	3,018
Wilmington, Del									15	17
Total	47	2,274	319	472	1,380	540	248	185	5,173	439,730
Debarred and returned					56	16			4	1,630

TABLE NO. 3—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF IMMIGRANTS DESTINED TO EACH STATE, TERRITORY, AND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1893.

[This table compiled by the Bureau of Statistics from data furnished by the Immigration Service.]

NORTH ATLANTIC DIVISION.

Port of entry.	Maine.	New Hampshire.	Vermont.	Massachusetts.	Rhode Island.	Connecticut.	New York.	New Jersey.	Pennsylvania.
Baltimore, Md	16	4		64	11	46	1,270	98	3,257
Barnstable, Mass				4	1		1		
Boston, Mass	563	647	58	19,805	1,995	169	1,671	16	378
Brunswick, Ga				25					1
Gloucester, Mass							1		
Jacksonville, Fla							10		4
Key West, Fla							2		
New Bedford, Mass				206	14	2			
Newport, News, Va				2					
New Orleans, La				1					
New York, N. Y.	387	488	574	14,676	2,827	9,046	153,223	14,043	41,422
Norfolk, Va							1		
Philadelphia, Pa	6	12	12	691	77	249	4,801	988	11,092
Portland, Me	122	1	2	48	7		23		17
San Francisco, Cal	1			9			31	4	2
Wilmington, Del							6	1	10
Total	1,095	1,152	646	35,531	4,931	9,512	161,047	15,150	57,083

SOUTH ATLANTIC DIVISION.

Port of entry.	Delaware.	Maryland.	District of Columbia.	Virginia.	West Virginia.	North Carolina.	South Carolina.	Georgia.	Florida.
Baltimore, Md	25	2,403	152	78	139	15	24	12	5
Boston, Mass	6	37	30	7	18			1	2
Brunswick, Ga						1	8	2	
Jacksonville, Fla									17
Key West, Fla		1					5		2,419
Newport News, Va				9					
New York, N. Y.	486	1,960	386	419	744	268	181	246	297
Norfolk, Va				13					7
Pensacola, Fla					86				10
Philadelphia, Pa	130	335	45	56		5	3	11	6
St. Augustine, Fla									
San Diego, Cal			3						1
San Francisco, Cal				1					
Total	647	4,736	616	583	987	289	221	272	2,765

NORTH CENTRAL DIVISION.

Port of entry.	Ohio.	Indiana.	Illinois.	Michigan.	Wisconsin.	Minnesota.	Iowa.	Missouri.	North Dakota.	South Dakota.	Nebraska.	Kansas.
Baltimore, Md	2,828	512	6,372	1,608	2,281	921	892	888	177	148	670	692
Boston, Mass	90	39	1,438	354	421	777	190	20	105	84	87	60
Key West, Fla			5					2				
New Orleans, La			5					7				1
New York, N. Y.	7,969	1,911	34,737	8,001	7,699	9,159	4,701	3,139	1,965	2,111	3,037	2,275
Philadelphia, Pa	1,239	290	2,945	598	1,627	816	584	320	88	190	179	177
Portland, Me			17	5	5	13						
San Diego, Cal			22									
San Francisco, Cal	1	3	145	3	1	1	2	2	1		1	20
Total	12,127	2,755	45,686	10,569	12,034	11,687	6,369	4,378	2,336	2,533	3,974	3,225

TABLE NO. 3.—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF IMMIGRANTS DESTINED TO EACH STATE, TERRITORY, AND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, etc.—Continued.

SOUTH CENTRAL DIVISION.

Port of entry.	Kentucky.	Tennessee.	Alabama.	Mississippi.	Louisiana.	Texas.	Oklahoma.	Arkansas.
Baltimore, Md	111	9	21	6	8	115	2	84
Boston, Mass	8	8	4	1		19		1
Galveston, Tex						10		
Key West, Fla					137			
Mobile, Ala			4					
New Orleans, La			1		2,752	27		
New York, N. Y	534	380	262	194	499	2,337		321
Pensacola, Fla			2					
Philadelphia, Pa	54	26	26	4	12	66		9
San Francisco, Cal	3				1			
Total	710	423	320	205	3,409	2,574	2	415

WESTERN DIVISION.

Port of entry.	Montana.	Wyoming.	Colorado.	New Mexico.	Arizona.	Utah.	Nevada.	Idaho.	Washington.	Oregon.	California.	Alaska.	Indian Territory.	Total.
Baltimore, Md	12	4	46	2		2	11		16	17	81		1	26,156
Barnstable, Mass														6
Beaufort, S. C.														8
Boston, Mass	19	4	45	9		1	2	12	22	17	81			29,322
Brunswick, Ga.														3
Galveston, Tex														10
Gloucester, Mass														25
Jacksonville, Fla														18
Key West, Fla											10			2,593
Mobile, Ala.														4
New Bedford, Mass											19			241
Newport News, Va														13
New Orleans, La	1		2	6	1						70			2,881
New York, N. Y	969	390	2,157	214	92	281	297	182	742	547	4,390	3	254	343,422
Norfolk, Va.														15
Pensacola, Fla														9
Philadelphia, Pa	58	7	62	6		109	6	6	26	13	106		5	29,163
Portland, Me.	1		1											261
Portland, Oregon								17		390				408
Port Townsend, Wash														1,930
St. Augustine, Fla														6
San Diego, Cal											176			201
San Francisco, Cal	8		13		1	22	4	4	10	18	2,705			3,018
Wilmington, Del.														17
Total	1,068	405	2,327	237	94	415	320	221	816	1,002	7,638	3	260	439,730

^a The destination of immigrants arriving at Port Townsend are not given.

TABLE NO. 4—SHOWING THE TRADES AND OCCUPATIONS OF IMMIGRANTS AS REPORTED ON ARRIVAL AT PORTS IN THE UNITED STATES DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1893.

[This table compiled by the Bureau of Statistics from data furnished by the Immigration Service.]

Port of entry.	Architects.	Brewers.	Butchers.	Barbers.	Bakers.	Blacksmiths.	Bartenders.	Bricklayers.	Carpenters.	Cabinetmak- ers.	Confectioners.	Cigar makers.
Baltimore, Md	7	56	198	30	156	219	24	128	361	107	14	17
Boston, Mass	1	4	61	19	66	133	3	31	159	24	7	36
Galveston, Tex												
Jacksonville, Fla								1	1			1
Key West, Fla					1				3			1,411
New Orleans, La	1	2	24		5	2		16	8			4
New York, N. Y	52	409	1,586	686	1,193	1,404	269	860	2,761	1,406	362	613
Philadelphia, Pa	1	45	229	42	207	159	19	44	366	37		99
Portland, Me			1			1			3			
Port Townsend, Wash					2	11			25			
St. Augustine, Fla					1				3			
San Diego, Cal					1				2			2
San Francisco, Cal	2		9	5	17	16	5	10	70	5		
Wilmington, Del						1			1			1
Total	64	576	2,108	782	1,649	1,946	321	1,090	3,761	1,579	383	2,183

Port of entry.	Cooks.	Coopers.	Farmers.	Florists.	Gardeners.	Glass-blowers.	Hatters.	Iron molders.	Laborers.	Locksmiths.	Laundrymen.	Masons.
Baltimore, Md	5	31	1,936	7	52		9	45	3,306	140		83
Beaufort, S. C									8			
Boston, Mass	35	11	1,283	2	55	2	19	47	5,970	8	2	70
Brunswick, Ga									2			
Galveston, Tex			1									
Gloucester, Mass									1			
Jacksonville, Fla			3									
Key West, Fla	61		47					1				
New Bedford, Mass			1						10			1
Newport News, Va								1				
New Orleans, La	9		35		5				1,584			10
New York, N. Y	412	332	27,914	179	638		361	920	96,693	1,140	9	3,065
Pensacola, Fla									6			
Philadelphia, Pa	55	37	1,860	4	91		54	156	5,356	97	2	140
Portland, Me			3						60			
Portland, Oregon			1						194			
Port Townsend, Wash	17		712						360		1	
San Diego, Cal	5		4						2			
San Francisco, Cal	40		268	1	11	1		12	713		1	9
Total	639	411	34,070	193	852	3	443	1,182	114,295	1,385	15	3,383

TABLE NO. 4.—SHOWING THE TRADES AND OCCUPATIONS OF IMMIGRANTS, ETC., DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1893—Continued.

[This table compiled by Bureau of Statistics from data furnished by the immigration service.]

Ports of entry.	Miners.	Machinists.	Millers.	Musicians.	Painters.	Peddlers.	Plasterers.	Porters.	Potters.	Printers.	Saddlers.	Shoemakers.
Baltimore, Md.	328	80	68	40	70	7	1	4	7	20	48	281
Boston, Mass.	111	146	25	22	88	11	7	4	5	19	5	153
Galveston, Tex.					1					1		1
Key West, Fla.					3							2
New Orleans, La.		5		2	15		1					52
New York, N. Y.	4,482	1,465	535	808	1,074	779	248	180	175	525	432	3,621
Norfolk, Va.					1							1
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,045	110	52	41	126	15	7	8	21	26	29	331
Portland, Me.					1		1				1	
Port Townsend, Wash.	4											
San Diego, Cal.	2	3		1						2		1
San Francisco, Cal.	55	57	2	3	17	10	3			18	2	9
Wilmington, Del.										1		1
Total	6,027	1,866	682	917	1,381	837	268	196	208	612	517	4,452

Ports of entry,	Spinners.	Tailors.	Tanners.	Tin-plate workers.	Tinsmiths.	Wagon-makers.	Weavers.	Waiters.	All other occupations.	No occupation, including women and children.	Total.
Baltimore, Md.	6	355	25		33	65	80	24	738	16,938	26,156
Barnstable, Mass.					1				5		6
Beaufort, S. C.											8
Boston, Mass.	312	269	2	11	22		939	47	7,208	11,869	29,322
Brunswick, Ga.										1	3
Galveston, Tex.									5	2	10
Gloucester, Mass.		1							17	6	25
Jacksonville, Fla.		1							2	10	18
Key West, Fla.					1				240	824	2,593
Mobile, Ala.									4		4
New Bedford, Mass.									168	61	241
Newport News, Va.									4	8	13
New Orleans, La.		4			1			11	405	676	2,881
New York, N. Y.	399	4,496	473		604	378	1,240	991	9,456	167,732	345,422
Norfolk, Va.									1	13	15
Pensacola, Fla.										3	9
Philadelphia, Pa.	40	769	38		45	28	269	41	6,654	10,368	29,163
Portland, Me.	1	3					10		24	122	261
Portland, Oregon								1	209	3	408
Port Townsend, Wash.								6	567	225	1,930
St. Augustine, Fla.									4		6
San Diego, Cal.		1							118	56	201
San Francisco, Cal.	1	15			2		1	5	774	849	3,018
Wilmington, Del.									9	3	17
Total	759	5,914	543	11	709	471	2,539	1,126	26,615	209,767	437,730

I assumed the duties of this office on the 8th day of April, 1893. During nine months and more of the period embraced in this report the office was administered by the Hon. W. D. Owen, whom I succeeded.

The act of March 3, 1893, entitled "An act to facilitate the enforcement of the immigration and contract-labor laws of the United States," did not go into practical operation until about the 12th day of May last, so that very little can be said in this report about the salutary effect it has had in the administration of the immigration laws and of carrying out the purposes and intent for which it was enacted.

From data received from all the ports in the United States it has been ascertained that for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, 440,793

immigrants arrived in this country. Of these 439,730 were landed and 1,063 were debarred for special causes; in addition to which number 577 were returned to the countries whence they came, having become public charges within one year after arriving in the United States, all of which, with information more in detail, is set forth in Table No. 1.

During the preceding fiscal year 581,827 immigrants arrived in this country. Of these 579,663 were landed, 2,164 were debarred for special causes, and 637 were returned to the countries whence they came as having become public charges within one year after arriving in the United States.

From the above it appears there were 141,034 less immigrants arriving during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, than for the preceding fiscal year. It is worthy of note that in comparing the number of arrivals of immigrants during the fiscal years of 1892-'93 the greatest decrease was from the following countries: Russia, 40,791; Hungary, 12,732; Poland, 24,162; Bohemia, 2,428, making a total of 80,113, whilst Italy shows an increase of only 10,514.

Country.	1892.	1893.	Decrease.
Russia.....	76,417	35,626	40,791
Hungary.....	35,624	22,892	12,732
Poland.....	40,536	16,374	24,162
Bohemia.....	8,278	5,850	2,428

This decrease of immigration, as compared with that of the preceding year, is attributable in great part to cholera which made its appearance in August, 1892. A strict quarantine was at once established at all our Atlantic ports on September 1, 1892, and passengers were detained for a period of twenty days as a precautionary measure, and many steamship companies thereafter refused to embark immigrants.

This sudden interruption to the natural flow of immigration caused serious disappointment to many anxious to come to this country who were obliged to postpone their voyage, after having made every preparation, until the following spring, when it was confidently expected by the various steamship lines that an unusually large number would have to be transported. In this they were correct. During the months of March and April, 1893, large numbers came over, and in the first part of May of the same year as many as 20,000 immigrants were reported to be upon the ocean at one time destined to the United States, their object being to arrive before the restrictive measures embodied in the act passed March 3, 1893, went into effect. This act has been in operation since about May 12. It inaugurated many changes in the administration of the law. At first considerable trouble was experienced before its machinery worked smoothly, but, happily, harmony was soon established. The transportation lines readily adapted themselves to the new requirements and have aided and assisted the officers attached to this Bureau in carrying out the provisions of the law. The principal section of the new act requires an inspection of immigrants to be made before they are allowed passage. This is made compulsory by requiring a manifest or list of immigrant passengers to be delivered to the inspection officers, at the port of entry into the United States, verified by the oath of the captain of the vessel, or second in command, and the surgeon, before a consular agent of the United States, prior to the departure of the vessel, stating that they have made a personal

inspection of each of the immigrants, and that to the best of their knowledge and belief all on board their ship will be entitled to land in the United States, and that none of them come within the prohibited classes.

The steamship lines at once directed their various agents throughout Europe not to sell tickets to undesirable immigrants or those of the prohibited classes who might be refused passage at the port of departure or who would be rejected upon arrival and deported at their expense. How many immigrants who found their way to the seaboard were refused passage after examination by the ship's officers, or how many were unable to purchase tickets from subagents in the interior of the country, or how many were deterred from making the attempt after reading the United States immigration laws, which were required to be conspicuously posted in the language of the country in the offices of the agents of the steamship companies, can not be accurately ascertained; but this Bureau is in possession of information which indicates that the volume of immigration would have exceeded previous years had the law not been in force. Great numbers of the most undesirable classes, who intended to undertake the voyage, abandoned their purpose or were refused transportation. By a comparison of those now arriving with those who came in former years, the remedial effect of recent legislation becomes apparent. Few now are rejected as likely to become paupers. Only 3 persons were admitted upon bonds as against 2,135 in the year 1891-'92, and the system of inspection is so faithfully conducted, that if for want of proper examination abroad an idiot or insane person, pauper, or one likely to become a public charge, or one suffering from a loathsome or dangerous contagious disease succeeds in embarking, almost certain detection awaits him here, and he is deported at the expense of the steamship company bringing him over.

Our people do not desire that immigration should be suspended, for nearly every State in the Union has a State board, whose business it is to induce immigration to its particular section, but they do demand that only those who come to live under our free institutions and make our country their homes and by honest toil and labor to better their condition shall be admitted. With this end in view the most beneficial results may be confidently expected from the strict enforcement of the present restrictions upon immigration. An addition might be made to our immigration laws giving power to courts having criminal jurisdiction to deport all aliens who within a period of two years from the date of landing are convicted of any crime or misdemeanor; which, in the opinion of the court, renders them undesirable citizens, or convinces it that they are not attached to the principles of the Constitution of our Government and to the good order and well-being of society in general. This would rid us of alien anarchists, criminals, and turbulent spirits who are opposed to the laws of God and man.

12 REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF IMMIGRATION.

STATEMENT SHOWING RECEIPT AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT OF IMMIGRANT FUND FROM JULY 1, 1892, TO JUNE 30, 1893, AND THE BALANCE ON HAND JULY 1, 1893.

Ports.	Balance July 1, 1892.	Receipts.	Expenditures.	Balance July 1, 1893.
Alaska	\$12.50			\$12.50
Astoria	9.50	\$47.00		56.50
Apalachicola	5.00			5.00
Baltimore	90,406.04	13,824.55	\$10,648.92	93,581.67
Boston	26,670.22	14,863.00	9,042.99	32,490.23
Buffalo	38.00			38.00
Belfast	2.00			2.00
Barnstable (Provincetown)	194.50	15.50		210.00
Brashears (Teche)	70.50			70.50
Brunswick	10.00	1.50		11.50
Beaufort, N. C.	240.50			240.50
Beaufort, S. C.		3.50		3.50
Bridgeport, (Fairfield)	12.50			12.50
Charleston	16.00	1.50		17.50
Chicago	51.50			51.50
Corpus Christi	4.50			4.50
Cape Vincent	114.50			114.50
Detroit	382.00			382.00
Delaware	6.00			6.00
Duluth	338.50			338.50
Edgartown	5.50	4.00		9.50
Ellsworth	50			50
Fernandina	1.50			1.50
Galveston	158.94	6.00		164.94
Genesee	21.00			21.00
Gloucester	128.50	13.50		142.00
Jacksonville	74.50	9.00		83.50
Huron	621.50			621.50
Key West	9,340.40	2,422.00		11,762.40
Marblehead	12.00			12.00
Mobile	25.50	2.00		27.50
Michigan	50.50			50.50
Machias	5.00			5.00
New Orleans	9,454.23	1,832.00		11,286.23
New York	341,094.37	273,989.32	174,007.83	441,075.86
Newbern (Pamlico)	2.00			2.00
New London	2.50			2.50
New Bedford	2,449.00	121.50		2,570.50
New Haven	30.00			30.00
Norfolk	8.50	7.50		16.00
Newport News	783.50	6.50		790.00
Oswegatchie	115.50			115.50
Oregon	11.00			11.00
Oswego	2.00			2.00
Philadelphia	54,054.12	14,920.00	9,645.39	59,328.73
Providence	30.00			30.00
Portland, Me	5,157.41	272.50		5,429.91
Portland, Oregon	416.00	1,069.00		1,485.00
Pensacola	173.00	6.50		179.50
Port Townsend (Puget Sound)	70.50	1,047.50		1,118.00
San Francisco	24,519.01	4,458.50	3,250.44	25,726.57
San Diego	79.50	258.50		338.00
St. Augustine	31.00	3.00		34.00
Savannah	15.50	3.50		19.00
Salem and Beverly	9.00			9.00
Superior	502.50			502.50
Shieldsboro (Pearl River)	20.50			20.50
Tampa	15.50	2.50		18.00
Wilmington	19.50	8.50		28.00
Willamette	58.50			58.50
Richmond	127.50			127.50
Total	568,281.24	829,214.37	206,565.57	690,900.04
Less amounts Ellis Island (improvement of miscellaneous account, etc., as per statement June 30, 1892)	484,731.20			484,731.20
Less miscellaneous account July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893				206,168.84
Less refund for improvement of Ellis Island March 10, 1893			39,646.73	
Less transfer from immigration fund account of improvement of Ellis Island June 30, 1893			25,000.00	
Total	83,550.04	329,214.37	301,242.30	94,646.73
Total	83,550.04	329,214.37	301,242.30	111,522.11

RECAPITULATION OF EXPENDITURES.

	First quarter.	Second quarter.	Third quarter.	Fourth quarter.
Baltimore, Md	\$3, 131. 63	\$2, 688. 82	\$1, 844. 92	\$2, 983. 55
Boston, Mass	2, 757. 87	1, 406. 51	2, 125. 88	2, 752. 73
New York, N. Y	55, 768. 00	40, 285. 35	40, 208. 26	37, 746. 22
Philadelphia, Pa	2, 193. 62	2, 363. 64	2, 491. 20	2, 593. 93
San Francisco, Cal	744. 00	798. 65	834. 55	873. 24
Miscellaneous account	12, 802. 13	14, 264. 05	5, 993. 03	6, 587. 52
Refund from improvement of Ellis Island			25, 000. 00	
Transfer from immigration fund for improvement of Ellis Island	20, 000. 00		10, 000. 00	
Total	97, 397. 25	61, 810. 02	88, 497. 84	53, 537. 19

The above table exhibits the receipts and expenditures of the "immigrant fund" at the different ports during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, and the balance on hand July 1, 1893. Owing to the cholera restrictions at New York the receipts show a material decrease, while the actual expenses, not including the improvement of Ellis Island, are about the same as those for the preceding year. Before my induction into office the balance on hand in the United States Treasury on account of "immigrant fund" was about \$25,000; but with a careful revision of the force, and other changes looking to an economical administration of the Bureau, this balance was increased to \$111,522.11 on the 1st day of July, 1893, as shown by the accompanying table; and it is assumed, unless something unforeseen occurs, that the service will be able to meet all its obligations and be self-supporting.

The cost of maintaining the large plant at Ellis Island, comprising the immigrant station, is very great. The whole was constructed on an extensive scale with little regard to expense, durability, or economical adaptability to the service. The consumption of coal is in excess of the amount that would have been required to light and heat the buildings if differently located, of less dimensions, and better construction, and more comfort would have resulted. There is no supply of water upon the island. All that is needed for generating steam, use of laundry, and drinking purposes, was purchased at 7½ cents per 100 gallons, and some months more than 1,000,000 gallons were bought at a cost of \$750. Now, by utilizing the rainfall, which is collected in cisterns, the expense has been reduced to about \$250 per month. A large force has to be employed to care for the Government property at reasonable salaries. The ferryboat connecting the island with New York City, costing under contract \$78 per day, is also a very considerable drain upon the fund, and efforts are being made to have it reduced. These and other expenses should not be charged directly to the cost of administering the law and inspecting and examining immigrants.

Section 9 of the act of March 3, 1893, provides as follows:

That after the first day of January, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, all exclusive privileges of exchanging money, transporting passengers or baggage, or keeping eating houses, and all other like privileges connected with the Ellis Island Immigrant Station, shall be disposed of after public competition, subject to such conditions and limitations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

Previous to this time the privileges for supplying immigrants with food, of transporting baggage, and of exchanging money had been let for the aggregate sum of \$6,000 per annum, but when advertised and disposed of by public competition, \$24,810 was obtained, an increase in these privileges alone of \$18,810, a very satisfactory result.

ALIEN CONTRACT-LABOR LAW.

The number of inspectors employed under this law during the fiscal year varied from 30 to 35, and 518 immigrants who were discovered to have entered into contracts in a foreign country to perform labor within the United States were deported, and many suits instituted against those seeking to employ them, to recover the penalties prescribed by the statute. I can not, however, refrain from expressing a hope that Congress will, at an early date, carefully revise and reenact the laws upon the subject, making them more certain, explicit, and comprehensive, and giving additional remedies to insure the enforcement thereof. I desire, also, to call attention to my recommendation, under date of October 11, 1893, in which I suggested the advisability of an increase of \$25,000 for the enforcement of this law. Owing to the many appeals received from labor organizations for representatives in this particular branch of the service, the matter should be given earnest consideration.

RETURNING IMMIGRANTS.

Very little attention has heretofore been given to ascertaining the number of immigrants who come here in the spring and return to their fatherland at the end of the working season. No accurate data has ever been published. Yet we know that large numbers of all nations, especially Italians, come to the United States in the spring to labor during the summer months, live economically while here, and in the fall return to their homes, where subsistence is so much cheaper, and spend, in comparative comfort, the not inconsiderable savings from their wages. Arrangements are being made by which this data can be had, and it is stated, by the steamship lines importing the greatest number of immigrants, that those now returning exceed those coming. To ascertain the number of bona fide immigrants settling in this country this class should be deducted.

Numerous complaints are also received from labor organizations protesting against Canadians coming into the United States day after day and returning each night to their homes, thereby taking advantage of the higher wages paid here and availing themselves of the low prices of living in Canada, thus enabling them to underbid our workmen in the home market and depriving American citizens of work. The attention of Congress should be called to this class of immigrants.

The hospital at Ellis Island, which is under the able management of Dr. W. A. Wheeler, U. S. Marine Hospital Service, and an efficient corps of assistants, is admirably conducted and affords relief to many sick and helpless immigrants arriving in this country. The following table shows the number of aliens treated, etc., by nationalities, during the fiscal year:

Ireland	118	Sweden	126	Austria	114
England	67	Norway	46	Bohemia	50
Wales	13	Belgium	13	Finland	28
Scotland	11	Holland	34	Armenia	3
Germany	426	Italy	300	Greece	3
France	20	Spain	1	Others	32
Russia	254	Portugal	4		
Poland	113	Denmark	96		
Switzerland	22	Hungary	78	Total	1,972

DETAILED REPORT OF HOSPITAL TRANSACTIONS.

Long Island College Hospital	8
New Jersey State Lunatic Asylum	10
Health Department, New York City	201
Ellis Island Hospital	1,753
Total	1,972

RATE OF MORTALITY IN EACH HOSPITAL.

	Per cent
Long Island College Hospital	12½
Health Department, New York City	9
New Jersey State Lunatic Asylum	0
Ellis Island Hospital	6½
Average mortality in all hospitals	9½

Dr. J. H. Senner was appointed commissioner of immigration for the port of New York, and assumed the responsible duties of that position on April 1, 1893. More than three-fourths of the immigration to the United States is examined, registered, and landed under his direction. His duties are arduous and confining, and he deserves commendation for the skillful manner in which they have been performed. His official report, furnished me, is highly interesting and should be published.

Permit me also to say that the other commissioners, inspectors, and officers connected with this Bureau have performed their duties faithfully and with credit both to the service and themselves.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

HERMAN STUMP,
Superintendent.

Hon. JOHN G. CARLISLE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

LAWS PERTAINING TO IMMIGRATION.

AN ACT to regulate immigration.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be levied, collected, and paid a duty of fifty cents for each and every passenger not a citizen of the United States who shall come by steam or sail vessel from a foreign port to any port within the United States. The said duty shall be paid to the collector of customs of the port to which such passenger shall come, or if there be no collector at such port, then to the collector of customs nearest thereto, by the master, owner, agent, or consignee of every such vessel, within twenty-four hours after the entry thereof into such port. The money thus collected shall be paid into the United States Treasury, and shall constitute a fund to be called the immigrant fund, and shall be used, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, to defray the expense of regulating immigration under this act, and for the care of immigrants arriving in the United States, for the relief of such as are in distress, and for the general purposes and expenses of carrying this act into effect. The duty imposed by this section shall be a lien upon the vessels which shall bring such passengers into the United States, and shall be a debt in favor of the United States against the owner or owners of such vessels; and the payment of such duty may be enforced by any legal or equitable remedy. *Provided,* That no greater sum shall be expended for the purposes hereinbefore mentioned, at any port, than shall have been collected at such port.

SEC. 2. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby charged with the duty of executing the provisions of this act and with supervision over the business of immigration to the United States, and for that purpose he shall have power to enter into contracts with such State commission, board, or officers as may be designated for that purpose by the governor of any State to take charge of the local affairs of immigration in the ports within said State, and to provide for the support and relief

of such immigrants therein landing as may fall into distress or need public aid, under the rules and regulations to be prescribed by said Secretary; and it shall be the duty of such State commission, board, or officers so designated to examine into the condition of passengers arriving at the ports within such State in any ship or vessel, and for that purpose all or any of such commissioners or officers or such other person or persons as they shall appoint, shall be authorized to go on board of and through any such ship or vessel; and if on such examination there shall be found among such passengers any convict, lunatic, idiot, or any person unable to take care of himself or herself without becoming a public charge, they shall report the same in writing to the collector of such port, and such person shall not be permitted to land.

SEC. 3. That the Secretary of the Treasury shall establish such regulations and rules and issue from time to time such instructions not inconsistent with law as he shall deem best calculated to protect the United States and immigrants into the United States from fraud and loss; and for carrying out the provisions of this act and the immigration laws of the United States; and he shall prescribe all forms of bonds, entries, and other papers to be used under and in the enforcement of the various provisions of this act.

SEC. 4. That all foreign convicts except those convicted of political offences, upon arrival, shall be sent back to the nations to which they belong and from whence they came. The Secretary of the Treasury may designate the State board of charities of any State in which such board shall exist by law, or any commission in any State, or any person or persons in any State whose duty it shall be to execute the provisions of this section without compensation. The Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe regulations for the return of the aforesaid persons to the countries from whence they came, and shall furnish instructions to the board, commission, or persons charged with execution of the provisions of this section as to the mode of procedure in respect thereto, and may change such instructions from time to time. The expense of such return of the aforesaid persons not permitted to land shall be borne by the owners of the vessels in which they came.

SEC. 5. That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved August 3, 1882.

ORIGINAL ACT.

AN ACT to prohibit the importation and immigration of foreigners and aliens under contract or agreement to perform labor in the United States, its Territories, and the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act it shall be unlawful for any person, company, partnership, or corporation, in any manner whatsoever, to prepay the transportation, or in any way assist or encourage the importation or migration of any alien or aliens, any foreigner or foreigners, into the United States, its Territories, or the District of Columbia, under contract or agreement, parol or special, express or implied, made previous to the importation or migration of such alien or aliens, foreigner or foreigners, to perform labor or service of any kind in the United States, its Territories, or the District of Columbia.

SEC. 2. That all contracts or agreements, express or implied, parol or special, which may hereafter be made by and between any person, company, partnership, or corporation, and any foreigner or foreigners, alien or aliens, to perform labor or service or having reference to the performance of labor or service by any person in the United States, its Territories, or the District of Columbia, previous to the migration or importation of the person or persons whose labor or service is contracted for into the United States, shall be utterly void and of no effect.

SEC. 3. That for every violation of any of the provisions of section one of this act the person, partnership, company, or corporation violating the same, by knowingly assisting, encouraging or soliciting the migration or importation of any alien or aliens, foreigner or foreigners, into the United States, its Territories, or the District of Columbia, to perform labor or service of any kind under contract or agreement, express or implied, parol or special, with such alien or aliens, foreigner or foreigners, previous to becoming residents or citizens of the United States, shall forfeit and pay for every such offense the sum of one thousand dollars, which may be sued for and recovered by the United States or by any person who shall first bring his action therefor, including any such alien or foreigner who may be a party to any such contract or agreement, as debts of like amount are now recovered in the circuit courts of the United States; the proceeds to be paid into the Treasury of the United States; and separate suits may be brought for each alien or foreigner being a party to such

contract or agreement aforesaid. And it shall be the duty of the district attorney of the proper district to prosecute every such suit at the expense of the United States.

SEC. 4. That the master of any vessel who shall knowingly bring within the United States on any such vessel, and land, or permit to be landed, from any foreign port or place, any alien laborer, mechanic, or artisan who, previous to embarkation on such vessel, had entered into contract or agreement, parol or special, express or implied, to perform labor or service in the United States, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars for each and every such alien laborer, mechanic or artisan so brought as aforesaid, and may also be imprisoned for a term not exceeding six months.

SEC. 5. That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to prevent any citizen or subject of any foreign country temporarily residing in the United States, either in private or official capacity, from engaging, under contract or otherwise, persons not residents or citizens of the United States to act as private secretaries, servants, or domestics for such foreigner temporarily residing in the United States as aforesaid; nor shall this act be so construed as to prevent any person, or persons, partnership, or corporation from engaging, under contract or agreement, skilled workmen in foreign countries to perform labor in the United States in or upon any new industry not at present established in the United States: *Provided*, That skilled labor for that purpose can not be otherwise obtained; nor shall the provisions of this act apply to professional actors, artists, lecturers, or singers, nor to persons employed strictly as personal or domestic servants: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall be construed as prohibiting any individual from assisting any member of his family or any relative or personal friend, to migrate from any foreign country to the United States, for the purpose of settlement here.

SEC. 6. That all laws or parts of laws conflicting herewith be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Approved, February 26, 1885 (23 Stat., 332).

AMENDATORY ACT.

AN ACT to prohibit the importation and immigration of foreigners and aliens under contract or agreement to perform labor in the United States, the Territories, and the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That an act to prohibit the importation and immigration of foreigners and aliens under contract or agreement to perform labor in the United States, its Territories, and the District of Columbia, approved February twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, and to provide for the enforcement thereof, be amended by adding the following:

"SEC. 6. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby charged with the duty of executing the provisions of this act, and for that purpose he shall have power to enter into contracts with such State commission, board, or officers as may be designated for that purpose; by the governor of any State to take charge of the local affairs of immigration in the ports within said State, under the rules and regulations to be prescribed by said Secretary; and it shall be the duty of such State commission, board, or officers so designated to examine into the condition of passengers arriving at the ports within such State in any ship or vessel, and for that purpose all or any of such commissioners or officers, or such other person or persons as they shall appoint, shall be authorized to go on board of and through any such ship or vessel; and if in such examination there shall be found among such passengers any person included in the prohibition in this act, they shall report the same in writing to the collector of such port, and such person shall not be permitted to land.

"SEC. 7. That the Secretary of the Treasury shall establish such regulations and rules, and issue from time to time such instructions, not inconsistent with law, as he shall deem best calculated for carrying out the provisions of this act; and he shall prescribe all forms of bonds, entries, and other papers to be used under and in the enforcement of the various provisions of this act.

"SEC. 8. That all persons included in the prohibition in this act, upon arrival, shall be sent back to the nations to which they belong and from whence they came. The Secretary of the Treasury may designate the State board of charities of any State in which such board shall exist by law, or any commission in any State, or any person or persons in any State, whose duty it shall be to execute the provisions of this section and shall be entitled to reasonable compensation therefor to be fixed by regulation prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury. The Secretary of the Treas-

ury shall prescribe regulations for the return of the aforesaid persons to the countries from whence they came, and shall furnish instructions to the board, commission, or persons charged with the execution of the provisions of this section as to the time of procedure in respect thereto, and may change such instructions from time to time. The expense of such return of the aforesaid persons not permitted to land shall be borne by the owners of the vessels in which they came. And any vessel refusing to pay such expenses shall not thereafter be permitted to land at or clear from any port of the United States. And such expenses shall be a lien on said vessel. That the necessary expense in the execution of this act for the present fiscal year, shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

"SEC. 9. That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

"SEC. 10. That this act shall take effect at the expiration of thirty days after its passage."

Approved, February 23, 1887 (24 Stat., 414).

AMENDMENT TO THE ALIEN CONTRACT-LABOR LAW CONTAINED IN THE DEFICIENCY BILL, APPROVED OCTOBER 19, 1885 (25 STAT., 566).

That the act approved February twenty-third, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, entitled "An act to amend an act to prohibit the importation and immigration of foreigners and aliens under contract or agreement to perform labor in the United States, its Territories, and the District of Columbia," be, and the same is hereby, so amended as to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury, in case that he shall be satisfied that an immigrant has been allowed to land contrary to the prohibition of that law, to cause such immigrant within the period of one year after landing or entry, to be taken into custody and returned to the country from whence he came, at the expense of the owner of the importing vessel; or, if he entered from an adjoining country, at the expense of the person previously contracting for the services.

Section 3 of an act supplementary to the acts in relation to immigration, approved March 3, 1875, vol. 18, part 3, United States Statutes at Large, provides:

"That the importation into the United States of women for the purposes of prostitution is hereby forbidden; and all contracts and agreements in relation thereto, made in advance or in pursuance of such illegal importation and purposes, are hereby declared void; and whoever shall knowingly and willfully import, or cause any importation of, women into the United States for the purposes of prostitution, or shall knowingly or willfully hold, or attempt to hold, any woman to such purposes, in pursuance of such illegal importation and contract or agreement, shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and, on conviction thereof, shall be imprisoned not exceeding five years and pay a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars."

The following is a copy of the section in the Deficiency Bill, approved October 19, 1888, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to informers shares of the fines collected under the act of February 26, 1885, viz.:

"That the act approved February twenty-six, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, entitled 'An Act to prohibit the importation and migration of foreigners and aliens under contract or agreement to perform labor in the United States, its Territories, and the District of Columbia,' be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to an informer who furnishes original information that the law has been violated such a share of the penalties recovered as he may deem reasonable and just, not exceeding fifty per centum, where it appears that the recovery was had in consequence of the information thus furnished."

AN ACT in amendment to the various acts relative to immigration and the importation of aliens under contract or agreement to perform labor.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following classes of aliens shall be excluded from admission into the United States, in accordance with the existing acts regulating immigration, other than those concerning Chinese laborers: All idiots, insane persons, paupers or persons likely to become a public charge, persons suffering from a loathsome or a dangerous contagious disease, persons who have been convicted of a felony or other infamous crime or misdemeanor involving moral turpitude, polygamists, and also any person whose ticket or passage is paid for with the money of

another or who is assisted by others to come, unless it is affirmatively and satisfactorily shown on special inquiry that such person does not belong to one of the foregoing excluded classes, or to the class of contract laborers excluded by the act of February twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, but this section shall not be held to exclude persons living in the United States from sending for a relative or a friend who is not of the excluded classes under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall be construed to apply to or exclude persons convicted of a political offense, notwithstanding said political offense may be designated as a "felony, crime, infamous crime, or misdemeanor, involving moral turpitude," by the laws of the land whence he came or by the court convicting.

SEC. 2. That no suit or proceeding for violations of said act of February twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, prohibiting the importation and migration of foreigners under contract or agreement to perform labor shall be settled, compromised, or discontinued without the consent of the court entered of record with reasons therefor.

SEC. 3. That it shall be deemed a violation of said act of February twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, to assist or encourage the importation or migration of any alien by promise of employment through advertisements printed and published in any foreign country; and any alien coming to this country in consequence of such an advertisement shall be treated as coming under a contract as contemplated by such act; and the penalties by said act imposed shall be applicable in such a case: *Provided*, This section shall not apply to States and immigration bureaus of States advertising the inducements they offer for immigration to such States.

SEC. 4. That no steamship or transportation company or owners of vessels shall directly, or through agents, either by writing, printing, or oral representations, solicit, invite or encourage the immigration of any alien into the United States except by ordinary commercial letters, circulars, advertisements, or oral representations, stating the sailings of their vessels and the terms and facilities of transportation therein; and for a violation of this provision any such steamship or transportation company, and any such owners of vessels, and the agents by them employed, shall be subjected to the penalties imposed by the third section of said act of February twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, for violations of the provisions of the first section of said act.

SEC. 5. That section five of said act of February twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, shall be, and hereby is, amended by adding to the second proviso in said section the words "nor to ministers of any religious denominations, nor persons belonging to any recognized professions, nor professors for colleges and seminaries," and by excluding from the second proviso of said section the words "or any relative or personal friend."

SEC. 6. That any person who shall bring into or land in the United States by vessel or otherwise, or who shall aid to bring into or land in the United States by vessel or otherwise, any alien not lawfully entitled to enter the United States shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction, be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 7. That the office of superintendent of immigration is hereby created and established, and the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, is authorized and directed to appoint such officer, whose salary shall be four thousand dollars per annum, payable monthly. The superintendent of immigration shall be an officer in the Treasury Department, under the control and supervision of the Secretary of the Treasury, to whom he shall make annual reports in writing of the transactions of his office, together with such special reports, in writing, as the Secretary of the Treasury shall require. The Secretary shall provide the superintendent with a suitably furnished office in the city of Washington, and with such books of record and facilities for the discharge of the duties of his office as may be necessary. He shall have a chief clerk at a salary of two thousand dollars per annum, and two first-class clerks.

SEC. 8. That upon the arrival by water at any place within the United States of any alien immigrants it shall be the duty of the commanding officer and the agents of the steam or sailing vessel by which they came to report the name, nationality, last residence, and destination of every such alien, before any of them are landed, to the proper inspection officers, who shall thereupon go or send competent assistants on board such vessel and there inspect all such aliens, or the inspection officers may order a temporary removal of such aliens for examination at a designated time and place, and then, and there detain them until a thorough inspection is made. But such a removal shall not be considered a landing during the pendency of such examination. The medical examination shall be made by surgeons of the Marine-Hospital Service. In cases where the services of a marine-hospital surgeon can not

be obtained without causing unreasonable delay, the inspector may cause an alien to be examined by a civil surgeon and the Secretary of the Treasury shall fix the compensation for such examination. The inspection officers and their assistants shall have power to administer oaths, and to take and consider testimony touching the right of any such aliens to enter the United States, all of which shall be entered of record. During such inspection after temporary removal the superintendent shall cause such aliens to be properly housed, fed, and cared for, and also, in his discretion, such as are delayed in proceeding to their destination after inspection. All decisions made by the inspection officers or their assistants touching the right of any alien to land, when adverse to such right, shall be final unless appeal be taken to the superintendent of immigration, whose action shall be subject to review by the Secretary of the Treasury. It shall be the duty of the aforesaid officers and agents of such vessel to adopt due precautions to prevent the landing of any alien immigrant at any place or time other than that designated by the inspection officers, and any such officer or agent or person in charge of such vessel who shall either knowingly or negligently land or permit to land any alien immigrant at any place or time other than that designated by the inspection officers, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

That the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe rules for inspection along the borders of Canada, British Columbia, and Mexico so as not to obstruct or unnecessarily delay, impede, or annoy passengers in ordinary travel between said countries: *Provided*, That not exceeding one inspector shall be appointed for each customs district, and whose salary shall not exceed twelve hundred dollars per year.

All duties imposed and powers conferred by the second section of the act of August third, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, upon State commissions, boards, or officers acting under contract with the Secretary of the Treasury shall be performed and exercised, as occasion may arise, by the inspection officers of the United States.

SEC. 9. That for the preservation of the peace and in order that arrests may be made for crimes under the laws of the States where the various United States immigrant stations are located, the officials in charge of such stations as occasion may require shall admit therein the proper State and municipal officers charged with the enforcement of such laws, and for the purposes of this section the jurisdiction of such officers and of the local court shall extend over such stations.

SEC. 10. That all aliens who may unlawfully come into the United States shall, if practicable, be immediately sent back on the vessel by which they were brought in. The cost of their maintenance while on land, as well as the expense of the return of such aliens, shall be borne by the owner or owners of the vessel on which such aliens came; and if any master, agent, consignee, or owner of such vessel shall refuse to receive back on board the vessel such aliens, or shall neglect to detain them thereon, or shall refuse or neglect to return them to the port from which they came, or to pay the cost of their maintenance while on land, such master, agent, consignee, or owner shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by a fine not less than three hundred dollars for each and every offense; and any such vessel shall not have clearance from any port of the United States while any such fine is unpaid.

SEC. 11. That any alien who shall come into the United States in violation of law may be returned as by law provided, at any time within one year thereafter, at the expense of the person or persons, vessel, transportation company, or corporation bringing such alien into the United States, and if that can not be done, then at the expense of the United States; and any alien who becomes a public charge within one year after his arrival in the United States from causes existing prior to his landing therein shall be deemed to have come in violation of law and shall be returned as aforesaid.

SEC. 12. That nothing contained in this act shall be construed to affect any prosecution or other proceeding, criminal or civil, begun under any existing act or any acts hereby amended, but such prosecution or other proceedings, criminal or civil, shall proceed as if this act had not been passed.

SEC. 13. That the circuit and district courts of the United States are hereby invested with full and concurrent jurisdiction of all causes, civil and criminal, arising under any of the provisions of this act; and this act shall go into effect on the first day of April, eighteen hundred and ninety-one.

Approved, March 3, 1891.

AN ACT to facilitate the enforcement of the immigration and contract-labor laws of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in addition to all present requirements of law, upon the arrival of any alien immigrants by water at any port within the United States, it shall be the duty of the master or commanding officer of the steamer or sailing vessel having said immigrants on board to deliver to the proper inspector of immigration at the port lists or manifests made at the time and place of embarkation of such alien immigrants on board such steamer or vessel, which shall, in answer to questions at the top of said lists, state as to each immigrant the full name, age, and sex, whether married or single; the calling or occupation; whether able to read or write; the nationality; the last residence; the seaport for landing in the United States; the final destination, if any, beyond the seaport of landing; whether having a ticket through to such final destination; whether the immigrant has paid his own passage or whether it has been paid by other persons or by any corporation, society, municipality, or government; whether in possession of money, and if so, whether upwards of thirty dollars and how much if thirty dollars or less; whether going to join a relative, and if so, what relative and his name and address; whether ever before in the United States, and if so, when and where; whether ever in prison or almshouse or supported by charity; whether a polygamist; whether under contract, express or implied, to perform labor in the United States; and what is the immigrant's condition of health mentally and physically, and whether deformed or crippled, and if so, from what cause.

SEC. 2. That the immigrants shall be listed in convenient groups and no one list or manifest shall contain more than thirty names. To each immigrant or head of a family shall be given a ticket on which shall be written his name, a number or letter designating the list, and his number on the list, for convenience of identification on arrival. Each list or manifest shall be verified by the signature and the oath or affirmation of the master or commanding officer or of the officer first or second below him in command, taken before the United States consul or consular agent at the port of departure, before the sailing of said vessel, to the effect that he has made a personal examination of each and all of the passengers named therein, and that he has caused the surgeon of said vessel sailing therewith to make a physical examination of each of said passengers, and that from his personal inspection and the report of said surgeon he believes that no one of said passengers is an idiot or insane person, or a pauper or likely to become a public charge, or suffering from a loathsome or dangerous contagious disease, or a person who has been convicted of a felony or other infamous crime or misdemeanor involving moral turpitude, or a polygamist, or under a contract or agreement, express or implied, to perform labor in the United States, and that also, according to the best of his knowledge and belief, the information in said list or manifest concerning each of said passengers named therein is correct and true.

SEC. 3. That the surgeon of said vessel sailing therewith shall also sign each of said lists or manifests before the departure of said vessel, and make oath or affirmation in like manner before said consul or consular agent, stating his professional experience and qualifications as a physician and surgeon, and that he has made a personal examination of each of the passengers named therein and that said list or manifest, according to the best of his knowledge and belief, is full, correct, and true in all particulars relative to the mental and physical condition of said passengers. If no surgeon sails with any vessel bringing alien immigrants, the mental and physical examinations and the verifications of the lists or manifests may be made by some competent surgeon employed by the owners of the vessel.

SEC. 4. That in the case of the failure of said master or commanding officer of said vessel to deliver to the said inspector of immigration lists or manifests, verified as aforesaid, containing the information above required as to all alien immigrants on board, there shall be paid to the collector of customs at the port of arrival the sum of ten dollars for each immigrant qualified to enter the United States concerning whom the above information is not contained in any list as aforesaid, or said immigrant shall not be permitted so to enter the United States, but shall be returned like other excluded persons.

SEC. 5. That it shall be the duty of every inspector of arriving alien immigrants to detain for a special inquiry, under section one of the immigration act of March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, every person who may not appear to him to be clearly and beyond doubt entitled to admission, and all special inquiries shall be conducted by not less than four officials acting as inspectors, to be designated in writing by the Secretary of the Treasury or the superintendent of immigration, for conducting special inquiries; and no immigrant shall be admitted upon special inquiry except after a favorable decision made by at least three of said inspectors; and any decision to admit shall be subject to appeal by any dissenting inspector to

the superintendent of immigration, whose action shall be subject to review by the Secretary of the Treasury, as provided in section eight of said immigration act of March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-one.

SEC. 6. That section five of the act of March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, "in amendment of the various acts relative to immigration and the importation of aliens under contract or agreement to perform labor," is hereby amended by striking out the words "second proviso" where they first occur in said section and inserting the words "first proviso" in their place; and section eight of said act is hereby so amended that the medical examination of arriving immigrants to be made by surgeons of the Marine-Hospital Service may be made by any regular medical officers of such Marine-Hospital Service detailed therefor by the Secretary of the Treasury; and civil surgeons shall only be employed temporarily from time to time for specific emergencies.

SEC. 7. That no bond or guaranty, written or oral, that an alien immigrant shall not become a public charge shall be received from any person, company, corporation, charitable or benevolent society or association, unless authority to receive the same shall in each special case be given by the Superintendent of Immigration, with the written approval of the Secretary of the Treasury.

SEC. 8. That all steamship or transportation companies, and other owners of vessels, regularly engaged in transporting alien immigrants to the United States, shall twice a year file a certificate with the Secretary of the Treasury that they have furnished to be kept conspicuously exposed to view in the office of each of their agents in foreign countries authorized to sell emigrant tickets, a copy of the law of March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, and of all subsequent laws of this country relative to immigration, printed in large letters, in the language of the country where the copy of the law is to be exposed to view, and that they have instructed their agents to call the attention thereto of persons contemplating emigration before selling tickets to them; and in case of the failure for sixty days of any such company or any such owners to file such a certificate, or in case they file a false certificate, they shall pay a fine of not exceeding five hundred dollars, to be recovered in the proper United States court, and said fine shall also be a lien upon any vessel of said company or owners found within the United States.

SEC. 9. That after the first day of January, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, all exclusive privileges of exchanging money, transporting passengers or baggage, or keeping eating houses, and all other like privileges in connection with the Ellis Island immigrant station; shall be disposed of after public competition, subject to such conditions and limitations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

SEC. 10. That this act shall not apply to Chinese persons; and shall take effect as to vessels departing from foreign ports for ports within the United States after sixty days from the passage of this act.

Approved, March 3, 1893.