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Ino. J. S. Rodgers,  
Commissioner of Immigration,  
ANNUAL REPORT  
Philadelphia.

OF THE

COMMISSIONER-GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION

TO THE

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1895.

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WASHINGTON:  
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TREASURY DEPARTMENT.  
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*Commissioner-General of Immigration.*

# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

## COMMISSIONER-GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER-GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION,  
*Washington, D. C., October 25, 1895.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the annual report of the Commissioner-General of Immigration for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895:

TABLE NO. 1.—SHOWING NUMBER OF IMMIGRANTS ARRIVED, BY PORTS, THEIR SEX AND AGE, FROM JULY 1, 1894, TO JUNE 30, 1895.

Port of entry.	Immigrants arrived and inspected.			Ages.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Under 15.	15 and under 40.	40 and over.
Baltimore, Md.....	3,839	3,734	7,573	2,220	4,433	920
Boston, Mass.....	9,269	11,230	20,499	2,830	15,495	2,174
Gloucester, Mass.....	12	10	28	4	22	2
Key West, Fla.....	2,407	836	3,243	489	2,283	471
New Bedford, Mass.....	182	144	326	68	222	36
New Orleans, La.....	1,260	569	1,829	397	1,177	255
New York, N. Y.....	112,306	78,622	190,928	32,657	187,435	20,836
Philadelphia, Pa.....	14,911	11,416	26,327	4,607	18,971	2,749
Portland, Me.....	322	264	586	175	339	72
Provincetown, Mass.....	43	5	48	.....	46	2
San Francisco, Cal.....	945	205	1,150	92	869	189
Tacoma, Wash.....	3	.....	3	.....	3	.....
Tampa, Fla.....	5	3	8	2	4	2
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>145,504</b>	<b>107,044</b>	<b>252,548</b>	<b>43,541</b>	<b>181,299</b>	<b>27,708</b>
Through Canada, via--						
Halifax.....	438	379	817	249	500	68
Point Levis.....	1,163	1,250	2,413	810	1,281	322
Quebec.....	708	768	1,476	469	821	186
Vancouver.....	1,203	79	1,282	18	1,104	160
<b>Total through Canada.....</b>	<b>3,512</b>	<b>2,476</b>	<b>5,988</b>	<b>1,546</b>	<b>3,706</b>	<b>736</b>
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>149,016</b>	<b>109,520</b>	<b>258,536</b>	<b>45,087</b>	<b>185,005</b>	<b>28,444</b>

TABLE NO. 2.—SHOWING NUMBER OF IMMIGRANTS BARRED FROM ENTERING THE UNITED STATES, BY COUNTRIES, THE NUMBER RETURNED WITHIN ONE YEAR AFTER LANDING, AND THE ILLITERACY OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF IMMIGRANTS ARRIVED, FROM JULY 1, 1894, TO JUNE 30, 1895.

Nationality.	Debarred and returned.						Illiteracy of persons over 16 years of age.		
	Idiots and insane.	Paupers.	Convicts.	Assisted immigrants.	Contract laborers.	Total.	Returned within one year after landing.	Can not write.	Can not read or write.
Austria-Hungary:									
Bohemia and Moravia		5				5	1	7	134
Galicia and Bukowina		6				6	1	81	1,610
Other Austria		163			179	342	5	94	3,182
Hungary		61			26	87	1	124	4,914
Belgium		6			15	21		1	121
Denmark		4			1	5	6	3	16
France (including Corsica)		3			2	5	3	1	77
Germany		119	4		53	176	21	58	636
Greece		27				27		1	136
Italy		501			230	731	12	15	15,436
Netherlands		1			4	5		4	34
Norway		3				3	4	38	66
Portugal		6				6		26	718
Roumania		1			2	3		101	65
Russia (proper)	1	464			138	603	22	631	8,606
Finland		1			1	2	1	156	81
Poland		15			4	19		7	227
Spain								16	40
Sweden	1	4			3	8	3	83	92
Switzerland		1				1	1	1	17
Turkey in Europe		1				1		4	29
England	1	173		1	24	199	33	85	660
Ireland	2	74			8	84	54	317	3,116
Scotland	1	16			1	18	4	38	87
Wales		3			1	4	4	15	131
Not specified		3				3		2	2
Total Europe	6	1,661	4	1	692	2,364	176	1,909	40,233
Mexico								16	16
Guatemala									1
Quebec and Ontario		2				2			6
Nova Scotia									1
British Columbia								1	1
Total British North American possessions		2				2		1	8
Cuba								283	275
Other West Indies		12			2	14		82	80
South America							1	1	2
Turkey in Asia (Arabia and Syria)		38				38			1,449
China								162	70
Japan		1				1		157	159
Asia, not specified									5
Africa								1	4
Total		51			2	53	1	686	2,044
Grand total	6	1,714	4	1	694	2,419	177	2,612	42,302

TABLE NO. 3.—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF IMMIGRANTS DESTINED TO EACH STATE AND TERRITORY DURING THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1895.

States, Territories, and District of Columbia.	Baltimore, Md.	Boston, Mass.	Gloucester, Mass.	Key West, Fla.	New Bedford, Mass.	New Orleans, La.	New York, N. Y.	Philadelphia, Pa.	Portland, Me.	Provincetown, Mass.	San Francisco, Cal.	Tacoma, Wash.	Tampa, Fla.	Total United States ports.	Halifax.	Point Levis.	Quebec.	Vancouver.	Total Canadian ports.	Grand total.
<i>North Atlantic Division.</i>																				
Maine		833					252	44	96					725	11	10	21	1	43	768
New Hampshire		493					278	10						678		6	8		14	795
Vermont		59					321	27	2					409		10	2		12	421
Massachusetts	2	15,143	28		233		13,044	581	268	28	9			29,637	2	107	29	252	390	30,027
Rhode Island		1,197			53		2,480	133	2	3				3,868		8			8	3,876
Connecticut		95			7		6,729	391	13					7,235		6	1		7	7,242
New York	79	1,232			18	2	87,318	6,554	133		22		2	95,410	7	209	61	127	404	95,814
New Jersey	6	26					10,820	856	3					11,811		5	1	3	9	11,820
Pennsylvania	1,211	119					28,706	12,184	9		8		4	42,241	2	8	6	17	33	42,274
<i>South Atlantic Division.</i>																				
Delaware	24	2					112	136						274				1	1	275
Maryland	1,695	9					1,001	415	3		2			3,125		3		10	13	3,138
District of Columbia	91						258	73			1			423				1	1	424
Virginia	47	2					223	99						371				3	3	374
West Virginia	35						183	34						252						252
North Carolina	8						11							23						23
South Carolina	3	1					58		2					64				1	1	65
Georgia	18	1					146	22						187			2		2	189
Florida	1	7		3,243		1	169	7			1			3,429						3,429
<i>North Central Division.</i>																				
Ohio	789	52					3,668	639	1					5,149	9	28	23	1	61	5,210
Indiana	119	20					1,075	152						1,366	7	22	7		36	1,402
Illinois	1,278	797				2	11,348	1,634			21			15,080	323	857	508	30	1,718	16,798
Michigan	302	100					2,476	197	2		1			3,078	29	200	117	5	351	3,429
Wisconsin	589	142					2,712	374						3,817	83	233	185		501	4,318
Minnesota	198	265					3,054	241			1			3,759	159	298	217		674	4,433
Iowa	251	99					2,486	219						3,055	35	81	71		187	3,242
Missouri	376	50				6	1,707	274	3		2			2,418	12	30	16	3	61	2,479
North Dakota	18	25					513	34						590	44	64	45		153	743
South Dakota	18	41					437	25						521	19	21	14		54	575
Nebraska	153	30					1,072	123			1			1,384	4	34	20		58	1,442
Kansas	67	23				1	709	64						864	2	9	11		22	886

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

States, Territories, and District of Columbia.	Baltimore, Md.	Boston, Mass.	Gloucester, Mass.	Key West, Fla.	New Bedford, Mass.	New Orleans, La.	New York, N. Y.	Philadelphia, Pa.	Portland, Me.	Provincetown, Mass.	San Francisco, Cal.	Tacoma, Wash.	Tampa, Fla.	Total United States ports.	Halifax.	Point Lewis.	Quebec.	Vancouver.	Total Canadian ports.	Grand total.
<i>South Central Division.</i>																				
Kentucky	49	3				1	259	34						346		1		1	2	348
Tennessee	24	3					141	50						217		6			6	223
Alabama						18	84	20						122						122
Mississippi		1				5	17							23						23
Louisiana	5	3				1,665	747	21						2,443		4	4	1	9	2,452
Texas	4	18				45	1,340	31						1,438		11	9	1	21	1,459
Oklahoma						4	31	6						35						35
Arkansas	19						91							116		2			2	118
<i>Western Division.</i>																				
Montana		14					464	55						533	12	9	5	2	28	561
Wyoming		5					117	15						137		4	1		5	142
Colorado	11	34				2	750	46				7		850	1	10	14		25	875
New Mexico							90							90						90
Arizona							43					2		45						45
Utah		4					132	34				17		187		16		3	10	216
Nevada							88	4						92				3		95
Idaho	21	3					41	4						69			1	13	3	83
Washington	13	13					242	36				2	3	308	31	42	34	166	273	582
Oregon	8	2					239	12				7		268	16	29	15	241	295	563
California	36	34			15	77	2,546	111	1	16	1,046			3,882	15	30	22	392	459	4,341
Total	7,573	20,499	28	3,243	326	1,829	190,928	26,327	586	48	1,150	3	8	252,548	817	2,413	1,476	1,282	5,988	258,536

TABLE NO. 4.—SHOWING THE COUNTRIES OF NATIVITY OF IMMIGRANTS ADMITTED AT THE SEVERAL PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA, AS WELL AS THOSE DEBARRED AND RETURNED, DURING THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1895.

Countries of nativity.	Baltimore, Md.	Boston, Mass.	Gloucester, Mass.	Key West, Fla.	New Bedford, Mass.	New Orleans, La.	New York, N. Y.	Philadelphia, Pa.	Portland, Me.	Provincetown, Mass.	San Francisco, Cal.	Tacoma, Wash.	Tampa, Fla.	Total United States ports.	Halifax.	Point Lewis.	Quebec.	Vancouver.	Total Canadian ports.	Grand total.
Austria-Hungary:																				
Bohemia and Moravia	331	6		1		2	1,478	59	20					1,897	2	45	29		76	1,973
Galicia and Bukowina	251	64					3,852	103	6					4,276	4	19	25		48	4,324
Other Austria	381	267				24	10,069	1,003			13			11,757	4	90	46	1	141	11,898
Hungary	444	58					12,722	1,898						15,124	16	29	37		82	15,206
Belgium	6	18				14	755	205		2				1,000	8	25	25		58	1,058
Denmark	8	98	1			3	3,528	154	19		3			3,814	42	32	20	2	96	3,910
France (including Corsica)		40	4	3		225	2,251	78			14		4	2,619	5	1			3	2,628
Germany	4,057	413		9		36	24,014	2,362	86		58			31,035	91	666	375	6	1,138	32,173
Greece		3					560	26			3		1	593		2	1		4	597
Italy		24		4		1,396	33,902	71	1		19			35,417		4	1	5	10	35,427
Netherlands	5	2					1,276	68	1		2			1,354	1	14	19		34	1,388
Norway		573				4	6,217	321	3		14			7,132	110	163	176		449	7,581
Portugal		124				326	917			48	37			1,452						1,452
Roumania	4	14					424	69	1		2			514		7	2		9	523
Russia (proper)	1,998	1,113		5		1	25,487	3,109	292		10			32,015	196	698	323		1,217	33,232
Finland		238					2,166	59	3		3			2,469	41	101	64		206	2,675
Poland	1	26					315	350	1		3			696	24	46	24		94	790
Spain		4		283		32	139	35		7				500				1	1	501
Sweden	12	1,658		4		3	12,074	1,031	13		9			14,804	192	245	118	2	557	15,361
Switzerland	1	2				12	2,150	53			4			2,222	1	4	12		17	2,239
Turkey in Europe				5			211	14			5			242	1	2			3	245
United Kingdom:																				
England	32	4,274				29	13,638	4,956	63		157		1	23,150	42	118	105	28	293	23,443
Ireland	2	10,584				2	26,301	9,202	53		38			46,182	8	51	47	16	122	46,304
Scotland	1	811				2	2,318	542	10		23		1	3,708	12	44	23	1	80	3,788
Wales		41					1,107	434	2		1			1,585	11	5	1		17	1,602
Not specified	2	3					4	8	1		5		1	24						24
Total Europe	7,536	20,465	5	314	326	1,787	187,875	26,210	575	48	432		8	245,581	811	2,411	1,473	66	4,761	250,342
Mexico	1	1		4		8	10	1			91			116						116

TABLE NO. 4.—SHOWING THE COUNTRIES OF NATIVITY OF IMMIGRANTS ADMITTED AT THE SEVERAL PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA, AS WELL AS THOSE DEBARRED AND RETURNED, DURING THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1895—Continued. 88

Countries of nativity.	Baltimore, Md.	Boston, Mass.	Gloucester, Mass.	Key West, Fla.	New Bedford, Mass.	New Orleans, La.	New York, N. Y.	Philadelphia, Pa.	Portland, Me.	Provincetown, Mass.	San Francisco, Cal.	Tacoma, Wash.	Tampa, Fla.	Total United States ports.	Halifax.	Point Levis.	Quebec.	Vancouver.	Total Canadian ports.	Grand total.
British Honduras.....						5								5						5
Costa Rica.....														6						7
Guatemala.....						1								1				1		1
Honduras.....							1							1						1
Nicaragua.....														1						1
Salvador.....							4							7						7
Central America, not specified.....						3								1						1
Total Central America.....						9	5				6			20				1	1	21
Quebec and Ontario.....						5	139	16	2					165		1			1	166
Manitoba.....		3												2						2
Nova Scotia.....		5	21				1	12	9					49						49
New Brunswick.....																				
Prince Edward Island.....																				
British Columbia.....											11			11						11
Newfoundland and Labrador.....		3	2				2	4						11						11
Total British North American Possessions.....		13	23			5	142	32	11		12			238		1			1	239
Cuba.....				2,512		11		7			2			2,532						2,532
Other West Indies.....	35	16		413		8	48	39			5			564						564
South America.....							18	8			6			32						36
Turkey in Asia (Arabia and Syria).....		2				1	2,747	16						2,766	4					2,767
China.....							4							4						4
Japan.....		1					7	3			462			476				535	535	539
Asia, not specified.....							23	5			11	3		39	2			672	674	1,150
Australia.....							19	3			59			81			2	6	8	89
Hawaiian Islands.....											52			52						89
Pacific Islands, not specified.....	1							1			11			13			1		1	14
Africa.....		1					30	2			1			34				2	2	36
Grand Total.....	7,573	20,499	28	3,248	326	1,829	190,928	26,327	586	48	1,150	3	8	252,548	817	2,413	1,476	1,282	5,988	258,536

TABLE NO. 5.—SHOWING THE TRADES AND OCCUPATIONS OF IMMIGRANTS AS REPORTED ON ARRIVAL, DURING THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1895.

Trades and occupations.	Baltimore, Md.	Boston, Mass.	Gloucester, Mass.	Key West, Fla.	New Bedford, Mass.	New Orleans, La.	New York, N. Y.	Philadelphia, Pa.	Portland, Me.	Provincetown, Mass.	San Francisco, Cal.	Tacoma, Wash.	Tampa, Fla.	Total United States ports.	Halifax.	Point Levis.	Quebec.	Vancouver.	Total Canadian ports.	Grand total.
<i>Professional.</i>																				
Actors.....		2			2		33	3	1		1			44						44
Artists.....		13		17		2	52	15		1				100	1				8	108
Clergy.....		26		3		1	107	23			5			165		2	2		4	169
Editors.....				3			8	2						10						10
Engravers.....		4				1	44	5						54		1			1	55
Lawyers.....		7		3			12	2			2			26	1				1	27
Musicians.....	6	44		1			369	46			54			520	6	3	3	1	13	533
Physicians.....	1	13		9		2	42	8			2			77		2	2		5	82
Sculptors.....		2					159	8						169				1	1	170
Teachers.....		49		1		7	251	40	1		6			355	2	1	2		5	360
All others not specified.....		19		4		3	351	60	1		14			452	4	7	7	1	19	471
<i>Skilled.</i>																				
Accountants, etc.....		5		3		2	42				2			54	1				1	55
Bakers.....	44	52		3		2	1,149	138			6			1,403	3	8	10		21	1,424
Barbers and hairdressors.....	3	25		17	1	6	854	47	1	1	4			959		1			2	960
Blacksmiths.....	38	93				7	1,033	74	3		5			1,253	7	10	8		26	1,279
Brewers.....	14	5					224	14			1			258	2	4	2	2	10	268
Butchers.....	40	36				2	1,012	135			1			1,235	12	8	9		29	1,264
Cabinetmakers.....	4	8				4	171	58	9					250		4			4	254
Carpenters and joiners.....	82	175		23	4	13	2,319	248	9		20			2,893	4	28	15	6	53	2,946
Clerks.....	1	258				23	1,715	308	6		33		1	2,345	7	17	13	3	40	2,385
Coopers.....	2	6				1	126	31	1					167		3	1		4	171
Dressmakers.....		255	1		6		802	192	4	1	6			1,267	1	8	10		19	1,286
Engineers.....	2	40		2		9	548	158			8		1	768	2	6	3	2	13	781
Gardeners.....	15	78				6	503	84			3			689	1	3	5		9	698
Glaziers.....	1						131	5	1					138		1	1		2	140
Iron workers.....		73					244	67	1		1			386		2			2	388
Jewelers.....	1	14					97	19			1			132		2		1	4	136
Locksmiths.....	34	6		6		2	387	20	2					449	1	9	1		11	460
Machinists.....	8	183		6	2		327	91			1			622	1	4		2	7	629
Mariners.....	4	103	2	107	42	63	2,988	342	5	2				3,638	6	6	3		15	3,653
Masons.....	25	67	1	1	2	10	1,178	61			6			1,347	2	4	1		7	1,354
Mechanics not specified.....	2	45					313	57	2					428	7	2	10	1	20	448
Millers.....	14	11				1	241	27	1		1			296		5	6		11	307
Miners.....	27	41			2	9	1,650	462			10			2,201	1	12	5	1	19	2,220

TABLE NO. 5.—SHOWING THE TRADES AND OCCUPATIONS OF IMMIGRANTS AS REPORTED ON ARRIVAL, ETC.—Continued.

Trades and occupations.	Baltimore, Md.	Boston, Mass.	Gloucester, Mass.	Key West, Fla.	New Bedford, Mass.	New Orleans, La.	New York, N. Y.	Philadelphia, Pa.	Portland, Me.	Provincetown, Mass.	San Francisco, Cal.	Tacoma, Wash.	Tampa, Fla.	Total United States ports.	Halifax.	Point Lewis.	Quebec.	Vancouver.	Total Canadian ports.	Grand total.
<i>Skilled—Continued.</i>																				
Painters	13	52		5		1	741	127	5		4			948	3	6	8		17	965
Plasterers		6				1	81	11						99		2	1		3	102
Plumbers		23					81	4	2		2			112			1	1	3	114
Printers	1	32					213	45	2		5			298		1		1	3	306
Saddlers and harness makers	6	4				1	163	14		1	1			189			1	1	1	190
Seamstresses	21				6	21	854	158	3		6			1,069	9	14	11		34	1,103
Shipwrights							12	7	1	1				21						21
Shoemakers	71	106		4		36	2,322	204	8		2			2,753	6	17	7		30	2,783
Spinners		197			1	3	246	74	3					524						524
Stonecutters		27					422	10			1			463		3	1		4	467
Tailors	87	151		11		7	2,983	511	33		11			3,794	22	26	25	2	75	3,869
Tanners and curriers	3	1					130	28	1					163		1	1		2	165
Tinners		7					257	43	1					308		3	3		6	314
Tobacco manufacturers		6		1,075		1	242	64						1,388						1,388
Watch and clock makers	1	2				1	219	15	1		2			241	1	1	2		4	245
Weavers	13	470					832	303	3					1,621	1	1	2	1	4	1,625
Wheelwrights	7	2					74	21	1					105	1	2			3	108
All others not specified	11	234				7	4,700	960	6		89			6,007	6	19	19	4	48	6,055
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>																				
Agents' factors		29				1	112	90	1		4			237		1	1		2	239
Bakers		1		2			2	1						6					6	6
Cooks	38	84		17		15	1,689	137			11			1,991	1	1	1	19	22	2,013
Farmers	463	379		76	14	509	9,564	1,036	20	40	216	3		12,380	41	125	65	444	675	13,053
Grocers		6				1	206	88	1		4			306	2	3		46	51	357
Hotel keepers		8					128	17						153		2		22	24	177
Laborers	1,353	4,998		246	83	137	48,489	5,241	50		62			60,660	177	321	215	57	770	61,430
Merchant dealers	33	52		256		19	3,363	141	6		92		1	3,963	8	28	17	519	572	4,535
Servants	185	6,484	1		100	225	23,565	4,722	47	4	25			35,358	48	328	217	9	602	35,960
Shepherds						1	22							23		8			3	26
All others not specified		24	11			74	1,431	860	18		209			2,627	7	17	11	10	45	2,672
Not stated	166					15					1		2	184		2			2	186
No occupation, including women and children	4,734	5,355	12	1,851	61	511	68,323	8,545	305		207		3	89,407	413	1,323	748	116	2,600	92,007
Total	7,573	20,499	28	3,243	326	1,829	190,928	26,327	586	48	1,150	3	8	252,548	817	2,413	1,476	1,282	5,988	258,536

TABLE NO. 6.—SHOWING NUMBER OF IMMIGRANTS, BY NATIONALITIES, OVER 20 YEARS OF AGE BRINGING MORE AND LESS THAN \$30; ALSO TOTAL AMOUNT OF MONEY BROUGHT DURING THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1895.

Countries of nativity.	Number of persons over 20 year of age bringing money.		Total amount of money brought.
	\$30 or over.	Less than \$30.	
Austria-Hungary:			
Bohemia and Moravia.....	272	822	\$49,740
Galicia and Bukowina.....	339	2,819	47,178
Other Austria.....	1,352	6,032	162,875
Hungary.....	1,931	8,052	199,076
Belgium.....	271	404	35,579
Denmark.....	685	1,801	76,085
France (including Corsica).....	895	902	99,840
Germany.....	6,186	12,406	850,424
Greece.....	145	255	13,078
Italy.....	3,046	22,912	382,425
Netherlands.....	241	453	23,556
Norway.....	905	3,623	87,194
Portugal.....	193	600	19,114
Roumania.....	51	201	7,444
Russia (proper).....	1,371	16,055	250,106
Finland.....	263	1,498	81,749
Poland.....	58	323	8,837
Spain.....	143	236	31,073
Sweden.....	2,720	7,468	288,654
Switzerland.....	679	841	79,348
Turkey in Europe.....	46	86	3,977
United Kingdom:			
England.....	4,086	7,671	454,292
Ireland.....	4,634	24,289	595,160
Scotland.....	866	1,538	86,138
Wales.....	446	609	39,126
Not specified.....	7	2	832
<b>Total Europe.....</b>	<b>32,441</b>	<b>121,898</b>	<b>3,922,960</b>
Mexico.....	46	25	3,720
British Honduras.....	3	1	226
Guatemala.....	3		1,200
Salvador.....	1		30
Central America, not specified.....	4		1,251
<b>Total Central America.....</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2,707</b>
Quebec and Ontario.....	59	58	11,560
Manitoba.....	1	1	70
Nova Scotia.....	2	6	162
British Columbia.....	11		690
Newfoundland and Labrador.....		2	23
<b>Total British North American Possessions.....</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>12,505</b>
Cuba.....	389	1,517	45,986
Other West Indies.....	72	256	7,225
South America.....	10	5	839
Turkey in Asia (Arabia and Syria).....	607	1,284	71,582
China.....	11	113	1,956
Japan.....	994	142	45,506
Asia, not specified.....	10	3	855
Australia.....	51	8	5,086
Hawaiian Islands.....	44	1	1,450
Pacific Islands, not specified.....	6	2	3,360
Africa.....	10	6	1,056
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>34,775</b>	<b>125,328</b>	<b>4,126,793</b>

TABLE NO. 7.—SHOWING THE INCREASE AND DECREASE, BY NATIONALITIES, OF IMMIGRANTS ARRIVED DURING THE FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1894 AND 1895:

Countries of nativity.	1894.	1895.	Increase.	Decrease.
<b>Austria-Hungary:</b>				
Bohemia, Moravia, Galicia, and Bukovina.....	6, 147	6, 297	150	
Hungary.....	14, 700	15, 206	506	
Other Austria.....	17, 791	11, 898		5, 893
Belgium.....	1, 709	1, 058		651
Denmark.....	5, 003	3, 910		1, 093
France (including Corsica).....	3, 080	2, 628		452
Germany.....	53, 989	32, 173		21, 816
Greece.....	1, 356	597		759
Italy.....	42, 977	35, 427		7, 550
Netherlands.....	1, 820	1, 388		432
Norway.....	9, 111	7, 581		1, 530
Portugal.....	2, 196	1, 452		744
Roumania.....	729	523		206
Russia (proper).....	36, 725	33, 232		3, 493
Finland.....	2, 553	2, 075	122	
Poland.....	1, 941	790		1, 151
Spain.....	925	501		424
Sweden.....	18, 286	15, 361		2, 925
Switzerland.....	2, 905	2, 239		666
Turkey in Europe.....	298	245		53
England and Wales.....	18, 748	25, 045	6, 297	
Ireland.....	30, 231	40, 304	16, 073	
Scotland.....	3, 772	3, 788	16	
Not specified.....	60	24		36
<b>Total Europe.....</b>	<b>277, 052</b>	<b>250, 342</b>	<b>23, 164</b>	<b>49, 874</b>
<b>Mexico.....</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>7</b>	
<b>Central America.....</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>21</b>		<b>11</b>
Cuba.....	2, 601	2, 532		69
Other West Indies.....	576	564		12
British North American Possessions.....	194	239	45	
South America.....	39	36		3
China.....	1, 170	539		631
Japan.....	1, 931	1, 150		781
Other Asia.....	1, 589	2, 302	1, 217	
Australia.....	195	89		106
Hawaiian Islands.....	44	52	8	
Other Oceanica.....	5			5
Africa.....	24	36	12	
Not specified.....	70	14		56
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>285, 031</b>	<b>258, 536</b>	<b>24, 453</b>	<b>51, 548</b>

From the foregoing tables it appears that during the last fiscal year 258,536 immigrants arrived in this country. Of these, 256,117 were landed and 2,419 were debarred and deported at the expense of the various steamship lines transporting them. Of those deported, 694 were under contract to perform labor in this country made previous to their arrival and 1,725 were deported as coming within the prohibitions of the act of March 3, 1891.

In addition to the above, 177 immigrants who had been landed were returned to the countries whence they came, having become public charges within one year after their arrival in the United States. The latter were returned at the expense of the steamship lines bringing them if the cause of their having become public charges existed prior to landing; otherwise at the expense of the immigrant fund.

There were 2,449 immigrants who, by reason of sickness or accident, fell into temporary distress from causes subsequent to and within one year from date of their arrival and became public charges, all of whom were relieved and their hospital and maintenance expenses paid from the immigrant fund after their cases were reported to the Bureau of Immigration and the patients properly identified, the cause of distress examined into and reported upon by a United States Marine-Hospital surgeon or a reputable practicing physician, and date of

arrival verified by the records kept at the several ports of entry. It is gratifying to be able to inform you that we know of no immigrant landed within a year who is now a burden upon any public or private institution. The class of immigrants, with some exceptions, has been of a good, healthy, hardy character and well calculated to earn a livelihood wherever their services were required. They comprised both skilled and unskilled laborers. The money that we know they actually brought with them amounted to \$4,126,793; but as the immigrant is only required to satisfy the inspector as to the amount when under \$30 and is not called upon to disclose any money over that sum, it is reasonable to suppose that the sum actually brought very much exceeds that reported, as in many instances immigrants bring comparatively large sums to invest in small business enterprises or to purchase lands and build a home for their family in the New World. Experience shows that this amount may be safely multiplied three or four times.

#### DECREASE IN IMMIGRATION.

Immigration for the fiscal year 1893-94 amounted to 285,631 and for the fiscal year 1894-95 to 258,536, a decrease of 27,095, thus showing the smallest immigration since 1879. This decrease would have been very much greater had not the return of prosperity and the consequent demand for labor that dawned upon us early in 1895 caused an increase in the latter months of the fiscal year, which has steadily grown from that time down to the moment of writing this report. Should the same causes continue, immigration to the United States will exceed 300,000 during the next fiscal year.

Your attention is called to Table No. 7, by which it appears that emigration has decreased in some countries usually furnishing many of the most undesirable immigrants, chiefly owing to the refusal of our officials to land them and the deportation of many to the country whence they came. The action of the German, Italian, and other Governments in compelling transportation lines, or agents selling them tickets, to return immigrants rejected by and deported from the United States to their homes is to be commended.

The following is a translation of the order of the German minister of the interior under date of April 3, 1895 (published in the North German Gazette of August 15, 1895):

By reason of the refusal of the American immigration officials to land pauper immigrants, it was necessary to enact measures to prevent the overburdening of the German institutions for the poor with such alien immigrants as had been debarred in the United States and returned to German ports of embarkation. For that purpose it had been ordered that all alien emigrants crossing the Russia-Prussian or the Austro-Prussian frontiers on their way to the seaports shall be subjected to an examination by the police, and those who have been found liable to refusal by the American authorities as paupers shall not be granted permission to continue the trips to the seaports. These measures were compiled for the last time in the decree of October 8, 1893. Furthermore, in order to regulate the transit of emigrants from the Russian and the Austrian frontiers through Prussia to Hamburg and Bremen, and in view of certain guaranties furnished by them, some concessions were recently made to the North German Lloyd, in Bremen, and to the Hamburg-American Company, in Hamburg, as to their contracts for the transport of emigrants coming from Russia and Galicia, at their crossing of the frontier. According to that arrangement, so-called control stations were established by the above-named steamship companies on the Russian frontier, viz, at Bajorhen (district of Memel); at Eydtkuhnen (district of Stallupönen); at Prostken (district of Lyck); at Illowo (district of Neidenburg), and at Ottlotschin (district of Thorn).

At these stations all emigrants are subjected to an examination as to their health, and such persons as do not seem liable of to be refused admission by the American authorities and whose transportation to America is undertaken by a representative

of the above-named steamship companies will be permitted to continue their journey even without the prescribed certificates as to their pecuniary possessions, passports, or cabin tickets still in force, and they shall then be transported by the representative steamship companies, if possible, in separate sections and without being brought in contact with other people, to the ports of embarkation. Similar facilities have been arranged on the Austrian frontier at Myslowitz (district of Kattowitz) and at Rattibor, at which stations, however, a medical examination is not required, but the name of each passenger contracted by the steamship companies is recorded under police supervision in two separate registers. On the other side, the North German Lloyd and Hamburg-American companies have assumed the following obligations:

Both companies are to be held responsible severally and jointly for expenses accruing to the State, communities, or institutions for the poor—

(a) From the transportation of emigrants admitted to those stations, respectively, at either Myslowitz or Kattowitz under the easier terms, no matter whether or not the emigrants were actually received in the stations, and in whatever direction or for whatever reason they were transported.

(b) From food, lodging and medical treatment (and eventually, in cases of death, burying) for such emigrants in transit, no matter whether or not such expenses were incurred at those stations or somewhere else in Germany, or during the transport to or from the seaports.

These obligations of both steamship companies remain binding toward State, communal, or other institutions for the poor, even if such emigrants as have been admitted at those control stations should purchase tickets from other companies. Whenever, therefore, emigrants in transit of the above-described kind should fail to reach the respective ports of their destination, or should desire to return from America, via Germany, to their original countries, all expenses incurred from sojourn or transportation (eventually also of feeding) to State, communal, or other institutions for the poor must be borne by the steamship companies, which in every case must be notified whether or not the individual case concerns an emigrant who had been received at the frontier by one of the two steamship companies, which will be ascertained by an examination of the emigrant or by the papers in his possession. The minister of the interior will act as agent in the matter of settling the amount of expenses to be borne by those companies in order to get an idea of the number and the amount of such cases. It is hoped and expected that they will not be very numerous, as it is in the very greatest interest of the steamship companies themselves to avert such expenses by using their utmost discretion.

#### JAPANESE IMMIGRATION.

It may be interesting to state that Japanese immigration during the last fiscal year reached 1,150, a decrease of 781 from the preceding year; of these, 462 landed at San Francisco and 672 came by way of Victoria. The remainder, 16, came by various other routes. Recent arrivals are very small, and it is doubtful whether the number now in the United States much exceeds the number here in 1890, when by the census it was shown that the number in the United States was 2,039. Many have voluntarily returned to their native country, and more than three-fourths of those now here are living in the States forming the Pacific Slope. A company called The Kobe Tokw Gasshi Kaisha, or Kobe Partnership Emigration Company, was organized May 23, 1894, under imperial ordinance of the Japanese Government. Since its formation to September, 1895, it has sent 37 Japanese to the United States. It has an agent in Vancouver, but none in this country. The object and purposes of this association are being carefully investigated. The immigration laws have been found to work with reasonable satisfaction, but practical administration has demonstrated the necessity for amendments which will add to their efficiency. The act of 1893 has now had an opportunity of being thoroughly tested. It has caused practically three careful inspections of each immigrant, viz, one at the home of the immigrant before the purchase of ocean transportation, another at the port of departure, and one upon his arrival in this country. This last and final inspection is most thorough. Upon arrival the immigrant, if a woman, is first inspected by a matron; next men

and women undergo a medical inspection by a surgeon of the United States Marine-Hospital Service. They are then subjected to the regular inspection by the immigration officials and officers appointed to enforce the alien contract labor laws. Should any immigrant be suspected of having come into this country in violation of law, he is detained and his case must be passed upon by four United States officials, who constitute a board of special inquiry, regularly impaneled to hear and determine all such cases. After the testimony of the immigrant and his friends and that of the United States officers is submitted, it requires an affirmative vote of three members of this board to permit the immigrant to land. An appeal from their decision to the Commissioner-General of Immigration is reserved to the immigrant, as also to any member of the board of special inquiry.

The boards of special inquiry at Ellis Island alone, during this fiscal year, heard and determined 23,934 cases. Your attention is called to the report of the commissioner at the port of New York for further details.

The number of appeals taken and decided by the Commissioner-General, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, was 180, of which 96 were affirmed and 84 reversed. Two hundred and thirty-seven applied to be landed upon giving bond with security; of this number, 159 were permitted to land and 58 refused.

ILLITERACY OF IMMIGRANTS OVER 14 YEARS OF AGE FROM EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.

In order to present as nearly as possible the workings of an educational test should Congress take into consideration the further restriction of immigration by that mode, and to ascertain how such a test would affect the immigrants from the several nationalities of Europe, the following table is given, viz:

Nationality.	Arrived.	Illiteracy.	
		Can not write.	Can not read or write.
Austria-Hungary:			
Bohemia and Moravia.....	1, 973	7	134
Galicia and Bukowina.....	4, 324	81	1, 610
Other Austria.....	11, 898	94	3, 182
Hungary.....	15, 206	124	4, 914
Belgium.....	1, 058	1	121
Denmark.....	3, 910	3	16
France (including Corsica).....	2, 638	1	77
Germany.....	32, 173	58	636
Greece.....	597	1	136
Italy.....	35, 427	15	15, 436
Netherlands.....	1, 388	4	34
Norway.....	7, 581	38	66
Portugal.....	1, 452	26	718
Roumania.....	523	101	65
Russia (proper).....	33, 232	631	8, 606
Finland.....	2, 675	156	81
Poland.....	790	7	227
Spain.....	501	16	40
Sweden.....	15, 361	83	97
Switzerland.....	2, 239	1	12
Turkey in Europe.....	245	4	29
United Kingdom:			
England.....	23, 443	85	660
Ireland.....	46, 304	317	3, 116
Scotland.....	3, 788	38	87
Wales.....	1, 602	15	131
Not specified.....	24	2	2
Total Europe.....	250, 342	1, 909	40, 233

It would not be proper, in order to ascertain the percentage of illiterates of each nationality, to take as a basis the number arriving, as the above figures include children under 15 years of age, but the percentage of illiteracy of the total immigration can be reached, for the reason that we know the number of children under 15 years of age to have been 43,541. Deducting these from the total immigration of 250,342 leaves 206,801 over 15, among whom there were 42,142 illiterates, or 20.37 per cent.

By the United States census reports of 1890, illiteracy in the United States was 13.34 per cent of its population over 10 years of age.

#### IMMIGRATION THROUGH CANADA.

The number of European and Asiatic immigrants destined to the United States entering at the ports of Canada and British Columbia was:

Halifax.....	817
Quebec.....	1,476
Point Levis.....	2,413
Vancouver.....	1,282
Total.....	5,988

The expenses of maintaining the corps of inspectors in Canada and British Columbia are greater than the receipts from the head tax, owing to the small number of immigrants arriving by these routes. The inspection of these immigrants at the dock upon arrival at these foreign ports with the aid of the ships' manifests of passengers before they separate is more thorough and less expensive than guarding each place on the frontier at which they enter our country. It is therefore deemed judicious to continue this system. The officers composing these corps are efficient and attentive to their duties, and it is fair to assume that but for their presence and careful inspection immigration would seek this mode of entry into our country in greater numbers to avoid inspection at other ports.

#### ENFORCEMENT OF THE ALIEN CONTRACT LABOR LAWS.

Six hundred and ninety-four aliens who were discovered to have entered into contracts in a foreign country to perform labor within the United States were deported upon arrival, and many who had effected a landing and were subsequently, within one year thereafter, ascertained to have entered into contracts prior to coming here, were arrested under warrants issued by the Secretary of the Treasury and also deported.

Many suits were instituted against the employers of these persons. Some suits have been brought to a successful termination. Others are pending, but most of those that have been tried have resulted in a judgment for defendant. This result has been reached owing partly to defects in the law itself and partly to the difficulty of procuring evidence. The law provides for the immediate deportation of the workmen, who are in many cases the only witnesses in this country to prove the contract.

I can not, therefore, refrain from again expressing a hope that Congress will at an early date carefully revise and reenact these laws and make them more certain, explicit, and comprehensive, giving additional remedies to insure the enforcement thereof, and at the same time removing many features of the laws which render the enforcement of them oppressive in many cases without aiding the purpose for which they were enacted.

AMENDMENTS AND ADDITIONS TO IMMIGRATION LAWS.

You were pleased to appoint Herman Stump, Dr. J. H. Senner, and Edward F. McSweeney a commission to investigate and report, among other things, as to—

(1) What changes, if any, in the rules and regulations now in force are necessary in order to secure a more efficient execution of existing laws relating to immigration and the laws prohibiting the importation of alien laborers under contract.

(2) Whether said laws are defective in any particular, and what practical difficulties, if any, have been encountered in their execution.

The said commission has recently made its report recommending numerous amendments and additions to the immigration and alien contract labor laws, and I respectfully call your attention to said report on this subject without embodying it here.

STATEMENT SHOWING RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES ON ACCOUNT OF IMMIGRANT FUND FROM JULY 1, 1894, TO JUNE 30, 1895, AND THE BALANCE ON HAND JULY 1, 1895.

Ports.	Balance July 1, 1894.	Receipts.	Expendi- tures.	Balance July 1, 1895.
Alaska	\$12.50			\$12.50
Astoria	180.50	\$52.00		232.50
Apalachicola	5.00			5.00
Baltimore	90,097.74	6,572.17	\$10,181.09	86,488.82
Boston	34,354.68	18,296.50	9,159.05	43,492.13
Buffalo	38.00			38.00
Belfast	2.00	4.00		6.00
Barstable (Provincetown)	217.50	50.00		267.50
Brashears (Teche)	70.50			70.50
Brunswick	12.00			12.00
Beaufort, N. C.	240.50			240.50
Beaufort, S. C.	4.00	8.00		12.00
Bridgeport	12.50			12.50
Charleston	25.00	1.00		26.00
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	9.50			9.50
Ellsworth	.50			.50
Fall River		130.00		130.00
Fernandina	1.50			1.50
Galveston	174.44	34.00		208.44
Geneseo	21.00			21.00
Gloucester	149.00	4.50		153.50
Jacksonville	91.00	9.00		100.00
Huron	621.50			621.50
Key West	13,775.90	3,221.00		16,996.90
Marblehead	12.00			12.00
Mobile	45.00	40.50		85.50
Michigan	50.50			50.50
Machias	5.00			5.00
New Orleans	12,239.73	2,276.00		14,515.73
New York	460,648.90	251,184.99	168,631.18	543,202.71
Newbern (Pamlico)	2.00			2.00
New London	2.50			2.50
New Bedford	2,713.00	269.00		2,982.00
New Haven	30.00			30.00
Norfolk	17.00	7.50		24.50
Newport News	791.00	4.00		795.00
Oswegatchie	115.50			115.50
Oswego	2.00			2.00
Oregon	11.00			11.00
Philadelphia	58,801.59	22,454.50	11,220.28	70,035.81
Portsmouth		1.00		1.00
Providence	30.00			30.00
Portland, Me.	5,619.41	1,007.00		6,626.41
Portland, Oreg.	1,961.00	118.00		2,079.00
Pensacola	186.00	3.00		189.00
Port Townsend (Puget Sound)	1,725.50	140.00		1,865.50
San Francisco	26,425.41	4,164.00	3,098.95	27,490.46

STATEMENT SHOWING RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES ON ACCOUNT OF IMMIGRANT FUND FROM JULY 1, 1894, TO JUNE 30, 1895, AND THE BALANCE ON HAND JULY 1, 1895—Continued.

Ports.	Balance July 1, 1894.	Receipts.	Expendi- tures.	Balance July 1, 1895.
San Diego .....	\$473.50	\$2.00		\$475.50
St. Augustine.....	34.00	29.00		63.00
Savannah.....	19.00	2.00		21.00
Salem and Beverly.....	9.00			9.00
Superior.....	502.50			502.50
Shieldsboro (Pearl River).....	20.50			20.50
Tampa.....	18.00	10.50		28.50
Wilmington.....	28.00	3.00		31.00
Willamette.....	58.50			58.50
Richmond.....	127.50			127.50
Total United States .....				821,545.91
Quebec (Canada), Halifax (Nova Scotia).....		3,862.00	\$6,382.73	
Vancouver, British Columbia.....		1,153.00	3,087.02	
Total .....	713,738.30	315,113.16	211,760.30	817,091.16
Less amount Ellis Island (im- provement of), miscellaneous accounts, etc., as per statement June 30, 1894.....	\$633,269.16			
Less amount Quebec (Canada) expenditures exceed receipts, 1893.....	1,515.16			
Less amount Vancouver (B. C.) expenditures exceed receipts, 1893.....	891.79			
	635,676.11			635,676.11
Balance July 1, 1894.....	78,062.19			181,415.05
Less miscellaneous account July 1, 1894, to June 30, 1895.....			41,300.66	
Less refunded for improvements of Ellis Island, Mar. 4, 1895.....			25,000.00	66,300.66
Total .....	78,062.19	315,113.16	278,060.96	115,114.39
Balance July 1, 1895.....				

RECAPITULATION OF EXPENSES.

	First quarter.	Second quarter.	Third quarter.	Fourth quarter.
Baltimore, Md.....	\$2,579.24	\$2,264.45	\$2,692.85	\$2,644.55
Boston, Mass.....	2,380.80	2,202.18	2,612.73	1,963.34
New York, N. Y.....	39,224.11	41,722.25	44,494.76	43,190.06
Philadelphia, Pa.....	2,601.00	2,798.75	2,692.51	3,128.02
San Francisco, Cal.....	691.75	648.50	741.25	1,017.45
Halifax and Quebec.....	1,717.36	1,488.34	1,413.62	1,763.41
Vancouver, British Columbia.....	632.04	532.61	635.84	1,286.53
Miscellaneous .....	8,981.85	11,145.44	10,800.12	10,373.25
Refund Treasury Department fourth pay- ment.....			25,000.00	
Total .....	58,808.15	62,802.52	91,083.68	65,366.61

The preceding table exhibits the receipts and expenditures on account of the immigrant fund for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895, together with the balance to the credit of the fund at the close of the fiscal years 1894 and 1895.

The general balance on hand July 1, 1895, was \$115,114.39, as against \$78,062.19 on July 1, 1894, an increase of \$37,052.20. The receipts for the year now ended amount to \$315,113.16 and the expenditures \$278,060.96. For the previous year the receipts were \$225,328.26 and the expenditures \$258,788.18.

It will be noticed that the number of immigrants arriving in the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895, is less than

the number arriving during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1894, and that the receipts for the former year exceeded those of the latter. This is explained by the fact that the per capita tax of 50 cents collected on aliens arriving at ports within the United States, as provided by the act of August 3, 1882, was increased to \$1 per capita from October 1, 1894, by the act of August 18, 1894.

The cost of supervision of immigration at Ellis Island, New York Harbor, has been lessened, notwithstanding a small increase in expenditures, in which is included the expense incurred by reason of extensive and necessary repairs to the buildings and machinery and valuable permanent improvements, all of which are in excellent condition, and the many alterations and additions have greatly added to their economical usefulness at a reasonable cost, as will appear by the report in detail hereto attached. Among the latter is a crib work, now nearly completed, which was necessary in order to give a safe landing place for barges and other craft with supplies for the island. Formerly it was impossible to procure coal at reasonable prices, several thousand tons of which are consumed annually, because of insufficient and unsafe landings; but with the improvement mentioned the service has been enabled to secure competition among dealers, and the saving next year in the price of coal delivered indicates that it will soon of itself repay the fund the amount to be expended in its erection. About \$12,000 has been used for all these repairs and improvements, leaving the actual expense for conducting the immigrant station at Ellis Island almost \$11,000 less than the preceding year.

The expenditures at other ports have been carefully regulated and the service administered with a view to strict economy and efficiency.

I respectfully call your attention to the interesting report of Dr. J. H. Senner, commissioner of immigration at the port of New York, which is herewith submitted, as nearly 75 per cent of the immigrants enter this country at that port. Much valuable data is given, which is equally applicable to the other immigration stations. I have visited during the year the stations at Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and Quebec, and found the officials at these stations faithfully discharging their respective duties. The officers stationed along the Canadian and Mexican borders and within the interior of the country are all zealous and attentive and the administration of the immigration and alien contract labor laws properly performed.

#### HOSPITAL.

By a careful study of the report in detail of Surg. William A. Wheeler, of the United States Marine Hospital Service, in charge of the hospital at Ellis Island, herewith submitted, it will be seen with what care our country is protected against the importation of the insane, those suffering from loathsome or contagious diseases, and all those who from injuries received, physical defects, or other causes are likely to become public charges; and as far as possible under the present law all immoral or pregnant unmarried women and those suffering from venereal diseases are also refused a landing in the United States.

The hospital is in a very satisfactory condition, and Surgeon Wheeler and his efficient corps of assistants are entitled to much credit for the commendable and humane manner in which the wants of the sick and helpless have been attended to.

The various transportation lines have continued to aid our officers in the execution of the law, and nothing worthy of mention has occurred

recently to interrupt the pleasant relations which should exist between Government officials and those engaged in transporting immigrants, thereby insuring a prompt dispatch of public business and promotion of the private interests involved. A cheerful compliance with the law on the one hand and a faithful administration thereof with a desire to facilitate the commercial welfare of our country on the other tends to relieve many annoying features, and many unnecessary conflicts are happily avoided.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

HERMAN STUMP,  
*Commissioner-General.*

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

UNITED STATES IMMIGRATION SERVICE,  
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT,  
*Ellis Island, N. Y., July 1st, 1895.*

SIR: I beg to submit the following as the report of work done by the medical department at Ellis Island during the year ended June 30, 1895:

One assistant surgeon has resigned during the year, the vacancy being immediately filled by a new appointment. All hospital cases have been treated at Ellis Island, save four of smallpox; these were sent from the ship direct to the contagious hospital of the New York Board of Health. The low death rate, being 2 per cent of all cases treated, is extremely gratifying. It will be noticed that the number of cases treated in hospital is about 75 per cent of the number last year, though the total number of steerage passengers landed is about the same. This would indicate better sanitary conditions on shipboard as well as a healthier class of immigrants.

Our buildings have been kept in good repair by our own attendants, and are to-day in a good state of preservation.

I wish here to record my appreciation of the faithful work done by the officers and attendants.

Very respectfully,

W. A. WHEELER,  
*Surgeon, United States Marine-Hospital Service, in charge.*

The COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,  
*Port of New York, N. Y.*

SUMMARY OF HOSPITAL TRANSACTIONS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1895.

Number of patients in hospital at beginning of year.....	30
Number of patients admitted to hospital during year.....	1,201
Total number treated (men, 374; women, 447; children, male, 224; female, 186) .....	1,231
Births (male, 4; female, 2) .....	6
Deaths (men, 7; women, 3; children, male, 6; female, 9).....	25
Number of pay patients treated during year .....	885
Number of free patients treated during year .....	316
Number of days' treatment for pay patients .....	7,778
Number of days' treatment for free patients .....	4,279
Total number of days' hospital treatment .....	12,057
Average daily attendance .....	33
Number of patients in hospital at the end of year .....	55

DETAILED REPORT OF HOSPITAL TRANSACTIONS.

Hospital.	On hand July 1, 1894.	Admitted during year.	Total.	Recovered.	Improved.	Not improved.	Died.	Remaining June 30, 1895.	Deported.	Number of days' treatment.
Health department, city of New York.....		4	4	2			1	1		67
Immigrant.....	30	1,197	1,227	771	181	197	24	54	109	11,990
Total.....	30	1,201	1,231	773	181	197	25	55	109	12,057

Rate of mortality, 2 per cent.

The average number of days' treatment in each hospital was: Health department, city of New York, 16½; immigrant, 9½.

NATIONALITY OF PATIENTS TREATED.

Country of nativity.	Men.	Women.	Children.		Total.
			Male.	Female.	
Ireland.....	40	70	5	5	120
England.....	25	22	5	7	59
Wales.....	2				2
Scotland.....	3	5	2	6	16
Germany.....	72	95	24	25	216
France.....	5	3	2		10
Russia.....	33	95	83	62	273
Poland.....	5	8	3	7	23
Switzerland.....	5	3	2	3	13
Sweden.....	12	24	18	17	71
Norway.....	5	4	4		13
Belgium.....	3	2			5
Holland.....	2				2
Italy.....	101	40	38	17	196
Spain.....		1	1		2
Portugal.....	2	9	6	7	24
Denmark.....	3	7	1	2	13
Hungary.....	11	14	9	4	38
Austria.....	30	29	14	11	84
Brazil.....	1				1
Finland.....	2	3		1	6
Iceland.....		1		1	2
Arabia.....	5	7	2	2	16
Australia.....	2	3		1	6
Greece.....	3	1			4
Others.....	2	1	5	8	16
Total.....	374	447	224	186	1,231

Number of rations furnished patients.....	11,990
Number of rations furnished attendants.....	4,189
Total number of rations furnished.....	16,189

Cost of ration (three meals), 31.3 cents.

WORK OF THE MEDICAL EXAMINERS.

Steerage passengers inspected upon arrival.....	216,782
Of these, there were physically examined and sent to hospital for treatment.....	885
Rejected and sent before the board of special inquiry for action....	73
Certified and sent before the board of special inquiry for action....	336
Recorded (minor defects).....	3,512
Landed cases applying for relief.....	423
Of these, there were physically examined and sent to hospital for treatment.....	316
Certified for deportation and sent to hospital awaiting return.....	56
Remained in city awaiting return.....	10
Rejected (no case for the medical department).....	87
Cost of maintaining the medical inspection and examining service.....	\$6,917.98
Cost of each patient per day—	
In the hospitals of the health department.....	2.29
In the immigrant hospital.....	.93½

DR.			CR.
To cash paid health department.....	\$148.50	By furniture and fixtures on hand, less wear and tear.....	\$2,548.76
To furniture and fixtures and hospital appliances on hand.....	2,555.03	By charges made to the steamship companies for patients treated dur- ing the year.....	5,975.00
To miscellaneous hospital appliances purchased.....	127.87		
To drugs purchased.....	400.21		
To freight charges paid.....	19.41		
To moneys advanced for car fares, etc.	8.70		
To ambulance hire, transportation of contagious cases.....	5.00		
To burials.....	456.75		
To laundry supplies.....	107.50		
To paints, oils, and brushes.....	100.00		
To subsistence stores, etc.....	3,383.66		
To meats and fish.....	1,553.89		
To ice.....	241.88		
To salaries of hospital officers and at- tendants.....	4,793.37		
To salaries of officers and clerk, medi- cal examining service.....	6,917.98	To balance.....	12,355.99
Total.....	20,879.75	Total.....	20,879.75

## MEDICAL AND SURGICAL REPORT.

*Diseases and injuries of patients treated in hospital by the United States Immigration Service, port of New York, during the year ended June 30, 1895.*

Diseases.  (Follow in order and arrangement the nosology of the official nomenclature of diseases.)	Remaining under treatment from previous year.	Received during the year.	Total to be accounted for.	Discharged.			Died.	Remaining under treatment.	Deported.
				Recovered.	Improved.	Not improved.			
Smallpox.....		3	3	1			1	1	
Cowpox.....		3	3	3					
Chickenpox.....	2	9	11	8				3	
Measles.....		71	71	64			1	6	
Scarlet fever.....		7	7	5			2		
Influenza.....		1	1	1					
Mumps.....		1	1	1					
Diphtheria.....	2	3	5	3			1	1	
Cerebro-spinal fever.....		2	2				2		
Simple continued fever.....		6	6	6					
Enteric fever.....	1	8	9	6			2	1	
Sporadic cholera.....		2	2				2		
Dysentery.....		4	4	3			1		
Intermittent fever.....		8	8	4	3	1			1
Erysipelas, simple, face.....		6	6	6					
Erysipelas, simple, leg.....		1	1	1					
Syphilis, primary.....		1	1		1				
Syphilis, secondary.....	1	8	9	7		2			4
Gonorrhoea.....		2	2	2					
Lumbricoides.....		2	2	2					
Tænia solium.....		2	2	2					
Pediculus capitis.....		4	4	2	2				
Phthirius inguinalis.....		1	1	1					
Effects of climate, seasickness.....		3	3	3					
Starvation.....		1	1				1		
Alcoholism.....		2	2	1		1			1
Debility.....		4	4	4					
Old age.....		6	6			6			2
Rheumatic fever.....		3	3	2				1	
Rheumatism.....	2	25	27	12	13	1		1	1
Nonmalignant new growth.....		2	2	1	1				
Warts.....	1	2	3	3					
Tubercle of lung.....	1	12	13		1	11	1		5
Tubercular glands, neck.....		2	2		2				
Scrofula.....		1	1			1			
Anæmia.....		5	5	2		3			
Hemiplegia, right.....		1	1			1			1
Hemiplegia, left.....		2	2		1	1			1
Paraplegia.....		1	1			1			1
Local paralysis.....		2	2		1	1			1
Mercurial tremor.....		1	1			1			1
Aphasia.....		1	1		1				

*Diseases and injuries of patients treated in hospital by the United States Immigration Service, port of New York, during the year ended June 30, 1895—Continued.*

Diseases. <small>(Follow in order and arrangement the nosology of the official nomenclature of diseases.)</small>	Remaining under treatment from previous year.	Received during the year.	Total to be accounted for.	Discharged.			Died.	Remaining under treatment.	Deported.
				Recovered.	Improved.	Not improved.			
Neuralgia.....		3	3	2	1				
Sciatica.....		2	2	2					
Epilepsy.....		3	5			3			2
Hysteria.....		1	3						3
Mental delusions.....		2	2	1	1				
Hypochondriasis.....		1	1					1	
Insanity.....	1	19	20		4	16			16
Mania, acute.....		9	9	1	1				5
Melancholia.....		10	10	1	1	5		2	5
Mental incapacity.....		3	3			3			2
General paralysis of insane.....		1	1		1	1			
Insanity, puerperal.....		1	6		1	1			
Conjunctivitis.....		1	6	4	1	1			
Conjunctivitis, chronic.....		1	2			1			
Conjunctivitis, chronic granular.....		3	3		1	1			1
Conjunctivitis, phlyctenular.....		1	1	1					
Conjunctivitis, catarrhal.....	1	1	2	1		1			
Conjunctivitis, purulent.....	1		1	1					
Keratitis.....		1	1	1					
Keratitis, vascular.....		1	1	1					
Ulcer of cornea.....		1	1		1				
Cataract, double soft.....		1	1		1	1			
Abscess, lachrymal sac.....		1	1		1				
Blepharitis.....		3	3	1					
Abscess of mastoid.....		1	1		1				
Inflammation middle ear, suppurative.....		1	1		1				
Nasal catarrh.....		1	1	1					
Epistaxis.....		1	1	1					
Valvular disease of heart, mitral.....	1	8	9		3	4	1	1	2
Valvular disease of heart, aortic.....		3	3		1	2			1
Syncope.....		8	8	8					
Palpitation and irregular action of heart.....		1	1		1				
Thrombosis, popliteal vein.....		1	1	1					
Bronchitis, acute.....		9	9	9					
Bronchitis, chronic.....		4	4			4			3
Bronchitis, catarrhal.....	1	1	1	1					
Congestion of lung.....		1	1	1					
Pneumonia, lobular.....	1	4	5				1		
Pneumonia, lobar.....		34	34	28			5	1	
Pleurisy, acute.....		4	4	4					
Empyema.....		1	1			1			
Abscess, dental periosteum.....		2	2	1	1				
Inflammation of tongue.....		1	1						
Tonsillitis, follicular.....		12	12	12					
Ulceration of fauces.....		2	2	1					
Stricture of fauces.....		1	2			1			1
Inflammation of pharynx, follicular.....		2	2	1	1				
Inflammation of stomach, catarrhal.....		2	2	1	1				1
Inflammation of stomach and intestines, catarrhal.....		4	4			1	2		
Dyspepsia.....		6	6	3	3				
Inflammation of intestines, catarrhal.....		8	8	5	1		1	1	
Inflammation of intestines, ulcerative.....		1	1						1
Hernia, inguinal, direct.....		1	1			1			1
Hernia, inguinal, complete.....		1	1			1			
Diarrhea.....		9	9	9					
Constipation.....	1	6	7	7					
Colic.....		3	3	3					
Abscess of vulva.....		1	1		1				
Cirrhosis of liver.....		1	2			2			
Ascites.....		2	2						
Peritonitis, acute.....		1	1	1					
Suppuration of lymphatic glands, groin.....	1	1	1	1					
Inflammation of lymphatic glands, groin.....		2	2	1	1				
Diabetes, insipidus.....	1	2	2		1	1			1
Stricture of urethra, organic.....		2	2		2				
Inflammation of bladder.....		2	2	2					
Abscess of penis.....		1	1						
Ulcer of penis.....		3	3	1	3				
Phimosi.....		1	1	1					
Paraphimosis.....		1	1	1					
Epididymitis.....		5	5	1	1				
Abscess of epididymis.....		1	1	4					

*Diseases and injuries of patients treated in hospitals by the United States Immigration Service, port of New York, during the year ended June 30, 1895—Continued.*

Diseases. (Follow in order and arrangement the nosology of the official nomenclature of diseases.)	Remaining under treatment from previous year.	Received during the year.	Total to be accounted for.	Discharged.			Died.	Remaining under treatment.	Deported.
				Recovered.	Improved.	Not improved.			
Pelvis peritonitis		1	1	1					
Inflammation of uterus, catarrhal		1	1		1				
Antiflexion of uterus		1	1		1				
Abscess labia majora		1	1	1					
Ulcer of vulva		1	1		1				
Metonhagia		1	1	1					
Pregnancy	1	79	80	4		74		2	a35
Effects of childbirth		13	13	11	1			1	
Menstruation, first		1	1	1					
Abortion		1	1	1					
Stillbirth		1	1	1					
Parturition		2	2	2					
Laceration of vulva		1	1		1				
Abscess of breast		1	1	1					
Inflammation of bone, periosteal		1	1			1			1
Necrosis of femur		1	1			1			1
Necrosis of tibia		1	1			1			1
Deformity due to hip-joint disease		1	1			1			
Psoas abscess		1	1		1				1
Inflammation of tendons		1	1	1					
Contraction of tendons and fascia		2	2		1	1			
Inflammation, connective tissue, eyelids		1	1	1					
Inflammation, connective tissue, hand		1	1	1					
Abscess, connective tissue, ear		1	1	1					
Abscess, connective tissue, finger		1	1	1					
Abscess, connective tissue, foot		3	3	3					
Abscess, connective tissue, face		2	2	1	1				
Abscess, connective tissue, neck		5	5	4	1				
Abscess, connective tissue, hand		2	2	1	1				
Abscess, connective tissue, leg		1	1					1	
Urticaria		4	4	3		1			
Eczema		12	12	10				2	
Eczema, capitis		27	27	11	16				
Eczema, nose		1	1	1					
Eczema, vesicular		1	1	1					
Prurigo		1	1	1					
Lichen planus		1	1		1				
Psoriasis	1	2	3		1	2			
Tinea sycosis		1	1		1				
Frostbite		1	1		1				
Chilblain		4	4	3	1				
Ulcer of skin, leg		7	7	4	2	1			
Centrifugal contraction of skin		1	1			1			
Carbuncle of leg and thigh		2	2		2				
Lupus of face		2	2			2			
Favus	1	55	56	1	46			9	
Itch		3	3	1	2				
Scald of face		1	1			1			
Wound of scalp, bone not exposed		1	1	1					
Contusion of skull		1	1	1					
Contusion of face		1	1	1					
Fracture of rib		1	1		1				
Contusion of back		1	1		1				
Sprain of back		1	1			1			1
Contusion of shoulder	2	2	2	2					
Sprain of shoulder		1	1	1					
Sprain of wrist		1	1	1					
Wound of finger, lacerated		1	1		1				
Fracture of clavicle	2	2	2	1	1				
Fracture of scapula		1	1		1				
Fracture of humerus		1	1	1					
Fracture of radius		5	5	2	2	1			1
Fracture metacarpal		1	1		1				
Contusion of knee		4	4	2	2				
Contusion of leg		1	1		1				
Sprain of ankle		7	7	3	4				1
Sprain of hip		2	2		2				
Sprain of foot		1	1		1				
Fracture of femur		3	3	2				1	
Fracture of femur, old		1	1	1					
Fracture leg, both bones		1	1	1					

a Admitted by board.

*Diseases and injuries of patients treated in hospital by the United States Immigration Service, port of New York, during the year ended June 30, 1895—Continued.*

Diseases. <small>(Follow in order and arrangement the nosology of the official nomenclature of diseases.)</small>	Remaining under treatment from previous year.	Received during the year.	Total to be accounted for.	Discharged.			Died.	Remaining under treatment.	Deported.	
				Recovered.	Improved.	Not improved.				
Deformity due to fracture, leg, both bones	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1		
Nostalgia	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....		
Infancy	.....	22	22	.....	.....	21	.....	1		
Observation	.....	3	130	133	132	1	.....	2		
Accompanying	.....	5	273	278	262	.....	.....	16		
Total	.....	30	1,201	1,231	773	181	197	25	55	109

*a* With mothers.

A correct compilation from the register of patients and case book.

W. A. WHEELER, *Surgeon.*

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,  
*Ellis Island, New York Harbor, August 23, 1895.*

SIR: Complying with your request, I beg to submit herewith a condensed report concerning the affairs and condition at the immigrant station at Ellis Island during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895.

Referring to my tabulated annual report of immigration at the port of New York for the fiscal year 1894-95, submitted to you the beginning of July, I beg to call your attention to the fact that the total number of steerage passengers landed at this port during the last fiscal year (216,724) was only 14,987 smaller than the total number of steerage passengers landed during the preceding year (231,711), while the decrease in the number of alien steerage passengers landed amounted to 28,118 (190,928 being landed in 1894-95, while 219,046 were landed in 1893-94). The cause of this is to be found in the correspondingly larger number of United States citizens who returned in the steerage during the fiscal year 1894-95 (25,796) than in the fiscal year 1893-94 (12,665). This increase took place principally during the first six months of this year, during which time a decided increase in immigration, coincident with the general improvement in the financial condition of this country, is to be observed. The largest decrease in immigration took place during the first two months of the fiscal year 1894-95, while the largest increase over the preceding fiscal year is to be observed in the last two months of the year 1894-95, as shown by the following table:

Month.	1893-94.	1894-95.	Month.	1893-94.	1894-95.
July	36,551	11,743	February	6,841	7,190
August	28,685	11,478	March	14,452	14,842
September	21,797	14,834	April	26,681	23,457
October	15,466	15,883	May	22,832	34,648
November	12,345	10,334	June	16,403	24,837
December	11,415	11,106	Total	219,046	190,928
January	5,578	6,076			

I have taken special pains to ascertain what proportion of the arriving alien immigrants had been in the United States before and how many of them have come here to join members of their immediate families, meaning by such, parents, children, husbands, wife, brother, and sister. A close scrutiny of the manifests shows that out of a total of 190,928 not less than 45,280 were immigrants who had been in the United States before, and 69,637 were going to members of their immediate families. Compared with the preceding fiscal year, during which time out of 219,046 arrivals only 29,782 were returning to the United States and 90,887 were going to immediate families, a decided increase in the number of returning immigrants is shown and a no

less remarkable decrease in the number of people joining their families. Most interesting conclusions as to the general character of immigration during the last two fiscal years can be drawn by a further analysis of these figures, in taking semiannual instead of annual periods, as will be seen by the following table:

	Fiscal year 1893-94.			Fiscal year 1894-95.		
	Total immigration.	Returning immigrants.	Going to families.	Total immigration.	Returning immigrants.	Going to families.
First six months.....	126,259	12,766	55,044	74,878	18,137	29,861
Second six months.....	92,787	17,016	35,843	116,050	27,143	39,776

It is hardly necessary to point to the most interesting facts, as shown by this table, that the largest increase in the number of those returning, as well as a small increase in persons going to their immediate families, is to be noticed in the second half of the fiscal year 1894-95, while an enormous decrease in the number of those going to join members of their families is to be noticed in the first half of the last fiscal year.

A detailed comparison of immigration during the last fiscal year with that of the preceding year will demonstrate that the largest decrease is to be noted in immigration from Germany, 14,697; Italy, 8,172; other Austria, 5,596; the Scandinavian countries (Sweden, 3,093; Norway, 1,089; Denmark, 1,049), 5,231, and Russia, 3,249. The largest increase is to be found from Ireland, 6,615; from England, 3,645; from Galicia and Bukowina, 1,557, and from Turkey in Asia, 1,271.

As to sexes and age, it is worthy of notice that the largest increase in immigration from Ireland consists mainly of females (4,498), while the decrease from Russia consists principally of females and children. As to Italian immigration, it will be noticed that the falling off in the arrival of females and children is very small and entirely out of proportion to the general decrease in this immigration, from which the conclusion may be safely drawn that the number of permanent settlers arriving from Italy has been on the increase, while it has decreased as far as the arrivals from Russia are concerned. In this connection it is also to be noted that there has been a decrease of 8,007 in the number of farmers arriving at this port, and this decrease also applies to the number of immigrants giving their destination as the North Central Division, the great agricultural Northwest, such decrease being 19,950, the largest part of the total decrease.

These observations may furnish very useful material for the students of national economics and social conditions in this country during the two last fiscal years; in fact, they are unsurpassable arguments in showing the intimate connection between immigration and the financial condition of the United States.

#### DEBARRED AND RETURNED IMMIGRANTS.

The total number of debarred immigrants during the fiscal year 1894-95 is 2,077, being 55 more than during the preceding year, the percentage of the total immigration, 1.08, being the largest on record. It is to be observed that, while the number of returned contract laborers decreased by 791, the number of returned paupers increased by 860. This fact indicates beyond doubt that the efficiency of the inspection during the last fiscal year has greatly improved. That not a single immigrant was barred on account of a loathsome or dangerous contagious disease proves conclusively that the steamship companies are taking greater care in inspecting passengers before accepting them.

During the fiscal year 1894-95 only 99 immigrants were returned as having become public charges within one year after landing, while during the preceding year 285 were returned under this clause and 428 during the fiscal year 1892-93. This fact also clearly indicates the increased strictness and efficiency of the inspection at this station.

BOARD OF SPECIAL INQUIRY.

The transactions of the board of special inquiry during the past fiscal year are best shown in their enormous extent by the following table:

Month.	Total immigration	Number of cases.	Percentage.	Admitted at first hearing.	Excluded at first hearing.	Admitted on re-hearings.	Excluded on re-hearings.
1894.							
July .....	11,743	1,410	12	947	227	109	53
August .....	11,478	1,426	12.42	866	144	81	56
September .....	14,834	1,197	8.07	814	143	68	47
October .....	15,883	1,377	8.95	922	179	60	34
November .....	10,334	944	9.13	657	103	49	41
December .....	11,106	2,220	19.99	403	204	80	295
1895.							
January .....	6,076	1,756	28.9	905	369	152	66
February .....	7,190	1,719	24.1	933	324	161	78
March .....	14,842	2,714	18.29	1,183	569	485	217
April .....	28,457	3,214	11.15	1,534	738	467	257
May .....	34,648	3,320	9.58	1,448	683	542	276
June .....	24,837	2,637	10.61	1,413	383	422	144
Total .....	190,928	23,934	12.53	12,025	4,066	2,676	1,504

The very fact that out of a total of 190,928 alien immigrants not less than 23,934 (12.53 per cent) were sent by the inspectors for a hearing before the board of special inquiry shows clearly that the inspectors at this station are fully aware of their duty under section 5 of the law of March 3, 1893, to detain for special inquiry every person who may not appear to them to be clearly and beyond doubt entitled to admission. It is also indicative of the character of immigration during the different months of the fiscal year that the percentage of cases brought before the board of special inquiry varies from 8.07 in September, 1894, to 29.9 in January, 1895. That it has been at all possible to pass on not less than 3,320 cases before the board of special inquiry in one month, and yet have the minutes of each and every trial written out in triplicate and ready for use (one copy for the board itself, another for the Commissioner's office, and the third for the information bureau), and to have all this done by our regular force without seriously crippling other branches of the service, indicates the taxing of the available force at this station to the very limit. However, I am of the opinion that, in consideration of the greatly increased work in store for the board of special inquiry, it would be highly inadvisable to keep up this high-pressure system in the future. It has been necessary for me, in order to accomplish the work of the board, to detail one registry clerk, who happens to be a stenographer and typewriter, to act as second secretary to the board of special inquiry with the inspector now appointed as secretary. I beg to recommend that this position of second secretary to the board be made a permanent one and the force of registry clerks be upheld to the number of twelve, the very lowest number with which an efficient inspection can be performed.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

According to our books there was received from this station during the past fiscal year from head tax \$211,865; from rentals, \$33,107.94, and in payment of hospital bills, \$6,212.05, making a total of \$251,184.99. The expenditures from and for this station fell very far below these receipts, and in several directions quite a saving was achieved when compared with the preceding year. The expenses for ferry service alone was nearly \$4,000 less; for coal, more than \$1,500; for water, \$2,800, etc. The strictest economy in the line of practical business administration has been maintained in every respect. It is true that the salary list for this station has materially grown during the past year, mainly on account of a readjustment in the salaries, which amounted, in fact, only to a restoration of those enjoyed by the employees at this station prior to the sweeping reduction of January 1, 1893, which took place because of a cholera scare and a totally depleted immigrant fund and which had always been considered as only temporary. The vastly improved methods of inspection employed in carrying out the spirit of the law of 1893 and the introduction of the new regulations pointing to a thorough control of the whole immigration service brought about also a certain limited increase in the force of employees at this station, but it may be truthfully stated that even this increased force of employees is taxed to the very limit of its abilities and faculties in order to insure the efficient service now rendered at this port.

The increase in the force of our employees at this station is still quite incommensurate with the added work necessitated through the innovations caused by the law of March 3, 1893, as well as by a number of improvements and changes which have been found necessary for the purpose of securing a greater efficiency by the working force of this service. A single board of special inquiry, as now constituted, consists of four inspectors, two secretaries, and two messengers, continually on duty, who are thereby precluded from the performance of other services during office hours. In emergency cases and during our busier times it is often necessary to convene two or more boards of special inquiry, with an additional detailment of at least five employees (four inspectors and one messenger) for such special service. It may be further added that the services of one messenger in the Commissioner's office and of one clerk in the bureau of information are entirely inadequate to the work of keeping copies of any evidence and the full records of the board of special inquiry, necessary for intelligently dealing with the very frequent requests for rehearings, applications to furnish bonds, and to file appeals in behalf of detained immigrants.

Another imperative innovation in our methods has been necessitated by the frequent complaints of steamship companies in connection with bills rendered for the maintenance of passengers who have been passed by the registry clerks, but detained for further examination as to the genuineness and responsibility of the alleged relatives and friends calling for them from time to time. As you are already aware, a complete and exhaustive record is now kept at this station of all persons detained in this manner, including the exact time of the period during which they have been so detained. This laborious operation more than exhausts the time of one clerk, who has been especially assigned to this important duty. Accurate records have also been introduced in our deportation division, the keeping of which fully absorbs the time of one of the employees in this branch of the service.

In addition to the above, the necessity of a closer inspection of all sailing vessels arriving at this port and of steamships from other than European ports will make it necessary to furnish an assistant to the one inspector now detailed at the quarantine station. The new rule of the Department as to the landing of passengers from European steamers at a late hour, even after sunset, has imperatively necessitated the dividing of our boarding and interpreter forces into morning and evening squads, in such a way that the former is obliged to enter upon duty before sunrise, and the latter is compelled to remain on duty, in anticipation of possible late arrivals, late in the evening. For this reason it has been found necessary to increase our force of boarding officers and interpreters by the addition of three men to each of these divisions. From the above it will be readily seen that my statement as to the increase granted being as yet inadequate to the satisfactory performance of these added duties can be fully substantiated. A still further increase will most certainly be unavoidable if the following recommendations, which I most earnestly commend to your judgment, are to be adopted:

I beg at this opportunity to repeat my recommendation for extending the inspection of immigrants, in a more thorough manner than heretofore, to cabin passengers and to all vessels coming from foreign ports to the port of New York without exception. Furthermore, I beg to renew my urgent recommendation to use a proportionately small part of the very large surplus acquired at this station for the purpose of furnishing at least proper and sufficient accommodations for housing each and every immigrant detained at this station in a manner worthy of the great country which has established this institution.

In conclusion, permit me to add that after a careful and extended study of the subject I am convinced that the immigration service should be embraced under civil-service rules. It surely requires no unusual eloquence to convince one that only the most efficient and experienced clerks and officials should be employed in such an important branch of the Governmental service, where the employees are daily placed in contact with hundreds and often thousands of persons who should be handled with the utmost tact and good judgment. A thorough and searching examination should hereafter be made the basis of eligibility for employment in this service. I therefore most respectfully and seriously recommend that some active steps be taken at an early day looking to the extension of the civil-service rules to the immigration service.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Respectfully, yours,

DR. J. H. SENNER,  
*Commissioner.*

The COMMISSIONER-GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION,  
*Washington, D. C.*