

IF YOU HAVE PROBLEMS READING THIS DOCUMENT, PLEASE CONTACT
THE USCIS HISTORY LIBRARY AT CISHISTORY.LIBRARY@DHS.GOV.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER-GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1900.



TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Document No. 2208.

Commissioner-General of Immigration.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER-GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER-GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION,
Washington, D. C., October 1, 1900.

SIR: A report of the operations of the Bureau of Immigration for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, is herewith respectfully submitted for your consideration.

Besides the usual tabulated statements, the subjects of each of which will appear from their respective titles, there are included others from which may be obtained similar information with respect to the calendar year 1899, an arrangement adopted to meet a constant demand for statistics of immigration during such periods as well as by the fiscal year. Other tables are introduced for the purpose of obtaining comparisons of the arrivals, etc., for the past fiscal year with similar data for several preceding fiscal years.

TABLE I.—NUMBER OF IMMIGRANTS ARRIVED BY PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA FOR THE FISCAL YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1899 AND 1900.

Ports.	1899.			1900.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Baltimore, Md	9,763	4,889	14,652	20,819	6,745	27,564
Boston, Mass	3,582	9,645	13,227	7,520	8,234	15,754
Galveston, Tex	503	391	902	687	473	1,160
Gloucester, Mass	1	1	2	3	8	11
Key West, Fla	1,946	583	2,529	3,013	1,361	4,374
Miami and Tampa, Fla	59	11	70	6	7	13
New Bedford, Mass	24	39	63	54	49	103
New Orleans, La	1,264	453	1,717	1,145	403	1,548
Newport News, Va	3	2	5	1	1	2
New York, N. Y.	151,198	91,875	242,573	228,414	113,298	341,712
Philadelphia, Pa	3,684	4,077	7,761	10,275	5,859	16,134
Portland, Me	322	90	412	2,606	813	3,419
Portland, Oreg	951	21	972	727	11	738
Port Townsend, Wash				7,272	166	7,438
San Francisco, Cal	3,726	1,040	4,766	4,484	681	5,165
Total United States	185,246	112,616	297,862	287,270	138,102	425,372
through Canada, viz—						
Quebec and Point Lewis	5,875	2,821	8,196	9,925	4,681	14,556
St. John and Halifax	2,420	934	3,354	3,898	1,557	5,455
Vancouver and Victoria	2,286	67	2,353	3,055	134	3,189
Total Canada	10,581	3,822	13,858	16,878	6,372	23,250
Grand total	195,277	116,438	311,715	304,148	144,474	448,622

From the above table it appears that 448,572 alien immigrants arrived in this country during the period under consideration—425,372 through ports of the United States and 23,200 through Canadian ports and although these figures represent increases over those for the next preceding year of, respectively, 43+ per cent, 42+ per cent, and 67+ per cent, they do not show the total number of alien arrivals for the period specified. As regards those landed at ports of this country, this discrepancy is due to the fact that many aliens come as cabin passengers, claiming to be visitors or tourists, a claim which, if made by a steerage passenger, would not, as in the case of the former, be held to exempt him from the class described in the act of March 3, 1893, as "alien immigrants." Such alien cabin passengers, as will appear from subsequent tables included herein, amounted to 65,635, who would have swelled the total immigration to 514,207 had they traveled in the steerage.

This distinction has grown up in the administration of the laws partly from the idea that an "immigrant" is necessarily too poor to travel in the cabin, partly through a construction of the laws which extends their application to immigrants only and not to all aliens, and partly from embarrassments arising in the application of the provisions of the laws to persons of those classes which travel only in the cabins of steamships.

There are, moreover, numerous arrivals from foreign contiguous territory—how many it is impossible under existing conditions even to approximately estimate—who are not included in the figures shown above. Many of these are Canadians, some are Mexicans, but large numbers are doubtless transoceanic aliens who, after a brief residence beyond our northern and southern boundaries, migrate to this country. Upon this subject special attention is directed to the consideration further on in this report of immigration through Canada.

Table I also shows the distribution of arrivals among the several ports of the United States and Canada, the total increase of 136,857 (43+ per cent) over the number shown by the last annual report being apportioned among the several ports in varying ratios, Portland, Me. showing sevenfold more; Baltimore, Md., and the eastern Canadian ports respectively 88+ per cent and 73+ per cent, while Port Townsend, Wash., for the first time makes an exhibit, showing 7,440 arrivals. Decreases are shown for the ports of Portland, Oreg., Newport News, Va., New Orleans, La., Miami and Tampa, Fla., and Boston, Mass.

With regard to the last-named port it seems proper, however, to avoid the natural but erroneous conclusion that there has been an actual diminution of its immigration business, to direct attention to what has already been alluded to hereinbefore respecting arrivals from Canada, of whom no record is kept, but a large proportion of whom are brought to Boston, and there inspected by the immigration officials, over regular lines plying between said port and Yarmouth, Halifax, St. John, etc. This class of immigration has been very heavy, and has taxed the industry, patience, and good judgment of the limited official force at Boston heavily, particularly in view of the fact that there is no established station such as those at Baltimore and New York, but the work has to be conducted at a number of piers widely separated, numerous vessels being engaged in the business of bringing alien passengers to the said port.

Another noteworthy fact shown in the same table is the increase in the preponderance of males over females for the current year, the ratio being about two to one in favor of the males.

TABLE II.—IMMIGRATION, BY NATIONALITY, FOR FISCAL YEARS 1898-99 AND 1899-1900, SHOWING INCREASE AND DECREASE FOR EACH COUNTRY, RESPECTIVELY, AND THE TOTAL NET INCREASE 1899-1900 FROM PRECEDING FISCAL YEAR 1898-99.

Countries.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	Increase.	Decrease.
Austria-Hungary	62,491	114,847	52,356	
Belgium	1,101	1,196	95	
Denmark	2,690	2,926	236	
France, including Corsica	1,694	1,739	45	
German Empire	17,476	18,507	1,031	
Greece	2,333	3,771	1,438	
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia	77,419	100,135	22,716	
Netherlands	1,029	1,735	706	
Norway	6,705	9,575	2,870	
Portugal, including Cape de Verde and Azore Islands	2,054	4,234	2,180	
Roumania	1,606	6,459	4,853	
Russian Empire and Finland	60,982	90,787	29,805	
Servia, Bulgaria, and Montenegro	52	108	56	
Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands	385	355		30
Sweden	12,797	18,650	5,853	
Switzerland	1,326	1,152		174
Turkey in Europe	80	285	205	
United Kingdom	45,123	48,237	3,114	
Not specified	6	2		4
Total Europe	297,349	424,700	127,351	208
China	1,660	1,247		413
Japan	2,844	12,635	9,791	
India	17	9		8
Turkey in Asia	4,436	3,962		474
Other Asia	15	93	78	
Total Asia	8,972	17,946	8,969	895
Africa	51	30		21
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand	456	214		242
Hawaiian Islands	256	67		189
Philippine Islands	19	116	97	
Pacific islands not specified	79	31		48
British North America	1,322	396		926
Other Central America	159	42		117
Mexico	161	237	76	
South America	89	124	35	
West Indies	2,585	4,656	2,071	
All other countries	217	13		204
Grand total	311,715	448,572	136,857	2,850
Net increase			136,857	

Examination of the data in Table II discloses the fact that the grand total of 448,572 was composed of 424,700 arrivals from European countries, 17,946 from Asia, 30 from Africa, and 5,896 from all other sources. As compared with the figures given in the last annual report, it appears that immigration from Europe increased 127,351, from Asia 8,974, and from all other sources except Africa, which exhibits a decrease, 21,553.

As regards the particular countries, Switzerland and Spain and the Spanish islands show a small diminution, while Austria-Hungary exhibits an increase of 52,356 (83+ per cent); the Russian Empire and Finland, 29,805 (49 per cent); Italy, 22,716 (29+ per cent), and Japan, 9,791 (340 per cent).

It will further be noted that there was a very material increase in immigration from the West India Islands, the cause of which may be fairly assumed to be our changed relations to Cuba and Porto Rico, which fact presents food for reflection, as it appears that during the same period immigration from Hawaii decreased to 67, as compared with the 256 shown in the last annual report.

TABLE III.—REPORT OF IMMIGRATION AT THE PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1900:

Race.	Sex.		Total.	Ages.			Debarred.										Returned in one year after landing.	Relieved in hospital.	Illiteracy, 14 years and over.		Immigrants bringing—		Total amount of money shown.	Have been in the United States before.
	Male.	Female.		Under 14 years.	14 to 45.	45 and over.	Idiots.	Insane persons.	Paupers, or likely to become public charges.	Loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases.	Convicts.	Assisted immigrants.	Women for immoral purposes.	Contract laborers.	Can read but can not write.	Can neither read nor write.			\$50 or over.	Less than \$50.				
African (black)	414	300	714	162	500	52	1	19					3	1		11	121	59	682	3,892	413			
Armenian	748	234	982	110	837	35		10	11				1	1	39	4	209	93	639	13,261	55			
Bohemian and Moravian	1,562	1,408	3,060	593	2,228	239	1	4					1	1	10		75	367	1,632	70,775	166			
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin	200	4	204	1	197	6		7					6		5	1	72	59	125	5,414	16			
Chinese	1,241	9	1,250	6	1,183	61		2						2			17	59	382	17,478	1,211			
Croatian and Slovenian	14,934	2,250	17,184	667	15,819	698	1	130	2				71	1	25	25	6,149	1,791	13,406	214,987	1,693			
Cuban	1,763	915	2,678	599	1,767	312		1					3			11	131	432	2,241	51,893	1,635			
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian	637	33	675	37	613	25		3								2	210	183	215	14,187	64			
Dutch and Flemish	1,765	937	2,702	704	1,768	230		9					1		28	11	179	420	943	56,859	340			
East Indian	8	1	9		9												1	6	2	555	5			
English	6,710	4,187	10,897	1,659	8,067	1,171	1	132	2				13	38	28	27	163	3,413	4,225	423,950	3,341			
Finnish	8,000	4,612	12,612	1,393	10,799	420	2	12	20					7	51	100	203	3,718	8,718	164,765	1,236			
French	1,311	784	2,095	234	1,672	189		20	1				2	2	6	2	72	663	777	79,206	554			
German	17,284	12,398	29,682	5,638	21,868	2,176	3	164	16				33	22	237	50	1,348	5,154	13,248	947,062	3,633			
Greek	3,655	118	3,773	368	3,296	89		68	9				4	2	41	2	578	3,146	2,971	108,592	335			
Hawaiian	41	26	67	14	53												1	49	5	3,603	30			
Hebrew	36,330	24,434	60,764	15,092	44,239	3,493	1	444	114	2			13	54	456	291	10,607	3,322	24,794	527,163	1,214			
Irish	16,744	18,933	35,607	1,382	32,993	1,232	7	62	12	2			2	28	162	81	1,040	3,492	24,809	516,343	6,044			
Italian (northern)	13,540	3,776	17,316	1,574	14,822	920	1	98	8	1			54	3	36	59	1,804	5,526	8,439	400,562	2,834			
Italian (southern)	63,684	20,662	84,346	12,532	65,213	6,601	4	1,011	32				168	25	553	86	39,150	3,682	54,925	745,995	9,513			
Japanese	12,260	368	12,628	32	12,489	157	2	135	39				2	3	261	96	508	12,285	158	500,031	258			
Korean	71	71	142		63	8										10	6	59	12	8,009	5			
Lithuanian	7,683	2,628	10,311	790	9,347	174		41	19				13	1	79	44	2,979	338	7,889	82,125	137			
Magyar	10,207	3,570	13,777	1,018	12,167	592		69	2	1			7	4	42	24	2,124	559	10,765	143,262	1,675			
Mexican	154	107	261	55	175	31		4									79	124	47	9,560	103			
Pacific Islander	92	20	112	7	101	4							64				53	25	10	2,657	5			
Polish	32,152	14,786	46,938	4,597	41,136	1,205	1	172	33				46	14	199	388	13,010	2,057	35,204	466,939	2,305			
Portuguese	2,386	1,855	4,241	1,105	2,778	368		26	2							6	1,875	269	2,052	44,413	520			
Roumanian	374	24	398	8	371	19		10									96	19	346	4,294	22			
Russian	886	314	1,200	245	918	37		3						4	12	15	259	103	796	17,932	32			
Ruthenian (Rusnick)	1,012	390	1,402	216	2,540	70		8					4	1	20	12	1,270	119	3,931	49,802	241			

gians, Danes, and Swedes)	19,530	13,422	32,952	2,422	28,860	1,670	4	23	8	1	21	82	106	165	4,389	22,484	548,969	6,209	
Scotch	1,065	692	1,757	284	1,289	184		38	1		1	4	5	26	509	649	72,736	627	
Slovak	21,285	8,008	29,243	2,159	26,243	841	1	130	9		50	117	88	7,475	2,041	23,403	341,922	4,685	
Spanish	964	147	1,111	61	917	133		21		1	5	2	6	53	438	594	42,094	454	
Syrian	1,813	1,107	2,920	599	2,200	121		71	48		1		132	1,293	342	1,338	41,800	238	
Turkish	174	10	184	16	167	1		1				2	1	125	14	114	1,613	5	
Welsh	455	307	762	196	510	56		5			1	1	1	19	204	221	23,699	187	
West Indian	56	22	78	4	72	2		25	1			3		3	23	31	2,430	25	
Spanish American	83	14	97	10	83	4								2	29	54	4,421	46	
Filipinos	9		9	5	4									2	2		230	1	
Not specified	56	17	73	10	59	4								5	22	30	2,150	24	
Total	304,148	144,424	448,572	54,624	370,382	23,566	1	32	2,974	393	4	2	7	833	356	2,417	2,097	96,576	52,136

8 REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER-GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION.

The grand total of 448,572 alien immigrants reported, as will be seen from Table III, was composed of 304,148 males and 144,424 females, of whom 54,624 were under 14 years of age, 370,382 were aged from 14 to 45 years, and 23,566 were 45 and over. It appears that 93,576 could neither read nor write, and 2,097 could read but not write; the total number exhibited to the inspectors in money the sum of \$6,657,530; 271,821 bringing each a sum less than \$30 and 54,288 having each a sum in excess of that amount.

There were returned within one year after landing in this country 356, and relief in hospital was furnished during the year to 2,417.

Below will be seen a comparative statement of the number debarred or refused a landing, and the causes therefor, during the last two fiscal years:

	1899.	1900.
Idiots	1	1
Insane persons	19	32
Paupers, etc	2,599	2,974
Diseased persons	348	393
Convicts	8	4
Assisted immigrants	82	2
Contract laborers	741	833
Women for immoral purposes		7

Besides those refused admission at the ports of the United States there were rejected, as is shown by the appended Table III A, 1,616 aliens, for the various causes stated.

TABLE III A.—NUMBER OF IMMIGRANTS REFUSED ADMISSION FROM FOREIGN CONTIGUOUS TERRITORY TO THE UNITED STATES, UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ALIEN CONTRACT-LABOR LAWS AND THE LAWS REGULATING IMMIGRATION FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1900.

Ports.	Insane and idiots.	Paupers, or likely to become public charges.	Loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases.	Contract laborers.	Total.
Buffalo, N. Y.				3	3
Detroit, Mich.	1	8		18	27
El Paso, Tex.		410		170	580
Nogales, Ariz.		104	2	96	202
Ogdensburg, N. Y.		15		43	58
Pembina, N. Dak.		2		11	13
Piedras Negras, Mexico, or Eagle Pass, Tex.	4	173	24	199	400
Port Huron, Mich.		12		2	14
Rouses Point, N. Y.		76			76
Suspension Bridge, N. Y.		6		4	10
Vanceboro, Me.	8	154		76	238
Total	8	960	26	622	1,616

It will be seen, from an inspection of the races which contributed to the large immigration of the past year, that nine out of the total of forty-one furnished 85 per cent of the increase of arrivals over those for the next preceding year, or, in other words, 116,813 of the 136,857, leaving only 20,044 of the said excess for distribution among the remaining thirty-two races. This narrows investigation as to the cause or causes of the largely augmented influx of aliens into the United States within comparatively limited boundaries. As will

appear from a glance at the subjoined table, all of those nine races are European, except the Japanese; disregarding the Semitic origin of the Hebrew, whose centuries of existence among Europeans has identified it with the latter:

Races.	Year.		Increases.	
	1899.	1900.	Number.	By per- centages.
Croatian and Slovenian	8,632	17,184	8,552	99
Hebrew or Jewish	37,415	60,764	23,349	62
Italian (southern), including Sicilian	65,639	84,346	18,707	28
Japanese	3,395	12,628	9,233	271
Finnish	6,097	12,612	6,515	106
Magyar	4,900	13,777	8,877	181
Polish	28,466	46,938	18,472	64
Scandinavian	23,249	32,952	9,703	41
Slovak	15,838	29,243	13,405	84
Total	193,631	310,444	116,813

Thus it is seen that these nine races furnished substantially as many arrivals for the past year as the total immigration of all races for the fiscal year 1899.

TABLE IV.—NUMBER OF IMMIGRANTS ARRIVED AT THE PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA, BY MONTHS, FOR TWELVE MONTHS ENDING JUNE 30, 1899 AND 1900.

Months.	1899.			1900.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
July	9,587	7,527	17,114	14,839	9,454	24,293
August	9,414	7,365	16,779	15,119	9,967	25,086
September	15,188	12,192	25,380	16,276	12,701	28,977
October	15,948	11,511	25,459	21,620	15,300	36,920
November	12,953	9,765	22,718	21,285	12,742	33,527
December	10,914	6,919	17,833	17,068	9,015	26,083
January	7,213	3,470	10,683	11,918	4,867	16,785
February	9,911	4,567	14,478	17,412	5,379	22,791
March	21,922	7,782	29,704	38,314	11,117	49,431
April	25,185	12,091	40,276	45,801	15,006	60,807
May	34,740	19,214	53,954	48,305	21,159	69,464
June	23,302	14,035	37,337	36,191	18,217	54,408
Total	195,277	116,438	311,715	304,148	144,424	448,572

The above statement of immigration by calendar months shows that whatever may have been the occasion of its large increase the latter began at the beginning and was maintained throughout the year, reaching an aggregate in excess of the totals for any year since 1892 (see Table X), and one that has been surpassed only four times in the past fifteen years.

TABLE V.—NUMBER OF IMMIGRANTS ARRIVED AT THE PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1900, SHOWING THE COUNTRIES WHENCE THEY CAME AND THE RACE OR PEOPLE TO WHICH THEY BELONG.

Countries.	African, black.	Armenian.	Bohemian and Moravian.	Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin.	Chinese.	Croatian and Slovenian.	Cuban.	Dalmatian, Bosnian and Herzegovinian.	Dutch and Flemish.	East Indian.	English.	Finnish.	French.	German.	Greek.	Hawaiian.	Hebrew.	Irish.	Italian, north.	Italian, south.	Japanese.	Korean.
Austria-Hungary			3,056	34		17,163		672					2	6,901			16,920		1,285	2		
Belgium									968		1		218	4			4					
Denmark																						
France, including Corsica						1							1,714	7			17		1			
German Empire			3						2				25	16,484			337					
Greece															3,771							
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia								3									2		15,799	84,329		
Netherlands									715					5			7					
Norway												3										
Portugal, including Cape de Verde and Azore Islands																						
Roumania				1																		
Russian Empire, and Finland.		1	1	1		9			11		3	12,515		58			6,183					
Servia, Bulgaria, and Montenegro				97		1								3			37,011					
Spain, including Canary and Balearic islands											1											
Sweden												77					3					
Switzerland													109	807			17		218			
Turkey in Europe		71		69		8								1			64					
United Kingdom	1									1	9,981			1			133	35,595	2	4		
Not specified											2											
Total Europe	1	72	3,060	202		17,182		675	2,696	1	9,988	12,595	2,073	29,620	3,773		60,705	35,595	17,305	84,335		
China					1,241					1					1							
Japan											7										12,628	
India										6	2						1					
Turkey in Asia		910		2													50					
Other Asia										1							1					
Total Asia		910		2	1,241					8	9			1			52				12,628	71

10 REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER-GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION

Africa.....	10						1		1		1		8	1			3				
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.....											183	7		9							
Hawaiian Islands.....																67		6			
Philippine Islands.....														1							
British North America.....											388		4	2					1		
Other Central America.....											1										
South America.....						2					5										
West Indies.....	703			9		2,677			5		322		10	14	12				1		
All other countries.....													1	36					3		
Grand total.....	714	932	3,660	204	1,250	17,184	2,678	675	2,702	9	10,897	12,612	2,095	29,682	3,773	67	60,764	95,607	14,316	84,346	
																				12,623	
																					71

TABLE V.—NUMBER OF IMMIGRANTS ARRIVED AT THE PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1900, SHOWING THE COUNTRIES WHENCE THEY CAME AND THE RACE OR PEOPLE TO WHICH THEY BELONG—Continued.

Countries.	Lithuanian.	Magyar.	Mexican.	Pacific Islander.	Polish.	Portuguese.	Romanian.	Russian.	Ruthenian or Russian.	Scandinavian (Norwegian, Danish, and Swedes).	Scotch.	Slovak.	Spanish.	Syrian.	Turkish.	Welsh.	West Indian.	Spanish-American.	Filipino.	Not specified.	Total immigrants.	
Austria-Hungary	8	13,776			22,802		175	23	2,832			29,183		1							7	114,847
Belgium																					1	1,196
Denmark										2,922	3										1	2,926
France, including Corsica										10											4	1,789
German Empire	6				1,635		2															18,507
Greece																						3,771
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia																						100,185
Netherlands										8												1,735
Norway										5,572												9,575
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore Islands						4,234																4,234
Romanian							214															6,459
Russian Empire and Finland	10,297				22,500		4	1,165		1,859		60										90,787
Servia, Bulgaria, and Montenegro																						108
Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands																						355
Sweden										18,567	3											18,660
Switzerland																					2	1,132
Turkey in Europe																						285
United Kingdom										1	1,742											48,237
Not specified																						2
Total Europe	10,311	13,776			46,937	4,234	395	1,193	2,832	32,939	1,748	29,243	357	7	66	761				21	124,700	
China										4												12,747
Japan																						12,635
India																						9
Turkey in Asia														2,885	115							3,000
Other Asia				1										16	3							19
Total Asia				1						4				2,901	118							17,946

The foregoing table is included to show the arrivals from the various foreign countries respectively, distinguished, however, upon rather broad lines as to race, so as to afford a means of estimating the character of the aliens who are to become residents, if not citizens of the United States. An essay was made in the last annual report to show the practical utility of presenting a record of such racial distinction of aliens, to which reference is made.

TABLE VI.—REPORT OF ALIEN PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT THE PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1900.

Countries.	Sex of immigrants.		Total immigrants.	Other alien passengers.	Grand total.
	Males.	Females.			
Austria-Hungary.....	80,193	34,654	114,847	3,764	118,611
Belgium.....	778	418	1,196	486	1,682
Denmark.....	1,906	1,020	2,926	713	3,639
France, including Corsica.....	1,084	655	1,739	3,362	5,101
German Empire.....	10,787	7,770	18,557	10,547	29,054
Greece.....	2,634	137	3,771	140	3,911
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia.....	76,088	24,047	100,135	3,119	103,254
Netherlands.....	1,116	619	1,735	963	2,698
Norway.....	6,456	3,119	9,575	525	10,100
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore islands.....	2,389	1,645	4,034	256	4,490
Roumania.....	3,760	2,699	6,459	254	6,713
Russian Empire and Finland.....	59,951	30,836	90,787	1,993	92,780
Servia, Bulgaria, and Montenegro.....	102	6	108	6	114
Spain, including Canary and Balearic islands.....	280	75	355	1,168	1,523
Sweden.....	10,262	8,388	18,650	966	19,616
Switzerland.....	763	389	1,152	1,096	2,248
Turkey in Europe.....	268	17	285	60	345
United Kingdom:					
England.....	5,945	4,006	9,951	17,366	27,317
Ireland.....	16,672	19,058	35,730	4,330	40,060
Scotland.....	1,083	709	1,792	3,862	5,654
Wales.....	433	331	764	294	1,058
Europe, not specified.....		2	2		
Total Europe.....	283,900	140,800	424,700	55,272	479,972
China.....	1,255	12	1,247	129	1,376
Japan.....	12,265	370	12,635	268	12,903
India.....	8	1	9	58	67
Turkey in Asia.....	2,528	1,434	3,962	641	4,603
Other Asia.....	88	5	93	32	125
Total Asia.....	16,124	1,822	17,946	1,128	19,074
Africa.....	29	1	30	88	118
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.....	161	53	214	285	499
Hawaiian Islands.....	42	25	67	270	337
Philippine Islands.....	92	24	116	3	119
Pacific Islands, not specified.....	31		31	1	32
British North America.....	311	85	396	2,797	3,193
British Honduras.....				28	28
Other Central America.....	22	20	42	624	666
Mexico.....	137	100	237	602	839
South America.....	94	30	124	450	574
West Indies.....	3,197	1,459	4,656	4,085	8,741
All other countries.....	8	5	13	2	15
Grand total.....	304,148	144,424	448,572	65,635	514,207

As will appear from inspection of Table VI, there were, besides the 448,572 "immigrants," 65,635 "aliens" who were admitted at our ports during the year, the chief distinction between the two classes reported being the fact that the last mentioned were of a more prosperous and, according to social standards, of a better position than the former, and traveling in the cabin instead of in the steerage. From a practical point of view, however, it is difficult to see how diseased persons, contract laborers, immoral persons, polygamists, convicts, etc., would be any less objectionable additions to our population.

or that they are excepted from the general prohibitory provisions of the immigration laws, by the mere circumstance of their being supplied with more money than the steerage passengers. As hereinbefore stated, the distinction that has grown up in practice of making an examination of cabin passengers only in exceptional cases is based upon a narrow conception of the purpose of the immigration laws and one that is, in my opinion, at variance with the spirit of our form of government, laws, and institutions, and is one that for both sentimental and practical reasons should be abandoned in favor of a careful and impartial examination of all aliens seeking admission to this country, whether professedly coming to remain here or simply to visit, since the only source of information upon this point is the declaration of intention of the alien himself, which, even if always to be relied upon, is subject to change after admission.

Perhaps some color of authority for this distinction may be deduced from the use of the term "alien immigrant" in the acts of March 3, 1891, and March 3, 1893, although the former act uses that term only in section 8, which elsewhere throughout applies to all aliens seeking admission at our ports. The term "alien immigrant" is used, however, throughout the last-named act; but obviously, to a mind not prejudiced in favor of class distinctions in the application of the law, or discouraged by the comparative difficulties offered to such application by the resistance of such as regard their prosperity as in some sense exempting them from the conditions which seem naturally to attach to poverty and a humble position, to be a concise and exact term to describe the only sort of aliens to whom such laws could apply; to wit, aliens seeking admission to this country, immigrating or endeavoring to immigrate, and, therefore, alien immigrants, the latter word being used as an adjective descriptive of the aliens referred to in the laws. A contrary assumption would narrow the application of the laws to such as avowed their intention of remaining here to "settle" permanently and would, were it not for the contempt felt, apparently, for the veracity or claims of those who can come only in the steerage, result in a reversal of the above figures, by means of which all the excluded classes might enter as "other alien passengers." The mere statement of this proposition is a sufficient refutation of its correctness.

TABLE VII.—NUMBER OF IMMIGRANTS ARRIVED AT THE PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1900,
SHOWING THEIR DESTINATION AND OCCUPATION.

Destination.	Actors.	Clergy.	Editors.	Engineers.	Lawyers.	Musicians.	Physicians.	Sculptors and artists.	Teachers.	Not specified.	Total profes- sional.	Bakers.	Barbers and hairdressers.	Blacksmiths.	Brewers.	Butchers.	Carpenters and joiners.	Clerks and ac- countants.	Engravers.	Gardeners.
Alabama.....				1		1					2	1		1			4	3		
Alaska.....																				
Arizona.....												2					1			
Arkansas.....																				
California.....	46	26	4	50	4	19	16	3	37	163	368	49	20	48	1	15	170	177	4	107
Colorado.....	1	1		1		1	1		1	1	6	6	1	12		3	20	12		
Connecticut.....		4		6		5	1	4	4	2	25	32	23	66	3	24	124	52		
Delaware.....												2	1	7			12	2		
District of Columbia.....									2	6	3	3		1		1	6			
Florida.....	1	11		1	8	2	12	1	4	18	58	13	19		1	1	35	233	9	
Georgia.....				1		1				2	4	1		1		2	3	5		
Hawaii.....																				
Idaho.....		2		1				1		2	6	1		1			1	2		3
Illinois.....		11	2	22		14	2	6	10	18	85	123	41	184	15	128	349	165	1	44
Indiana.....				2					1	1	3	7		14		17	22			5
Iowa.....		2				1		1	2	1	7	7	1	21	2	9	43	13		6
Kansas.....				2				1	2	1	6	2		7		4	6	10		4
Kentucky.....		1							1	1	1	2		3		4	2			1
Louisiana.....	1			5	1		4		1	2	14	10	12	3		3	11	7		9
Maine.....		1		1					4	1	7	5	2	1		4	8			4
Maryland.....				2		3	1	2	8	6	22	30	14	13	4	27	64	35		3
Massachusetts.....	1	18	1	41	2	16	4	6	28	40	157	150	101	183	4	105	410	189	11	49
Michigan.....		5		6		2		1	3	3	20	16	3	39	2	18	38	22	1	5
Minnesota.....		3		3		2			6	2	16	20	5	38	1	15	79	24	2	9
Mississippi.....									2	2	2	2						1		
Missouri.....		1		2	1			2	6	4	16	19	5	21	3	16	38	28	2	1
Montana.....				3		2				8	13	5		3		8	19	2		
Nebraska.....				1					1	2	4	4		12		11	26	9		3
Nevada.....							1			1	1	2		1			2			
New Hampshire.....		1							1	2	2	3		1	1		3			5
New Jersey.....		3		19		11		12	12	8	65	89	60	101	10	65	300	107	3	29
New Mexico.....							1				1						1			
New York.....	51	49	3	123	8	173	23	111	148	117	806	1,375	1,003	921	47	911	3,426	1,077	32	117
North Carolina.....				1							1	1		10		2	28			2
North Dakota.....					1	4			5	7	10			76	4	46	164	38		20
Ohio.....	1	4		12	1	4					44	36	14							

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER-GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION

Oklahoma																						
Oregon		1	1	2						38	42	1					1	1				
Pennsylvania	1	12	1	72	1	42	4	27	85	17	211	11	4	10		5	22	45			81	
Rhode Island		1		6			1		7	3	18	195	86	358	31	172	697	186	5	56		
South Carolina												19	20	17		7	55	35	1	6		
South Dakota			2	1		1			1			1					1					
Tennessee				2	1	2					5	2		10	1	3	15	5			1	
Texas		1	1	1	2	18	1	1	2		5	1			1	3	3	3				
Utah		4		2							6	6			6	7	19	8	1	4		
Vermont								3	1		6	1			3	1	6	5				
Virginia											4	2			2		4				1	
Washington				1						1	2	1	1	2		4	5	3			1	
West Virginia	1	5		6		2	1	6	2	1	260	76	29	79	1	312	229	3	3	151		
Wisconsin									1		1	2	2	6		2	8	3			1	
Wyoming		3	1	5		2			3	2	16	20	6	4	15	79	15				1	
Total	103	172	13	404	27	324	73	193	344	789	2,392	2,352	1,478	2,321	144	1,650	6,702	2,769	72	753	4	

10281
2

TABLE VII.—NUMBER OF IMMIGRANTS ARRIVED AT THE PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1900,
SHOWING THEIR DESTINATION AND OCCUPATION—Continued.

Destination.	Ironworkers.	Jewelers.	Locksmiths.	Machinists.	Mariners.	Masons.	Mechanics not specified.	Millers.	Miners.	Painters and glaziers.	Plasterers.	Plumbers.	Printers.	Saddlers and harness makers.	Seamstresses and dressmakers.	Shipwrights.	Shoemakers.	Stonecutters.	Tailors.	Tanners and curriers.
Alabama.....					7	1	2	1	15						1		2		2	1
Alaska.....									6											
Arizona.....					1	6			45											
Arkansas.....									2						2		2	1	1	
California.....	5	3		11	549	59	14	7	141	12	1	3	1	3	50		46	19	38	
Colorado.....				2	14	21	2		191	5					1		5	5	6	2
Connecticut.....	9	3	10	11	73	62	23	14	21	17	2	3	3	5	58		135	6	117	11
Delaware.....	1		1		1	3			1					1					3	2
District of Columbia.....					1					1					2		6		6	1
Florida.....					161	1	13			4	1	2	5		2		10		15	
Georgia.....					6				2								1		2	
Hawaii.....																				
Idaho.....						1	1	1	6								2			
Illinois.....	10	3	45	33	117	113	32	39	177	69	11	4	11	18	92	1	246	19	329	33
Indiana.....	1	1	4		1	9	2	3	21	17				2	5		18		10	
Indian Territory.....						4			21	2									1	
Iowa.....	1			2	17	8	2	8	22	7				2	14		18	3	24	2
Kansas.....			3	2		3			37	2				1			4	1	8	1
Kentucky.....					4				1	1					1		2		7	1
Louisiana.....	1		1	1	74	9	2	1	8	1			2		3		30	2	7	
Maine.....				2	4	3	1		2	2				2	4		5	4	15	
Maryland.....	4	1	22	2	36	10	5	11	9	13	3	2	2	4	7	1	64	3	164	6
Massachusetts.....	30	10	17	61	331	184	76	32	59	100	8	20	7	13	232		457	65	734	36
Michigan.....	2	2	5	7	52	43	9	11	395	10			1	4	24	1	42	8	36	4
Minnesota.....		1	3	11	34	27	11	12	50	9	1	1	1	2	15		38	6	56	3
Mississippi.....				1	2	1			1						1				1	1
Missouri.....	3		10	1	24	62	5	5	58	4			1	1	10	2	26	3	57	1
Montana.....	1			1	2	55	1	3	68	1	1				2		3	2	5	
Nebraska.....	1	1	3	1	2	10		3	4	4				1			11	1	9	
Nevada.....					1				4										1	
New Hampshire.....	1			2	1	2			2	1					5		4		7	
New Jersey.....	24	4	40	25	141	114	31	32	32	55	3	3	10	16	120	1	297	18	262	39
New Mexico.....				1	1				8						2				1	
New York.....	97	230	363	147	2,594	1,388	260	150	431	841	61	38	146	147	1,922	10	2,801	289	6,709	548
North Carolina.....					6	13	3	1	2	2					3		9		12	
North Dakota.....					20	168	9	20	76	21					27		119		28	

Oklahoma				1	14	6	6		7	3							1		14	
Oregon					272	441	56	111	736	120	7	15	15	30	356	6	686	105	363	28
Pennsylvania	61	18	180	62	84	28	10	5	4	5	3	1	3	2	20		52	2	48	6
Rhode Island	9	12	2	6																1
South Carolina					3															
South Dakota	1		1	1	6	3	2	2	18	4					7			5	1	7
Tennessee					1	3	1	1	3	1			1						15	1
Texas		1	3	2	21	5	5	2	13	1				1	1				2	14
Utah				1	3	8	3		32	1				1	2				1	2
Vermont					2	5			5	2					2				3	38
Virginia	1			1	2	8			2	1			1						11	3
Washington	3			13	47	41	55	5	30	4	17	2		1	3	2			26	43
West Virginia	1		2		1	27	2	2	18	1					1				9	3
Wisconsin	1	1	10	3	70	20	6	9	25	14					4	7			32	2
Wyoming				1	2	2	1		19	3									3	3
Total	293	293	713	421	4,810	2,868	654	498	2,822	1,362	121	95	227	265	3,029	24	5,260	669	9,899	827

TABLE VII.—NUMBER OF IMMIGRANTS ARRIVED AT THE PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1900,
SHOWING THEIR DESTINATION AND OCCUPATION—Continued.

Destination.	Tinners.	Tobacco manu- facturers.	Watch and clock makers.	Weavers and spinners.	Wheelwrights.	Not specified.	Total skilled.	Agents' factors.	Bankers.	Farmers.	Farm laborers.	Hotel keepers.	Laborers.	Merchant deal- ers and grocers.	Personal and do- mestic servants.	Not stated.	Total miscella- neous.	No occupation, including women and children.	Grand total.
Alabama				1		1	43				14		74	7	8	1	99	90	234
Alaska						1	7						8				8	3	16
Arizona						2	67			1	21		71		7	1	101	47	215
Arkansas						1	5				3		14		3	12	32	23	60
California	3	2	6	3		121	1,694	13	3	1,055	2,686	8	2,324	579	596	337	7,601	2,334	11,997
Colorado						11	341			31	220		1,143	6	223	11	1,634	515	2,496
Connecticut	7	1	4	56	4	49	1,039			19	960	2	5,549	69	1,307	50	7,956	3,635	12,655
Delaware			1			1	43			2	48	2	333	3	46		434	148	626
District of Columbia						2	34			11	14		77	9	44	3	158	97	297
Florida	1	6				1,402	1,911			9	51		259	251	119	7	699	2,088	4,756
Georgia		1				3	28				7		31	11	6	2	57	68	157
Hawaii											1		1	1	1	1	4	9	13
Idaho				1			25			12	16	2	102	2	15	6	155	41	227
Illinois	16	21	11	47	10	142	2,699		8	262	2,150	1	10,230	228	2,743	139	15,761	3,573	27,118
Indiana	9			7	1	37	226			14	221	2	668	6	127	12	1,050	771	2,050
Indian Territory						1	29				10		39		3	1	53	31	113
Iowa						13	256			57	436	1	835	16	395	15	1,756	912	2,980
Kansas	4	1	2	4		3	113	1		86	113	1	234	5	62	5	506	798	1,423
Kentucky					2	3	34			15	25		65	9	30	4	148	123	306
Louisiana	1		1			57	235			1	665		297	42	262	68	1,335	505	2,109
Maine		1				1	83			6	20		225	2	116	19	388	210	688
Maryland	3	2	7	18		60	647	1		23	67		990	59	161	28	1,331	1,632	3,632
Massachusetts	22	24	15	371	8	291	4,405	16		244	1,794	7	14,327	469	7,500	450	24,807	10,105	39,474
Michigan	1	2		8	2	20	883		1	197	818	1	5,180	49	1,260	22	7,528	3,458	11,889
Minnesota	4	1	1	14	2	26	522	1		225	787		3,511	29	1,515	31	6,099	1,961	8,598
Mississippi				1			10				2		14	6	2	1	25	17	54
Missouri	3	2	1			30	444	1		13	154	1	629	29	175	17	1,019	835	2,314
Montana				2		2	188				179	1	536	20	140	10	893	222	1,316
Nebraska				3	1	1	131			46	254	1	472	7	153	5	938	1,191	2,264
Nevada				1		1	14			2	57		101	3	6	1	170	39	224
New Hampshire				15		4	65			8	32		299	2	178	10	529	214	310
New Jersey	18	9	4	203	22	124	2,411	2		31	1,934	9	10,192	123	1,718	80	14,139	6,409	23,024
New Mexico				1			16				18		44		5		67	18	102
New York	439	235	211	476	57	1,878	31,377	37	10	221	6,563	57	42,101	2,453	14,343	1,131	66,921	56,163	155,267
North Carolina				2		2	4			1	3		5	2			11	12	28
North Dakota				6		6	107			81	297		586	2	339	3	1,308	1,008	2,426
Ohio	11	4	2	35	11	69	1,120	1		121	1,085	3	6,088	71	721	33	8,129	3,855	13,142

Oklahoma			1	5		3	250			411	250		676	126	82	49	1,488	200	1,989
Oregon	70	52	24	210	39	461	6,934	13		720	6,778	15	47,317	386	3,576	183	59,283	20,166	86,534
Pennsylvania	9	3	2	77	1	38	592	1		15	215	1	1,895	20	759	71	2,977	1,457	5,044
Rhode Island			2				8				3		2	4	1		10	34	52
South Carolina																			
South Dakota	1			1	1	2	100			41	278		478	4	193	3	997	888	1,990
Tennessee						3	26				30	1	58	9			105	91	227
Texas			1	5		6	150			74	49	1	221	16	53	10	424	571	1,170
Utah	3	1				9	86			8	37		194	5	50	6	300	208	600
Vermont				4		2	75			6	28		235	1			323	113	516
Virginia	1	1				3	59				42		115	5	14	4	181	137	379
Washington	5	1	2	9		52	1,272	1	1,236	1,774	5	1,884	245	271	46		5,462	512	7,529
West Virginia	1			2		4	100			2	128		749	3	14	8	904	186	1,186
Wisconsin	1	6	1	9	2	26	456	3	105	530	1	1,927	31	552	33		3,082	2,126	5,208
Wyoming						1	54			6	33		297	4	56	1	397	105	502
Total	633	377	299	1,602	163	4,978	61,443	101	15	5,433	31,949	122	163,508	5,429	40,311	2,928	249,796	134,041	418,577

The information contained in Table VII, while not conclusive either as to the destination or the occupation of the aliens reported therein, has a value, since it is possible by means of it to determine the relative proportion of the professional, skilled, and unskilled additions to our population from foreign sources, thus furnishing some clue as to their industrial value.

As heretofore stated, it appears also from the above table that the bulk of the new arrivals probably congregate in the principal cities of the United States, from which naturally arises a consideration of the importance, through some means, of distributing the newly arrived alien population, in order to obtain their labor where it may be needed, to lessen the risk to health, morals, and the public peace, which results from congestion of numbers where accommodations and opportunities of employment are already taxed to the utmost, and for the easy and speedy incorporation of the alien element into our native population, a process which, though most desirable, is retarded by the segregation of foreign nationalities in large numbers and the natural tendency to preserve the language, customs, and ideals of their mother country under conditions so favorable thereto.

TABLE VIII.—NUMBER OF IMMIGRANTS ARRIVED AT THE PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1900,
SHOWING THEIR DESTINATION BY RACES.

Races.	Alabama.	Alaska.	Arizona.	Arkansas.	California.	Colorado.	Connecticut.	Delaware.	District of Columbia.	Florida.	Georgia.	Hawaii.	Idaho.	Illinois.	Indiana.	Indian Territory.	Iowa.	Kansas.
African, black					15		16		1	701	2			54	1			
Armenian					2		28			1				841	8		46	28
Bohemian and Moravian																		
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin		1			9		2			8			1	9			2	
Chinese					3		3		11					19	2			
Corean					62				2									
Croatian and Slovenian	8		11	21	133	446	111		2	5			3	1,507	121	4	71	28
Cuban	3				1					2,577	6			1				
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian		4	8	1	118	6							5	24				3
Dutch and Flemish	2		3		11	1	5			3				437	155		149	16
East Indian					1													
English	17	5	15	4	1,011	100	208	15	23	138	9	7	18	400	59		92	46
Finnish	2	3	3		158	80	48			26			8	267	31		18	4
French	16	1	2	1	333	41	48	1	5	9			1	90	74	44	20	35
German	31			11	540	105	550	45	80	31	19		11	2,506	268	2	662	663
Greek	12		1		16	1	30	1	5	34	46			1,000	22			
Hawaiian					61		1											
Hebrew	20			1	41	57	828	19	26	7	29	1		1,863	63	4	114	31
Irish	3	1	15	3	457	94	1,579	71	63	9	2	1	5	1,645	126	5	12	43
Italian (northern)	29		124	1	1,877	545	489	32	12	12	1		15	1,260	76	5	5	76
Italian (southern)	26		22	10	498	472	2,410	118	32	443	9		6	2,463	39	2	22	519
Japanese		2	1		4,916	2	1		8	1			70	24				
Lithuanian					4	736		17						1,658	16	3	1	
Magyar	1			1	11	11	788	6			1			287	190	7	9	
Mexican					230					18								
Pacific Islander					107				1								1	
Polish	3				12	15	2,428	285	2	2	4			4,911	253	8	35	41
Portuguese	1				372	4	75	2	1		2			1	11			
Roumanian					1					3				4	64			
Russian					83	72	22	1		5				29	2			180
Ruthenian (Russiak)					19	25	111	3	2					66	5			31
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	17	1	4		534	341	975	3	9	16	2	1	59	4,286	101		1,426	160
Scotch	7		1	4	83	16	10	2	2	6		3	5	73	9	1	12	4
Slovak	31				9	41	1,101	3	2	1				1,278	203		18	8

Spanish	2		4		73		7			688		3		20		4		26	1
Syrian	1		1	2	16	1	35		7	2	22					77	55	16	
Turkish							3									5		12	
Welsh					16	16	4	2								26	46	4	5
West Indian					17		2			12						3			
Spanish American					95				1										
Filipinos					8													1	
Not specified					49														
Total	234	18	215	60	11,997	2,496	12,655	626	297	4,756	157	13	227	27,118	2,050	113	2,930	1,423	

TABLE VIII.—NUMBER OF IMMIGRANTS ARRIVED AT THE PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1900,
SHOWING THEIR DESTINATION BY RACES—Continued.

Races.	Kentucky.	Louisiana.	Maine.	Maryland.	Massachu- setts.	Michigan.	Minnesota.	Mississippi.	Missouri.	Montana.	Nebraska.	Nevada.	New Hamp- shire.	New Jersey.	New Mexico.	New York.	North Caro- lina.	North Da- kota.
African, black																4	1	
Armenian			7		427		1		3	1			7	40		263		
Bohemian and Moravian		3		91	42	31	94		21	7	154			39		776		44
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin		1			13											73		
Chinese		1	1	12	304	1	1		1	12	1	1		2		442	1	
Corean																2		
Croatian and Slovenian	26	50	3	46	36	547	437	5	189	200	9	1	1	228	36	1,183		
Cuban	1	22		4	1											51		
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian		5			4	3	1			10		3				73		
Dutch and Flemish	1	3	2	16	73	561	96	1	35	7	22		1	370		332		2
East Indian		1			1											4		
English	5	15	86	81	2,483	533	120		50	63	33	3	62	416	3	1,850		22
Finnish		29	35		1,966	4,206	1,523		7	139	7	10	36	67	2	1,800		47
French	2	57	1		130	46	18		25	9	5	6	1	92	2	655		1
German	65	44	6	471	465	674	757	9	566	60	1,175	14	25	1,855	3	7,212	3	920
Greek	1	5	1	16	865	4	6	1	15	8	5		4	40		1,429	2	
Hawaiian																2		
Hebrew	78	8	72	1,085	3,821	193	268	12	334	4	84		31	1,437	1	43,653		25
Irish	39	20	121	184	3,749	122	120	7	217	196	52	6	269	1,918	2	13,289	4	16
Italian (northern)	9	19	13	26	1,163	862	104	6	180	144	26	110	6	701	35	5,207	3	8
Italian (southern)	40	1,706	55	315	4,567	284	97	3	193	47	26		7	3,950	2	50,261	2	
Japanese		1			9	2				90		3		3		126		
Lithuanian	1		49	190	1,331	64	5		25	3	5		25	505		1,639		
Magyar	1	5	2	61	117	61	20		16	3	3		4	2,712		2,435		
Mexican		3														4		
Pacific Islander																1		
Polish	3		26	835	4,743	940	190		220	2	90		193	3,977	1	9,363	1	50
Portuguese		5	7		3,244		2		2				4			113		
Romanian				2	5		2							4		64		
Russian		1		12	32	5	1		4		44		1	10		202		22
Ruthenian (Rusniak)				11	125	22	10	1	14				10	359		560		22
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	7	39	88	74	3,194	2,336	4,547	4	105	238	501	17	83	575	6	6,147		1,232
Scottish	1	1	31	15	525	11	19		2	23	1		21	81	2	309	7	1
Slovak	5	2	38	65	289	305	103	1	51	21			3	3,505	2	4,055		11

Spanish	1	17	4	9	34	1	1	1	5	37	1	194						
Syrian	15	40	41	7	607	67	49	3	9	12	15	31	5	1,001	4	8		
Turkish		3			49		2		9			2		45				
Welsh			4	6	43	8	5		20	2	4	23		79				
West Indian		3		4	10									23				
Spanish American																		
Filipinos																		
Not specified					1									9				
Total	306	2,109	688	3,632	39,474	11,889	8,598	54	2,314	1,316	2,264	224	810	23,024	102	155,267	28	4,426

TABLE VIII.—NUMBER OF IMMIGRANTS ARRIVED AT THE PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1900, SHOWING THEIR DESTINATION BY RACES—Continued.

Races.	Ohio.	Oklahoma.	Oregon.	Pennsylvania.	Rhode Island.	South Carolina.	South Dakota.	Tennessee.	Texas.	Utah.	Vermont.	Virginia.	Washington.	West Virginia.	Wisconsin.	Wyoming.	Not stated.	Total.
African (black).....	3			2														714
Armenian.....	2			41	98	5												982
Bohemian and Moravian.....	317	1	3	139	2		18		237			3	1	1	82			3,060
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin.....	5			78									6	1	4			204
Chinese.....	3		216	81									110		5			1,250
Corean.....													5					71
Croatian and Slovenian.....	1,505	1	2	9,771	3		36	23	43	9	3	9	47	155	68	41		17,184
Cuban.....				1				6				1	4					2,678
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.....	3		18	10			12		16			2	14					675
Dutch and Flemish.....	17		3	101	20		20		16	29			5		159			2,702
East Indian.....			1			1												9
English.....	263	10	58	1,660	465		20	24	46	118	19	33	61	20	84	24		10,897
Finnish.....	762		95	373	29		72		22	60	10	7	111		349	200		12,612
French.....	37		8	232	32	1	2	3	6	3	1	1	16	3	13	6		2,095
German.....	1,857	34	115	4,806	67	9	919	11	273	8	10	29	173	39	1,480	4		29,682
Greek.....	17		8	105	43	1		1	14		1	5	2		3			3,773
Hawaiian.....	1																	67
Hebrew.....	620		9	5,304	220	3	28	21	35	1	5	42	19	30	204	9		60,764
Irish.....	477	1	8	4,423	866	1	12	12	33	12	48	8	47	10	68	8		35,607
Italian (northern).....	162	1	26	2,925	139		19	65	121	118	81	32	72	49	122	111		17,316
Italian (southern).....	1,512		41	11,839	1,802	11		20	69	42	50	48	51	375	234	36		84,346
Japanese.....	4		1,201	9				1		1			6,132		1	19		12,628
Lithuanian.....	97			3,699	33		2		2	1	16	3		55	62	2		10,311
Magyar.....	1,583			5,198	5			1	15	1	4	69	3	116	27			13,777
Mexican.....													1					261
Pacific Islander.....																		112
Polish.....	1,410		7	16,671	319		23	3	18			68	12	146	579	3		46,938
Portuguese.....	9			1	383						2							4,241
Roumanian.....	168			80	1													398
Russian.....	12	3	2	344	10		18		58		2	4	13	1	5			1,200
Ruthenian (Rusniak).....	54		1	1,332	9				4		6		18	9	3			2,832
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).....	263	7	149	1,281	359	10	752	15	85	186	33	20	569		1,962	88		32,952
Scottish.....	30		4	275	71		4	2	2	7	53	1	9	1	9			1,757
Slovak.....	1,633	3	6	16,085	15		1	1	4	1	4	14	18	123	109	6		29,243

Spanish	1		1	4		1				13								1,111
Syrian	162	2	3	359	40	15	5	19	39	17	25	4	36	31				2,920
Turkish	17				11		21											184
Welsh	81		2	300	2				1	2	20	1	10	3	15			762
West Indian				3					1									78
Spanish American													1					97
Filipinos																		9
Not specified			1	1					11				1					73
Total	13,142	63	1,989	86,534	5,044	52	1,990	227	1,170	600	516	379	7,529	1,191	5,680	556		448,572

TABLE IX.—NUMBER OF IMMIGRANTS ARRIVED AT THE PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1900,
SHOWING THEIR OCCUPATION BY RACES.

Races.	Actors.	Clergy.	Editors.	Engineers.	Lawyers.	Musicians.	Physicians.	Sculptors and artists.	Teachers.	Not specified.	Total professional.	Bakers.	Barbers and hairdressers.	Blacksmiths.	Brewers.	Butchers.	Carpenters and joiners.	Clerks and accountants.	Engravers.	Gardeners.
African (black)		3			1	1			1	6	12	2					12	14		
Armenian		1		3					11	6	21	18	18	14		9	41	9	1	6
Bohemian and Moravian		1		5		6			2	3	16	31	4	28	4	54	78	10		7
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin										1	1	6		3			11			1
Chinese										14	14									
Croatian and Slovenian		1		1				2	1	1	5	28	7	46	17	12	78	11		1
Cuban		3		1	12			17	2	15	60	9	17		1	11	86	4		
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian												1		1			6	1		
Dutch and Flemish		1		3		1		2	2	3	12	28	4	19		18	37	7		19
East Indian		1									1									
English	23	42	2	148	4	13	20	8	46	45	351	56	25	57	5	87	162	263	19	40
Finnish		2		2					1	2	5	2		7		1	30	6		
French	5	1	1	12			1	7	13	5	45	24	4	17	1	13	38	20	1	10
German	6	5	3	40		56	5	9	29	43	196	352	65	323	79	326	615	393	9	92
Greek		2		4	1	1	1		3	2	14	41	6	26		6	60	134		3
Hawaiian					1	2			11		14						2	1		
Hebrew	2	4		23		72	2	16	109	25	253	846	177	570	21	771	2,559	485	17	17
Irish	13	4		20	3	2	2	45	18	105	105	66	5	98	1	44	151	395	1	47
Italian (north)		2		28	1	19	2	35	5	5	97	105	33	101	2	22	166	64	1	14
Italian (south)	1	23		5	1	104	5	93	9	22	263	423	1,011	282		87	854	93		78
Japanese	36	19	4	9			6	8	8	473	563	112	46	99	1	4	402	354	3	329
Korean										3	5									
Lithuanian						4				2	6	3		20	2	3	58	5		1
Magyar				1		6			2	7	16	16	5	76		37	115	16	1	7
Mexican				1							2	1		1			6	2		
Pacific Islander	26					9					35						5	1		
Polish		4		4		11			5	5	29	78	9	199	3	85	366	13		20
Portuguese		2							1	1	4		4				6	2		1
Roumanian													1	3	1		7	2		
Russian			1	5			1		2	2	11	1		5		2	25	5		
Ruthenian (Russniak)									2		2	3		2		1	4	1		
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	25	1		53	1	11	3	3	6	17	9	126	49	174	3	27	510	176	6	35
Scotch	4			20	1	3			2	9	42	18	1	23	1	6	32	45	9	15

Slovak				2				1	1	2	6	19	3	98	3	26	157	6	7	
Spanish	1	5		1	1	3	1	1	2	3	18	4		4			4	111		
Syrian	3	4	1	1			1	3	9	8	30	5	19	21		5	32	21		
Turkish													2							
Welsh		3		11					1	2	17	4	2	3						
West Indian		2							2		4	1					3	6		
Spanish American				1							1						1	5		
Filipino																		2		
Not specified																	2	5		
Total	103	172	13	404	27	324	73	193	344	739	2,392	2,352	1,478	2,321	144	1,650	6,702	2,769	72	753

TABLE IX.—NUMBER OF IMMIGRANTS ARRIVED AT THE PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1900, SHOWING THEIR OCCUPATION BY RACES—Continued.

Races.	Iron workers.	Jewelers.	Locksmiths.	Machinists.	Mariners.	Masons.	Mechanics not specified.	Millers.	Miners.	Painters and glaziers.	Plasterers.	Plumbers.	Printers.	Saddlers and harness makers.	Seamstresses and dressmakers.	Shipwrights.	Shoemakers.	Stonecutters.	Tailors.	Tanners and curriers.
African (black)					77		1												6	
Armenian		1	2	1	2	13	3	1		1			1				3	89	21	
Bohemian and Moravian	6	2	26	4	4	23	7	10	15	8	1		3				45	8	83	6
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin			1		2				2				1						7	2
Chinese									2											
Croatian and Slovenian	4		12	5	322	160	4	22	99	3		1		2	12		49	12	38	13
Cuban					2			9		2			5						4	
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian					81	3			11								2		1	
Dutch and Flemish	2	2		2	30	8	4	7	13	20				1	13		20	1	22	2
East Indian																				
English	69	13		75	250	82	69	15	645	68	8	38	36	6	100		39	11	64	4
Finnish	1	2		2	88	6	11	1	16	5				1	8		1	1	29	4
French	6	3	4	13	20	11	4	1	70	33	2	1	2	1	71	2	11	3	12	2
German	29	18	176	59	108	148	68	87	195	108	2	5	26	45	98	4	271	37	270	73
Greek			6	1	103	57	2	1	4	4				2	2		65	4	27	12
Hawaiian					2								1							
Hebrew	8	194	318	80	28	114	113	70	17	804	1	17	90	118	1,300		1,618	13	7,031	539
Irish	21	6		21	59	73	19	12	81	23	10	22	16	11	339	1	63	9	69	5
Italian (North)	4	3	1	17	131	561	55	13	1,107	37	45	3	10	2	84		151	234	180	1
Italian (South)	87	27	4	5	1,443	1,246	73	48	153	65	12		10	16	676	2	1,900	162	1,322	12
Japanese	7			9	57	60	59	5	2	2			3		1	2	44	52	45	
Korean																				
Lithuanian			5	2	2	4	3	1	67				2		4		21		74	4
Magyar	7		36	7	1	20	1	27	21	5		1		8	31		124	2	48	16
Mexican				1	43				3					1	4					
Pacific Islander					30									8						
Polish	8	1	76	10	8	50	12	48	49	26		2	1	18	37	3	258	12	260	40
Portuguese					185	2	1			2					20		7	1	1	1
Roumanian			5							1				1			5	2	7	
Russian			3	1	67			1	1	1	2				2		6	6	14	
Ruthenian (Rusniak)						1			5						1		5	5	8	1
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	5	13	1	77	1,508	78	112	33	43	129	2	1	6	15	146	6	134	26	133	13
Scottish	15	2		19	23	31	15	19	58	4	17	3	5	3	12	3	11	53	10	2

Slovak	9		37	6	2	58	5	76	53	5			2	10	4		187	6	74	61
Spanish	2				52	7	5		3	1			2		5		1	11	4	1
Syrian		6			9	58	1			3	1		4	1	22		110	7	31	11
Turkish				2													6		6	1
Turkish				1	7	4	3		88	4	1		1	1	10	1			2	
Welsh	3														5					
West Indian					14															
Spanish Americans					45															
Filipinos				1	1							1							1	
Not specified					4															
Total	293	293	713	421	4,810	2,868	654	498	2,822	1,362	121	95	227	265	3,029	24	5,260	669	9,899	\$27

TABLE IX.—NUMBER OF IMMIGRANTS ARRIVED AT THE PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1900, SHOWING THEIR OCCUPATION BY RACES—Continued.

Races.	Tinners.	Tobacco man- ufacturers.	Watch and clock makers.	Weavers and spinners.	Wheelwrights.	Not specified.	Total skilled.	Agents' fac- tors.	Bankers.	Farmers.	Farm labor- ers.	Hotel keepers.	Laborers.	Merchant dealers and grocers.	Personal and domestic servants.	Not stated.	Total miscel- laneous.	No occupation, including women and children.	Grand total.
African (black)						133	248				43		12	2	75		132	322	714
Armenian	1	3		31		23	315			10	118		131	19	39	12	329	317	982
Bohemian and Moravian	9	5	2	16	3	26	540			99	233		309	11	241	14	907	1,597	3,060
Bulgarian, Servian, and Monte- negrin							36			1	25		106	4	1		138	20	204
Chinese		1					3			2			616	588	2	3	1,211	22	1,250
Croatian and Slovenian	1			7	2	26	993			272	2,125	1	10,678	34	440	65	13,615	2,571	17,184
Cuban	1	2				944	1,097	1		2			24	161	6	4	198	1,333	2,678
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herze- govinian							107			1	64		258	4	5	4	336	232	675
Dutch and Flemish	2	20	1	15	1	20	340			18	466		417	29	82	18	1,030	1,320	2,702
East Indian														3	2	1	6	2	9
English	17	7	3	397	7	414	3,151	48	3	196	13,633	12	1,020	195	766	611	2,989	4,406	10,897
Finnish	2	2				4	238			216	394		6,330	4	2,370	6	9,320	3,049	12,612
French	2	2	5	45		69	521	1		5	283	2	261	42	174	46	814	715	2,095
German	45	23	21	153	44	298	4,660	6		357	2,277	17	5,521	455	1,277	239	10,149	14,677	29,682
Greek	4	7	1	4	1	11	595			2	1,100	4	1,165	128	22	57	2,478	636	3,773
Hawaiian						7				3			2	1		8	14	32	67
Hebrew	429	269	211	335	15	1,852	21,047	5	3	109	553	26	5,185	1,917	1,134	552	9,484	29,930	60,764
Irish	2	2	3	138	3	127	1,943	10		284	1,450	34	11,790	102	15,317	283	29,270	4,289	35,607
Italian (north)	4		7	120	5	76	3,359	1		10	2,210	5	6,957	132	732	114	10,161	3,699	17,316
Italian (south)	24	2	11	176	4	124	10,432	4	4	215	4,495	2	41,933	283	3,690	215	50,841	22,310	84,346
Japanese	5	2	5	15		63	1,793	2	4	2,521	3,855	9	1,977	797	223	177	9,565	707	12,628
Korean							38						17	1		8	26	2	71
Lithuanian	1		1	2		25	310			13	769		6,405	14	122	16	7,339	2,656	10,311
Magyar	8		1	11	20	22	690			61	1,655	1	7,135	24	278	12	9,166	3,905	13,777
Mexican						9	71			4			5	16	14	14	53	135	261
Pacific Islander						2	46						3	1	17	2	23	8	112
Polish	13	7	9	32	21	91	1,865	1		151	4,074	2	22,939	55	1,304	42	28,568	16,476	46,938
Portuguese	2			1	1		238	3		1	59	1	1,592	8	1,488	22	3,174	825	4,241
Roumanian	2				1	2	40			3	8		299	6	5	4	325	33	398
Russian		1		2		8	147			93	45		366	7	13	4	528	514	1,200
Ruthenian (Russniak)					1		33			14	160		1,497	3	75	1	1,750	1,047	2,832
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	27	10	14	13	3	119	3,658	12		573	1,975	2	11,940	66	9,183	172	23,923	5,245	32,952
Scottish			2	47	2	59	565	5		11	44		130	24	158	96	468	682	1,757

Polish	29	12	1	8	29	28	987	2	1	70	2,703	1	15,965	14	561	32	19,655	8,695	29,248
Spanish			1	2		324	556			4	46		117	134	26	14	344	193	1,111
Syrian	5		1	31		23	478			21	523	2	324	109	\$2	7	1,068	1,344	2,920
Turkish							23			77	19		26	7	3		132	29	134
Welsh	18			1		12	180			2	40	1	57	6	53	22	131	384	762
West Indian						2	27						6	3	10	9	28	19	78
Spanish American							48			1			7	2	9	12	31	17	97
Filipino							1								1		1	7	9
Not specified						3	17			2			3	2	10	9	26	30	73
Total	633	377	299	1,602	163	4,978	61,443	101	15	5,433	31,949	122	163,508	5,429	40,311	2,928	249,796	134,941	448,572

34 REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER-GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION.

Table X is introduced for the purpose of showing the comparative changes in immigration since 1884.

TABLE X.—NUMBER AND NATIONALITIES OF IMMIGRANTS ARRIVED IN THE UNITED STATES FROM 1885 TO 1900, BOTH INCLUSIVE.

Countries.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Austria-Hungary:								
Bohemia.....	6,352	4,814	4,579	4,127	3,085	4,505	11,758	8,278
Hungary.....	9,383	12,420	15,256	15,800	10,967	22,062	28,366	35,724
Other Austria (except Poland).....	11,574	11,946	20,430	25,884	20,122	29,632	30,918	32,935
Total.....	27,309	28,680	40,265	45,811	34,174	56,199	71,042	76,937
Belgium.....	1,653	1,900	2,553	3,212	2,562	2,671	3,037	4,026
Denmark.....	6,100	6,225	8,524	8,962	8,699	9,366	10,659	10,125
France.....	3,495	3,318	5,034	6,454	5,918	6,585	6,770	4,678
Germany.....	124,448	84,408	106,865	109,717	99,538	92,427	113,554	119,168
Gibraltar.....		8	12	18	13	9	13	
Greece.....	172	104	313	782	158	524	1,105	660
Italy:								
Continental.....	18,599	21,295	47,582	51,075	24,848	51,799	72,704	61,631
Sicily and Sardinia.....	43	20	90	483	459	204	3,351	
Malta.....	4	7	1	3		1	6	
Netherlands.....	2,689	2,814	4,506	5,845	6,460	4,326	5,206	6,141
Norway.....	12,856	12,759	16,269	18,264	13,390	11,370	12,568	14,325
Poland.....	3,085	3,939	6,128	5,826	4,922	11,073	27,497	40,536
Portugal.....	440	238	110	23	57	158	918	3,400
Romania.....	803	494	2,045	1,186	893	517	957	
Russia (except Poland).....	16,603	17,309	28,944	31,256	31,889	33,147	42,145	76,417
Finland.....	555	491	1,822	2,231	2,027	2,461	5,281	5,094
Spain.....	350	344	436	526	526	813	905	4,078
Sweden.....	22,248	27,751	42,536	54,698	35,415	29,632	36,880	41,845
Switzerland.....	5,895	4,805	5,214	7,737	7,070	6,993	6,811	6,886
Turkey in Europe.....	138	176	206	207	252	206	265	1,331
United Kingdom:								
England.....	47,332	49,767	72,855	82,574	68,503	57,020	53,600	34,309
Ireland.....	51,795	49,619	68,370	73,513	65,557	53,024	55,706	51,383
Scotland.....	9,226	12,126	18,699	24,457	18,296	12,041	12,557	7,177
Wales.....	1,127	1,027	1,820	1,654	1,181	650	424	729
Not specified.....	28	9	4	7	12	19	24	
Total United Kingdom.....	109,508	112,548	161,748	182,205	153,549	122,754	122,311	93,598
Azores.....	1,584	956	1,250	1,602	1,967	2,442	2,081	
Greenland, Iceland, and the Faroe Islands.....	11	45	126	5	4	13	19	
Total Europe.....	353,083	329,529	482,829	538,131	434,790	445,680	546,085	570,876
British North America.....	38,291	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Mexico.....	323	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Central America.....	24	32	23	67	88	147	285	(2)
Bermuda.....	44	14	5	15	21	178	227	
West Indies and Miquelon.....	2,477	2,734	4,876	4,880	4,923	3,070	3,906	(2)
South America.....	44	246	366	440	427	438	664	(2)
Total America.....	41,203	13,026	15,270	15,402	15,459	13,833	15,082	(2)
China.....	22	40	10	26	118	1,716	2,836	(2)
Other Asia.....	176	277	605	817	1,607	2,732	4,842	(2)
Total Asia.....	198	317	615	843	1,725	4,448	7,678	(2)
Total Oceania.....	679	1,136	1,282	2,387	2,196	1,167	1,301	(2)
Total Africa.....	112	122	40	65	157	112	103	(2)
All other countries.....	71	78	73	61	70	62	70	8,787
Total immigrants.....	895,346	334,203	490,109	546,839	444,427	455,302	560,319	579,663

¹Immigrants from British North America and Mexico not reported.
²Included in "All other countries."

TABLE X.—NUMBER AND NATIONALITIES OF IMMIGRANTS ARRIVED IN THE UNITED STATES FROM 1885 TO 1900, BOTH INCLUSIVE—Continued.

Countries.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
Austria-Hungary:								
Bohemia	5,850	6,147	6,297	2,709	1,954	2,478		
Hungary	22,892	14,700	15,206	30,898	15,025	16,659	62,491	114,847
Other Austria (except Poland)	28,678	17,791	11,898	31,496	16,052	20,660		
Total	57,420	38,638	33,401	65,103	33,031	39,797	62,491	114,847
Belgium	3,324	1,709	1,058	1,261	760	695	1,101	1,196
Denmark	7,720	5,003	3,910	3,167	2,085	1,946	2,690	2,926
France	3,621	3,030	2,628	2,463	2,107	1,990	1,694	1,789
Germany	78,756	59,959	32,173	31,885	22,538	17,111	17,476	18,507
Gibraltar								
Greece	1,072	1,356	597	2,175	571	2,339	2,333	3,771
Italy:								
Continental	72,145	42,977	35,427	68,060	59,431	58,613	77,419	100,135
Sicily and Sardinia								
Malta								
Netherlands	6,199	1,820	1,388	1,583	890	767	1,029	1,735
Norway	15,515	9,111	7,581	8,856	5,842	4,938	6,705	9,575
Poland	16,374	1,941	790	691	4,165	4,726		
Portugal	4,584	2,196	1,452	2,766	1,874	1,717	2,054	4,234
Roumania		729	523	785	791	900	1,606	6,459
Russia (except Poland)	35,626	36,725	33,232	45,137	22,730	27,221	60,982	90,787
Finland	6,684	2,553	2,675	6,308	3,066	2,607		
Spain	206	925	501	351	448	577		385
Sweden	35,710	18,286	15,361	21,177	13,162	12,998	12,797	18,650
Switzerland	4,744	2,905	2,239	2,304	1,566	1,246	1,326	1,152
Turkey in Europe	625	298	245	169	152	176	80	285
United Kingdom:								
England	27,931	18,748	23,443	19,492	9,974	9,877		9,951
Ireland	48,578	30,231	46,304	40,262	28,421	25,128	45,123	35,730
Scotland	6,215	3,772	3,788	3,483	1,883	1,797		1,792
Wales	1,043		1,602	1,581	870	1,219		764
Not specified		60		9	25	1	58	110
Total United Kingdom	78,767	52,811	75,161	64,827	41,173	38,022	45,181	48,237
Azores	47							
Greenland, Iceland, and the Faroe Islands								
Total Europe	429,139	277,052	250,342	329,067	216,397	217,786	297,349	424,700
British North America	(1)	194	239	273	290	350	1,322	396
Mexico	(1)	109	116	150	90	107	161	237
Central America	(2)	32	21	17	6	7	159	42
Bermuda								
West Indies and Miquelon	2,593	3,177	3,096	6,828	4,101	2,124	2,585	4,656
South America	(2)	239	36	35	49	39	89	124
Total America	2,593	3,551	3,508	7,303	4,537	2,627	4,316	5,455
China	472	1,170	539	1,441	3,363	2,071	1,660	1,247
Other Asia	*1,920	*3,520	*3,956	*5,323	*6,299	*6,566	*7,312	*16,699
Total Asia	2,392	4,690	4,495	6,764	9,662	8,637	8,972	17,946
Total Oceania	(2)	244	141	112	199	161		
Total Africa	(2)	24	36	21	37	48	51	30
All other countries	5,606	70	14			40	1,027	441
Total immigrants	439,780	285,631	258,536	343,267	230,832	229,299	311,715	448,572

¹Immigrants from British North America and Mexico not reported.

²Included in "All other countries."

³Includes immigrants from Japan as follows:

1893	1,380	1897	1,526
1894	1,931	1898	2,230
1895	1,150	1899	2,844
1896	1,110	1900	12,635

36 REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER-GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION

TABLE XI.—ARRIVALS OF IMMIGRANTS, BY NATIONALITIES, IN THE UNITED STATES DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1899.

Countries.	Immigrants
Austria-Hungary	84,837
Belgium	1,156
Denmark	2,895
France, including Corsica	1,761
German Empire	17,939
Greece	2,362
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia	82,297
Netherlands	1,219
Norway	6,937
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore Islands	2,570
Roumania	2,580
Russian Empire and Finland	76,114
Servia, Bulgaria, and Montenegro	90
Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands	447
Sweden	15,033
Switzerland	1,107
Turkey in Europe	135
United Kingdom	45,844
Europe, not specified	6
Total Europe	345,379
China	1,348
Japan	3,772
India	13
Turkey in Asia	4,578
Other Asia	45
Total Asia	9,756
Africa	25
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand	367
Hawaiian Islands	201
Philippine Islands	127
Pacific Islands, not specified	25
British North America	798
Other Central America	104
Mexico	212
South America	127
West Indies	4,185
All other countries	17
Grand total	361,318

TABLE XII.—NUMBER OF IMMIGRANTS ARRIVED IN THE UNITED STATES EACH YEAR FROM 1856 TO 1900, BOTH INCLUSIVE.

Period.	Immigrants arrived.	Period.	Immigrants arrived.
Year ending December 31—		Year ending June 30—	
1856	195,857	1878	138,469
1857	245,945	1879	177,826
1858	119,501	1880	457,257
1859	118,616	1881	669,431
1860	150,237	1882	788,992
1861	89,724	1883	603,322
1862	89,007	1884	518,592
1863	174,524	1885	395,346
1864	193,195	1886	334,203
1865	247,453	1887	490,109
1866	314,917	1888	546,889
1867	310,965	1889	444,427
January 1 to June 30, 1868	138,840	1890	455,302
Year ending June 30—		1891	560,319
1869	352,768	1892	579,663
1870	387,203	1893	439,730
1871	321,350	1894	285,631
1872	404,806	1895	258,536
1873	459,803	1896	343,267
1874	313,339	1897	230,832
1875	227,498	1898	229,299
1876	169,986	1899	311,715
1877	141,857	1900	448,572

From 1820 to 1855, both inclusive, 4,212,624 alien passengers arrived. It has been estimated about 98 per cent of the total aliens arrived were immigrants. Prior to the year 1820 no official records of the arrival of alien passengers were kept.

Arrivals from the British North American possessions and Mexico from July 1, 1885, to July 1, 1893, are not included. During the calendar years 1885 to 1891, both inclusive, 550,046 immigrant passengers arrived at Canadian ports from European countries en route for the United States.

TABLE XIII.—ALIEN PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT THE PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA DURING THE SIX MONTHS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1899.

Countries.	Sex of immigrants.		Total im- migrants.	Other alien pas- sengers.	Grand total.
	Males.	Females.			
Austria-Hungary	29,360	15,976	45,336	1,657	46,993
Belgium	270	210	480	280	760
Denmark	607	520	1,127	383	1,510
France, including Corsica	558	363	921	2,007	2,928
German Empire	5,338	3,901	9,239	5,962	15,201
Greece	1,107	67	1,174	51	1,225
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia	25,072	11,791	36,863	1,420	38,283
Netherlands	355	185	540	508	1,048
Norway	1,426	1,260	2,686	238	2,924
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore Islands	564	595	1,159	104	1,263
Roumania	1,007	810	1,817	80	1,897
Russian Empire, and Finland	21,912	14,916	36,828	959	37,787
Servia, Bulgaria, and Montenegro	58	5	63	3	66
Spain, including Canary and Balcaric Islands	108	53	161	607	768
Sweden	3,324	4,765	8,089	588	8,677
Switzerland	202	189	391	653	1,044
Turkey in Europe	81	10	91	39	130
United Kingdom:					
England	3,168	2,422	5,590	9,519	15,109
Ireland	4,819	8,074	12,893	2,642	15,535
Scotland	537	399	936	2,043	2,979
Wales	255	252	507	201	708
Europe, not specified		2	2	2	4
Total Europe	100,128	66,765	166,893	29,946	196,839
China	742	7	749	77	826
Japan	1,624	95	1,719	107	1,826
India	3	1	4	23	27
Turkey in Asia	1,356	895	2,251	367	2,618
Other Asia	81	3	84	22	106
Total Asia	3,756	1,001	4,757	596	5,353
Africa	13	1	14	45	59
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand	77	23	100	157	257
Hawaiian Islands	32	21	53	144	197
Philippine Islands	90	18	108	1	109
Pacific islands, not specified	20		20		20
British North America	171	47	218	1,498	1,711
British Honduras				13	13
Other Central America	18	14	32	345	377
Mexico	67	47	114	349	463
South America	47	16	63	210	273
West Indies	1,781	721	2,502	2,049	4,551
All other countries	7	5	12	1	13
Grand total	106,207	68,679	174,886	35,349	210,235

TABLE XIV.—ALIEN PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT THE PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA DURING THE SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 1900.

Countries.	Sex of immigrants.		Total immigrants.	Other alien passengers.	Grand total.
	Males.	Females.			
Austria-Hungary	50,833	18,678	69,511	2,107	71,618
Belgium	508	208	716	206	922
Denmark	1,299	500	1,799	330	2,129
France, including Corsica	526	292	818	1,355	2,173
German Empire	5,399	3,869	9,268	4,585	13,853
Greece	2,527	70	2,597	89	2,686
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia	51,016	12,256	63,272	1,699	64,971
Netherlands	761	434	1,195	455	1,650
Norway	5,030	1,859	6,889	287	7,176
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore Islands	1,825	1,250	3,075	152	3,227
Roumania	2,753	1,889	4,642	174	4,816
Russian Empire and Finland	38,039	15,920	53,959	1,034	54,993
Servia, Bulgaria, and Montenegro	44	1	45	3	48
Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands	172	22	194	561	755
Sweden	6,938	3,623	10,561	378	10,939
Switzerland	561	200	761	443	1,204
Turkey in Europe	187	7	194	21	215
United Kingdom:					
England	2,777	1,584	4,361	7,847	12,208
Ireland	11,853	10,984	22,837	1,688	24,525
Scotland	546	310	856	1,819	2,675
Wales	178	79	257	93	350
Total Europe	183,772	74,035	257,807	25,326	283,133
China	493	5	498	52	550
Japan	10,641	275	10,916	161	11,077
India	5		5	35	40
Turkey in Asia	1,172	539	1,711	274	1,985
Other Asia	57	2	59	10	69
Total Asia	12,368	821	13,189	532	13,721
Africa	16		16	43	59
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand	84	30	114	128	242
Hawaiian Islands	10	4	14	126	140
Philippine Islands	2	6	8	2	10
Pacific Islands, not specified	11		11	1	12
British North America	140	38	178	1,304	1,482
British Honduras				15	15
Other Central America	4	6	10	279	289
Mexico	70	53	123	253	376
South America	47	14	61	240	301
West Indies	1,416	738	2,154	2,036	4,190
All other countries	1		1	1	2
Grand total	197,941	75,745	273,686	30,286	303,972

ALIEN CONTRACT LABORERS.

An additional year of experience has served to emphasize the difficulties which attend the administration of the alien contract-labor law and the amendments thereto, which were adverted to at some length in the last annual report of the Bureau. The purpose of the law, as shown by the incidents which induced its enactment and by the debates in Congress pending its consideration, was to extend to American labor that protection which this Government has long given freely, as a matter of public policy, to the product of labor. If considerations of sound economy, based largely upon the higher standard of manhood of the American workingman and the necessity of more liberal compensation to enable him to maintain that high standard in his children, prevailed with our legislative branch of government to exclude, to a greater or less extent, from competition in our home market with home productions the products of the alien workingman made abroad, the same considerations would appear to dictate the necessity as well as

the justice of guarding with equal care against the placing upon our markets of goods made by alien workmen here.

Although the rulings of the courts have greatly narrowed the usefulness of these laws by limiting their application to certain classes of labor, and thus well-nigh repealed their penal feature as applied to employers violating their provisions, Congress, realizing the difficulties in such cases of obtaining legal proof, wisely excluded the courts from jurisdiction of cases involving merely the admissibility of aliens alleged to have come to this country in pursuance of a contract for their services made prior to leaving their own homes.

It is thus apparent that the only relief to be obtained from these laws under existing conditions is by the detection and deportation of the alien contractee, that obtained by punishment of the American contractor being so rare as hardly to deserve consideration in estimating the practical utility of such legislation. It is plain, therefore, that so far as the officers at the ports fail to detect aliens whose services have been contracted for and to detain them for further examination before the boards of special inquiry, and still more so far as those officials on whose final decision depends the exclusion or admission of such aliens construe the evidence presented strictly as regards the interests of American labor and liberally as regards the admissibility of the alien seeking a landing in this country, so far the alien contract-labor law and its amendments fall short of accomplishing the purpose of those in whose behalf the legislation was enacted.

The first-named difficulty is one that is inherent in the administration of the best devised legislation, and may be met by the gradual weeding out of dishonest and inefficient officials and the substitution of vigilant and competent ones. The last-named one is of a more serious nature, and while pointing it out as a palpable obstruction to the enforcement of the law and one that has been experienced within the past year, and while feeling that its continuance would result in a nullification of the evident intent of Congress as regards the protection of American labor, the bureau is at a loss to suggest a remedy, the language of the original act of February 26, 1885, in describing the nature of the contract referred to therein as a "contract or agreement, parol or special, express or implied," being so comprehensive, and its subsequent action in excluding the courts, which are of necessity confined to the consideration of legal evidence, from deciding upon the admissibility of aliens excluded by the executive officers, being so significant.

It seems the unavoidable duty of the Bureau to refer to this subject at some length in this report because of the admission by the Department, upon appeal, of one of several gangs of Croatian workmen, who, during the past year, came to the United States under circumstances affording, in my opinion, strong evidence of a circumstantial character that they were induced to such migration by the promise of work.

It seems appropriate in this connection to direct attention to the verification of the opinion expressed in the last annual report of a large increase in Japanese immigration at Pacific ports. As hereinbefore stated, the increase of such arrivals reported for the year under consideration was in excess of 200 per cent of the number reported last year, and even this large number, it is believed for reasons that will be stated hereafter, represents only a portion of those who secured

admission and were employed in various construction works in the far West, it is believed under contract made for such service through agents of the contractors, both in Japan and on this side of the Pacific. The immigration of Japanese and the causes leading to it is being investigated by trusted officials of the Bureau. Their reports will be submitted later if required.

By reference to the statement of receipts and disbursements, appearing further on, it will be seen that of the total appropriation of \$100,000, made by Congress for the enforcement of the alien contract-labor laws for the fiscal year 1900, there was expended the sum of \$99,598.51, leaving the small balance of \$401.49. This unexpended balance is sufficiently small to corroborate the statement that the utmost care was exerted to avoid exceeding the amount available, and some of the measures deemed important by the Bureau, such as the special investigations at the centers of labor, employment recommended in the last annual report, were either much curtailed or abandoned entirely.

The Bureau has invited and repeatedly secured the cooperation of the labor organizations of the country in obtaining evidence of violations of the law, but such assistance was not in every case effective, partly through a lack of knowledge on their part of the decisions of the courts as to the character of the evidence necessary to obtain the conviction of alleged offending contractors and partly their misapprehension of the authority conferred by Congress upon the Bureau.

Such cooperation, however, is valuable, and in future will be made use of freely as an efficient aid in the detection of violations of the law.

DISEASED IMMIGRANTS.

Although, as will be seen from the inclosed report of the United States marine-hospital surgeon in charge at the port of New York, he states that there has been a marked diminution in arrivals at said port of aliens suffering chiefly with trachoma and favus, as compared with such arrivals last year, it will be observed from Table III, hereinbefore, that the deportations on account of contagious disease was for the past year 393—figures which do not show any material variation in the ratio during the year 1899, when the exclusions upon similar grounds were 348.

The Bureau feels assured, however, that the utmost vigilance is exerted to prevent the ingress of diseased aliens, especially at New York, where the bulk of such, as of all other immigration, seeks admittance to this country, and where, it is but just to other ports to say, the facilities for the detection of disease are exceptionally complete. Experience shows that in the past the citizens of this country have not secured the full benefit from this effective physical inspection because of the practice which has grown up of sending diseased immigrants to Canada, manifested to ports in the Dominion, hoping thereby to secure their admittance to the United States. If the Dominion government would enact such legislation as would prohibit the landing of the diseased, the pauper, and the criminal at Canadian ports, the door would be practically closed against the admission of such aliens to the United States.

The recommendation made in the reports of the last two years is urgently repeated, that—

physicians representing the Government be stationed at the foreign ports of embarkation for the purpose of examining into the physical condition of aliens who are about

to embark for the United States. Experience of the ability and energy of the surgeons of the United States Marine-Hospital Service leaves no room for doubt that, should they be assigned to such duty, but few cases of this dangerous disease would be permitted to embark, and that, besides accomplishing the most important object of preventing the introduction of trachoma (or other contagious diseases of the non-quarantinable class), the delay and trouble and uncertainty incident to examination at the ports of the United States, where limited accommodations and an ever-increasing and continuous flow of arrivals necessitate a degree of expedition not always consistent with thoroughness, would be avoided.

Table III shows that the 393 rejected on account of disease were distributed as follows, as respects race:

Hebrew	114
Syrian	48
Japanese	39
Polish	33
South Italian	32
Finnish	20
Lithuanian	19
Other races	88
Total	393

IMMIGRATION THROUGH CANADA.

Adding the arrivals of aliens who are confessedly destined to the United States, at the eastern Canadian ports, to the table given last year, such immigration for the past four years stands as follows:

July 1, 1896, to June 30, 1897	6,542
July 1, 1897, to June 30, 1898	7,344
July 1, 1898, to June 30, 1899	11,550
July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900	20,011

The increase shown by the above figures is over 73 per cent in excess of such immigration during the fiscal year 1899, and some idea of its importance may be gathered from the fact that the same relative increase in arrivals at the ports of this country would have shown a number in excess of 515,300 instead of 425,301, as shown in Table I.

Suggestive as the above-shown increase is, it but partially represents the true situation of the case as regards immigration through our northern neighbor, as only those who avowed their purpose of coming direct to this country are included in the reports.

The Bureau can not too strongly, in view of the accumulating experience of the ineffectiveness of the present system, repeat its reiterated recommendation that exclusive ports of entry be designated along our northern and southern boundaries for the admission of aliens, and that such ports be properly equipped with the requisite buildings and a sufficient corps of officials, including a marine hospital surgeon.

The fact that such legislation or regulation would be assured in advance of the opposition of eastern and Canadian transportation interests does not in any degree affect the merit of the system recommended, since it protects the interests of the entire people of the Union, which are as much more important than those of such companies as the whole is more important than any part. Doubtless, as good an argument might be made from the standpoint of the interests above referred to in favor of the abolition of the border customs service and an inspection for dutiable goods at the Canadian ports, as for the retention of such an ineffective service as that which has thus far

been relied upon to enforce the immigration laws and regulations with regard to aliens coming through foreign contiguous territory.

The conditions upon which the above views are based have until the present fiscal year been confined to eastern Canadian ports. They have now, however, in consequence of the large influx of Japanese through Vancouver and Victoria, British Columbia, acquired special force as regards our northwestern territory. Special investigation by an officer of the Bureau furnishes corroboration of the belief that the alien contract-labor laws are being continuously violated, particularly in the Puget Sound district, despite the intelligence and vigilance of the officials in charge there of the administration of the laws and chiefly as a result of dependence upon the effectiveness of rejections made in foreign territory.

Unless the exigencies of the Japanese Government, now in need of its subjects, shall avail to check the tide which has set in through our Northwest Pacific ports or some other and less ineffective plan to prevent the influx of Japanese coolies be devised, the Bureau apprehends that the trouble already resulting in northwestern States will reach an acute stage within a short time.

SEPARATION OF CUSTOMS AND IMMIGRATION SERVICES.

As a measure of practical administrative reform, it is again recommended that the immigration and customs service be completely separated, for reasons adverted to in the reports of the Bureau for some years past, chief among which is the comparative unimportance to collection officers of enforcing the immigration law and their ignorance of its provisions and the consequent disposition to interchange the inspectors and assign them for convenience sake to duties other than those they were appointed to discharge. Such a change is pressed upon your attention in the hope that its importance will secure the regulation recommended.

IMMIGRATION, EMIGRATION, AND NATURALIZATION.

The views expressed in the last annual report as to the expediency of enlarging the scope of the Bureau's operations so as to embrace a record of the departure of aliens, thereby rendering it possible to form an estimate of the net annual increase of our population from this source, are repeated, as are those also which urged legislation providing for such a use of the data obtained by the Bureau on the admission of aliens to this country as would effectually prevent the abuse of our naturalization laws. As regards the latter point embarrassment has repeatedly been caused during the year by aliens—it is believed fraudulently—securing citizens' papers and claiming the custody, as of right, of their alleged families, such action being taken by them after the latter had been refused a landing upon the ground that they were among those expressly excluded by law.

By this means American citizenship, which should be regarded as a privilege to be sought from motives of patriotism and fidelity to the principles of the Constitution, is secured solely to defeat the operation of the immigration laws and to secure the landing of diseased, pauperized, or immoral aliens. Whether or not such a practice threatens the stability of our institutions by destroying that respect for them which

is the only guaranty for their defense when in peril, certain it is that the laxity which prevails in accepting as evidence of the right to citizenship the statements of those whose purpose to make voters outweighs all other considerations, if unchecked, will in time impose upon the people of the United States the burden of many of the most objectionable citizens of foreign countries whom it is the express purpose of the immigration laws to exclude.

The necessity for the exercise of great care in sifting, with an eye single to the protection of American people and institutions, the vast number of arrivals from every country on the globe, who desire to live here and profit by the good order and business prosperity which prevail under our forms of State and Federal government, is illustrated by daily experiences. To cite but one of many such, attention is directed to the killing of aliens by local mobs and riots and the undenied claims which the countries of their allegiance press for indemnity for the consequent damage alleged to have been sustained by their families, thus creating a condition in which this Government becomes a guarantor of the security of those who come here solely for their own interests and placing them in this respect in a position superior to that occupied by American citizens.

As an essay at meeting this difficulty, it does not appear out of place to suggest that an alien on his arrival should be required to state if it is his purpose ultimately to renounce allegiance to his own country and become a United States citizen. If he answers in the affirmative the fact should be entered of record to be used at the expiration of the required five years of residence here in verifying his asserted right to naturalization papers. If he declares that it is not his intention to become naturalized he should be required to state his purpose in coming to this country, which fact should also be recorded. In either case the greatest care should be exercised in ascertaining his fitness to land. The naturalization of aliens, which should be one of the most important functions of *somebody*, is now left to *nobody* until the alien himself thinks fit, or some politician who expects to think and vote for him believes he should become a citizen. Then the courts are appealed to, but no other tribunal has anything to do or say in the matter.

IMMIGRATION TO HAWAII.

The passage of the act of April 30, 1900, establishing a complete Territorial form of government for the Hawaiian Islands has resulted in the cessation of the importation thereto of the Japanese coolie labor described in the last annual report, since the extension of our laws would make such importation a violation of the alien contract labor law, punishable by fine. During the last month of the year an officer was sent to the new Territory to inform the Bureau as to the needs of the service there and to assume charge of the administration of the law pending such permanent arrangement in regard thereto as the ascertained conditions might show to be necessary. Similar action was taken with regard to Porto Rico, except that the inspector detailed to proceed to said Territory was directed to report the conditions existing, with such recommendations as he should deem necessary to efficiently insure it from being resorted to by aliens belonging to the excluded classes as a device for securing admittance unlawfully to this country.

A report of the said officer is herewith submitted:

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 30, 1900.

SIR: In accordance with instructions contained in Department letter No. 21970 (date of May 15, 1900), I left New York and proceeded to San Juan, Porto Rico, arriving there on June 8, 1900. I remained five days in San Juan, and through the kindness of Colonel Davis, collector of customs, I was enabled to gather much statistical information bearing upon the passenger and immigration movement, which I submit in this report.

A strike of the stevedores employed by the New York and Porto Rico Steamship Company was in progress during my stay in San Juan, and a number of Tortolo and St. Thomas Island negroes took the places of the striking stevedores. This led to some lawlessness and violence.

I was informed by the customs officials and others at San Juan that the said Tortolo and St. Thomas as well as the St. Kitts Island negroes are a lawless and intemperate class, and do not live peaceably with the natives.

I also learned that the most undesirable immigration comes from the British West India Islands, to wit: St. Johns, Tortolo, Santa Cruz, St. Kitts, Nuevas, British Grenada, Barbados, Barbuda, and Jamaica, from the Danish island of St. Thomas, and the French island of Martinique. There is a constant migration going on, forming what we aptly term "birds of passage." They usually arrive destitute and penniless. Many of these have not been allowed to land. Those denied landing usually return in small fishing boats and land in one of the many inlets or coves that skirt the eastern end of Porto Rico.

I left San Juan for Ponce on June 12, and arrived at the latter city the following day. I was cordially received by Major Mansfield, the deputy collector of customs, and his chief clerk, Mr. Alex. Albezin, to whom I am indebted for much valuable information concerning the social and economic conditions of the island.

Six regular foreign steamship lines—viz, one French, two German, one English, one Italian, and one Spanish—touch semimonthly at the three principal ports of the island. Porto Rico is now and has always been an asylum for fugitives and political refugees from South American countries. Numbers of this class are now arriving from Venezuelan ports and create a spirit of dissatisfaction and social unrest.

On the 16th of June I arrived at Mayaguez, the third city in size and importance in the island. I was cordially received by Mr. Felipe Cuebas, deputy collector of customs at this port. I obtained from him some statistics. He also confirmed what I had previously learned of the migratory habits of the adjoining islanders. He informed me that prior to the Spanish-American war numbers of Arabs, Syrians, and Greeks came to Porto Rico. They usually followed peddling, and were generally considered worthless and objectionable. At the outbreak of the war they left in great numbers, but lately are returning.

On the 18th of June I stopped at Arecibo, a place of 12,000 or 15,000 inhabitants. Considerable shipping is done, but there is very little passenger travel. I left on same day and arrived at San Juan on the 19th of June.

On June 21 I went into the interior and stopped at a small town, Manati, where I was enabled to study the economic condition of the peon class. I remained in Manati two days. On June 25 I left San Juan to visit the port of Fajardo, and arrived there the same day. I elicited the fact that there was considerable communication between that port and the adjacent islands, though there is no regular foreign steamer touching there. Fajardo was formerly a customs port, but is now a subport attached to the subcustoms district of Humacao. I obtained a few statistics. I left Fajardo for Humacao on June 26, and arrived in the latter place the next day. At Humacao I gathered a few facts from the subcollector. The same conditions exist as at Fajardo. I remained in Humacao until June 28 and then returned to San Juan.

I herewith append the following statistical facts obtained at the ports of Porto Rico, to wit:

Passengers and immigrants arrived at San Juan from July 1, 1899, to May 31, 1900:	
Porto Ricans and Americans	3,221
Spaniards	1,439
English	83
French	62
Germans	43
	4,848
Deducting arrivals on United States transports	662
Total	4,186
Total foreign, 1,627.	

At Ponce:	
Porto Ricans and Americans	408
Spaniards	531
English	14
French	67
Germans	34
Total	1,054
Total foreign, 646.	
At Mayaguez:	
Porto Ricans and Americans	65
Spaniards	67
English	4
French	14
Germans	2
Total	152
Total foreign, 77.	
At Humacao, from November 18, 1899, to March 31, 1900, on foreign lines:	
Porto Ricans and Americans	25
Spaniards	7
Germans	3
Total	35
Total foreign, 10.	
At Fajardo, from July 24, 1899, to August 27, 1899, on foreign lines:	
Porto Ricans and Americans	7
Spaniards	3
Danish	3
Total	13
Total foreign, 6.	

I would respectfully report that owing to the conditions, social and economic, that prevail in Porto Rico, the congested population, the poverty of the inhabitants, the misery of the laboring classes, and the lack of intelligent effort to raise them to the plane of American citizenship, there should be the very strictest enforcement of the Federal immigration laws. The industries are crude, except a few improvements by Americans, and while the soil and climatic conditions are favorable to progress, the lack of energy and suspicion of foreign interference in local affairs, which is the basic principle of the Latin-American people, will retard the development of the island.

In my opinion indiscriminate immigration would be detrimental. I would recommend, from as critical a review of the situation and as close an investigation as my limited time permitted, that all immigration of the laboring classes be discouraged, and that the undesirable inhabitants of adjacent islands be, as far as possible, prohibited. Strenuous measures should be used to ascertain the numbers of these islanders who are typical "birds of prey," as they are in fact "birds of passage," consumers and not producers. The population of Porto Rico, as is well known, is already dense, and measures should be used to elevate its character rather than a new element should be introduced. The process of assimilation will, under the most favorable circumstances, be slow and tedious. I would recommend further that a commissioner of immigration be appointed, and that two immigrant inspectors, with stations at San Juan and Ponce, should also be designated. These with the aid of an interpreter could do much to do away with many of the evils now prevalent. Owing to the great similarity in the personal appearance of the West Indian islanders and the Porto Rican it will require that a constant supervision be exercised. The commissioner, with headquarters at either San Juan or Ponce, could be in close touch with both the northern and southern sides of the island, and could have a general survey of the whole field.

Hoping that my work, which has been conscientiously performed, in the face of many difficulties and with the little assistance I was enabled to gain, may meet with your approval, I am,

Respectfully,

ROMAN DOBLER,
Immigrant Inspector.

Hon. T. V. POWDERLY,
Commissioner-General of Immigration, Washington, D. C.

AMENDMENTS TO THE LAWS.

The chief amendatory legislation shown by experience of the obstacles which are encountered in the administration of the immigration laws to be desirable have already been indicated hereinbefore. In general they are such as will remove the misapprehension that Congress intended to establish a censorship of such aliens only as intend to permanently remain in this country, and not of all aliens applying for admission, and the consequent confusion arising from varying conceptions of the meaning of the term "alien immigrant," used in the acts of March 3, 1891 and 1893.

At this point it seems not inappropriate to correct the popular error that the existing immigration laws represent a purpose of restricting the volume of immigration. Congress has enacted no such legislation. Its sole purpose has apparently been to absolutely exclude certain classes of aliens whose presence is regarded as detrimental to the interests of American citizens upon moral, financial, or physical grounds. The specific enumeration, by class, of such restricts the executive officer's power to exclude or deport to those classes alone, leaving the gateways of the Republic wide to the ingress, without limitation otherwise, of the inhabitants of the earth, excepting, of course, the Chinese. Hence there is no color of authority in the law for the rejection at our ports of what are commonly called anarchists, enemies of political or social order, or polygamists in doctrine, our laws recognizing thus that right to the free enjoyment of individual opinion which, according to American institutions, is an "inalienable right" of manhood, though it does refuse entry to evil doers whose misdeeds involve moral baseness which has been the subject of judicial investigation and conviction.

The classes which are excluded upon moral grounds should be added to by the inclusion of female prostitutes, the present law providing for the exclusion of such only as are brought here under contract or agreement to lead lives of shame. Investigations of the inmates of brothels in our large cities show that many of the women are recently arrived aliens, and female aliens of this class occasionally are detected at our principal ports of entry.

Difficulty having occasionally been experienced in inducing steamship lines to receive as prepaid passengers aliens who have become insane within a year after landing, from causes arising subsequent thereto, for return to their own countries, authority should be conferred to compel the owners of the line upon which they came here to receive them on board for deportation; otherwise they will remain here in such instances a permanent charge upon communities upon which they have no claims.

Again, the repeal is urged of section 1 of the act approved August 3, 1882, in order that the restriction upon the Department which forbids the expenditure in any year at any port for the enforcement of the immigration laws of more than has been collected at said port in said year may be removed.

In view of the large number of those who become public charges or inmates of penal or reformatory institutions, and thus doubly burdens upon the public, it is further recommended that the term of one year, within which it is now provided an alien may be deported who becomes a public charge subsequent to landing, be extended to five

years, and that the expense of deportation at any time within the additional four years be so apportioned as to charge the immigrant fund with the cost of ocean transportation, leaving all other incidental outlay in connection therewith to be defrayed by the persons, corporation, or municipality seeking relief from the burden of providing for the alien whose deportation is ordered.

It is again most urgently recommended that the head tax upon aliens be increased to not less than two dollars per capita. The increase imposes no severe burden upon those seeking homes in this country, and it insures the accumulation of a fund sufficient to construct suitable and comfortable buildings whenever needed for the comfort and safety of those awaiting inspection, as well as for an administration of the law that will effect the double purpose of protecting American citizens from the evils sought to be averted and of doing this in a manner that will be as humane and considerate of the rights and well-being of aliens as possible.

The largely increased and growing business of the bureau, both as regards immigration and as a result of the recent transfer to it by act of Congress of the enforcement of the Chinese exclusion laws, renders it indispensable that there should be legislation authorizing the employment of such additional clerical force in this office, within specified limitations, as may be deemed necessary for the prompt and satisfactory discharge of the business thereof.

TABLE XV.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES ON ACCOUNT OF THE IMMIGRANT FUND FROM JULY 1, 1899, TO JUNE 30, 1900, AND THE BALANCE ON HAND JULY 1, 1899.

Ports.	Balance July 1, 1899.	Receipts.	Expenditures.	Balance July 1, 1900.
Alaska	\$14.50			\$14.50
Apalachicola	5.00			5.00
Astoria	302.50	\$14.00		316.50
Baltimore, Md	89,750.79	27,771.00	\$18,399.09	104,122.70
Bangor, Me	5.00			5.00
Barnstable (Provincetown)	330.50			330.50
Beaufort, N. C.	240.50			240.50
Beaufort, S. C.	24.00	2.00		26.00
Belfast, Me	34.00			34.00
Boston, Mass	65,431.99	17,282.00	16,353.78	66,310.21
Brushhears (Teche)	70.50			70.50
Bridgeport	12.50			12.50
Brunswick	15.00			15.00
Buffalo	38.00			38.00
Cape Vincent	114.50			114.50
Charleston	52.00			52.00
Chicago	51.50			51.50
Corpus Christi	4.50			4.50
Delaware	6.00			6.00
Detroit	386.00			386.00
Duluth	338.50			338.50
Edgartown	9.50			9.50
Ellsworth	.50			.50
Fall River	130.00			130.00
Fernandina	1.50	7.00		8.50
Galveston	3,477.44	1,216.00	1,150.34	3,543.10
Genesee	21.00			21.00
Gloucester	166.50	8.00		174.50
Huron	621.50			621.50
Jacksonville	117.00			117.00
Key West	32,979.90	4,667.00		37,646.90
Marblehead	12.00			12.00
Marthas	6.00			6.00
Michigan	50.50			50.50
Mobile	781.50	140.00		921.50
Newbern	2.00			2.00
New Bedford	3,962.00	342.00		4,304.00
New Haven	31.00			31.00
Niagara Falls		3.00		3.00
New London	2.50			2.50
New Orleans	21,094.33	2,329.00	914.80	22,508.53
Newport News	847.00	8.00		855.00

48 REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER-GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION

TABLE XV.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES ON ACCOUNT OF THE IMMIGRANT FUND FROM JULY 1, 1899, TO JUNE 30, 1900, ETC.—Continued.

Ports.	Balance July 1, 1899.	Receipts.	Expenditures.	Balance July 1, 1900.
New York	\$917,597.65	\$456,878.50	\$697,707.32	\$676,768.83
Norfolk	26.50	2.00		28.50
Oregon	11.00			11.00
Osvegatchie	115.50			115.50
Osvego	2.00			2.00
Pensacola	204.00	1.00		205.00
Portland, Me.	7,812.78	4,263.00	1,705.53	10,370.25
Portland, Oreg	4,170.00	896.00		5,066.00
Portsmouth	1.00			1.00
Philadelphia	78,729.84	16,495.00	12,549.55	77,674.79
Providence	33.00			33.00
Port Townsend (Puget Sound)	7,107.50	8,909.00		16,016.50
Richmond	127.50			127.50
Salem and Beverly	9.00			9.00
San Francisco	38,314.39	12,260.00	7,662.01	42,912.38
San Diego	477.50	31.00		508.50
St. Augustine	103.00	7.00		110.00
Savannah	36.00	1.00		37.00
Superior	502.50			502.50
Shieldsboro (Pearl River)	50.50	1.00		51.50
Tampa	258.50	1.00		259.50
Willamette	58.50			58.50
Wilmington, Del.	39.00			39.00
Wilmington, N. C.	2.00			2.00
Quebec and Halifax, Canada	3,547.64	20,015.00	10,306.78	13,255.86
Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada		3,189.00	3,742.24	1,087,623.05
Total	1,275,872.75	576,688.50	765,491.44	1,087,069.81
Less amount miscellaneous accounts	\$351,562.08			
Less amount Quebec and Halifax, expenditures exceed receipts 1893, 1894, 1895, and 1896	5,083.36			
Less amount Vancouver, British Columbia, expenditures exceed receipts 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, and 1898	8,900.88			
	365,546.32			365,546.32
Less miscellaneous account from July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900	47,525.81			721,523.40
To amount paid on Ellis Island buildings	290,850.00			
	338,375.81		338,375.81	338,375.81
Total	910,326.43	576,688.50	1,103,867.25	338,375.81
Balance on hand July 1, 1900				338,147.68

¹ \$910,326.43, less amount paid Ellis Island improvement 1892 and 1893, \$492,000, leaving balance on hand July 1, 1899, \$418,326.43.

RECAPITULATION OF EXPENSES.

Ports.	First quarter.	Second quarter.	Third quarter.	Fourth quarter.
Baltimore, Md	\$2,794.55	\$2,876.62	\$3,509.30	\$4,218.62
Boston, Mass.	4,068.22	4,563.45	3,825.13	3,896.98
Galveston, Tex.			495.42	654.92
Miscellaneous account	7,296.63	8,657.04	13,428.33	18,143.81
New Orleans, La.			456.35	458.45
New York, N. Y.	536,690.01	48,506.53	48,690.14	63,820.64
Philadelphia, Pa.	3,473.37	3,192.80	2,884.71	2,998.67
Portland, Me.	300.00	428.83	551.98	424.72
Quebec and Halifax, Canada	2,121.18	2,295.42	2,620.79	3,269.39
San Francisco, Cal.	1,615.22	1,650.61	2,081.17	2,315.01
Vancouver, British Columbia	727.80	722.06	793.07	1,499.31
Total	559,086.98	72,893.36	79,336.39	101,700.52
Appropriation for the enforcement of alien contract labor laws, 1900				100,000.00
Disbursements on account of salaries and traveling expenses of inspectors, together with amount expended in the deportation of aliens here in violation of law				99,598.51

A balance of \$383,147.68 appears from the foregoing table to remain on hand, after the payment of all expenses incident to the execution of the immigration laws and regulations, and of the sum of \$290,850 on account of construction of the new buildings on Ellis Island, New York Harbor. As compared with the unexpended balance on hand at the corresponding time last year this shows an increase of \$98,276.63. Exclusive of the expenditure for the enforcement of the alien contract labor laws, which was made from the specific appropriation of \$100,000 and amounted to \$99,598.51, there was disbursed in the administration of the immigration laws the sum of \$321,017.25. The total receipts were \$576,688.50, leaving a balance unexpended of \$255,671.25, to which should be added the \$127,476.43 remaining on hand at the close of last year, after deducting the \$290,850 payable on account of the new buildings at Ellis Island, making the balance now on hand, as shown in the foregoing statement, \$383,147.68.

Attention is drawn to the explanation, referred to by (?), of the amount of expenditure charged to New York, the total of \$697,707.32 being composed of \$492,000 paid out on account of the old Ellis Island buildings, and \$205,707.32, cost of maintaining station for the past year.

IMMIGRANT STATIONS.

It is believed that, with one exception, the work at the several regular immigrant stations at our principal ports has been performed carefully and successfully, despite the lack of facilities in some instances, more particularly at the port of Boston, Mass., where, as estimated previously in this report, the tabulated statement of arrivals gives a very inadequate idea of the actual work, and where the conditions are such as at present to render the work of the officials extremely arduous.

At the port of New York also the restricted space available since the destruction of the buildings by fire on Ellis Island, has been a more obvious impediment to the prompt discharge of the business there since the large increase in immigration predicted in the last report. There is reason to hope, however, that before the close of the calendar year 1900, the contractors will have completed the new buildings and turned them over for the occupancy of the immigration force at the barge office, thus relieving a tension that had become almost unendurable.

As a result of the improper landing of an alien at the New York immigrant station on December 23, 1899, one of the officials was suspended upon charges of bribery. The facts presented to the Bureau indicated that officials other than the one suspended were implicated, and on my recommendation an investigation was prosecuted by a committee appointed by you. That committee held daily sessions in New York from February 21 to April 20, 1900. The report of the testimony taken, a digest of the same, the report of the committee, together with my recommendations, were presented to Assistant Secretary Taylor on June 6, 1900, and by him referred to the Solicitor of the Treasury.

50 REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER-GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION.

REPORT OF THE U. S. MARINE-HOSPITAL SURGEON AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK.

UNITED STATES IMMIGRATION SERVICE,
 MEDICAL DIVISION,
 Port of New York, July 1, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the report of the transactions of the medical division of the immigration service at this port for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900.

The work done by this division, including the hospital work, has increased in proportion to the increase in immigration. The number of cases of chronic contagious diseases (trachoma and favus) certified for rejection shows a marked decrease over the previous year, and it may be fairly assumed that this decrease is largely due to the care which has been exercised in detecting these cases.

The percentage of aliens rejected for physical disability shows a marked increase, and the number recorded for minor defects has increased in proportion, thus indicating that the immigrants who arrived during the year were apparently much inferior physically to those of the preceding year.

I desire to invite your attention to the changes made in the plans for the immigrant hospital on Ellis Island. These changes were necessarily made on account of the insufficiency of the appropriation, but as a result the ward space has been seriously curtailed and when the hospital is opened it will probably be necessary to use, for the accommodation of patients, some of the space now allotted for the quarters of medical officers and nurses. The hospital as now projected is therefore likely to be somewhat crowded and I would respectfully urge, in view especially of a possible increase in immigration, that steps be taken to procure the erection as soon as possible of an additional wing or pavillion for the accommodation of patients.

I would express, in conclusion, my appreciation of the efficient and satisfactory work done by the official staff of this division and acknowledge with thanks the courtesies received from the officers of the immigration service.

Respectfully,

L. L. WILLIAMS,
 Surgeon, Marine-Hospital Service, in Charge.

The COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
 Port of New York.

SUMMARY OF HOSPITAL TRANSACTIONS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1900.

Patients in hospital at beginning of year	44
Patients admitted to hospital during the year	2,160
Total treated (men, 886; women, 632; male children, 384; female children, 302)	2,204
Births (male, 5; female, 3)	8
Deaths (men, 26; women, 14; male children, 26; female children, 17)	83
Pay patients treated during the year	2,112
Free patients treated during the year	92
Days treatment for pay patients	22,905
Days treatment for free patients	1,810
Total days treatment for hospital cases	24,715
Average daily attendance in hospital	67.7
Patients in hospital at the end of year (men, 18; women, 18; male children, 11; female children, 9)	56

DETAILED REPORT OF HOSPITAL TRANSACTIONS.

Hospitals.	On hand at beginning of year.	Admitted during year.	Total.	Recovered.	Improved.	Not improved.	Died.	Remaining at end of year.	Deported.	Days treatment.
Health department	14	392	406	375	21	10	7,296
Immigrant wards, Long Island College Hospital	30	1,768	1,798	1,829	47	406	62	46	353	17,419

Average number of days treatment in each hospital:	
Health department hospitals	18
Immigrant wards, Long Island College Hospital	9.7
Rate of mortality, exclusive of accompanying	4.6

NATIONALITY OF PATIENTS TREATED.

Nationality.	Men.	Women.	Children.		Total.
			Male.	Female.	
Ireland	30	42	4	3	79
West Indies	1	1			1
Turkey	4	1	2	2	9
England	7	8	7		22
Wales	1				1
Scotland	2	1			3
Germany	41	43	29	13	126
France	2	3			6
Russia	210	142	104	84	540
Switzerland	1	1		3	5
Sweden	11	17	2	3	33
Norway	14	8	2	2	26
Holland	7	3	3	1	14
Italy	217	147	112	98	574
Roumania	20	16	9	4	49
Portugal	11	10	5	12	38
Spain	1		2		3
Denmark	2	5	4	4	15
Hungary	55	34	7	11	107
Austria	114	79	48	40	281
Bohemia	1	4	2	2	9
Finland	22	13	6	3	44
Syria	50	39	24	16	129
Armenia	21	9	7		37
Greece	34	4	2		40
Belgium	5	2	2		9
Bulgaria	1				1
Japan			1		1
Brazil	1				1
Peru	1				1
Total	886	632	384	302	2,204

Deported on medical certificates:

Disabled immigrants from hospital	253
Disabled immigrants (not hospital cases)	385
Insane immigrants from hospital	2
Insane immigrants (not removed from ships)	26
Idiot (not hospital case)	1
Total	767

WORK OF THE MEDICAL EXAMINERS.

Number of steerage passengers inspected upon arrival	366,963
Of these there were physically examined and sent to hospital	2,068
Rejected and sent before the board for action	2,403
Recorded (minor defects)	15,625
Number of landed cases applying for relief	265
Of these there were physically examined and sent to hospital	92
Certified for deportation and remained in city awaiting return	64
Treated in dispensary (out relief)	3
Rejected (no case for medical division)	106
Number of cabin passengers inspected upon arrival	133,639
Of these there were—	
Rejected (certified to)	80
Recorded (minor defects)	749

52 REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER-GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION.

BALANCE SHEET.

To health department for care and maintenance of contagious cases	\$14,592.00	By bills rendered steamship companies	\$31,205.20
To Long Island College Hospital for care and maintenance of noncontagious cases	13,958.50	Paid from immigrant fund:	
To burials (contagious and noncontagious cases)	1,531.00	Care and maintenance of sick immigrants	1,648.80
To transportation of contagious cases	1,149.00	Transportation of sick immigrants	85.50
To transportation of noncontagious cases	1,755.00	Burial of deceased immigrants	46.00
To car fare, ferrriage, etc.	93.18	Car fare, ferrriage, etc.	93.18
To medical supplies	201.72	Medical supplies	201.72
To meals furnished officers and clerk, Marine-Hospital Service	838.70	Salaries	5,764.18
To subsistence furnished officer and messenger, United States Immigration Service	387.00	Subsistence	387.00
To salaries of officers, clerk, and messenger, United States immigration service	5,764.18	Meals	838.70
To salaries of officers, clerk, and attendant, United States Marine-Hospital Service	10,661.78	Total	9,065.08
To commutation for quarters of officers, United States Marine-Hospital Service	1,496.87	Paid by United States Marine-Hospital Service:	
	52,428.93	Salaries	10,661.78
		Commutation for quarters	1,496.87
		Total	12,158.65
			52,428.93

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL REPORT.

Diseases and injuries of patients treated in hospitals by the United States Immigration Service, port of New York, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899.

Diseases and injuries.	Remaining from previous year.	Received during the year.	Discharged.				Remaining under treatment.	Deported.
			Total to be accounted for.	Recovered.	Improved.	Not improved.		
Smallpox		7	7	6			1	
Chicken pox		6	6	6				
Measles	8	220	228	210			13	5
Scarlet fever	1	16	17	9			6	2
Influenza		1	1	1				
Diphtheria		13	13	12			1	
Cerebro-spinal meningitis	2	14	16	3			11	2
Simple continued fever		1	1	1				
Enteric fever		14	14	10			3	1
Beri-beri		2	2		2			
Malarial fever		32	32	31		1		
Malarial cachexia		6	6	4	1		1	
Erysipelas		1	1				1	
Tubercle of lung	2	25	27		2	20	5	
Tubercle of kidney		1	1			1		1
Tubercular glands of neck		1	1			1		
Tubercle of bone		1	1			1		
Syphilis, secondary		7	7		3	3		4
Gonorrhoea		2	2	2				
Lumbricoids		3	3	3				
Scabies	2	13	15	15				
Ringworm of face		7	7	7				
Favus	2	30	32	2		28		2
Scurvy		1	1					1
Rheumatism		17	17	10	1	5		1
Cancer of uterus		1	1			1		1
Anæmia		2	2	1	1			
Debility		49	49	44	2	2		1
Old age		5	5			5		
Inflammation of nerves		1	1	1				
Hydrocephalus		2	2			1	1	
Cerebral hemorrhage		2	2			2		2
Hemiplegia	1	1	2			2		1
Paralysis, partial (legs)		1	1	1				
Epilepsy		3	3		1	1		1
Hysteria		2	2	1	1			
Insanity		2	2			2		2
Mental deficiency		1	1			1		1
Conjunctivitis:								
Acute		96	96	95				1
Purulent		2	2	2				
Granular	5	289	294	3		289		262
Keratitis	1	22	23	21				2

Diseases and injuries of patients treated in hospitals, etc.—Continued.

Diseases and injuries.	Remaining from previous year.	Received during the year.	Discharged.				Remaining under treatment.	Deported.
			Total to be accounted for.	Recovered.	Improved.	Not improved.		
Ulcer of cornea.....		14	14	10	3	1		
Opacity of cornea.....		1	1			1		
Staphyloma.....		2	2		2			
Iritis.....		11	11	11				
Dislocation of lenses.....		1	1			1		
Myopia.....		1	1			1		
Abscess lachrymal sac.....		1	1	1				
Inflammation middle ear.....		7	7	7				
Valvular disease of heart:								
Aortic.....	1	2	3			3		2
Mitral.....	1	19	20		4	16		9
Disordered action of heart.....		1	1		1			
Laryngitis, chronic.....		1	1			1		
Bronchitis:								
Acute.....		32	32	31			1	
Chronic.....		5	5		3	2		2
Pulmonary oedema.....		1	1				1	
Pneumonia:								
Lobular.....		1	1	1				
Lobar.....		92	92	60	1		26	5
Broncho-pneumonia.....		3	3			3		
Pleurisy, acute.....		8	8	8				
Pleurisy with effusion.....		2	2	2				
Empyema.....		1	1			1		1
Alveolar abscess.....	1	19	20	20				
Abscess, mastoid.....		3	3	3				
Nasal polypus.....		1	1			1		
Ozena, fetid.....		1	1			1		
Tonsilitis, acute.....		9	9	9				
Abscess of tonsil.....		2	2	2				
Inflammation of stomach.....		12	12	11			1	
Inflammation of stomach and intestines.....		9	9	5		4		
Ulcer of stomach.....		1	1			1		1
Effects of seasickness.....		20	20	20				
Inflammation of intestines.....		6	6	5		1		
Appendicitis.....	1		1			1		
Hernia.....		3	3	2		1		
Constipation.....		5	5	5				
Colic.....		1	1	1				
Cirrhosis of liver.....		2	2			1		1
Peritonitis.....		1	1			1		
Inflammation lymphatic glands of groin.....		4	4	4				
Suppuration lymphatic glands of neck.....		1	1	1				
Nephritis, acute.....		2	2			1		1
Nephritis, chronic.....		2	2			2		2
Ulcer of penis.....		3	3	2			1	
Abscess scrotum.....		1	1			1		1
Orchitis.....		2	2	2				
Endometritis.....		1	1			1		1
Prolapsus uteri.....		1	1		1			
Inflammation of vagina.....		4	4	4				
Pregnancy.....	1	16	17	2	15			5
Vomiting of pregnancy.....		2	2	2				
Parturition.....	1	1	2	2				
Effects of childbirth.....		28	28	28				
Effects of abortion.....	1	2	3	3				
Postpartum hemorrhage.....		1	1	1				
Inflammation female breast.....		1	1				1	
Necrosis bones of hand.....		1	1	1				
Necrosis bones of thumb.....		2	2	2				
Inflammation of kneecjoint.....		1	1	1				
Hip-joint disease.....		1	1			1		
Lumbar abscess.....		1	1	1				
Inflammation:								
Bursa patellæ.....		2	2	2				
Connective tissue neck.....		2	2	2				
Connective tissue arm.....		3	3	3				
Connective tissue hand.....		5	5	4			1	
Connective tissue leg.....		4	4	3			1	
Abscess of scalp.....		2	2	2				
Abscess lachrymal duct.....		1	1	1				
Abscess connective tissue:								
Forehead.....		1	1	1				
Eyelid.....		4	4	4				
Face.....		6	6	6				
Cheek.....		7	7	7				
Neck.....		9	9	9				

54. REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER-GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION.

Diseases and injuries of patients treated in hospitals, etc.—Continued.

Diseases and injuries.	Remaining from previous year.	Received during the year.	Discharged.				Remaining under treatment.	Deported.
			Total to be accounted for.	Recovered.	Improved.	Not improved.		
Abscess connective tissue—Continued.								
Axilla		3	3	3				
Arm		1	1	1				
Hand		3	3	3				
Thumb		2	2	2				
Abdomen		2	2	2				
Cedema legs		1	1	1				
Urticaria		1	1	1				
Eczema		7	7	7				
Impetigo		4	4	4				
Prurigo		1	1	1				
Sycosis		8	8	8				
Seborrhea of scalp		1	3	3				
Frostbite of toes	2	1	1	1				
Ulcer skin of legs		3	3	3				
Boils of face		7	7	7				
Carbuncle of neck		2	2	2				
Lupus		1	1			1		
Strain muscles of thigh		1	1	1				
Scald of—								
Face		2	2	2				
Arm		2	2	2				
Wound of—								
Scalp		4	4	4				
Forehead		3	3	2	1			
Face		3	3	3				
Ear		1	1	1				
Hand	1	18	19	19				
Finger		4	4	3			1	
Thigh		4	4	4				
Leg		3	3	3				
Foot		1	1	1				
Toe		1	1	1				
Concussion of brain		1	1	1				
Contusion of face		1	1	1				
Contusion of—								
Chest		2	2	1				1
Elbow		1	1					1
Hand		2	2	2				
Fracture of—								
Clavicle		1	1	1				
Humerus		3	3	3				
Radius		1	1		1			
Ulna (Olecranon)		1	1	1				
Forearm, both bones		1	1	1				
Dislocation of humerus	1		1	1				
Contusion:								
Thigh with blood tumor		1	1					1
Knee		1	1	1				
Sprain of ankle		3	3	2	1			
Fracture of—								
Femur		5	5	2		1		2
Tibia		2	2	1				1
Fibula		1	1	1				
Tibia and fibula, old		1	1					1
Amputation of thigh		1	1	1				
Infancy	1	41	42	40			2	
Observation	1	255	256	253				3
Accompanying	7	393	400	388				12
Total	44	2,160	2,204	1,612	47	406	83	56

L. L. WILLIAMS,
Surgeon, United States Marine-Hospital Service, in charge.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

T. V. POWDERLY,
Commissioner-General of Immigration.

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.