

**CHAP. 456.**—An act making appropriations for the service of the Post-Office Department for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-five, and for other purposes.

June 23, 1874.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated for the service of the Post-Office Department for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-five, out of any money in the Treasury arising from the revenues of said Department, in conformity to the act of July second, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, as follows:

Appropriation for the Post-Office Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875.

1836, ch. 270, vol. v, p. 80.

Post, 413.

For inland-mail transportation, sixteen million four hundred thousand dollars.

Inland mail transportation.

For pay of mail messengers, six hundred and forty-three thousand five hundred and thirty-three dollars.

Mail messengers.

For pay of route-agents, nine hundred and twenty-nine thousand and thirty-five dollars.

Route-agents.

For pay of mail-route messengers, one hundred and sixty thousand dollars.

Mail-route messengers.

For pay of local agents, one hundred and ten thousand three hundred and eighty-three dollars.

Local agents.

For pay of railway-post-office clerks, one million three hundred and twenty thousand and fourteen dollars.

Railway-post-office clerks.

For pay of baggage-masters, one thousand dollars.

Baggage-masters.

For foreign-mail transportation, three hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

Foreign mails.

For ship, steamboat, and way letters, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

Ship, &c., letters.

For pay of postmasters, six million five hundred thousand dollars.

Postmasters.

For pay of clerks for post-offices, three million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Clerks.

For pay of letter-carriers, one million and nine hundred thousand dollars: *Provided*,—That hereafter letter-carriers shall not be employed for the free delivery of mail-matter in towns and cities whose population within their corporate limits, as shown by the last report of the national census or by any subsequent census taken in pursuance of State statute or by order of the mayor and common council of such town or city, shall be less than thirty thousand; but this proviso shall not affect the free delivery in towns and cities where it is now established. And for the more efficient management of the free-delivery system, the Postmaster-General may designate a fourth class clerk to act as superintendent of free-delivery in the Post-Office Department at an annual salary of two thousand five hundred dollars; and for this purpose the sum of seven hundred dollars is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Letter-carriers. Not to be employed in places having less than 30,000 population.

Free deliveries now established not affected.

Superintendent of free delivery. Salary.

For wrapping-paper, twenty-seven thousand dollars.

Wrapping-paper.

For twine, forty-eight thousand dollars.

Twine.

For letter-balances, three thousand dollars.

Letter-balances.

For office furniture, six thousand five hundred dollars.

Office furniture.

For advertising, eighty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That hereafter no payment shall be made to any newspaper published in the District of Columbia for advertising any other routes than those in Virginia and Maryland.

Advertising.

No part for, &c.

For manufacture of adhesive postage-stamps, one hundred and eighteen thousand six hundred and sixty-seven dollars.

Postage-stamps.

For stamped envelopes and wrappers, five hundred and thirty-five thousand four hundred and twenty-four dollars: *Provided*, That hereafter no envelope, as furnished by the Government, shall contain any lithographing and engraving, nor any printing except a printed request to return the letter to the writer.

Stamped envelopes.

Not to contain, &c.

For pay of distributing agents and assistants, ten thousand two hundred dollars.

Distributing agents.

Postal cards.	For manufacture of postal cards, one hundred and sixty-eight thousand two hundred and seventy dollars.
Distributing agents.	For pay of agents and assistants to distribute postal cards, five thousand six hundred dollars.
Mail-depredations.	For payments on account of mail-depredations and for special agents, one hundred and sixty thousand dollars.
Mail-bags, &c.	For mail-bags and mail-bag catchers, one hundred and eighty thousand dollars.
Locks and keys.	For mail-locks and keys, fifty thousand dollars.
Postmarking, &c.	For postmarking and canceling stamps, nine thousand dollars.
Post-route maps.	For preparing and publishing post-route maps, thirty thousand dollars.
Foreign balances.	For balances due foreign countries, two hundred and sixty thousand dollars.
Rent of post-offices.	For rent of post-offices, three hundred and fifty thousand dollars.
Fuel.	For fuel for post-offices, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.
Lights.	For light for post-offices, one hundred and sixty thousand dollars.
Stationery, &c.	For stationery and miscellaneous items, sixty thousand dollars.
Registered - package envelopes, &c.	For registered-package envelopes and seals, forty-two thousand six hundred and eighty dollars.
Official envelopes.	For official envelopes for postmasters, sixty thousand dollars.
Dead-letter return envelopes.	For envelopes for returning dead letters, four thousand five hundred and eighty-five dollars.
Fees to marshals, attorneys, &c.	For fees to marshals, attorneys, and clerks of courts, seven thousand five hundred dollars.
Engraving, &c.	For engraving, printing, and binding drafts and warrants, three thousand dollars.
Miscellaneous.	For miscellaneous items, two thousand five hundred dollars.
Steamship mail-service between—	SEC. 2. That the following sums, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same are hereby, appropriated for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-five, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, namely:
San Francisco, Japan, and China;	For steamship service between San Francisco, Japan, and China, five hundred thousand dollars.
United States and Brazil;	For steamship service between the United States and Brazil, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.
San Francisco and the Sandwich Islands.	For steamship service between San Francisco and the Sandwich Islands, seventy-five thousand dollars.
Official postage stamps.	For official postage stamps, nine hundred and fifty thousand dollars.
Law books.	For the purchase of law books for the use of the Post-Office Department, two thousand dollars.
Conditional deficiency appropriation.	SEC. 3. That if the revenues of the Post-Office Department shall be insufficient to meet the appropriations made by this act, then the sum of five million four hundred and ninety-seven thousand eight hundred and forty-two dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply deficiencies in the revenue of the Post-Office Department for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-five.
Revised Statutes not to be published in newspapers.	SEC. 4. That the Revised Statutes of the United States shall not be published by the United States in any newspaper, anything in existing laws to the contrary notwithstanding.
Rates of postage on newspapers and periodicals.	SEC. 5. That on and after the first day of January, eighteen hundred and seventy-five, all newspapers and periodical publications mailed from a known office of publication or news agency, and addressed to regular subscribers or news agents, postage shall be charged at the following rates: On newspapers and periodical publications, issued weekly and more frequently than once a week, two cents for each pound or fraction thereof and on those issued less frequently than once a week, three cents for each pound or fraction thereof: <i>Provided</i> That nothing in this act shall be held to change or amend section ninety nine of the act en-
When delivered by carrier, &c.	
Proviso.	

titled "An Act to revise consolidate and amend the statutes relating to the Post-Office Department," approved June eight, eighteen hundred and seventy-two: 1872, ch. 335, § 99, vol. xvii, pp. 296, 297.

SEC. 6. That on and after the first day of January, eighteen hundred and seventy-five, upon the receipt of such newspapers and periodical publications at the office of mailing, they shall be weighed in bulk, and postage paid thereon by a special adhesive stamp, to be devised and furnished by the Postmaster-General, which shall be affixed to such matter, or to the sack containing the same, or upon a memorandum of such mailing, or otherwise, as the Postmaster-General may, from time to time, provide by regulation. Method of payment of postage on newspapers and periodicals.

SEC. 7. That newspapers, one copy to each actual subscriber residing within the county where the same are printed, in whole or in part, and published, shall go free through the mails; but the same shall not be delivered at letter-carrier offices or distributed by carriers unless postage is paid thereon as by law provided. County newspapers.

SEC. 8. That all mailable matter of the third class, referred to in section one hundred and thirty-three of the act entitled "An act to revise, consolidate, and amend the statutes relating to the Post-Office Department," approved June eighth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, may weigh not exceeding four pounds for each package thereof, and postage shall be charged thereon at the rate of one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof; but nothing herein contained shall be held to change or amend section one hundred and thirty-four of said act. Mailable matter of the third class. 1872, ch. 335, §§ 133, 134, vol. xvii, pp. 300, 301.

SEC. 9. That the Postmaster-General, when in his judgment it shall be necessary, may prescribe, by regulation, an affidavit in form, to be taken by each publisher of any newspaper or periodical publication sent through the mails under the provisions of this act, or news agent who distributes any of such newspapers or periodical publications under the provisions of this act, or employee of such publisher or news agent, stating that he will not send, or knowingly permit to be sent, through the mails any copy or copies of such newspaper or periodical publications except to regular subscribers thereto, or news agents, without prepayment of the postage thereon at the rate of one cent for each two ounces or fractional part thereof; and if such publisher or news agent, or employee of such publisher or news agent, when required by the Postmaster-General or any special agent of the Post-Office Department to make such affidavit, shall refuse so to do, and shall thereafter, without having made such affidavit deposit any newspapers in the mail for transmission, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, shall be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars for each refusal; and if any such person shall knowingly and willfully mail any such matter without the payment of postage as provided by this act, or procure the same to be done with the intent to avoid the prepayment of postage due thereon; or if any postmaster or post-office official shall knowingly permit any such matter to be mailed without the prepayment of postage as provided in this act, and in violation of the provisions of the same, he or they shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall be fined not more than one thousand dollars, or imprisoned not exceeding one year, one or both, in the discretion of the court. Postmaster-General may prescribe affidavit to be taken by publishers of newspapers, &c. Publishers, &c., required to make affidavit, &c. Refusal, &c., penalty. Penalty for mailing such matter without prepayment of postage. Postmaster, &c., permitting violation of act, penalty.

SEC. 10. That so much of this act as changes the rate of postage on newspapers and periodical publications shall not take effect until the first day of January next. Changes in postage rates, when to take effect.

SEC. 11. That the sixty-third, eightieth, eighty-first, eighty-second, eighty-third, eighty-fourth, and eighty-sixth sections of the said "Act to revise, consolidate, and amend the statutes relating to the Post Office Department," approved June eighth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, be amended to read as follows: Post-office act amended. 1872, ch. 335, vol. xvii, pp. 292, 295.

"SEC. 63. That the postmasters, except the postmaster at New York City, whose annual salary is hereby fixed at six thousand dollars, shall be divided into four classes, as follows: The first class shall embrace all those whose annual salaries are not more than four thousand dollars nor Salary of postmaster at New York. Other postmasters divided into classes. First class.

Second class.	less than three thousand dollars; the second class shall embrace all those whose annual salaries are less than three thousand dollars but not
Third class.	less than two thousand dollars; the third class shall embrace all those whose annual salaries are less than two thousand dollars but not less
Fourth class.	than one thousand dollars; the fourth class shall embrace all postmasters whose annual compensation, exclusive of their commissions on the money-order business of their offices, amounts to less than one thousand dollars."
Appointments and removals of postmasters.	"SEC. 80. That the postmaster at New York City and postmasters of the first, second, and third classes shall be appointed and may be removed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and shall hold their offices for four years unless sooner removed or suspended according to law; and postmasters of the fourth class shall be appointed and may be removed by the Postmaster-General, by whom all appointments and removals shall be notified to the Auditor for the Post-Office Department."
First, second, and third classes. Fourth class.	"SEC. 81. That the compensation of the postmaster at New York City shall be six thousand dollars per annum, and the respective compensations of postmasters of the first, second, and third classes shall be annual salaries, assigned in even hundreds of dollars, and payable in quarterly payments, to be ascertained and fixed, by the Postmaster-General, from their respective quarterly returns to the Auditor for the Post-Office Department, or copies or duplicates thereof, for four quarters immediately preceding the adjustment or re-adjustment, by adding to the whole amount of box-rents, not exceeding two thousand dollars per annum, commissions also not to exceed two thousand dollars per annum on the other postal revenues of the office, at the following rates, namely: On the first one hundred dollars per quarter, fifty per centum; on all over one hundred dollars and not over four hundred dollars per quarter, forty per centum; on all over four hundred dollars and not over two thousand four hundred dollars per quarter, thirty per centum; and on all over two thousand four hundred dollars per quarter, ten per centum. And in order to ascertain the amount of the postal receipts of each office, the Postmaster-General may require postmasters to furnish duplicates of their quarterly returns to the Auditor at such times and for such periods as he may deem necessary in each case: <i>Provided</i> , That whenever, by reason of the extension of free delivery of letters, the box-rents of any post office are decreased, the Postmaster-General may allow, out of the receipts of such office, a sum sufficient to maintain the salary thereof at the amount at which it had been fixed before the decrease in box rents."
Annual salaries of postmasters of the first, second, and third classes; how determined.	"SEC. 82. That the compensation of postmasters of the fourth class shall be the box-rents collected at their offices and commissions on other postal revenues of their offices at the rate of sixty per centum on the first one hundred dollars or less per quarter; fifty per centum on the next three hundred dollars or less per quarter; forty per centum on the excess above four hundred dollars per quarter; the same to be ascertained and allowed by the Auditor in the settlement of the quarterly accounts of such postmasters: <i>Provided</i> , That when the aggregate annual compensation, exclusive of commissions on money-order business, of any postmaster of this class shall amount to one thousand dollars, the Auditor shall report such fact to the Postmaster-General, in order that such postmaster may be assigned to his proper class, and his salary fixed as heretofore provided."
Commissions.	"SEC. 83. That the salaries of postmasters of the first, second, and third classes, except that of the postmaster at New York City, shall be re-adjusted by the Postmaster-General once in two years, and in special cases as much oftener as he may deem expedient."
Rates.	"SEC. 84. That the Postmaster-General shall make all orders assigning or changing the salaries of postmasters in writing, and record them in his journal, and notify the change to the Auditor; and any change made in such salaries shall not take effect until the first day of the
Amount of postal receipts of each office; how ascertained. Proviso.	"SEC. 85. That the salaries of postmasters of the first, second, and third classes, except that of the postmaster at New York City, shall be re-adjusted by the Postmaster-General once in two years, and in special cases as much oftener as he may deem expedient."
Compensation of postmasters of fourth class.	"SEC. 86. That the salaries of postmasters of the first, second, and third classes, except that of the postmaster at New York City, shall be re-adjusted by the Postmaster-General once in two years, and in special cases as much oftener as he may deem expedient."
Proviso.	
Re-adjustment of salaries.	
Assigning and changing salaries.	

quarter next following such order: *Provided*, That in cases of not less than fifty per centum increase or decrease in the business of any post office, the Postmaster-General may adjust the salary of the postmaster at such office, to take effect from the first day of the quarter or period the returns for which form the basis of re-adjustment."

Proviso.

"SEC. 86. That the Postmaster-General may designate offices at the intersection of mail-routes as distributing or separating offices; and where any such office is of the third or fourth class he may make a reasonable allowance to the postmaster for the necessary cost of clerical services arising from such duties."

Postmaster-General may designate distributing or separating offices.

Allowance to postmasters.

SEC. 12. That section two hundred and forty-five, section two hundred and forty-six section two hundred and forty-seven, section two hundred and fifty-one, and section two hundred and fifty-three of the act entitled "An act to revise, consolidate and amend the statutes relating to the Post Office Department, approved June eighth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, be amended to read as follows:

Amendment of Post-Office act. 1872, ch. 335, vol. xvii, pp. 313, 314.

"SEC. 245. That every proposal for carrying the mail shall be accompanied by the bond of the bidder, with sureties approved by a postmaster, and in cases where the amount of the bond exceeds five thousand dollars, by a postmaster of the first, second, or third class, in a sum to be designated by the Postmaster-General in the advertisement of each route; to which bond a condition shall be annexed, that if the said bidder shall, within such time after his bid is accepted as the Postmaster-General shall prescribe, enter into a contract with the United States of America, with good and sufficient sureties, to be approved by the Postmaster-General, to perform the service proposed in his said bid, and, further, that he shall perform the said service according to his contract, then the said obligation to be void, otherwise to be in full force and obligation in law; and in case of failure of any bidder to enter into such contract to perform the service, or, having executed a contract, in case of failure to perform the service, according to his contract, he and his sureties shall be liable for the amount of said bond as liquidated damages, to be recovered in an action of debt on the said bond. No proposal shall be considered unless it shall be accompanied by such bond, and there shall have been affixed to said proposal the oath of the bidder, taken before an officer qualified to administer oaths, that he has the ability, pecuniarily, to fulfill his obligations, and that the bid is made in good faith, and with the intention to enter into contract and perform the service in case his bid is accepted."

All proposals for carrying the mail to be accompanied by the bond of the bidder.

Approval of sureties.

Conditions of bond.

Recovery upon bond.

No proposal to be considered unless accompanied by bond and oath.

"SEC. 246. That before the bond of a bidder provided for in the aforesaid section is approved, there shall be indorsed thereon the oaths of the sureties therein, taken before an officer qualified to administer oaths, that they are owners of real estate, worth, in the aggregate, a sum double the amount of the said bond, over and above all debts due and owing by them, and all judgments, mortgages, and executions against them, after allowing all exemptions of every character whatever."

Oaths of sureties to be indorsed upon bonds.

"SEC. 247. That any postmaster who shall affix his signature to the approval of any bond of a bidder, or to the certificate of sufficiency of sureties in any contract before the said bond or contract is signed by the bidder or contractor and his sureties, or shall knowingly, or without the exercise of due diligence, approve any bond of a bidder with insufficient sureties, or shall knowingly make any false or fraudulent certificate, shall be forthwith dismissed from office, and be thereafter disqualified from holding the office of postmaster, and shall also be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both."

Postmaster illegally approving bond, penalty.

"SEC. 251. That after any regular bidder whose bid has been accepted shall fail to enter into contract for the transportation of the mails according to his proposal, or, having entered into contract, shall fail to commence the performance of the service stipulated in his or their contract, as therein provided, the Postmaster-General shall proceed to contract with the next lowest bidder for the same service, who will enter into a bidder unless, &c.

When bidder fails to enter into contract or to commence service, Postmaster-General to contract with next lowest bidder unless, &c.

contract for the performance thereof, unless the Postmaster-General shall consider such bid too high, in which case he shall re-advertise such service. And if any bidder whose bid has been accepted, and who has entered into a contract to perform the service according to his proposal, and in pursuance of his contract has entered upon the performance of the service, to the satisfaction of the Postmaster-General, shall subsequently fail or refuse to perform the service according to his contract, the Postmaster-General shall proceed to contract with the next lowest bidder for such service, under the advertisement thereof, (unless the Postmaster-General shall consider such bid too high,) who will enter into contract and give bond, with sureties, to be approved by the Postmaster-General, for the faithful performance thereof, in the same penalty and with the same terms and conditions thereto annexed as were stated and contained in the bond which accompanied his bid; but in case each and every of the next lowest bidders for such service whose respective bids are not considered too high by the Postmaster-General shall refuse to enter into contract and give bond as herein required for the faithful performance of his contract, the Postmaster-General shall immediately advertise for proposals to perform the service on said route. Whenever an accepted bidder shall fail to enter into contract, or a contractor on any mail-route shall fail or refuse to perform the service on said route according to his contract, or when a new route shall be established, or new service required, or when from any other cause there shall not be a contractor legally bound or required to perform such service, the Postmaster-General may make a temporary contract for carrying the mail on such route, without advertisement, for such period as may be necessary, not in any case exceeding six months, until the service shall have commenced under a contract made according to law: *Provided, however,* That the Postmaster-General shall not employ temporary service on any route at a higher price than that paid to the contractor who shall have performed the service during the last preceding regular contract-term. And in all cases of regular contracts hereafter made, the contract may, in the discretion of the Postmaster-General, be continued in force beyond its express terms for a period not exceeding six months, until a new contract with the same, or other contractors, shall be made by the Postmaster-General."

Re-advertising service.

When contractor fails to perform service, proceedings.

Re-advertisement for proposals.

Temporary contracts.

Limitation of price for temporary service.

Discretionary continuance of regular contracts beyond, &c.

When annual compensation exceeds five thousand dollars, bids to be accompanied by certified check, &c.

Forfeiture of deposit upon failure to enter into contract or to commence service.

Deposits to be returned when.

No proposal exceeding \$5,000 to be considered unless accompanied by check or draft.

"SEC. 253. That hereafter all bidders upon every mail-route for the transportation of the mails upon the same, where the annual compensation for the service on such route at the time exceeds the sum of five thousand dollars, shall accompany their bids with a certified check or draft, payable to the order of the Postmaster-General, upon some solvent national bank, which check or draft shall not be less than five per centum on the amount of the annual pay on said route at the time such bid is made, and, in case of new or modified service, not less than five per centum of the amount of the bond of the bidder required to accompany his bid, if the amount of the said bond exceeds five thousand dollars. In case any bidder, on being awarded any such contract, shall fail to execute the same, with good and sufficient sureties, according to the terms on which such bid was made and accepted, and enter upon the performance of the service to the satisfaction of the Postmaster-General, such bidder shall, in addition to his liability on his bond accompanying his bid, forfeit the amount so deposited to the United States, and the same shall forthwith be paid into the Treasury for the use of the Post-Office Department; but if such contract shall be duly executed and the service entered upon as aforesaid, such draft or check so deposited, and the checks or drafts deposited by all other bidders, on the same route, shall be returned to the respective bidders making such deposits. No proposals for the transportation of the mails where the amount of the bond required to accompany the same shall exceed five thousand dollars shall be considered, unless accompanied with the check or draft herein required, together with the bond

required by a preceding section: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall be construed or intended to affect any penalties or forfeitures which have heretofore accrued under the provisions of the sections hereby amended."

Proviso.

SEC. 13. That hereafter the postage on public documents mailed by any member of Congress, the President, or head of any Executive Department shall be ten cents for each bound volume, and on unbound documents the same rate as that on newspapers mailed from a known office of publication to regular subscribers; and the words "Public Document" written or printed thereon, or on the wrapper thereof, and certified by the signature of any member of Congress, or by that of the President, or head of any Executive Department shall be deemed a sufficient certificate that the same is a public document; and the term "public document" is hereby defined to be all publications printed by order of Congress, or either House thereof: *Provided*, That the postage on each copy of the daily Congressional Record mailed from the city of Washington as transient matter shall be one cent.

Postage on public documents.

Certification.

Term "public document" defined.

Postage on Congressional Record.

Approved, June 23, 1874.

CHAP. 457.—An act making appropriations for the repair, preservation, and completion of certain public works on rivers and harbors, and for other purposes.

June 23, 1874.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the following sums of money be, and are hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, for the repair, preservation, and completion of the following public works hereinafter named:

River and harbor appropriations.

For continuing the improvement of the entrance to the inner harbor of Du Luth, ten thousand dollars.

Du Luth.

For continuing the improvement of the harbor at Ontonagon, twenty-three thousand dollars.

Ontonagon.

For continuing the improvement of the harbor at Marquette, fifteen thousand dollars.

Marquette.

For continuing the improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers, three hundred thousand dollars. Not exceeding twenty-five thousand dollars of the above may be used for the purchase of such real estate as may be required for the right of way, or for flowing, in the completion of the Fox and Wisconsin improvement.

Fox and Wisconsin Rivers.  
Part, how may be used.

For continuing the improvement of the harbor at Green Bay, Wisconsin, ten thousand dollars.

Green Bay.

For continuing the improvement of the harbor at Menomonee, Michigan and Wisconsin, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Menomonee.

For continuing the improvement of the harbor of refuge at the entrance of the Sturgeon Bay Canal, ten thousand dollars.

Sturgeon Bay Canal.

For continuing the improvement of the harbor at Two Rivers, Wisconsin, fifteen thousand dollars.

Two Rivers.

For continuing the improvement of the harbor at Manitowoc, Wisconsin, ten thousand dollars.

Manitowoc.

For continuing the improvement of the harbor at Sheboygan, Wisconsin, ten thousand dollars.

Sheboygan.

For continuing the improvement of the harbor at Port Washington, Wisconsin, ten thousand dollars.

Port Washington.

For continuing the improvement of the harbor at Racine, Wisconsin, ten thousand dollars.

Racine.

For continuing the improvement of the harbor at Kenosha, Wisconsin, ten thousand dollars.

Kenosha.

For continuing the improvement of the harbor at Chicago, seventy-five thousand dollars.

Chicago.

For continuing the improvement of the harbor at Calumet, Illinois, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Calumet.