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Treasury balances of
Oregon and interest trans-
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floating and funded.
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TREASURY BALANCES OF OREGON
AND
INTEREST TRANSACTIONS ON INDEBTEDNESS, FLOATING AND FUNDED

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By WILLIAM A. DILL.

June, 1908.

Thesis
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Bachelor's thesis, special honor
Approved, June 18, 1908
F. G. Young.

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B I B L I O G R A P H Y

Reports of State Treasurers of Oregon, from 1858 to 1907.

Reports of Secretary of State of Oregon, from 1858
to 1907.

Messages of Governors of Oregon, from 1858 to 1907.

Quarterly of Oregon Historical Society, December, 1906.

Quarterly of Oregon Historical Society, June, 1907.

NOTE:--Treasurer's report for 1864-66 is found
in the back of "House and Senate Journals" for
1864-66, and not in "Messages and Documents"
as usual.

NOTE:--Synopsis of Secretary of States report
is found in back of "Laws of Oregon" for
1878-80, and also the volume for 1880-82.

TREASURY BALANCES OF OREGON
AND
INTEREST TRANSACTIONS ON INDEBTEDNESS, FLOATING AND FUNDED

That state has efficient financial government in which the receipts most nearly keep even pace with the disbursements. For in such a state there are no deficits to cause interest charges; nor on the other hand, is there a loss to the people through the paying of more in taxes than is necessary for the efficient administration of the state's business. The loss in the latter case may be in the being deprived of the use of the money which is left idle in the state treasurer's vaults, or it may be the more direct loss by the squandering of money allowed to accumulate beyond the reasonable needs of the state.

It is the purpose of this paper, therefore, to trace the financial history of the state of Oregon only as it affects treasury balances. While pointing out instances of bad management of the state's funds, it is not the purpose to enter into any discussion of the maladministration of funds, such as the frittering away of the University land grant. The paper will be confined strictly to the transactions of the treasury department, and the legal, though sometimes blundering acts of the officials, and will aim to show what the people of Oregon have lost through the payment of interest, or through

the loss incident to the accumulation of money which lay idle in the treasury vaults.

Early Financial Methods.

A little sketch of early financial methods may throw some light on the administration of the treasury balances of the state period.

Oregon's financial history dates from the historic meeting at Champoege, May 2, 1843, when one vote turned the scale for American government. At that time a treasurer was chosen, and a resolution adopted providing for the raising of money by subscription to pay a bounty on wolves and panthers. The treasurer was to get five per cent. of the amount collected, as his compensation.

At the second meeting, on July 5, 1843, the following was reported by the legislative committee, and approved by the people:

"We, the subscribers, pledge ourselves to pay, annually, to the treasurer of Oregon Territory the sums affixed to our respective names, for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the government,

"Provided, that, in all cases, each individual subscriber may, at any time, withdraw his name from said subscription upon paying up all arrearages, and notifying

¹ This sketch is based on the original documents as published in the "Laws and Journals" and "Oregon Archives" during the Provisional and Territorial periods, and on the papers covering these periods in the Quarterly of the Oregon Historical Society, written by Professor F. G. Young.

the treasurer of the territory of such desire to withdraw.²

Speaking of this method of state financeering, Professor Young says:³

"Voluntary contributions were the sole reliance of the Provisional Government for the first year of its existence, but the legislature of 1844 had no faith in subscription paper methods of financeering. . . . A levy of one-eighth of one per cent of the value of all kinds of property, except\$ farms and the products of the field, was passed during the first week of their session."

Article nine of the agreement for the provisional government provided that a treasurer should be elected by the people, to be under bond of \$1500. He should "receive all monies belonging to the territory that may be raised by contribution or otherwise. . . . "

The Territorial treasurer received as pay, two per cent. of any money in the treasury when he assumed office; two per cent. of all receipts; two per cent. of all disbursements; and two percent of the balance remaining when he left office.

Territorial scrip was, by act of 1849, made payable by the state treasurer, whether properly

²Oregon Archives, vol. I, p. 27.

³Quarterly of Oregon Historical Society, Dec. 06, p 383.

negotiated or not, the effect being to make the territorial warrants practically legal tender in the pioneer community. The same legislature authorized the treasurer to commute all lawful scrip presented, issuing new territorial scrip to cover principal and interest of the old paper, the denominations to be at the option of the applicant, and a fee of two per cent. to be paid the treasurer by the applicant. Scrip in values less than one dollar did not bear interest⁴

The finances of the territorial period (1849-58) were in a chaotic state. The general expenses of the state government were paid from Washington, and the funds provided by the United States for state buildings were squandered uselessly.⁵

The educational funds received little attention, and did not reach any great proportions..

State taxes in small amounts were levied, but all the money the territory could scrape together was spent in fighting the Indians.

When Oregon became a state there was a cash balance in the treasury of \$4556.26. Against this there were a few warrants which were paid during the first year of

⁴Laws of Ore. Vol. I, p.67-8.

⁵Capitol buildings were begun at Corvallis, but discontinued upon notice from Washington that funds were available only for buildings at Salem. The capitol was the completed at Salem, but was completely destroyed by fire in December, 1857⁶. The penitentiary at Portland also absorbed all appropriations made for it.

statehood in the sum of \$2218.75, with \$58.19 added for interest. Oregon as a state, therefore, began her career with some \$2,000 in the general fund and \$16,724.22 in the school funds.⁶

Division of the Subject.

Examination of the subject of treasury balances of Oregon will be directed to lead up to the most obvious index of mismanagement of state finances--interest payments.

First will be examined the treasury transactions, then the state debt, floating and bonded, and finally the interest accounts.

An examination of the financial transactions shows that they divide naturally into two classes according to source, the general tax funds and the land funds, and the land funds subdivide according to disposition of the revenues. Of the money received from the sales of state lands of the various sorts, some has been spent in state improvements, such as state buildings, roads, and canals, and some has gone into the irreducible funds, which are loaned out and the interest used mainly for educational purposes. It will, therefore, be proper to consider the state's finances under the heads of "general

Treasurer's report, 1858.

funds," "land funds," and "trust funds," the latter of which also includes a discussion of the loans made from the funds, and finally a summarizing in the "total cash transactions."

Following the "total transactions" will be a statement of the taxes due the state from the various counties, these delinquencies plus the total cash balance forming the total resources of the state.

As an offset to the resources will be a statement of the state debt, floating and bonded, and the paper will be concluded with a review of interest payments during the period of statehood, and a comparison of these interest payments with the state debt.

The reports of state treasurers and secretaries of state covering the above items of state finances are given in tabular form in Plate I. appended to this paper, and are also represented graphically in ten more plates.

The division of the subject as outlined above, is made for these reasons: Money received from taxes comes from the pockets of the people, while the money received from escheats and from the sales of lands granted by the federal government does not make poorer the people of the state, but simply converts the general wealth from land to cash.

Money received from taxes is always paid out again for expenses of the state, either immediately or, if raised for a sinking fund, within a short time, but

money received from the sale of land is divided as to its disposition, some going, as has been stated, for internal improvements and some remaining as an asset of the state in the form of irreducible funds. There is, therefore, reason for dividing the treasury transactions into these three divisions.

Accepting this division of the state's finances, it will be seen that the money received as interest on trust funds loaned should be considered, not as a part of the trust fund, for it adds nothing permanently to the fund, being distributed to the schools or colleges, but it should be counted in the general funds--money coming from the pockets of the people and paid out for state expenses. Other monies belong more obviously to the funds with which they are classed.

GENERAL FUNDS .

(See Plates I. and II.)

The general funds of the state include all the monies received and paid out for the general state expenses, excepting the trust funds and the land funds.

The general funds, as grouped for this paper, show remarkable regularity. Receipts made a gradual growth as the state developed, until 1887, when there was a slight falling off. This was due to the discontinuance of the taxes levied to pay outstanding warrants and bonds. But following that year the amount of tax receipts increased under the influence of an increasing tax levy until 1895, when receipts were \$2,113,555.82. The next year hard times made retrenchment necessary, and the state levy was put at 3 mills, and as a consequence the receipts fell to \$1,663,592.40, and at the next report (1899) to less than a million and a half. After that, the receipts kept growing rapidly to meet the growing demands of the state.

Disbursements.

Disbursements on the general funds followed fairly closely the receipts. In 1870 the disbursements showed a decided falling off, due to the fact that the legislature in 1868 had failed to pass the usual appropriation bill, but as soon as cash was made available the disbursements climbed quickly, reducing the balance on hand, and resuming normal again in 1874.

Again in 1882-5 the expenditures show divergence from the receipts, due to the fact that payments had been completed on old outstanding warrants, while money was still coming in for the outstanding warrant fund. However, the next two years saw large payments, the excess being in the payments for the insane asylum building and furnishings. When these expenses had been met, expenditures assumed a normal relation to receipts, and to the present have kept even pace. The extra large expenditures for the first part of the present decade are due to the appropriation of half a million dollars for the Lewis and Clark Exposition, and the money paid by the state as its share ^{in the building} toward the purchase of the portage road at the dalles of the Columbia.

Balances.

Aside from two sharp advances, balances in the general funds have shown remarkable regularity. The first large surplus, that of \$265,411.45, in 1870, coincides with the period of small disbursements when the legislature of 1868 failed to make the usual appropriations.

The other abnormal balance was in 1882-5 when the money was still coming in for the war debt fund, after bonds had been called for payment. The legislature of the previous year might have reduced the rate of the special levy, and have thereby kept receipts near to the necessary expenditures, but the legislators took the

easier course of allowing the old tax to continue another two years. The rise of the balances remaining on hand since 1890 is due to the general accumulation of small balances from year to year.

The mal-adjustment of receipts to expenditures in the 80's shows poor financial management. Debts were contracted without means of payment being assured. Aside from this, and the divergences due to no appropriations, Oregon has fairly well provided for the payment of general expenses when due, and shows few exceptionally large balances. The total amount of balances reported in the twenty-four reports is \$3,890,453.33, or an average amount left over each biennium of \$162,102.22. At eight per cent., which may be considered a fair and average rate of interest in Oregon, the people of the state have lost each biennium \$12,968.17, or nearly \$6,500 annually, in interest on money paid for taxes in excess of the needs of the state.

LAND FUNDS

(See Plates I. and III.)

Land funds; (that is, those funds made up from the sales of lands where the money has not been put into educational funds) did not enter as a factor in state finances until 1868-70. Before that time the school lands had been in the hands of the counties, and the swamp lands, granted by Congress, had not yet been selected. The sale of state lands during that biennium brought \$160 into the treasury, but it was all spent during the period. During the two years following there was received into the state land fund \$103,338.76 and the United States land fund added \$13,306.08 more. By the next report (1874) funds had begun to come into the tide land, capitol building land, and swamp land funds, although in small amounts.

While neither the statistical table, nor the graphic chart give these funds in detail, a better understanding of the balances can be had by considering each of the separate land funds.

State Land Fund.

The state land fund did not fluctuate greatly during the first two decades of state history. For 1874-6 the total receipts were \$90,000; then there was an ebb until 1882, when the receipts for the biennium rose to

\$117,492.15, and the next biennium to \$127,097.72. By the next report the receipts had fallen off by sixty per cent., but again in 1887-9 the receipts exceeded \$100,000, out of a total receipts of \$164,861.70 for all the land funds. In 1889 practically all of the state land fund was transferred⁷ to the irreducible school fund, and the report for 1889-91 shows the extinguishment of the fund.

Swamp Lands.

By law of October 26, 1870, the Commissioner of Lands was directed to select the swamp lands the state was entitled to under the act of Congress, and to offer the same for sale at not less than one dollar an acre. The receipts from the sale of these lands in 1872-4 amounted to \$5,607.50, practically all of which was spent for interest and principal on wagon road warrants. Not until 1880-3 did the fund reach any great proportions, and then the receipts were but \$34,318.09. The next biennium they doubled. In 1887-9 receipts fell off sharply, but recovered again. For the next fifteen years receipts were always below \$10,000 for each two years, and the first half of the decade 1900-10 receipts were less than \$100,000 biennially.

⁷ Amount transferred, \$220,437.65.

The swamp land fund has been used principally in payment of wagon road warrants. Early conditions demanded the building of roads, and the state found it necessary to grant bonuses to encourage the building of the longer ones, especially those through the mountains and across the plains of Eastern Oregon. The wagon road warrants were made payable from the swamp land fund, but since the warrants were issued faster⁸ than the funds came in from the sale of the swamp lands, there were some heavy interest charges to meet, as, for example, in 1889-91 when \$26,469.74 was paid as interest on land warrants, as against \$9,925.84 for interest on all other state warrants. On February 16, 1889 nine warrants were paid from the swamp land fund, each of \$1,000 principal and \$1,138.88 interest.

In 1905 the legislature passed the following:

"Whereas there are outstanding against the swamp land fund warrants to the amount of \$44,716.64, with yearly interest of \$2,981.31, and the balance in the fund is \$4,893.83, and there is no immediate probability

⁸ The legislature in the session of 1872 granted the following bonuses:

- \$10,000 to Trask River road fund.
- \$10,000 to Eastern Oregon and Winnemucca road.
- \$10,000 for bridge across the North Umpqua.
- \$50,000 for road from mouth of the Sandy to The Dalles.
- \$25,000 for road into Eastern Oregon.
- \$20,000 for road from Nehalem to Astoria

The first two were payable only from the swamp land fund; the other four from either the swamp land fund or the five per cent. United States land fund.

of further sale of swamp lands, and some of the warrants have been at interest for a long time, be it

"Resolved that the land board shall turn over the balance to the general fund, and the sum of \$62,571.37 is appropriated to pay the warrants and interest." ⁹

Besides these internal improvements, ten per cent. of the receipts into the swamp land fund was turned over to the irreducible school fund.

Capitol Building Land Fund.

In the act admitting Oregon as a state, Congress set aside ten sections of land, the proceeds from the sale of which should be used for the erection of a state capitol. On October 28, 1872, the legislature ordered these lands selected and sold, and that the proceeds be applied as directed by Congress.

In 1880 the fund was reduced to 33 cents, and in 1891 it vanished.

⁹ Laws of Oregon, 1905, p. 123.

Tide Land Fund.

First returns from the sale of tide lands appear in 1872-4, but not until 1887 did the balance exceed a thousand dollars. In the early 90's the balance fluctuated between \$15,000 and \$20,000, and in 1907 the balance, \$19,673.63, was transferred to the irreducible school fund.

Five Per Cent United States Land Sale Fund.

Early in the state's history it was granted five per cent. of the amounts received by the federal government for sale of government land in Oregon. The money was granted for internal improvements, and was used to pay wagon road warrants and lock bonds. Balances never were large, the greatest being \$63,000 in 1893-5, when the legislature directed that the proceeds be divided among the counties in proportion to area, the money to be used on the public roads.

The total amount of the balances for all the land funds in the 36 years covered by the reports is \$714,416.46, or an average of \$39,689.80. Figuring at eight per cent. as before, the amount lost to the people because the land and the money were out of use, is

\$3,175.18 biennially. The loss to the people because of balances left on hand is less in this fund than in the case of others because there has been no particular loss in the public wealth by the transfer of the public lands into public treasury funds.

TRUST FUNDS.

(See Plates I. and IV.)

The trust funds of the state of Oregon are the funds devoted to the common schools, the State University, and the State Agricultural College. Besides these principal funds, small amounts were held in trust for special purposes, as, for example, the Thurston monument fund, and the principal loaned in the same manner as the school funds. Estates escheating to the state were held in trust and the principal loaned until 1889, when estates escheated directly to the irreducible school fund.

The first state legislation as to the care of school lands was in 1862, when it was made the duty of the county school superintendents to select--if it had not already been done--sections 16 and 36 of each township within their respective counties, or lieu land, if the sections granted had already been settled upon. A territorial act¹⁰ had made it the duty of the county superintendent to offer for sale on the first Monday in September such lands as he thought it wise to advertise and sell. The cash proceeds¹¹ from these sales were

¹⁰ In January, 1856. Laws of Ore. 1855, p. 69.

¹¹ Payments were to be one-fourth cash, and balance in three equal, annual installments, with interest at ten per cent.; notes to be made payable to the territorial treasurer.

to be deposited with the territorial treasurer.

These lands--principally school and university grants--continued in the hands of the counties until 1870. The county superintendents were supposed to report annually to the territorial treasurer, but they were negligent, and the territorial officers lax. Large amounts of notes and mortgages were held by the counties, of which the higher officials had no official cognizance. For this reason the figures given for the trust fund transactions during the first decade of statehood are not a true index of the state's financial transactions in that department.

In the tabular statement of the trust funds, the disbursements are principally loans, with a few small items of administrative expense. Disbursements of interest received on account of loans does not appear in this tabulation, being included in the general fund, for the reasons mentioned before.

As early as 1864 a state board was organized to care for the sale of school lands, and was further empowered to supervise the loaning of the school fund.

As soon as the state took complete charge of the lands granted for educational purposes, there was a sharp increase in the amount of receipts and loans reported.

From 1880 to 1885 receipts increased rapidly, mainly through repayment of loans, because the interest

rate (ten Per cent.) was above the commercial rate, but by 1885 this source of revenue slackened. The fund grew and was converted into notes until 1891, when the new rate of eight per cent. was proving too heavy, and the demand for school money fell off until 1897, when a further reduction of two per cent. was made in the interest rates.

Repayments of loans greatly increased the receipts, but loans failed to keep pace, and a large surplus accumulated in 1903, but since that time the balance remaining unloaned has fallen off decidedly.

For the most part the irreducible funds have been kept loaned out. The total of the balances for the 22 reports given, is \$2,949,259.97, or an average of \$134,057.47. This balance remaining in the vaults of the treasury represents a direct loss to the people of the state, for the purpose of the irreducible funds is to be earning interest. At the eight per cent. we have been using, the loss to the people has been \$10,724.59 biennially.

L O A N S

(See Plates I and V.)

The loan funds of the state have consisted of the proceeds from the sales of lands granted by the federal government for educational purposes; of the escheat fund; and of two small funds, the Thurston Monument fund and the Burbank fund.

Up until 1871 the interest received on loans of these funds--or rather, such as existed at that time--was added to the principal and loaned in turn, but beginning at that date the interest accounts were kept separate, and were used directly for the support of the appropriate educational institution. For this reason the interest accounts of the various trust funds are not included in the tabulations of the trust funds, nor in the appended curves.

By far the greater part of the money available for loans has been in the irreducible school fund. This fund was made up originally from the $\frac{1}{2}$ proceeds from the sales of school lands--sections 16 and 36 of each township--granted by Congress upon Oregon's entry as a state. By a law of 1887 there was added to this the proceeds from escheats, from money paid for military exemptions, from gifts, from proceeds from grants in which the purpose was not stated, and from the proceeds from lands given by Congress.

The rate of interest at which all educational monies were loaned was put first at six per cent. by the territorial government, by that organization, at its seventh session, 1855-6, put the rate at ten per cent. payable semi-annually, and in the same kind of money as that loaned.¹²

In 1882 large amounts were lying idle in these funds, so that the interest rate was reduced from ten to eight per cent., and the balance on hand was consequently reduced from \$169,014.55 in 1882 to \$18,717.11 on January 1, 1885, in spite of the fact that the money passing through this fund was nearly doubled in volume in the same period.

From 1893 to 1903 there was a steady increase in the amount of cash on hand in the trust funds. In the period 1893-5 the loans slightly exceeded the receipts into the fund, but in 1895-7 the balance unloaned doubled, and in the next biennium nearly tripled itself. The interest rate was reduced to six per cent, the new rate being made to apply also on notes previously drawn, but in spite of this, the balance unloaned crept on up to \$618,579.21, and in 1901-3 it was even larger (\$761,163.42.)

In the years 1903 and 1904, however, there was a big demand for school money by borrowers. The amount

¹² This provision was made necessary by the use of depreciated currency. All treasury accounts at this time were kept in duplicate, one for cash and one for currency.

loaned had grown through the decade from 1893 to 1903, though not so fast as the loanable reserve, but in the years 1903-4 the loans doubled those of the previous report, and up to the present school money has been in active demand by borrowers.

In 1903, when the unloaned balance was the largest, the state land board was empowered to buy school district warrants and bonds, and it was made the duty of each district to offer its paper first to the state school land board.

Twice the reserve of the loan^ed funds has reached unusually large proportions, both times on account of the inelasticity of the interest rates in meeting business conditions as they changed.

TOTAL TRANSACTIONS

(See Plates I and VI.)

What has been said in regard to the three divisions of the state's financial operations--the general, land and trust funds--will largely explain the table of total transactions. There is the same accumulation of surplus in 1870 because of no appropriation bill, and in the 80's because of the accumulation of funds beyond immediate needs, through operation of a special mill tax.

The surplus in 1903, slightly larger than usual, is due simply to the small general rise in all of the funds. The large balance growing to \$1,137,575.64 in 1903, is due mainly to the large amount of the school fund money not loaned out.¹³

Following is a summary of the balances in the various funds:

	Total of balances 1858-1907	Average each biennium	Interest on same at 8 per cent.
General	\$3,890,453.33	\$162,102.22	\$12,968.17
Land	714,416.46	39,689.80	3,175.18
Trust	2,949,259.97	134,057.47	10,724.59
Total trans.	7,554,129.76	¹⁴ 314,755.42	25,180.43

¹³ Balance in trust funds, 1903: \$761,163.45

¹⁴ The three funds cover differing periods, hence the average of the total transactions is not the total of the averages for each fund. Same is true of interest totals.

Thus far this paper has been concerned with balances in the treasury of the various funds, and the transactions that have resulted in these balances. Money on hand in the general fund at the end of the fiscal year represents the excess over needs taken from the people in the shape of taxes.

Balances in the land funds are not particularly significant. They are state wealth converted from land to cash, and the balance is an evil only in that it tempts the legislature to extravagance, or an officer to dishonesty.

Balances in the trust funds indicate loss to the state of interest that the trust fund should be earning.

Cash on hand is supposed to be in the vaults of the treasury, but in practice a good part of this money has been deposited in the banks of the state, and the interest paid converted to the pockets of the state treasurer.

But "Treasury Balances" tell but half the story of the cost of government. At no time in Oregon's history has there been a time when there were not at least a few bonds or warrants outstanding, and at times this indebtedness has reached large proportions, and the cost in the shape of interest has been a considerable item of the state's expenses. The rest of the paper will be

concerned with the state debt, interest payments , and
with a few of the comparisons that can be made between
different items of the state's financial transactions.

TAX DELINQUENCY

(See Tables I and VII.)

Taxes due from the counties affect treasury balances little, except that they can be counted as a part of the state's resources, and surmises be made as to the state's financial condition "if" these taxes were paid. Their largest delinquencies, of course, would correspond to times of financial depression, as during the closing years of the Civil war, and again following the panic of 1893. The delinquency of nearly half a million dollars in 1905, and half as much in 1907, are not explained by state officers in their reports, but are probably due to changes in the tax code, and the defective law passed in 1903, which was declared unconstitutional, and a new law passed by a special session of the legislature.

Delinquent taxes due from the counties together with the total cash balances form the total resources of the state, against which is set the state debt, both floating and bonded.

THE STATE DEBT

(See Plates I and VIII.)

Except for the period from 1891 to 1897, when the only state indebtedness was some \$2,500 of bonds and warrants that had been called for payment, but not cashed in, Oregon's treasurers have reported some state debt at the close of each biennial period.

From 1858 until 1868 the warrant indebtedness was normal to the amount of business being done by the growing state. In 1868 the legislature failed to pass the usual appropriation bill, and as a result the warrant indebtedness rose to \$291,671.42, the secretary of state issuing certificates of indebtedness in lieu of the usual warrants, in payment for services in the state institutions. The legislature of 1869-70 released funds for these warrants, and by the time the report of 1872 was made the outstanding warrants had been reduced to \$76,833.69.

But the process of getting out of debt was not destined to continue. At about this time the state supreme court held that warrants must be paid from the revenues of the year of issue, and if there is a deficit, the legislature must make special provision for the payment of all the old outstanding warrants.

Governor Grover, in his message, called attention

of the legislators to the court's decision, and declared that the funds for the payment of these old warrants should come from a decrease in general expenditures, not an increase in taxation. He also recommended the issuing of non-interest-bearing warrants, on the ground that the "state pays extra high prices for all it buys, anyway!"

The legislature levied a tax of three mills to provide an "Outstanding Warrant fund," but before any of the money was available the floating indebtedness of the state had reached the highest point in early Oregon history--\$349,009.17. Two years later, in 1878, the amount of general warrants outstanding had fallen off to \$192,975.62, but that year it was necessary to report \$138,600 of wagon road warrants, issued against the swamp land fund, this again increasing the warrant indebtedness of the state. By 1880, however, the old outstanding warrants of 1874-6 issue had all been paid, and the tax was discontinued. The next time the state ran into debt on account of warrants was in 1899, when, on account of the failure of the legislature to organize, no appropriation was considered.

Bonded Debt--Bounty Bonds.

The bonded debt of Oregon began with the issuing of soldiers' bounty and relief bonds in 1865-6, authorized by act of December, 1864. These bounty bonds were issued in denominations of \$50, one to be given each man upon enlistment, one at the end of a year of service, and the third at the end of the three-year term of enlistment. The bounty bonds were issued upon recommendation of Governor Gibbs, who pointed out¹⁵ the difficulty at that time of filling up Oregon's quota in the requisitions for troops for service in the South. His recommendation also included the suggestion that the bonds bear interest, payable semi-annually, and that a tax of one mill be levied to provide a sinking fund from which to pay the bonds at the end of the twenty years for which they were to run.¹⁶

Bonds to the amount of \$200,000 were authorized, and the state treasurer was required always to keep the interest paid up to date, even by borrowing the money if necessary.

The law as first passed was limited to the regiment then to be raised, but in 1865 its provisions were extended to include all volunteers of the Oregon infantry and First Oregon cavalry. Those who enlisted for one year were to receive one bond (\$50).¹⁷

¹⁵ Message to special session, Oct. 20, 1864, p 198.

¹⁶ Appendix to House Journal for 1864, p. 198.

¹⁷ Special laws of Oregon, 1865, p.139.

Bonds to the amount of \$137,800 were issued for this purpose, \$131,000 of which were delivered to the volunteers, before the close of the fiscal year 1865-6. In 1858 the State Adjutant General reported: "All the bounty bonds have been made up, the total number being 2756, of the value of \$137,800."¹⁸ These bonds were finally redeemed by an expenditure of \$129,241.02,¹⁹ due to discounts and bonds not cashed in response to notice. In 1872 there were still \$44,450 of the bonds outstanding, and they were called for payment.

The bounty bond fund suffered one raid. In 1874 the legislature transferred the money that had accrued from the mill tax, amounting at that time to \$185,803.61, to the Capitol Building fund, depleting that fund. Hence, in 1885, a year after the maturity of the bonds, it was necessary for the legislature to draw \$7,950 from the general fund to complete redemption of the bounty bonds.

¹⁸ Adj. Gen. report, 1868, p. 7.

¹⁹ Report of Sec. of State, 1891, p. xv.

Bonded Debt--Relief Bonds.

The same session of the legislature that authorized the issuing of bounty bonds also provided for additional pay for officers and enlisted men by the issuance of "Relief Bonds" to pay each man \$5.00 a month from the time of his enlistment until the time of his discharge.

These bonds were limited in amount to \$100,000; were to bear seven per cent. interest, and to be redeemable after 1875. As with the bounty bonds, the treasurer was required to keep up the interest payments. If the fund failed he could draw on the general fund for interest money, and if that, too, were too small, he could make the necessary contracts for securing the money elsewhere. A sinking fund was to be recruited from a tax of one-half mill.

The first biennial report shows that relief bonds were issued to the amount of \$81,574, and the adjutant general, in his report for 1868, said: "There are some few soldiers and estates of soldiers who are entitled to relief bonds. At that time (September, 1868) one redemption had been made.²⁰ Funds continued to accrue sufficient to pay the bonds on presentation. In 1872 the remaining \$460.27 outstanding were advertised for redemption.

²⁰ Bonds to the value of \$11,395 were redeemed for \$10,255.50 in cash.

Bonded Debt--Lock Bonds.

On October 28, 1868 the legislature authorized a subsidy of \$150,000 for the construction of locks and a canal at the falls of the Willamette, and the next year the legislature authorized the issuance of gold bonds to the amount of \$200,000, bearing interest at seven per cent., payable in ten years from the proceeds from the sale of 500,000 acres of public lands granted for internal improvements, and from the Five Per Cent. United States Land fund--the money accruing to the state as its share of the proceeds from the sale of federal lands in Oregon. The bonds were sold at a discount of \$40,000, and their redemption nearly exhausted the land grant.²¹ And then the state made no effort to secure control of the locks as the franchise would allow them to do.

Bonded Debt--Modoc War Bonds.

About the time the state was getting well out of debt through the redemption of bounty and relief bonds, the state treasurer was authorized to issue 15-year, seven-per-cent. bonds to take up warrants issued

²¹ "It was a valuable grant, and at least three-quarters of a million dollars should have been realized therefrom. Instead of that, however, it has all been frittered away, excepting some 80,000 or 90,000 acres thereof to redeem \$200,000 of state bonds, which, when issued, were sold for \$160,000."--Gov. Thayer's Message, 1882, p.9.

in payment for claims arising out of the Modoc Indian war. These warrants amounted to \$134,858.76, and as late as 1876 there was yet \$4,000 or \$5,000 of claims unaudited.

In 1878 the Federal government was about to assume the Modoc war debt in the sum of \$132,858, so the state treasurer was authorized to pay the outstanding bonds when sufficient money was received to justify a call.²²

The Government failed to come through, and in 1880 (October 25) the state treasurer was authorized to refund the Modoc war bonds, and he did so in the sum of \$60,000. There were also outstanding in 1882 Umatilla Indian war bonds amounting to \$28,171.

A tax of one-half mill was levied by the act of 1880, and the first biennium it cleared off \$29,628 of the state's indebtedness. Governor Thayer at that time recommended its continuance for four years more, when it would have more than extinguished the debt.

In 1887 the total bonded debt of the state had fallen to between \$1600 and \$1800, which represented bonds called for redemption but not presented. These bonds were kept on the books until 1897, when the fund was closed up by transferring of the cash balance to the general fund, these bonds to be payable from that fund should any of them be presented. Strictly speaking, however, Oregon's period of bonded indebtedness extended from 1864 to 1887.

²² Laws of Oregon, 1878, p. 70.

Total State Debt.

The total debt of the state has preserved fairly regular lines, rising to its greatest height in 1878. The fluctuations of the bonds and of the warrants counteracted each other part of the time. When the state debt was the greatest, both bonds and warrants were outstanding in large amounts. During the 90's the state was on a cash basis.

INTEREST PAYMENTS

(See Plates I and IX.)

Interest has been paid upon three classes of securities. First, there are the current warrants, calling for interest because the taxes which are to pay them have not yet been paid in by the counties. Under the present-day tax systems, such anticipation of revenue cannot be entirely done away with unless the state held money over from the previous year's tax receipts, and this is objectionable because it keeps money out of circulation, and moreover the presence of cash in the treasury tends to extravagance. The present tax law in Oregon, allowing the counties to pay their state taxes in two installments tends to decrease the interest on current warrants, since the state can the more easily keep on the cash basis.

The second class of interest-bearing securities is that of "old" warrants, not of current issue. Interest on such warrants is a useless loss to the state. The very existence of the warrants is due to the fact that insufficient provision was made for their payment, when authorization was made for the appropriation.

, The third interest-bearing group is composed of the various bond issues. Bonds usually are issued at times of especial need, and the interest charge is therefore to be expected.

There is, of course, a close relation between interest payments and the state debt, which relation will be noted later. For the present, we will analyze the total interest payments for each biennium, as related to its constituent parts, warrant interest and bond interest.

Interest charges began to assume large proportions upon the issuance of bounty and relief bonds. Interest upon warrants remained normal until the hold-up of the appropriation bill in 1868, and then contrived to overcome the falling bond interest. Again the relative amounts changed places, and still the total increased. The report for 1874-6 shows warrant interest once more in the lead, and in 1880 interest payments were almost exclusively upon warrants²³. During the 80's and the early 90's interest on bonds and warrants rose and fell together until bond interest ceased in 1893. Interest on warrants shows a sharp advance in 1897-9, due to the hold-up legislature.

²³The last of the "Outstanding Warrants" paid by the special tax.

RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF OREGON.

(See Plate X.)

A comparison of the resources of the state (the total cash balance plus the amounts due from the counties) with the total state debt, floating and bonded, shows that except for the decade 1870-80 Oregon has been able to pay all floating indebtedness. But bonds from the time of the first issue in 1864 until the time of maturity in 1880, have exceeded the total of the state's resources.

The large amount "on hand and due" in 1903 is abnormal, due to the fact that the newly-enacted tax law was declared unconstitutional. The counties withholding tax money and an exceptionally large cash balance (over a million dollars) made the total of the resources so large.

THE STATE DEBT AND ITS RELATION TO INTEREST--BONDS

(See Plate XI)

Interest is a necessary concomitant of a state debt, but the figures in the Oregon reports show no law of relationship between the amount of money paid for interest and the amount of outstanding indebtedness. However there are relations between them which may be noted.

As has been mentioned before, interest on bonds began in 1865, for bounty bonds began to be paid off the same biennium in which they were issued. The report for 1866-68 shows a paying off of the bonded debt, with a consequent growth in the relative amount of interest paid out. This would seem to be the normal condition. Reduction of debt outstanding signifies payments, and payments signify interest charges. However, the debt was still further reduced the next two years, but interest payments also fell off, and then rose the next biennium with a rising indebtedness. The reason for these coordinate moves can be explained only by the relative amounts of bonds issued and redeemed. While bonds were being paid off between 1866 and 1868, with the consequent interest charges, there were also new bonds being issued, keeping the indebtedness up. During the next two years there were fewer bonds redeemed and consequently less interest paid, but no bonds issued, so the sharper falling off of

bonded indebtedness is accompanied by falling interest curve. The next two years some of the bounty and relief bonds were redeemed, carrying more interest than during the two years preceeding, but during this time the \$200,000 of lock bonds were floated, raising greatly the bonded indebtedness.

From 1874 to 1876 Modoc war bonds were being issued, and there was little paying off of the state debt. From 1876 to 1880 the bonded debt slowly increased, but as the greater part of the bonds were for bounties and relief, and not due until 1880, there were few payments and very little interest paid. The gradual extinguishment of the state debt between 1880 and 1891 is also shown in the interest payments, rising in 1887 to \$60,260.53. When the last bonds were called for payment in 1890-1, interest ceased.

THE STATE DEBT AND ITS RELATION TO INTEREST--WARRANTS.

(See Plate XI.)

The relation between the amount of floating indebtedness at the end of each biennial period and the amount of interest paid on that account during the biennium shows more unity and regularity than does the same relation between bonded indebtedness and interest.

Up to 1878 the indebtedness curve and the interest curve rose and fell together, the interest curve being at a distinct elevation in 1870 on account of the many warrants unpaid for want of appropriation during the preceeding fiscal period.

From 1874 to 1880 there was a continuous rise in the amounts paid for interest as the debt was being paid off more and more rapidly. The interest for the last year is larger in proportion to the amount paid than before, owing to the longer time the warrants had to run. The increasing interest payments for these six years, however, do not indicate a continuously decreasing debt, for in 1878 the warrants outstanding exceeded those of 1876 by \$41,910.60, due to the reporting for the first time of some \$132,000 of wagon road warrants, issued against the swamp land fund.

After 1880 the amount of warrants outstanding decreased very gradually until 1891, when there was \$669.95 outstanding, called for redemption, but not presented.

Interest payments during that period was more erratic. Following the discontinuance in 1880 of the three-mill outstanding warrant tax, interest dropped off decidedly and remained stationary for two years. From 1885 to 1887 large amounts of wagon road warrants were paid off, entailing large interest payments.

In 1891 the floating indebtedness was wiped out by expenditures of funds that carried with them payments of \$36,495.58 in interest, principally for interest on old warrants. During the next six years there was no debt to report, but there were small interest payments--\$10,000 to \$16,000 on transactions of two and a half to three millions--on warrants issued before the tax money arrived from the counties.

In 1889 the state went into debt in paying a share of the county bounties on wild animals. These warrants began to be issued before the appropriation was made, and consequently there was a deficit, with the attendant interest.

If any law can be deduced from the figures of interest payments and state debt, it is this:

In the piling up of a state debt, either bonded or floating, interest also increases, though at a lesser rate; but when a debt has reached its maximum, decreasing indebtedness is accompanied by increasing interest payments.

R A T I O S .

(See Plate XII.)

A comparison of the total receipts--that is, the balance on hand from the last period plus the revenues of the period--with the balance left unexpended shows that on an average there has been a balance left over of 18.3 per cent. of the cash available for state expenses. The balances have varied from 4.6 per cent. in 1885 and 7.7 per cent. in 1876 up to 66.2 per cent. in 1868-70, with the average as above stated.

Taking the ratio of receipts to expenditures, we find that twelve of the twenty-four reports show that more was spent than taken in, and in the other half the expenditures did not come up to the receipts. The nearest the state has ever come to striking an exact balance was in 1899-91, when expenditures exceeded receipts by one-half of one per cent.

Variations were most marked during the first decade of statehood. The first report of the state treasurer shows expenditures exceeding receipts by 22.5 per cent. and ten years later (1868-70), owing to the hold-up of the appropriation bill, only 37.5 per cent. of the money taken in was spent. The average for the time of statehood was 97.1 per cent. On the face of it, this would seem to indicate fairly close financiering, but it does not necessarily do so. A long continued

series of reports showing expenditures of 97 per cent. of the revenues would mean the liping up of a tremendous surplus. The biennial balances must also be considered, and the first comparative table showing average balances of 18.3 per cent. is more nearly accurate, though it, too, is not an accurate gauge of the excess of taxation.

A third comparison of interest is that of the total expenditures to the total amounts of interest paid. In the two years of 1868-9 an average of 39.96 per cent. was paid on every dollar's worth of warrants redeemed. The most economical biennium was 1899-01, when the interest rate was nineteen hundredths of one per cent., and the average for the 48 years of statehood is 5.63 per cent.

APPENDIX .

A P P E N D I X.

(Compilation of discrepancies in reports of
state treasurer and secretary of state, covering period
from December 7, 1858 to September 10, 1860.)

The reports of the state treasurer and the
secretary of state as published in the "Laws and Journals
of Oregon " for 1858-60 (Volume X.) contain many errors.
Some of them are obviously typographical, and some do not
seem to be able to be explained that way. The figures
given, in many instances, do not give the totals that the
officers have set down.

Following are three sets of figures, all covering
the period from December 7, 1858 to September 10, 1860:--

TABLE I.

Secretary of State's Figures.

Balance Dec. 7, '58 . \$ 4556.26	Disbursements . \$68223.11
Receipts to 9/10/60 . 67565.86	Balance 3899.01
<u>\$72122.12</u>	<u>\$72122.12</u>
-----o-----	

Treasurer's Figures.

Balance Dec. 7, '58 . \$4557.15	Disbursements . \$23191.06
Receipts to 9/12/59 . 18752.18	Balance 118.27
<u>\$23309.33</u>	<u>\$23309.33</u>
-----o-----	
Balance 9/12/59 * . . \$ 169.75	Disbursements . \$33739.64
Receipts to 3/1/60 . 40125.11	Balance 6555.22
<u>\$40294.86</u>	<u>40294.86</u>
-----o-----	
Balance 3/1/60 * . . \$ 6811.89	Disbursements . \$11586.45
Receipts to 9/8/60 . 8673.57	Balance 3899.01
<u>\$15485.46</u>	<u>\$15485.46</u>
-----o-----	

*Corrected

Balance by Re-adding Figures of Treasurer's Statement.

Balance 12/7/58 . . .	\$ 4557.15	Disbursements .	\$23151.26
Receipts to 9/12/59 .	18752.18	Balance	158.07
	<u>\$23309.33</u>		<u>\$23309.33</u>
Balance 9/12/59 . . .	\$ 158.07	Disbursements .	\$33361.24
Receipts to 3/1/60 .	40125.11	Balance	6921.94
	<u>\$40283.18</u>		<u>\$40283.18</u>
Balance 3/1/60 . . .	\$ 6921.94	Disbursements .	\$11586.45
Receipts to 9/8/60 .	8673.57	Balance	4009.06
	<u>\$15595.51</u>		<u>\$15595.51</u>

TABLE II.

There are numerous discrepancies between the figures of the warrants drawn as shown by the secretary of state's figures, and the amount paid, according to the treasurer's report. Following is a tabulation of the variations:--

War. No.	Drawn for	Amt. Paid	Under paid	Over paid
252	\$120.94	\$110.94	\$10.00	
263	105.10	105.00	.10	
294	87.00	89.00		2.00
330	170.00	100.00		50.00
		120.00		
442	41.00	41.00		
		11.00		11.00
488	212.60	212.06	.54	
449	86.00	86.66		.66
450	86.00	86.66		.66
493	444.72	344.72	100.00	
514	500.00	75.00		50.00
		475.00		
534	167.71	157.71	10.00	
553	253.17	253.19		.02
Error		6.30		6.30
	<u>\$2274.24</u>	<u>42274.24</u>	<u>\$120.64</u>	<u>\$120.64</u>

NOTE:--Warrants Nos. 330, 442, and 514 were paid in two installments as noted. Amount of error is against the state treasurer.

TABLE III

Following is a resume of the expenditures for the period from December 7, 1858 to September 8, 1860, based on the items of the treasurer's report (Columns readded) :--

Paid territorial warrants	\$2218.75	
interest on same		\$ 58.19
without warrant	914.89	
state warrants to 9/12/59	19959.43	
state warrants to 3/1/60	32120.33	
interest on same		1240.91
state warrants to 9/8/60	11565.97	
interest on same		20.48
Totals	\$66779.37	\$1319.58
		66779.37
Total expenditures		\$68098.95

TABLE IV.

Total state warrants issued		
State secretary's total	\$69642.36	
Correct total for items		
given in report	69761.14	
Total state warrants paid		\$63645.73
Outstanding 9/8/60		6109.11
Error (From Table II)		6.30
	\$69761.14	\$69761.14

TABLE V.

Errors in warrant numbers in treasurer's report,
Laws of Oregon, Volume X:

Page	16	No. 256 should be	No. 255
"	21	" 405	" 406
"	25	" 339	" 332
"	26	" 335	" 355
"	28	" 349	" 350
"	28	" 386	" 386
"	29	" 360	" 359
"	31	" 595	" 495
"	33	" 537	" 547
"	33	" 337	" 351
"	33	" 555	" 455
"	34	" 339	" 369
"		"	"

On page 18, line 5 should read

"Paid Andrew Shuck on order No. 333 . . \$16.00

Secretary of state's warrant record shows the following:--

War. No. 298 W. C. Bristow \$120.00

War. No. 298 T. Fitzhugh 144.00

Treasurer's report shows that both of these warrants were paid.

The report of the secretary of state shows no warrant no. 405 nor 532 as issued, nor is there a record of these numbered warrants as being paid.

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- Plate I. Statistical Table of Treasury Balances
- Plate II. General Funds.
- Plate III. Land Funds .
- Plate IV. Trust Funds.
- Plate V. Loans.
- Plate VI. Total Cash Transactions.
- Plate VII. Delinquent Taxes.
- Plate VIII. The State Debt.
- Plate IX. Amounts paid for Interest.
- Plate X. Comparison of Resources and Liabilities.
- Plate XI. Comparison of State Debt, Floating and Bonded,
with Interest Payments on Same.
- Plate XII. Ratios.

TREASURY BALANCE

SYNOPSIS OF REPORTS OF TREASURERS AND SECRETARIES OF STATE OF OREGON, FROM 1858 TO 1907. GROUPED ACCORDING TO SCURC

FUND	1858-60	1860-62	1862-64	1864-66	1866-68	1868-70	1870-72	1872-74	1874-76	1876-78	1878-80
GENERAL FUNDS											
Balance last report	\$ 4,556.26	\$ 3,899.01	\$ 35,914.43	\$ 24,410.75	\$ 40,617.58	\$ 33,956.92	\$ 265,411.85	\$ 92,263.41	\$ 47,519.70	\$ 45,639.39	\$ 92,342.14
Receipts	67,565.86	92,288.04	113,365.60	286,179.32	316,597.26	339,124.98	406,495.76	516,034.57	610,806.57	704,764.60	799,000.00
Total	72,122.12	96,187.05	149,280.03	310,590.07	357,214.84	373,081.90	671,907.61	608,297.98	658,326.27	750,403.99	891,342.14
Disbursements	68,223.11	60,272.62	124,869.28	269,972.49	323,257.92	107,670.05	579,644.20	560,015.13	612,686.88	658,061.85	799,000.00
Balance this report	3,899.01	35,914.43	24,410.75	40,617.58	33,956.92	265,411.85	92,263.41	47,519.70	45,639.39	92,342.14	92,342.14
LAND FUNDS***											
Balance last report								74,676.30	71,673.72	12,882.71	12,882.71
Receipts							116,644.84	59,705.09	23,814.42	43,470.72	43,470.72
Total							116,644.84	134,381.39	95,488.14	56,353.43	56,353.43
Disbursements							41,968.54	62,697.67	82,605.43	44,009.51	44,009.51
Balance this report							74,676.30	71,673.72	12,882.71	12,343.92	12,343.92
TRUST FUNDS***											
Balance last report	16,724.22	*		5,814.76	3,193.78	6,426.94	2,527.63	5,657.70	18,985.55	5,372.44	5,372.44
Receipts	603.66		15,219.35	16,037.89	37,091.83	24,861.44	151,490.43	53,035.35	44,759.05	80,326.59	80,326.59
Total	17,327.88		15,219.35	21,852.65	40,285.61	31,288.38	154,018.06	58,693.05	63,744.60	85,699.03	85,699.03
Disbursements	17,327.88		9,404.59	18,658.87	33,858.67	28,760.75	148,360.36	40,480.65	58,372.16	77,489.45	77,489.45
Balance this report			5,814.76	3,193.78	6,426.94	2,527.63	5,657.70	18,985.55	5,372.44	8,209.58	8,209.58
LOANS***											
Amount loaned each biennium	5,793.60	*	9,404.59	15,792.00	27,815.57	24,197.96	106,899.78	23,022.44	56,378.13	72,297.44	72,297.44
Total amount out on loans	5,793.60	*	27,007.91	27,333.36			104,209.29	132,273.09	145,855.85	172,365.82	172,365.82
TOTAL CASH TRANSACTIONS											
Balance last report	21,280.48	3,899.01	35,914.43	30,225.51	43,811.36	40,383.86	267,939.48	172,597.41	138,178.97	63,894.54	63,894.54
Receipts	68,169.52	92,288.04	128,584.95	302,217.21	353,689.09	364,146.42	674,631.03	628,775.01	679,380.04	828,561.91	828,561.91
Total	89,450.00	96,187.05	164,499.38	332,442.72	397,500.45	404,530.28	942,570.51	801,372.42	817,559.01	892,456.45	892,456.45
Disbursements	85,550.99	60,272.62	134,273.87	288,631.36	357,116.59	136,590.80	769,973.10	663,193.45	753,664.47	779,560.81	779,560.81
Balance this report	3,899.01	35,914.43	30,225.51	43,811.36	40,383.86	267,939.48	172,597.41	138,178.97	63,894.54	112,895.64	112,895.64
DELINQUENT TAXES											
Due the state from the counties	1,104.80	5,236.26	25,324.73	24,280.30	28,018.30	22,283.38	14,881.16	13,646.44	26,517.95	24,681.40	24,681.40
STATE DEBT											
Warrants outstanding	6,109.11	2,072.33	19,198.91		20,161.82	291,671.42	76,833.69	349,009.17	289,665.01	331,575.62	331,575.62
Bonds outstanding				212,574.00	176,156.50	109,633.00	290,477.00	247,247.00	318,252.40	320,019.86	320,019.86
INTEREST PAYMENTS											
On current issues of warrants	1,261.39	487.27		2,249.75	1,337.69	31,394.48	2,876.54	22,021.06	28,295.93	9,795.13	9,795.13
On old issue warrants	58.19	9.92					20,478.35	10,882.28		43,309.48	43,309.48
Interest coupons on bonds				10,240.38	29,948.58	19,093.81	39,705.00	39,745.42	34,997.10	47,341.48	47,341.48
Total interest paid on current warrants, 1858 to 1907 .....\$347,609.30											
Total interest paid on old warrants, 1858 to 1907 .....243,210.97											
Total interest paid on bonds, from 1858 to 1907 .....330,164.11											
Total interest paid during statehood.....\$920,984.38											

FINANCES OF OREGON

AND DISPOSITION OF FUNDS, WITH PURPOSE OF SHOWING BALANCES ON HAND BIENNIALY, TOGETHER WITH INTEREST PAYMENTS.

80	1880-82	1882-85	1885-87	1887-89	1889-91	1891-93	1893-95	1895-97	1897-99	1899-01	1901-03	1903-05	1905-07
42.14	\$ 97,555.96	\$ 168,415.02	\$ 376,490.84	\$ 210,039.87	\$ 142,241.68	\$ 126,910.75	\$ 158,034.89	\$ 145,209.26	\$ 194,684.28	\$ 284,510.14	\$ 302,770.03	\$ 353,251.82	\$ 326,255.42
44.37	874,966.63	967,455.20	979,548.16	895,768.52	1,380,984.83	1,570,576.06	2,113,555.82	1,663,592.40	1,460,930.62	2,320,139.68	2,228,391.07	2,684,234.45	3,157,440.01
86.51	972,522.59	1,135,870.22	1,356,049.00	1,105,808.39	1,523,226.51	1,697,486.81	2,271,590.71	1,808,801.66	1,655,614.90	2,604,649.82	2,531,111.10	3,037,486.27	3,483,695.43
30.55	804,107.57	759,379.38	1,145,999.13	963,566.71	1,396,315.76	1,539,451.92	2,126,381.45	1,614,117.38	1,371,104.76	2,301,879.79	2,177,859.28	2,711,230.85	3,161,587.24
55.96	168,415.02	376,490.84	210,039.87	142,241.68	126,910.75	158,034.89	145,209.26	194,684.28	284,510.14	302,770.03	353,251.82	326,255.42	322,108.19
43.92	21,661.60	44,826.20	90,539.25	124,280.99	20,048.21	12,523.02	83,722.04	32,072.95	17,295.00	21,889.02	23,274.16	23,160.37	20,215.26
76.84	155,599.57	203,551.28	146,121.19	164,861.70	96,928.01	98,817.60	42,759.43	9,499.85	19,966.98	13,977.52	27,351.73	137,111.59	73,967.54
20.76	177,261.17	248,377.48	236,660.44	289,142.69	116,976.22	111,340.62	126,481.47	41,572.80	37,261.98	35,866.54	50,625.89	160,271.96	94,182.80
59.16	132,434.97	157,838.23	112,379.45	269,094.48	104,453.20	27,618.58	94,408.52	24,277.80	15,372.96	12,592.38	27,463.52	140,056.70	86,851.06
61.60	44,826.20	90,539.25	124,280.99	20,048.21	12,523.02	83,722.04	32,072.95	17,295.00	21,889.02	23,274.16	23,160.37	20,215.26	7,331.74
09.58	19,185.29	169,034.65	18,717.11	48,162.52	81,088.50	93,710.52	99,379.82	63,075.38	156,055.14	457,300.07	618,579.21	761,163.45	221,718.97
40.93	254,326.01	325,864.80	158,847.30	591,523.04	821,226.54	658,927.19	505,996.94	440,114.01	928,099.48	1,474,435.53	1,153,059.45	1,526,877.44	1,475,077.34
50.51	273,511.30	494,899.45	277,564.41	639,685.56	902,315.04	752,637.71	605,376.76	503,189.39	1,084,154.62	1,931,735.60	1,771,688.66	2,288,040.89	1,696,796.31
35.22	104,376.65	476,182.34	229,401.89	458,597.06	808,604.52	653,257.89	542,301.38	347,134.25	626,854.55	1,313,156.39	1,010,525.21	2,066,321.92	1,610,895.25
35.29	169,034.55	18,717.11	48,162.52	81,088.50	93,710.52	99,379.82	63,075.38	156,055.14	457,300.07	618,579.21	761,163.45	221,718.97	85,901.06
35.22	102,716.33	473,170.68	213,321.38	*777,699.66	807,016.06	643,728.66	539,716.82	345,252.79	624,370.18	1,289,962.66	999,367.31	1,993,833.00	1,485,125.00
10.45	134,169.45	570,918.33	692,424.73	1,599,314.14	1,918,742.39	2,150,178.36	2,703,127.61	2,748,853.17	2,984,195.39	2,294,500.05	2,563,008.93	3,733,565.68	5,240,167.71
95.64	138,402.85	382,275.87	485,747.20	382,483.38	243,378.39	233,144.29	341,136.75	240,357.59	368,034.42	763,699.23	944,623.40	1,137,575.64	568,189.65
32.14	1,284,890.21	1,496,771.28	1,384,516.65	1,652,153.26	2,299,139.38	2,328,320.85	2,662,312.19	2,113,206.26	2,408,997.08	3,808,552.73	3,408,802.25	4,348,223.48	4,706,484.89
57.78	1,423,295.06	1,879,147.15	1,870,263.85	2,034,636.64	2,542,517.77	2,561,465.14	3,003,448.94	2,353,563.85	2,777,031.50	4,572,251.96	4,353,425.65	5,485,799.12	5,274,674.54
54.93	1,041,019.19	1,393,399.95	1,487,780.47	1,791,258.25	2,309,373.48	2,220,328.39	2,763,091.35	1,985,529.43	2,013,332.27	3,627,628.56	3,215,850.01	4,917,609.47	4,859,333.55
02.85	382,275.87	485,747.20	382,483.38	243,378.39	233,144.29	341,136.75	240,357.59	368,034.42	763,699.23	944,623.40	1,137,575.64	568,189.65	415,340.99
95.69	21,016.32	64,077.38	67,854.03	30,371.35	17,221.91	127,663.71	242,465.59	84,662.02	85,125.14	63,143.66	197,040.92	414,410.98	222,462.50
41.76	133,499.99	88,042.80	51,977.53	67,345.44	669.95	669.95	669.95	669.95	249,580.21	242,482.24	195,313.82	192,935.06	183,101.42
07.61	186,154.69	54,754.17	1,665.40	1,665.40	1,665.40	1,829.79	1,829.79	1,829.79	1,829.79	.....	.....	.....	.....
32.10	18,394.56	33,052.52	56,111.53	31,151.50	9,925.84	9,156.47	16,376.34	7,991.55	36,625.25	6,860.21	5,776.73	13,789.33	95.13
09.01	13,208.55	34.21	.....	50.73	26,469.74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,250.75	.....	16,449.76
10.75	9,124.00	30,370.52	60,260.53	4,212.28	354.26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

*Report incomplete.

!*-Including \$220,432.55 transferred from school fund.

***Reports up to 1870 are incomplete; counties administered the land and loan funds; reports fragmentary.

||-Two-fifths of this was interest on scalp bounty warrants.

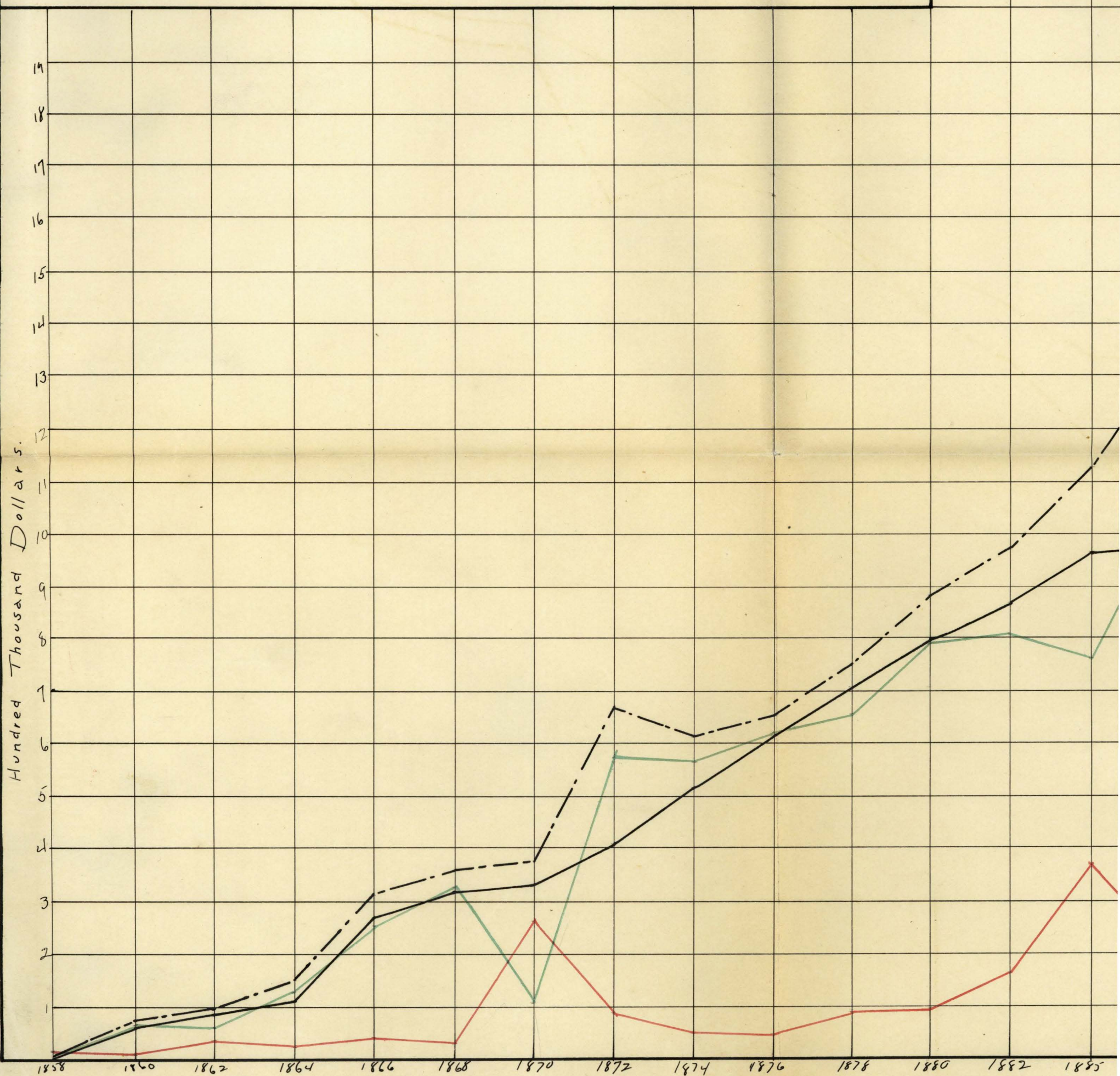
TREASURY BALANCES OF OREGON.

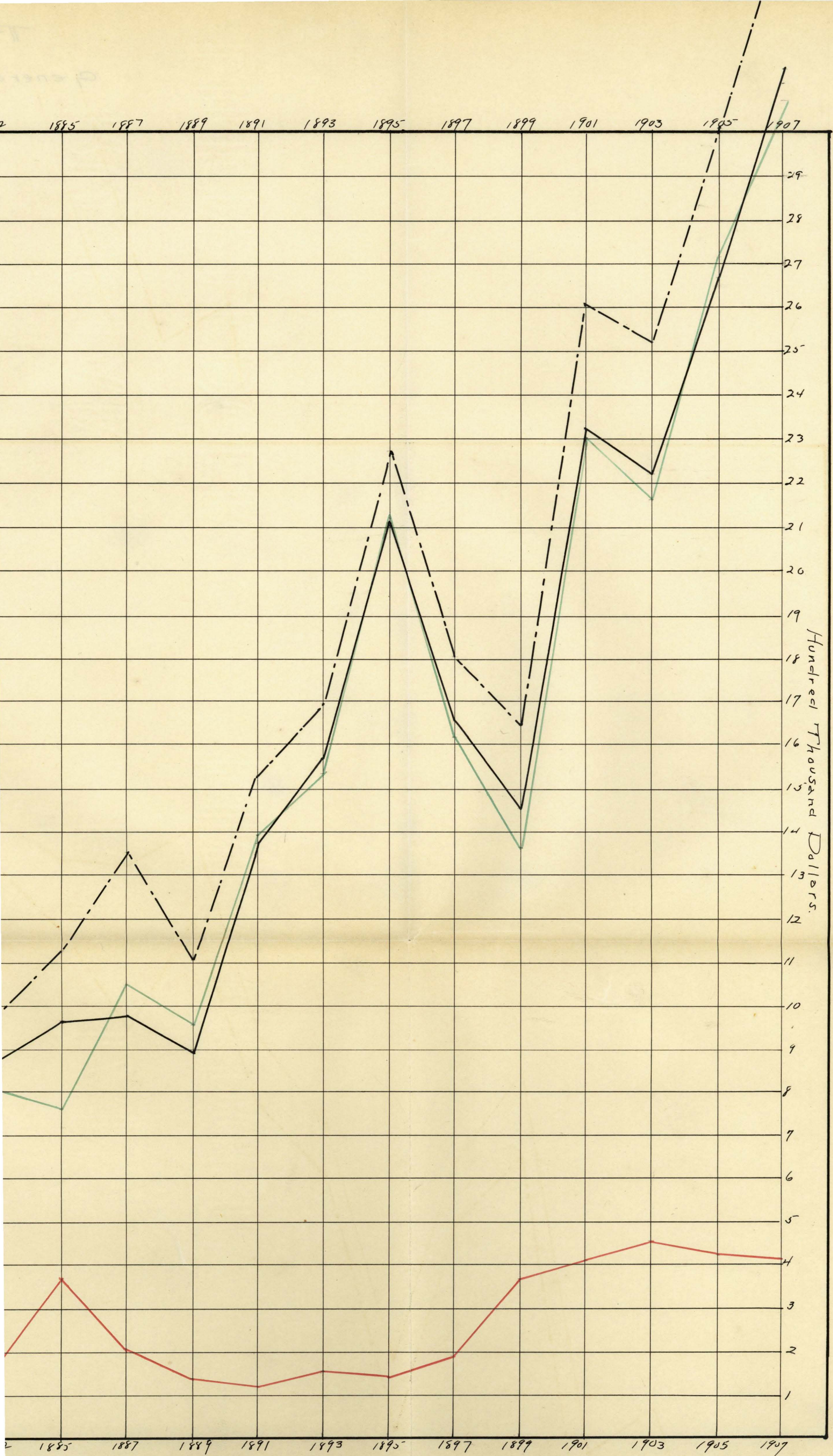
GENERAL FUNDS

Computed by W. ADILL.

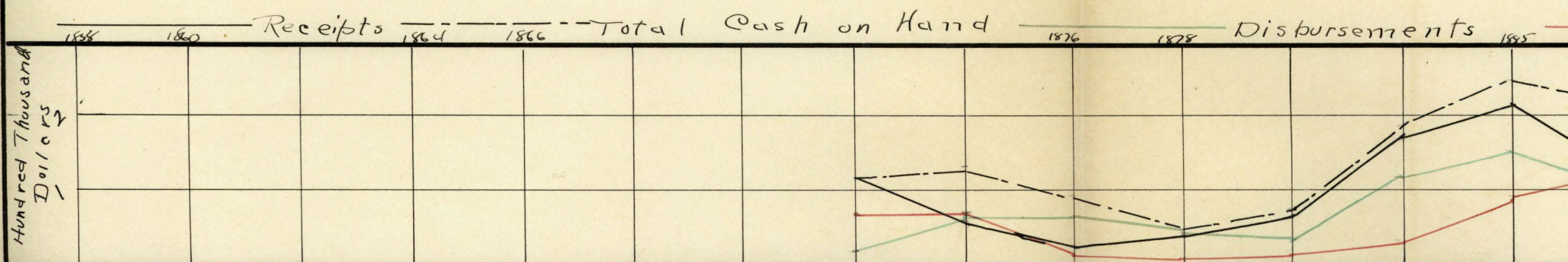
LEGEND:—

- Receipts
- - - Receipts plus Balances
- Disbursements
- Balances





TREASURY BALANCES LAND FUN



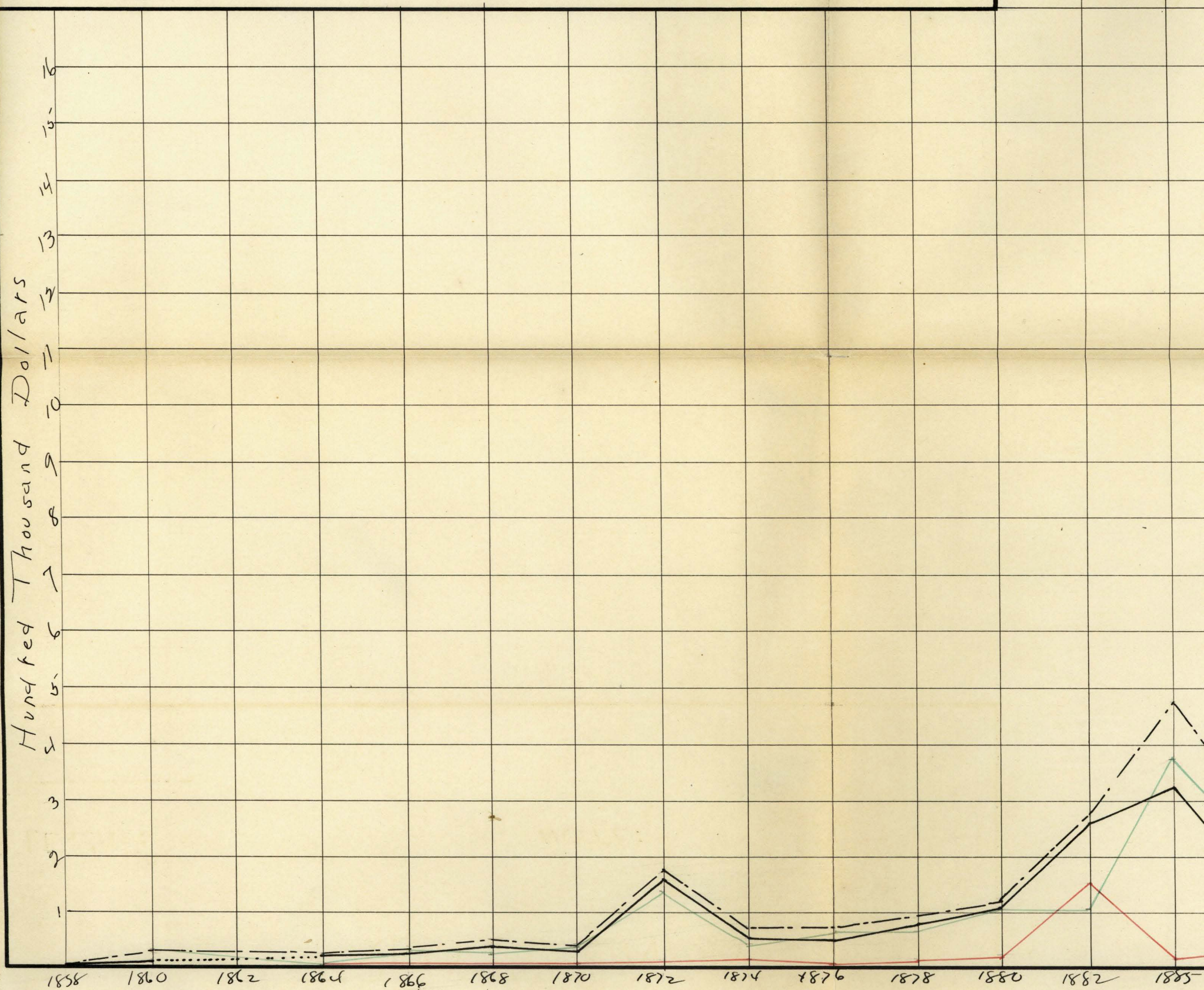
TRUST FUNDS

LEGEND:—

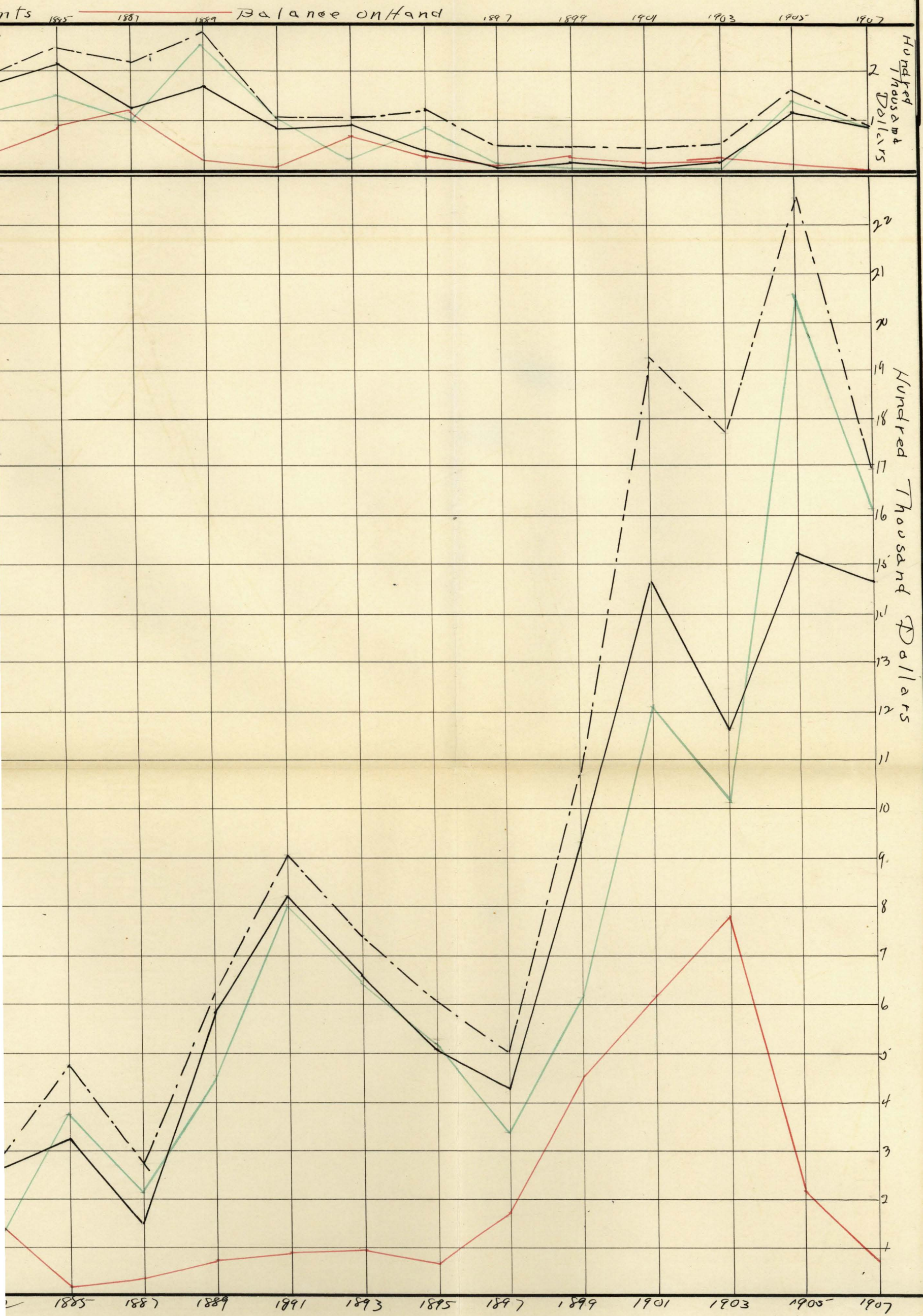
- Receipts
- - - Total Cash on Hand
- Disbursements
- Balance on Hand

NOTE:—

"Disbursements," except small administrative expenses, are Loans.
"Receipts" come from repayment of loans and from sales of lands.



FINANCES OF OREGON FUND



TREASURY BALANCES OF OREGON LOANS

Computed by W.A.DILL

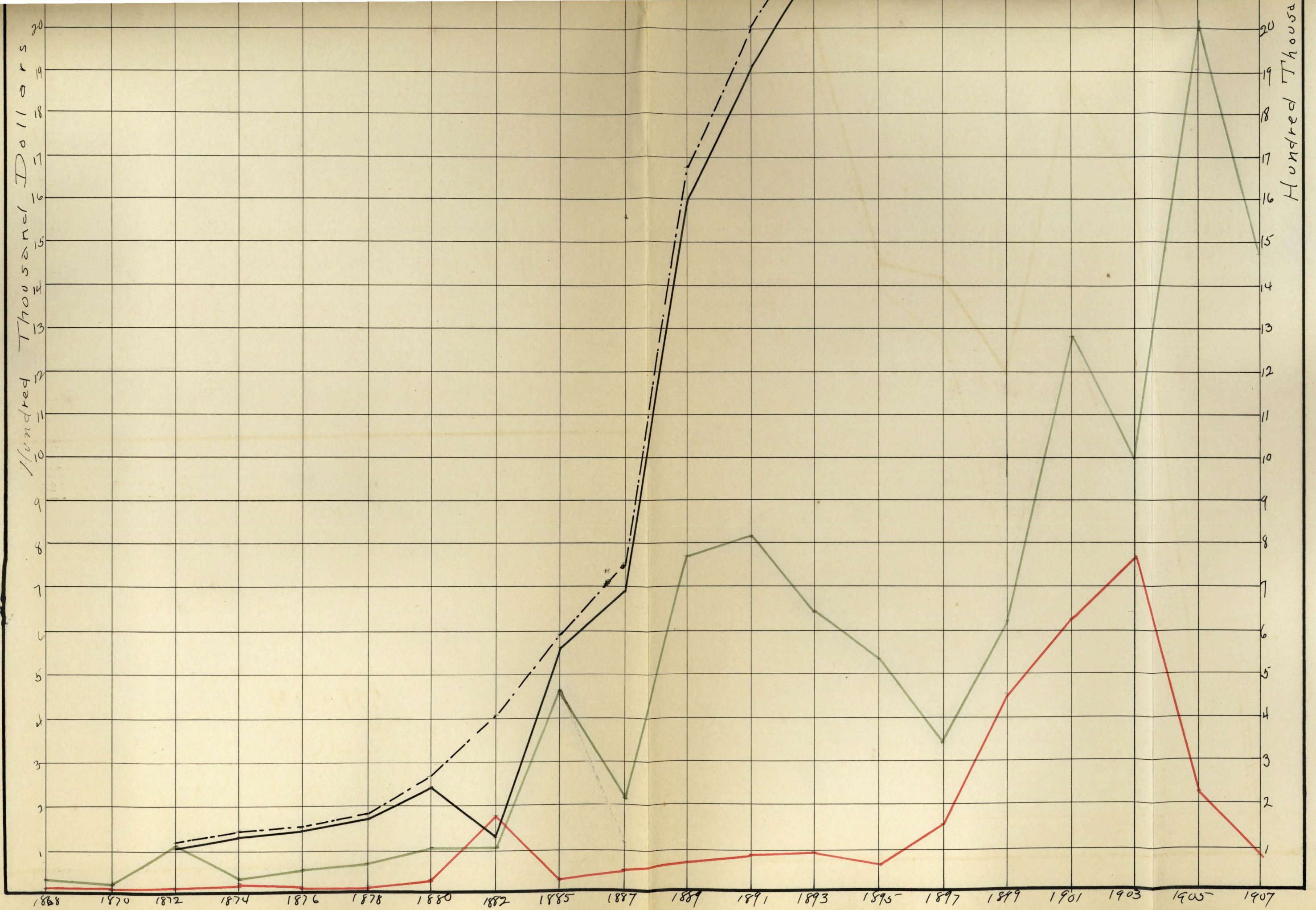
LEGEND:—

Total amount of
Trust Funds.

————— Total amount out on loans
—— Amount loaned each biennium
—— Balance on hand; available for loans.

1868 1870 1872 1874 1876 1878 1880 1882 1885



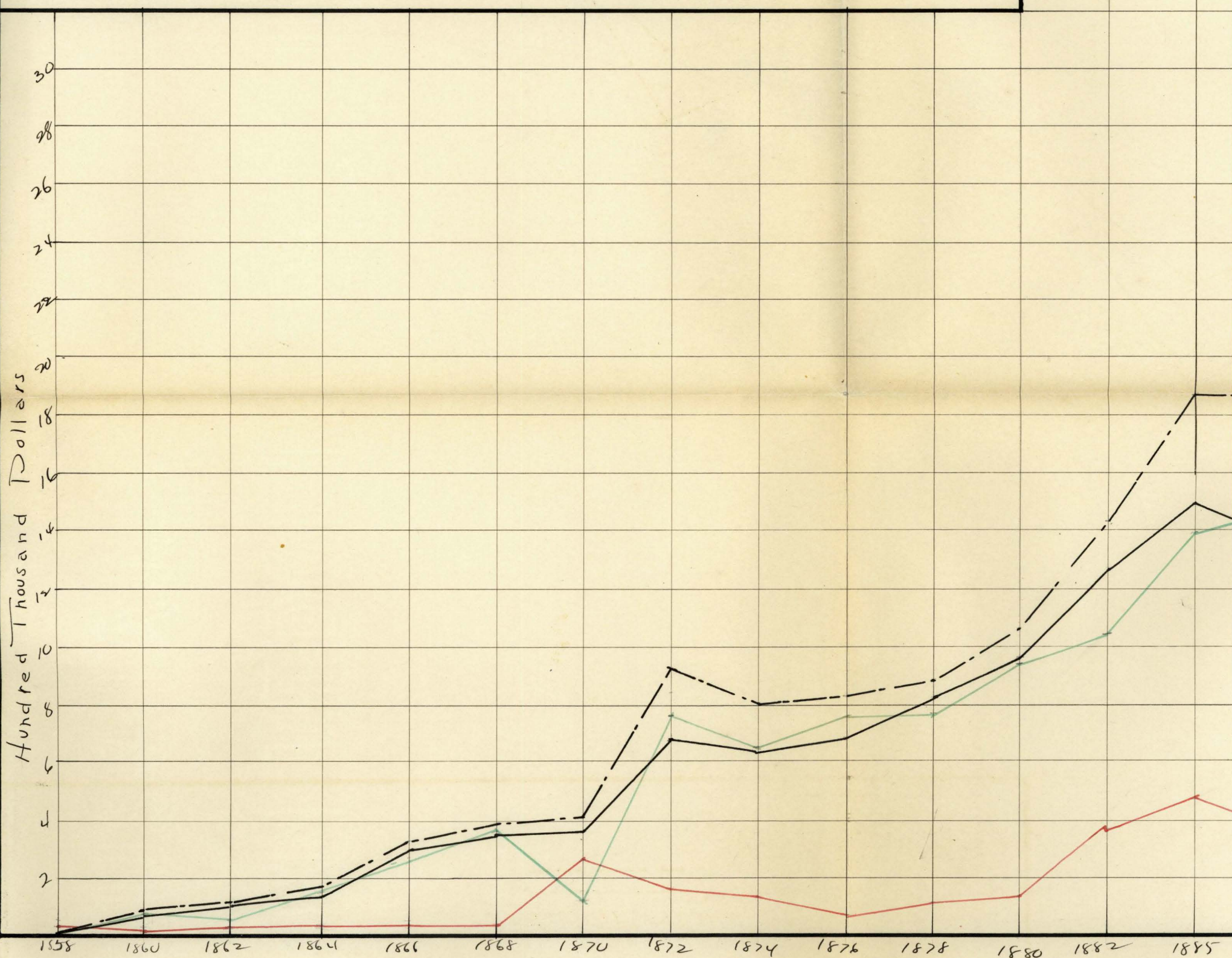


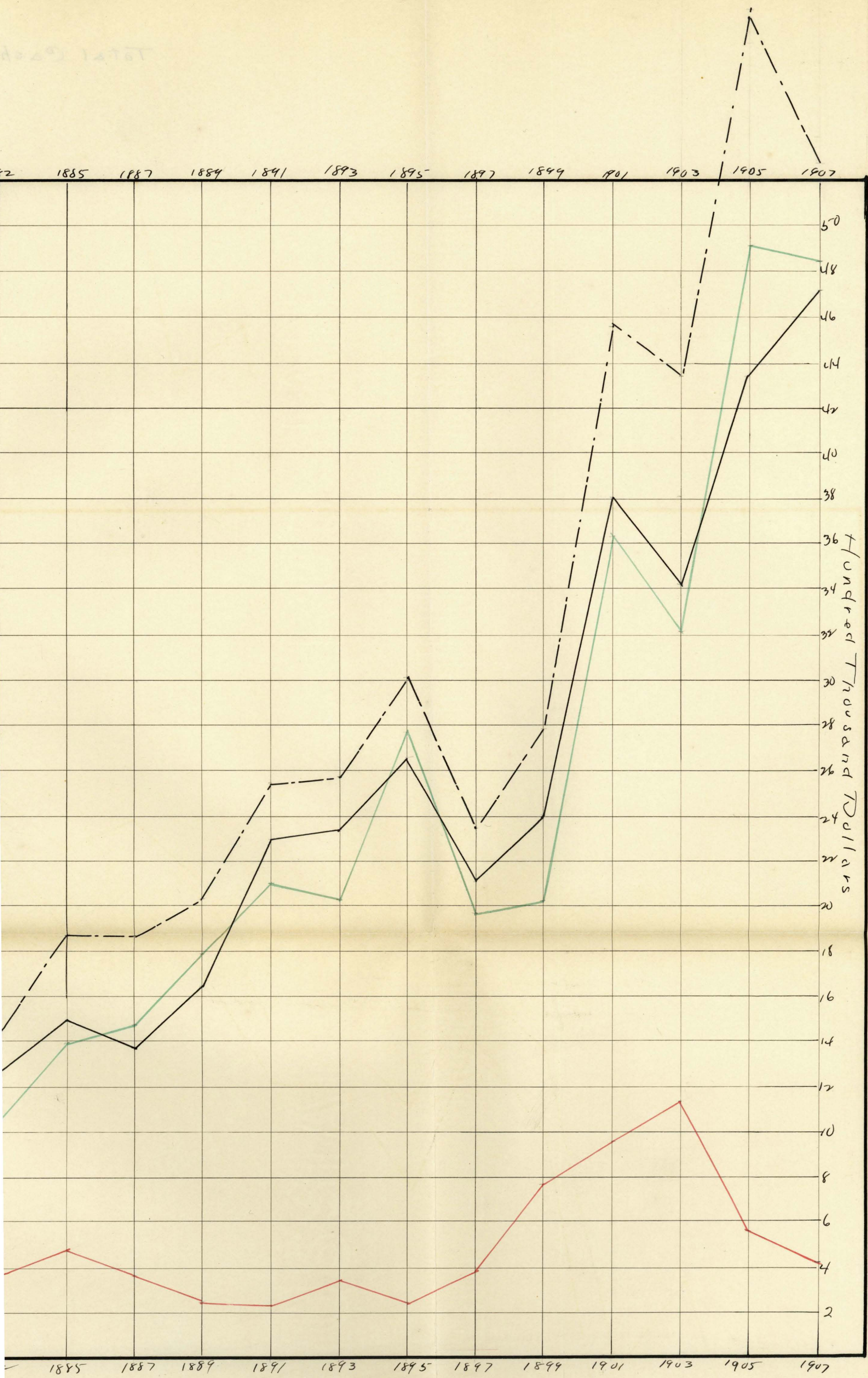
TREASURY BALANCE'S OF OREGON

Total Cash Transactions.

LEGEND:—

- Receipts
- Receipts plus Balances
- Disbursements
- Balances.



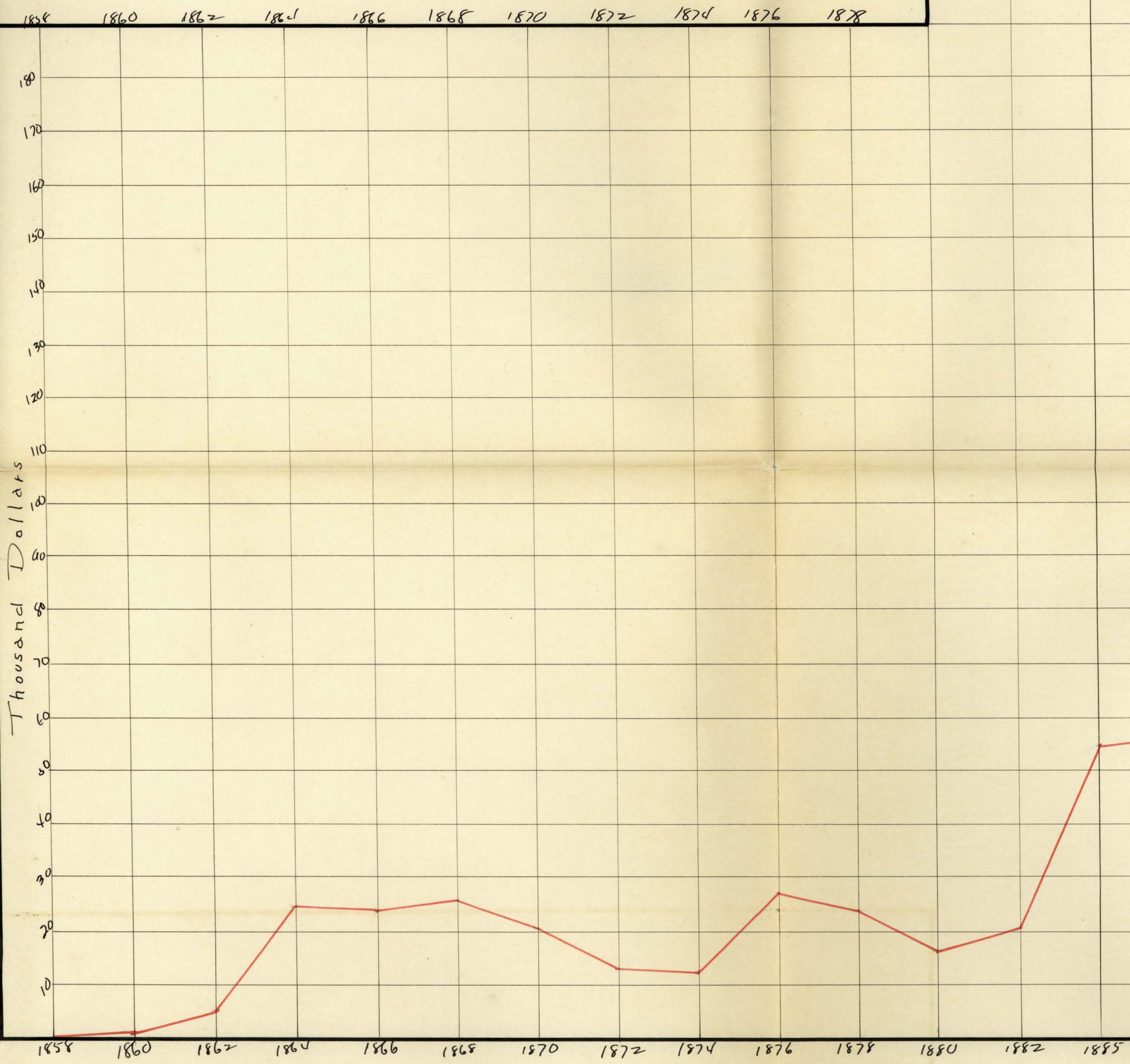


1880 1882 1885

TREASURY BALANCES of OREGON

DELINQUENT TAXES

Amounts due from the Counties

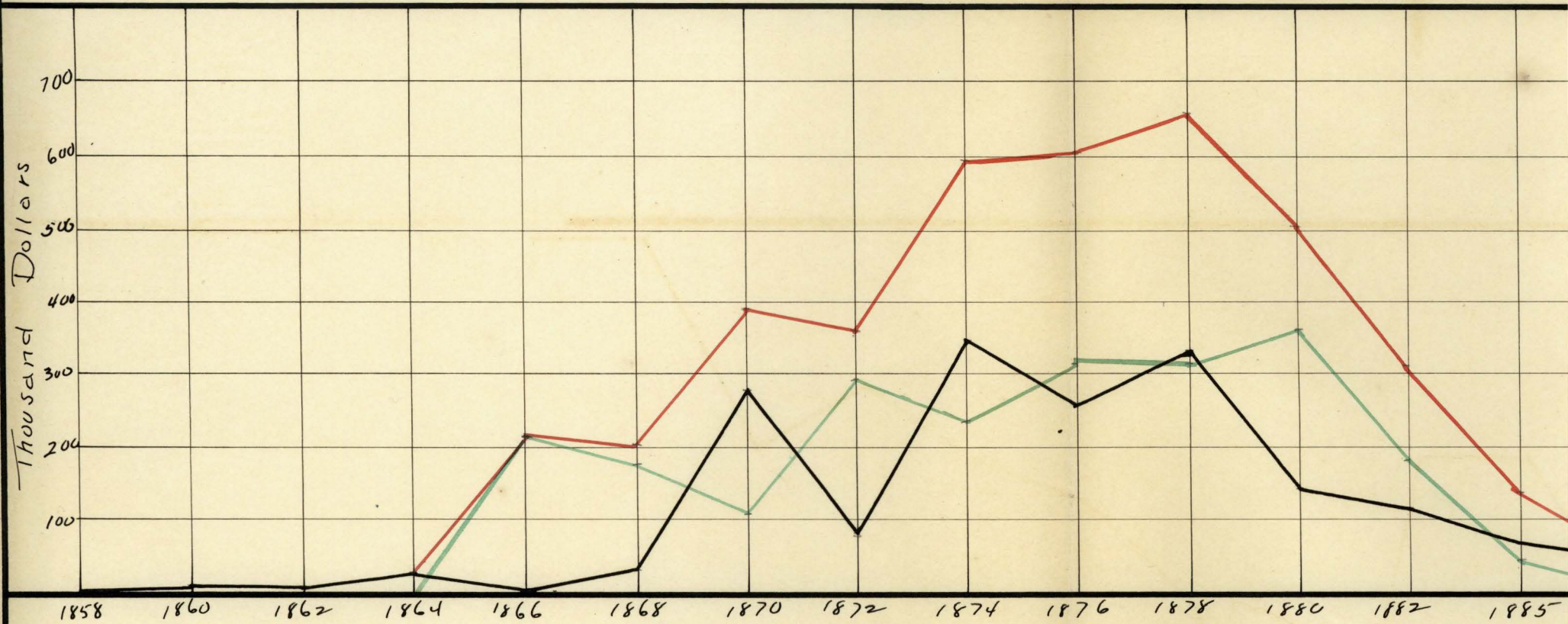




TREASURY BALANCES

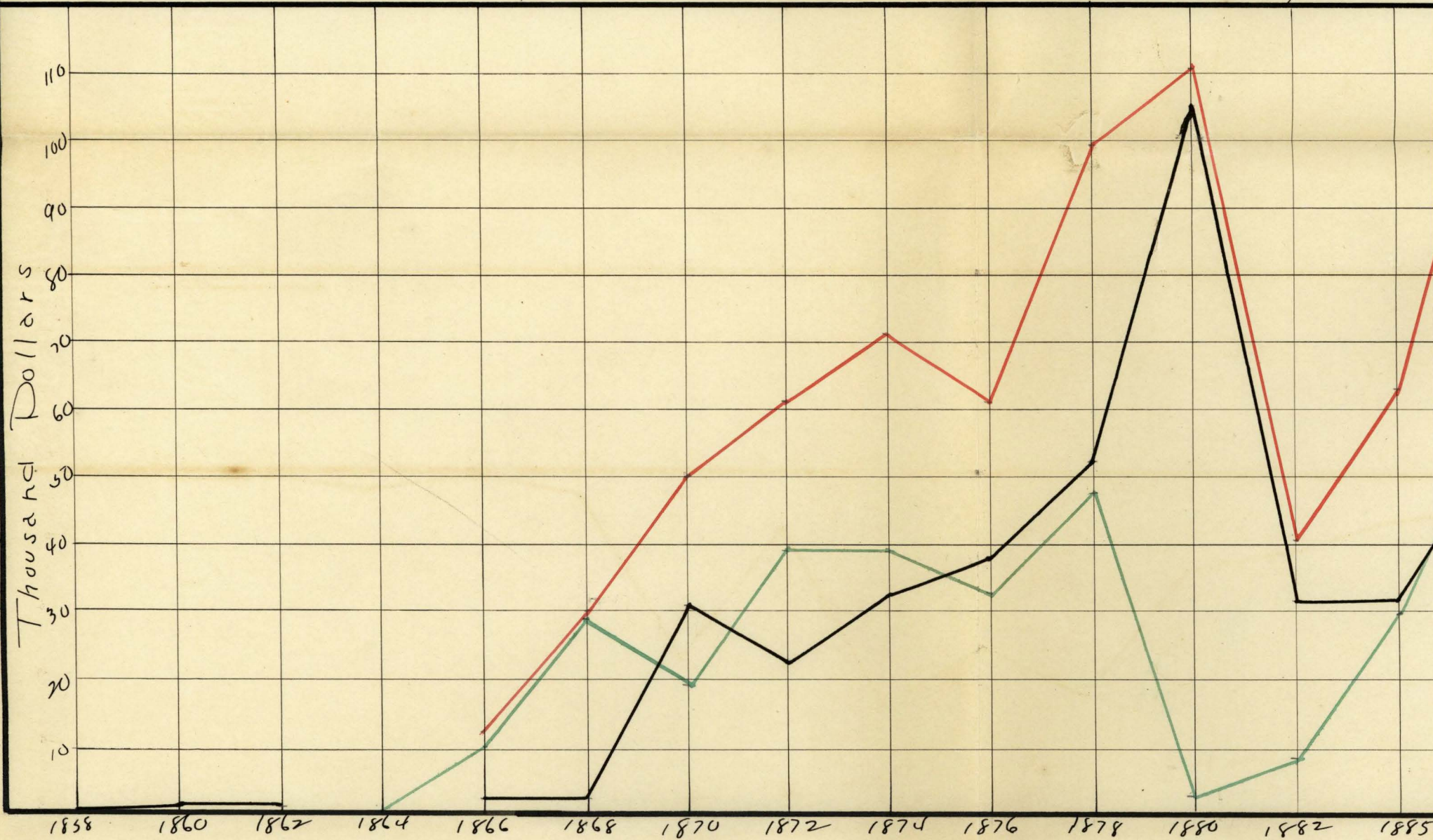
The State

— Floating Debt (Warrants outstanding) — Bonded Debt



Amounts of Interest Paid

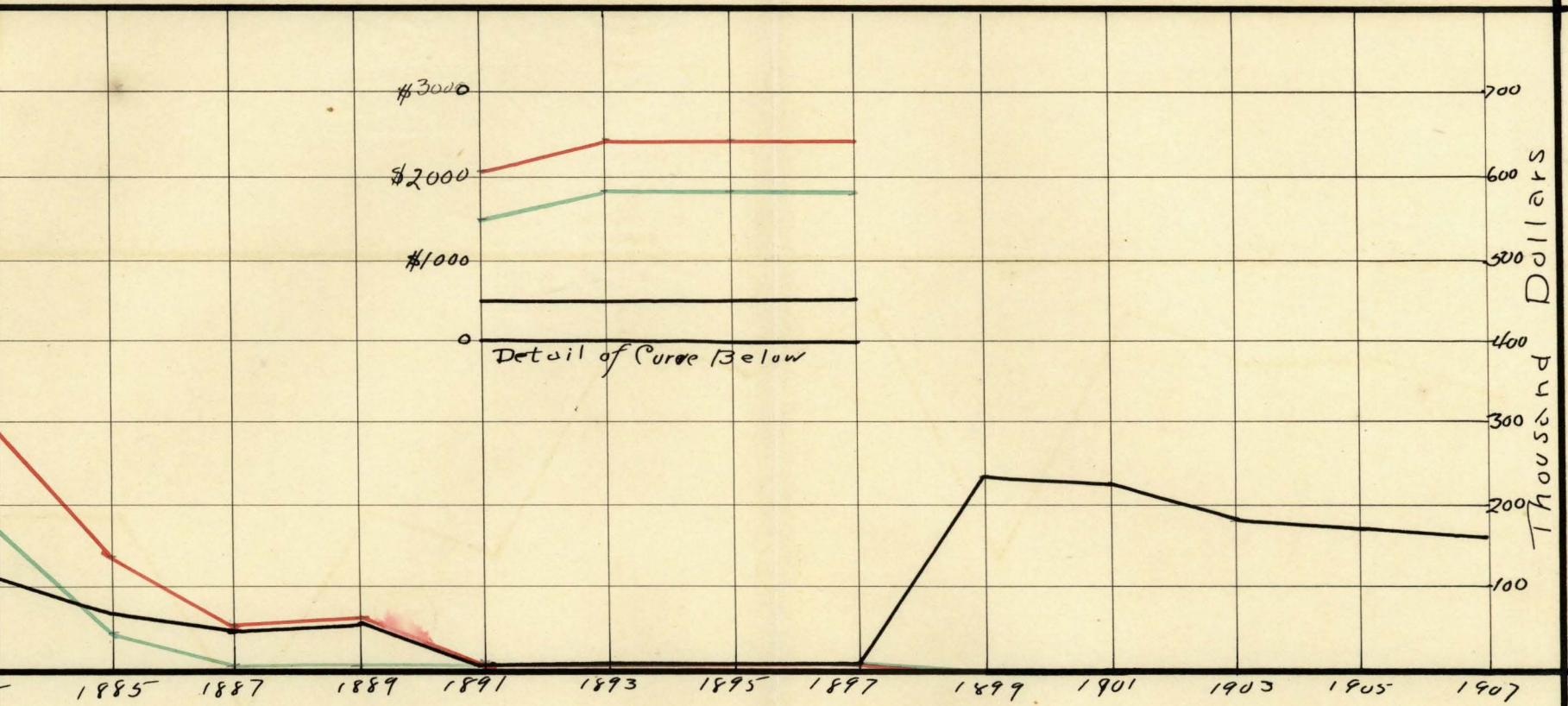
— Interest paid on Warrants — Interest paid on



DEBT OF OREGON.

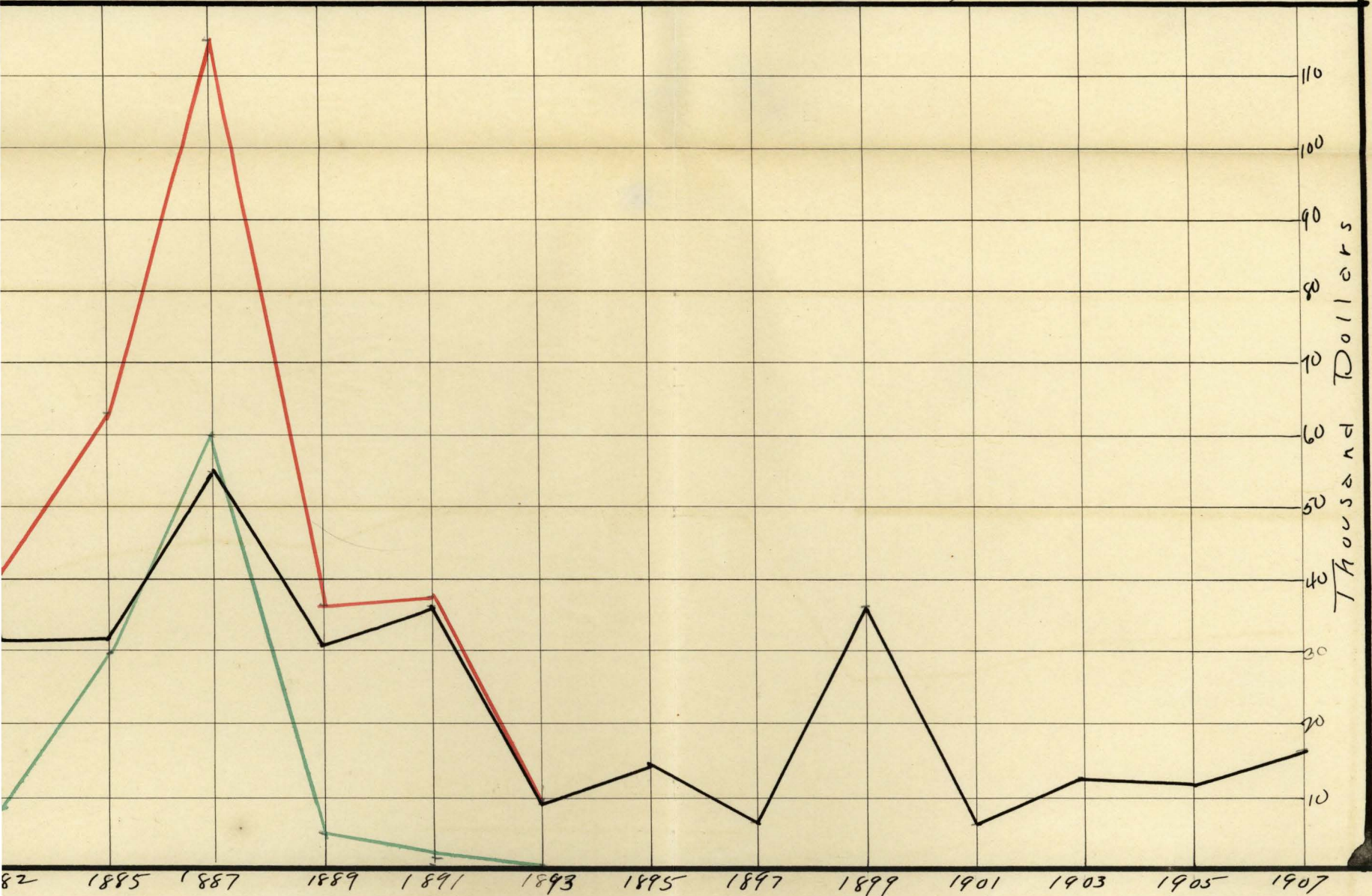
Debt

Debt — Floating plus Bonded Debt.



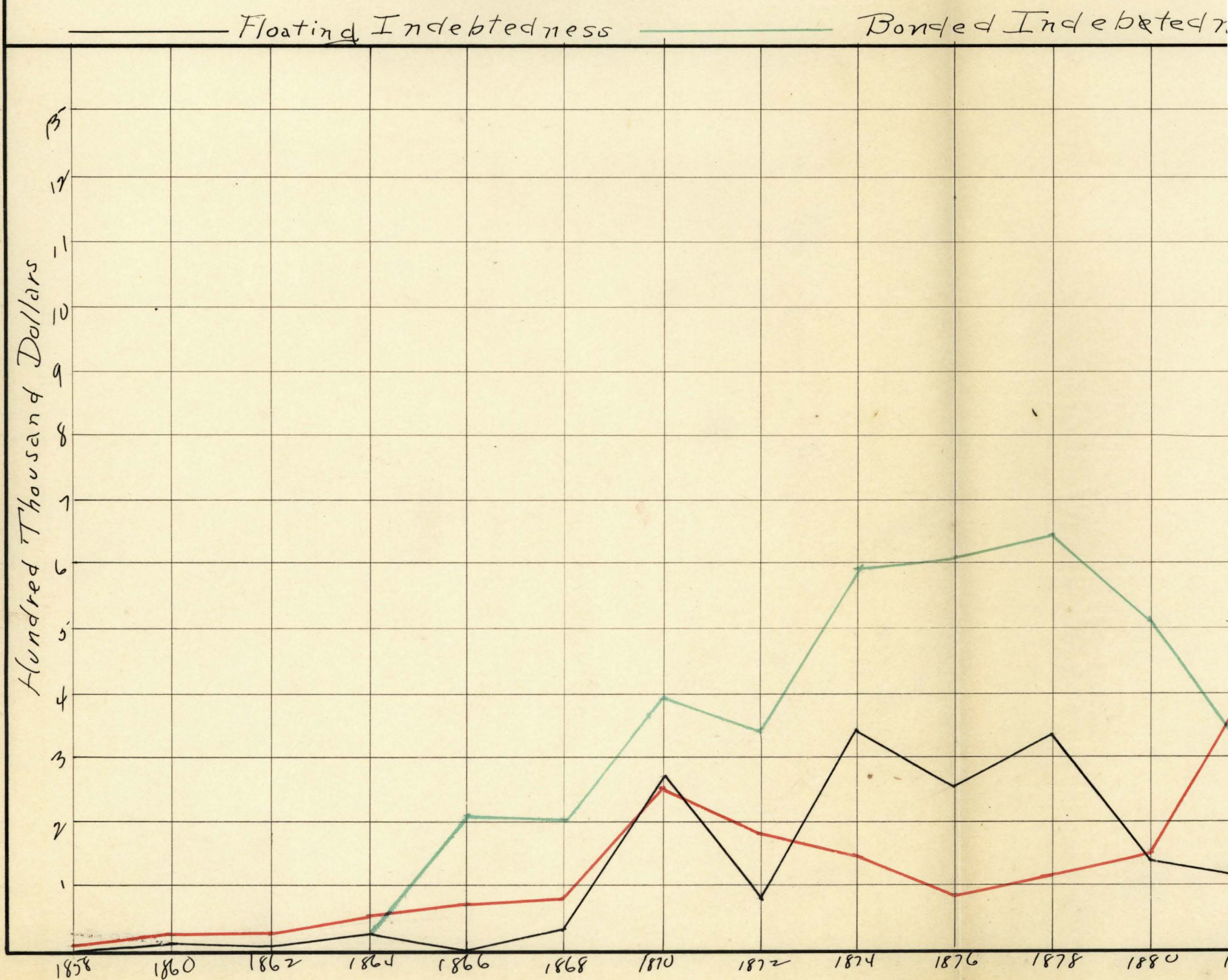
Interest Paid by the State

Interest Paid on Bonds — Total amounts paid for Interest.



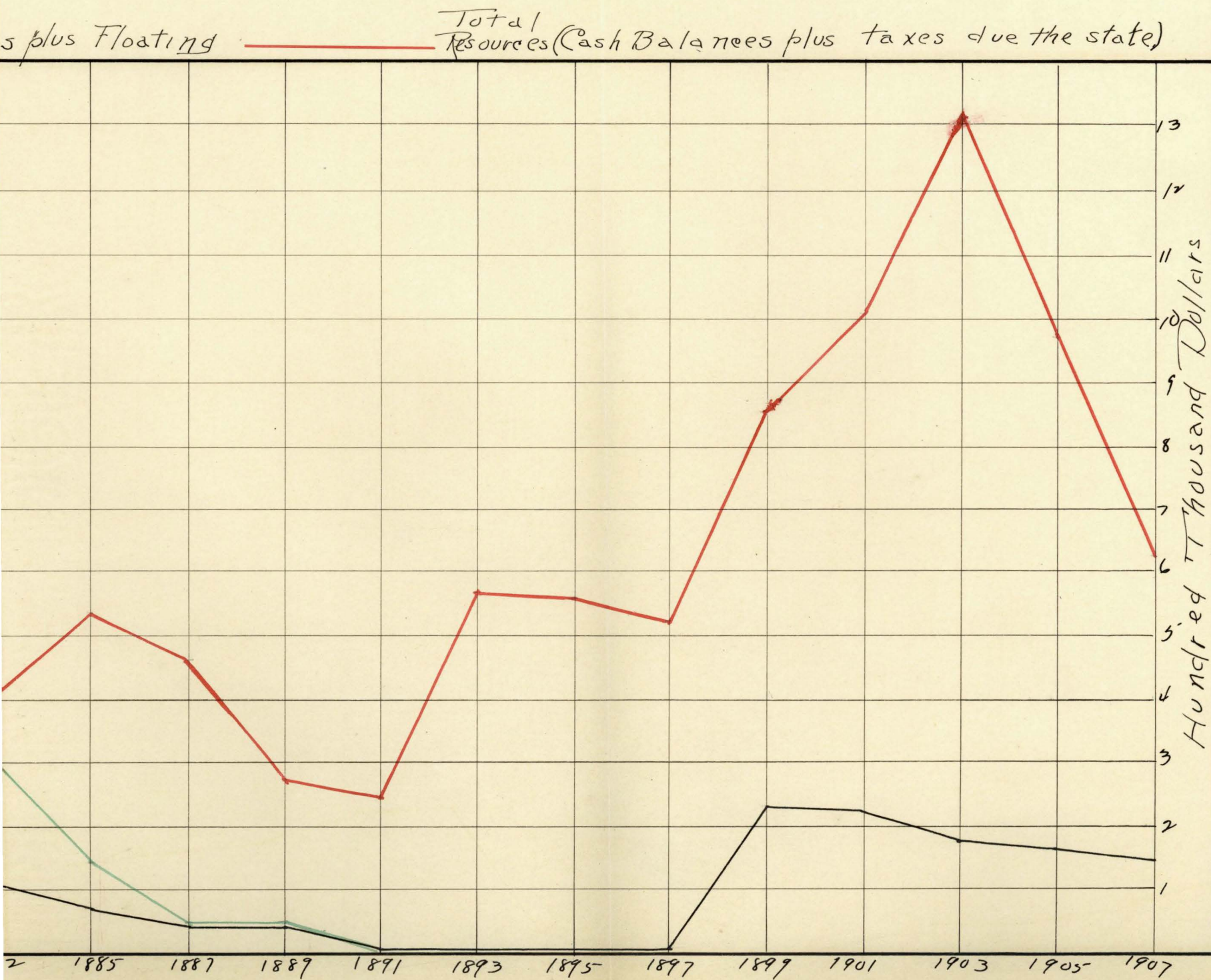
TREASURY BALANCE

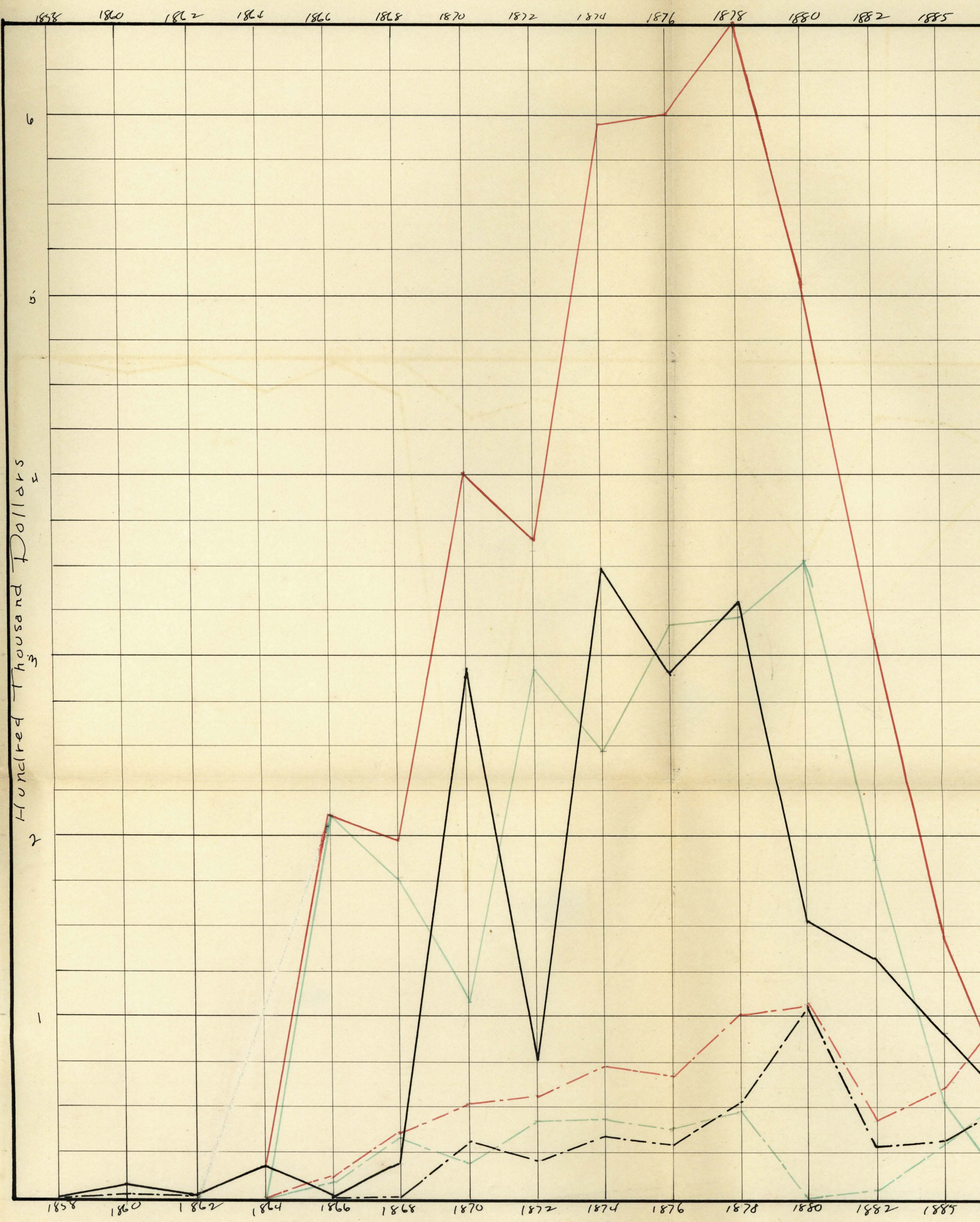
COMPARISON of Resources (Cash on hand plus taxes due)



FINANCES OF OREGON

from counties) with State Dept, Bonded and Floating.





TREASURY BALANCES OF OREGON

COMPARISON of State Debt, floating and funded, with Interest payments on same.

LEGEND:—

Amounts of warrants outstanding

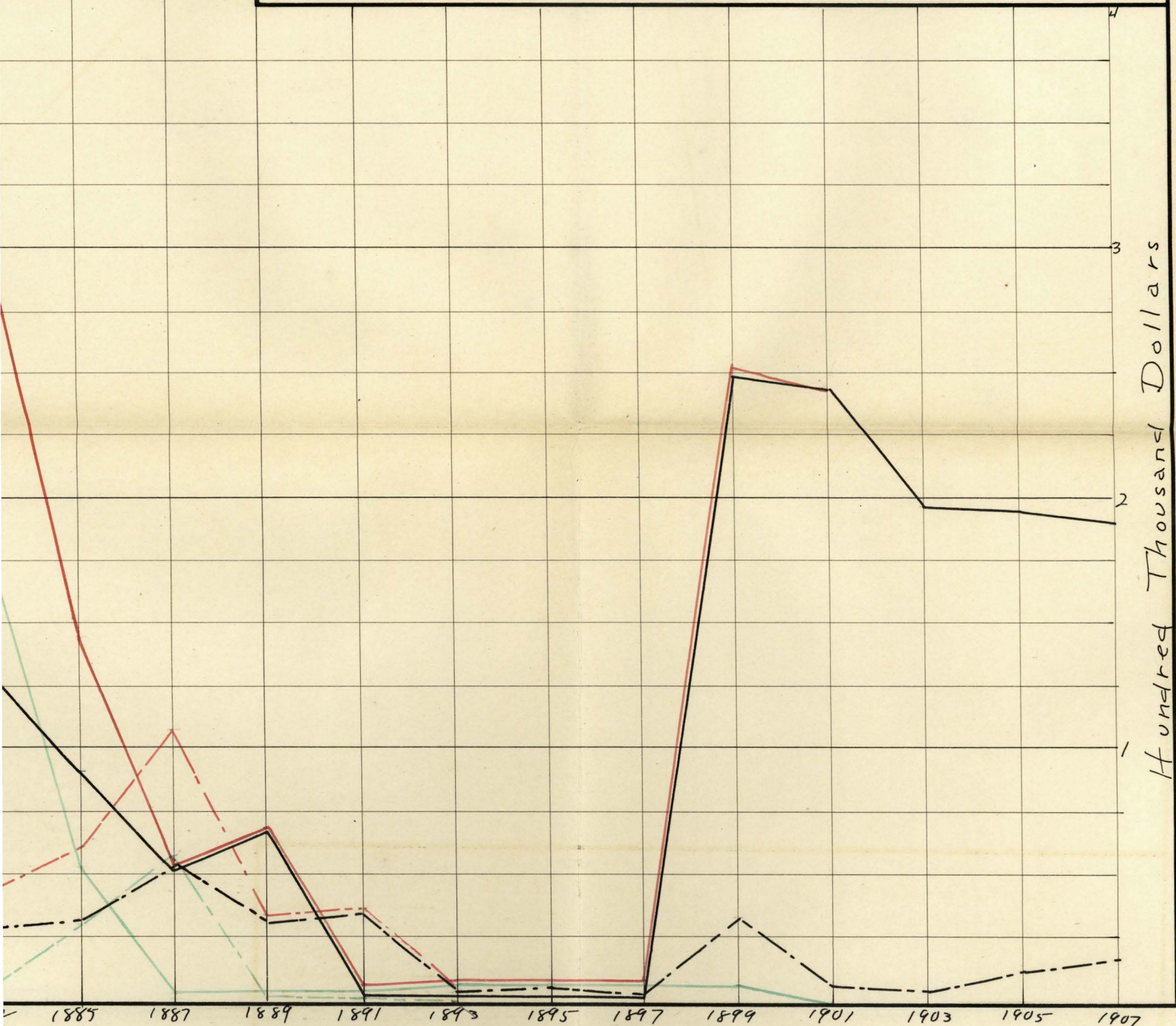
Amounts of Bonds outstanding.

Total State Debt

Interest paid on same.

Interest paid on same

Interest paid on same.



TREASURY BALANCE

RATIOS

	1858-60	1860-2	1862-4	1864-6	1866-8	1868-70	1870
Ratio of total receipts (balance on hand plus receipts) to balance at end of biennium*	.046	.373	.186	.131	.115	.662	.185
Ratio of biennial receipts to expenditures Receipts = 1.000	1.225	.654	1.045	.935	1.097	.375	1.14
Ratio of total expenditures, total interest paid (Rate of interest). Expenditures = 1.000	.0158	.0082	—	.0449	.0876	.3696	.081

* Total receipts = 1.000

Average ratio of total re
Average ratio of receipts
Average rate of interest

ANCES OF OREGON

II O S

1872-4	1874-6	1876-8	1878-80	1880-2	1882-5	1885-7	1887-9	1889-91	1891-3	1893-5	1895-7	1897-9	1899-01	1901-3	1903-5	1905-7
.172	.077	.126	.127	.268	.258	.211	.119	.091	.133	.080	.114	.276	.206	.261	.103	.078
.034	1.110	.941	.973	.801	.931	1.074	1.090	1.005	.954	1.038	.939	.834	.952	.943	1.137	1.032
1140	.0839	.1287	.1182	.0401	.0439	.0782	.0197	.0159	.0041	.0059	.0040	.0182	.0019	.0043	.0028	.0029

1pts to balances183
 expenditures971
 did0563



3 5025 03512 3328

216788

THE

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