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Annual Report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office for the Year 1890

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE

FOR

THE YEAR 1890.

R E P O R T
OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., September 13, 1890.

SIR: In transmitting the Annual Report of the General Land Office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, submitted herewith, I deem it proper to call attention to the increasing magnitude and importance of this office, and the great mass of laborious and intricate work annually performed by its officials. From comparatively a small beginning at its original organization by act of Congress of April 25, 1812, under the Treasury Department, it has grown with respect to the quantity, character, and multiplicity of the affairs committed to its charge, until its present force of officials, clerks, and other employés, many of whom are required to have legal or more than ordinary clerical ability, is unable to dispose of the vast accumulation of business with satisfactory expedition, and the necessity of its increase and additional office room is becoming yearly more apparent.

The result, however, of its administration during the fiscal year, as indicated in the accompanying report, is regarded as most gratifying under all the circumstances.

The great object of the Government is to dispose of the public lands to actual settlers only—to bona fide tillers of the soil—although liberal grants have been made by Congress to States and corporations for works of recognized public utility. To give effect to all the various statutes on the subject is the duty devolving on this office. Accordingly, an agricultural domain of nearly 19,000,000 acres—a domain almost equal to the aggregate area of the States of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and New Jersey—has, during the year been transferred to enterprising and industrious settlers, by patents issued to them for the above area, while the areas patented to the States, under the swamp grant, and to corporations, under special grants, have been great, although somewhat reduced, as compared with previous years. At the same time, the area of coal and mineral lands

patented has been greatly increased over that of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889, thus tending to the development of our immense deposits of coal and metals of every grade. The area patented to the States, under the grants for educational and internal improvement purposes, has increased 300 per cent.

This completed work, as shown by the following figures and facts, indicating increased population, increased coal and mineral development, and increased educational development and resources, is adverted to as a suggestive element in the national progress.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE OFFICE DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1890.

AGRICULTURAL PATENTS ISSUED.

The class of patents embraced under this head includes all patents issued on final and commuted homestead entries, on pre-emption, timber culture, desert, private cash, town-site and other entries embracing land of an agricultural non-mineral character.

The number of such agricultural patents issued during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, was 117,247, embracing 18,759,520 acres. The number issued during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889, was 70,141, including an area of 11,222,560 acres, showing an increase during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, of 47,106 patents, and of 7,536,960 acres of land.

MINERAL PATENTS.

Of mineral and millsite patents, 1,407 were issued, as against 913 during the previous fiscal year, an increase of 494 patents. Of coal patents, 224 were issued, as against 155 patents during the previous year, an increase of 69, and including an area of 33,473.72 acres, as against an area during the previous year of 17,096.80 acres, or an increase in area of 15,376.92 acres.

In the following exhibit are shown the States and Territories in which mineral patents were issued:

Coal land and mineral and millsite patents.

States and Territories.	Coal lands.	Acres.	Mineral and mill-site.
Alaska			5
Arizona			25
California	5	880.00	115
Colorado	127	19,004.96	591
Dakota			40
Idaho			42
Montana	9	1,040.00	389
Nevada			27
New Mexico	2	160.00	26
Oregon			10
Utah	19	2,890.84	113
Washington	37	5,654.34	3
Wyoming	25	3,843.58	21
Total	224	33,473.72	1,407

STATE SELECTIONS APPROVED.

The approvals during the year, under the different grants to the several states for educational and internal improvement purposes, and for public buildings, embraced an area of 539,779.84 acres.

The following exhibit gives the details by States:

State.	Grant.	Quantity granted.	Quantity approved up to July 1, 1889.	Approved during fiscal year ending July 1, 1890.	Total approved.	Remainder.
		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Alabama	University (a).....	46,080	44,297.53	1,650.93	45,948.46	131.54
Arizona	do	46,080	.....	36,890.14	36,890.14	9,189.86
California.....	School indemnity (b).....	.....	.....	8,821.12	.....	.....
Do.....	Internal improvement.....	500,000	492,652.87	5,612.73	498,265.60	1,734.40
Do.....	Seminary.....	46,080	44,822.16	1,154.07	45,976.23	103.77
Do.....	Agricultural College.....	150,000	148,499.00	1,220.82	149,719.82	280.18
Do.....	Public building.....	6,400	4,778.30	320.78	5,099.08	1,300.92
Colorado.....	Agricultural College.....	90,000	69,555.75	18,391.51	87,947.26	2,052.74
Florida.....	Internal improvement.....	500,000	497,761.09	77.85	497,838.94	2,161.06
Louisiana.....	School indemnity (d).....	.....	.....	63,621.49	.....	.....
Minnesota.....	do..... (d)	.....	.....	1,015.95	.....	.....
Missouri.....	Agricultural College.....	330,000	324,623.65	5,348.86	329,972.51	e27.49
Nevada.....	School indemnity.....	f2,000,000	g368,872.20	349,422.25	718,294.45	1,281,705.55
Washington.....	University.....	46,080	23,042.02	80.00	24,022.02	h22,057.98
Wyoming.....	do.....	46,080	.....	46,091.34	.....	.....
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	539,779.84	.....	.....

a This is a second grant to Alabama of the same quantity for university purposes, the first grant having been previously adjusted.

b This is a grant of the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections with indemnity following the grant. The exact quantity granted and indemnity due have not been ascertained.

c This total represents the quantity embraced in approvals that have been allowed to stand upon agreed adjustment.

d This is a grant of sections numbered 16 with indemnity following the grant. The exact quantity granted and the indemnity due have not been ascertained.

e Grant practically closed.

f This is a grant of quantity in lieu of the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections restored to the public domain under act of June 16, 1880.

g This aggregate includes 9,228.36 acres indemnity selected under the original grant, and not under the grant of 2,000,000 acres made by the act of June 16, 1880.

h By approvals on July 2 of this year the remainder has been reduced to 1,238.79 acres.

i The grant is of 72 entire sections (46,080 acres if the sections contain exactly 640 acres each) but the 72 sections selected aggregated a few acres more than 46,080 acres.

The above stated acreage of 539,779.84 acres, as against an area during the previous fiscal year of only 132,350.61 shows an increase of 407,429.23 acres or over 300 per cent.

In Appendix K is a further detailed statement of adjustments of grants, with references to important decisions and rulings relative thereto.

SWAMP-LAND PATENTS.

In the following statement is shown by States the acreage of swamp lands patented during the year, as also the acreage selected by the states and approved by this office, and the aggregate acreage of such lands patented to the States, since the date of the swamp grant:

Total during year of swamp lands.

States.	Selected.	Approved.	Patented.	Total patented since date of grant.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Alabama			999.42	411,189.26
Arkansas		160.00	3,483.02	7,647,709.36
California		8,073.02	4,062.90	1,469,460.25
Florida	970.51	59,099.56	53,595.76	16,114,725.74
Illinois		40.00	40.00	1,455,641.45
Indiana				1,257,803.05
Iowa		440.00	655.13	1,183,920.33
Louisiana, 1849	182.28			8,708,588.53
Louisiana, 1850			2,948.17	228,120.49
Michigan				5,667,304.64
Minnesota	15,253.53		85.56	2,890,592.81
Mississippi		406.54	406.54	3,259,153.20
Missouri			3,982.28	3,415,531.27
Ohio				25,640.71
Oregon	2,810.21	40,365.85	36,085.22	140,982.80
Wisconsin		17,905.52	2,977.87	3,332,900.51
Total	19,216.53	126,990.49	109,351.89	57,209,324.40

Number of lists of swamp and school lands prepared for approval.....	73
Certified copies of lists prepared and transmitted to governors of the several States and to local officers	110
Patents executed.....	24

During the previous fiscal year ending on June 30, 1889, an area of 259,721.45 acres was patented to the several States, under the swamp grants, but during the present fiscal year, as shown in above table, an area of only 109,351.89 acres was patented to the States, a decrease of 150,369.56 acres.

RAILROAD LANDS PATENTED.

There were patented or certified, under the law, for the benefit of railroad companies, during the year, 363,862.15 acres, as shown in the following table:

	Acres.
Iowa	80.00
Louisiana	77,213.27
Minnesota	261,773.01
Wisconsin	24,795.87
Total	363,862.15

as against an area patented to railroads during the previous fiscal year of 425,046.02 acres, or a decrease of 61,183.87 acres.

INDIAN AND MISCELLANEOUS PATENTS.

The exhibit following shows the area patented to the States, during the year, on private land claims, donations, Indian claims in severalty, and scrip locations:

Indian and miscellaneous patents issued year ending June 30, 1890.

	Acres.		Acres.
Indian Territory	43,444.12	Colorado	640.00
California	17,760.00	Arkansas	640.00
Florida	17,723.57	Washington	633.00
Louisiana	8,190.64	Mississippi	160.00
Wisconsin	7,231.70	Missouri	160.00
Oregon	4,871.53	Minnesota	153.00
Dakota	2,661.73	Indiana	50.00
Kansas	2,426.73		
Michigan	640.00	Total	109,056.02

or a decrease in area, as compared with the previous fiscal year, of 50,334.19 acres.

Recapitulation of patents issued,

Patents.	1889.	1890.	Increase.	Decrease.	Total net increase.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Agricultural	11,222,560.00	18,759,520.00	7,536,960.00		
Mineral	17,096.80	33,473.72	16,376.92		
State selections	132,350.61	539,779.84	407,429.23		
Swamp lands	259,721.45	100,351.89		150,369.56	
Railroad lands	425,046.02	363,862.15		61,183.87	
Indian lands	159,390.21	109,056.02		50,334.19	
Total	12,216,165.09	19,915,043.62	7,698,766.15	261,887.62	7,698,878.53

The following is a statement of the acreage of public lands disposed of during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890 :

CASH SALES.

	Acres.
Private entries	38,617.79
Public sales	28.66
Pre-emption entries	2,204,905.07
Timber and stone land entries	509,896.61
Mineral land entries	35,396.81
Desert land entries	478,849.56
Coal land entries	16,198.34
Town-site entries	1,745.57
Lassen County desert land entries	400.00
Excesses on homestead and other entries	15,194.80
Abandoned military reservations	1,613.54
	3,302,846.75

MISCELLANEOUS.

Homestead entries (original)	5,531,678.60
Timber-culture entries (original)	1,787,403.14
Entries with military bounty land warrants	19,034.32
Entries with private land scrip	10,439.52
State selections, school and swamp	258,141.33
Railroad selections	1,752,758.86
Indian allotments	2,167.85
Entries with Valentine scrip	119.60
Entries with Sioux half-breed scrip	150.99
Entries with Porterfield scrip	5.22
Donation entries	785.81
Total	9,362,685.24
Total area of public land entries and selections	12,665,531.99

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

INDIAN LANDS.

	Acres.
Cherokee school lands.....	2, 333. 78
Ute lands.....	61, 059. 61
Sioux lands.....	57, 096. 87
Osage trust and diminished reserve.....	11, 763. 98
Osage ceded.....	96. 11
Kansas trust and diminished reserve.....	333. 85
Winnebago lands.....	457. 77
Uintah lands.....	163. 45
Total.....	<u>133, 305. 42</u>
Making a grand total of.....	<u>12 798, 837. 41</u>

RECAPITULATION.

Area sold for cash.....	3, 302, 846. 75
Miscellaneous entries.....	9, 362, 685. 24
Indian lands.....	133, 305. 42
Total.....	<u>12, 798, 837. 41</u>

The foregoing does not include the following entries, the areas of which have been previously reported in the "original entries" of the respective classes:

	Acres.
Commuted homestead (section 2301, R. S.).....	905, 536. 41
Commuted homestead act, June 15, 1880.....	4, 348. 38
Final desert land entries.....	244, 534. 94
Final homestead entries.....	4, 060, 592. 77
Final timber-culture entries.....	423, 048. 70
Total areas previously reported.....	<u>5, 638, 061. 20</u>

CASH RECEIPTS.

The following is a statement of the cash receipts of the office from various sources during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890:

From cash sales.....	\$6, 349, 174. 24
Homestead fees and commissions.....	697, 623. 07
Timber-culture fees and commissions.....	173, 145. 00
Fees on locations of military bounty land warrants.....	599. 00
Fees on scrip locations.....	17. 00
Fees on donation claims.....	25. 00
Fees on State selections.....	3, 019. 77
Fees on railroad selections.....	21, 913. 19
Fees on pre-emption and other filings.....	123, 750. 00
Fees for reducing testimony to writing, etc.....	101, 604. 04
Total receipts from public lands.....	<u>7, 470, 870. 31</u>
Receipts from disposal of Indian lands.....	293, 062. 30
Timber deprecations.....	16, 585. 00
Total.....	<u>7, 780, 517. 61</u>

The filings made and the fees therefrom are stated in the annexed table.

Kind of filings.	Number of filings.	Fees.
Pre-emption.....	25,329	\$65,164.00
Homestead.....	712	1,571.00
Coal.....	1,645	4,927.00
Lassen County desert.....	174	522.00
Town lot.....	2	6.00
Town-site.....	2	5.00
Valentine scrip.....	45	45.00
Girard scrip.....	1	.....
Mineral applications.....	1,293	12,930.00
Timber and stone applications.....	3,617	36,170.00
Total.....	32,820	121,340.00
Add to this mineral adverse claims.....	241	2,410.00
	33,061	123,750.00

The number and kinds of every character of entries made during the year, together with the cash receipts for the same, compared with the previous fiscal year, are shown in the following exhibit:

10 REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

Number and class of final and original entries and selections made during the year ending
pared with year end

Class of entry.	Number of entries.	Number of acres.	Cash receipts.	
			Sales.	Fees and commissions.
FINAL ENTRIES.				
Public sales	7	28.66	\$299.12	.....
Private entry	242	38,617.79	49,413.22	.....
Pre-emption	15,243	2,204,905.07	2,967,444.15	.....
Timber and stone	3,454	509,896.61	1,272,136.66	.....
Coal	118	16,198.34	282,264.70	.....
Mineral	1,314	35,396.81	135,825.16	.....
Town sites	5	1,745.57	2,781.96	.....
Town lots	5	.....	238.00	.....
Abandoned military reservations	28	1,613.54	2,339.98	.....
Indian lands	1,004	133,305.42	293,062.30	.....
Desert lands	868	244,534.94	246,039.76	.....
Desert lands, Lassen County	3	400.00	500.00	.....
Commuted homesteads	6,065	905,536.41	1,227,965.77	.....
Commuted homesteads, act June 15, 1880	42	4,348.38	5,900.13	.....
Military bounty land-warrants	176	19,034.32	.....	599.00
Private land scrip	91	10,439.52	.....	13.00
Valentine scrip	3	119.60	.....	3.00
Sioux half-breed scrip	1	150.99	.....	.....
Porterfield scrip	1	5.22	.....	1.00
Donation claims	4	785.81	.....	25.00
Indian allotments	20	2,167.85	.....	.....
Homesteads (final)	28,080	4,060,592.77	.....	142,907.18
Timber-culture (final)	2,896	423,048.70	.....	11,584.00
	59,670	8,612,872.32	6,486,210.91	155,132.18
ORIGINAL ENTRIES.				
Desert-land	1,594	478,849.56	131,253.94	.....
Timber-culture	11,935	1,787,403.14	.....	161,561.00
Homesteads	40,244	5,531,678.60	.....	554,715.89
	53,773	7,797,931.30	131,253.94	716,276.89
RAILROAD AND OTHER SELECTIONS.				
Railroad .....	.....	1,752,758.86	.....	21,913.19
Swamp .....	.....	19,216.53	.....	.....
Swamp indemnity .....	.....	3,863.32	.....	49.00
Educational, etc .....	.....	235,061.48	.....	2,970.77
	.....	2,010,900.19	.....	24,932.96
RECAPITULATION BY TOTALS.				
Final entries	59,670	8,612,872.32	6,486,210.91	155,132.18
Original entries	53,773	7,797,931.30	131,253.94	716,276.89
Railroad and other selections .....	.....	2,010,900.19	.....	24,932.96
Total	113,443	18,421,703.81	6,617,464.85	896,342.03
Deduct total of increase .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Net total decrease .....	.....	.....	.....	.....

ENTRIES PENDING.

It is shown by the official records that on June 30, 1889, there were 276,751 final entries of all kinds pending, and that at the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, there were 208,064 of such entries pending, a decrease as compared with the previous year of 68,687 entries.

MISCELLANEOUS SELECTIONS AND CLAIMS PENDING.

RAILROADS.

Railroad selections amounting to 29,776,955.76 acres were pending at the close of the year, an increase over the amount pending at the beginning of the year of 332,704.12 acres. There were also Oregon wagon-road selections pending to the amount of 304,926.67 acres. In Appendix F will be found a detailed statement of these selections and the companies for whose benefit they are made.

EXECUTION AND DELIVERY OF PATENTS.

Patents are executed in the name of the party making an entry or location, except in cases where the statute expressly recognizes the right of an assignee to take patent in his own name. (See departmental decision of July 27, 1880, in case of *Whittaker v. Sou. Pac. R. R.*, 7 Copp, 85.)

The recitals and description of land in patents in all cases follow the register's certificate of entry or location, as prescribed by law.

When patents are ready for delivery they are, in all cases, transmitted to the local office at which the location or entry was made, where they can be obtained by the party entitled thereto, upon surrender of the duplicate receipt, or certificate, as the case may be, unless the duplicate shall have been previously filed in this office with a request that the patent be delivered as requested by the person sending the same; and in no case is the patent delivered, either from this or the local office, except upon receipt of such duplicate, or, in case of its loss from any cause, upon the filing in lieu thereof of an affidavit made by the present bona fide owner of the land, accounting for the loss of the duplicate, and also showing ownership of the tracts or a portion thereof embraced in the patent.

Patents are delivered free of charge.

BOUNTY LAND BUSINESS.

Of revolutionary bounty land scrip, authorized by the acts of August 3, 1852, and June 22, 1860, and founded on Virginia military land-warrants granted for services in the war of the Revolution, four claims, including 1,488 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, were satisfied during the year by the issue of scrip. The number of such claims pending is 313, embracing an aggregate area of 102,404 $\frac{1}{8}$ acres. The latter include only such as await the removal by claimants of minor defects to perfect their claims.

In commuting these Virginia military land-warrants into scrip a difficulty occurs of no small magnitude, rendering the progress of the work necessarily slow. Such land-warrants were issued mainly to citizens of Virginia and other Southern States. One of the results of the late war of the rebellion was that many of these claimants either lost their lives or were dispersed over the States. This, with other facts, renders it difficult for claimants to establish "present proprietorship."

From the commencement of operations under the several acts up to June 30, 1890:

	Acres.
Under act of 1847, 88,263 patents were issued, including an area of	13,212,120
Under act of 1850, 189,133 patents were issued, including an area of	13,167,040
Under act of 1852, 11,991 patents were issued, including an area of	694,240
Under the act of 1855, 262,597 patents were issued, including an area of ..	34,075,310
Total	68,148,710

There were located in the several land States and Territories during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890 (or, if before, not heretofore reported), under the several acts of 1847, 1850, 1852, and 1855, before mentioned, warrants covering 24,040 acres.

ACCOUNTS.

Mistaken methods and practices which had grown up in the accounts division of this office, has caused a great accumulation of official business in arrears at the opening of the fiscal year which obstructed the operations of the division, and unnecessarily consumed much valuable time in work of no practical consequence. These methods and practices during the year were abolished. The clerical force was re-arranged and in effect its value increased by the transfer of clerks from unimportant or unnecessary to valuable work. The pressing business of the division has thus been expedited, and greater efficiency effected.

The duties of the division, under section 456, Revised Statutes, in auditing "all public accounts relative to public lands," are elaborate and responsible, and involve an amount of labor not easily estimated.

The aggregate of accounts adjusted amounts to \$10,200,339, and the disbursements to \$6,887,295.12, or an excess of receipts over disbursements of \$3,313,033.88.

The multifarious work of this division is up to date, with the exception of the accounts of deputy surveyors.

SPECIAL DEPOSITS.

During the year the deposits by individuals to defray the expense of office work in connection with the survey of mineral lands in certain public land districts, are reported as amounting to \$69,264.25, and deposits by railroads for field and office work in California, Louisiana, Minnesota, and Utah as amounting to \$24,779.24, or a total by individuals and railroads of \$94,043.49.

MINERAL LANDS.

One thousand three hundred and fourteen mineral entries, embracing 35,396.81 acres, were made.

One hundred and eighteen coal entries were made, embracing 16,198.34 acres.

One thousand four hundred and seven mineral patents and two hundred and twenty-four coal patents were issued, the coal patents embracing an area of 33,773.72 acres. This is an increase of over 50 per cent. of mineral and coal patents issued, as compared with last year.

One thousand six hundred and forty-eight current mineral and coal entries were examined, an increase over last year of about 60 per cent., and 1,958 suspended mineral and coal entries were re-examined, as against 1,544 for previous year.

Contests received were 75, an increase of 16 over last year, and 127 quasi-contests were received.

Of contest cases 265 were considered, as against 231 for the previous year, an increase of 34 cases. Of agricultural and quasi-contest cases, involving mineral questions, 526 were examined.

Ex parte mineral entries are in arrears about two and one-half years.

Contest cases, quasi-contests, and ex parte coal entries are up to date.

The chief of the division submits the following draft of a bill for the relief of persons who have or who may hereafter make entries under the pre-emption or homestead laws:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any person who has made or who may hereafter make an entry, at any district land office, under the homestead or pre-emption laws, of any lands of the United States not known at the time to contain valuable deposits of mineral, shall have the right upon compliance with the requirements of the law under which the claim is initiated, to a patent for the land so entered, notwithstanding any discovery of mineral deposits upon or under the surface of any of said lands after the date of such entry: *Provided*, that this act shall not affect the status of any entry heretofore canceled.

Such proposed legislation, he believes, would be proper and just in view of the present law as interpreted by departmental decisions, which is, that this office will upon proper protest made that lands entered under the agricultural laws, but not patented, have since entry been discovered to be mineral in character, investigate the matter and cancel the entry if the facts charged in the protest are found to be true. He refers to the recent discoveries of phosphates in Florida as a demonstration of the hardship of the present law.

In addition to the great volume of work shown by the above statements, a vast amount of book-keeping, examining, copying, executive, and miscellaneous work was done, much of which can not be classified under any general head, including 107,649 official letters and decisions, covering 50,507 pages of letter record.

GREAT SIOUX INDIAN RESERVATION.

By the act of March 2, 1889, providing for a division of the great reservation of the Sioux Nation of Indians in Dakota, into separate or smaller reservations, and the relinquishment to the United States of the Indian title to the remaining lands, it is provided that on proof of the proper relinquishment of those lands by the different bands of the Sioux Nation, under the forms or terms prescribed in article 12 of the treaty of April 29, 1868, between the United States and the Sioux Nation, the cession shall be made known by proclamation by the President of the United States.

Consequently, the President, acting on proper proofs of the cession, on February 10, 1890, made known and proclaimed that the Sioux Nation had lawfully ceded to the United States the lands outside of the separate reservations, and declared the act of March 2, 1889, "to be in full force and effect, subject to all the provisions, conditions, limitations, and restrictions therein contained." Circulars dated, respectively, March 3 and March 25, 1890, were addressed to registers and receivers, explaining and enforcing the provisions of the act.

The proclamation and circulars in plain language declare that the domain of the separate Indian reservation and the rights of the Indians must be inviolable, and that all the provisions of the act must be rigidly observed. Equitable instructions, under the law, have been issued to the proper officers for the protection of the Indians as fully as possible from wrong or impositions from whatever cause, and in their rights on the reserved lands, and on the lands on which they now reside; also for the protection of the lawful homestead and pre-emption settlers; for the determination of all contests between Indians and citizens, as to disputed claims to lands; for the allotment of lands in severalty to Indians on the reservation; for the definition of boundaries; the disposition of school sections 16 and 36; the survey of the lands, and generally for the protection of the Indians in all their rights under the law and the treaty of cession. No purchase by citizens of the settlement or improvements of the Indians will be recognized as having any validity, and all filings and entries will be treated as subject to the Indians' right to take allotments. (See Appendix C.)

By this acquisition, while certain tracts of land estimated as containing 12,681,911 acres are reserved for the occupation of the Indians, the public domain receives an addition of about 9,053,935 acres, which will secure valuable homesteads to a large number of families, after deducting the grant of the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections for school purposes, and satisfying all claims for Indian allotments in the ceded country.

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OKLAHOMA.

By the act of March 2, 1889, and the President's proclamation of March 23, 1889, certain lands in the Indian Territory, known as Oklahoma, were opened to settlement under the homestead laws, and land offices established at Kingfisher and Guthrie. By the act of May 2, 1890, the tract of land known as the Public Land Strip, or "No Man's Land," with certain other lands, was added thereto, and these several tracts of land were created into a Territory to be known as Oklahoma, with a suitable government.

Naturally, under the conditions or circumstances attending the opening of Oklahoma to settlement, unusually heavy labor and much difficulty has been caused this office in the consideration and determination of settlers' claims under the agricultural laws, as also by the special town-site act of May 14, 1890, in determining their proper construction and in the preparation of instructions to local land officers for their government under them. In the circulars of the Secretary of the Interior, dated respectively June 18, 1890, and July 10, 1890, and in my circular of July 18, 1890 (see Appendix G) is contained the latest information respecting land matters in Oklahoma.

ABANDONED MILITARY RESERVATIONS.

The appropriation of \$20,000 for the survey, appraisal, and sale of abandoned military reservations by the act of March 3, 1885, was exhausted in the execution of the surveys under the instructions of departmental letter of January 20, 1887.

No further instructions authorizing surveys of these reservations have been received since that date. Lack of funds has prevented a further compliance with the provisions of the act of July 5, 1884, authorizing the survey, appraisal, and sale of these reservations, and it is urged that an appropriation of \$20,000 will be necessary to complete their survey.

An official list of these reservations, seventy-five in number, and their acreage and present condition, will be found in Appendix C.

MAP OF THE UNITED STATES.

The draughting division was active in its labors during the year, and executed some important and most useful work. The map of the United States was revised and corrected from official surveys. Maps were compiled and tracings for maps made of a number of the States and Territories, and others are in rapid course of compilation. An edition of 14,000 copies of the map of the United States is now in press, and maps of States are in the publishers' hands.

A large number of railroad maps were examined and reported upon, and a larger number prepared with land-office designations. Much photo-lithographing work was performed under its direction, with much other and useful labor, a description of which, in detail, will be found in Appendix L.

CONTESTS.

The volume of contests under the different acts relating to the public lands decreased somewhat during the year. During the previous fiscal year the number of contest cases received was 8,179; those received during this year numbered 7,631 (a decrease of 548), while a larger number of cases during the year was finally disposed of, and a lesser number at the close of the year remained pending. The annexed statement embraces the principal transactions of the contest division during the year:

	Cases.
Contests on hand July 1, 1889	8, 185
Received during the year.....	7, 631
	<hr/>
Total	15, 816
Cases finally disposed of.....	8, 470
	<hr/>
Leaving pending July 1, 1890.....	7, 346

Involved in these pending 7,346 cases is embraced an acreage of 1,175,360 acres. Other important work performed by the contest division will be found in detail in Appendix H.

Particular attention is called by the chief of this division to that class of contest cases in which no appeal is taken from the decision of the local land officers. On hand on July 1, 1889, and received during the fiscal year, were a total of 11,560 such cases, of which 7,374 were closed or disposed of during the year, leaving on hand 4,186 cases. Every effort was made to expedite the closing up of this class of cases, but it was found impracticable to accomplish more with the clerical force available for such work. It is believed, however, that a practicable remedy will be found through a proposed modification or amendment of the rules of practice.

PRE-EMPTION.

Owing to the vast accumulation of entries not reached for action, and the many thousand cases which were suspended under the merely technical rules of the late "Board of Review," the correspondence of the pre-emption division for the past year has been very heavy. Work was especially directed to relieve the over-burdened suspended files, and to reduce the surplus of accumulated cases. Great progress has been made. But the efficiency of the pre-emption service was "seriously crippled" by a reduction of its force by transfer to other divisions of some of its

experienced employes, while their places were unavoidably left unfilled or only partially filled by inexperienced clerks.

Entries.

	Suspended.	Not examined.
Osage entries all in Kansas	139	14, 225
Other pre-emption entries	2, 593	47, 049
Total	2, 732	61, 274
In Kansas the Osage entries, on which full payments were made, not examined		7, 954
Osage entries on which partial payments were made, not examined		6, 271
		14, 225
Cases pending June 30, 1889		88, 754
Cases received during the year		24, 008
		112, 762
Disposed of during the year:		
Approved for patent	48, 526	
Canceled or referred to other divisions	270	
		48, 796
Pending July 1, 1890		63, 966
Examined and suspended		2, 692
Not examined		61, 274
		63, 966
Entries subjected to preliminary examination and suspension during the fiscal year		7, 117

VACANT OR UNSETTLED PUBLIC LANDS.

Every effort in my power has been made to obtain at least approximate areas and their location in the several land States and Territories of vacant or unsettled public lands. The local land officers, in their respective districts, have labored faithfully to furnish this information. But with all their assiduity I have been unable to obtain completed returns from all the States for my report proper. But a complete statement will doubtless be included in appendix C of this report. To illustrate the value of this information, I will mention with reference to the Southern States, as to which many inquiries have been received in regard to particular localities, that 685,900 acres of vacant and surveyed land in the Montgomery district, Alabama, have been reported; in Louisiana, in the New Orleans district, an approximate of 825,669 acres; in Arkansas (entire), 4,902,329 acres; in Mississippi (entire), 1,407,480 acres; in Florida (entire), 2,283,626 acres surveyed and over 3,000,000 acres of unsurveyed lands. It is probable, however, that the larger part of the unsurveyed Florida lands have passed to the State under the swamp grants, or is swamp in character.

This information is regarded as important to the emigrant or citizen looking to a proper location on our public lands, and a statement, comprehending all the facts attainable will be pushed to an early completion.

RAILROADS.

The work of the railroad division, which consists chiefly in the determination of controversies affecting land grants made by Congress to aid in the construction of railroads, wagon-roads, and canals, and the examination of articles of incorporation and maps of location filed by railroad companies seeking to acquire the right of way over the public lands has continued to increase. This fact is due, in a measure, to the act of March 3, 1887 (24 Stat., 556,) providing for the adjustment of the grants made by Congress to aid in the construction of railroads; and the questions arising are in many cases, by reason of conflicting interests, very complicated, and the amounts involved often very large.

The said act provides for an immediate adjustment, where it appears that lands have been erroneously certified or patented on account of railroad grants, and that demand be made of the company receiving such lands for re-conveyance to the United States; and directs, in the event of failure to make such conveyance, that suit be instituted by the Attorney-General to re-invest the United States with title.

The said act also makes provision for the re-instatement of entries erroneously canceled on account of railroad withdrawals, and, upon certain conditions, for the confirmation of titles derived by purchase of the companies of lands shown to be excepted from the grants.

The demands made under this act have been numerous, and in some cases have resulted in the re-investment of title to the land in the United States; but in most cases the demand has been refused, or no response made thereto, and suits will be necessary.

The work of adjustment contemplates a disposition of every tract, prescribed by the granting act, situated within the primary or granted limits; an inspection of each tract certified or patented to the company within such limit, to determine whether such certification or patenting was proper; the listing of those tracts shown to be erroneously certified; and the determination for what tracts lost to the grant indemnity is allowable.

It is necessary, in making such an adjustment, that all questions of conflicting claims, either between settlers and the road, or between two roads, the grants for which conflict or overlap, be finally disposed of, so that a proper disposition of the land can be shown in the adjustment.

The question of railroad land-grant forfeiture for breach of conditions has been before Congress for a number of years without resulting in the passage of a general act of forfeiture, and this office, in order to avoid complicating the matter, has suspended action upon cases involving rights within the limits of such grants and opposite the portion of the roads constructed out of time, awaiting the action of Congress.

Selections by the companies opposite such portions have, with few exceptions, also been suspended, and certification or patenting withheld.

In some of the grants, notably the corporation grants, the lack of

surveys renders an immediate adjustment impossible, but recommendation, accompanied by estimates, has been made that a sum sufficient to complete the surveys be appropriated by Congress.

The adjustments of the grants for the following companies have been submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval, viz :

Name of railroad.	When submitted.	Name of railroad.	When submitted.
St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern (Arkansas)	Aug. 18, 1888	Alabama and Florida	Feb. 26, 1890
Cedar Rapids and Missouri River.	Nov. 17, 1888	Florida and Alabama	Do.
Dubuque and Pacific.	Sept. 23, 1889	Vicksburg, Shreveport and Pacific	Do.
Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha	Oct. 30, 1889	St. Paul and Duluth	Do.
Little Rock and Fort Smith	Nov. 12, 1889	Southern Minnesota Extension	Do.
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	Nov. 18, 1889	Chicago and Northwestern (Wisconsin)	Do.
Atchinson, Topeka and Santa Fé	Dec. 20, 1889	Alabama and Chattanooga	Feb. 27, 1890
St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba, and St. Paul and Northern Pacific	Jan. 25, 1890	Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul (Iowa)	May 19, 1890

An adjustment of the grant for the Coos Bay military wagon-road was submitted January 13, 1888.

The letters submitting the adjustments will be found following the tables in appendix F.

The adjustments of the grants for the following railroads have been approved, viz :

Name of railroad.	When approved.
Sioux City and St. Paul	July 22, 1887
Hannibal and St. Joseph	May 29, 1890
Grand Rapids and Indiana	June 20, 1890

The adjustments of the grants for the Hastings and Dakota Railway Company and the Florida and Peninsula Railroad Company are in course of preparation. Both of these roads have been entirely constructed, but a large portion of each was built out of time.

During the last year reports have been made, through the Secretary of the Interior, upon a number of bills referred by the several committees of Congress for expression of opinion.

The records and files of the railroad division are distinct from those of other divisions, and while record is made upon the tract books of selections made by the companies, and the approval or rejection of the same, yet those interested, after making an examination of the tract books, invariably resort to that division for confirmation of the record as shown in the public lands division.

The vital question presented in most of the controversies over which the railroad division has jurisdiction is, was the tract excepted from the operation of the grant? Which involves the further question, What claims serve to except land from the grant?

In the early administration of these grants the construction was generally in favor of the grantee, and the record of a claim was not deemed sufficient to defeat the grant, but its validity must be established.

A claim based upon settlement and residence, without an entry, was, therefore, not recognized; neither was a pre-emption filing upon which proof had not been made, or, in other words, that had not ripened into an entry.

In the case of *Northern Pacific Railroad Company v. Aurys* (8 L. D., 362), it is held that "a claim resting on settlement, residence, and improvement, and existing at the date when the grant becomes effective, is a claim contemplated by Congress in the exempting phrase, 'occupied by homestead settlers,'" and a review of this principle was refused March 4, 1890 (10 L. D., 258).

In the case of *Malone v. Union Pacific Railway Company* (7 L. D., 100), it was held that "the existence of a prima facie valid pre-emption filing, at the date when the right of the road attached, excepts the land covered thereby from the operation of the grant," and in the case of the *Northern Pacific Railroad Company v. Stovenour* (10 L. D., 645) this principle was re-affirmed.

The change in the rulings made in these cases affects large bodies of land and disturbs adjudications heretofore made, as, under the act of March 3, 1887, it is mandatory upon the Secretary of the Interior to demand a reconveyance of title, if the grant is unadjusted and the lands have been erroneously certified or patented to or for the benefit of railroads. (*Winona and St. Peter Railroad Company*, 9 L. D., 649; *Princeton and Dubuque and Pacific Railroad Company*, 10 L. D., 575.)

The act of June 22, 1874, makes provision for the relinquishment of lands by railroad companies in favor of parties who have been erroneously permitted to make entry thereof, and the selection of other lands within the limits of the grant in lieu thereof.

Heretofore, in accepting such relinquishments and permitting selections in lieu thereof, no distinction was made between lands within the granted limits and those within the indemnity limits; but, under date of January 23, 1890, it was held that "lands within the indemnity limits of a grant do not afford a basis for relinquishment and selection under the act of June 22, 1874" that a certification on such a basis is erroneous, and proceedings for the recovery of title under the act of March 3, 1887, were directed. (*St. Paul and Sioux City Railroad Company* 10 L. D., 50.)

Of the certifications heretofore made under this act a large proportion is based upon the relinquishment of indemnity lands.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, 363,862.15 acres of the public lands were certified or patented to States and corporations for railroad purposes; a decrease as compared with the previous year of 61,183.87 acres. The number of railroad patents issued was eighteen. For wagon-roads or canals, no certificates or patents were issued.

The mileage of land-grant railroads actually constructed up to the close of the last fiscal year was 18,070.71 miles, of which 40 miles were constructed during the year,

The lists of railroad selections at the close of the last fiscal year awaiting examination or action covered 29,471,709.09 acres; the selections for wagon roads in Oregon covered 305,246.67 acres; making an acreage of 29,776,955.76 acres embraced in pending lists of selections for railroad and wagon-road construction.

Public lands certified or patented to States and corporations up to 1890.

	Acres.
For railroad purposes (1850 to 1890).....	51,379,346.21
For wagon-road purposes (1824 to 1890).....	1,732,730.83
For canal purposes (1828 to 1890).....	4,424,073.06
For river improvements (1828 to 1890).....	1,406,210.80
	58,992,360.90

A statement of the annual report for June 30, 1888, (p. 232-241) shows the dates of filing of maps of location by land-grant railroad companies and the dates of withdrawal of lands made thereon. But one such map has since been filed (main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad about 20 miles westward from Huron in California), withdrawals on which were ordered April 15, 1890.

Articles of incorporation filed by thirty-six railroad companies for right of way through the public lands were approved during the year. The whole number of railroad companies claiming such right of way on July 1, 1890, under the general right-of-way act of March 3, 1875, was 360. A large number of maps of location, filed by these companies during the year, were returned, as failing to strictly comply with the prescribed forms of certificate and affidavit required to be attached to such maps.

A logging company managed to secure approvals of articles of incorporation and maps of location for a railroad. In its construction public timber was used. But it was subsequently learned that the road was not intended as a common carrier, as required by the act of March 3, 1875, under which the right of way was claimed, but merely as a private vehicle to facilitate or aid the company in its logging business, and consequently proper measures were promptly taken to procure a revocation of the grant of right of way.

SWAMP LANDS.

In the adjustment of claims for swamp lands and swamp-land indemnity, six special agents were employed during the year in making personal examinations in the field of lands claimed under the swamp grant, and were present on behalf of the Government at the taking of the testimony presented by the respective States relative to the character of

the land, in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Department, dated August 12, 1878.

During the past fiscal year, 19,216.53 acres were claimed and reported to this office under the acts of Congress, approved September 28, 1850, and March 12, 1860, granting swamp and overflowed lands to the several States, making the total area claimed and reported under said acts 80,218,419.21 acres.

Lists embracing 126,990.49 acres have been formally approved to the several States during the past year, increasing the total amount thus approved to 59,100,462.67 acres, including 8,708,588.48 acres approved to the State of Louisiana, pursuant to the provisions of the act of March 2, 1849, under which act the approval has the force and effect of a patent.

Patents have been issued during the last fiscal year under the acts of September 28, 1850, and March 12, 1860 (Secs. 2479, 2480, 2481, and 2490, Rev. Stat.) for 109,351.89 acres, or a decrease as compared with the previous year of 150,369.56 acres, making the total patented under said acts and approved under the act of March 2, 1849, 57,209,324.43 acres.

No land was disposed of during the last fiscal year under the provisions of the swamp land grant of March 2, 1849. This grant applies only to the State of Louisiana.

Under the indemnity acts of March 2, 1855, and March 3, 1857, during the past year, cash indemnity accounts amounting to \$32,472.83 were examined and allowed, and the tracts patented to the several States as indemnity amounted to 7,906.63 acres.

The total amount of swamp-land indemnity adjusted and allowed since the passage of the indemnity act is 1,566,011.41 acres for cash entries of swamp land, and 588,126.23 acres patented in lieu of swamp lands located with military bounty land warrants and scrip.

The correspondence and general work relating to swamp lands have been kept up as far as possible, and a larger number of old cases has been finally disposed of this year than in the preceding one.

New selections are being made and reported constantly, and considerable progress has been made in the adjustment of such claims.

PRIVATE LAND CLAIMS.

During the year the following work was performed by the private land claims division.

Indian patents.....	354
Oregon and Washington donation patents.....	24
Claims in California patented.....	1
Claims in Indiana, Louisiana, Florida, and Arkansas patented.....	28
Claim in New Mexico, reported to Congress.....	1
Claims in Louisiana (act of June 2, 1858) satisfied with scrip amounting to 16,272.87 acres.....	29
Entries with certificates of location finally approved.....	147

The following is a statement of the condition of the work in that division on July 1, 1890:

California cases docketed and not finally adjudicated.....	14
Cases confirmed in New Mexico and Arizona and not finally adjudicated	27
Imperfect claims reported under acts of June 22, 1860, etc., to be reported to Congress by this office.....	2
Florida, Louisiana, Michigan, Illinois, etc., cases awaiting action.....	2,935
Claims within the limits of Las Animas grant in Colorado in which awards were made by the register and receiver at Pueblo under act of February 25, 1869, not adjudicated	3
Claims within Las Animas grant in Colorado, act of February 25, 1869, on file, exclusive of one disposed of in 1874, and one withdrawn.....	24
Scrip locations pending	854
Scrip cases, act of June 2, 1858, reported and awaiting action.....	59
Oregon, Washington, New Mexico, and Arizona, donation cases reported and not finally adjudicated	117
Indian allotments not patented.....	109

ARIZONA.

The surveyor-general reports that the work in his office relating to private land claims has received much of his attention during the last fiscal year. He states that:

In October I reported the Peralta claim for almost 5,000,000 acres of land as a forgery and fraud through and through, and recommended the prosecution of the fabricators of the fraud. The Commissioner ordered the claim stricken from the docket, which order was complied with. There are several private land-grant claims in this office and undisposed of, and some before the honorable Secretary of the Interior on appeal on questions preliminary to final investigation and report.

THE ALLEGED GRANT TO DON MIGUEL DE PERALTA.

In the case alluded to above by the surveyor-general I rendered a decision on February 20, 1890, holding that the essential foundation of a recognizable claim under the laws of Spain and Mexico do not appear, etc., and ordering the case stricken from the docket. The letter containing said decision is given in the appendix, marked D.

An appeal from the decision was taken, and is now pending before the Department.

NEW MEXICO.

No progress has been made during the past year in the final adjustment of private land claims in New Mexico. The subject is one of vital importance to the people of that Territory, and many measures have been introduced in Congress, from time to time, looking to the speedy and just settlement of these rights of property asserted under treaty stipulations, but they have failed to become laws. I quote from the last annual report of the bureau upon the subject of said claims as follows:

This bureau annually, for many years, has called special attention to the unsettled condition of private land claims in New Mexico (and also in Arizona and Colorado), asserted under the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo and Gadsden purchase.

More than a third of a century has elapsed since Congress, by the act approved July 22, 1854 (10 Stat., 308), provided the first machinery for the definite adjustment of these claims to portions of ceded or purchased territory, assuming that the valid claims were subject to recognition and protection by the United States, under treaty stipulations, terms of purchase, the laws, usages, and customs of the countries having the granting authority, etc. But few laws have been enacted touching said claims. The act of 1854 was supplemented by the act of February 28, 1861 (12 Stat., 172), the seventeenth section of which provides that the duties, powers, responsibilities, etc., of the surveyor-general of Colorado shall be the same as those of the surveyor-general of New Mexico, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, and such instructions as he may from time to time deem it advisable to give him.

In the sundry civil appropriation act approved July 15, 1870 (16 Stat., 291), the surveyor-general for Arizona is clothed with power to examine claims of this character in his jurisdiction and report upon the same, which reports "shall be laid before Congress for such action thereon as shall be deemed just and proper."

Under the provisions of law referred to, supplemented by departmental instructions based thereon, the proper officers have investigated and reported upon numerous claims, embracing millions of acres, and those reports, with transcripts of the records on which they purport to be founded, have been duly laid before the legislative branch of the Government, which alone, under existing statutes, can finally confirm or reject them. The titles to some have been determined to be valid; they have been located and surveyed in place and carried into patent; but many are still pending before Congress (as per exhibits published in former reports), which tribunal has so far neglected to deal with them individually;

In the mean time it is evident that the claimants are to a greater or lesser extent enjoying the usufruct of the land, especially where preliminary surveys have operated in conjunction with official constructions of law to reserve the tracts claimed from entry and improvement by actual settlers under the public-land system, this without reference to the standing of the claims, *prima facie*, as set forth in whatever official reports have been made in the premises.

No claim has been directly rejected by action of Congress thereon to my knowledge; and in this connection attention is called to the "Rancho el paso de las Algodones," in Arizona, in which case special action by Congress has heretofore been recommended. There is a pressing necessity for further legislation looking to the final and speedy settlement of these demands upon the soil, to the end that the public domain may be separated from, and its surveys fixed and closed upon, the legitimate boundaries of private property.

Particular attention is invited to that portion of the surveyor general's report (which will be found printed in full in the appendix) relative to the *small holdings* by the large number of people in New Mexico who became citizens of this Republic as a result of war and annexation. Under a perfected colonization system of the former Government, and the equitable laws of the Latin races in matters pertaining to the soil, these small farmers were secure in their rights; and, although menaced by hostile savages, they clung to the same small parcels of irrigable land, subsisting and multiplying thereon, from generation to generation.

These people have no paper titles, and are almost totally ignorant of the land system of this Government.

This matter has been fully explained to Congressional committees in times past, and remedial legislation is much needed to protect the interests of such native-born New Mexican farmers. Their "preference

rights" to tracts so inhabited and cultivated should certainly be recognized, and made as clear by law as are similar rights of native or naturalized citizens under existing public-land laws.

I quote from the surveyor-general's report as follows :

GRANTS.

During the year the boundaries of the grant known as La Salina, which said grant was confirmed to the heirs of Henry Volcker (25 U. S. Stat., 1194), have been established. Prior to the survey an investigation was made for the purpose of furnishing information upon which to base special instructions.

Only one petition has been filed under section 8 of the act of June 22, 1854.

The claim above referred to is filed by the Indians of Isleta, who claim certain lands outside of the boundaries of the grant confirmed to them, and which is alleged to have been purchased by them in 1750. They claim to have been in actual possession of the land ever since the date of sale to the Pueblo. * * *

The failure of claimants to present their claims may be easily accounted for. It is a matter of some expense to present a claim before this office. Witnesses must be brought here and an attorney must be employed.

Even should the surveyor-general return a favorable report to Congress, the return for all this trouble and expense would be very small. Past experience shows that the report would probably not be acted on by Congress, without which action the opinion of the surveyor-general would amount to nothing, in view of the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, that the favorable opinion of the surveyor-general is no evidence of title.

There is no subject that more justly demands the immediate attention of the Government of the United States than this matter of unsettled land claims. The number and character of unsettled claims so far as they have been filed in this office is given in the annexed statement marked Exhibit C, but there is also a very great number of just claims that have never been filed.

New Mexico was first taken possession of by Spain through an expedition commanded by Coronado, just 350 years ago, before De Soto had reached the Mississippi. It was permanently settled before 1600. From that time until 1821 title to land within its borders was gradually passing from the Government of Spain to private parties. In a similar manner the Republic of Mexico, by wise colonization laws, endeavored to promote the settlement and private ownership of lands, while the Governors acting under her authority often gave away land with what seems to us reckless prodigality.

When New Mexico became a part of the United States, it contained a population of 80,000. Some of these were wealthy and held great tracts of land, often given them as a reward for military services.

Although smaller holdings of land are more consonant with our ideas of what is best for a free community, still it must not be forgotten that the Government of the United States agreed to protect these persons in the enjoyment of their property, whether they resided here and became citizens of the United States or removed southward and remained citizens of Mexico.

A large number of these claims have been adjusted under the provisions of the law of 1854, establishing the office of surveyor-general, and the remainder would soon be disposed of if Congress would act upon the reports of the surveyor-general. A careful re-examination and re-survey would, however, in many cases be desirable by reason of the conflicting reports of previous surveyors-general and in order that all the facts obtainable bearing on each case might be laid before Congress.

If, however, Congress should be unwilling to take the responsibility of deciding these cases, it should empower some tribunal to proceed to decide them.

SMALL HOLDINGS.

By far the larger part, however, of the 80,000 people who became citizens of the United States by the annexation of New Mexico were poor. They and their ancestors had been located where they were by the colonization plan pursued by Spain and Mexico.

About the time of the discovery of New Mexico Emperor Charles V of Spain decreed as follows:

"If in that which is already discovered in the Indias there should be any places and districts so good that it may be proper to found settlements, and any person should make application to settle and reside in them, in order that with a greater will and profit they may do so, the viceroys and residents may give them in our name lands, house-lots, and waters, in conformity with the disposition of the land."

This plan was pursued until the annexation of the territory by the United States. Under the Republic of Mexico the colonization laws and regulations became a very complete system, admirably adapted to the character of the people they were designed to benefit and to the character of the country to be occupied. The governing ideas always were that to any one without land should be given as long as the Government had unoccupied land, and that it was better for the nation that the country should be settled and the land reduced to private ownership.

Generally the lands and waters were assigned to each person "in conformity with the disposition of the land" by an inferior officer (Alcalde) sent with them for the purpose. The result would be a placita with its outlying lands, something like the following: *

The Arabic figures indicate the house lot on which the man lives with his family, and the Roman numerals his farm lot, on which he raises the little crop of wheat and vegetables by which they subsist.

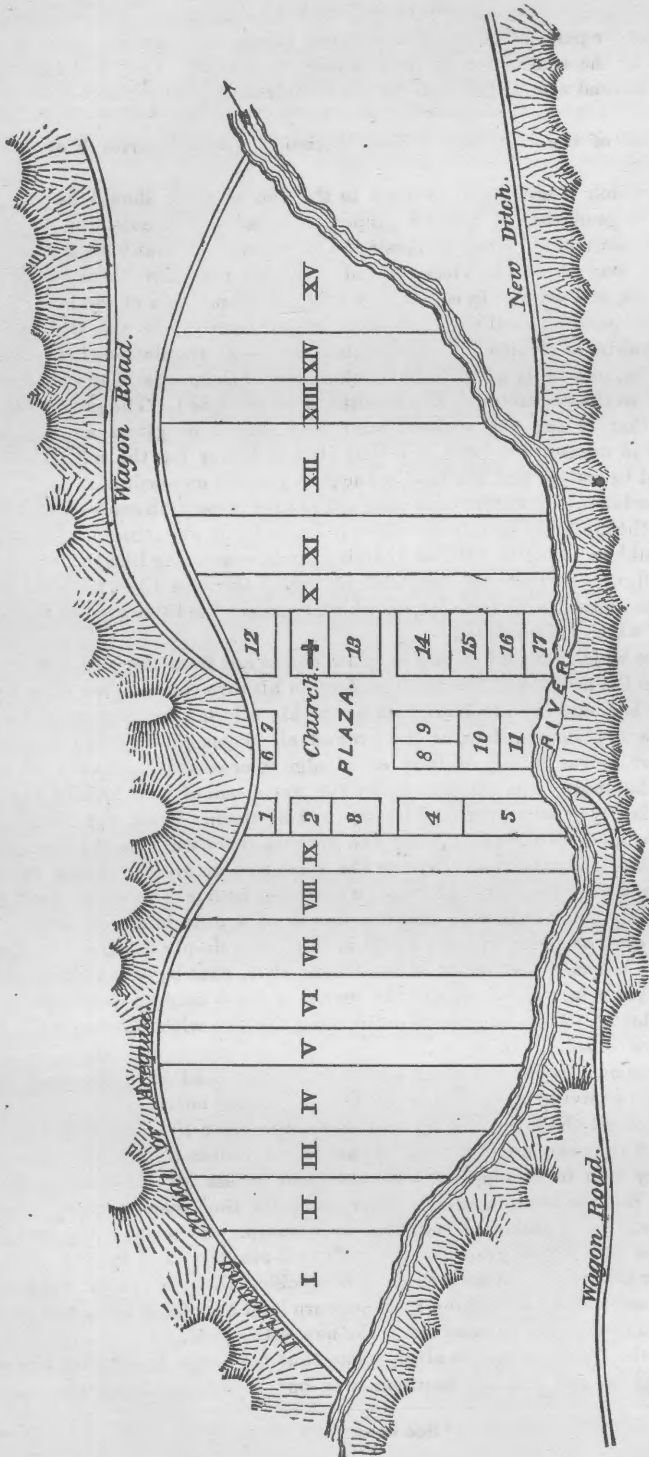
The moisture which causes his crop to grow comes not from the blue sky over his head, but from the acequia at the rear; and when his turn comes to use it he cuts its bank with his hoe, and the life-giving water quickly fills his first square of earth to the depth of a few inches, then, as the ground all slopes gently down toward the river, the water moves quietly on from cross-ridge to cross-ridge, leaving the square behind it so thoroughly soaked that under the warm sun of New Mexico they will produce luxuriantly of whatever may be required of them. From the nature of his cultivation his land must extend from the acequia downward as the land slopes; and so farms that look all out of shape to the Eastern man are the almost universal custom here, and they are more apt to grow narrower rather than wider, for if a man who owns a strip 200 yards wide and one-fourth of a mile long dies leaving four children, then each of them, without a will or deed, but simply because every one so understands it, becomes the owner of one-fourth of it, that is, of a strip of the full length and 50 yards in width. Again, the owner of lot 3 may, on marriage, acquire with his wife lot 14. Then he goes on cultivating the two without seeming to try to get his holdings consolidated.

Of course, the owners can not make entries under the land laws for land in such shapes. Their not living on the lands would also prevent entry.

The owners of all the farm lots up and down the river live together about the plaza, in which they can quickly rally in case of an Indian attack, the regulations requiring every man to be supplied with arms and horses for the common defense. Unitedly they dig the acequia and do other work for the common good; unitedly they rear the village church and maintain its worship. Sometimes the settlement was established by a formal grant, which gave to it also the land for ten or twenty miles on either side of it. In such cases it is specified that this is for the common benefit of the settlers, by furnishing them pasture land and wood land, and for those who should afterward join themselves to the new settlement.

The idea of the Mexican people always was that the large tract gave the settlement room to grow, and that any new comer or boy becoming of age who wanted a

* See next page



piece of land out of the common stock to cultivate could have it, and could go on to improve it by taking out a new ditch or otherwise.

In view of these facts I think that everyone living in this community at the time that it was transferred to the United States had a certain interest in the outlying lands, and that they did not belong exclusively to the heirs or assigns of the one or more settlers mentioned in the original papers. I also think that every member of such a community, no matter how poor he may be, was included in the provisions of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, that Mexicans electing to become citizens of the United States "shall be protected in the free enjoyment of their liberty and property." In order to protect them in their property in land, and to avoid taking it away from them and throwing it into the mass of its own property, the public domain, it was necessary for the United States to determine what the property of each one was. This should have been done at once. As it was not done, and matters were allowed to drift along in the old way, I consider that the Mexican custom as to the rights of new comers who joined themselves to a community, continued to run, and that every person now holding land on a grant made under the colonization laws has an interest in the outlying lands of the grant.

The question as to what each man owns should be settled at once. The whole prosperity of New Mexico depends upon it. The gravest evils have already resulted. Supposed interests in community grants have been brought up, and under them large tracts have been fenced and poor men have found themselves substantially shut up to their farm lots and thereby reduced to the greatest distress. While they could get a living from the farm lot combined with the herd of goats and sheep living on the common pasture, and with the privilege of the common timber lands, they can not get it from the farm lots alone. The result is widespread suffering, restlessness and trouble, which threatened the peace of the community.

I think the remedy for this is surveys, combined with authority given the land offices to issue patents to each man for what belongs to him. The deputy surveyor's going to such a community and telling the people that he has come to assist them in getting title to their homes, would be rendered every assistance. Let every farm lot of long occupancy be surveyed and shown on the township plat as belonging to its owner. Then if it be an unconfirmed community grant with outlying lands, assign to each one a wood lot, say of the same size as his farm lot, in payment for his inchoate right in these outlying lands. Lands that could be made very valuable can not be left as unfenced commons for the benefit of a few goats and cattle.

The system that was adapted to the old time and the needs of a sparsely settled community must now pass away and be replaced by the American plan of individual ownership and inclosed lots, and the sooner the Government makes the inevitable change, the better it will be for all concerned.

After the plat goes to the register, the indications of ownership thereon should be subject to contest by anyone claiming the same land, in the manner that entries are now.

But there would be but few contests. The ownership of lots in this country is well known, and universally acquiesced in, with rare exceptions. Long continued occupation, with the consent of the Government and all parties interested, constitutes as just a claim as property is held by anywhere. A settlement of these matters in accordance with justice will be a permanent settlement and will be the best for the Government, and best for all interests in New Mexico.

Certain title to the land is the foundation to all values. Enterprise in this Territory is greatly retarded because that foundation is so often found lacking.

COLORADO.

Nothing of importance is contained in the annual report of the surveyor-general regarding the few private claims in his district. From a special communication from him (to enable this office to reply, in part,

to inquiries by the United States Senate, resolution of June 20, 1890), the following extracts are furnished :

Of the Vigil and St. Vrain grant only one derivative claim, No. 2, awarded to Norton W. Welton, amounting to 760 acres, is pending before this office. (See letter of July 2, 1890.)

Of only two unconfirmed grants papers are on file in this office, namely: The Conejos grant and the Mendano and Zapato grant.

I can not find in the office any record of a decision taken in regard to these grants, but I presume that in the time of Surveyor-General Pelham, then surveyor-general for New Mexico and Colorado, these grants were declared invalid.

I can not find in the records any papers, petitions, or names of counsel or attorneys, who have prosecuted said claims since the time of Surveyor-General Pelham.

Below follows a synopsis of the papers on file in regard to the said Conejos and Mendano and Zapato grants, giving boundaries as claimed, names of claimants, etc.

CONEJOS GRANT NO. 80.

Petition to Hon. William Pelham, surveyor-general of New Mexico; José Maria Martinez, Antonio Martinez, Julian Gallajos, and Celedonio Valdez, in their behalf and of others, represent to be claimants and owners of a tract situated on the Rio de los Conejos, on the north bounded by the Kill of the Garita; on the south by the mountain of San Antonio; on the east by El Rio del Norte, and on the west by La Sierra Montoza, each of the claimants having 200 varas in width, fronting on the river.

The original grant made by the Mexican Government being lost, they ask to make oral proof. They can not set forth the quantity of land included in the grant, no survey having been made. They do not state how many claimants, but ask confirmation by their attorney, J. Houghton, not dated.

Carlos Beaubien makes a statement under date of August 4, 1855, that in the year 1832 or 1833, he was with an alcalde, deceased, ordered to lay out the tract of Los Conejos and distribute the tract to the persons who asked the donation.

Thirty-six persons claim right to land, and petition Hon. Juan Andres Archuleta, prefect of the first district, also without date.

MENDANO AND ZAPATO GRANT.

Antonio Mattias Gomez and José Luis Baca de Sondaya, appear before the Governor, Facunda Melgares, by petition dated January 19, 1820, asking to forward an application to Mexico in order that they may be placed in possession of a tract, known to be public land, and as a grant commonly called the Springs of the Mendano and the Zapato and the Rito, which leads near the outlet of the Pedrogosa mountain, and which joins the Grand Lake.

The governor by date of March 14, 1820, states in his petition that this grant appears to him to be just, and approved the possession of the above-named petitioners.

Thence follows a decree dated Mexico, April 1, 1820, issued by the President *ad interim* of the Republic of Mexico, stating that the petition of Antonio Mattias Gomez and José Luis Baca de Sondaya, addressed to the Senate, is granted, and the Governor is ordered in company with his alcaldes to designate the boundaries of the grant and give title papers.

The signature of the governor, Facunda Melgares, is different from his signature on papers of other confirmed grants on file in this office.

The governor also makes (order) that this grant shall be in force on common paper, there being none with stamps in this kingdom or in this jurisdiction under his charge.

A petition going at the present time from Santa Fé to Mexico to the Senate, to the President, and back to the petitioners in fourteen days, would be considered quick traveling and a speedy action taken. In the year 1820, it was utterly impossible

LOUISIANA.

Very few confirmed private land claims in Louisiana have been carried into patent during the fiscal year.

Upon this subject, I quote from the surveyor-general's report as follows:

It is certainly remarkable that years should be allowed to roll on, decade after decade, leaving the citizens totally unable to obtain patents on at least 5,900 private claims solely because the office possesses no "clerks" to prepare plats of survey. Time only adds embarrassments to this matter, and unless it is soon attended to, the embarrassments will certainly increase. But since my predecessors have urged the same matter for years past, I am satisfied that the Department is fully cognizant of all the facts in the premises.

SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S SCRIP.

Of the pending claims to this class of indemnity, under the provisions of section 3, of the act approved June 2, 1858 (11 Stat., 294), twenty-nine have been adjusted during the year, and the scrip, or "certificate of location," authenticated and delivered to the legal representatives of the deceased confirmees. The amount of land involved is 16,272.87 acres.

It is deemed proper to again call attention to the recommendations in this matter contained in the annual report of this office for the year 1888 (pp. 35, 36, 37, and 448).

FLORIDA.

There are a large number of confirmed and surveyed but unpatented private land claims in Florida. Conflicting surveys exist, which have not been adjusted as contemplated by the eleventh section of the act approved February 8, 1827 (4 Stat., 204). In relation to the original papers upon which these claims were based, the surveyor-general reports as follows:

THE SPANISH ARCHIVES.

Since 1849 this office has been the depository of that large mass of ancient documents of the Spanish provincial government, left at St. Augustine when the United States acquired title to Florida. These records contain the basis of titles to lands to an extensive amount, and probably contain, also, historical matter of much value.

In my opinion they are worthy of better care than they have heretofore received. It is believed that the Spanish land titles derived from them and preserved in other records, written and printed, are but a portion of the important matter still locked up in these archives, which contain the probate records, the original wills, the docketts of civil and criminal courts, and voluminous records of naval and military history.

These records are unique, and in case of loss can not be duplicated or restored. They are not wholly safe from fire. They have long been subject to the destructive attacks of insects which perforated some of the volumes and bundles to an alarming extent, so that I have used means for destroying the moths. These original manuscripts are of much the same character and importance as those of some of the Pacific districts, where they have been honored with a special officer as keeper of Spanish archives.

I would respectfully recommend that provision be made for a competent clerk and translator, who shall index, translate, and preserve the valuable portions, and make their contents accessible to investigation, before the fading of ink and ravages of insects shall render them useless, or fire shall entirely destroy them.

A similar collection of Spanish archives of the province of West Florida was kept at Pensacola in care of an officer called "keeper of Spanish archives."

When that office was discontinued in 1849, the papers in his charge were retained at Pensacola. At the suggestion of your office I have made investigation, and find that only a small portion of these archives are extant, the remainder having been destroyed by fire.

CALIFORNIA.

One private land claim patent in this State was issued during the fiscal year; the "Rancho Cañada de los Baqueros;" area 17,760 acres.

UNDELIVERED PATENTS.

There yet remained in the office of the surveyor-general eleven undelivered patents for private land claims, upon which fees amounting to \$2,262.33 are due. A list of the same with their respective areas, and names of the patentees will be found in the last annual report of this office on page 21.

SPANISH ARCHIVE DEPARTMENT.

Relative to this branch of the surveyor-general's office, I quote the following from his report:

In reference to this department, which is a very important one in connection with this office, I would state that upon the records therein rests the title to a large portion of the lands in the State, as well as containing in itself a full account of the early settlement of the State and all matters of public interest from which a complete history could be compiled. It appears to be in a satisfactory condition. Reference to former reports show that the Department must be fully advised of the past work performed and of the work outlined for the future, and for that reason I will condense the somewhat lengthy report made to me by the officer in charge.

The work has been great and laborious translating and indexing 959 expedientes, or records of proceedings, with all the title papers filed in the 813 cases presented for confirmation, and including as well copies and translations of the books of register of titles Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4; books of records of possession Nos. 5, 6, and 7 have been completed and the originals carefully preserved. The volume entitled Miscellaneous Documents and Transfers, that shows the chain of title from the original grantees to the parties who presented any individual claim to the Board of Land Commissioners for confirmation, is now complete.

All original title papers and all other documents that in any way relate to the tracts of land referred to in the petition of the applicant, have been segregated so that whoever examines the transcripts will find the proceedings that were had upon the petition of any individual for a specified tract of land up to the date of the presentation of the claim to the land commissioners.

The completed work contains 18,200 pages of writing, in twenty-six large volumes, each indexed and two volumes containing 623 tracings of original maps or diseños. The work of compilation of the 302 volumes of Spanish archives has likewise been completed during the past fiscal year, and the work now being performed is that of classifying and assorting the innumerable subjects, after recording and indexing in chronological and proper order. The abstracts and translations of which the index

will be composed have been made by careful study from 280,639 pages of Spanish manuscript contained in these ancient archives, and it is expected that during the next three or four years the Government will have in its archives the most complete, descriptive, and interesting index of public records that has ever been made of Spanish archives.

The index will be arranged alphabetically and chronologically with proper side references, in such a way that any one desiring to know a certain fact contained in the volume will at once find what he wants in English, often reading in the index itself the exact words that were used by the writer of the document one hundred years ago.

The volumes, embracing a great variety of subjects, have been arranged differently, to facilitate reference, and are numbered from 1 to 302, the former way of indexing being absolutely unintelligible.

SURVEYS OF PUBLIC LANDS.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, surveys have been accepted, after an examination in the field and careful comparison with the examiner's reports and inspection of the plats and field notes in this office, as follows :

States and Territories.	Aeres.	States and Territories.	Aeres.
Arizona	597, 748. 27	Nebraska	23, 039. 51
California	162, 031. 41	Nevada	408, 857. 33
Colorado	473, 457. 72	New Mexico	237, 131. 73
Dakota	929, 992. 35	Oregon	84, 100. 46
Florida	2, 519. 33	Utah	576, 525. 50
Idaho	22, 148. 58	Washington	180, 122. 99
Minnesota	144, 855. 29		
Montana	620, 161. 42	Total	4, 462, 691. 94

The appropriation (approved March 2, 1889) for the survey and resurvey of the public lands for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, was \$200,000, of which sum \$20,000 was authorized by the act to be applied to the examination of surveys, etc.

Said act specifically provided as follows, viz :

That in expending this appropriation preference shall be given in favor of surveying townships occupied in whole or in part by actual settlers; and the surveys shall be confined to lands adapted to agriculture and lines of reservations.

With reference to rates of mileage the act further provides as follows, viz :

That the Commissioner of the General Land Office may allow for the survey of lands heavily timbered, mountainous, or covered with dense undergrowth, rates not exceeding \$13 per linear mile for standard and meander lines, \$11 for township, and \$7 for section lines; or if, in cases of exceptional difficulties in the surveys, the work can not be contracted for at these rates, compensation for surveys and resurveys may be made by the said Commissioner, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, at rates not exceeding \$18 per linear mile for standard and meander lines, \$15 for township, and \$12 for section lines.

The terms of the appropriation act specially allotted the sum of \$10,000 for the surveys of lands opened to settlement in the Territory of Montana under the act approved May 1, 1883; also allotted the sum

of \$5,000 for the survey of the west boundary line of the White Mountains or San Carlos Indian Reservation, in the Territory of Arizona.

Deducting the specific allotments made by the act for surveys in Montana and Arizona and examination of surveys in the field (aggregating \$35,000), the amount of the appropriation actually available for public surveys and re-surveys and applicable to all surveying districts was \$165,000, which was apportioned to twelve districts, as provided in the following table :

Districts.	Amount.	Districts.	Amount.
Arizona.....	\$5,000	New Mexico.....	\$10,000
California.....	10,000	Oregon.....	10,000
Colorado.....	15,000	Utah.....	5,000
Dakota.....	25,000	Washington.....	20,000
Idaho.....	10,000	Wyoming.....	10,000
Minnesota.....	5,000		
Montana.....	15,000	Total.....	140,000

The sum of \$25,000 was reserved for any contingencies that might arise in any of the several surveying districts, including Florida, Louisiana, and Nevada, to which no formal apportionments were originally made, although stated amounts for special surveys were subsequently apportioned to Louisiana and Nevada.

During the fiscal years, 1885-'86, 1886-'87, and 1887-'88, under official instructions, expenditures of the appropriation were confined to districts where existing settlements on the lands presented special claims for recognition. Said regulations were in effect first incorporated by Congress in the appropriation act approved October 2, 1888, and were embodied in the act approved March 2, 1889.

The annual surveying instructions for the several fiscal years as stated, which defined the class and character of the lands to be surveyed (except as to timber lands and other modifications), were continued in force, and additional surveying instructions for the fiscal year 1889-'90 were issued to all surveyors-general, and were transmitted July 26, August 16, 20, and 22, 1889.

The annual surveying instructions for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, read as follows :

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, GENERAL LAND OFFICE,

Washington, D. C., August 16, 1889.

The U. S. SURVEYOR-GENERAL,

_____:

SIR: By the act of Congress approved March 2, 1889, making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, and for other purposes, there was appropriated :

"For surveys and resurveys of public lands, including ten thousand dollars for surveys of lands opened to settlement in the Territory of Montana under the act approved May first, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, and including five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the survey of the west boundary line of the White Mountains or San Carlos Indian Reservation in the Territory of Arizona, two hundred thousand dollars, at rates not exceeding nine dollars per linear

mile for standard and meander lines, seven dollars for township, and five dollars for section lines: *Provided*, That in expending this appropriation preference shall be given in favor of surveying townships occupied, in whole or in part, by actual settlers; and the surveys shall be confined to lands adapted to agriculture and lines of reservations: *Provided further*, That the Commissioner of the General Land Office may allow, for the survey of lands heavily timbered, mountainous, or covered with dense undergrowth, rates not exceeding thirteen dollars per linear mile for standard and meander lines, eleven dollars for township, and seven dollars for section lines, or if, in case of exceptional difficulties in the surveys, work can not be contracted for at these rates, compensation for surveys and resurveys may be made by the said Commissioner, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, at rates not exceeding eighteen dollars per linear mile for standard and meander lines, fifteen dollars for township, and twelve dollars for section lines."

The said act also provides that an amount not exceeding \$20,000 (out of the \$200,000 appropriated for surveys) may be expended for examination of surveys in the field to test the accuracy of the work, and to prevent payment for fraudulent and imperfect surveys returned by deputy surveyors, etc.

From the \$165,000 available for apportionment among the several surveying districts there is hereby apportioned to the district of _____ the sum of _____.

The fund provided for examinations will be retained under the direct control of this office, and expended in the main for the maintenance of a corps of competent examiners, who will be detailed according to the exigencies of the service in the several surveying districts. A few cases may arise when it will be found more convenient and less expensive to have examinations made under the immediate supervision of the surveyor-general, and in such cases the question of the assignment of sums sufficient to enable the surveyor-general to have the examination made will be considered.

The law requires that in expending this appropriation preference shall be given in favor of surveying townships occupied in whole or in part by actual settlers; hence, in taking measures for the letting of contracts, it will be your first duty to ascertain the localities in which there are bona fide settlers, and the funds should be so applied as to benefit the greatest possible number of settlers.

For several years past it has been the policy of this office to prohibit the survey of forests or heavily-timbered lands (see annual instructions dated September 15, 1885), but it is necessary, under the requirements of this appropriation act, to make some modification of this restriction. There are in some localities fine agricultural lands, which, although heavily timbered, are occupied in part by bona fide settlers, who at great labor and expense have improved the lands and made for themselves permanent homes to which they desire to obtain title. Whenever such cases arise, all the facts as to the character of the lands, the kinds and qualities of the timber, the number of settlers, and the character and approximate value of their improvements should be presented for the consideration of this office before contracting for the survey. Contracts will be allowed for the survey of timber lands only when their value for agricultural purposes is well established, and satisfactory proof given of their occupation by bona fide settlers who have made permanent improvements.

By the terms of the appropriation act the surveys must be confined to lands *adapted to agriculture and lines of reservations*. With regard to the survey of public lands this restriction is construed as pertaining to *subdivisional surveys*, and it will be necessary in some instances to extend standard and township lines over inarable lands in order to reach lands which are adapted to agriculture and occupied by actual settlers. In order, however, that the greatest possible benefit may be derived from the appropriation for surveys, the apportionment for your district should be applied as far as practicable to the survey of such townships containing arable lands and embracing settlements as are contiguous to existing lines, thus avoiding the expenditure of a undue portion of the available funds for the survey of standard lines.

Instructions heretofore issued require that where a contract embraces the subdivision of a township, the survey of such township must be completed in its entirety, unless natural obstacles render such completion absolutely impossible. The object of this requirement (embraced in the annual instructions of September 15, 1885) was to prevent the practice of surveying the easier portions of a township and omitting the more difficult portions.

The carrying out of this requirement might in many cases necessitate the survey of portions of townships unfit for agricultural purposes, and such lands are not surveyable under the appropriation for the current fiscal year. Cases may arise, especially in mountainous regions, where a considerable portion of the lands are not adapted to agricultural purposes, while the arable portion is occupied by actual settlers, and as preference is to be given under the law to occupied land, the regulations are so far modified as to permit the survey of the cultivable portions of townships in which settlements have been made, leaving the uncultivable portions unsurveyed. In contracting for surveys in mountainous regions or in a tract of country where you know or have reason to believe that a portion of the lands are unfit for agricultural purposes, you will specially instruct your deputies as to the legal requirement to confine the surveys to lands adapted to agriculture, and direct them in surveying townships containing both classes of land to extend the subdivisional lines over *all* the lands in the township that can be properly classed as *agricultural*.

Contracts must state specific rates. Whenever practicable, contracts will be let, under existing regulations, at not exceeding the minimum rates (\$9, \$7, and \$5), but you may, when necessary, allow a compensation not exceeding the intermediate rates (\$13, \$11, and \$7), named in the appropriation act for the survey of the class of lands for which said rates are provided, and in letters transmitting contracts you will state *fully*, for the information of this office, your reasons for allowing such rates.

In case of a demand for surveys for which, owing to exceptional difficulties to be encountered by the surveyor, a compensation exceeding the intermediate rates must be paid, you will, before taking any steps toward letting a contract, forward a statement showing the reason why the survey is required, and specifically why augmented rates should be allowed, setting forth the lowest rates at which you can obtain the services of a competent surveyor, character of the land, and all particulars necessary to the formation of a judgment by the Department upon the question of authorizing such a contract.

You may proceed with the letting of contracts without the formality of advertising for proposals, but will use your best endeavors to secure the services of competent and reliable surveyors at as much less than the rates allowed by law as possible. Select as your deputies, as far as practicable, men of known skill and integrity, and when not heretofore known to the United States surveying service, you will require satisfactory evidence of their competency, honesty, and ability to carry their contracts to completion. In letters transmitting contracts with persons not heretofore employed, you will present a statement of the evidence of qualification furnished by them.

The act of Congress approved March 2, 1889, entitled, "An act to divide a portion of the reservation of the Sioux nations of Indians in Dakota into separate reservations, and to secure the relinquishment of the Indian title to the remainder," appropriates the sum of \$100,000 for the survey of the lands opened to settlement under said act. This appropriation will not, however, become available until the acceptance and consent of the Indians to the provisions of the act shall have been obtained. In the event of acceptance and consent by the Indians, you will be duly instructed in the matter of the survey of the relinquished lands.

No contracts for resurveys will be entered into until express authority therefor shall have been granted by this office.

The regulations and requirements of the annual instructions bearing date September 15, 1885, so far as the same are not in conflict with the foregoing, are hereby con-

tinued in force, and you will be governed accordingly in the matter of surveying contracts and instructions to deputy surveyors.

In forwarding surveying contracts for the approval of this office, the letters of transmittal should contain in full the reasons which induced you to select for survey the region covered by the contract. All contracts for subdivisinal surveys must be accompanied by evidences of settlement, in the shape of applications for the survey of the lands from bona fide settlers thereon, who will also be required to submit individual affidavits (so far as practicable) as to the nature, extent, and value of their improvements on the lands; also satisfactory proof that the lands are adapted to agriculture.

Very respectfully,

W. M. STONE,
Acting Commissioner

ARIZONA.

Out of the apportionment of \$5,000 made to this district for the fiscal year two contracts were awarded, the total liabilities of which aggregated \$1,100.

As explanatory of the limited amount of surveying contracted for during the fiscal year, the United States surveyor-general, in his annual report, states as follows, viz:

This limited amount of surveying arose from the restrictions in the matter of surveys. The Land Office instructions of July 26, 1889, advised me that "By the terms of the appropriation act the surveys must be confined to lands adapted to agriculture and lines of reservations."

This clause, as applied to this arid belt, as I understand it, practically limits surveys to lands that can be artificially irrigated, or grows some agricultural produce without irrigation; and lands here are not usually adapted to agriculture, except where so situated as to be artificially irrigated. The great bulk of the land locations, however, are located where the possibility of irrigation is exceedingly remote, and in many cases only exists in the possibility of artesian water. Still this land serves the purposes of homes, and wherever located ought to entitle the settlers to the same privileges of surveys as is accorded those who have been more fortunate in their selections.

It is a very common thing for homes to be established in Arizona on the plateaus adjacent to mountain ranges, where a spring of water can be obtained for household and other domestic purposes, which location may be convenient to some business in which the occupant is actively employed, such as mining, etc.

These locations make very suitable and convenient homes, though the soil can not be termed as agricultural, inasmuch as in many instances it is not even valuable for grass; still that it is desirable as a home, on account of some property interests of value in its neighborhood which settles it up, ought to entitle occupants of such lands to the benefit of surveys.

The instructions as applied to Arizona ought to be very liberal, and left largely to the discretion of the surveyor-general, whose knowledge of the peculiar characteristics of the country will enable him to place the surveys where the largest number of persons will be benefited. The public interests are not subserved by depriving the surveyor-general of discretion in the placing of these surveys, as of necessity a surveyor-general must be acquainted with the wants of the people.

In addition to the contracts for public-land surveys a contract for the survey of the western boundary of the White Mountain or San Carlos Indian Reservation was awarded May 16, 1890, to John C. Smith, United

States deputy surveyor; liability \$3,000, payable from the annual appropriation for the fiscal year. Referring to said contract, the United States surveyor-general in his annual report states as follows:

The survey of the above line is of vast importance, inasmuch as it will determine the locus of very valuable mines, passing as it does through one of the richest mineral belts in the country. A direct north and south line would make a more desirable boundary than the present line, and could cut off valuable mines without doing the slightest injury to the Indians.

In connection with this, I desire to most earnestly renew my recommendation that a straight east and west line be established for the south boundary, by Executive order, so run as to cut off the coal-fields, which are reported to be from 2 to 6 miles on the reservation.

If upon development these fields were found to be extensive and the coal of good quality, it would be the incentive for developing the resources of this Territory more than anything that could be done. Cheap fuel is what is particularly needed in a mining country, and Colorado owes much of its prosperity to this fact. A straight east and west line, well defined, with stone monuments, would be a more comprehensive boundary for the Indians, and the land cut off is valueless to them, except for the collection of mescal, from which they make liquor.

CALIFORNIA.

The surveyor-general reports that under the apportionment of \$10,000 for public-land surveys made to this district for the fiscal year he has let seven contracts, aggregating \$2,367, and has issued special instructions for surveys in seven cases, the aggregate estimated liability of which is \$896.45. There were also seven contracts let and one set of special instructions for surveys under the deposit system, aggregating \$3,555.

The surveyor-general states that—

Much trouble regarding the completion of the surveys of the public lands in this State arises from the fact of very large fraudulent surveys in former years, which has caused the suspension of large tracts of Government lands embraced within 163 different townships, and the great number of settlers located thereon anxious to perfect title to their homes are thereby prevented from so doing. Under the present instructions from the honorable Commissioner, no surveys can be made of lands adjoining the suspended townships, and settlers upon those townships are thus placed in the same dilemma as those within the suspended townships. I can but call the attention of the Department and the honorable Commissioner to this condition of things, and to urgently recommend that the suits now pending against the parties making the alleged fraudulent surveys be vigorously pressed or otherwise disposed of, in order that the townships suspended may, by resurveys, be restored to the action of the laws governing the disposal of public lands.

Referring to the office work performed during the past year, the surveyor-general remarks that—

The force now employed is none too great for the transaction of the volume of business passing through the office, and is very satisfactory as regards those performing the work. It is hoped that it will not be necessary to decrease the number of persons now employed, and that some way may be found by which it can be maintained, notwithstanding the fact that the appropriation is much smaller than was recommended by this office.

The estimate submitted by the General Land Office for clerk hire in the office of surveyor-general of California during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, was \$20,000, but the amount appropriated by Congress was only \$10,000, and the office has been mainly dependent upon the special-deposit fund for the maintenance of a requisite clerical force; but this fund will be entirely exhausted before the commencement of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, hence it is especially necessary that the full amount estimated by this office for clerk hire in California during the next fiscal year be appropriated.

Regarding swamp and overflowed lands, the surveyor-general states that—

There remain forty cases of land claimed by the State of California under the swamp-land grant of September 28, 1850, which are pending investigation by this office as to the character of the land. There is also a large amount of land held suspended from entry, owing to the fact that the State is not required to give the names of the parties who have filed upon it for the purpose of obtaining it through the State. The State is not careful enough in the designation of its representative, and this office in consequence finds it difficult to reach such representative.

A law might be enacted, or circular instructions issued by the Department, that would enable the more expeditious disposition of these claims, if so framed as to require exact information as to the claimants under the State, and fixing a time within which the investigation should be commenced, and requiring a deposit sufficient to cover the expenses of the same at the time of the application for suspension, to be estimated by the surveyor-general.

There is evidently much land held suspended under the present practice, which is detrimental to the interests of the United States.

COLORADO.

The original apportionment of the annual appropriation for the survey of the public lands for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, was \$15,000, to which was subsequently added as additional apportionments the sum of \$2,190; making a total of \$17,190. Under the several apportionments eleven contracts and four sets of special instructions for public surveys were awarded.

DAKOTA.

Of the annual appropriation for the survey of the public lands for the fiscal year the sum of \$20,000 was apportioned to this district. Eleven contracts for public-land surveys were awarded, the aggregate liabilities of which amounted to \$19,815.

CEDED SIOUX LANDS.

Section 25 of "An act to divide a portion of the reservation of the Sioux Reservation of Indians in Dakota into separate reservations and to secure the relinquishment of the Indian title to the remainder, and for other purposes" (approved March 2, 1889), appropriated the sum of \$100,000, to be applied and used toward surveying the lands opened to settlement.

The President, in pursuance of section 28 of said act, having in February last issued his proclamation ratifying the action of the Commission and the Indians with reference to the ceded lands, the survey thereof was authorized, and the United States surveyor-general notified in March last that \$93,000 of the stated appropriation was available for the purpose. Under said authority twenty contracts for the survey of said lands were awarded, involving liabilities to the amount of \$92,750; which surveys are now being prosecuted in the field.

Two contracts (liabilities \$6,500) for the survey of the ceded lands situate in the State of Nebraska, payable from the stated appropriation, were also awarded by this office.

FLORIDA.

No apportionment of the annual appropriation for public-land surveys was made to this district. Two sets of special instructions (in lieu of contracts) for the survey of two islands were issued and approved, liabilities of which, \$40 and \$30 respectively, were charged to the reserve fund of said appropriation.

Referring to the recent discoveries of valuable and extensive deposits of mineral known as "phosphate rock," and applications for the appointment of United States deputy surveyors of mineral lands, the United States surveyor-general in his annual report states as follows:

No surveys have been made by direction of this office under the laws relating to mining claims. I have received several applications for the appointment of United States deputy surveyors of mineral lands; but as I have received no authority to make such appointments, and no instructions whatever from your Department relating to these mineral lands, I have simply filed the applications for future action.

Great activity has prevailed for several months past in various counties in Florida in prospecting and staking valuable and extensive deposits of the mineral known as phosphate rock, and at certain places the work of mining and shipping the substance is being conducted on a large scale. It can hardly be doubted that the discovery of these deposits in Florida, exceeding in extent and thickness all such beds previously known in the world, is an event destined to produce great increase of value not only in the mineral lands of the State, but the agricultural also. In the general effort to find and secure phosphate lands many have decided to proceed in accordance with the law of United States mineral lands, and are awaiting action by your Department in the premises.

This remarkable discovery of unsuspected wealth within a few feet of the surface in scores of townships has caused large numbers of men to explore the country geologically with spades and boring apparatus. By such means other useful substances are said to have been found, such as marl, kaolin, fossil guano, slate rock, mica-schist, mica, zinc ore, and sulphur, and specimens thereof have been submitted to the tests of the State chemist; showing that Florida ought long ago to have received the benefit of a thorough geological survey.

In his annual report for the fiscal year the United States surveyor-general, referring to "swamp lands reclaimable for sugar farming," states that the unsurveyed portions of the State of Florida are said to consist of large areas of lands of said character. The following ex-

tracts from his report relating to said subject are herein embodied, to wit:

SWAMP LANDS RECLAIMABLE FOR SUGAR FARMING.

A very recent important agricultural development in this State is the establishment of sugar farms upon lands reclaimed by drainage. These sugar lands previously were vast watery areas of saw-grass growing upon deposits of pure muck of unknown depth. Of the quality of this material an eminent official chemist wrote of a sample that "it seems to equal the best potting mold, and partakes more of the character of a manure than of a soil." When drained and cultivated it produces from 30 to 40 tons of cane-stalks per acre of a quality equal to the best raised in Cuba.

There are many places in this State where extensive sugar mills like the successful works at St. Cloud may be operated upon reclaimed similar lands. The saw-grass marshes of South Florida are reported susceptible of drainage and reclamation. As soon as this is well done, they are likely to command a large price per acre, judging by past experience in Polk County.

The unsurveyed portions of this State are said to include large areas of such land; and as its prospective value, which in past years was considered nothing, is now shown to be considerable, it is respectfully suggested that this office be authorized to take advantage of any season of unusual dryness to extend the lines of survey in that region. Capitalists interested in cane culture are favorably impressed by the success achieved in Florida, and are said to be considering plans for draining and reclaiming tracts of saw-grass marsh, where canals of no great depth or extent, with ample difference of altitude, may be relied on to carry off the water to the Atlantic or the Gulf.

I would respectfully recommend that a portion of the general appropriation for surveys be set apart for this purpose, to be used under direction of the General Land Office in case the recent low stage of water in the regions referred to should again occur.

IDAHO.

The sum of \$10,000 out of the appropriation for the survey of the public lands for the fiscal year was apportioned to this district. Three contracts, the liabilities of which aggregated the apportionment, were awarded by the United States surveyor-general.

In addition to the public-land surveys several sets of special instructions were issued to Edson R. Briggs, United States deputy-surveyor, for surveys for allotments within the Nez Percé Indian Reservation, which were executed under the immediate supervision of the special Indian agent, and paid from the Indian appropriations.

With reference to the great and increasing demand for public surveys in Idaho, the United States surveyor-general, in his annual report, states as follows:

A great and increasing demand for public surveys exists.

Judging from the petitions and affidavits of residents on the lands this demand usually comes from bona fide settlers who have actual improvements, many of whom have been on their claims for a number of years and desire to acquire title to their homes. In some instances the survey of heavily timbered lands is sought. As a rule this office can not determine as to the advisability of surveys until the standard and township lines are run. Such exteriors should be surveyed over all portions of the State where practicable, in order primarily that the Surveyor-General may form an

intelligent opinion as to what townships should be subdivided, and secondarily in order to complete the public land system of surveys, as nearly as possible, over this entire surveying district. This would also enable settlers on unsurveyed land to denote, in their petitions for surveys, the township and range in which their claims are situated, an impracticable matter now over a large portion of Idaho, which has not been penetrated by public surveys.

I especially recommend an early extension of surveys in northern Idaho where a large number of people have settled within the last few years, and where many others desire to make their homes when surveys are assured.

The usual apportionment of the appropriation for such work each fiscal year is totally inadequate to meet the demands, and I suggest that at least the amount of my estimate, per letter of June 25 last, be apportioned to this surveying district from the appropriation for the coming fiscal year.

IRRIGATION AND RECLAMATION OF ARID LANDS IN IDAHO.

In his annual report for the fiscal year the United States surveyor-general for Idaho refers at some length to the proposed irrigation and reclamation of the arid lands by the Government. In view of the general interest manifested as to this matter not only in Congress, but in the several States and Territories, within which are situate the arid lands, the following extracts are deemed of interest as contributing to the present desire for further information regarding these lands :

Referring to my annual report of last year to your office, I desire to repeat a recommendation therein made : That either the irrigation and reclamation of the arid lands of the West be undertaken by the Government, or the lands be granted to the respective States and Territories upon such terms and conditions as will assure the construction of necessary canals and reservoirs for reclaiming all of the lands possible.

When thus reclaimed these lands in Idaho will support a dense population, afford homes for thousands of settlers, and be a source of wealth to their possessors and of revenue to the Government, both State and national.

The immediate enhancement in the value of lands now a desert waste would be so great as to far more than refund the cost of irrigation, and the work is of such character as should be undertaken either by the Federal Government or by the Territory or State, in order that the greatest good may result to the greatest number.

The matter of irrigation is of vital importance to Idaho, and is attracting widespread attention to this State. The calls upon me are so numerous for information in the premises, and the subject is one of such importance to your office in relation to our irrigable arid public lands, that I have deemed it advisable to incorporate as a part of this report the following from that originally submitted by me to Hon. George L. Shoup, governor of Idaho, as hereinbefore stated :

Irrigation in this State, to the extent of the normal flow of streams, has reached its limit in several counties, while in some it has been overdone notwithstanding the fact that we have 8,791,350 acres of good agricultural land capable of reclamation by water, of which only 740,350 acres are now reclaimed and in process of reclamation, being only 8 per cent. of what might be accomplished. This estimate does not include the large areas of agricultural land in Idaho, Kootenai, Latah, Nez Percé, and Shoshone counties, which are not arid and do not require artificial irrigation, except to a limited extent ; nor does it include a considerable area in other portions of the State where the elevation is such as to insure a rain-fall sufficient for the growing of crops.

Thus it appears that about 8,051,000 acres of irrigable land—now arid—belong to the Government, and ever will belong as a heritage for sage-brush and jack rabbits until storage reservoirs and main canals are constructed.

It therefore remains for Congress to devise the plan and formulate the proceedings by which this water, which is in excessive abundance, shall be brought to these lands and maintained and controlled for the greatest good to the greatest number.

Hundreds of millions of pounds sterling have gone and are still going from England to India, where every available site for a canal is being occupied by an English joint stock company. They realize from 8 to 25 per cent. yearly on their stock, and each one improves annually as an investment.

The fever caused by this success in India has extended to the United States, but the methods of joint stock companies do not harmonize with our republican ideas. Local control in the hands of the land owners concerned might be arranged, it would seem, to suit every irrigation basin, leaving nothing more to be desired.

The plan I have adopted for presenting this subject by counties, rather than irrigation districts or water-sheds, will present to all inquirers a full conception of the immense possibilities in store for each one of our counties and for Idaho as a whole.

The annual report *in extenso* will be found in its appropriate place.

LOUISIANA.

No formal apportionment of the annual appropriation was made to this district for public surveys, although one contract (liability \$7,500) was under departmental directions awarded and charged to the reserved fund, for the survey of several full and fractional townships within the limits of the Houma grant and the location of the claims of John McDonogh, jr., and Henry Fontenot in the southeast district, east of the Mississippi River, as required by the decisions of the Secretary of the Interior, dated January 6, 1888, and January 25, 1889.

In his annual report the United States Surveyor-General refers to said contract and surveys as follows:

The contract for surveys and resurveys of all the remaining townships in the "Houma grant," stated in Exhibit D, was the result of the decisive legislation on the subject of this celebrated grant, contained in the act of Congress approved March 2, 1889, commonly known as the "Gay bill." These surveys, when completed, as they will be in the coming fall or winter, will be of great importance to the large number of settlers on the lands who are anxiously awaiting their approval in order that they may place their claims of record in the manner pointed out by law. In this connection there is an important subject which I think should in advance receive the consideration of the Department, and be the basis of instructions to this office at an early date. I refer to my duty in the matter of compiling and transmitting, with the returns of surveys, lists of selection of swamp lands, under the act of Congress granting such lands to the State of Louisiana, which may by the field-notes of survey be found within any of the townships returned and to be returned within the old lines of the claim. As I understand the decision of the Department of April 11, 1888 (15 Copp's L. O., 32), overruling the former decision of May 3, 1881 (8 Copp's L. O., 21), the position it now assumes is that no lands were granted to the State under either of the swamp-land grants within any one of the three subdivisions of the "grant," either that of Donaldson and Scott, or of Daniel Clark, or of William Conway.

The "Gay bill" seems to proceed upon this construction, and as I interpret it, consecrates the entire grant to homestead settlements under the laws of the United States reserving to the State any rights she may have to the "surplus" after all actual settlers shall have been satisfied. The question, therefore, of the State's right to such lands as may be returned as swamp under the surveys now under contract not depending upon their physical characteristics as swamp and overflowed lands, but

rather upon the status of the construction to be placed upon the lands referred to, I submit that this construction should at this time be settled by the Department, or at least so far settled as may be necessary to the issue to me of the necessary instructions in the premises.

BEDS OF SHALLOW LAKES, PONDS, FORMER STREAMS, ETC.

The Surveyor-General refers to the subject of the survey and disposal by the Government of the beds of shallow lakes, ponds, former streams, etc., in the following manner, viz :

The subject of the survey and the disposition by the United States of the beds of shallow lakes, ponds, former streams, etc., in this State is one of increasing interest. Every year of increased and better drainage and levee construction increased the number of acres of these valuable lands, while the removal of obstruction rafts in the navigable streams, and where total overflow is not prevented thereby, serves to diminish the period of overflow, thus increasing the time within which crops may be raised on such lands. As they are of immense fertility and often bear cities and towns and railroads, which give them additional value, they attract the attention of cultivators and capitalists, who are constantly seeking means through this office of acquiring title to them. But practically the subject is envionred with so many legal difficulties that after learning them many applicants, in despair, give up their efforts. I find that in 1877 the Bureau, after a full review of the embarrassments surrounding the subject, resolved to refer the whole matter to Congress, and I understand that such determination has been considered a bar to any proceeding under then existing circulars and decisions. I refer to pages 11 and 12 of the Land Office Report for 1877.

As Congress has not taken action, and some thirteen years have elapsed since the matter was so referred to that body, my recommendation is that the Land Department should go on and perform its duty under existing laws, and that for this purpose the circular of July 13, 1874 (1 Copp's L. O., 69) should be extended to districts for which there are Surveyors-General, or at least to the district of Louisiana, and that a sufficient sum be annually set apart from the general appropriation for the survey of the public lands to pay for such surveys as may be made under such circular. It is rather an anomalous condition of affairs and one not very creditable to our land system which practically denies many legal steps by which every class of our citizens, settlers, or capitalists seek to honestly acquire title to these lands.

If they apply to the United States Land Office for the proper district, they are there told that the township plats and tract books do not represent the desired tracts as surveyed lands, but as lakes, streams, ponds, etc., whose areas are unknown, and that until they are surveyed and the survey returned to the proper land office they are without authority to take any action at all looking to the acquisition of title. In brief, they are referred to the Surveyor-General in order to have the necessary survey made. When they come here, they are told, first, that under the existing instructions and decisions the whole matter is in suspense, that it was referred to Congress in 1877, and that as that body has taken no action, the surveying department will take none; moreover, they are further told that if this office could lawfully survey these lands, no funds are allotted to pay for such matter, and if they reply that they are willing under the "deposit system" to pay for it themselves, they are then told that under the construction placed on the laws founding that system it does not apply to lands of that status. They then go to the State land office, hoping to find in the State legislation some law or system arising under the supposed grant of such lands to the State under the Federal swamp-land grant, but are there met with the information that in the absence of Federal survey and selection and approval of these lands as inuring to the State under these laws, its officers are powerless to allow sales or any other kind of disposition known to the land laws of the State applicable to other lands. Thus, practically every avenue of acquisition is found closed or so sur-

rounded with expense and difficulty that the attempt is abandoned. And thus the richest lands in the State, probably amounting to half a million acres and of untold fertility, are placed beyond the reach of the citizens, and must remain the breeding places of the alligators and snakes, infecting the surrounding air in hot weather with miasmatic poisons, instead of being drained and put in cultivation by the poor homeseekers, or the more powerful capitalist, or land improvement company. Some of these lakes contain from 10,000 to 25,000 acres, while those that contain from 500 to 5,000 acres are numerous.

I strongly recommend that the "Bureau" should take the subject in hand and supply instructions and money with which this office may take action in particular cases, when proper application is made for that purpose.

SURVEY OF MILITARY RESERVATIONS ON THE GULF COAST, WEST OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

The expediency of apportioning funds to the District of Louisiana for the survey of the ten military reservations on the Gulf coast, west of the Mississippi River, is referred to by the surveyor-general, as follows:

It may not be inappropriate for me to state, though the subject has not been submitted to this office officially, that funds have to be apportioned to the District for the survey of the ten military reservations on the "Gulf coast" west of the Mississippi River, which it is contemplated to offer at sale under the act of July 5, 1884. The old surveys were made about 1830, and an examination of the field-notes shows the most crude and imperfect methods of marking the lines and corners were practiced. Most of the lands were then and are yet prairie or sea-marsh, or upon seashore, and otherwise unfitted for perpetuating lines and corners of the "public surveys." It is too plain that any tract to be disposed of under this law will have to be resurveyed, and this can be done better in the dry months of the fall and early winter than at any other season. Hence, if this matter is contemplated at all, it is now time to enter upon the preliminary steps.

MINNESOTA.

Six contracts for public land surveys and four sets of special instructions, the latter for the survey of islands (aggregate liabilities \$5,152), were awarded in this district. To the original apportionment of \$5,000 of the annual appropriation an additional amount was added to cover the excess as contracted for.

In his annual report the United States surveyor-general states that the number of acres surveyed during the fiscal year is 143,390.49; which, added to the amount previously surveyed (42,848,625.49), gives the total number of acres surveyed in the State to date, namely, 42,992,015.78.

He further states that applications which are being received at his office from settlers on unsurveyed lands, asking for the survey of the townships in which they are located, indicate an increased demand for surveys during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891.

MONTANA.

Under the apportionment of \$15,000 nine contracts and two sets of special instructions for public land surveys were awarded to the full amount apportioned.

Under the special apportionment of \$10,000, made by the act of March 2, 1889, for the survey of the relinquished lands within the Blackfeet Indian reservation, one contract was awarded to the full amount of the apportionment.

One contract for the survey of lands for allotments within the Crow Indian reservation was awarded; liability \$9,000, payable from the Indian appropriation approved February 8, 1887. This survey was ordered by the Department on the recommendation of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

One contract, liability \$110, payable from special deposits, was also awarded for public land surveys.

In his annual report the United States surveyor-general, referring to the apportionment for public surveys for the fiscal year, states as follows:

All of the sum apportioned to this district by the Commissioner for surveys during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, has been contracted for. This result has been in great measure owing to the surveys being confined to agricultural and settled lands, and also to augmented rates being allowed by the terms of the last appropriation. I would also state that the recent practice of allowing surveyors-general to appoint local examiners to inspect and report on the work as soon as completed has, at least in this district, worked very well, and has enabled the examinations to be conducted with great promptness, efficiency, and economy, and has obviated in a great measure the delays which formerly occurred in approving the returns of contracts.

Regarding the compensation allowed by law for public land surveys, and the character of the remaining unsurveyed lands in Montana, the United States surveyor-general further reports as follows:

The compensation per mile allowed for public land surveys, is, in most cases, insufficient. Whilst there still remains some comparatively level land to be surveyed in Montana north of the Missouri River and along Milk River, the greater part of the State consists of narrow valleys along the principal streams and their branches, separated from each other by hills, mountains, or arid table-lands. In the west, particularly on the Clark's Fork of the Columbia River, and the Flathead Lake region, there is a great deal of good agricultural land, but heavily timbered, which, in the interest of the Government, as well as of settlers, should be surveyed. It is found by experience that it is impossible to survey this country (with any profit to the surveyor) even at the highest augmented rates allowed.

Under the most favorable circumstances, the ground in any specified section of the country is generally so broken, and the quantity which can be surveyed so difficult to estimate, that even in large contracts it falls short, and the surveyor finds that he has made a large outlay for a comparatively small compensation. Hence, it is notorious that it is almost impossible to have surveys made, in distant and rough sections of the State, unless the settlers assist the surveyor with their own labor, or that of their teams, free of charge. They should not be put to this expense; the compensation should be such as to justify the surveyor in undertaking the work, without calling on the settlers for aid.

In addition to the foregoing surveys, and in compliance with the direction of the Department on the recommendation of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, a contract was awarded by this office to John P. Brown for the survey of portions of the south and west boundaries of

the Crow Indian reservation; liability \$3,200, payable from the appropriation of \$10,000, per act approved March 2, 1889, for the survey and subdivision of Indian reservations.

NEVADA.

One contract for resurveys in townships 5 and 6 south, range 35 east (liability, \$1,615), together with special instructions for fragmentary surveys in township 9 north, range 27 east (liability \$15), were authorized and approved. Said liabilities were charged to the reserved fund of the appropriation.

In his annual report, the United States surveyor-general, referring to settlers in various parts of Nevada, states as follows :

There is quite a number of settlers in various parts of the State who have asked that the public surveys be extended to enable them to obtain title to their lands. And as no surveys have been made in this State outside of the limits of the Central Pacific Railroad grant for a number of years, I would recommend that, in addition to the amount appropriated for surveys within those limits, a sufficient sum be appropriated to extend the surveys in other parts of the State to accommodate them.

In view of the improved condition of affairs in the State, as set forth in his annual report, the surveyor-general feels justified in asking much more liberal appropriations for surveys than have been made for several years past.

Referring to the several contracts for public surveys in this district which were awarded in May and June, 1887, chargeable to the special appropriation of \$30,000, made to Nevada by act approved August 4, 1886, the United States surveyor-general defines their present status as follows :

There are four contracts under the appropriation of August 4, 1886, which have not been acted upon. Of these the field-notes of contracts 187, 188, and 189, comprising fifty-two townships and fractional townships, have been in this office for more than a year, and the field-work of contract 186, comprising twenty-one townships, I understand is about completed, but the field-notes have not yet been returned to this office.

IRRIGATION.

The surveyor-general also refers to the great interest manifested by the people of that State in the problem of water storage and irrigation. Extracts from said report are herewith appended :

The lands of this State, even those designated as second and third rate in the field-notes and plats of the public surveys, need only irrigation to make them produce as abundant crops as regions favored by a more generous rain-fall. And for much of this land irrigation is entirely practicable, needing only capital and the co-operation of the settlers to store the water in the mountains in the season of rain-fall and bring it upon the lands as it is needed.

During the past year great interest has been manifested by the people of the State in the problem of water storage and irrigation. A State board of trade has been organized, and plans are being matured for building storage reservoirs and constructing extensive canals, which will bring under irrigation many times the area now cultivated.

For the last three years the rain-fall has been exceptionally light, and last summer nearly all the streams of the State, including the Humboldt, Truckee, Carson, and Walker Rivers, went entirely dry. The heavy snow-fall of last winter, coming after a series of dry years with short feed, caused a heavy loss of live-stock throughout the State; but the melting of the snow has filled the ground with water, restored the springs and streams, insuring good crops and abundant feed for stock, and enabling the quartz mills, which have been stopped from lack of water, to resume operations. This puts life into the languishing industries of the State, and gives reasonable assurance of a prosperous season both in agriculture and mining.

NEW MEXICO.

Under the apportionment of \$8,000 made to this district ten contracts for public surveys were awarded; total liabilities, \$7,825.

In his annual report, referring to the demand for public surveys, the United States surveyor general states as follows :

The demand for public surveys seems to be increasing. I am constantly in receipt of letters from settlers in all parts of the Territory inquiring as to the manner of preparing applications for survey of public land.

In reply to all these letters I have given instructions, which are in all cases full and complete, and which direct in the minutest particulars as to the form and substance of the application. Notwithstanding this, applications for public surveys are in many cases not only defective in form, but they do not contain the information which is necessary to form an intelligent opinion as to whether or not the township is of the character which the public interest requires to be surveyed.

In view of the fact that settlers on public lands are not accustomed to prepare documents of this character, to hold them to technical accuracy would, under existing regulations, be an effectual bar to the survey of Government lands. This difficulty might be obviated by furnishing a blank form, to be prepared under the direction of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, which might easily be comprehended, and when properly filled out to contain all the information required.

In the matter of applications for surveys of public lands in townships made fractional by preliminary surveys of private land claims, the United States surveyor-general reports as follows :

I have had many applications and letters of inquiry relating to the survey of townships made fractional by preliminary surveys of unconfirmed grants. In these cases, settlers have been promptly advised that under the rulings of the Department such townships are not surveyable.

The only possible objection to surveying the townships which are made fractional by these preliminary surveys, is that the lines upon which the township lines would close may not be adopted when final action is taken on the grant. On the other hand, a reference to the map of this Territory will show that surrounding many of these preliminary surveys the Government land is unsurveyed. Some of this land may be classed as the richest in New Mexico, and upon which settlers have lived for years, making improvements and cultivating the same, without being able to obtain title to their homes. If these lands were surveyed they might be disposed of to the mutual advantage of the Government and the settlers.

That the present state of affairs is a hardship on the settlers needs no further demonstration. Unless final action is to be taken in regard to these unconfirmed grants in the very near future, I am of the opinion that this rule should be abrogated. If it is thought to be advisable to close on these grant lines which may not be permanent, and to complete the survey of the fractional township, in case the grant is

finally declared to be invalid or the boundaries changed, the township lines might be extended within the boundaries of the preliminary survey, and that portion of the township which is in conflict with the grant might be withheld from sale and entry. This is especially so when only a small portion of the township would be cut by the line of the grant.

That the title to the land included within the boundaries of these grants has been so hopelessly imperfect for so many years, is enough in itself to seriously impair the prosperity of New Mexico. It is an additional hardship that lands not included therein should be tied up also.

OKLAHOMA.—PUBLIC LAND STRIP.

Under the provisions of "An act to provide a temporary government for the Territory of Oklahoma, to enlarge the jurisdiction of the United States court in the Indian Territory, and for other purposes," approved May 2, 1890, the public land strip, which is bounded east by the one hundredth meridian, south by Texas, west by New Mexico, and north by Colorado and Kansas, was included in the limits of the Territory of Oklahoma.

Section 19 of said act, in addition to creating a land district in the public land strip, provides that—

The Commissioner of the General Land Office shall, when directed by the President, cause the lands within the Territory to be properly surveyed and subdivided where the same has not already been done.

The only unsurveyed lands in the Territory of Oklahoma are embraced in the public land strip, the area of Oklahoma proper having been surveyed and subdivided some years prior to opening the lands to settlement.

In compliance with the directions of the Secretary of the Interior measures were taken to secure a partial survey at least of the public land strip. In the absence of a special appropriation by Congress for the purpose of surveying the strip, the balance of the reserved fund of the annual appropriation for the survey of the public lands for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, with unexpended balances of apportionments made to several districts, was utilized, and the sum of \$21,000 made available for partial surveys.

Under said amount three contracts for subdivisive surveys were awarded by this office to two well-known and reliable deputy surveyors, who are now in the field prosecuting the work. The surveys contracted for extend westward from the eastern boundary of the strip (the one hundredth meridian and the west boundary of the Indian Territory), and embrace ranges 28 to 15 east, inclusive. It was ascertained that the majority of the towns and settlements are located in the eastern half of the strip; hence the desire to comply with existing law in the matter of the authorized surveys and to give preference to townships occupied in whole or in part by actual settlers.

The surveys contracted for embrace sixty full and fractional townships of the one hundred and thirty-five full, and thirty-three fractional townships which comprise the total area of the strip.

OREGON.

Under an apportionment of \$10,000 for public surveys made to this district for the fiscal year, eleven contracts and one set of special instructions were awarded; liabilities aggregating \$5,405.

Under directions from the Department, on the recommendation of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, two contracts for the survey of Indian boundaries and for allotments were also awarded by the United States surveyor-general, viz: Contract No. 547, dated August 24, 1889, for surveying the west boundary of the Warm Springs Indian reservation; liability \$1,000. Contract No. 549, dated August 30, 1889, for surveys of several townships for allotments within the Siletz Indian reservation; liability \$700.

A detailed statement as to the status of contracts awarded prior to July 1, 1889, is given in the report of the United States surveyor-general for the fiscal year. The report will be found in its appropriate place.

The following extracts from the annual report of the United States surveyor-general relative to public surveys in Oregon, applications therefor, particularly of forests or heavily timbered lands, as also of agricultural lands and other matters connected therewith, are deemed of interest and appended hereto:

During the past year numerous petitions have been received in this office asking for surveys in different parts of the State.

The bulk of the petitions are for surveys in townships along the coast, where the lands are for the greater part broken and mountainous, covered with timber often quite heavily, and almost invariably covered with a very dense undergrowth, which make the work of surveying it difficult and expensive.

These lands when once cleared are generally well adapted for agricultural and grazing purposes, and are fast filling up with settlers, who to all appearances have located thereon in good faith, and with the intention of making permanent homes for themselves and families.

For several years past it had been the policy of your office to prohibit the survey of forests or heavily timbered lands, and former regulations provided that the survey of a township must be completed in its entirety unless natural obstacles rendered its completion absolutely impossible, but owing to the restriction in the appropriation act confining the surveys to agricultural land, provision was made for the survey of timbered lands where they were adapted to agriculture and occupied by actual bona fide settlers, who at great labor and expense had made for themselves permanent homes.

The surveying instructions were modified so as to provide that a deputy surveyor should survey all the cultivable land and omit the uncultivable, but that in surveying a township the subdivisional lines must be extended over all the land that can be properly classed as agricultural.

This restriction made the work of surveying a township more tedious and expensive than if a deputy was allowed to complete it in its entirety, as he was compelled to stop the survey of a line when it reached inarable land, unless lands of proper character lay beyond.

It also placed upon him the responsibility of determining what lands were agricultural and consequently surveyable under existing restrictions.

Owing to this and the further fact that nearly all the surveys desired in the mount-

ainous regions along the coast where the undergrowth is very dense, competent surveyors were deterred from entering into contracts even at the highest rates of \$18, \$15, and \$12 per mile for standard, township, and section lines, respectively, allowed in cases of exceptional difficulty in the execution of the surveys.

Eleven contracts have been entered into and one survey provided for under special instructions, the estimated liability aggregating \$5,405, payable from the appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890.

I expected to award contracts for other additional surveys, the estimated liability aggregating more than \$3,000, but was disappointed.

Offers had been made by competent surveyors to execute surveys in four townships at certain stipulated rates per mile.

The consent of your office to awarding the contracts and allowing the rates asked had been granted.

In the meantime this office had been furnished with copies of the Manual of Surveying Instructions of December 2, 1889, and with the contracts prepared for the execution of surveys in these four townships a copy of the manual was forwarded to the contracting deputies.

The contracts were returned without being executed, the surveyors claiming that under this manual considerable more work was required of the deputy, and in a rough mountainous country like that in which the proposed surveys were to be made, it would be very difficult making their work close within the limits prescribed.

I endeavored to find other surveyors to undertake the work, but did not succeed.

I regret this, as I was very desirous of executing contracts covering as much as possible of the amount allotted to this district.

I believe, however, that contracts can be awarded for the survey of these townships as soon as the appropriation becomes available.

Your office has placed a liberal construction on the restriction confining surveys to agricultural lands, and I am of the opinion that much less difficulty will be experienced in securing the services of competent surveyors, providing fair rates are allowed for executing the work.

At the present time there are quite a number of petitions on file in this office asking for the survey of lands that are occupied and improved by actual settlers, but the localities and character of the land in the townships sought to be surveyed are such as will require the benefit of the special augmented rates in order to secure contracts.

I would therefore respectfully recommend that a liberal amount be apportioned to this district from the appropriation for the present fiscal year for the survey of the public lands, as the demands for such as are actually needed is now very urgent and constantly increasing.

UTAH.

There was apportioned to this district out of the appropriation of \$200,000 for surveys and resurveys of public lands, the sum of \$5,000, and contracts were entered into to the full extent of the apportionment. There was also one contract involving a surveying liability of \$762.05, payable from repayments by the Central Pacific Railroad Company.

The surveyor-general calls attention to the urgent need in his office of a system of connected mineral plats, and to the estimates of appropriations for this purpose, submitted by him in 1889 and again in 1890.

In the estimates submitted by this office for the surveying service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, there is embraced an item of \$9,000 for clerk hire in the office of the surveyor-general of Utah, of which amount the sum of \$5,000 is intended to be applied to the preparation

of connected maps of the several mining districts in Utah, as explained in the note accompanying the estimate.

The necessity for complete and accurate maps of the mining districts is recognized by this office, and it is earnestly hoped that the amount asked for may be appropriated.

WASHINGTON.

Of the appropriation for the survey of the public lands for the fiscal year the sum of \$20,000 was apportioned to this district. Under said apportionment seven contracts for public surveys were awarded; total liabilities aggregating \$11,794.

One contract was also awarded for the survey and resurvey of the south and west boundaries of the Yakima Indian reservation; liability \$2,163, payable from the appropriation (approved March 2, 1889) for the survey and subdivision of Indian reservations. This contract was authorized by the Department on the recommendation of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

WYOMING.

Under the apportionment of \$10,000 made to this district, two contracts of \$5,000 each for public land surveys were awarded during the fiscal year.

One contract (liability \$90) was also awarded to John E. Shannon for the survey of the strip of land adjoining the eastern boundary of the Fort McKinney military reservation, which was relinquished by the military authorities and promulgated in executive order dated January 10, 1889.

On the recommendation of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs the Department directed the award of a contract for the survey of lands for allotments within the Shoshone Indian reservation. In compliance with said authorization a contract was awarded to Howard B. Carpenter; liability \$12,000, chargeable to the appropriation of February 8, 1887, for the allotment of lands in severalty to Indians.

EXAMINATION OF SURVEYS IN THE FIELD.

By the act of Congress making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, approved March 2, 1889, there was appropriated for surveys and resurveys of public lands the sum of \$200,000.

Of this amount a sum not exceeding \$20,000 was authorized to be expended in the examination of surveys in the field to test the accuracy of the work executed by the United States deputy surveyors, and for the examination of surveys heretofore made and reported to be defective.

Under this appropriation four special agents for the examination of surveys were appointed. One of these agents was discharged after a

few months' service, but the remainder have been constantly employed through the year.

In addition to the field examinations made by the special agents under the immediate direction of this office, the surveyors-general in several districts have from time to time been authorized to employ special examiners to inspect certain surveys—the cost of such inspection to be defrayed from assignments of moneys out of the general fund above mentioned.

During the past year surveys have been accepted upon reports of examination in the field, either by special agents of this office or by special examiners appointed by the surveyors-general under the authority of this office, as follows:

	Contracts.
Arizona	7
California	5
Colorado	12
Dakota	5
Idaho	1
Louisiana	1
Minnesota	2
Montana	7
Nevada	2
New Mexico	12
Oregon	5
Utah	11
Washington	4
Wyoming	1
Total	75

Surveys executed under contracts and special instructions were accepted without field examination as follows:

States and Territories.	Contracts.	Instruc- tions.	States and Territories.	Contracts.	Instruc- tions.
California	14	6	Minnesota	1	1
Colorado	2	2	Montana	2	1
Dakota	3	2	New Mexico	2	2
Florida	1	2	Oregon	3	6
Idaho	1	1	Washington	2	3
Louisiana	3	3			

The cases in which surveys were accepted without field examinations were either those where the liabilities were so small that it was not deemed advisable to incur the expense, or where the deputy surveyors were well known as competent and trustworthy persons whose work the surveyors-general recommended for acceptance without inspection.

Included in the surveys accepted during the year were those under certain contracts referred to in the last annual report as suspended, as follows: In Arizona contracts Nos. 3 and 41; Idaho, contract No. 102; Louisiana, contract No. 24; Minnesota, contract No. 2; Montana, contracts Nos. 196 and 203; Utah, contracts Nos. 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144,

145, 156, and 157. These surveys were suspended awaiting examination, or, having been suspended for reported imperfections, were held for corrections in the field and further examination.

Among the accepted surveys were those of abandoned military reservations as follows: In Arizona, Fort Verde Garden Reserve, Camp Goodwin, Old Camp Grant, and Camp Crittenden; in Dakota, Fort Rice reservation; in New Mexico that portion of the military reservation of Fort Butler lying outside the Pablo Montoya grant; in Wyoming the Fort Fetterman reservation, together with the old and new Fort Fetterman wood reservations.

The following surveys of Indian reservations were also included in the accepted surveys, viz: The north and west boundaries of the Hoopa Valley Indian reservation in California; the survey of a part of the north boundary of the Southern Ute Indian reservation in Colorado; the north boundary of the Warm Springs Indian reservation, and the survey of the boundaries and subdivision of the Umatilla Indian reservation in Oregon.

SURVEYS UNDER INSTRUCTIONS ISSUED BY OR CONTRACTS ENTERED INTO BY THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

During the past year this office issued special instructions for surveys of several islands omitted in the previous township surveys, which, on account of the small liability involved in each case, were accepted without examination in the field.

These islands are situated in States where the office of surveyor-general has been discontinued, and under the law the Commissioner is *ex officio* surveyor-general. In each case the applications for these fragmentary surveys were, under the rule, submitted to the Department, and the requisite instructions were issued when the surveys had been sanctioned by the Department.

SURVEY OF THE EAST BOUNDARY OF THE SEMINOLE LANDS IN THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

The survey made in 1884-'85 of the east boundary of the tract in the Indian Territory purchased from the Creek Nation for the Seminole Indians having been found defective, this office rejected the same and entered into a new contract for the survey of said boundary. The new survey having been critically examined in the field, was found to have been executed in the best manner and in strict accordance with the contract and instructions, and was duly accepted by this office. The fact was developed by this survey that the 175,000 acres purchased from the Creeks did not include all the lands actually occupied by the Seminoles, a number of them being located east of the boundary line. The surveyor stated that to include all the lands occupied by the Seminoles would require the running of a new boundary east of the one

established by him so as to embrace an estimated area of about 25,000 acres in addition to the 175,000 acres previously purchased from the Creek Nation.

REJECTED SURVEYS.

SURVEY OF THE IOWA INDIAN RESERVATION IN KANSAS AND NEBRASKA.

In April, 1888, under the direction of the Department, a contract was made by this office for the survey of that reservation, and the survey was returned to this office, but the field-notes were so defective that proper plats could not be constructed, and after repeated trials on the part of the surveyor he failed to make his returns acceptable and the survey was rejected. A new contract was entered into for this work.

SURVEYING CONTRACT NUMBER 169, NEVADA

The surveys under this contract were inspected in the field by a special agent of this office, and in view of a number of corners missing, the discrepancies in the descriptions of corners, and in the measurements and alignments, and after making due allowance for deterioration between the dates of survey and examination in the field, the surveys were rejected. From the decision of this office the deputy surveyors took an appeal to the Department, which, by decision bearing date July 25, 1890, affirmed the action of this office.

SURVEY OF THE FORT HALLECK MILITARY RESERVATION AND THE CAMP MCDERMOTT HAY RESERVATION IN NEVADA.

These reservations having been transferred to the Interior Department under the provisions of the act of July 5, 1884, the surveyor-general of Nevada was authorized to contract for the survey thereof. The surveyor made returns of his work, but the surveyor-general, who made a field inspection of the same in person, reported that it was very evident that the deputy had not attempted in his surveys of those reservations to correctly run and sufficiently mark the lines and corners thereof, nor to in any sufficient manner fulfill the terms and requirements of his contract and instructions, and the surveys were accordingly rejected by this office. A new contract for the survey of said reservations has been awarded.

RESURVEY OF RANCHO BUENA VISTA.

The surveyor-general of California was instructed to make a resurvey of the boundaries of this rancho in conformity to the decisions of the Department of April 5 and July 19, 1887 (5 L. D., 559; 6 L. D., 41). The resurvey being found not in conformity with said Departmental decisions, was rejected.

SURVEY OF THE SIOUX CEDED LANDS IN NEBRASKA.

During the year contracts have been made for the survey of all that portion of the Sioux ceded lands in Nebraska except the tier of frac-

tional townships adjoining the north boundary of the State between the Missouri and Keya Paha Rivers, which were necessarily omitted owing to the fact that this portion of said north boundary had not yet been surveyed and marked in the field. These surveys include that portion of the old Ponca Indian reservation situated in townships 32 and 33 north, ranges 9 and 10 west.

Instructions were also issued for the survey of Niobrara Island, in Niobrara River, which, by the terms of section 21 of the act of March 2, 1889 (25 U. S. Stat., 888), was donated to the city of Niobrara, and accepted by said city by an ordinance bearing date January 28, 1890.

NORTH BOUNDARY OF NEBRASKA.

The act of March 28, 1882, entitled "An act to extend the northern boundary of the State of Nebraska" (22 U. S. Stat., 35), provides for the extension of said boundary, so as to include all that portion of the Territory of Dakota lying south of the forty-third parallel of north latitude and east of the Keya Paha River and west of the Missouri River.

That portion of the northern boundary of Nebraska extending from the northwest corner of the State to the Keya Paha River, was surveyed in 1874, but from the Keya Paha to the Missouri River the line has not been marked. In February last a special estimate of \$2,052 was submitted for this survey. Until this boundary shall have been surveyed and marked it will not be practicable to complete the survey of that portion of the Sioux ceded lands in Nebraska, nor to properly close the surveys of the ceded lands in South Dakota adjoining the boundary.

THE TEXAS BOUNDARY.

The act of Congress approved June 5, 1858, authorized the President of the United States in conjunction with the State of Texas to run and mark the boundary lines between the Territories of the United States and the State of Texas.

Commissioners on the part of the United States and Texas were duly appointed and the survey was proceeded with. The present status of the survey is fully set forth in the report of the Commissioner made to the Department under date of January 11, 1882, in response to a resolution of the United States Senate of January 6, 1882, requiring the Secretary of the Interior to furnish the Senate with the report, if any, of the survey of the United States and Texas Boundary Commission, made under the provisions of the act of June 5, 1858. The following is a copy of said report:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., January 11, 1882.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, by reference from the Department for report, of a resolution of the United States Senate, dated January 6, 1882, calling on the Secretary of the Interior to "furnish the Senate with the report, if any, of the survey of the United States and Texas Boundary Commission, made under the

provisions of the act of Congress, approved June 5, 1858"; and if no final report of said commission was made, that fact is required to be reported, together with the maps, surveys, and report of the work so far as it was prosecuted.

In reply, I have the honor to state that no report of said survey on the part of the commissioner for the State of Texas was ever made.

Several partial reports were made by John H. Clark, United States commissioner, and his report of September 30, 1861; covers briefly the whole field of operations by both commissioners in establishing said boundary.

I transmit herewith, in separate packages, the maps and notes of field-work of the survey returned by the United States commissioner; also the correspondence in the case, including copy of the instructions by the Department to said commissioner for said survey and letters to the governor of Texas.

Of the sixteen maps returned by the commissioner, Nos. 3 and 16 are missing, the latter being a general map of the whole survey, noted on the records as "missing" as early as May 7, 1862; the former, No. 3, being a map of that part of the thirty-second parallel from Crow Spring to the Pecos River.

All the maps are in more or less of an unfinished condition as to topography, lettering, etc., some of them being nearly completed. The bound volume, No. 9, contains manuscript notes of all the field work of triangulation and topography. None of the maps or records are authenticated or approved.

From an examination of the papers and reports, which will be found in the bundle marked "Correspondence," the following is prepared as showing, in brief, what was accomplished under said act of Congress approved June 5, 1858. (Stat. at Large, Vol. II, p. 310.)

The joint commission on the part of the United States and the State of Texas commenced work together on the Rio Grande, but the Texas commissioner did not remain long in the field on account of personal differences between himself and the United States commissioner. A new Texas commissioner came and assisted in the survey of a part of the west boundary, or one hundred and third meridian, west longitude.

In the next year, viz, 1860, when the United States commissioner surveyed the north and east boundaries, it does not appear from the records and papers that the Texas commissioner took any part in the work, and the language used by the United States commissioner indicates that he did the work without any co-operation.

The east boundary, being that part of the line between Texas and Indian Territory along the one hundredth meridian, west longitude, had been in part previously established by Messrs. Jones & Brown, Surveyors, in 1859, under a contract for marking the boundary line of certain Indian lands, which boundary, by treaty of January 22, 1855, was the one hundredth meridian, or the line between the State of Texas and the Indian country.

Said surveyors had marked the one hundredth meridian from the north bank of Red River, or what is designated on the United States maps as Red River, north to the Canadian River, and about 19 miles farther north, and under the instructions issued to the United States commissioner by the Secretary of the Interior, for the survey of the United States and Texas boundary, he was only required to retrace so much of said meridian as had been thus previously established by said surveyors, Jones and Brown.

The copy of letter from the Department to the Governor of Texas, dated August 17, 1858, with the correspondence in the package accompanying this letter, sets forth the reasons why the Government proposed to adopt the survey made by said surveyors as a part of the line between the United States and State of Texas.

As stated in my letter dated January 5, 1862, to Hon. S. B. Maxey, the work of Commissioner Clark was terminated in January, 1862, by the direction of the Department in letter dated the 16th of that month, and the office work was therefore never completed, the field-work having been executed, as required by the Secretary

of the Interior, except a part of the west boundary, which was not run, viz, from 33° north latitude to 33° 45' north latitude.

No part of said boundary survey has ever been officially agreed upon or accepted by the two governments as contemplated in the act of Congress authorizing the survey.

In explanation of the condition of some of the maps, I have the honor to state that they were damaged by water at the time of the Patent Office fire in 1877.

The Senate resolution is herewith returned.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. C. MCFARLAND,
Commissioner.

Hon. S. J. KIRKWOOD,
Secretary of the Interior.

The commissioner's survey and the accompanying papers and maps, were printed (by order of the Senate), under the title of "Report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office upon the survey of the United States and Texas Boundary Commission," Senate Executive Document, No. 70, Forty-seventh Congress, first session.

In view of the fact that the survey has never been officially agreed upon or accepted by the United States or Texas, as contemplated by the act of Congress authorizing the same and of the long time (thirty years) which has elapsed since the survey was made, rendering it very probable that the major portion of the monuments marking the line have been obliterated; and further, as the position of the one hundred and third meridian west from Greenwich, as determined and established in said survey, is believed to be between 2 and 3 miles west of the *true* position of said meridian, which forms a portion of the boundary between New Mexico and Texas, it is earnestly recommended that provision be made for a new survey under a joint commission, and that the positions of the meridians of longitude, and parallels of latitude which under the law, form the State and Territorial boundaries, be determined by approved modern methods, and marked upon the face of the earth by durable and conspicuous monuments, in order that all questions as to the limits of the several jurisdictions may be set at rest.

SURVEY OF HEAVILY TIMBERED AND MOUNTAINOUS LANDS IN THE STATE OF WASHINGTON.

In the estimates submitted by this office for public land surveys during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, special rates are asked for the survey of lands in the State of Washington, heavily timbered, mountainous, or covered with dense undergrowth. The rates named in the estimate are those submitted by the United States surveyor-general of Washington as necessary in order to enable him to let contracts for the survey of such lands, which he is unable to do at the augmented rates now allowed by law. The rates submitted are \$25 per linear mile for standard and meander lines, \$23 for township, and \$20 for section lines. These special rates are asked for the State of Washington be-

cause of the great difficulties encountered in surveying the exceptionally heavily timbered lands in the western portion of the State. These lands are not only heavily timbered, but are covered with an undergrowth so dense as to greatly impede the work of the surveyor, rendering his progress tedious and expensive. So great indeed is the cost of running the lines in this densely wooded region that competent and trustworthy deputies can not be induced to enter into contract for surveys even at the highest rates now allowed by law, realizing, as they do from actual experience, that if their work is performed with a proper regard for the obligations of their contract, there will remain little or no margin of profit to compensate them for their arduous labors. The high rates are not, of course, intended for general application throughout the State, but only to those lands covered by heavy timber and dense undergrowth, which can not be surveyed at present legal rates, and which it may be desirable and necessary to survey in order to meet the demands of actual settlers, and that the State may make selections of lands in satisfaction of the several donations made by the enabling act of February 22, 1889.

PUBLIC LANDS OF THE ARID REGION.

In the annual report of this office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888 (pages 181 to 184), and in that for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889 (pages 48 to 54), the subject of irrigation of the arid lands of the public domain was treated of.

Since then, the arid lands, or lands within the arid region, as affected by the provisions of the act of Congress of October 2, 1888 (25 Stat. 526), have been the subject of consideration in the Department and in Congress. As affording information on this important subject, I here present the contents of Executive Document No. 136, Senate, Fifty-first Congress, first session, as follows, viz :

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

Washington, June 3, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the resolution of the Senate of May 3, 1890, in the following language:

"Whereas the act approved October 2, 1888, making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, in appropriating the sum of \$100,000 for investigating the extent to which the arid region of the United States may be reclaimed by irrigation, and to enable the Geological Survey to select the sites for reservations and other hydraulic works connected therewith, further provides as follows:

"And all the lands which may hereafter be designated or selected by such United States surveys for sites for reservoirs, ditches, or canals for irrigation purposes, and all the lands made susceptible of irrigation by such reservoirs, ditches, or canals are from this time henceforth reserved from sale as the property of the United States, and shall not be subject after the passage of this act to entry, settlement, or occupation until further provided by law:

"Resolved, That the Secretary of the Interior be requested to inform the Senate what construction is placed by his Department upon the scope and effect of the reservation from sale and disposal of the arid lands under the provisions of the act above

cited, and what instruction or orders, if any, have been issued or made thereunder (whether general or special) with respect to the suspension of the arid lands from entry under the public land laws, or the suspension of entries thereof heretofore made, or affecting the rights of citizens to construct canals and ditches for irrigating purposes on the public domain."

In reply thereto I have to state that the question as to the construction of the statute mentioned in this resolution first arose upon the presentation to the Secretary of resolutions of the constitutional convention that assembled in Idaho Territory on account of the supposed conflict then about to occur between that Territory and the Territory of Utah as to the use of the waters of Bear River. These resolutions were transmitted through the governor of the Territory, and a copy of which is hereto annexed, and wherein this memorial, among other things that were recited, states:

"Whereas the Government of the United States has taken steps toward redeeming the arid lands of the West; * * * and

"Whereas, for the purpose of establishing a thorough system of storage reservoirs, canals, and irrigating ditches, engineering parties are making surveys for this purpose; and

"Whereas it is learned that the plans of the Government are threatened to be thwarted by speculators having men to follow up these surveys to make filings on lands, reservoirs, and canal locations:

"*Resolved*, By the Idaho constitutional convention now assembled at the capital of said Territory, having the good of the general public and the good of the people of Idaho with the prosperity of the Territory at heart, do hereby memorialize the Department of the Interior to take such action at once as will remedy the evils which threaten this fair Territory in the manner outlined in this memorial."

Thereupon a response was made by the Secretary, dated August 2, 1889, and directed to the Hon. G. L. Shoup, governor, Boise City, Idaho, which, after acknowledging the receipt of the resolutions, stated that a full reply to the questions might be found in the provisions of the appropriation act of October 2, 1888, which was then and there quoted, and in regard to which the Secretary went on to state:

"This is the law of to-day, unreversed, unrepealed, and in full force. You perceive its vast extent and the immense consequences that will follow therefrom in the direction that your resolution points unless there be further action in regard thereto by Congress. It follows necessarily that the speculators, corporations, or other persons referred to in the resolution are under the effect of this law and unable to obtain the advantages that you say they are seeking. Unless the law is repealed or the President opens the lands to settlement under the homestead laws the Government must have and will take eventually absolute control of every acre of arid land that may be redeemed by the system of reservoirs, canals, and ditches, as provided in the appropriation act mentioned. The subsequent appropriation act has not affected the above provision.

"This, I think, is a full solution of the whole trouble between the Territory of Idaho and Utah, and parties entering upon the lands in either Territory will be subjected to the superior title and further control of the United States."

In consequence of this correspondence, as promised therein and under what was deemed a pressing necessity, a circular was prepared by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, under direction of the Secretary, and distributed to the registers and receivers of United States district land offices, under date of August 5, 1889, in which it was held:

"That the object sought to be accomplished by the foregoing provision (being that cited in the resolution of the Senate) is unmistakable. The water sources and the arid lands that may be irrigated by the system of national irrigation are now reserved to be hereafter, when redeemed to agriculture, transferred to the people of the Territories in which they are situated for homesteads. The act of Congress and common justice require that they should be faithfully preserved for these declared purposes.

"The statute provides that all lands which may hereafter be designated or selected by the Geological Survey as sites for reservoirs, ditches, or canals for irrigating purposes, and all lands made susceptible of irrigation by such reservoirs, ditches, or canals, are, since the passage of said act, absolutely reserved from sale as property of the United States, and shall not be subject after the passage of the act to entry, settlement, or occupation until further provided by law or the President, by proclamation, may open said lands to settlement.

"Neither individuals nor corporations have a right to make filings upon any lands thus reserved, nor can they be permitted to obtain control of the lakes and streams that are susceptible of uses for irrigating purposes.

"You will therefore immediately cancel all filings made since October 2, 1888, on such sites for reservoirs, ditches, or canals for irrigating purposes and all lands that may be susceptible of irrigation by such reservoirs, ditches, or canals, whether made by individuals or corporations, and you will hereafter receive no filings upon any such lands.

"This order you will carry into effect without delay."

A copy is herewith transmitted.

This has been the construction held since, and under it large portions of the public survey have been designated by the Director of the Geological Survey to be set apart for reservoirs, ditches, etc., amounting to many thousand acres.

Upon the receipt of the Senate resolution, and in order that there might be no future misunderstanding as to the validity of the construction by the Secretary, he asked and obtained first the opinion of the assistant attorney-general assigned to his department as to the construction to be placed upon the act, which was given, and thereupon the matter was further presented to the Attorney-General of the United States, who has rendered his opinion, and states his conclusions in the following words:

"The object of the act is manifest. It was to prevent the entry upon, and the settlement and sale of, all that part of the arid region of the public lands of the United States which could be improved by general systems of irrigation, and all lands which might thereafter be designated or selected by the United States surveys as sites for the reservoirs, ditches, or canals in such systems. Unquestionably, it would seriously interfere with the operation and purpose of the act if the sites necessary for reservoirs in such plan of irrigation could be entered upon by homestead settlers. So, too, it would be obviously unjust if, pending the survey made with a view to their segregation for improvement by irrigation, these lands could be entered upon and settled as arid lands of the United States. It was, therefore, the purpose of Congress by this act to suspend all rights of entry upon any lands which would come within the improving operation of the plans of irrigation to be reported by the Director of the Geological Survey under this act. Language could hardly be stronger than are the words of the act in expressing this intention: 'All the lands which may hereafter be designated or selected,' etc., 'are from this time henceforth hereby reserved from sale,' etc., 'and shall not be subject after the passage of this act to entry,' etc., 'until further provided by law.' There can be no question that if an entry was made upon land which was thereafter designated in a United States survey as a site for a reservoir, or which was by such reservoir made susceptible of irrigation, the entry would be invalid, and the land so entered upon would remain the property of the United States, the reservation thereof dating back to the passage of this act.

"The far-reaching effect of this construction can not deprive the words of the act of their ordinary and necessary meaning. The proviso that 'the President, at any time in his discretion, by proclamation, may open any portion or all of the lands,' so reserved, was the legislative mode of modifying and avoiding the far-reaching effect of the act, whenever it should appear to the Executive to have too wide an operation. Entries should not be permitted, therefore, upon any part of the arid regions which might possibly come within the operation of this act."

Thus it appears that the Attorney-General fully sustains the opinion of the assistant attorney-general and the action of the Secretary heretofore had.

Copies of these several opinions are also transmitted.

The Secretary is not called upon to express his views further than upon the construction he has placed upon this act; but he asks the privilege to say that he deems that this matter is one of such magnitude and of such vital interest to the people inhabiting or who may hereafter inhabit these vast regions, that if the Senate and House of Representatives do not as a body fully concur in the purpose of this law they should take the business in hand without delay to so modify it as they may deem the public interests require; as otherwise there may be the greatest losses on the one hand to persons who, ignorant of the law or disregarding the same, settle upon these lands, or upon the other vast and valuable properties that should be controlled by the Government for reservoirs, ditches, etc.

In this connection I beg leave to refer the Senate to the report recently made by the Committee on Arid lands and Irrigation, and especially to so much thereof as is set forth in the minority report in relation to this subject, which has been submitted to the Director of the Geological Survey, and I believe meets with his approval.

Very respectfully,

JOHN W. NOBLE,
Secretary.

The PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington, D. C., May 24, 1890.

SIR: By a letter of April 21, 1890, you submitted for the consideration of the Attorney-General a letter from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, raising the question: "Whether, under the act of October 2, 1888 (25 Stats., 526), the reservation extends to such tracts as may be actually selected as sites, etc., becoming operative only after such selection, or whether the reservation, from disposal, extends from the date of the act to the entire expanse of the arid region, as more particularly defined in the communication."

Since your letter of April 21 you have transmitted also the opinion of Mr. Assistant Attorney-General Shields, assigned to your Department, to whom you referred the question. After an examination of the law and of the considerations presented by Mr. Shields in his opinion, I have to say that I fully concur with him in his conclusions and the grounds stated therefor; and that, in view of the lucid opinion which he has rendered, it is unnecessary for me to give extended reasons for such concurrence.

The section of the law which presents the question of construction referred by you to this Department is found in the sundry civil appropriation act of 1888, under the appropriations for the United States Geological Survey. The subject is introduced by an appropriation of \$100,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, "for the purpose of investigating the extent to which the arid region of the United States can be redeemed by irrigation, and the segregation of the irrigable lands in such arid region, and for the selection of sites for reservoirs and other hydraulic works necessary for the storage and utilization of water for irrigation." The Director of the Geological Survey is then required to make a report to Congress on the first Monday in December in each year, showing how the money appropriated has been expended. Then follows the particular language which is the subject for construction:

"And all the lands which may hereafter be designated or selected by such United States surveys for sites for reservoirs, ditches, or canals for irrigation purposes, and all the lands made susceptible of irrigation by such reservoirs, ditches, or canals are from this time henceforth hereby reserved from sale as the property of the United States, and shall not be subject, after the passage of this act, to entry, settlement, or occupation until further provided by law: *Provided*, That the President, at any time

in his discretion, by proclamation, may open any portion or all of the lands reserved by this provision to settlement under the homestead laws."

The object of the act is manifest. It was to prevent the entry upon and the settlement and sale of all that part of the arid region of the public lands of the United States which could be improved by general system of irrigation, and all lands which might hereafter be designated or selected by the United States surveys as sites for the reservoirs, ditches, or canals in such systems. Unquestionably, it would seriously interfere with the operation and purpose of the act if the sites necessary for reservoirs in such plan of irrigation could be entered upon by homestead settlers. So, too, it would be obviously unjust if, pending the survey made with a view to their segregation for improvement by irrigation, these lands should be entered upon and settled as arid lands of the United States. It was, therefore, the purpose of Congress, by this act, to suspend all rights of entry upon any lands which would come within the improving operation of the plans of irrigation to be reported by the Director of the Geological Survey under this act. Language could hardly be stronger than are the words of the act in expressing this intention:

"All the lands which may hereafter be designated or selected," etc., "are from this time henceforth hereby reserved from sale," etc., "and shall not be subject after the passage of this act to entry," etc., "until further provided by law."

There can be no question that if an entry was made upon land which was thereafter designated in a United States survey as a site for a reservoir, or which was by such reservoir made susceptible of irrigation, the entry would be invalid, and the land so entered upon would remain the property of the United States, the reservation thereof dating back to the passage of this act.

The far-reaching effect of this construction can not deprive the words of the act of their ordinary and necessary meaning. The proviso that "the President at any time in his discretion, by proclamation, may open any portion or all of the lands" so reserved, was the legislative mode of modifying and avoiding the far-reaching effect of the act whenever it should appear to the Executive to have too wide an operation. Entries should not be permitted, therefore, upon any part of the arid regions which might possibly come within the operation of this act.

All the papers accompanying your request, together with the opinion of Mr. Assistant Attorney-General Shields, are herewith returned.

Very respectfully,

WM. H. TAFT,
Acting Attorney-General.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., April 2, 1890.

SIR: I have had under consideration the matter of the public lands in what are known as the arid regions affected by the provisions of the act of Congress of October 2, 1888 (25 Stats., 526), and the departmental circular of August 5, 1889 (9 L. D., 282).

The portion of that act applicable to such lands reads as follows, viz:

"For the purpose of investigating the extent to which the arid region of the United States can be redeemed by irrigation and the segregation of the irrigable lands in such arid region, and for the selection of sites for reservoirs and other hydraulic works necessary for the storage and utilization of water for irrigation and the prevention of floods and overflows, and to make the necessary maps, including the pay of employs in field and in office, the cost of all instruments, apparatus, and materials, and all other necessary expenses connected therewith, the work to be performed by the Geological Survey under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary. And the Director of the Geological Survey, under the supervision of the Secretary of the Interior, shall

make a report to Congress on the first Monday in December of each year, showing in detail how the said money has been expended, the amount used for actual survey and engineer work in the field in locating sites for reservoirs, and an itemized account of the expenditures under this appropriation. And all the lands which may hereafter be designated or selected by such United States surveys for sites for reservoirs, ditches, or canals, for irrigation purposes, and all the lands made susceptible of irrigation by such reservoirs, ditches, or canals, are from this time henceforth hereby reserved from sale as the property of the United States, and shall not be subject after the passage of this act to entry, settlement, or occupation until further provided by law: *Provided*, That the President at any time in his discretion, by proclamation, may open any portion or all of the lands reserved by this provision to settlement under the homestead laws."

The following is quoted from the circular of August 5, 1889, in reference to the subject, viz:

"The object sought to be accomplished by the foregoing provision is unmistakable. The water sources and the arid lands that may be irrigated by the system of national irrigation are now reserved to be hereafter, when redeemed to agriculture, transferred to the people of the Territories in which they are situated for homesteads. The act of Congress and common justice require that they should be faithfully preserved for these declared purposes.

"The statute provides that all lands which may hereafter be designated or selected by the Geological Survey as sites for reservoirs, ditches, or canals for irrigating purposes, and all lands made susceptible of irrigation by such reservoirs, ditches, or canals are, since the passage of said act, absolutely reserved from sale as property of the United States, and shall not be subject, after the passage of the act, to entry, settlement, or occupation until further provided by law, or the President, by proclamation, may open said lands to settlement:

"Neither individuals nor corporations have a right to make filings upon any lands thus reserved, nor can they be permitted to obtain control of the lakes and streams that are susceptible of uses for irrigating purposes

"You will, therefore, immediately cancel all filings made since October 2, 1888, on such sites for reservoirs, ditches, or canals for irrigating purposes, and all lands that may be susceptible of irrigation by such reservoirs, ditches, or canals, whether made by individuals or corporations, and you will hereafter receive no filings upon any such lands.

"This order you will carry into effect without delay."

The lands affected as aforesaid may be considered as embraced in two classes: First, such as have been actually selected by the proper authority for sites for reservoirs, ditches, or canals for irrigation purposes, and such as may hereafter be selected in the progress of the surveys; and second, all the lands being in possibility of such selection for sites, or of being made susceptible of irrigation by such reservoirs, ditches, or canals.

With regard to the first class, the act of selection or designation by authority in the progress of the surveys, and the proper promulgation thereof, would determine to what particular tracts the reservation should apply, and there would thereafter be no difficulty for all persons interested, whether as officials or otherwise, to avoid want of conformity in their proceedings, so far as such difficulty might arise from uncertainty in this respect. And it scarcely need be suggested that prior to such selection there can be no certainty in the matter, and that no reservation is possible, under the terms employed in the statute, limited to particular tracts, in the absence of any certainty as to the particular tracts to be affected thereby.

With regard to the second class, two possible views present themselves as to the operation of the statute: First, that the reservation extends to such tracts as may be actually selected as sites becoming operative only after such selection, and such as may be found to be susceptible of irrigation by such reservoirs, ditches, or canals after the latter are actually made or brought into existence, and as may be

selected or designated by proper authority after this is found to be the case, from time to time, in the progress of the surveys, while as regards all other lands in the arid regions, the laws for the disposal of the public lands generally remain operative, notwithstanding the provisions of the particular statute; or, second, that a reservation from disposal of the entire expanse within the arid regions, embracing some lands that are naturally arable and susceptible of profitable cultivation, or that may be irrigated by individual effort, went into immediate effect as soon as said act was approved, so as to render invalid and subject to cancellation any filings, locations, or entries thereafter allowed as being for the land that might possibly, in the course of time, be selected for sites for reservoirs, ditches, or canals, or that might be rendered susceptible of irrigation, thereby embracing possible appropriations at public sale, agricultural private entries or locations, pre-emption settlements, entries, or locations, homestead settlements or entries, timber and stone entries, timber-culture entries, town-lot entries, town-site entries, scrip locations, mineral entries, desert-land entries, coal land entries, selections under Congressional grants for school indemnity, or for other purposes; in fine, every description of disposals provided for in the system of land laws in a region of country extending approximately from the one hundredth degree of longitude on the east to the Pacific Ocean on the west, and from the British Possessions on the north to Texas and Mexico on the south, as indicated on a map of the arid regions, in the office of the Geological Survey, and including in whole or in part the States of California, Colorado, North Dakota, South Dakota, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington, and the Territories of Arizona, Idaho, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming.

The practical enforcement of the latter construction of this statute would suspend the operation of the land system of the land laws in general, so far as regards the extent of country mentioned, thereby affecting important interests, or would require, in case any disposals are allowed therein, that it should be at the risk of the parties seeking title, leading to an indefinite suspension of issue of patents, with an accumulation of unsettled claims, and corresponding uncertainty of rights, until it may be determined, in course of time, whether the tracts, title to which is sought to be acquired, are affected by the statute as sites for reservoirs, ditches, or canals, or as made susceptible of irrigation thereby; until this is determined, applications to enter can not be understandingly acted upon.

Already, in the progress of the business of this office, numbers of entries are found to have been made within the arid regions since October 2, 1888, thus presenting the question of their approval or other treatment as a practical one. I have directed that until further orders no entries be approved for tracts lying within the arid regions where the right had its inception subsequent to the passage of the act of October 2, 1888.

In view of the premises, I have the honor to submit this important matter to the Secretary, as the official head of the Department, exercising directory and supervisory authority over its operations. I respectfully ask directions how I shall proceed therein with reference to the language used in the circular of August 5, 1889, as above quoted.

I am of opinion that the first view presented above, as to the operation of the statute, should be adopted and acted upon, allowing of disposals subsequently as well as prior to its approval, except as it regards tracts actually selected and designated by proper authority for sites for reservoirs, ditches, or canals, or actually selected and designated by proper authority as susceptible of irrigation from such reservoirs, ditches, or canals, and the selection and designation thereof made known in the usual manner for the information and guidance of all concerned.

If this view should not meet the approval of the Secretary, then I am of the opinion that the alternative course would require that the country deemed to be included within the law as arid regions should be indicated by declared limits, and instructions given to the district land officers to cease operations so far as regards disposals

within such limits until the conditions as to liability to disposal shall be definitely ascertained, and that some rule should be given for proper proceedings with reference to entries, filings, or locations found to have been made within the declared limits after the approval of the act of October 2, 1888, before or subsequent to the promulgation of the departmental circular of August 5, 1889.

I respectfully suggest, in view of the public interests involved, that there should be no unnecessary loss of time in passing upon the points calling for action, as above stated.

Very respectfully,

LEWIS A. GROFF,
Commissioner.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, May 24, 1890.

SIR: In accordance with your request I have considered the questions presented by the Commissioner of the General Land Office in his letter of April 2, 1890, asking for instructions as to the proper action to be taken to carry into effect the provisions of the act of Congress of October 2, 1888 (25 Stat., 505-526), relating to the survey and segregation of the arid lands of the United States, and would respectfully submit the following:

Said act, after making an appropriation for the purpose of investigating the extent to which the arid region is susceptible of irrigation, and the segregation of the irrigable lands in such arid region and for the selection of sites for reservoirs, further provides as follows:

"And all the lands which may hereafter be designated or selected by such United States surveys for sites for reservoirs, ditches, or canals for irrigation purposes, and all the lands made susceptible of irrigation by such reservoirs, ditches, or canals are from this time henceforth hereby reserved from sale as the property of the United States, and shall not be subject, after the passage of this act, to entry, settlement, or occupation until further provided by law: *Provided*, That the President, at any time in his discretion, by proclamation, may open any portion or all of the lands reserved by this provision to settlement under the homestead laws."

A brief statement of the history of the legislation under consideration may render assistance in arriving at a conclusion upon the questions now presented.

On February 13, 1888, the following resolution was agreed to by the Senate of the United States:

"*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Interior be requested to inform the Senate if, in his opinion it is desirable, to authorize the organization in his Department known as the Geological Survey, to segregate lands of the public domain capable of irrigation, in the sections of the United States where irrigation is required, from other lands, and to lay out suitable places to be reserved for reservoirs and rights of way for ditches and canals for the purposes of irrigation." (Record, 1888, Fiftieth Congress, vol. 19, pt. 2, p. 1137.)

In response to this resolution the Secretary forwarded to the Senate a report of the Director of the Geological Survey recommending that such action should be taken, and that without delay. (Cong. Record, 1888, Fiftieth Congress, vol. 19, pt. 3, p. 2636, S. Ex. Doc. 134.)

By joint resolution approved March 20, 1888 (25 Stat., 618), it was resolved:

"That the Secretary of the Interior, by means of the Director of the Geological Survey, be, and he is hereby, directed to make an examination of that portion of the arid regions of the United States where agriculture is carried on by means of irrigation, as to the natural advantages for the storage of water for irrigating purposes, with the practicability of constructing reservoirs, together with the capacity of the

streams and the cost of construction and capacity of reservoirs, and such other facts as bear on the question of storage of water for irrigating purposes."

The Senate on March 27, 1888, passed a resolution directing the Secretary of the Interior to report what appropriation was necessary to carry into effect the said joint resolution. (Cong. Record, 1888, vol. 19, pt. 3, p. 2428.) In response to this the Secretary recommended an appropriation of \$250,000. (*Id.*, p. 4078, S. Ex. Doc. 163.)

When the sundry civil appropriation bill was being considered in the Senate an amendment was made thereto by which there was to be appropriated "for the purpose of investigating the extent to which the arid region of the United States can be redeemed by irrigation," etc., the sum of \$250,000, and it was provided in said amendment, "and all lands which may be designated for reservoirs and canals for irrigation shall be reserved as the property of the United States, and shall not be subjected to entry or settlement until hereafter provided for by law." (Cong. Record, 1888, vol. 19, pt. 8, p. 7012.) This amendment was amended in the House and the bill was finally passed and approved in its present shape.

It is quite clear that it was the intention to withhold from sale and to withdraw from entry, settlement, or occupation all lands needed for the purposes of reservoirs, canals, or ditches, and also all lands that might be irrigated by means of the system of irrigation contemplated, which included all arid lands susceptible of irrigation.

An examination of the Congressional Record shows that this provision of the law was debated at considerable length, and that it was clearly understood it contemplated a withdrawal from the date of the passage of the law of all lands needed for or to be benefited by the scheme of irrigation contemplated. The discussion in the House upon this proposition is found in part 9, vol. 19, of the Congressional Record, Fiftieth Congress.

Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, after stating that the first proposition was the appropriation of a sum of money, said:

"The next branch, and by far the most important—in fact the important proposition of this amendment—is the reservation now, at the time of the passage of the law, of lands that may hereafter be needed at any time for reservoirs or for irrigating canals, and all lands that may be irrigated by virtue of the establishment of reservoirs hereafter." (P. 8506.)

On page 8507 the following appears:

"Mr. HOLMAN. If the gentleman will allow me to interrupt him, I would like to ask this question: Does the gentlemen intend hereby that all lands hereafter, at any time hereafter, that may be found necessary for the sites of the reservoirs, canals, or ditches, or that may be made valuable by irrigation through such sources, shall be reserved from entry, and that entries made hereafter in the interval shall not be operative?"

"Mr. SYMES. That is the intention of the amendment and its effects as it now stands. I know that the Senate conferees will agree to the first part of the amendment; that is to say, from now on all lands selected for reservoirs, ditches, or canals shall be absolutely reserved, and that if A, B, or C in the mean time locates upon them that he shall be subject to be dispossessed, if the sites are necessary for such purposes."

It appears the House amendment was formulated by Mr. Symes, of Colorado, and offered by Mr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky.

Mr. Breckinridge, in the course of his remarks on the amendment, said (p. 8513):

"I take the liberty of accepting Mr. Stone's explanation of my amendment.

"What does this amendment propose? It proposes to appropriate \$250,000 to inaugurate and prosecute extensive surveys in what is known as the arid region of the country, to locate its boundaries accurately, to ascertain where natural reservoirs may be established for the storage of water supplies, to ascertain the extent and location of these desert or arid lands which may be reclaimed or restored to agricultural uses by a system of irrigation, and to suggest the best and most practicable methods

of irrigation. It provides also that all the lands that may be utilized and made valuable by irrigation shall, after the passage of this bill, be withdrawn from sale or other disposition until such time as Congress shall provide for disposing of them. That is the sum and substance of the amendment. That is the whole proposition.

"Mr. Speaker, so far as I am concerned, and so far as this question is concerned, that is the whole of it."

Afterwards Mr. Symes, on behalf of the friends of the measure, moved to amend the amendment by striking out the words "and all lands made susceptible of irrigation by such reservoirs, ditches, or canals," which amendment was by the House rejected (p. 8515). It was sought to substitute for the House amendment an amendment which provided—

"That during the pendency of measures now before Congress affecting the public lands the entry of lands known and designated as desert lands shall be suspended; but this provision shall not prevent the entry of such lands under the homestead law, except that section 2301 of the Revised Statutes shall not apply to such entries" (p. 8542).

This proposition was also defeated and the amendment first offered was adopted.

When the bill was again considered in the Senate, Mr. Teller, in explanation of the House amendment, said:

"I should like to say that on an examination of the bill, hastily made, it appears that the House has amended the proposition for reservoirs by striking out \$150,000, leaving the appropriation \$100,000 instead of \$250,000, as the Senate proposed. They have also reserved not simply the reservoirs which we had reserved from occupation, but all the lands that are susceptible of irrigation below.

"That has evidently happened because the House could not have understood what the real result would be. That is equivalent to saying in the State of Colorado, if a reservoir should be located on the head of a stream, that all the land below that should be reserved. There are thousands of acres that may still be irrigated by the waters of the stream. It would practically withdraw in Colorado and in some parts of Nevada all of what we call the arid lands, all the lands that have to be irrigated. That part will not do. It will be no benefit to the western country at all. If you put that in we should be worse off than if we had nothing at all. It would be worse than a disagreement to the Senate amendment."

The Senate disagreed to the amendment proposed by the House, and the bill was referred to the conference committee, where it was finally agreed to, with the addition of the proviso, "that the President may, at any time in his discretion, by proclamation, open any portion or all of the lands reserved by this provision to settlement under the homestead laws," and the report of the committee was concurred in both by the Senate and the House (pp. 8809 and 8898).

This act directs the withdrawal of two classes of lands: First, those needed or to be designated for sites for reservoirs, ditches, or canals, without regard to their character as arid or non-arid lands; and, second, arid lands made susceptible of irrigation by such reservoirs, ditches, or canals. It is important that no lands other than those embraced in these two classes should be withdrawn from disposition under the general land laws. The difficulty lies in determining what lands are embraced by these two classes. One point, however, seems so clear that there can be no doubt as to the proper course to pursue in relation thereto. The act of March 3, 1877, commonly known as the "desert-land law," relates only to the class of lands withdrawn from disposition by the act under consideration; that is, arid lands susceptible of irrigation, and it therefore necessarily follows that no entries under the said desert-land law could be properly allowed after the passage of the act under consideration, and hence that from and after October 2, 1888, the operation of the desert-land law was suspended and must so remain until further action by Congress. Notice of this should, it seems to me, be promptly given by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, if such action has not already been taken, and steps should be taken for the cancellation of any such entries as may have been made since October 2, 1888.

In the matter of giving notice of the provisions of this law and issuing such instructions as would prevent the allowance of filings or entries on such lands as are thereby reserved, no step seems to have been taken until August 3, 1889, when you addressed a communication to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, inclosing a telegram from the governor of Idaho in regard to said law with the following directions:

"You will communicate without delay the provisions of the statute therein cited to the land officers in all the arid districts for their information and guidance, and with direction that all lands falling within the language of the statute are reserved by force thereof until opened by the President."

In accordance with these directions the circular of August 5, 1889 (9 L. D., 282), referred to and quoted from in the Commissioner's letter of April 2, 1890, was prepared and promulgated. This circular has, as I am informed, been modified to the extent of allowing filings and entries subject to the provisions of said act.

Any entry or filing and any settlement made within the territory of the arid region after October 2, 1888, is liable to defeat by reason of the lands covered thereby being subsequently selected as sites for reservoirs, ditches, or canals, or being rendered susceptible of irrigation by means of such reservoirs, canals, or ditches as may be constructed in pursuance of the scheme of irrigation contemplated by said act. In order to relieve the settlers in that great territory of the doubt and uncertainty resulting from this condition of affairs, the work of selecting and designating the particular tracts coming within the provisions of this law should be prosecuted with all possible diligence. In the mean time, and until this work can be accomplished, the lands contemplated by the act should, both for the accomplishment of the ends aimed at and for the protection of individuals, be designated and pointed out as segregated from the public domain. Whether there is sufficient information in the possession of the Bureau of Geological Survey to make it possible to designate certain portions of the arid region, as subject to said act and certain other portions as not in any event falling within the provisions thereof, I am not in possession of such information as would enable me to express an opinion. It seems to have been thought, while the measure was pending before Congress, that such a course would be found feasible. Mr. Oates, in the course of his remarks, made use of the following language:

"I see from the testimony of Mr. Powell that the surveys which have been made and are now in progress, while not distinct enough for him to locate and designate all the different catchment basins and to segregate them one from another, yet they are distinct enough so that the neighborhood in which they lie, and where, in all probability, the reservoirs would be located, can easily be ascertained. The withdrawal of these districts from the market is all that seems to me to be necessary at this time." (Congressional Record, 1888, part 9, page 8481.)

In view of the evident intention of this legislation, I can not concur with the Commissioner of the General Land Office in his recommendation of the adoption of the view "that the reservation extends to such tracts as may be actually selected as sites, becoming operative only after such selection, and such as may be found to be susceptible of irrigation by such reservoirs, ditches, or canals, after the latter are actually made or brought into existence, and as may be selected or designated by proper authority after this is found to be the case, from time to time, in the progress of the surveys; while, as regards all other lands in the arid regions, the laws for the disposal of public lands generally remain operative, notwithstanding the provisions of the particular statute," this view, as he says, "allowing of disposals subsequently, as well as prior to the approval" of the statute, "except as it regards tracts actually selected and designated by proper authority for sites for reservoirs, ditches, or canals, or actually selected and designated by proper authority as susceptible of irrigation from such reservoirs," etc.

To adopt this view would, in my opinion, be to defeat the object of the act by allowing available sites and locations for reservoirs to be appropriated by individuals or corporations, to prevent which the reservation was inserted in the law. This view

can not, I think, be adopted, although the only alternative would, as said by the Commissioner, "require that the country deemed to be included within the law as arid regions should be indicated by declared limits and instructions given to the district land officers to cease operations so far as regards disposals within such limits until the conditions as to liability to disposal shall be definitely ascertained." This action will not, however, be necessary to the full extent intimated by the Commissioner if the information in the possession of the Geological Survey is sufficient to make it possible to say that certain territories within the larger limits of the arid region are excepted from the operation of this law. No entries, filings, or locations made within the arid regions since October 2, 1888, should be allowed to go to patent or be perfected until it shall be satisfactorily determined that the lands involved are not within the reservation created by the act under consideration. There seems to be no escape from these conclusions, in view of the broad and comprehensive terms of the enactment. Whatever may be the opinion of the officials of the Department as to the expediency of the legislation, it is clearly their duty to comply with the statute, leaving to Congress the remedy by future laws. If, after the withdrawal of these arid lands, it should be found that portions of them were not properly withdrawn, or are not within the terms of the act, or for any other reason, the President may at any time, in his discretion, by proclamation, open any portion or all of the lands reserved to settlement under the homestead law.

The letter of the Commissioner of the General Land Office is herewith returned.

Very respectfully,

GEO. H. SHIELDS,
Assistant Attorney-General.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

[Telegram.]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, August 3, 1889.

Hon. G. L. SHOUP,
Governor, Boise City, Idaho :

I have just received the resolution adopted by the constitutional convention, transmitted by you to me through telegram. A full reply to this question I think is found in the following provision of the appropriation act of October 2, 1888, which reads as follows:

"For the purpose of investigating the extent to which the arid region of the United States can be redeemed by irrigation and the segregation of the irrigable lands in such arid region, and for the selection of sites for reservoirs and other hydraulic works necessary for the storage and utilization of water for irrigation and the prevention of floods and overflows, and to make the necessary maps, including the pay of employes in field and in office, the cost of all instruments, apparatus, and materials, and all other necessary expenses connected therewith, the work to be performed by the Geological Survey, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary. And the Director of the Geological Survey, under the supervision of the Secretary of the Interior, shall make a report to Congress on the first Monday in December of each year, showing in detail how the said money has been expended, the amount used for actual survey and engineer work in the field in locating sites for reservoirs, and an itemized account of the expenditures under this appropriation. And all the lands which may thereafter be designated or selected by such United States surveys for sites for reservoirs, ditches, or canals for irrigation purposes, and all the lands made susceptible of irrigation by such reservoirs, ditches, or canals are from this time henceforth hereby reserved from sale as the property of the United States, and shall not be subject after

the passage of this act to entry, settlement, or occupation until further provided by law: *Provided*, That the President may at any time, in his discretion, by proclamation, open any portion or all of the lands reserved by this provision to settlement under the homestead laws."

This is the law of to-day, unreversed, unrepealed, and in full force. You perceive its vast extent and the immense consequences that will follow therefrom in the direction that your resolution points unless there be further action in regard thereto by Congress. It follows, necessarily, that the speculators, corporations, or other persons referred to in the resolution, are under the effect of this law and unable to obtain the advantages that you say they are seeking. Unless the law is repealed, or the President opens the land to settlement under the homestead laws, the Government must have and will take eventually absolute control of every acre of arid land that may be redeemed by the system of reservoirs, canals, and ditches, as provided in the appropriation act mentioned. The subsequent appropriation act has not affected the above provision.

This, I think, is a full solution of the whole trouble between the Territory of Idaho and Utah, and parties entering upon these lands in either Territory will be subjected to the superior title and further control of the United States.

I have directed the Commissioner of the Land Office to notify the local officers of this law and prohibit entries of the kind you specify, and I have also ordered the Superintendent of the Geological Survey to proceed rapidly with the surveys on Bear River. The statute, you observe, reserves these lands from the date thereof, and the Assistant Attorney-General of this Department agrees with me that it is constitutional and effective to the extent expressed. I fully appreciate the conflict of rights that must arise between Territories and States, but these all can and will be better regulated by national control than local conflicts and contradictory legislation.

I fear that the statute to which I have referred is not known in the Western Territories to the extent at least that it ought to be, and I will have your dispatch and this published to-day in full.

JOHN W. NOBLE,
Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., August 5, 1889.

GENTLEMEN: Information having reached this Department that parties are endeavoring to make filings on arid lands reserved for reservoirs, irrigating ditches, and canals, and for the purpose of controlling the waters of lakes and rivers and their tributaries in the arid regions, I am directed by honorable Secretary of the Interior to call your special attention to the act of Congress approved October 2, 1888 (U. S. Statutes at Large, vol. 25, page 526), as follows:

"For the purpose of investigating the extent to which the arid region of the United States can be redeemed by irrigation, and the segregation of the irrigable lands in such arid region, and for the selection of sites for reservoirs and other hydraulic works necessary for the storage and utilization of water for irrigation and the prevention of floods and overflows, and to make the necessary maps, including the pay of employes in field and in office, the cost of all instruments, apparatus, and materials, and all other necessary expenses connected therewith, the work to be performed by the Geological Survey, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary. And the Director of the Geological Survey, under the supervision of the Secretary of the Interior, shall make a report to Congress on the first Monday in December of each year, showing in detail how the said money has been expended, the amount used for actual survey and engineer work in the field in locating sites for reservoirs, and an itemized account of the expenditures under this appropriation. And all the lands which may hereafter be designated or selected by such United States surveys

for sites for reservoirs, ditches, or canals for irrigation purposes, and all the lands made susceptible of irrigation by such reservoirs, ditches, or canals, are from this time henceforth hereby reserved from sale as the property of the United States, and shall not be subject, after the passage of this act, to entry, settlement, or occupation until further provided by law: *Provided*, That the President at any time in his discretion, by proclamation, may open any portion or all of the lands reserved by this provision to settlement under the homestead laws."

The object sought to be accomplished by the foregoing provision is unmistakable. The water sources and the arid lands that may be irrigated by the system of national irrigation are now reserved to be hereafter, when redeemed to agriculture, transferred to the people of the territories in which they are situated for homesteads. The act of Congress and common justice require that they should be faithfully preserved for these declared purposes.

The statute provides that all lands which may hereafter be designated or selected by the Geological Survey as sites for reservoirs, ditches, or canals for irrigating purposes, and all lands made susceptible of irrigation by such reservoirs, ditches, or canals are, since the passage of said act, absolutely reserved from sale as property of the United States, and shall not be subject after the passage of the act to entry, settlement, or occupation until further provided by law, or the President by proclamation may open said lands to settlement.

Neither individuals nor corporations have a right to make filings upon any lands thus reserved, nor can they be permitted to obtain control of the lakes and streams that are susceptible of uses for irrigating purposes.

You will therefore immediately cancel all filings made since October 2, 1888, on such sites for reservoirs, ditches, or canals for irrigating purposes, and all lands that may be susceptible of irrigation by such reservoirs, ditches, or canals, whether made by individuals or corporations, and you will hereafter receive no filings upon any such lands.

This order you will carry into effect without delay.

Respectfully,

W. M. STONE,
Acting Commissioner.

REGISTERS AND RECEIVERS,
United States Land Offices.

Memorial of the Idaho Constitutional Convention to the Secretary of the Interior, praying that the Government of the United States take steps toward redeeming the arid lands of the West.

Whereas the Government of the United States has taken steps toward redeeming the arid lands of the West; and

Whereas for the purpose of establishing a thorough system of storage reservoirs, canals, and irrigating ditches, engineering parties are making surveys for this purpose; and

Whereas it is learned that the plans of the Government are threatened to be thwarted by speculators having men to follow up these surveys to make filings on lands, reservoirs, and canal locations; and

Whereas it is learned that one corporation is seeking to seize and control Bear Lake, together with large bodies of land adjoining its shore-lines, with the intention of making that lake a great storage basin; and

Whereas the same corporation is seeking to control the waters of Bear Lake, together with all the waters of Bear River, with the tributaries thereof, and gulches, for a distance of about 150 miles in Idaho, with a view of monopolizing all these waters to their own uses, one purpose of which is that they may dispose of a very large por-

tion thereof within the Territory of Utah, greatly to the injury of Idaho, and against the interests of her people: Therefore be it

Resolved, That it was not contemplated by the Government or the Territory of Idaho, that any such monopolizing of the lands and waters of Idaho should be permitted.

Resolved, That steps should be taken at once to prevent such seizures of reservoirs and canal locations and the same be preserved for the people.

Resolved, That Bear Lake should be retained for a public storage reservoir, and the lands immediately adjoining the lake should be withdrawn from market to aid in carrying out such purpose.

Resolved, By the Idaho constitutional convention, now assembled at the capital of said Territory, having the good of the general public and the good of the people of Idaho, with the prosperity of the Territory at heart, do hereby memorialize the Department of the Interior to take such action at once as will remedy the evils which threaten this fair Territory in the manner outlined in this memorial.

Resolved, That this memorial be spread upon the journal of this convention, and a certified enrolled copy thereof forwarded by the governor to the Secretary of the Interior.

IDAHO TERRITORIAL CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION,

Boisé City, Idaho, August 2, 1889.

We hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the memorial as adopted by the constitutional convention of Idaho Territory on the 2d day of August, A. D., 1889.

WM. H. CLAGETT,
President.

Attest:

CHAS. H. REED,
Secretary.

On the 25th of July, 1890, in reference to the subject of an inquiry from the Hon. John H. Reagan, of the United States Senate, I made the following report to the Hon. Secretary of the Interior, viz:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C July, 25, 1890.

SIR: I have had the honor to receive from the Hon. John H. Reagan, of the United States Senate, a telegram dated at El Paso, Tex., the 20th instant, addressed to him by Edgar B. Bronson, president El Paso National Bank, in reference to the arid lands affected by the act of Congress of October 2, 1888 (Stats. 25, p. 526), on which Mr. Reagan has made an endorsement dated the 22d instant, which reads as follows, viz:

"Respectfully referred to Hon. Lewis A. Groff, Commissioner of the General Land Office, Washington, D. C. You will see what is said about the officers of the Land Office receiving entries for land in the arid regions up to June. Can this be true?"

The statement referred to is that "up to the end of June, the land officers of that district (southern New Mexico) were receiving the money of entrymen and issuing receipts therefor for any variety of filing on Government land desired to be made."

In reply I have to state that the act of October 2, 1888, in question, provides for surveys to be made in the arid regions and for designations or selections of lands for reservoirs, etc., and for ascertaining lands susceptible of irrigation thereby, which work was to be performed by the Director of the Geological Survey, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, and for the reservation of such lands. No action was taken under said act in this office, under the last administration, no reports of operations thereunder having been received from the Director of the Geological Survey, and it apparently having been considered unnecessary to take action looking to

the reservation of the lands, until after action by him for the designation or selection of sites for reservoirs, etc., and for ascertaining the lands made susceptible of irrigation thereby. No action was taken until August 5, 1889, when a circular was issued by the Acting Commissioner of this office, under the direction of the Secretary, in which the district land officers were directed to "immediately cancel all filings made since October 2, 1888, on such sites for reservoirs, ditches, or canals for irrigating purposes, and all lands that may be susceptible of irrigation by such reservoirs, ditches, or canals, whether made by individuals or corporations," and that they should "thereafter receive no filings upon any such lands."

It will be seen that when this circular was issued there was, speaking generally, no specification of sites for reservoirs, ditches, or canals, nor any specification of lands made susceptible of irrigation thereby that were to be reserved, nor was there any order of reservation of the public lands generally embraced in their districts.

Under these circumstances letters were received from the district land officers, stating that they were at a loss to understand their duty in the premises and asking to be instructed as to the specific lands to be reserved, and, in reply, they were referred to the terms of the statute and the circular mentioned, and informed that any person making entries would do so at their own risk.

These things occurred before the present incumbent of the office of Commissioner of the General Land Office entered upon duty.

There has never been any order to the registers and receivers of the district land offices to withhold all lands from entry or filing within what are understood to be the arid regions, but all entries or filings so allowed are understood to be made at the risk of the parties making them. On the 1st of April last I issued an order that no such entry or filing should be approved in this office for patenting until further orders, and on the 2d of the same month I addressed a communication to the head of the Department stating the case and asking for instructions how further to proceed under said act.

Thus the matter stands, and in connection therewith I would refer to the Executive Document No. 136, Fifty-first Congress, first session, from which it appears that the attention of Congress was called to the subject by the Secretary under date of the 3d June last.

In view of the foregoing I have no reason to doubt that entries are being allowed at the district offices of land not appearing to be embraced in selections for reservoirs, or made susceptible of irrigation thereby, at the risk of the parties as aforesaid.

Very respectfully,

LEWIS A. GROFF,
Commissioner.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

Copies of a letter from this office to the honorable Secretary of the Interior of August 8, 1890, and another to him of the 9th of the same month, with a copy of the instructions to registers and receivers of district land offices of the latter date, are added as showing subsequent proceedings in the matter, viz:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., August 8, 1890.

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 4th instant, referring to my report to you under date of the 25th ultimo, in reply to a letter to me from the Hon. J. H. Reagan, of the United States Senate, in reference to the public lands in the arid regions as affected by the act of Congress of October 2, 1888, and the Departmental circular of August 5, 1889 (9 L. D., 282).

Your letter directs that all disposals of public lands within the arid regions be stopped, and that all filings or entries of any such lands made subsequent to the passage of said act, be canceled.

In conformity therewith, instructions are now being prepared in this office to be addressed to the proper district land officers of such a character as to prevent the acceptance by them of any filings or entries of land within the arid region, any of which lands are liable to be selected as sites for reservoirs, or ditches, or canals for irrigation purposes, and to be made susceptible of irrigation thereby.

I am in possession of a map, furnished me by the Director of the Geological Survey, July 1, 1890, showing in a general way the limits of the arid regions contemplated in said act. This map I will act upon as authority, unless otherwise directed. I find, however, that the out-boundaries of the arid regions shown on that map by lines separating the arid regions from lands adjoining and beyond, which it is to be assumed are arable without irrigation, and therefore not comprehended within the provisions of the act for a reservation from disposal are on a small scale, and not sufficiently definite to indicate the particular lands in the manner in which disposals are provided for, viz: by sectional subdivisions, townships, and ranges, so as to admit of accepting or rejecting entries, or filings applied for, accordingly as they may be judged to fall upon one or the other side of such out-boundaries. I have therefore to request that the Director of the Geological Survey be asked to furnish this office with proper maps, in reference to such localities, of such definite character as to enable me to decide upon the claims of applicants when it is made a question whether the precise land applied for lies within the limits of the arid regions or not.

It is suggested that the desired action be taken, without unnecessary delay, in order that the matters involved may be placed in a condition to be promptly disposed of.

Very respectfully,

LEWIS A. GROFF,
Commissioner.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., August 9, 1890.

SIR: In reference to the public lands within the arid regions of the United States, as affected by the act of October 2, 1888 (25 Stat., 526), and circular of August 5, 1889, being the subject of yours of the 4th instant and mine of yesterday's date, informing you that instructions were being prepared to the district land officers on the subject, in compliance with your directions, I have now the honor to inclose herewith a copy of the instructions referred to.

Very respectfully,

LEWIS A. GROFF,
Commissioner.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., August 9, 1890.

GENTLEMEN: On the 5th of August, 1889, a circular was addressed to you, by direction of the honorable Secretary of the Interior, calling your attention to the provisions of the act of October 2, 1888 (25 Stat., 526), relative to the lands in the arid regions of the United States and instructing you thereunder, which reads as follows, viz:

"Information having reached this Department that parties are endeavoring to make filings on arid lands reserved for reservoirs, irrigating ditches, and canals, and for the purpose of controlling the waters of lakes and rivers and their tributaries in the arid regions, I am directed by the honorable Secretary of the Interior to call your special attention to the act of Congress approved October 2, 1888 (U. S. Statutes at Large, vol. 25, page 526), as follows:

“For the purpose of investigating the extent to which the arid region of the United States can be redeemed by irrigation and the segregation of the irrigable lands in such arid region, and for the selection of sites for reservoirs and other hydraulic works necessary for the storage and utilization of water for irrigation and the prevention of floods and overflows and to make the necessary maps, including the pay of employes in field and in office, the cost of all instruments, apparatus, and materials, and all other necessary expenses connected therewith, the work to be performed by the Geological Survey, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary. And the Director of the Geological Survey, under the supervision of the Secretary of the Interior, shall make a report to Congress on the first Monday in December in each year, showing how the said money has been expended, the amount used for actual survey and engineer work in the field in locating sites for reservoirs, and an itemized account of the expenditures under this appropriation. And all the lands which may hereafter be designated or selected by such United States surveys for sites for reservoirs, ditches, or canals for irrigation purposes, and all the lands made susceptible of irrigation by such reservoirs, ditches, or canals, are from this time henceforth hereby reserved from sale as the property of the United States, and shall not be subject, after the passage of this act, to entry, settlement, or occupation until further provided by law: *Provided*, That the President at any time in his discretion, by proclamation, may open any portion or all of the lands reserved by this provision to settlement under the homestead laws.’

“The object sought to be accomplished by the foregoing provision is unmistakable. The water sources and the arid lands that may be irrigated by the system of national irrigation are now reserved to be hereafter, when redeemed to agriculture, transferred to the people of the Territories in which they are situated for homesteads. The act of Congress and common justice require that they should be faithfully preserved for these declared purposes.

“The statute provides that all lands which may hereafter be designated or selected by the Geological Survey as sites for reservoirs, ditches, or canals for irrigating purposes, and all lands made susceptible of irrigation by such reservoirs, ditches, or canals are, since the passage of said act, absolutely reserved from sale as property of the United States, and shall not be subject, after the passage of the act, to entry, settlement, or occupation until further provided by law, or the President, by proclamation, may open said lands to settlement.

“Neither individuals nor corporations have the right to make filings upon any lands thus reserved, nor can they be permitted to obtain control of the lakes and streams that are susceptible of uses for irrigating purposes.

“You will, therefore, immediately cancel all filings made since October 2, 1888, on such sites for reservoirs, ditches, or canals for irrigating purposes, and all lands that may be susceptible of irrigation by such reservoirs, ditches, or canals, whether made by individuals or corporations, and you will hereafter receive no filings upon any such lands.

“This order you will carry into effect without delay.”

It is found that, notwithstanding said act and the instructions given thereunder by said circular, numerous filings and entries of lands within the arid regions appear to have been permitted to be made subsequent to October 2, 1888, the date of the passage of the act. These entries and filings were made at the risk of the parties.

Under date of the 2d of April, 1890, the matter of the proper course of proceeding under said act was submitted by this office to the honorable Secretary of the Interior with a request for instructions therein. It appears that the subject was laid by the Secretary before the honorable Attorney-General for his opinion, who, under date of the 27th of May, 1890, gave an opinion, from which the following is an extract, viz:

“The object of the act is manifest. It was to prevent the entry upon and the settlement and sale of all that part of the arid region of the public lands of the United

States which could be improved by general system of irrigation, and all lands which might be designated or selected by the United States surveys as sites for the reservoirs, ditches, or canals in such systems. Unquestionably it would seriously interfere with the operation and purpose of the act if the sites necessary for reservoirs in such plan of irrigation could be entered upon by homestead settlers. So, too, it would be obviously unjust if pending the survey made with a view to their segregation for improvement by irrigation, these lands should be entered upon and settled as arid lands of the United States. It was, therefore, the purpose of Congress by this act to suspend all rights of entry upon any lands which would come within the improving operation of the plans of irrigation to be reported by the Director of the Geological Survey under this act. Language could hardly be stronger than are the words of the act in expressing this intention.

“All the lands which may hereafter be designated or selected, etc., are from this time henceforth hereby reserved from sale, etc., and shall not be subject after the passage of this act to entry, etc., until further provided by law.”

“There can be no question that if an entry was made upon land which was thereafter designated in a United States survey as a site for a reservoir, or which was by such reservoir made susceptible of irrigation, the entry would be invalid, and the land so entered upon would remain the property of the United States, the reservation thereof dating back to the passage of this act.

“The far-reaching effect of this construction can not deprive the words of the act of their ordinary and necessary meaning. The proviso that the President at any time in his discretion, by proclamation, may open any portion or all of the lands so reserved was the legislative mode of modifying and avoiding the far-reaching effect of the act, whenever it should appear to the Executive to have too wide an operation. Entries should not be permitted, therefore, upon any part of the arid regions which might possibly come within the operation of this act.”

These proceedings having consumed some time, I am now in receipt of the Secretary's letter of the 4th instant, in which, after alluding to previous correspondence and the opinion of the Attorney-General from which an extract is above quoted, he directs that this office shall proceed to carry the law “into effect, according to the terms and instructions already existing from the Secretary,” referring to the instructions contained in circular of August 5, 1889, above given.

I have to call your special and particular attention to the foregoing order from the head of the Department, and to direct in reference to the subject matter that you proceed strictly in accordance therewith. Although, in any case, there be at the time no designation of the land involved therein as a selection for a site or sites for reservoirs, ditches, or canals for irrigation purposes, or as land thereby made susceptible of irrigation, that fact is not to be considered as showing that the land is open to entry, as although not yet so selected, it may be liable to such selection under said act, which is held to withdraw all lands so liable from disposal.

You, will, therefore, permit no entry or filing of any lands lying within the arid regions that may be included in your land district, on any condition whatever, but will promptly reject any application that may be made for such an entry or filing, with the usual right of appeal. You will take any necessary action to ascertain the proper limits of the arid regions, and whether any lands in your districts are included therein, and if you have any doubt thereof, you may submit the question to this office for specific instructions.

Any entries or filings of lands within the arid regions which may have already been allowed, subsequent to the passage of the act of October 2, 1888, and reported to this office, will be taken up and acted upon according to the principles indicated herein, as soon as practicable, in the course of official business.

Very respectfully,

LEWIS A. GROFF,
Commissioner.

REGISTERS AND RECEIVERS,
United States Land Offices.

Since the foregoing statement was prepared Congress has intervened by its act approved August 30, 1890, repealing so much of the act of October 2, 1888, as withdraws the land in the arid region from entry, occupation, and settlement, with certain exceptions and qualifications, and in view thereof a circular of the 5th September, 1890, was issued by this office under direction of the Secretary of the Interior, a copy of which is given as follows, viz:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., September 5, 1890.

GENTLEMEN: I am directed by the honorable Secretary of the Interior, by letter of September 4 1890, to call your attention to the attached copy of that portion of the act of Congress approved August 30, 1890, which repeals so much of the act of October 2, 1888 (25 Stat., 526), as withdraws the lands in the arid region of the United States from entry, occupation, and settlement, with the exception that reservoir sites heretofore located or selected shall remain segregated and reserved from entry or settlement until otherwise provided by law, and reservoir sites hereafter located or selected on public lands shall in like manner be reserved from the date of the location or selection.* The circulars of this office of August 5, 1889, and August 9, 1890, are hereby rescinded.

Entries validated by this act will be acted upon in regular order, and all patents issued on entries made subsequent to this act and on entries so validated, west of the one hundredth meridian, will contain a clause reserving the right of way for ditches and canals constructed by authority of the United States.

Your particular attention is called to that portion of the law which restricts the acquirement of title under the land laws to 320 acres in the aggregate.

You will require from all applicants to file or enter under any of the land laws of the United States, an affidavit showing that since August 30, 1890, they had not filed upon or entered, under said laws, a quantity of land which would make, with the tracts applied for, more than 320 acres. Or, provided the party should claim by virtue of the exception as to settlers prior to the act of August 30, 1890, you will require an affidavit establishing the fact.

As soon as practicable a blank form of affidavit will be furnished you.

Very respectfully,

LEWIS A. GROFF,
Commissioner.

REGISTERS AND RECEIVERS.

United States Land Offices.

* For topographic surveys in various portions of the United States, three hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, one-half of which sum shall be expended west of the one hundredth meridian; and so much of the act of October second, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, entitled "An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, and for other purposes," as provides for the withdrawal of the public lands from entry, occupation, and settlement, is hereby repealed, and all entries made or claims initiated in good faith and valid but for said act, shall be recognized and may be perfected in the same manner as if said law had not been enacted, except that reservoir sites heretofore located or selected shall remain segregated and reserved from entry or settlement, as provided by said act, until otherwise provided by law, and reservoir sites hereafter located or selected on public lands shall in like manner be reserved from the date of the location or selection thereof.

No person who shall, after the passage of this act, enter upon any of the public lands with a view to occupation, entry, or settlement under any of the land laws, shall be permitted to acquire title to more than three hundred and twenty acres in the aggregate under all of said laws; but this limitation shall not operate to curtail the right of any person who has heretofore made entry or settlement on the public lands, or whose occupation, entry, or settlement, is validated by this act: *Provided*, That in all patents for lands hereafter taken up under any of the land laws of the United States, or on entries or claims validated by this act, west of the one hundredth meridian, it shall be expressed that there is reserved from the lands in said patent described, a right of way thereon for ditches or canals constructed by the authority of the United States.

PROTECTION AND DISPOSAL OF THE PUBLIC LANDS.

The hearings and important labor performed during the year by the special service division and its agents in the field are shown in detail in Appendix P.

FRAUDULENT LAND ENTRIES.

In the investigation of fraudulent land entries and otherwise in the important duty of protecting the public lands from illegal appropriation during the year sixty-one agents were employed; their aggregate length of service was four hundred and nineteen months and eighteen days, being equivalent to the employment of thirty-four agents for the entire year and one agent for eleven months and eighteen days.

The number of reports received from special agents and acted on are as follows:

Pending June 30, 1889	273
Received during the year	2,027
Total	2,300
Acted on during year	1,785
Leaving pending June 30, 1890	515

To special agents, during the year, were referred 2,684 cases for investigation, 243 hearings were ordered, 437 cases were held for cancellation, 538 were canceled, and 1,909 were examined and passed. Final action was taken in 5,938 cases, and 7,025 cases of all descriptions in the different States shown in the following table were pending June 30, 1890.

Awaiting action are 482 records of hearings and 448 registers' and receivers' reports and miscellaneous letters. During the year there were received 16 reports of unlawful inclosures of public land, involving, as far as ascertained, 115,455 acres. In 8 cases suits were recommended, and in 8 cases the fences are reported as having been removed.

Cases pending in Division P June 30, 1890.

	Alabama.	Arizona.	Arkansas.	California.	Colorado.	Florida.	Idaho.	Iowa.	Kansas.	Louisiana.	Michigan.	Minnesota.	Mississippi.
Homesteads	28	21	23	215	3	33	4	...	20	58	14	24	11
Final homesteads	39	2	28	76	60	1	2	2	10	14	4	13	1
Commuted homesteads	40	...	...	165	18	15	6	...	15	1	2	42	...
Pre-emption—cash	14	19	...	491	362	1	31	...	173	...	9	120	...
Pre-emption—declaratory state- ments .....	...	5	3	8	21	...	6	...	11	1	4	7	...
Timber-culture entries .....	...	17	...	17	55	...	2	...	3	5	...	1	...
Final timber-culture entries .....	...	...	...	1,555	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timber and stone lands .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Desert lands	25	...	...	31	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...
Final desert land	11	...	...	16	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...
Private—cash .....	...	25	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Mineral land .....	...	...	...	7	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coal land .....	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coal land—declaratory statements .....	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	121	100	79	2,571	583	51	125	2	235	80	33	211	12

Cases pending in Division P June 30, 1890.

	Missouri.	Montana.	Nebraska.	Nevada.	New Mexico.	North Dakota.	Oregon.	South Dakota.	Utah.	Washington.	Wisconsin.	Wyoming.	Total.
Homesteads.....	3	4	15	---	77	32	26	13	9	35	3	7	778
Final homesteads.....	13	6	8	---	182	19	10	17	14	9	3	11	447
Commuted homesteads.....	---	2	19	---	34	26	1	49	---	20	5	3	453
Pre-emption—cash.....	---	14	42	---	334	105	68	257	5	87	11	34	2,177
Pre-emption—declaratory statements.....	---	6	4	---	21	---	7	4	2	4	1	---	115
Timber-culture entries.....	---	---	15	---	46	24	26	14	6	1	---	5	240
Final timber-culture entries.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	---	---	---	---	6
Timber and stone lands.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	58	---	---	496	---	---	2,109
Desert lands.....	---	25	---	1	45	---	---	---	22	---	---	16	315
Final desert land.....	---	11	---	---	15	---	12	---	8	1	---	160	158
Private—cash.....	---	6	---	---	10	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	38
Mineral land.....	---	1	---	---	9	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	47
Coal land.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	32	---	15	70
Coal land—declaratory statements.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	51	4	---	---	72
Total.....	16	75	103	1	773	206	207	356	117	649	26	253	7,025

TIMBER TRESPASS.

In the protection of the public timber lands during the year fifty-five timber agents were employed, aggregating a length of service of three hundred and fifty-one months and fourteen days, which was equivalent to the employment of twenty-nine agents for one year and one for three months and fourteen days.

Special agents during the year reported three hundred and ten cases of timber trespass, involving public timber and the products therefrom valued at \$3,067,151.66. The following is a statement of the sums recovered during the fiscal year by the Government from suits for timber trespass:

Accepted under propositions of settlement.....	\$12,692.42
On settlements accepted during previous years.....	275.00
Sales of timber and lumber.....	4,552.40
Recovered through legal proceedings*.....	83,420.50

\$100,940.32

In addition to the above, there were pending on July 1, 1890, as far as reported, two hundred and eighty-two civil suits for the recovery of \$14,794,286.55 for timber reported as having been unlawfully cut from the public lands, and three hundred and six criminal prosecutions for violations of the timber laws.

THE FORESTS OF THE PUBLIC DOMAIN.

A careful examination has been recently made of the annual reports of this office covering the years from July 1, 1881, to June 30, 1889, inclusive, for the purpose of ascertaining what has been accomplished

*The reports of the United States attorneys for a majority of the districts had not been received at date of this report.

during that time, through legal proceedings, in the way of enforcing the laws for the protection of public timber. The result of that examination is conclusive upon two points :

First. That the most valuable timber on the public lands is being rapidly exhausted.

Second. That the several laws relating to public timber now in force are utterly inadequate to properly protect either the public forests from unlawful appropriation or the interests of the settlers engaged in developing the country, to whom the use, to a certain extent, of public timber is essential.

It has been demonstrated in years past that the spoliation of the public timber lands is not altogether the work of lawless depredators who appropriate public timber in defiance of law, but great areas are yearly swept for purposes of speculation under cover of the several acts granting the use of public timber to aid in the construction of railroads, and of the act of June 3, 1878 (20 Stat., 88), in the interests of residents in mineral districts. Experience has shown that these acts, while undoubtedly fostering important interests and enterprises in certain directions, have unintentionally, of course, opened a door to unlicensed waste and destruction of the public timber.

Besides what has been written in Government reports, and spoken in the debates in Congress, the subject of forestry and the protection of the forests of the Government has been widely discussed in the periodicals of the country, and the theories advanced have been many and conflicting.

It has been advanced by some writers that all the public timber lands of the country should be withdrawn at once from entry, and the Army assigned to the duty of guarding and protecting them, and that this being done, then under Congressional authority a commission should be appointed by the President to investigate the whole subject thoroughly in all its relations to the prevention of conflagrations, the water supply, floods, and the various interests of the people, and make report to Congress as the basis of proper legislation.

Upon the wisdom of appointing such a commission I have now nothing to say. My duty has been to make reports on the subject in connection with proposed legislation by Congress, and therein my views have been expressed. They are, in brief, that a law should be enacted repealing statutes found to be objectionable or inoperative, inhibiting from entry the rugged, stony, or other timber lands not arable and along the mountain sides and at the sources of water supply, except under the mining laws, or by such form of necessary appropriation, by miners and settlers, in such regions, as that allowed by the town-site laws, allowing the free use of timber by those settling up the country to the extent only of their actual needs, and inviting concurrent action of State and Territorial legislatures looking to the protection of the timber generally from waste and destruction, or from

being removed or monopolized for purely speculative ends. This course, it seems to me, would be more in accordance with the necessities of a growing country than to pursue a severely restrictive policy, depending principally, perhaps, upon the Army, scattered far and wide, to act as a constabulary force, and appealing, as it would, to the sentiments of all good and patriotic citizens, interested, as such citizens are, in the welfare of their particular neighborhoods, and having pride in their respective Commonwealths, as well as their common country, be better calculated to lead to concurrent legislation by the State and Territorial law-makers for the protection and husbanding of the timber and enforcement of the legal provisions adopted to that end.

The precise condition of the matter and my views more in detail, are given in the following report to you on Senate bill 1394, made on the 10th of March last:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, by reference from the Department, for report in duplicate and return of papers, of a communication from Hon. P. B. Plumb, chairman of Committee on Public Lands of the United States Senate, transmitting Senate bill 1394 "Authorizing the citizens of Colorado, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, Nevada, and the Territories, to fell and remove timber on the public domain for mining and domestic purposes," and requesting the views of the Department thereon.

I have carefully considered the provisions of the proposed bill; and while it is in some respects an improvement on the several laws relating to the public timber now in force, yet it falls far short of accomplishing the results that are required to meet the demands of the people and provide for the public interests. I can not, therefore, recommend its adoption.

The bill grants specific privileges as to the use of the public timber in certain named States and Territories, by citizens thereof, which are not granted to the citizens in other States, but which are specifically denied to such citizens by laws of the United States now upon our statute books.

This, in my opinion, is an unjust discrimination.

To make this fact clearly understood, I respectfully call attention to the provisions of the proposed bill, and the provisions of other laws now in force on the same subject. The proposed bill applies specifically, and by name, to the States of Colorado, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, and Nevada, and to the Territories of New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Wyoming, and Idaho; and grants to citizens of the United States, who are bona fide residents in either of said States or Territories, the privilege of procuring from public mineral lands such timber as they may require for personal use, or as they may desire to manufacture into "lumber or fuel for sale for mining, quartz-milling, building, agricultural or other domestic purposes."

It further provides that a bona fide settler upon the public lands, "or a mine operator or manufacturer" or any other citizen of the United States who is a bona fide resident of any of the States or Territories named, shall have the privilege of procuring from any other public land in the State or Territory of which he is a resident, any timber, fuel, and fence material, free of cost, for his own use, or for sale upon the payment of a certain license fee and rate per acre for the land from which the timber is felled and removed.

The privileges granted by this proposed act to the citizens of the States and Territories named therein are not granted to the citizens of any other State.

The act of June 3, 1878 (20 Stat., 89), applies specifically and by name to the States of California, Oregon, and Nevada, and Washington Territory (now State); and section 4 thereof prohibits citizens of the United States and bona fide residents

in either of the States or the Territory named, from cutting or removing timber from any of the public lands therein "with intent to export or dispose of the same."

Section 2461, United States Revised Statutes, the only law applicable to the States and Territories not named in either of the acts referred to, prohibits the citizens thereof from procuring timber from any public lands, with intent to export, dispose of, use, or employ the same in any manner whatsoever other than for the use of the Navy of the United States.

The great injustice and hardship imposed by this law can not be too forcibly urged upon the attention of Congress.

At the first glance section 2461 appears to apply, or to have been intended to apply only to Navy reserved lands; but a careful reading will show that it applies to all public lands, and that its provisions are the most stringent and restrictive that could possibly have been enacted.

After prohibiting the cutting of timber on reserved lands it provides as follows: "or if any person shall cut, or cause or procure to be cut, or aid or assist or be employed in cutting any live-oak or red cedar trees, or other timber on, or shall remove, or cause or procure to be removed, or aid or assist, or be employed in removing any live-oak or red cedar trees or other timber, from any other lands of the United States, acquired, or hereafter to be acquired with intent to export, dispose of, use, or employ the same in any manner whatsoever, other than for the use of the Navy of the United States," he shall be fined and imprisoned.

The italicising is my own for the purpose of calling your special attention to the application and stringency of the law.

In nearly every public-land State and Territory, poor, hard-working laboring men, who have been compelled to cut timber to procure the means of a bare subsistence for themselves and families, have been arrested, convicted, fined, and imprisoned for cutting and removing timber from vacant, unappropriated, and unreserved non-mineral public land in violation of section 2461, U. S. Revised Statutes.

It is true that in some localities the sympathies of the people are so strong and in other localities the timber is an article of such public necessity, that it is impossible to convict a man for violation of said section, even if caught in the very act and the proof is overwhelming; so that to some minds the retention of that law upon our statutes is deemed quite immaterial. But in other sections of our country I am satisfied that men have been convicted upon information filed under this same law in a spirit of revenge or in spite; and in other sections that it has been used as a political factor, and citizens have been convicted thereunder for the sole purpose of disfranchising them.

The effect of the proposed law if enacted and approved, in conjunction with the laws now on our statute-books, would be as follows:

Citizens of Colorado, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Wyoming, and Idaho would have the privilege of procuring timber from public lands for personal domestic use without cost, and for manufacture and sale upon payment of a license fee and rate per acre of the ground cut upon.

Citizens of California, Oregon, and Washington, who are miners or agriculturists, would have the privilege of procuring timber from public lands to improve their claims or support their improvements, but would be prohibited from selling or disposing of same. Citizens who are not miners or agriculturists would have no authority to procure timber from public lands for any purpose.

Citizens of Alabama, Florida, Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and the other public-land States not hereinbefore named, would have no right or privilege to procure timber from the public lands for any purpose whatever, either for personal use or for sale.

If it is proposed to legislate for the exclusive benefit of the mining interests and mineral districts of the United States, the States of California, Oregon, and Washington should be named in the bill in addition to those now named therein, as large portions of those States also contain valuable and remunerative mines.

I am, however, unable to see any good reason why a citizen of the United States who is engaged in the remunerative business of extracting the ores from the earth should be accorded any greater privilege than is granted to a citizen who is engaged in the unremunerative business of extracting other properties therefrom in the raising of grain and other life-giving products. There can be no good reason why the mining industry of our country, in which thousands of men have acquired fortunes, should be fostered and encouraged by the Government to any greater extent than the farming industry, in which the citizens engaged, with but few exceptions, acquire only a precarious livelihood. To the contrary, it seems to me the interests of the farmer are paramount, and should receive first consideration.

Section 1 of the bill under consideration, which authorizes the indiscriminate felling and removing of timber from strictly mineral lands, is, in my opinion, prejudicial to the public good. Mineral principally exists in the mountainous regions, the headwaters of the streams and rivers which irrigate the valleys below. To insure the gradual melting of the snow and ice which accumulate in the mountains in the winter months, and secure the valleys from the inundations which must result from the sudden melting of the snow and ice, nature has provided the trees and undergrowth of the steep mountain-sides as a protection against the fierce sun's rays. The inundations and floods which year after year devastate portions of our country are the inevitable result of the destruction of this natural protection. The bill under consideration appears to be intended for a re-enactment and enlargement of the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878 (20 Stat., 88), which authorizes the indiscriminate destruction of timber upon mineral or mountainous lands, which the welfare and best interests of the whole country demand should be protected; and section 2461, U. S. Revised Statutes, rigidly protects the timber growing upon non-mineral or agricultural lands, where such protection is not so necessary. The timber growing in such localities is not required to graduate the melting of the snow and ice, and it has to be removed anyway before the ground can be prepared for the cultivation of crops.

The payment of a license-fee and stumpage at a certain rate per acre for the privilege of felling and removing the timber from the public lands, as provided for in the proposed bill, should not, in my opinion, be required of any citizen of the United States.

The Government is not a corporation nor individual owning the public lands. It merely holds them in trust; and, like the trustees of an estate, it should permit such use of the proceeds thereof by the persons in whose interest it is acting as will enable them to subsist and maintain themselves.

Timber and its products are an absolute public necessity. In many sections of our country the timber upon the public lands is the only available source of supply, and to prohibit its legitimate and judicious use in such sections for buildings, manufacturing purposes, or for developing the natural resources of the country is to deprive our citizens of the use of their heritage and retard settlement.

We have laws upon our statute-books for the encouragement of settlement upon the public lands by citizens who desire to acquire homes; yet we also have a law upon our statute-books (Section 2461, U. S. Rev. Stat.) which prohibits them, if rigidly and strictly enforced, from making use of the one great necessity in perfecting such homes.

My principal objections to the bill under consideration are: It does not go far enough; it proposes legislation as to public timber for only a small portion of our country, whereas it is demanded for our whole country; it authorizes the cutting of timber from lands which the public good requires should be protected; and it requires payment for an article of public necessity. I am heartily in favor of the enactment of a general law relative to the public timber which will absolutely prohibit it or its products from exportation from our shores; which will protect and preserve the trees and undergrowth in localities where it is necessary to insure a proper and equable water-supply and prevent or check the inundations and floods which so frequently devastate portions of our country, and at the same time permit the free, legitimate,

and judicious use of public timber in other localities for all purposes required in building up and settling our common country and developing its natural resources.

It is useless to enact laws to prohibit the use of an article of absolute necessity, upon a judicious use of which the growth and prosperity of our country largely depend. If the exportation of timber, and the destruction of trees and undergrowth upon the mountain slopes can be prevented, and other public timber left free and open to all subject to proper restriction, there will, in my opinion, be far less destruction and waste than is now going on through unlawful appropriation and forest fires. Competition will reduce the price of lumber and thus benefit our whole people, and no more timber will be cut than is required, as there will be no market or demand for it.

The laws now in force are discriminating and unjust. Under them the owner of a mine in Arizona, from which he may be receiving an income of \$100 a day, can procure all of the timber necessary in developing and operating said mine from the public mineral lands without cost except for the felling and removing, while the owner of a farm in Minnesota, upon whose labors we are depending for our daily bread, can not procure a stick of timber from any public land "with intent to use or employ the same in any manner whatsoever"—not even to build a fire with which to keep the warmth of life in his body if he be freezing—without violating the law.

The necessity for a general law to remedy this evil can not be too strongly urged upon Congress.

I respectfully suggest that it should contain provisions against—

The exportation of public timber or its products from the United States;

The felling or removing of any timber from any reserved lands of the United States and from mountainous regions and other woodlands at or in the vicinity of the headwaters or sources of prominent streams and rivers, which for climatic, economic, or public reasons should be held permanently as forest reserves, exception being made in favor of individual settlers or locators of mines in such localities for personal necessities and for use in developing the natural resources, and then only upon written authority of the Secretary of the Interior.

Bona fide settlers upon the public lands, surveyed or unsurveyed, who are complying with the laws and the rules and regulations of this office relative thereto, should be fully protected in their rights and from any cutting or removing of timber from their claims by others without their consent.

Locators or miners, settlers upon the public lands, and all other citizens of the United States, bona fide residents of either of the States or Territories, should be authorized to fell and remove from any vacant, unoccupied, and unreserved public lands, mineral or non-mineral, surveyed or unsurveyed, so much timber as may be actually required for their individual use or necessities, but not for sale or disposal: *Provided*, That no growing trees less than 8 inches in diameter shall be felled or removed; that all of each tree cut that can be made use of shall be utilized, and that the tops and lops shall be piled up or disposed of so as to prevent the spread of forest fires.

Provision should be made for a legitimate procuring of timber from the public lands by mill-men and lumber manufacturers, for sale, to the extent necessary to supply the community in the location in which they operate, with the lumber and other timber products needed in the settlement thereof, to encourage its growth and prosperity, and to develop its natural resources. This can probably best be provided for by prohibiting the felling and removing of timber from the public lands for sale or for purposes of manufacturing into timber products for sale or disposal, except in accordance with rules and regulations prescribed by the local legislatures of the several States and Territories not in conflict with the laws of the United States.

Legislation of a similar character (Secs. 2319, 2324, and 2338, U. S. R. S.) has been enacted relative to mineral lands, and I can see no good reason why the same principle can not be applied to timber lands. The inhabitants in each of the several States and Territories certainly have the highest interest in the prosperity thereof, and their

own welfare would require that they should confine the felling and removing of timber within judicious bounds. I suggest this matter to your consideration for the reason that the resources and requirements of the widely separated sections of our country are so varied that it would be extremely difficult to enact a general law relative to the procurement of public timber for purposes of sale which would apply with equal force and justice to each State and Territory.

FOREST FIRES.

Probably the most serious cause of the destruction of the public timber is fire. Especially is this the case in the mountainous country in the arid regions of the far West, and in some of the other portions of the west, where conflagrations yearly sweep through vast areas, destroying some of the finest forests in the world.

Since in nearly every instance these fires arise from carelessness, if not willful neglect to take the most ordinary precautions to prevent them, legislation looking to their prevention is urgently needed and such legislation has been recommended to Congress.

FRAUDULENT TIMBER AND STONE LAND ENTRIES.

I have recommended, as will be observed above, that the policy of selling the lands chiefly valuable for timber and stone be abandoned. The act of June 3, 1878, providing for the sale of such lands in California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington should be repealed. I have found, as have my predecessors, that while it provides for entries of no more than 160 acres in all, for the sole use and benefit of the entryman or association of persons, it has been made the vehicle of speculative and fraudulent appropriation from the beginning, through perjury and subornation of perjury, in the interest of domestic and foreign syndicates and speculators, and has caused the destruction of the forests where most needed to husband the water supply and prevent floods.

I will not enlarge on this matter here, having indicated above the general policy which, in my opinion, should prevail.

Respectfully submitted.

LEWIS A. GROFF,
Commissioner.

HON. JOHN W. NOBLE,
Secretary of the Interior.

DETAILED STATEMENT

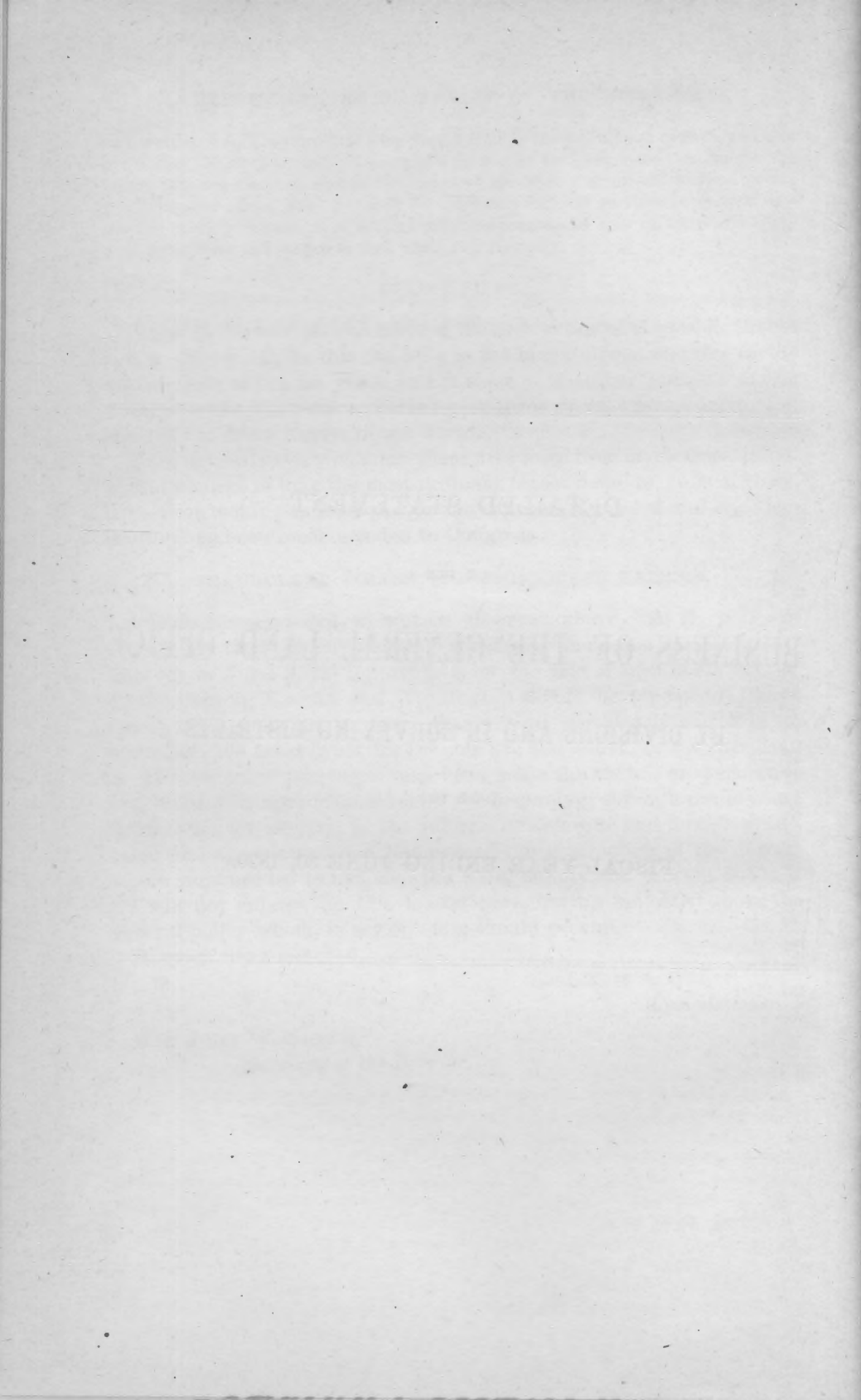
OF THE

BUSINESS OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE

BY DIVISIONS AND IN SURVEYING DISTRICTS

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1890.



DETAILED STATEMENT.

A detailed statement of the work performed in the General Land Office and surveying districts during the year is given under the following heads:

1. B. Recorder's division.
2. C. Public lands division.
3. D. Private land claims division.
4. E. Surveying division.
5. F. Railroad division.
6. G. Pre-emption division.
7. H. Contest division.
8. K. Swamp-land division.
9. L. Draughting division.
10. M. Accounts division.
11. N. Mineral division.
12. P. Special service division.
13. Report of surveyor-general of Arizona.
14. Report of surveyor-general of California.
15. Report of surveyor-general of Colorado.
16. Report of surveyor-general of Dakota.
17. Report of surveyor-general of Florida.
18. Report of surveyor-general of Idaho.
19. Report of surveyor-general of Louisiana.
20. Report of surveyor-general of Minnesota.
21. Report of surveyor-general of Montana.
22. Report of surveyor-general of Nevada.
23. Report of surveyor-general of New Mexico.
24. Report of surveyor-general of Oregon.
25. Report of surveyor-general of Utah.
26. Report of surveyor-general of Washington.
27. Report of surveyor-general of Wyoming.

DETAILED STATEMENT

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B.—RECORDER.

Work performed in division B during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890.

Letters pending July 1, 1889	115
Letters received	21,242
Letters answered	11,055
Letters requiring no answer	9,021
Letters referred	1,099
Letters pending June 30, 1890	182
Letters written	18,152
Pages of record covered by letters written	6,271
Circulars sent out	4,151
Copies furnished from patent records	3,859
Attorneys' cards received and answered	10,141

Agricultural Patents.

Cases for patents pending July 1, 1889	4,551
Cases received	118,936
Cases patented as follows:	
Cash patents	77,346
Homestead patents	36,928
Timber-culture patents	2,266
Military patents	396
Surveyor-general's scrip patents	115
Supreme Court scrip patents	87
Agricultural-college scrip patents	20
Sioux half-breed scrip patents	13
Valentine scrip patents	6
Miscellaneous scrip patents	70
Total	117,247
Cases approved and awaiting patent June 30, 1890	6,240
Patents transmitted	111,860

REVOLUTIONARY BOUNTY LAND SCRIP.

[Acts of August 31, 1852, and June 22, 1860, founded on Virginia military land warrants granted for services in the war of the Revolution.]

Four claims of this description for 1,488½ acres have been satisfied by the issue of scrip. The number of such claims now pending is 313, aggregating 102,404½ acres.

The commutation into scrip of these Virginia military land warrants is necessarily of slow progress, occasioned both by the lapse of time since the same were allowed and issued and by the subsequent changes of title by death or other causes, as well as the requisite care and caution necessary to be exercised in their examination and the reports on the same.

These warrants were mainly issued to citizens of Virginia and other Southern States, many of whom either lost their lives during the rebellion of 1861-'65, or were dispersed and scattered by the results of the war, so as to render it a matter of very great difficulty for present claimants to establish satisfactorily the "present proprietorship."

There are no perfected cases pending, but quite a number awaiting the removal of small defects at present existing therein, whereupon the same will be reported for final adjudication.

WAR OF 1812 WARRANTS.

[Act of July 27, 1842.]

One hundred and sixteen warrants of this class were issued for 19,040 acres which appear to be still outstanding.

PORTERFIELD WARRANTS.

[Act of April 11, 1860.]

Two warrants of 40 acres each have been patented during the past year. The original number of warrants issued under this act, and aggregating 6,133 acres, was subdivided into one hundred and fifty-three warrants.

There appears to be still outstanding and unsatisfied thirty-six warrants of this class, each calling for 40 acres.

Condition of bounty-land business under acts of 1847, 1850, 1852, and 1855, showing the issues and locations from the commencement of operations under said acts to June 30, 1890.

Grade of warrants.	Number issued.	Acres embraced thereby.	Number located.	Acres embraced thereby.	Number outstanding.	Acres embraced thereby.
Act of 1847:						
160 acres.....	80,680	12,908,800	79,105	12,654,800	1,575	252,000
40 acres.....	7,583	303,320	7,082	283,280	501	20,040
Total.....	88,263	13,212,120	86,187	12,940,080	2,076	272,040
Act of 1850:						
160 acres.....	27,443	4,390,880	26,868	4,298,880	575	92,000
80 acres.....	57,714	4,617,120	56,349	4,507,920	1,365	109,200
40 acres.....	103,976	4,159,040	100,769	4,030,760	3,207	128,280
Total.....	189,133	13,167,040	183,986	12,837,560	5,147	329,480
Act of 1852:						
160 acres.....	1,222	195,520	1,194	191,040	28	4,480
80 acres.....	1,699	135,920	1,666	133,280	33	2,640
40 acres.....	9,070	362,800	8,884	355,360	186	7,440
Total.....	11,991	694,240	11,744	679,680	247	14,560
Act of 1855:						
160 acres.....	115,102	18,430,720	109,957	17,593,120	5,235	837,600
120 acres.....	97,031	11,643,720	90,870	10,904,400	6,161	739,320
100 acres.....	6	600	5	500	1	100
80 acres.....	49,463	3,957,040	48,181	3,854,450	1,282	102,560
60 acres.....	359	21,540	315	18,900	44	2,640
40 acres.....	541	21,640	466	18,640	75	3,000
10 acres.....	5	50	3	30	2	20
Total.....	262,597	34,075,310	249,797	32,390,070	12,800	1,685,240

SUMMARY.

Grade of warrants.	No. issued.	Acres.	No. located.	Acres.	Outstanding.	Acres.
Act 1847.....	88,263	13,212,120	86,187	12,940,080	2,076	272,040
Act 1850.....	189,133	13,167,040	183,986	12,837,560	5,147	329,480
Act 1852.....	11,991	694,240	11,744	679,780	247	14,560
Act 1855.....	262,597	34,075,310	249,797	32,390,070	12,800	1,685,240
Total.....	551,984	61,148,710	531,714	58,847,490	20,270	2,301,320

The following is a statement of the number of acres represented by military bounty land-warrants located in the several land States and Territories for the year ending June 30, 1890, or not heretofore reported, which warrants were issued under the acts of 1847, 1850, 1852, and 1855. The aggregate number of acres is computed at the rate of \$1.25 per acre. It does not show the exact area of the lands located with the warrants :

States and Territories.	Acres.	States and Territories.	Acres.
Arizona.....	40	Missouri.....	400
Arkansas.....	80	Montana.....	160
California.....	6,480	Nebraska.....	4,000
Colorado.....	1,320	New Mexico.....	520
Florida.....	160	North Dakota.....	680
Idaho.....	80	Oregon.....	1,440
Kansas.....	920	South Dakota.....	4,080
Louisiana.....	440	Washington.....	600
Michigan.....	2,520		
Minnesota.....	120	Total.....	24,040

SUMMARY.

Denomination of warrants.	40 acres.	80 acres.	120 acres.	160 acres.	Total.
Act of 1847.....				8	1,280
Act of 1850.....	13	6		1	1,160
Act of 1852.....	1	1			120
Act of 1855.....		13	25	109	21,480
Total.....					24,040

C—PUBLIC LANDS DIVISION.

In this division are posted, in tract-books specially prepared for that purpose, all the entries, filings, selections, grants, reservations and restorations of public lands, as well as the cancellation of any entries by relinquishment or by the action of this office. It also devolves upon this division to examine the greater portion of the entries made, with regard to the regularity and sufficiency of the papers; as to whether the land is subject to entry, and where proof is required, as to the sufficiency of the proof; to approve for patent the final entries found satisfactory, and conduct the correspondence with the local officers looking to the perfection of entries found defective in the proof submitted, in some of the papers, or in the qualifications of the entryman; to transcribe into tract-books for any new land-office districts which may be established, all the entries, filings, etc., upon lands included in such districts; to correspond with individuals relative to their claims to public lands, or in regard to the land laws, rules, and regulations.

In addition, there is a great deal of miscellaneous business, such as the work necessary for disposing of abandoned military reservations under the act of July 5, 1884 (23 Stats., 103), and other acts, the adjudication of soldiers' additional entries under section 2306, Revised Statutes, and reports to the Secretary of the Interior in regard to Congressional action affecting public lands.

The following statement shows the number of entries for which returns were received in this division during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890:

Entries, locations, selections, and filings, by classes, received for record during the year ending June 30, 1890.

ENTRIES AND SELECTIONS.

Class of entry.	Number of entries.	Number of acres, approximately.
FINAL ENTRIES.		
Final homesteads	33,475	4,017,000
Coal cash	287	45,760
Commuted cash	9,826	1,179,120
Soldiers' additional homesteads	386	30,880
Timber-culture	2,689	430,240
Desert-land	1,669	534,080
Indian homesteads	64	10,240
Timber and stone	4,056	648,960
Warrant and scrip locations	344	85,040
Private cash	1,041	168,560
Graduation cash		
June 15, 1880	141	22,560
Indian cash	1,909	305,440
Pre-emption cash	18,426	2,211,120
Townsites	2	320
Mineral entries	742	14,840
Miscellaneous	5,196	623,520
Total	80,253	10,295,680

Entries, locations, selections, and filings, by classes, etc.—Continued.

ENTRIES AND SELECTIONS—Continued.

Class of entry.	Number of entries.	Number of acres, approximate.
ORIGINAL ENTRIES.		
Homesteads.....	53,236	6,388,320
Desert land.....	4,197	1,343,040
Timber-culture.....	17,723	2,835,680
Total.....	75,156	10,567,040
RECAPITULATION BY TOTALS.		
Final entries.....	80,253	10,295,680
Original entries.....	75,156	10,567,040
Aggregate.....	155,409	20,862,720

In addition to the above, filings of different kinds have been received to the number of 45,418 with an aggregate area of 5,450,160 acres.

The following table shows the number of entries pending, by classes, at the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890:

FINAL ENTRIES.

Homesteads.....	29,010
Coal cash.....	124
Commuted cash.....	8,609
Soldiers' additional homesteads.....	760
Timber culture.....	2,857
Desert land.....	800
Indian homesteads.....	87
Timber and stone.....	4,639
Warrant and scrip locations.....	548
Private cash.....	2,052
Graduation cash.....	6,096
June 15, 1880.....	352
Indian cash.....	845
Pre-emption cash.....	6,860
Mineral entries.....	222
Miscellaneous.....	923
Total.....	64,18

ORIGINAL ENTRIES.

Homesteads.....	205,989
Desert land.....	7,341
Timber culture.....	123,037
Total.....	336,351

Work performed in the division during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890.

Letters pending June 30, 1889.....	4,107
Letters received during the year.....	49,014
Total.....	53,121
Letters disposed of:	
By answer.....	15,943
By filing (no answer required).....	23,770
By reference to other divisions.....	9,593
Total disposed of.....	49,306
Balance pending June 30, 1890.....	3,815

Letters and decisions written.....	33,836
Secretary's decisions promulgated.....	286
Certified copies made.....	108
Fees for the same.....	\$272.37
Pages of type writing.....	2,354
Cancellations and relinquishments noted.....	33,298
Entries and filings posted.....	221,950
Final entries examined and approved.....	59,733
Final entries examined and suspended.....	14,205
Of which there have been amended and approved.....	6,071
Pages of copying.....	5,720
Pages of recording.....	1,843
Repayments noted.....	376

At the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889, there were pending in this division 92,973 unexamined final entries, 4,107 letters, and 59,524 filings and entries which had not been posted in the tract-books. At the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, there were pending 64,184 unexamined final entries, 3,815 letters, and 40,791 filings and entries not posted, thus showing a decrease of the work during the fiscal year of 28,789 final entries, 292 letters, and 18,733 in the unposted filings and entries. It will also be observed that the receipts largely exceeded those of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889.

Vacant lands in the public land States and Territories.

By circular of July 10, 1890, the district officers were directed to report approximately the quantities of lands in the several counties and parishes in their districts not embraced in Indian or military reservations remaining unappropriated by filing or entry. The records of this office are not kept by counties; but inasmuch as many inquiries have been received as to the quantity of unappropriated lands remaining in particular counties, parishes, or localities, it was concluded to make a statement for this report by counties so far as reports from the district officers in such shape could be obtained, and to make the statement by land districts in other cases.

It has not been practicable for many reasons, such as the magnitude of the work involved, the manner of creating the boundaries of counties and the frequent changes therein, and also the fact that a large part of the unsurveyed public domain lies within the limits of grants to railroads, to more than obtain approximate estimates of the lands not covered by entries or filings; but the statement will serve the purpose for which it is made, to wit, to inform correspondents and the general public as to whether there is much, little, or any public land in the several public-land States and Territories and the land districts therein, and, in most instances, in particular counties or localities.

The statement, it is believed, shows an aggregate of vacant lands somewhat in excess of the exact quantity now subject to settlement or entry, for reasons which will appear by reference to certain of the footnotes, but it is highly probable that this excess will be offset fully by restoration to the public domain through declarations by Congress of forfeitures of railroad grants, the opening of lands in the Indian Territory to entry, and abandonment and cancellation of the claims of settlers.

It must be borne in mind that quite a considerable portion of the vacant land is embraced in the heavily timbered regions of the Southern States, the lake region, and the Pacific coast, and the mountainous and arid regions of the far west, and that the portion of land cultivable without clearing or irrigation is comparatively small. It is a reason-

able conclusion, however, that vast bodies of arid lands will in time be reclaimed by irrigation as the result of the efforts of the government to construct storage basins and ditches for the purpose, seconded, as undoubtedly they will be, by private enterprise, and that, as a consequence, the rain areas of the West will be considerably enlarged.

In naming the land districts in the following statement, the names of the present offices are adopted as the names of the districts, for the reason that districts are thus named and known by the settlers, and because it would be inconvenient to give the statutory names of the different districts created by Congress in addition to the names of the offices.

Statement by States, Territories, and land districts, and also by counties where practicable, of lands not granted or reserved and subject to settlement or entry.

ALABAMA.

Land district.	County.	Surveyed land.	Unsurveyed land.	Total area.
		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Huntsville.....	Blount.....	6,520		
	Cherokee.....	a 12,280		
	Colbert.....	5,800		
	Cullman.....	6,460		
	De Kalb.....	2,520		
	Etowah.....	4,480		
	Fayette.....	b 1,800		
	Jackson.....	57,000		
	Lauderdale.....	4,520		
	Limestone.....	5,040		
	Lawrence.....	45,120		
	Lamar.....	c 44,040		
	Marion.....	68,360		
	Marshall.....	6,560		
	Madison.....	10,260		
	Morgan.....	5,080		
	St. Clair.....	d 1,700		
Walker.....	e 7,920			
Winston.....	111,180			
	Cherokee school land..			405,640
				f 12,520
Total.....				g 419,160
Montgomery.....	Autauga.....	880		
	Bibb.....	3,720		
	Butler.....	880		
	Bullock.....	80		
	Barbour.....	480		
	Baldwin.....	90,480		
	Crenshaw.....	2,200		
	Conecuh.....	2,080		
	Covington.....	37,320		
	Coffee.....	5,640		
	Clark.....	19,380		
	Choctaw.....	51,920		
	Coosa.....	13,480		
	Chilton.....	4,000		
	Chambers.....	40		
	Cleburne.....	22,840		
	Calhoun.....	7,200		
	Cherokee.....	h 2,040		
	Clay.....	5,120		
Dale.....	4,040			
Elenore.....	280			
Escambia.....	30,120			
Fayette.....	i 21,320			
Geneva.....	24,840			

a Total in Huntsville and Montgomery districts, 14,320 acres.

b Total in Huntsville and Montgomery districts, 23,120 acres.

c Total in Huntsville and Montgomery districts, 44,560 acres.

d Total in Huntsville and Montgomery districts, 4,980 acres.

e Total in Huntsville and Montgomery districts, 20,680 acres.

f These lands are sold for cash at private entry for the benefit of the Cherokee school fund.

g This total does not include land containing coal and iron contemplated to be offered at public sale by the act of March 3, 1853.

h See Huntsville district.

Statement by States, Territories, and land districts, etc.—Continued.

ALABAMA—Continued.

Land district.	County.	Surveyed land.	Unsurveyed land.	Total area.
		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Montgomery	Green	400		
	Hale	760		
	Henry	6,480		
	Jefferson	10,928		
	Lee	80		
	Lamar	a 520		
	Monroe	23,280		
	Macon	80		
	Mobile	89,040		
	Marion	2,760		
	Pickens	5,600		
	Pike	1,280		
	Perry	820		
	Russell	1,040		
	Randolph	4,840		
	Santer	4,760		
	St. Clair	a 2,280		
	Shelby	5,960		
	Tallapoosa	12,160		
	Tallapoosa	1,040		
Tuscaloosa	63,280			
Washington	83,160			
Walker	a 12,760			
Wilcox	1,620			
Total				685,900
Total in Alabama				1,105,060

ARIZONA.

Prescott	Apache	3,900,000	b 1,133,120	c 4,933,120
	Gila	100,000	50,000	d 150,000
	Mohave	22,980	e 6,151,800	6,174,780
	Yavapai	2,280,000	f 15,092,000	17,372,000
	Total	g 6,202,980	22,426,720	28,629,700
Tucson	Apache	13,440	27,760	h 41,200
	Cochise	1,374,240	2,524,320	3,898,560
	Gila	50,780	410,020	i 460,800
	Graham	758,870	2,230,862	2,989,732
	Maricopa	792,400	3,690,900	4,483,300
	Pima	1,800,000	.....	1,800,000
	Pinal	862,494	2,220,466	3,082,960
	Yuma	628,422	4,184,378	4,812,800
Total	5,780,646	15,288,706	21,069,352	
Total in Arizona	11,983,626	37,715,426	49,609,052	

a See Huntsville district.

b Subject to entry and the railroad grant.

c Total in Apache county in Prescott and Tucson districts, 4,974,320 acres.

d Total in Gila county in Prescott and Tucson districts, 610,800 acres.

e The unsurveyed lands in Mohave county are either subject to settlement or to the railroad grant less the Hualpai Indian reserve, area of which is unknown.

f The unsurveyed lands in Yavapai county are subject either to settlement or the railroad grant.

g The district officers state that 466,880 acres are embraced in entries, but whether this quantity should be deducted from the aggregate of surveyed lands reported does not appear.

h See Prescott district.

i A small portion of Maricopa county is in Prescott district. Of this portion very little has been surveyed and the Prescott officers make no mention of it in their report.

Statement by States, Territories, and land districts, etc.—Continued.

ARKANSAS.

Land district.	County.	Surveyed land.	Unsurveyed land.	Total area.
		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Camden	Ashley	a 28,520		
	Bradley	38,440		
	Clark	24,980		
	Columbia	9,520		
	Calhoun	40,300		
	Cleveland	b 5,200		
	Drew	c 3,880		
	Garland	d 102,320		
	Howard	109,800		
	Hot Springs	e 89,200		
	Hempstead	4,240		
	Lafayette	12,560		
	Little River	17,360		
	Miller	5,060		
	Montgomery	210,880		
	Nevada	2,640		
	Onachita	10,400		
	Pike	120,800		
	Polk	f 339,360		
Sevier	63,360			
Union	46,910			
Total				1,235,710
Dardanelle	Conway (west part)	g 15,000		
	Crawford	50,000		
	Franklin	h 43,000		
	Garland (north part)	d 75,000		
	Johnson	115,000		
	Logan	62,000		
	Perry	i 140,000		
	Polk (northwest part)	j 35,000		
	Pope	166,000		
	Saline (northwest part)	k 61,000		
	Yell	185,000		
	Scott	315,000		
	Sebastian	31,000		
Total				1,292,000
Harrison	Baxter	113,049		
	Benton	47,920		
	Boone	69,430		
	Carroll	80,480		
	Franklin	l 1,500		
	Fulton	m 120,460		
	Independence	n 7,760		
	Izard	o 44,100		
	Madison	99,040		
	Marion	124,540		
	Newton	259,020		
	Searcy	282,360		
	Stone	149,380		
	Van Buren	p 34,960		
	Washington	24,480		
Total				1,458,478
Little Rock	Arkansas	1,780		
	Ashley	q 3,520		
	Chicot	40		
	Clay	4,600		
	Cleburne	139,640		
	Cleveland	r 6,880		

- a Total in Camden and Dardanelle districts, 31,770 acres.
- b Total in Camden and Little Rock districts, 12,080 acres.
- c Total in Camden and Little Rock districts, 6,120 acres.
- d Total in Camden, Dardanelle, and Little Rock districts, 182,280 acres.
- e Total in Camden and Little Rock districts, 45,680 acres.
- f Total in Camden and Dardanelle districts, 374,360 acres.
- g Total in Dardanelle and Little Rock districts, 26,400 acres.
- h Total in Dardanelle and Harrison districts, 44,500 acres.
- i Total in Dardanelle and Little Rock districts, 160,680 acres.
- j See Camden district.
- k Total in Dardanelle and Little Rock districts, 119,920 acres.
- l See Dardanelle district.
- m Total in Harrison and Little Rock districts, 190,660 acres.
- n Total in Harrison and Little Rock districts, 48,806 acres.
- o Total in Harrison and Little Rock districts, 54,340 acres.
- p Total in Harrison and Little Rock districts, 295,240 acres.

100 REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

Statement by States, Territories, and land districts, etc.—Continued.

ARKANSAS—Continued.

Land district.	County.	Surveyed land.	Unsurveyed land.	Total area.
		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Little Rock.....	Conway.....	all, 400		
	Craighead.....	600		
	Cross.....	1,600		
	Dallas.....	8,880		
	Desha.....	1,160		
	Drew.....	b 2,240		
	Faulkner.....	10,200		
	Fulton.....	b 70,200		
	Garland.....	c 4,960		
	Grant.....	6,120		
	Greene.....	4,720		
	Hot Springs.....	d 6,480		
	Independence.....	d 41,040		
	Izard.....	d 10,240		
	Jackson.....	840		
	Jefferson.....	2,000		
	Lawrence.....	9,720		
	Lee.....	180		
	Lincoln.....	10,220		
	Lonoke.....	200		
	Mississippi.....	4,780		
	Monroe.....	240		
	Perry.....	a 20,680		
	Phillips.....	40		
	Poinsett.....	5,360		
	Prairie.....	280		
	Pulaski.....	21,360		
	Randolph.....	61,600		
	Saline.....	e 58,920		
	Sharp.....	112,480		
St. Francis.....	480			
Van Buren.....	d 200,280			
White.....	10,240			
Total				916,140
Total in Arkansas				4,902,329

CALIFORNIA.

Humboldt.....		4,584,960	115,200	4,700,160
Independence.....	Alpine.....	21,760		f 21,760
	Fresno.....	501,920	299,520	g 801,440
	Inyo.....	2,178,200	3,326,720	5,505,920
	Kern.....	1,256,320	244,480	h 1,500,800
	Mariposa.....	65,280	11,520	i 76,800
	Moro.....	1,888,000	750,720	2,638,720
	San Bernardino.....	2,149,120	1,815,760	j 3,964,880
	Tulare.....	482,560	89,600	k 572,160
	Tuolumne.....	80,640	92,160	l 172,800
	Total		8,684,800	6,628,480	15,313,280
Los Angeles.....	Kern.....	119,120	47,339	m 166,459
	Los Angeles.....	550,417	246,734	797,151
	Orange.....	3,789	25,400	29,189
	San Bernardino.....	2,484,708	2,243,371	n 4,728,079
	San Diego.....	3,801,813	3,102,493	6,904,306

a See Dardanelle district.

b See Camden district.

c See Camden and Dardanelle districts.

d See Harrison district.

e The officers report that county lines have been changed since publication of the latest maps, and that it is impracticable to make the statement by counties.

f Total in Independence and Sacramento districts, 671,380 acres.

g Total in Independence, San Francisco, Stockton, and Visalia districts, 1,929,460 acres.

h Total in Independence, Los Angeles, San Francisco, and Visalia districts, 2,284,755 acres.

i Total in Independence and Stockton districts, 575,497 acres.

j Total in Independence and Los Angeles districts, 8,680,959 acres.

k Total in Independence and Visalia districts, 1,116,160 acres.

l Total in Independence, Sacramento, and Stockton districts, 867,216.

m See Independence district.

PUBLIC LANDS.

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Statement by States, Territories, and land districts, etc.—Continued.

CALIFORNIA—Continued.

Land district.	County.	Surveyed land.	Unsurveyed land.	Total area.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Los Angeles	Santa Barbara	45,630	92,397	a 138,027
	Ventura	166,890	78,690	b 245,480
Total		7,172,377	5,836,324	13,008,701
Marysville	Butte	212,818	33,425	246,243
	Colusa	143,158	1,683	c 144,841
	Nevada	7,014		d 7,014
	Plumas	261,967	70,472	e 332,439
	Sutter	3,000		3,000
	Sierra	29,095	11,200	f 40,295
	Tehama	76,448	805	g 77,253
	Yolo	75,883	7,310	83,193
	Yuba	60,150	83,760	93,910
Total		869,533	158,655	1,028,188
Redding	Shasta	944,393	118,614	1,063,007
	Siskiyou	972,733	275,936	1,248,669
	Tehama	461,876	16,965	h 478,841
	Trinity	272,383	51,611	323,994
Total		2,651,385	463,126	3,114,511
Sacramento	Alpine	498,820	150,800	i 649,620
	Amador	221,500	5,000	226,500
	Calaveras	248,500	4,900	j 253,400
	Eldorado	616,860	35,200	652,060
	Nevada	165,000	4,100	k 169,100
	Placer	359,100	87,900	447,000
	Plumas	193,840		l 193,840
	Sierra	183,500	4,000	m 187,500
	Tuolumne	265,000	17,200	n 282,200
	Total		2,772,120	279,100	3,051,220
San Francisco	Alameda	8,200		8,200
	Colusa	155,200	8,500	o 163,700
	Fresno	195,000	2,662	p 197,662
	Kern	61,500	35,996	q 97,496
	Lake	406,600	111,590	518,190
	Mendocino	787,130	208,980	996,110
	Merced	38,240		r 38,240
	Monterey	1,021,840	82,240	1,104,080
	Napa	23,500		23,500
	San Benito	290,700	5,115	295,815
	San Joaquin	10,760		s 10,760
	San Luis Obispo	384,080	150,012	534,092
	San Mateo	2,400		t 2,400
	Santa Barbara	443,731	127,086	u 570,817
	Santa Clara	84,880	5,000	v 89,880
	Santa Cruz	2,200		w 2,200
	Solano	2,218		x 2,218
	Sonoma	49,500	41,252	y 90,752
	Stanislaus	33,800	5,737	z 39,537
	Ventura	215,224	56,947	aa 272,171
Total		4,216,703	836,417	5,053,120
Stockton	Calaveras	o 18,080		
	Fresno	i 670,678		

- a Total in Los Angeles and San Francisco districts, 709,744 acres.
- b Total in Los Angeles and San Francisco districts, 517,051 acres.
- c Total in Marysville and San Francisco districts, 308,541 acres.
- d Total in Marysville and Sacramento districts, 196,114 acres.
- e Total in Marysville, Sacramento, and Susanville districts, 1,506,914 acres.
- f Total in Marysville, Sacramento, and Susanville districts, 284,432 acres.
- g Total in Marysville and Redding districts, 556,094 acres.
- h See Marysville district.
- i See Independence district.
- j Total in Sacramento and Stockton districts, 271,490 acres.
- k Total in San Francisco and Stockton districts, 75,121 acres.
- l Total in San Francisco and Stockton districts, 13,100 acres.
- m See Los Angeles district.
- n Total in San Francisco and Stockton districts, 89,440 acres.
- o See Sacramento district.

Statement by States, Territories, and land districts, etc.—Continued.

CALIFORNIA—Continued.

Land district.	County.	Surveyed land.	Unsurveyed land.	Total area.
		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Stockton.....	Merced.....	a 36,881		
	Mariposa.....	b 498,697		
	San Joaquin.....	c 2,340		
	Stanislaus.....	d 49,903		
	Tuolumne.....	b 412,216		
Total.....		1,688,795	c 500,445	2,189,240
Susanville.....	Lassen.....	2,297,936	39,683	2,337,619
	Modoc.....	1,714,028	111,699	1,825,727
	Plumas.....	900,810	79,825	d 980,635
	Sierra.....	56,637		d 56,637
	Total.....	4,969,411	231,207	5,200,618
Visalia.....	Fresno.....	184,320	15,360	b 199,680
	Kern.....	450,880	69,120	b 520,000
	Tulare.....	505,280	38,720	b 544,000
Total.....	1,140,480	123,200	1,263,680	
Total in California.....		38,750,564	15,172,154	53,922,718

COLORADO.

Central City.....	Boulder.....	199,080		e 199,080
	Clear Creek.....	102,382		102,382
	Eagle.....	221,200		f 221,200
	Gilpin.....	52,792		52,792
	Grand.....	1,007,880	43,520	g 1,051,400
	Jefferson.....	86,280		h 86,280
	Routt.....	152,960		i 152,960
	Summit.....	217,600		j 217,600
	Total.....	2,040,174	43,520	2,083,694
Del Norte.....	Conejos.....	403,940	186,880	590,820
	Costilla.....	77,460	287,040	364,500
	Hinsdale.....	276,800	46,000	k 322,800
	Rio Grande.....	477,580		l 477,580
	Saguache.....	1,025,240	50,220	m 1,075,460
	San Juan.....	3,840	23,040	n 26,880
Total.....	2,264,860	593,180	2,858,040	
Denver.....	Arapahoe.....	1,128,800		
	Boulder.....	o 24,220		
	Douglas.....	142,340		
	Elbert.....	p 269,280		
	Jefferson.....	o 23,900		
	Kit Carson.....	q 425,920		
	Larimer.....	r 1,235,360		

e See San Francisco district.

b See Independence district.

c This total was not estimated by counties, but the officers report fifteen full townships in the district unsurveyed, and unsurveyed lands in the townships partly surveyed, aggregating 154,845 acres.

d See Marysville district.

e Total in Central City and Denver districts, 123,330 acres.

f Of this quantity four townships, or 87,040 acres, are suspended from entry because of irregularities in the surveys. Total area in Central City, Glenwood Springs, and Leadville districts, 868,192 acres.

g Of the surveyed land in Grand county thirteen townships, or 282,880 acres, are suspended from entry because of irregularities in the surveys.

h Of this quantity one township of 21,700 acres is suspended from entry because of irregularities in the survey. Total area in Central City and Denver districts, 115,180 acres.

i Total in Central City and Glenwood Springs districts, 3,781,064 acres.

j Total in Central City and Leadville districts, 387,388 acres.

k Total area in Del Norte, Durango, and Gunnison districts, 900,100 acres.

l Total area in Del Norte and Durango districts, 525,080 acres.

m Total in Del Norte and Gunnison districts, 1,412,460 acres.

n Total in Del Norte and Durango districts, 249,380 acres.

o See Central City district.

p Total in Denver and Pueblo districts, 461,780 acres.

q Total in Denver and Lamar districts, 595,920 acres.

r Total in Denver and Glenwood Springs districts, 1,263,180 acres

Statement by States, Territories, and land districts, etc.—Continued.

COLORADO—Continued.

Land district.	County.	Surveyed land.	Unsurveyed land.	Total area.
		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Denver	Lincoln	a 217, 120		
	Logan	325, 740		
	Morgan	316, 500		
	Phillips	30, 880		
	Sedgwick	53, 400		
	Washington	285, 300		
	Weld	863, 280		
	Yuma	273, 200		
Total				5, 631, 240
Durango b	Archuleta	c 335, 200		335, 200
	Dolores	475, 240	124, 000	d 599, 240
	Hinsdale	203, 800	97, 500	e 301, 300
	La Plata	499, 340	29, 000	f 528, 340
	Montezuma	786, 760	75, 000	g 861, 760
	Ouray	9, 500		h 9, 500
	Rio Grande	47, 500		e 47, 500
	San Juan	222, 500		e 222, 500
	San Miguel	42, 000		42, 000
Total		2, 621, 840	325, 500	2, 947, 340
Glenwood Springs	Eagle	348, 960	215, 040	j 564, 000
	Garfield	1, 446, 960	923, 240	k 2, 370, 200
	Gunnison	53, 280	124, 620	l 177, 900
	Larimer	27, 820		m 27, 820
	Mesa	195, 200	239, 220	n 434, 420
	Pitkin	179, 360	323, 720	o 503, 080
	Rio Blanco	1, 459, 372	580, 704	2, 040, 076
	Routt	3, 623, 124	23, 040	j 3, 651, 164
Total		7, 340, 076	2, 429, 584	9, 769, 660
Gunnison	Delta	7, 000		o 7, 000
	Gunnison	700, 000	987, 000	p 1, 687, 000
	Hinsdale	245, 000	30, 000	q 275, 000
	Montrose	30, 000	61, 000	r 91, 000
	Saguache	337, 000		s 337, 000
Total		1, 320, 000	1, 078, 000	2, 398, 000
Lamar	Baca	710, 000		
	Bent	r 368, 000		
	Cheyenne	398, 000		
	Kit Carson	1, 170, 000		
	Kiowa	s 315, 000		
	Las Animas	t 309, 000		
	Lincoln	1, 146, 000		
	Prowers	437, 000		
Total				2, 853, 000

a Total in Denver and Lamar districts, 363,120 acres.

b The Southern Ute Reservation, covering about 1,000,000 acres, is in this district and may soon be restored to entry.

c The abandoned Fort Lewis military reservation in Archuleta County of about 30,000 acres of agricultural land, heavily timbered, has been surveyed, but the plats have not as yet been filed and the land restored to the public domain.

d Total in Durango and Montrose districts, 639,620 acres.

e See Del Norte district.

f Of the 29,000 acres in La Plata county, classed above as unsurveyed, 23,000 acres have been surveyed, and the plats it is expected will soon be filed.

g Much of the land in Montezuma county is known as the mesa verde land, and is not in demand by settlers.

h Total in Durango and Montrose districts, 153,803 acres.

i Total in Durango and Montrose districts, 711,704 acres.

j See Central City district.

k Total in Glenwood Springs, Gunnison, and Leadville districts, 1,906,629 acres.

l See Denver district.

m Total in Glenwood Springs and Montrose districts, 1,985,044 acres.

n Total in Glenwood Springs and Leadville districts, 586,602 acres.

o Total in Gunnison and Montrose districts, 337,399 acres.

p See Glenwood Springs district.

q Total in Gunnison and Montrose districts, 1,371,737 acres.

r Total in Lamar and Pueblo districts, 452,200 acres.

s Total in Lamar and Pueblo districts, 389,000 acres.

t Total in Lamar and Pueblo districts, 1,170,552 acres.

Statement by States, Territories, and land districts, etc.—Continued.

COLORADO—Continued.

Land district.	County.	Surveyed land.	Unsurveyed land.	Total area.
		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Leadville	Chaffee	642,654		
	Eagle	<i>a</i> 82,992		
	El Paso	<i>b</i> 50,397		
	Gunnison	<i>c</i> 41,729		
	Lake	184,215		
	Park	1,015,765		
	Pitkin	<i>e</i> 83,022		
	Summit	<i>a</i> 169,788		
Total				2,270,565
Montrose	Delta	811,279	69,120	<i>d</i> 330,399
	Dolores	40,380		<i>e</i> 40,380
	Mesa	864,352	686,272	<i>c</i> 1,550,624
	Montrose	935,137	345,600	<i>d</i> 1,280,737
	Ouray	144,303		<i>e</i> 144,303
	San Miguel	600,584	69,120	<i>e</i> 669,704
Total		2,896,035	1,170,112	4,066,147
Pueblo	Bent	<i>f</i> 84,200		
	Custer	320,642		
	Elbert	192,500		
	El Paso	<i>g</i> 637,000		
	Fremont	655,515		
	Huerfano	581,001		
	Kiowa	<i>f</i> 74,000		
	Las Animas	<i>f</i> 861,552		
	Otero	929,450		
	Pueblo	780,000		
Total				5,116,760
Total in Colorado		34,354,550	5,648,896	39,994,446

FLORIDA.

Gainesville	Alachua	42,290		
	Baker	3,160		
	Bradford	4,720		
	Brevard	86,299		
	Calhoun	90,800		
	Citrus	14,880		
	Clay	32,590		
	Columbia	7,770		
	Dade	97,360	<i>i</i> 2,119,680	2,217,000
	De Soto	124,380		
	Duval	2,280		
	Escambia	78,100		
	Gadsden	12,100		
	Hamilton	9,373		
	Hernando	7,920		
	Hillsborough	2,120		
	Holmes	33,240		
	Jackson	78,100		
	Jefferson	2,510		
	Lafayette	52,140		
	Lake	48,640		
	Lee	215,735	<i>i</i> 529,920	745,655
	Leon	7,882		
Levy	40,720			
Madison	15,372			
Manatee	17,280			
Marion	146,020			
Monroe	17,884	<i>i</i> 691,200	709,084	

a See Central City district.*b* Total in Leadville and Pueblo districts, 687,397 acres.*c* See Glenwood Springs district.*d* See Gunnison district.*e* See Durango district.*f* See Lamar district.*g* See Denver district.*h* See Leadville district.*i* Undoubtedly nearly all the unsurveyed land is swamp, and much of it is selected by, or patented to, the State as swamp.

Statement by States, Territories, and land districts, etc.—Continued.

FLORIDA—Continued.

Land district.	County.	Surveyed land.	Unsurveyed land.	Total area.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Gainesville	Nassau	4,330		
	Orange	32,000		
	Osceola	12,072		
	Pasco	2,200		
	Polk	31,620		
	Putnam	21,559		
	St. John's	19,160		
	Santa Rosa	213,040		
	Sumter	920		
	Suwannee	7,200		
	Taylor	144,560		
	Volusia	32,680		
	Washington	204,800		
Walton	265,820			
Total in the district and State		2,283,626	3,340,800	5,624,426

IDAHO.

Blackfoot	Bear Lake	282,880	15,200	298,080
	Bingham	795,682	696,653	1,492,335
	Oneida	507,734	115,200	622,934
Total		1,586,296	827,053	2,413,349
Boisé City	Ada	447,360	640,000	1,087,360
	Boisé	61,640	2,240,000	2,321,640
	Elmore	231,280	768,000	a 999,280
	Idaho	3,840	1,280,000	b1,283,840
	Owyhee	707,200	3,520,000	4,227,200
	Washington	295,680	1,280,000	1,575,680
Total		1,767,000	9,728,000	11,495,000
Cœur d'Alene	Kootenai	50,100	1,057,000	1,107,100
	Shoshone	6,412	943,000	c 949,412
Total		56,512	2,000,000	2,056,512
Hailey d		266,666	18,200,000	18,466,666
Lewiston	Idaho	47,713	e 11,103,280	e 11,152,993
	Latah	6,360	f 276,480	282,840
	Nez Perce	25,000	g 151,280	176,280
	Shoshone	182,730	h 730,920	h 913,650
Total		261,803	12,263,960	12,525,763
Total in Idaho		3,938,277	43,019,013	46,957,290

IOWA.

Des Moines		2,000	13,000	5,000
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KANSAS.

Garden City	Clark	12,260		
	Finney	68,820		
	Ford	3,717		
	Garfield	6,680		

a See also note under head of the Hailey district as to Elmore County.

b Total in Idaho County in Boisé City and Lewiston districts, 12,436,833 acres.

c Total in Shoshone County in Cœur d'Alene and Lewiston districts, 1,863,062 acres.

d The district officers say: "Hailey district contains about 19,000,000 acres, about 800,000 acres of which have been surveyed, mostly in Logan, Elmore, Alturas, and Lemhi counties. About two-thirds of the surveyed land has been settled upon and improved. About 15 to 20 per cent. of the land in this district could be cultivated if water could be procured from the larger streams of the State.

e See Boisé City district. Unsurveyed lands composed of mountains, prairie and timber land.

f One-half of the unsurveyed land is mountainous and heavily timbered.

g The most of the unsurveyed land is rough broken prairie.

h See Cœur d'Alene district. The unsurveyed land is mostly covered with timber.

i About 1,000 acres of the unsurveyed lands are accretions along the Missouri River, and about 2,000 acres are in dried-up lake-beds.

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Statement by States, Territories, and land districts, etc.—Continued.

KANSAS—Continued.

Land district.	County.	Surveyed land.	Unsurveyed land.	Total area.
		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Garden City	Grant.....	18,280		
	Gray.....	21,400		
	Hamilton	51,841		
	Hodgeman.....	9,200		
	Haskell.....	18,300		
	Kearney.....	76,240		
	Meade.....	56,500		
	Morton.....	52,871		
	Seward.....	58,770		
	Stanton.....	16,000		
	Stevens.....	41,300		
Total				508,739
Kirwin <i>c</i>				
Larned <i>b</i>		20,000		20,000
Oberlin	Cheyenne.....	50,768		
	Decatur.....	800		
	Norton.....	40		
	Rawlins.....	10,399		
	Sheridan.....	<i>e</i> 160		
	Sherman.....	<i>d</i> 1,240		
	Thomas.....	<i>e</i> 1,200		
Total				64,807
Salina	Russell.....	<i>f</i> 500		500
Topeka <i>g</i>	Ellis.....	13,712		
	Gove.....	21,529		
	Graham.....			
	Greeley.....	10,880		
	Lane.....	6,440		
	Logan.....	32,706		
	Ness.....	1,480		
	Rooks.....	2,320		
	Rush.....	160		
	Scott.....	10,680		
	Sheridan.....	<i>h</i> 920		
	Sherman.....	<i>k</i> 6,480		
	Thomas.....	<i>h</i> 520		
	Trego.....	9,245		
	Wallace.....	41,450		
Wichita.....	3,640			
Total				<i>i</i> 161,945
Total in Kansas				756,791

LOUISIANA.

Natchitoches	Bienville.....	<i>j</i> 25,040		
	Bossier.....	49,170		
	Caddo.....	27,529		
	Claiborne.....	<i>k</i> 2,260		
	Grant.....	14,560		
	Natchitoches.....	88,885		
	Rapides.....	<i>m</i> 5,532		

a No land in the district subject to entry, except that there may be a few isolated tracts.

b The officers report it impracticable to make a statement by counties in the short time at their command in the present condition of their records, but they have approximated the quantity of vacant land in the entire district.

c Total in Oberlin and WaKeeney districts, 1,080 acres.

d Total in Oberlin and WaKeeney districts, 7,720 acres.

e Total in Oberlin and WaKeeney districts, 1,520 acres.

f Reported scarcely fit for grazing.

g Officers report that they do not believe that one entire section of vacant land in the district could be found by a "line by line search of the tract books."

h See Oberlin district.

i This total may be increased by the expiration of filings.

j Total in Natchitoches and New Orleans districts, 39,280 acres.

k Total in Natchitoches and New Orleans districts, 6,780 acres.

l Total in Natchitoches and New Orleans districts, 65,500 acres.

m Total in Natchitoches and New Orleans districts, 42,662 acres.

Statement by States, Territories, and land districts, etc.—Continued.

LOUISIANA—Continued.

Land district.	County.	Surveyed land.	Unsurveyed land.	Total area.
		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Natchitoches	Red River	11, 186		
	Sabine	62, 247		
	Vernon	^a 98, 292		
	Webster	25, 870		
	Winn	^b 15, 560		
Supplemental list not reported by counties		6, 660		
Total		417, 791	^c 115, 393	533, 184
New Orleans	Ascension ^d			
	Assumption	183		
	Avoyelles	2, 400		
	Acadia	1, 040		
	Bienville	^e 14, 240		
	Calcasieu	134, 000		
	Cameron	1, 000		
	Caldwell	61, 480		
	Catahoula	93, 360		
	Claiborne	^e 4, 520		
	East Baton Rouge	3, 800		
	East Carroll	320		
	East Feliciana	3, 836		
	Franklin	2, 207		
	Grant	^e 60, 940		
	Iberia	2, 200		
	Jackson	30, 000		
	Jefferson	2, 000		
	Lincoln	3, 240		
	Livingston	^f 15, 000		
	Morehouse	13, 390		
	Madison	160		
	Onachita	32, 000		
	Plaquemines	4, 970		
	Pointe Coupee	173		
	Rapides	^e 37, 130		
	Richland	800		
	St. Bernard	2, 380		
	St. Helena	2, 820		
	St. Landry	49, 000		
	St. Martin	1, 200		
	St. Mary's	500		
St. Tammany	31, 000			
Tangipahoa	20, 000			
Tensas	200			
Terrebonne	2, 000			
Union	30, 200			
Vermillion	520			
Vernon	^e 31, 000			
Washington	28, 000			
West Carroll	1, 250			
West Feliciana	820			
Winn	^e 104, 390			
Total				825, 669
Total in Louisiana		1, 243, 460	115, 393	1, 358, 853

^a Total in Natchitoches and New Orleans districts, 129,292 acres.

^b Total in Natchitoches and New Orleans districts, 119,950 acres.

^c The unsurveyed lands in Natchitoches district were not reported by parishes. These lands undoubtedly are mostly dried-up lakes, or such as are subject to overflow or inundations.

^d The district officers say in their report: "Pending the resurvey of certain townships situated in this parish, formerly reserved from entry because claimed to be embraced in the Houmas grant, and their restoration to the public domain under act of March 2, 1839, and the adjustment of the claim of the State of Louisiana, involving a large portion thereof, it is difficult to state with any degree of accuracy what quantity of such lands will accrue to the United States, but it is estimated that there will be found subject to entry in the parish about 60,000 acres." This quantity is excluded from the table.

^e See Natchitoches district.

^f The district officers say: "Owing to the uncertainty as to the location of the back line of the McDonogh and Fontenot claims, we refrain from including Tps. 8 and 9 S., R. 5 E., and Tps. 8 and 9 S., R. 6 E., former S. E. Dist., east of river, but it is estimated that about 2,300 acres will be found in these townships subject to entry and filing after location of said claims and approval of State selections."

Statement by States, Territories, and land districts, etc.—Continued.

MICHIGAN.

Land district.	County.	Surveyed land.	Unsurveyed land.	Total area.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Grayling	Alcona	8, 100		
	Alpena	5, 000		
	Benzie	3, 300		
	Crawford	22, 500		
	Grand Traverse	3, 000		
	Isabella	3, 800		
	Iosco	37, 300		
	Mason	3, 200		
	Montmorency	20, 500		
	Newaygo	2, 500		
	Ogemaw	2, 400		
	Oscoda	44, 900		
	Otsego	3, 000		
	Presque Isle	11, 000		
	Roscommon	7, 100		
	(a)	8, 000		
Total				192, 000
Marquette	Alger	13, 285		
	Baraga	b 30, 057		
	Chippewa	104, 614		
	Delta	82, 466		
	Gogebic	4, 686		
	Houghton	9, 903		
	Iron	31, 412		
	Isle Royale	15, 102		
	Keweenaw	2, 139		
	Luce	23, 259		
	Mackinac	16, 608		
	Marquette	83, 520		
	Menominee	9, 140		
	Ontonagon	c 141, 192		
Schoolcraft	23, 524			
Total				d 639, 907
Total in Michigan				832, 707

MINNESOTA.

Crockston	Becker	40, 080		46, 080
	Clay	17, 280		17, 280
	Kitstiston	391, 680	506, 880	898, 560
	Marshall	92, 160	69, 120	161, 280
	Norman			
	Polk	27, 450	2, 560	30, 010
Total	574, 650	578, 560	1, 153, 210	
Duluth	Aitkin	42, 800		e 42, 800
	Carlton	26, 160		26, 160
	Cook	434, 356	138, 240	572, 596
	Itasca	79, 040	230, 400	
	Lake	278, 660	668, 160	941, 820
	St. Louis	690, 499	852, 480	1, 542, 979
Total	1, 546, 515	1, 889, 280	3, 435, 795	
Marshall	Dakota	40		
	Freeborn	40		
	Houston	40		
	Lac-qui-Parle	40		
	Lyon	40		
	McLeod	80		
	Murray	40		
	Renville	80		

a Scattered tracts in other counties in the district.

b In this county 49,792 acres are reserved for Indians exclusive of the quantity given as vacant.

c In this county 2,551 acres are reserved for Indians exclusive of the quantity given as vacant.

d There are also in this district 18,704 acres embraced in the forfeited land grant of the Ontonagon and Brule River Railroad, and Marquette, Houghton and Ontonagon Railroad, now claimed by the Michigan Land and Iron Company.

e Total in Duluth, St. Cloud, and Taylor's Falls districts, 132,933 acres.

f Total in Duluth and St. Cloud districts, 1,811,480 acres.

Statement by States, Territories, and land districts, etc.—Continued.

MINNESOTA—Continued.

Land district.	County.	Surveyed land.	Unsurveyed land.	Total area.
		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Marshall	Rock	22		
	Sibley	40		
	Wabasha	200		
	Winona	80		
	Total			
St. Cloud	Aitkin	54,980		a 54,980
	Benton	280		280
	Beltrami	69,880	207,360	277,240
	Cass	219,540		219,540
	Crow Wing	17,360		17,360
	Grant	120		120
	Hubbard	61,880		61,880
	Itasca	165,720	1,336,320	a 1,502,040
	Kandiyohi	200		200
	Morrison	13,440		13,440
	Otter Tail	2,980		2,980
	Pope	80		80
	Sherburne	130		130
	Stearns	306		306
	Stevens	440		440
	Todd	5,240		5,240
	Traverse	460		460
	Wadena	56,660		56,660
	Wilkin	2,180		2,180
	Wright	40		40
Total		671,916	1,543,680	2,215,596
Taylor's Falls	Aitkin	a 35,158		
	Isanti	620		
	Kanabec	10,418		
	Mille Lacs	9,358		
	Pine	52,537		
Total				108,091
Total in Minnesota		2,902,034	4,011,520	6,913,554

MISSISSIPPI.

Jackson	Amite	13,400		
	Attala	14,280		
	Calhoun	500		
	Carroll	2,840		
	Choctaw	5,240		
	Clarke	29,560		
	Copiah	4,560		
	Covington	83,320		
	Franklin	32,000		
	Greene	92,200		
	Grenada	6,520		
	Hancock	72,040		
	Harrison	170,860		
	Hinds	240		
	Holmes	720		
	Jackson	109,140		
	Jasper	11,080		
	Jefferson	1,640		
	Jones	39,840		
	Kemper	14,640		
	Landerdale	12,280		
	Lawrence	22,840		
	Leake	13,800		
Leflore	440			
Lincoln	5,640			
Lowndes	80			
Madison	240			
Marion	145,920			
Monroe	4,720			
Montgomery	7,300			
Neshoba	20,760			
Newton	6,800			

a See Duluth district.

Statement by States, Territories, and land districts, etc.—Continued.

MISSISSIPPI—Continued.

Land district.	County.	Surveyed land.	Unsurveyed land.	Total area.
		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Jackson	Noxubee	4, 480		
	Oktibbeha	1, 320		
	Pearl River	41, 780		
	Perry	124, 140		
	Pike	17, 720		
	Rankin	13, 200		
	Scott	10, 040		
	Simpson	77, 520		
	Smith	56, 720		
	Tallahatchie	3, 120		
	Washington	160		
	Wayne	55, 300		
	Webster	8, 020		
	Wilkinson	32, 520		
	Winston	15, 320		
Yalobusha	560			
Total in district and State				1, 407, 480

MISSOURI.

Boonville.....	Benton	19, 000		
	Camden	130, 000		
	Cedar	<i>a</i> 1, 000		
	Crawford	3, 800		
	Dallas	<i>b</i> 84, 800		
	Hickory	20, 000		
	Laclede	<i>c</i> 30, 600		
	Maries	5, 600		
	Miller	10, 200		
	Morgan	500		
	Phelps	3, 200		
	Polk	<i>a</i> 2, 000		
	Polaski	<i>a</i> 37, 000		
	St. Clair	12, 000		
	Vernon <i>d</i>			
	Total		257, 630		809, 700
Ironton				e 257, 830
Springfield.....	Barry	46, 280		
	Cedar <i>f</i>			
	Dallas	75, 000		
	Douglas	50, 000		
	Laclede	<i>f</i> 10, 000		
	McDonald	51, 980		
	Newton	1, 200		
	Ozark	100, 000		
	Polk <i>f</i>			
	Polaski <i>f</i>			
	Stone	91, 473		
	Taney	200, 000		
	Texas	12, 000		
	Vernon <i>f</i>			
Webster	6, 000			
Wright	10, 000			
Total				583, 933
Total in Missouri.....				1, 151, 463

a There is no vacant land in that portion of this county in the Springfield district.

b Total in Boonville and Springfield districts, 39,800 acres.

c Total in the Boonville and Springfield districts, 40,600 acres.

d No vacant land in either the Boonville or Springfield district.

e The district officers report it impracticable to report areas by counties. Of the total area in the district, 77,900 acres are in the townships east of the fifth principal meridian, and 179,930 acres are in those west thereof.

f See Boonville district.

Statement by States, Territories, and land districts, etc.—Continued.

MONTANA.

Land district.	County.	Surveyed land.	Unsurveyed land.	Total area.
Bozeman.....	Gallatin	<i>Acres.</i> 113,370	<i>Acres.</i> 543,360	<i>Acres.</i> <i>a</i> 656,730
	Jefferson	34,230	34,560	<i>b</i> 68,790
	Madison	26,090	115,200	<i>c</i> 141,290
	Park	382,130	1,344,000	<i>d</i> 1,726,130
	Yellowstone	336,770	215,680	<i>e</i> 552,450
	Total		894,590	2,252,800	3,147,390
Helena	Beaver Head	380,600	2,349,660	2,730,260
	Cascade	528,900	604,300	1,131,200
	Choteau	2,167,200	22,704,740	24,871,940
	Deer Lodge	222,980	1,300,300	1,523,280
	Fergus	2,044,800	1,128,980	3,173,780
	Gallatin		3,500	<i>f</i> 3,500
	Jefferson	133,500	254,600	<i>f</i> 388,100
	Lewis and Clarke	176,380	475,000	651,380
	Madison	358,000	689,820	<i>f</i> 1,047,820
	Meagher	590,540	1,074,800	1,665,340
	Missoula	122,600	7,014,440	7,137,040
	Park	38,400	8,300	<i>f</i> 41,700
	Silver Bow	77,060	179,000	256,060
	Yellowstone	203,300	107,360	<i>g</i> 310,660
Total		7,042,260	37,889,800	44,932,060
Miles City <i>h</i>		1,674,465	15,053,712	16,728,177
Total in Montana		9,611,315	55,196,312	64,807,627

NEBRASKA.

Alliance	Box Butte	<i>k</i> 120,400		
	Cheyenne	1340,540		
	Deuel	<i>m</i> 610,480		
	Scott's Bluff	<i>n</i> 219,440		
	Sheridan	<i>o</i> 466,640		
	Sioux	<i>p</i> 450,160		
	Total			

a Total in Bozeman and Helena districts, 660,230 acres.*b* Total in Bozeman and Helena districts, 456,890 acres.*c* Total in Bozeman and Helena districts, 1,191,110 acres.*d* Total in Bozeman and Helena districts, 1,767,830 acres.*e* Total in Bozeman and Helena districts, 310,660 acres. There is also an area of 649,600 acres of this county in the Miles City district, but the area of the entries, which cannot be large, has not been reported.*f* See Bozeman district.*g* See Bozeman district and note under head of Miles City district.*h* It was not found practicable to apportion the entries to the different counties, namely, Meagher, Choteau, Yellowstone, Dawson, and Custer, because when the office was opened the district was all within Custer county, and many entries were made before its subdivision.*i* Deducting lands listed to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company and for university purposes and the school sections, and there remain 1,913,674 acres of surveyed land, from which amount one-eighth, or 239,209 acres, is deducted as filed upon or entered, leaving 1,674,465 acres as subject to entry.*j* From 4,082,240 acres estimated by this office to be the total quantity within the granted or forty-miles limits of the Northern Pacific Railroad in the district, the quantity listed to the company, to wit, 1,114,192 acres, is deducted, leaving 2,968,048 acres as approximating the quantity unsurveyed within said limits; and deducting the last quantity from 18,021,760 acres, estimated by the district officers to be the total quantity unsurveyed in the district, and there remain 15,053,712 acres as the area of unsurveyed land subject to settlement. The school sections are not deducted, as they are subject to settlement at any time before survey in the field, but undoubtedly nearly of them will inure to the State under the school grant when surveyed, thus reducing the area that then will be subject to settlement and entry.*k* Total in Alliance and Chadron districts, 146,640 acres.*l* Total in Alliance and Sidney districts, 643,260 acres.*m* Total in Alliance and Sidney districts, 783,280 acres.*n* Total in Alliance and Sidney districts, 264,240 acres.*o* Total in Alliance and Chadron districts, 794,990 acres.*p* Total in Alliance and Chadron districts, 970,200 acres.

Statement by States, Territories, and land districts, etc.—Continued.

NEBRASKA—Continued.

Land district.	County.	Surveyed land.	Unsurveyed land.	Total area.
Broken Bow	Arthur	<i>Acres.</i> a 203, 520	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
	Blaine	289, 260		
	Brown	b 154, 800		
	Cherry	c 608, 640		
	Custer	d 125, 440		
	Grant	380, 169		
	Hooker	390, 800		
	Logan	e 158, 640		
	McPherson	f 237, 440		
	Thomas	384, 000		
Total				g 2, 932, 700
Chadron	Box Butte	h 26, 240		
	Dawes	126, 860		
	Sheridan	h 328, 350		
	Sioux	h 520, 040		
Total				1, 001, 510
Grand Island	Adams	18		
	Buffalo	275		
	Custer	h 680		
	Dawson	i 14		
	Greeley	14, 295		
	Hall	35		
	Merrick	83		
	Platte	40		
	Polk	8		
	Sherman	79		
Valley	2, 453			
Total				17, 980
McCook	Chase	57, 894		
	Dundy	108, 180		
	Frontier, j			
	Hayes	22, 000		
	Hitchcock			
Red Willow				
Total				188, 074
Neligh	Antelope	10, 560		
	Garfield	162, 400		
	Holt	h 82, 320		
	Loup	216, 960		
	Rock	l 62, 720		
	Wheeler	14, 300		
Total				499, 260
North Platte	Arthur	m 298, 860		
	Custer	m 24, 580		
	Dawson	n 660		
	Frontier	o 160		
	Gasper	160		
	Keith	p 171, 360		

a Total in Broken Bow and North Platte districts, 502,380 acres.

b Total in Broken Bow and Valentine districts, 404,800 acres.

c Total in Broken Bow and Valentine districts, 858,640 acres.

d Total in Broken Bow, Grand Island, and North Platte districts, 150,700 acres.

e Total in Broken Bow and North Platte districts, 181,480 acres.

f Total in Broken Bow and North Platte districts, 397,380 acres.

g This total is exclusive of townships 17, 18, 19, and 20, of ranges 17, 18, 19, and 20, in Custer County, the plats of which had not been received from Grand Island land office when report of the district officers at Broken Bow was made.

h See Alliance district.

i Total in Grand Island and North Platte districts, 674 acres.

j See North Platte district.

k Total in Neligh and O'Neill districts, 147,320 acres.

l Total in Neligh and Valentine districts, 247,720 acres.

m See Broken Bow district.

n See Grand Island district.

o See McCook district.

p Total in North Platte and Valentine districts, 229,600 acres.

Statement by States, Territories, and land districts, etc.—Continued.

NEBRASKA—Continued.

Land district.	County.	Surveyed land.	Unsurveyed land.	Total area.
		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
North Platte	Lincoln	403,000		
	Logan	a 22,840		
	McPherson	a 159,940		
	Perkins	4,140		
Total				1,085,700
O'Neill	Holt	b 115,000		115,000
Sidney	Banner	59,520		
	Cheyenne	c 302,720		
	Deuel	c 172,800		
	Keith	d 53,240		
	Kimball	145,620		
	Scott's Bluff	e 44,800		
Total				783,700
Valentine	Brown	a 250,000		
	Cherry	a 1,900,000		
	Keja Paha	60,000		
	Rock	b 185,000		
Total				2,395,000
Total in Nebraska				11,226,584

NEVADA.

Carson City	Churchill	1,123,872	1,875,347	e 3,043,288
	Douglas	218,144	69,979	f 343,241
	Elko	80,422	1,200	g 81,622
	Esmeralda	1,806,762	1,680,882	h 3,575,526
	Humboldt	3,066,987	6,171,624	i 9,265,659
	Lander	324,582	493,341	j 823,828
	Lyon	290,141	540,849	k 870,673
	Nye	424,936	285,640	l 768,577
	Ormsby	23,836	18,560	m 59,716
	Storey	49,555	96,984	n 148,539
	Washoe	1,841,780	1,350,154	o 3,216,497
	Total	9,255,977	12,584,560	21,840,537
Eureka	Elko	5,491,012	945,820	p 6,436,832
	Eureka	676,657	484,872	1,161,529
	Lander	844,942	663,110	1,508,052
	Lincoln	4,871,685	5,211,626	10,083,311
	Nye	3,798,156	3,210,500	p 7,008,656
	White Pine	2,377,738	387,885	2,765,623
Total	18,060,190	10,903,813	28,964,003	
Total in Nevada	27,316,167	23,488,373	50,804,540	

a See Broken Bow district.

b See Neligh district.

c See Alliance district.

d See North Platte district.

e This total embraces also 44,069 acres of mineral land.

f This total embraces also 55,118 acres of mineral land.

g The entire area of vacant land in Carson City and Eureka districts aggregates 6,518,454 acres.

h This total includes also 87,882 acres of mineral land.

i This total embraces also 27,098 acres of mineral land.

j This total embraces also 5,905 acres of mineral land.

k This total embraces also 39,683 acres of mineral land.

l This total embraces also 53,001 acres of mineral land.

m This total embraces also 12,320 acres of mineral land.

n This total embraces also 2,000 acres of mineral land.

o This total embraces also 24,583 acres of mineral land.

p See Carson City district.

The entire area in Carson City and Eureka districts aggregates 7,777,233 acres.

Statement by States, Territories, and land districts, etc.—Continued.

NEW MEXICO.

Land district.	County.	Surveyed land.	Unsurveyed land.	Total area.
		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Folsom	Colfax	a 1,813,960		
	Lincoln	b 256,560		
	Mora	a 1,271,360		
	San Miguel	a 3,527,480		
	Total	6,869,360	e 499,840	7,369,200
Las Cruces	Dona Ana	3,743,360	1,797,120	5,540,480
	Grant	3,307,520	2,246,400	5,553,920
	Sierra	1,377,920	46,080	1,424,000
	Socorro	5,040,640	1,354,880	d 6,395,520
	Total	13,469,440	5,444,480	18,913,920
Reeswell	Lincoln	8,393,820	6,999,680	e 15,393,500
Santa Fé	Bernallillo	1,434,592	691,200	2,125,792
	Colfax	250,095	92,160	e 342,255
	Mora	398,776	276,480	e 675,256
	Rio Arriba	1,117,946	990,720	2,108,666
	San Juan	1,111,398	576,000	1,687,398
	San Miguel	1,717,359	230,400	e 1,947,759
	Santa Fé	871,504	46,080	917,584
	Socorro	1,256,962	69,120	f 1,326,082
	Taos	301,844	345,600	647,444
	Valencia	2,467,710	437,760	2,905,470
	Total	10,928,186	3,755,520	14,683,706
Total in New Mexico	39,660,806	16,699,520	56,360,326	

NORTH DAKOTA.

Bismarck	Alfred	163,840	92,120	255,960
	Billings	471,040	1,198,080	1,669,120
	Bowman	348,160	737,280	1,085,440
	Buford	942,080	942,080	1,884,160
	Burleigh	285,560		285,560
	Dunn	358,400	322,560	680,960
	Eddy g	960		960
	Emmons	237,960		237,960
	Flannery	1,187,840	1,187,840	2,375,680
	Foster h	3,520		3,520
	Garfield	20,200	20,200	40,400
	Hettinger	624,640	1,382,400	2,007,040
	Kidder	265,120		265,120
	Logan	230,380		230,380
	Mercer	184,480	207,360	391,840
	McIntosh	178,660		178,660
	McKenzie	368,640	668,160	1,036,800
	McLean	96,160		96,160
	Montralle	819,200	819,200	1,638,400
	Morton	738,550	1,652,000	2,390,550
	Oliver	159,840		159,840
	Renville	614,400	614,400	1,228,800
	Sheridan	311,790	447,760	759,550
	Stark	175,680	276,480	452,160
	Stevens	737,280	737,280	1,474,560
	Stutsman i	215,200	23,040	238,240
	Villard	474,560	1,106,920	1,581,480
	Wallace	85,640	85,640	171,280
	Ward	473,440	506,880	980,320

a See Santa Fé district.

b See Roswell district.

c The unsurveyed lands in this district were not stated by counties in the report of the district officers. They form a strip on the east boundary of the Territory about 190 miles long and 4 miles wide.

d Total in Las Cruces and Santa Fé districts, 7,721,602 acres.

e See Folsom district.

f See Las Cruces district.

g Total in Bismarck, Devil's Lake, and Fargo districts, 67,360 acres.

h Total in Bismarck and Fargo districts, 57,520 acres.

i Total in Bismarck and Fargo districts, 309,840 acres.

Statement by States, Territories, and land districts, etc.—Continued.

NORTH DAKOTA—Continued.

Land district.	County.	Surveyed land.	Unsurveyed land.	Total area.
		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Bismarck	Wells <i>a</i>	183,680	161,280	344,960
	Williams	317,440	460,800	778,240
	Wynn	266,240	266,240	532,480
Total		11,540,580	13,915,000	25,455,580
Devil's Lake	Benson <i>c</i>	220,000	276,000	496,000
	Bottiman	200,000	292,500	492,500
	Church	68,000	575,000	643,000
	Eddy <i>d</i>	36,000	.....	36,000
	McHenry	525,000	230,000	755,000
	Pierce	400,000	138,000	538,000
	Ramsay <i>e</i>	27,000	.....	27,000
	Rolette	210,000	85,500	295,500
	Towner	250,000	276,000	526,000
	Wells <i>d</i>	165,000	46,000	211,000
Total		2,101,000	1,919,000	4,020,000
Fargo	Barnes	16,200	.....	.....
	Cass	480	.....	.....
	Dickey	68,800	.....	.....
	Eddy <i>d</i>	30,400	.....	.....
	Foster <i>d</i>	54,000	.....	.....
	Griggs	28,400	.....	.....
	La Moure	29,600	.....	.....
	Ransom	18,300	.....	.....
	Richland	22,700	.....	.....
	Sargent	5,800	.....	.....
	Steele	720	.....	.....
Stutsman <i>d</i>	71,600	.....	.....
Total .....		.....	.....	343,000
Grand Forks	Benson <i>f</i>	29,840	.....	3,840
	Cavalier	154,400	138,000	292,400
	Grand Forks .....	.....	.....	.....
	Nelson	42,640	.....	2,640
	Pembina .....	.....	.....	.....
	Ramsay <i>f</i>	21,560	92,000	113,560
Walsh	29,860	23,000	52,860	
Unorganized country	50,520	92,000	142,520	
Total		328,820	345,000	673,820
Total in North Dakota		14,318,400	16,179,000	30,497,400

OKLAHOMA.

Guthrie	No. 1 <i>g</i> .....	.....	.....	.....
	No. 2	15,360	.....	.....
	No. 3	45,920	.....	.....
	No. 6	240	.....	.....
Total .....		.....	.....	11,520
Kingfisher	No. 1	177	.....	.....
	No. 2	439	.....	.....
	No. 3	110	.....	.....
	No. 4	1,152	.....	.....
	No. 5	9,055	.....	.....
Total .....		.....	.....	10,533
Total in Oklahoma		22,053	13,672,640	3,694,693

a Total in Bismarck and Devil's Lake districts, 255,960 acres.*b* Besides this quantity, there is considerable land within the indemnity limits of the Northern Pacific Railroad, but it is probable that it will all be needed to satisfy the grant of indemnity to said road.*c* Total in Devil's Lake and Grand Forks districts, 525,840 acres.*d* See Bismarck district.*e* Total in Devil's Lake and Grand Forks districts, 140,560 acres.*f* See Devil's Lake district.*g* See Kingfisher district.*h* Total in Guthrie and Kingfisher districts, 5,399 acres.*i* Total in Guthrie and Kingfisher districts, 6,030 acres.*j* See Guthrie district.*k* The unsurveyed lands in Oklahoma are in the "Public Land Strip."

Statement by States, Territories, and land districts, etc.—Continued.

OREGON.

Land district.	County.	Surveyed land.	Unsurveyed land.	Total area.
		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Burns.....	Baker.....	239,258	37,057	a 276,315
	Crook.....	171,120	.....	b 171,120
	Grant.....	1,185,826	233,074	c 1,418,900
	Harney.....	2,376,069	380,160	d 2,756,229
	Malheur.....	1,932,623	1,362,720	e 3,295,343
	Total.....		5,904,896	2,013,011	7,917,907
La Grande.....	Baker.....	766,983	225,600	f 992,583
	Grant.....	1,385,516	14,080	g 1,399,596
	Morrow.....	227,273	.....	h 227,273
	Union.....	1,077,799	371,100	i 1,448,899
	Umatilla.....	438,402	96,520	j 534,922
	Wallowa.....	635,500	799,988	k 1,435,488
Total.....		4,531,573	1,507,288	6,038,861
Lakeview.....	Crook.....	1,114,716	286,060	l 1,400,776
	Klamath.....	1,298,993	396,000	m 1,694,993
	Harney.....	1,443,029	572,000	n 2,015,029
	Lake.....	2,626,187	704,000	o 3,330,187
	Malheur.....	1,036,808	968,000	p 1,974,808
	Total.....		7,489,733	2,936,000	10,425,733
Oregon City.....	Benton.....	70,640	121,600	q 192,240
	Clackamas.....	34,160	460,640	r 494,800
	Clatsop.....	35,820	283,000	s 318,820
	Columbia.....	29,180	30,000	t 59,180
	Linn.....	58,600	506,880	u 565,480
	Marion.....	13,820	506,880	v 520,700
	Multnomah.....	3,520	60,000	w 63,520
	Polk.....	25,320	69,120	x 94,440
	Tillamook.....	173,400	253,440	y 426,840
	Washington.....	18,000	57,600	z 75,600
	Yamhill.....	26,720	.....	aa 26,720
	Total.....		489,680	2,354,160	2,843,840
Roseburg.....	Benton.....	23,960	38,720	ab 62,680
	Coas.....	184,960	396,537	ac 581,497
	Curry.....	107,630	706,750	ad 814,380
	Douglas.....	328,130	1,479,800	ae 1,807,930
	Jackson.....	374,310	374,450	af 748,760
	Josephine.....	84,200	769,900	ag 854,100
	Klamath.....	10,960	231,470	ah 242,430
	Lane.....	415,230	1,420,510	ai 1,835,740
	Linn.....	24,780	315,520	aj 340,300
	Total.....		1,564,060	5,733,687	7,297,747
The Dalles.....	Crook.....	2,000,040	58,000	ak 2,058,040
	Gilliam.....	256,100	17,000	al 273,100
	Grant.....	261,400	15,000	am 276,400
	Morrow.....	293,000	2,600	an 295,600
	Sherman.....	38,000	.....	ao 38,000
	Wasco.....	560,000	257,500	ap 817,500
	Total.....		3,409,040	350,100	3,759,140
Total in Oregon.....		23,378,982	14,894,246	38,273,228

a Total in Burns and La Grande districts, 1,268,900 acres.

b Total in Burns, Lakeview, and The Dalles districts, 3,630,476 acres.

c Total in Burns, La Grande, and The Dalles districts, 3,094,896 acres.

d Total in Burns and Lakeview districts, 4,771,258 acres.

e Total in Burns and Lakeview districts, 5,270,151 acres.

f See Burns district.

g Total in La Grande and The Dalles districts, 522,873 acres.

h Total in Lakeview and Roseburg districts, 1,937,423 acres.

i Total in Burns, La Grande, and Roseburg districts, 254,820 acres.

j Total in Oregon City and Roseburg districts, 905,780 acres.

k See Oregon City district.

l See Lakeview district.

m See La Grande district.

n In addition to this total the officers report 1,457,000 acres within the granted limits of Northern Pacific Railroad as liable to forfeiture.

Statement by States, Territories, and land districts, etc.—Continued.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Land district.	County.	Surveyed land.	Unsurveyed land.	Total area.
		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Aberdeen.....	Brown.....	2,000		
	Campbell.....	109,520		
	Edmunds.....	95,480		
	McPherson.....	188,560		
	Walworth.....	83,640		
Total.....				477,200
Chamberlain.....	Brule.....	27,514		27,514
	Buffalo.....	24,560		24,560
	Gregory.....		138,240	138,240
	Jackson.....		391,680	391,680
	Nowlin.....		441,280	<i>a</i> 441,280
	Lyman.....	802	108,638	109,440
	Pratt.....		570,240	570,240
	Presho.....	19,235	395,486	414,721
	Stanley.....		31,680	<i>b</i> 31,680
	Total.....	72,111	2,077,244	2,149,355
Huron.....	Beadle.....	1,449		
	Panik.....	22,470		
	Hand.....	45,822		
	Hyde.....	117,854		
	Potter.....	79,445		
	Spink.....	495		
	Sully.....	37,455		
Total.....				304,991
Mitchell.....				<i>c</i> 1,000
Pierre.....	Hughes.....	100,957		
	Nowlin.....		<i>d</i> 368,640	
	Pyatt.....		92,160	
	Stanley.....		<i>d</i> 645,120	
	Sterling.....		552,960	
Total.....	100,957	1,658,880	1,759,837	
Rapid City.....	Butte.....	170,525	460,000	630,525
	Burdick (unorganized)		690,000	690,000
	Custer.....	157,980	437,000	594,980
	Ewing (unorganized)		575,000	575,000
	Fall River.....	350,860	598,000	948,860
	Harding (unorganized)		690,000	690,000
	Lawrence.....	35,300	345,000	380,300
	Meade.....	127,140	207,000	334,140
	Pennington.....	194,620	460,000	654,620
	Total.....	1,036,425	4,462,000	5,498,425
Watertown.....	Brookings.....	120		
	Clark.....	9,550		
	Codington.....	3,153		
	Day.....	12,741		
	Deuel.....	2,360		
	Grant.....	6,540		
	Hamlin.....	500		
	Marshall.....	9,296		
	Roberts.....	1,030		
	Total.....			
Yankton.....	Charles Mix.....	5,400		5,400
Total in South Dakota.....		2,043,374	8,198,124	10,241,498

a Total in Chamberlain and Pierre districts, 809,920 acres.

b Total in Chamberlain and Pierre districts, 676,800 acres.

c The officers report only a few isolated tracts vacant in the entire district, not aggregating more than about 1,000 acres.

d See Chamberlain district.

Statement by States, Territories, and land districts, etc.—Continued.

UTAH.

Land district.	County.	Surveyed land.	Unsurveyed land.	Total area.
		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Salt Lake City.....	Beaver	338,600	1,700,000	2,038,600
	Box Elder	495,700	2,500,000	2,995,700
	Cache	100,000	158,000	258,000
	Davis	11,300	700,000	711,300
	Emery	461,600	2,300,000	2,761,600
	Garfield	216,700	2,300,000	2,516,700
	Iron	587,300	1,920,000	2,507,300
	Juab	710,600	1,500,000	2,210,600
	Kane	379,300	1,610,000	1,989,300
	Millard	1,198,800	2,500,000	3,698,800
	Morgan	52,200	500,000	552,200
	Pi Ute	224,500	1,380,000	1,604,500
	Rich	292,000	7,000	299,000
	Salt Lake	3,200	130,000	133,200
	San Pete	128,700	860,000	988,700
	Sevier	216,100	1,460,000	1,676,100
	Summit	223,100	1,000,000	1,223,100
	Tooele	779,600	2,500,000	3,279,600
	Uintah	158,500	1,644,000	1,802,500
	Utah	186,800	1,000,000	1,186,800
	Wasatch	63,000	207,000	270,000
	Washington	189,500	1,000,000	1,189,500
	Weber	12,000	300,000	312,000
Total in district and Territory.....		7,029,100	29,176,000	36,205,100

WASHINGTON.

North Yakima.....	Douglas	973,161	115,200	1,088,361
	Kittitas	296,810	1,036,800	1,333,610
	Okanogan	284,180	2,995,200	3,279,380
	Yakima	495,820	921,600	a 1,417,420
Total		2,049,971	5,068,800	7,118,771
Seattle.....	Chehalis	4,801	379,040	b 383,841
	Clallam	3,821	609,637	703,458
	Island	120	.....	120
	Jefferson	1,608	710,095	711,703
	King	320	1,925,360	1,925,680
	Kitsap	432	.....	432
	Mason	9,774	189,120	198,894
	Pierce	400	276,480	c 276,880
	San Juan	1,920	.....	1,920
	Skagit	5,411	826,953	832,364
	Snohomish	880	838,340	839,226
	Thurston	720	.....	d 720
	Whatcom	4,673	1,354,860	1,359,533
Total		34,880	7,199,905	7,234,785
Spokane Falls.....	Adams	192,428	.....	e 192,428
	Lincoln	231,642	83,520	315,162
	Spokane	56,180	161,280	217,460
	Stevens	311,793	1,497,600	1,809,393
	Whitman	27,800	.....	f 27,800
Total		819,843	1,742,400	2,562,743
Vancouver.....	Chehalis	5,580	71,000	g 76,580
	Clarke	4,931	109,440	114,371
	Cowlitz	20,876	163,840	184,716
	Klickitat	216,046	65,920	281,966
	Lewis	23,529	256,000	279,529
	Skamania	17,113	279,680	297,193
	Pacific	22,742	108,560	131,302

a Total in North Yakima and Walla Walla districts, 1,487,660 acres.

b Total in Seattle and Vancouver districts, 460,421 acres.

c Total in Seattle and Vancouver districts, 319,440 acres.

d Total in Seattle and Vancouver districts, 4,500 acres.

e Total in Spokane Falls and Walla Walla districts, 246,848 acres.

f Total in Spokane Falls and Walla Walla districts, 95,640 acres.

g See Seattle district.

Statement by States, Territories, and land districts, etc.—Continued.

WASHINGTON—Continued.

Land district.	County.	Surveyed land.	Unsurveyed land.	Total area.
		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Vancouver	Pierce	1,600	40,960	a 42,560
	Thurston	3,280		a 3,280
	Wahkiakum	29,460	10,240	39,700
Total		345,357	1,105,640	1,450,997
Walla Walla	Adams	54,420		b 54,420
	Asotin	98,240	57,600	155,840
	Columbia	25,140	155,520	180,660
	Franklin	317,480		317,480
	Garfield	18,000	161,280	179,280
	Klickitat	160,800		160,800
	Walla Walla	92,960		92,960
	Whitman	67,840		b 67,840
Yakima	70,240		c 70,240	
Total		905,120	374,400	1,279,520
Total in Washington		4,155,171	15,491,145	19,646,316

WISCONSIN.

Ashland	Ashland	d 50,000		
	Bayfield	52,000		
	Burnett	e 15,000		
	Douglas	65,000		
	Sawyer	f 20,000		
	Washburn	g 20,000		
Total				222,000
Eau Claire	Barron	2,619		
	Buffalo	2,295		
	Burnett	h 101,223		
	Clark	7,032		
	Chippewa	8,748		
	Crawford	3,720		
	Dunn	3,878		
	Eau Claire	2,610		
	Grant	160		
	Jackson	21,022		
	La Fayette	80		
	La Crosse	720		
	Monroe	16,147		
	Poplin	147		
	Polk	9,875		
	Price	i 9,600		
	Richland	280		
Sauk	1,580			
Sawyer	h 22,175			
St. Croix	40			
Taylor	j 6,640			
Trempealeau	1,359			
Vernon	1,750			
Washburn	h 27,000			
Total				246,500
Menasha	Florence	9,040		
	Forest	k 3,200		
	Langlade	l 1,020		
	Marquette	37,840		
	Oconto	8,780		
Shawano	440			
Total				65,320

a See Seattle district.

b See Spokane Falls district.

c See North Yakima district.

d Total in Ashland and Wausau districts, 55,000 acres.

e Total in Ashland and Eau Claire districts, 116,223 acres.

f Total in Ashland and Eau Claire districts, 42,175 acres.

g Total in Ashland and Eau Claire districts, 47,000 acres.

h See Ashland district.

i Total in Eau Claire and Wausau districts, 17,100 acres.

j Total in Eau Claire and Wausau districts, 16,640 acres.

k Total in Menasha and Wausau districts, 33,200 acres.

l Total in Menasha and Wausau districts, 11,020 acres.

Statement by States, Territories, and land districts, etc.—Continued.

WISCONSIN—Continued.

Land district.	County.	Surveyed land.	Unsurveyed land.	Total area.
		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Wausau	Adams	7,500		
	Ashland	a 5,000		
	Forest	b 80,000		
	Juneau	2,000		
	Langlade	b 10,000		
	Lincoln	50,000		
	Marathon	1,500		
	Marquette	2,000		
	Oneida	150,000		
	Portage	2,000		
	Price	c 7,500		
	Shawano	1,000		
	Taylor	e 10,000		
Waushara	2,000			
Wood	5,000			
Total				285,500
Total in Wisconsin				819,320

WYOMING.

Buffalo	Converse	d 84,200		
	Crook	2,965,300		
	Fremont	e 833,600		
	Johnson	4,065,000		
	Natrona	d 55,000		
	Sheridan	1,345,300		
	Weston	2,623,100		
Total		11,976,500	f 575,000	12,551,500
Evanston	Fremont	3,463,840	4,480,000	g 7,943,840
	Sweetwater	4,492,800	412,160	h 4,904,960
	Uinta	2,650,200	4,147,200	i 6,797,400
Total		10,606,840	9,039,360	19,646,200
Cheyenne	Albany	1,452,160	46,000	1,498,160
	Carbon	3,004,800	460,000	3,464,800
	Converse	3,546,880	46,500	3,593,380
	Fremont	636,880	920,000	j 1,556,880
	Laramie	2,922,880	23,000	2,945,880
	Natrona	2,873,760	322,000	3,195,760
	Sweetwater	557,500		k 557,500
Total		14,994,860	1,817,500	16,812,360
Total in Wyoming		37,578,200	11,431,860	49,010,060

a See Ashland district.

b See Menasha district.

c See Eau Claire district.

d See Cheyenne district.

e See Evanston and Cheyenne districts.

f The unsurveyed lands in Buffalo district were not stated by counties in the report of the district officers.

g See Buffalo and Cheyenne districts.

h Total in Evanston and Cheyenne districts, 5,462,480 acres.

i See Buffalo district.

j See Buffalo and Evanston districts.

k See Evanston district.

RECAPITULATION OF VACANT LANDS IN THE PUBLIC-LAND STATES AND TERRITORIES.

State or Territory.	Surveyed land.	Unsurveyed land.	Total.
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Alabama	1,105,060		1,105,060
Arizona	11,983,626	37,715,426	49,699,052
Arkansas	4,902,329		4,902,329
California	38,750,564	15,172,154	53,922,718
Colorado	34,354,550	5,639,896	39,994,446
Florida	2,283,626	3,340,800	5,624,426
Idaho	3,938,277	43,019,013	46,957,290
Iowa	2,000	3,000	5,000
Kansas	755,791		755,791
Louisiana	1,243,460	115,393	1,358,853
Michigan	832,707		832,707
Minnesota	2,902,034	4,011,520	6,913,554
Mississippi	1,407,480		1,407,480
Missouri	1,151,463		1,151,463
Montana	9,611,315	55,196,312	64,807,627
Nebraska	11,226,584		11,226,584
Nevada	27,316,167	23,488,373	50,804,540
New Mexico	39,660,806	16,699,520	56,360,326
North Dakota	14,318,400	16,179,000	30,497,400
Oklahoma	22,053	3,672,640	3,694,693
Oregon	23,378,982	14,894,246	38,273,228
South Dakota	2,043,374	8,198,124	10,241,498
Utah	7,029,100	29,176,000	36,205,100
Washington	4,155,171	15,491,145	19,646,316
Wisconsin	819,320		819,320
Wyoming	37,578,200	11,431,860	49,010,060
In the United States	282,772,439	303,444,422	586,216,861

a The unsurveyed lands in Oklahoma are in the Public Land Strip.

b This aggregate is exclusive of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, in which, if any public land remains, it consists of a few small isolated tracts; it is exclusive of the Cherokee Strip, containing 2,044,644 acres, and all other lands owned or claimed by the Indians in the Indian Territory west of the 96th degree of longitude, contemplated to be made a part of the public domain by the fourteenth section of the act of March 2, 1889 (25 U. S. Stat., 1005), and it is also exclusive of Alaska, containing 577,390 square miles, or 369,529,600 acres, of which not more than 1,000 acres have been entered under the mineral laws.

GREAT SIOUX INDIAN RESERVATION.

The following circular, including a copy of the act of Congress, approved March 2, 1889, and proclamation of the President relating to the "Great Sioux Indian Reservation" may be of interest to the general public:

[Registers and receivers of the United States land offices at Bismarok, N. Dak., Huron, Pierre, Chamberlain, and Rapid city, S. Dak., and O'Neill, Nebr., March 25, 1890.]

Your attention is called to the provisions of an act of Congress approved March 2, 1889 (25 Stats., 888), entitled "An act to divide a portion of the reservation of the Sioux nation of Indians in Dakota into separate reservations and to secure the relinquishment of the Indian title to the remainder, and for other purposes," a copy of which is hereto attached.

The first six sections of said act set apart certain tracts for separate reservations, and do not appear to call for further remark in this communication.

The seventh section provides for allotments to certain members of the Santee Sioux tribe of Indians upon the reservation occupied by them in Nebraska; confirms all allotments to said Indians heretofore made upon said reservation, and provides for allotments, or payments in lieu thereof, to the members of the Flandreau band of Sioux Indians, and does not appear to call for further remark.

The eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, and twelfth sections provide for the allotment in severalty of the lands embraced in the separate reservations established by the act, and for the purchase and disposal by the United States of lands embraced therein at some future time, and do not appear to call for further remark.

The thirteenth section provides that any Indian receiving and entitled to rations and annuities at either of the agencies mentioned in the act at the time the same shall take effect, but residing upon any portion of said great reservation not included in either of the separate reservations herein established; may, at his option,

within a stated time, have the allotment to which he would be otherwise entitled on one of said separate reservations upon the land where such Indian may then reside.

You are therefore directed to exercise every care and precaution to prevent the entry or filing for any lands in said great reservation which are in the occupancy of Indians entitled to allotments under the provisions of said act, which occupancy is to be protected to the full extent of the rights granted to the Indians therein. The occupancy and possession of the Indians is regarded as sufficient notice of their rights to all parties concerned. You will advise all parties intending to become settlers, either as agriculturists or under the townsite laws, of the extent of the rights of the Indians and of the impossibility of their acquiring rights in conflict therewith, and impressing on them the wrong and injustice of seeking to interfere with the Indians in their rightful occupancy of the lands, and that they can gain nothing thereby.

To protect the Indians as fully as possible from any wrong or imposition by which they might be deprived of the benefit intended to be secured to them under the law, whether it have the character of open violence or some form of trickery and fraud, in the specious guise of mutual agreement for exchange of values, no purchase by white persons of the settlements or improvements of the Indians will be recognized as having any validity, and their right to take allotments of the land on which they reside, at their option, will be recognized and enforced whenever claimed by them within the period of one year prescribed in said section 13, notwithstanding any pretended purchase of their improvements that may be set up against them, or any allegation that may be made of their removal from the land and abandonment thereof in favor of white claimants.

No entries or filings, or any settlements, so far as you can prevent them, will be allowed upon that portion of said reservation which is described in the act approved March 28, 1882 (22 Stats., p. 36), until the Indian title is extinguished as provided by said act, and when the Indian title is so extinguished all lands described in said act not allotted thereunder "shall be open to settlement as provided in this act."

Section 14 provides for regulations whereby the use of water necessary for agricultural purposes upon the separate reservations provided for by the act may be secured, and does not appear to call for further remark.

Section 15 ratifies and makes valid all allotments of land taken within or without the limits of any of the separate reservations established by this act, in conformity with the provisions of the treaty with the great Sioux nation, concluded April 29, 1868 (15 Stats., 635).

Section 16 provides that the acceptance of the act shall release the Indian title to said great reservation, with the exceptions hereinbefore named, and also for certain railroad rights, and does not appear to call for further remark.

Section 17 provides for schools, stock, and seeds for the Indians, punishment for trading with the Indians, and appropriation and expenditure of a permanent fund for the Indians, and does not appear to call for further remark in this communication.

Section 18 grants to religious societies, with certain limitations, any land in said great reservation occupied for religious purposes. Said tracts are therefore reserved from disposal under the provisions of this act.

Section 19 provides that the provisions of the said treaty concluded April 29, 1868, not in conflict with the provisions of this act are continued in force, and section 20 provides for school houses for the Indians. Neither of these sections appears to call for further remark.

Section 21 restores to the public domain the Great Sioux Reservation, with the exception of American island, which is donated to Chamberlain, S. Dak.; Farm island, which is donated to Pierre, S. Dak.; Niobrara island, which is donated to Niobrara, Nebr. and the separate reservations described in said act, and provides for the disposal of said restored lands to actual settlers only, under the provisions of the homestead law, with certain modifications, and under the law relating to townsites. Provision is made that each settler shall pay for the land taken by him, in addition to the fee and commissions on ordinary homesteads, \$1.25 per acre for all lands disposed of within the first three years after the taking effect of the act, and the sum of 75 cents per acre for all lands disposed of within the next two years following thereafter, and 50 cents per acre for the residue of the lands then undisposed of. Said additional amount should not be collected when the original entry is made, but is required to be paid when final proof is tendered.

The price which actual settlers are required to pay for said lands becomes fixed at the date of original entry, and any subsequent settler of land so entered and afterwards abandoned will be required to pay the same amount per acre as the settler who made the first entry.

Your attention is directed to the general circular issued by this office January 1, 1889, pages 13 to 30 inclusive, 42 to 57 inclusive, and 86 to 90 inclusive, as containing the homestead laws and official regulations thereunder. These laws and regulations will control your action, but modified by the special provisions of the act of March 2, 1889 (25 Stats., 854). (See circular of March 8, 1889, 8 L. D., 314.)

The statute provides for the disposal of these lands "to actual settlers under the homestead laws only;" and, while providing that "the rights of honorably discharged Union soldiers and sailors in the late civil war as defined and described in sections 2304 and 2305 of the Revised Statutes (see pages 24, 25, and 26, of said circular of January 1, 1889) shall not be abridged," except as to the said additional payment, makes no mention of sections 2306 and 2307 thereof, under which soldiers and sailors, their widows and orphan children, are permitted, with regard to the public lands generally, to make additional entries, in certain cases, free from the requirement of actual settlement on the entered tract. (See pages 26 and 27 of said circular.) It is therefore held that soldiers' or sailors' additional entries can not be made on these late under said sections 2306 and 2307 unless the party claiming will, in addition to the proof required on pages 26 and 27 of said circular, make affidavit that the entry is made for actual settlement and cultivation, according to section 2291, as modified by sections 2304 and 2305 of the Revised Statutes; and the prescribed proof of compliance therewith will be required to be produced, and the additional payment prescribed by this act will be required to be made, before the issue of final certificate.

It is provided in the statute that section 2301 of the Revised Statutes shall not apply to these lands. (See pages 19 and 88 of said circular of January 1, 1889.) Therefore, entries made thereon will not be subject to commutation under that section.

In allowing entries under the townsite laws you will be governed by the laws and regulations as contained in the circular of instructions relative to townsites on public lands of July 9, 1886.

You are instructed to report filings and entries upon said lands in a separate, distinct, and consecutive series, and on separate abstracts, commencing with R. & R. No. 1, in each series, and report and account for the money received on account thereof in separate monthly and quarterly returns.

Provision is also made in said section 21 of this act for the purchase by the government of lands unsold at the end of ten years from the taking effect of the act, for the reservation of highways around every section of said lands, and for the removal of Indians from the islands named in the section; but these do not appear to call for further remark.

Section 22 provides for the disposition of the proceeds of sales of said lands, and does not appear to call for further remark.

Section 23 provides for entry, under the homestead, pre-emption, or townsite laws, within ninety days after the taking effect of the act, by parties who, between February 27, 1885, and April 17, 1885, entered upon or made settlements with intent to enter the same, under said laws, upon certain lands of said great reservation therein named; but such settlers are required to comply with the laws regulating such entries, and, as to homesteads, with the special provisions of the act, before obtaining title to the lands, and pre-emption claimants are required to reside on their lands the same length of time, before procuring title, as homestead claimants under this act.

You will therefore require each applicant under the provisions of this section to show by affidavit, corroborated by two witnesses, that he is qualified to make entry under said provisions, giving in full all the facts in connection with his alleged entry or settlement between said dates.

Section 24 reserves sections 16 and 36 in every township of said lands for the use and benefit of the public schools. You will therefore allow no entries or filings upon said sections.

Section 25 appropriates money for the survey of said lands; section 26 provides that all expenses for the survey, platting, and disposal of said lands shall be borne by the United States; section 27 appropriates money to pay for ponies taken from the Indians; section 28 declares the method by which the act shall become effective; section 29 appropriates money to be used in obtaining the assent of the Indians to the provisions of the act; and section 30 repeals all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of the act. None of these sections appear to call for further remark.

It is thought that the foregoing will be found sufficient for your guidance in any cases that may arise, but should cases containing exceptional features arise you will submit the same for special instructions.

Approved:

JOHN W. NOBLE,
Secretary.

[PUBLIC—No. 148.]

AN ACT to divide a portion of the reservation of the Sioux nation of Indians in Dakota into separate reservations and to secure the relinquishment of the Indian title to the remainder, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following tract of land, being a part of the great reservation of the Sioux nation, in the Territory of Dakota, is hereby set apart for a

permanent reservation for the Indians receiving rations and annuities at the Pine Ridge agency, in the Territory of Dakota, namely: Beginning at the intersection of the one hundred and third meridian of longitude with the northern boundary of the State of Nebraska; thence north along said meridian to the south fork of the Cheyenne river, and down said stream to the mouth of Battle creek; thence due east to White river; thence down White river to the mouth of Black Pipe creek on White river; thence due south to said north line of the State of Nebraska; thence west on said north line to the place of beginning. Also the following tract of land situate in the State of Nebraska, namely: Beginning at a point on the boundary line between the State of Nebraska and the Territory of Dakota where the range line between ranges forty-four and forty-five west of the sixth principal meridian, in the Territory of Dakota, intersects said boundary line; thence east along said boundary line five miles; thence due south five miles; thence due west ten miles; thence due north to said boundary line; thence due east along said boundary line to the place of beginning: *Provided*, That the said tract of land in the State of Nebraska shall be reserved, by Executive order, only so long as it may be needed for the use and protection of the Indians receiving rations and annuities at the Pine Ridge agency.

SEC. 2 That the following tract of land, being a part of the said great reservation of the Sioux nation, in the Territory of Dakota, is hereby set apart for a permanent reservation for the Indians receiving rations and annuities at the Rosebud agency, in said Territory of Dakota, namely: Commencing in the middle of the main channel of the Missouri river at the intersection of the south line of Brule county; thence down said middle of the main channel of said river to the intersection of the ninety-ninth degree of west longitude from Greenwich; thence due south to the forty-third parallel of latitude; thence west along said parallel to a point due south from the mouth of Black Pipe creek; thence due north to the mouth of Black Pipe creek; thence down White river to a point intersecting the west line of Gregory county extended north; thence south on said extended west line of Gregory county to the intersection of the south line of Brule county extended west; thence due east on said south line of Brule county extended to the point of beginning in the Missouri river, including entirely within said reservation all islands, if any, in said river.

SEC. 3. That the following tract of land, being a part of the said great reservation of the Sioux nation, in the Territory of Dakota, is hereby set apart for a permanent reservation for the Indians receiving rations and annuities at the Standing Rock agency, in the said Territory of Dakota, namely: Beginning at a point in the center of the main channel of the Missouri river, opposite the mouth of Cannon Ball river; thence down said center of the main channel to a point ten miles north of the mouth of the Moreau river, including also within said reservation all islands, if any, in said river; thence due west to the one hundred and second degree of west longitude from Greenwich; thence north along said meridian to its intersection with the south branch of Cannon Ball river, also known as Cedar creek; thence down said south branch of Cannon Ball river to its intersection with the main Cannon Ball river, and down said main Cannon Ball river to the center of the main channel of the Missouri river at the place of beginning.

SEC. 4. That the following tract of land, being a part of the said great reservation of the Sioux nation, in the Territory of Dakota, is hereby set apart for a permanent reservation for the Indians receiving rations and annuities at the Cheyenne river agency, in the said Territory of Dakota, namely: Beginning at a point in the center of the main channel of the Missouri river ten miles north of the mouth of the Moreau river, said point being the southeastern corner of the Standing Rock reservation; thence down said center of the main channel of the Missouri river, including also entirely within said reservation all islands, if any, in said river, to a point opposite the mouth of the Cheyenne river; thence west to said Cheyenne river, and up the same to its intersection with the one hundred and second meridian of longitude; thence north along said meridian to its intersection with a line due west from a point in the Missouri river ten miles north of the mouth of the Moreau river; thence due east to the place of beginning.

SEC. 5. That the following tract of land, being a part of the said great reservation of the Sioux nation, in the Territory of Dakota, is hereby set apart for a permanent reservation for the Indians receiving rations and annuities at the Lower Brule agency, in said Territory of Dakota, namely: Beginning on the Missouri river at Old Fort George; thence running due west to the western boundary of Presho county; thence running south on said western boundary to the forty-fourth degree of latitude; thence on said forty-fourth degree of latitude to western boundary of township number seventy-two; thence south on said township western line to an intersecting line running due west from Fort Lookout; thence eastwardly on said line to the center of the main channel of the Missouri river at Fort Lookout; thence north in the center of the main channel of the said river to the original starting point.

SEC. 6. That the following tract of land, being a part of the great reservation of the Sioux nation, in the Territory of Dakota, is hereby set apart for a permanent reserva-

tion for the Indians receiving rations and annuities at the Crow Creek agency, in said Territory of Dakota, namely: The whole of township one hundred and six, range seventy; township one hundred and seven, range seventy-one; township one hundred and eight, range seventy-one; township one hundred and eight, range seventy-two; township one hundred and nine, range seventy-two, and the south half of township one hundred and nine, range seventy-one, and all except sections one, two, three, four, nine, ten, eleven, and twelve of township one hundred and seven, range seventy, and such parts as lie on the east or left bank of the Missouri river, of the following townships, namely: Township one hundred and six, range seventy-one; township one hundred and seven, range seventy-two; township one hundred and eight, range seventy-three; township one hundred and eight, range seventy-four; township one hundred and eight, range seventy-five; township one hundred and eight, range seventy-six; township one hundred and nine, range seventy-three; township one hundred and nine, range seventy-four; south half of township one hundred and nine, range seventy-five, and township one hundred and seven, range seventy-three; also the west half of township one hundred and six, range sixty-nine, and sections sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty, thirty-one, thirty-two, and thirty-three, of township one hundred and seven, range sixty-nine.

SEC. 7. That each member of the Santee Sioux tribe of Indians now occupying a reservation in the State of Nebraska not having already taken allotments shall be entitled to allotments upon said reserve in Nebraska as follows: To each head of a family, one-quarter of a section; to each single person over eighteen years of age, one-eighth of a section; to each orphan child under eighteen years, one-eighth of a section; to each other person under eighteen years of age now living, one-sixteenth of a section; with title thereto, in accordance with the provisions of article six of the treaty concluded April twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, and the agreement with said Santee Sioux approved February twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and seventy-seven, and rights under the same in all other respects conforming to this act. And said Santee Sioux shall be entitled to all other benefits under this act in the same manner and with the same conditions as if they were residents upon said Sioux Reservation, receiving rations at one of the agencies herein named: *Provided*, That all allotments heretofore made to said Santee Sioux in Nebraska are hereby ratified and confirmed; and each member of the Flandreau band of Sioux Indians is hereby authorized to take allotments on the Great Sioux Reservation, or in lieu thereof shall be paid at the rate of one dollar per acre for the land to which they would be entitled, to be paid out of the proceeds of lands relinquished under this act, which shall be used under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior; and said Flandreau band of Sioux Indians is in all other respects entitled to the benefits of this act the same as if receiving rations and annuities at any of the agencies aforesaid.

SEC. 8. That the President is hereby authorized and required, whenever in his opinion any reservation of such Indians, or any part thereof, is advantageous for agricultural or grazing purposes, and the progress in civilization of the Indians receiving rations on either or any of said reservations shall be such as to encourage the belief that an allotment in severalty to such Indians, or any of them, would be for the best interest of said Indians, to cause said reservation, or so much thereof as is necessary, to be surveyed, or resurveyed, and to allot the lands in said reservation in severalty to the Indians located thereon as aforesaid, in quantities as follows: To each head of a family, three hundred and twenty acres; to each single person over eighteen years of age, one-fourth of a section; to each orphan child under eighteen years of age, one-fourth of a section; and to each other person under eighteen years now living, or who may be born prior to the date of the order of the President directing an allotment of the lands embraced in any reservation, one-eighth of a section. In case there is not sufficient land in either of said reservations to allot lands to each individual of the classes above named in quantities as above provided, the lands embraced in such reservation or reservations shall be allotted to each individual of each said classes pro rata in accordance with the provisions of this act: *Provided*, That where the lands on any reservation are mainly valuable for grazing purposes, an additional allotment of such grazing lands, in quantities as above provided, shall be made to each individual; or in case any two or more Indians who may be entitled to allotments shall so agree, the President may assign the grazing lands to which they may be entitled to them in one tract, and to be held and used in common.

SEC. 9. That all allotments set apart under the provisions of this act shall be selected by the Indians, heads of families selecting for their minor children, and the agents shall select for each orphan child, and in such manner as to embrace the improvements of the Indians making the selection. Where the improvements of two or more Indians have been made on the same legal subdivision of land, unless they shall otherwise agree, a provisional line may be run dividing said lands between them, and the amount to which each is entitled shall be equalized in the assignment

of the remainder of the land to which they are entitled under this act: *Provided*, That if any one entitled to an allotment shall fail to make a selection within five years after the President shall direct that allotments may be made on a particular reservation, the Secretary of the Interior may direct the agent of such tribe or band, if such there be, and if there be no agent, then a special agent appointed for that purpose, to make a selection for such Indian, which selection shall be allotted as in cases where selections are made by the Indians, and patents shall issue in like manner: *Provided*, That these sections as to the allotments shall not be compulsory without the consent of the majority of the adult members of the tribe, except that the allotments shall be made as provided for the orphans.

SEC. 10. That the allotments provided for in this act shall be made by special agents appointed by the President for such purpose, and the agents in charge of the respective reservations on which the allotments are directed to be made, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may from time to time prescribe, and shall be certified by such agents to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in duplicate, one copy to be retained in the Indian Office and the other to be transmitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his action, and to be deposited in the General Land Office.

SEC. 11. That upon the approval of the allotments provided for in this act by the Secretary of the Interior, he shall cause patents to issue therefor in the name of allottees, which patents shall be of the legal effect, and declare that the United States does and will hold the lands thus allotted for the period of twenty-five years, in trust, for the sole use and benefit of the Indian to whom such allotment shall have been made, or, in case of his decease, of his heirs according to the laws of the State or Territory where such land is located, and that at the expiration of said period the United States will convey the same by patent to said Indian, or his heirs, as aforesaid, in fee, discharged of said trust and free of all charge or incumbrance whatsoever, and patents shall issue accordingly. And each and every allottee under this act shall be entitled to all the rights and privileges and be subject to all the provisions of section six of the act approved February eighth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, entitled "An act to provide for the allotment of lands in severalty to Indians on the various reservations, and to extend the protection of the laws of the United States and the Territories over the Indians and for other purposes." *Provided*, That the President of the United States may in any case, in his discretion, extend the period by a term not exceeding ten years; and if any lease or conveyance shall be made of the lands set apart and allotted as herein provided, or any contract made touching the same, before the expiration of the time above mentioned, such lease or conveyance or contract shall be absolutely null and void: *Provided, further*, That the law of descent and partition in force in the State or Territory where the lands may be situated shall apply thereto after patents therefor have been executed and delivered. Each of the patents aforesaid shall be recorded in the General Land Office, and afterward delivered, free of charge, to the allottee entitled thereto.

SEC. 12. That at any time after lands have been allotted to all the Indians of any tribe as herein provided, or sooner, if in the opinion of the President it shall be for the best interests of said tribe, it shall be lawful for the Secretary of the Interior to negotiate with such Indian tribe for the purchase and release by said tribe, in conformity with the treaty or statute under which such reservation is held, of such portions of its reservation not allotted as such tribe shall, from time to time, consent to sell, on such terms and conditions as shall be considered just and equitable between the United States and said tribe of Indians, which purchase shall not be completed until ratified by Congress: *Provided, however*, That all lands adapted to agriculture, with or without irrigation, so sold or released to the United States by any Indian tribe, shall be held by the United States for the sole purpose of securing homes to actual settlers, and shall be disposed of by the United States to actual and bona fide settlers only in tracts not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres to any one person, on such terms as Congress shall prescribe, subject to grants which Congress may make in aid of education: *And provided, further*, That no patents shall issue therefor except to the person so taking the same as and for a homestead, or his heirs, and after the expiration of five years' occupancy thereof as such homestead; and any conveyance of said lands so taken as a homestead, or any contract touching the same, or lien thereon, created prior to the date of such patent, shall be null and void. And the sums agreed to be paid by the United States as purchase money for any portion of any such reservation shall be held in the Treasury of the United States for the sole use of the tribe or tribes of Indians to whom such reservation belonged; and the same, with interest thereon at five per centum per annum, shall be at all times subject to appropriation by Congress for the education and civilization of such tribe or tribes of Indians, or the members thereof. The patents aforesaid shall be recorded in the General Land Office, and afterward delivered, free of charge, to the allottee entitled thereto.

SEC. 13. That any Indian receiving and entitled to rations and annuities at either

of the agencies mentioned in this act at the time the same shall take effect, but residing upon any portion of said great reservation not included in either of the separate reservations herein established, may, at his option, within one year from the time when this act shall take effect, and within one year after he has been notified of his said right of option in such manner as the Secretary of the Interior shall direct by recording his election with the proper agent at the agency to which he belongs, have the allotment to which he would be otherwise entitled on one of said separate reservations upon the land where such Indian may then reside, such allotment in all other respects to conform to the allotments hereinbefore provided. Each member of the Ponca tribe of Indians now occupying a part of the old Ponca Reservation, within the limits of the said Great Sioux Reservation, shall be entitled to allotments upon said old Ponca Reservation as follows: To each head of a family, three hundred and twenty acres; to each single person over eighteen years of age, one-fourth of a section; to each orphan child under eighteen years of age, one-fourth of a section; and to each other person under eighteen years of age now living, one-eighth of a section, with a title thereto and rights under the same in all other respects conforming to this act. And said Poncas shall be entitled to all other benefits under this act in the same manner and with the same conditions as if they were part of the Sioux nation receiving rations at one of the agencies herein named. When allotments to the Ponca tribe of Indians and to such other Indians as allotments are provided for by this act shall have been made upon that portion of said reservation which is described in the act entitled "An act to extend the northern boundary of the State of Nebraska," approved March twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, the President shall, in pursuance of said act, declare that the Indian title is extinguished to all lands described in said act not so allotted hereunder, and thereupon all of said land not so allotted and included in said act of March twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, shall be open to settlement as provided in this act: *Provided*, That the allotments to Ponca and other Indians authorized by this act to be made upon the land described in the said act entitled "An act to extend the northern boundary of the State of Nebraska" shall be made within six months from the time this act shall take effect.

SEC. 14. That in cases where the use of water for irrigation is necessary to render the lands within any Indian reservation created by this act available for agricultural purposes, the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to prescribe such rules and regulations as he may deem necessary to secure a just and equal distribution thereof among the Indians residing upon any such Indian reservation created by this act; and no other appropriation or grant of water by any riparian proprietor shall be authorized or permitted to the damage of any other riparian proprietor.

SEC. 15. That if any Indian has, under and in conformity with the provisions of the treaty with the great Sioux nation concluded April twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, and proclaimed by the President February twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, or any existing law, taken allotments of land within or without the limits of any of the separate reservations established by this act, such allotments are hereby ratified and made valid, and such Indian is entitled to a patent therefor in conformity with the provisions of said treaty and existing law and of the provisions of this act in relation to patents for individual allotments.

SEC. 16. That the acceptance of this act by the Indians in manner and form as required by the said treaty concluded between the different bands of the Sioux nation of Indians and the United States, April twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, and proclaimed by the President February twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, as hereinafter provided, shall be taken and held to be a release of all title, on the part of the Indians receiving rations and annuities on each of the said separate reservations, to the lands described in each of the other separate reservations so created, and shall be held to confirm in the Indians entitled to receive rations at each of said separate reservations, respectively, to their separate and exclusive use and benefit, all the title and interest of every name and nature secured therein to the different bands of the Sioux nation by said treaty of April twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight. This release shall not affect the title of any individual Indian to his separate allotment on land not included in any of said separate reservations provided for in this act, which title is hereby confirmed, nor any agreement heretofore made with the Chicago, Milwaukee and Saint Paul Railroad Company or the Dakota Central Railroad Company for a right of way through said reservation, and for any lands acquired by any such agreement to be used in connection therewith, except as hereinafter provided; but the Chicago, Milwaukee and Saint Paul Railway Company and the Dakota Central Railroad Company shall, respectively, have the right to take and use, prior to any white person and to any corporation, the right of way provided for in said agreements, with not to exceed twenty acres of land in addition to the right of way, for stations for every ten miles of road; and said companies shall also, respectively, have the right to take and use for right of way, side-track, depot, and station privileges, machine-shop, freight-house, round-house, and yard facilities, prior to any white person and to any corporation or association, so much

of the two separate sections of land embraced in said agreements; also, the former company so much of the one hundred and eighty-eight acres, and the latter company so much of the seventy-five acres, on the east side of the Missouri river, likewise embraced in said agreements, as the Secretary of the Interior shall decide to have been agreed upon and paid for by said railroad, and to be reasonably necessary upon each side of said river for approaches to the bridge of each of said companies to be constructed across the river, for right of way, side-track, depot and station privileges, machine-shop, freight-house, round-house, and yard facilities, and no more: *Provided*, That the said railway companies shall have made the payments according to the terms of said agreements for each mile of right of way and each acre of land for railway purposes, which said companies take and use under the provisions of this act, and shall satisfy the Secretary of the Interior to that effect: *Provided, further*, That no part of the lands herein authorized to be taken shall be sold or conveyed except by way of sale of or mortgage of the railway itself. Nor shall any of said lands be used directly or indirectly for townsite purposes, it being the intention hereof that said lands shall be held for general railway uses and purposes only, including stock yards, warehouses, elevators, terminal and other facilities of and for said railways; but nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent any such railroad company from building upon such lands houses for the accommodation or residence of their employes, or leasing grounds contiguous to its tracks for warehouse or elevator purposes connected with said railways: *And provided, further*, That said payments shall be made and said conditions performed within six months after this act shall take effect: *And provided, further*, That said railway companies and each of them shall, within nine months after this act takes effect, definitely locate their respective lines of road, including all station grounds and terminals across and upon the lands of said reservation designated in said agreements, and shall also, within the said period of nine months, file with the Secretary of the Interior a map of such definite location, specifying clearly the line of road, the several station grounds and the amount of land required for railway purposes, as herein specified, of the said separate sections of land and said tracts of one hundred and eighty-eight acres and seventy-five acres; and the Secretary of the Interior shall, within three months after the filing of such map, designate the particular portions of said sections and of said tracts of land which the said railway companies, respectively, may take and hold under the provisions of this act for railway purposes. And the said railway companies, and each of them, shall, within three years after this act takes effect, construct, complete, and put in operation their said lines of road; and in case the said lines of road are not definitely located and maps of location filed within the periods hereinbefore provided, or in case the said lines of road are not constructed, completed, and put in operation within the time herein provided, then, and in either case, the lands granted for right of way, station grounds, or other railway purposes, as in this act provided, shall, without any further act or ceremony, be declared by proclamation of the President forfeited, and shall, without entry or further action on the part of the United States, revert to the United States and be subject to entry under the other provisions of this act; and whenever such forfeiture occurs the Secretary of the Interior shall ascertain the fact and give due notice thereof to the local land officers, and thereupon the lands so forfeited shall be open to homestead entry under the provisions of this act.

SEC. 17. That it is hereby enacted that the seventh article of the said treaty of April twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, securing to said Indians the benefits of education, subject to such modifications as Congress shall deem most effective to secure to said Indians equivalent benefits of such education, shall continue in force for twenty years from and after the time this act shall take effect; and the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed to purchase, from time to time, for the use of said Indians, such and so many American breeding cows of good quality, not exceeding twenty-five thousand in number, and bulls of like quality, not exceeding one thousand in number, as in his judgment can be under regulations furnished by him, cared for and preserved, with their increase, by said Indians: *Provided*, That each head of family, or single person over the age of eighteen years, who shall have or may hereafter take his or her allotment of land in severalty, shall be provided with two milch cows, one pair of oxen, with yoke and chain, or two mares and one set of harness in lieu of said oxen, yoke, and chain, as the Secretary of the Interior may deem advisable, and they shall also receive one plow, one wagon, one harrow, one hoe, one ax, and one pitchfork, all suitable to the work they may have to do, and also fifty dollars in cash; to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior in aiding such Indians to erect a house and other buildings suitable for residence or the improvement of his allotment; no sales, barter, or bargains shall be made by any person other than said Indians with each other, of any of the personal property hereinbefore provided for, and any violation of this provision shall be deemed a misdemeanor, and punished by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of

the court: That for two years the necessary seeds shall be provided to plant five acres of ground into different crops, if so much can be used, and provided that in purchase of such seed preference shall be given to Indians who may have raised the same for sale, and so much money as shall be necessary for this purpose is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated; and in addition thereto there shall be set apart, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of three millions of dollars, which said sum shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the Sioux nation of Indians as a permanent fund, the interest of which, at five per centum per annum, shall be appropriated, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, to the use of the Indians receiving rations and annuities upon the reservations created by this act, in proportion to the numbers that shall so receive rations and annuities at the time this act takes effect, as follows: One-half of said interest shall be so expended for the promotion of industrial and other suitable education among said Indians, and the other half thereof in such manner and for such purposes, including reasonable cash payments per capita, as, in the judgment of said Secretary, shall, from time to time, most contribute to the advancement of said Indians in civilization and self-support; and the Santee Sioux, the Flandreau Sioux, and the Ponca Indians shall be included in the benefits of said permanent fund, as provided in sections seven and thirteen of this act: *Provided*, That after the government has been reimbursed for the money expended for said Indians under the provisions of this act, the Secretary of the Interior may, in his discretion, expend, in addition to the interest of the permanent fund, not to exceed ten per centum per annum of the principal of said fund, in the employment of farmers and in the purchase of agricultural implements, teams, seeds, including reasonable cash payments per capita, and other articles necessary to assist them in agricultural pursuits; and he shall report to Congress in detail each year his doings hereunder. And at the end of fifty years from the passage of this act, said fund shall be expended for the purpose of promoting education, civilization, and self-support among said Indians, or otherwise distributed among them as Congress shall from time to time thereafter determine.

SEC. 18. That if any land in said Great Sioux Reservation is now occupied and used by any religious society for the purpose of missionary or educational work among said Indians, whether situate outside of or within the lines of any reservation constituted by this act, or if any such land is so occupied upon the Santee Sioux Reservation, in Nebraska, the exclusive occupation and use of said land, not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres in any one tract, is hereby, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, granted to any such society so long as the same shall be occupied and used by such society for educational and missionary work among said Indians; and the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed to give to such religious society patent of such tract of land to the legal effect aforesaid; and for the purpose of such educational or missionary work any such society may purchase, upon any of the reservations herein created, any land not exceeding in any one tract one hundred and sixty acres, not interfering with the title in severalty of any Indian, and with the approval of and upon such terms, not exceeding one dollar and twenty-five cents an acre, as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior. And the Santee Normal Training School may, in like manner, purchase for such educational or missionary work on the Santee Reservation, in addition to the foregoing, in such location and quantity, not exceeding three hundred and twenty acres, as shall be approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 19. That all the provisions of the said treaty with the different bands of the Sioux nation of Indians concluded April twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, and the agreement with the same approved February twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and seventy-seven, not in conflict with the provisions and requirements of this act, are hereby continued in force according to their tenor and limitation, anything in this act to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 20. That the Secretary of the Interior shall cause to be erected not less than thirty school-houses, and more, if found necessary, on the different reservations, at such points as he shall think for the best interest of the Indians, but at such distance only as will enable as many as possible attending schools to return home nights, as white children do attending district schools: *And provided*, That any white children residing in the neighborhood are entitled to attend the said school on such terms as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe.

SEC. 21. That all the lands in the Great Sioux Reservation outside of the separate reservations herein described are hereby restored to the public domain, except American island, Farm island, and Niobrara island, and shall be disposed of by the United States to actual settlers only, under the provisions of the homestead law (except section two thousand three hundred and one thereof) and under the law relating to townsites: *Provided*, That each settler, under and in accordance with the provisions of said homestead acts, shall pay to the United States, for the land so taken by him, in addition to the fees provided by law, the sum of one dollar and twenty five

cents per acre for all lands disposed of within the first three years after the taking effect of this act, and the sum of seventy-five cents per acre for all lands disposed of within the next two years following thereafter, and fifty cents per acre for the residue of the lands then undisposed of, and shall be entitled to a patent therefor according to said homestead laws, and after the full payment of said sums: but the rights of honorably discharged Union soldiers and sailors in the late civil war, as defined and described in sections twenty-three hundred and four and twenty-three hundred and five of the Revised Statutes of the United States, shall not be abridged, except as to said sums: *Provided*, That all lands herein opened to settlement under this act remaining undisposed of at the end of ten years from the taking effect of this act shall be taken and accepted by the United States and paid for by said United States at fifty cents per acre, which amount shall be added to and credited to said Indians as part of their permanent fund, and said lands shall thereafter be part of the public domain of the United States, to be disposed of under the homestead laws of the United States, and the provisions of this act; and any conveyance of said lands so taken as a homestead, or any contract touching the same, or lien thereon, created prior to the date of final entry, shall be null and void: *Provided*, That there shall be reserved public highways four rods wide around every section of land allotted, or opened to settlement by this act, the section lines being the center of said highways; but no deduction shall be made in the amount to be paid for each quarter-section of land by reason of such reservation. But if the said highway shall be vacated by any competent authority the title to the respective strips shall inure to the then owner of the tract of which it formed a part by the original survey: *And provided, further*, That nothing in this act contained shall be so construed as to affect the right of Congress or of the government of Dakota to establish public highways, or to grant to railroad companies the right of way through said lands, or to exclude the said lands, or any thereof, from the operation of the general laws of the United States now in force granting to railway companies the right of way and depot grounds over and upon the public lands. American island, an island in the Missouri river, near Chamberlain, in the Territory of Dakota, and now a part of the Sioux Reservation, is hereby donated to the said city of Chamberlain: *Provided, further*, That said city of Chamberlain shall formally accept the same within one year from the passage of this act, upon the express condition that the same shall be preserved and used for all time entire as a public park, and for no other purpose, to which all persons shall have free access; and said city shall have authority to adopt all proper rules and regulations for the improvement and care of said park; and upon the failure of any of said conditions the said island shall revert to the United States, to be disposed of by future legislation only. Farm island, an island in the Missouri river near Pierre, in the Territory of Dakota, and now a part of the Sioux Reservation, is hereby donated to the said city of Pierre: *Provided, further*, That said city of Pierre shall formally accept the same within one year from the passage of this act, upon the express condition that the same shall be preserved and used for all time entire as a public park, and for no other purpose, to which all persons shall have free access; and said city shall have authority to adopt all proper rules and regulations for the improvement and care of said park; and upon the failure of any of said conditions the said island shall revert to the United States, to be disposed of by future legislation only. Niobrara island, an island in the Niobrara river, near Niobrara, and now a part of the Sioux Reservation, is hereby donated to the said city of Niobrara: *Provided, further*, That the said city of Niobrara shall formally accept the same within one year from the passage of this act, upon the express condition that the same shall be preserved and used for all time entire as a public park, and for no other purpose, to which all persons shall have free access; and said city shall have authority to adopt all proper rules and regulations for the improvement and care of said park; and upon the failure of any of said conditions the said island shall revert to the United States, to be disposed of by future legislation only: *And provided, further*, That if any full or mixed blood Indian of the Sioux nation shall have located upon Farm island, American island, or Niobrara island before the date of the passage of this act, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior, within three months from the time this act shall have taken effect, to cause all improvements made by any such Indian so located upon either of said islands, and all damage that may accrue to him by a removal therefrom, to be appraised, and upon the payment of the sum so determined, within six months after notice thereof by the city to which the island is herein donated to such Indian, said Indian shall be required to remove from said island, and shall be entitled to select instead of such location his allotment according to the provisions of this act upon any of the reservations herein established, or upon any land open to settlement by this act not already located upon.

SEC. 22. That all money accruing from the disposal of lands in conformity with this act shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States and be applied solely as follows: First, to the reimbursement of the United States for all necessary actual expenditures contemplated and provided for under the provisions of this act, and the crea-

tion of the permanent fund hereinbefore provided; and after such reimbursement to the increase of said permanent fund for the purposes hereinbefore provided.

SEC. 23. That all persons who, between the twenty-seventh day of February, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, and the seventeenth day of April, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, in good faith, entered upon or made settlements with intent to enter the same under the homestead or pre-emption laws of the United States upon any part of the Great Sioux Reservation lying east of the Missouri river, and known as the Crow Creek and Winnebago Reservation, which, by the President's proclamation of date February twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, was declared to be open to settlement, and not included in the new reservation established by section six of this act, and who, being otherwise legally entitled to make such entries, located or attempted to locate thereon homestead, pre-emption, or townsite claims, by actual settlement and improvement of any portion of such lands, shall, for a period of ninety days after the proclamation of the President required to be made by this act, have a right to re-enter upon said claims and procure title thereto under the homestead or pre-emption laws of the United States, and complete the same as required therein, and their said claims shall, for such time, have a preference over later entries; and when they shall have in other respects shown themselves entitled and shall have complied with the law regulating such entries, and, as to homesteads, with the special provisions of this act, they shall be entitled to have said lands, and patents therefor shall be issued as in like cases: *Provided*, That pre-emption claimants shall reside on their lands the same length of time before procuring title as homestead claimants under this act. The price to be paid for townsite entries shall be such as is required by law in other cases, and shall be paid into the general fund provided for by this act.

SEC. 24. That sections sixteen and thirty-six of each township of the lands open to settlement under the provisions of this act, whether surveyed or unsurveyed, are hereby reserved for the use and benefit of the public schools, as provided by the act organizing the Territory of Dakota; and whether surveyed or unsurveyed said sections shall not be subject to claim, settlement, or entry under the provision of this act or any of the land laws of the United States: *Provided, however*, That the United States shall pay to said Indians, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre for all lands reserved under the provisions of this section.

SEC. 25. That there is hereby appropriated the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be applied and used towards surveying the lands herein described as being open for settlement, said sum to be immediately available; which sum shall not be deducted from the proceeds of lands disposed of under this act.

SEC. 26. That all expenses for the surveying, platting, and disposal of the lands open to settlement under this act shall be borne by the United States, and not deducted from the proceeds of said lands.

SEC. 27. That the sum of twenty-eight thousand two hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be and hereby is appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to enable the Secretary of the Interior to pay to such individual Indians of the Red Cloud and Red Leaf bands of Sioux as he shall ascertain to have been deprived by the authority of the United States of ponies in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-six, at the rate of forty dollars for each pony; and he is hereby authorized to employ such agent or agents as he may deem necessary in ascertaining such facts as will enable him to carry out this provision, and to pay them therefor such sums as shall be deemed by him fair and just compensation: *Provided*, That the sum paid to each individual Indian under this provision shall be taken and accepted by such Indian in full compensation for all loss sustained by such Indian in consequence of the taking from him of ponies as aforesaid: *And provided, further*, That if any Indian entitled to such compensation shall have deceased, the sum to which such Indian would be entitled shall be paid to his heirs-at-law, according to the laws of the Territory of Dakota.

SEC. 28. That this act shall take effect only upon the acceptance thereof and consent thereto by the different bands of the Sioux nation of Indians, in manner and form prescribed by the twelfth article of the treaty between the United States and said Sioux Indians concluded April twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, and which said acceptance and consent shall be made known by proclamation by the President of the United States, upon satisfactory proof presented to him that the same has been obtained in the manner and form required by said twelfth article of said treaty; which proof shall be presented to him within one year from the passage of this act; and upon failure of such proof and proclamation this act becomes of no effect and null and void.

SEC. 29. That there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, which sum shall be expended, under the direction of the Secre-

tary of the Interior, for procuring the assent of the Sioux Indians to this act provided in section twenty-seven.

SEC. 30. That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Approved March 2, 1889.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas it is provided in the act of Congress, approved March second, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, entitled "An act to divide a portion of the reservation of the Sioux nation of Indians in Dakota into separate reservations and to secure the relinquishment of the Indian title to the remainder, and for other purposes," "that this act shall take effect only upon the acceptance thereof and consent thereto by the different bands of the Sioux nation of Indians, in manner and form prescribed by the twelfth article of the treaty between the United States and said Sioux Indians concluded April twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, which said acceptance and consent shall be made known by proclamation by the President of the United States, upon satisfactory proof presented to him that the same has been obtained in the manner and form required by said twelfth article of said treaty; which proof shall be presented to him within one year from the passage of this act; and upon failure of such proof and proclamation this act becomes of no effect and null and void," and

Whereas satisfactory proof has been presented to me that the acceptance of and consent to the provisions of the said act by the different bands of the Sioux nation of Indians have been obtained in manner and form as therein required:

Now, therefore, I, Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States, by virtue of the power in me vested, do hereby make known and proclaim the acceptance of said act by the different bands of the Sioux nation of Indians, and the consent thereto by them as required by the act, and said act is hereby declared to be in full force and effect, subject to all the provisions, conditions, limitations and restrictions therein contained.

All persons will take notice of the provisions of said act, and of the conditions, limitations and restrictions therein contained, and be governed accordingly.

I furthermore notify all persons to particularly observe that by said act certain tracts or portions of the great reservation of the Sioux nation, in the Territory of Dakota, as described by metes and bounds, are set apart as separate and permanent reservations for the Indians receiving rations and annuities at the respective agencies therein named;

That any Indian receiving and entitled to rations and annuities at either of the agencies mentioned in this act at the time the same shall take effect, but residing upon any portion of said great reservation not included in either of the separate reservations herein established, may at his option, within one year from the time when this act shall take effect, and within one year after he has been notified of his said right of option in such manner as the Secretary of the Interior shall direct, by recording his election with the proper agent at the agency to which he belongs, have the allotment to which he would be otherwise entitled on one of said separate reservations upon the land where such Indian may then reside;

That each member of the Ponca tribe of Indians now occupying a part of the old Ponca Reservation, within the limits of the said Great Sioux Reservation, shall be entitled to allotments upon said old Ponca Reservation, in quantities as therein set forth, and that when allotments to the Ponca tribe of Indians, and to such other Indians as allotments are provided for by this act, shall have been made upon that portion of said reservation which is described in the act entitled "An act to extend the northern boundary of the State of Nebraska," approved March twenty-eight, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, the President shall, in pursuance of said act, declare that the Indian title is extinguished to all lands described in said act not so allotted hereunder, and thereupon all of said land not so allotted and included in said act of March twenty-eight, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, shall be open to settlement as provided in this act;

That protection is guaranteed to such Indians as may have taken allotments either within or without the said separate reservations under the provisions of the treaty with the great Sioux nation, concluded April twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight; and that provision is made in said act for the release of all title on the part of said Indians receiving rations and annuities on each separate reservation to the lands described in each of the other separate reservations, and to confirm in the Indians entitled to receive rations at each of said separate reservations, respectively, to their separate and exclusive use and benefit, all the title and interest of every name and nature secured to the different bands of the Sioux nation by said treaty of April

twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight; and that said release shall not affect the title of any individual Indian to his separate allotment of land not included in any of said separate reservations, nor any agreement heretofore made with the Chicago, Milwaukee and Saint Paul Railroad Company or the Dakota Central Railroad Company respecting certain lands for right of way, station grounds, etc., regarding which certain prior rights and privileges are reserved to and for the use of said railroad companies, respectively, upon the terms and conditions set forth in said act;

That it is therein provided that if any land in said Great Sioux Reservation is occupied and used by any religious society at the date of said act for the purpose of missionary or educational work among the Indians, whether situate outside of or within the limits of any of the separate reservations, the same, not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres in any one tract, shall be granted to said society for the purposes and upon the terms and conditions therein named, and

Subject to all the conditions and limitations in said act contained, it is therein provided that all the lands in the Great Sioux Reservation outside of the separate reservations described in said act, except American island, Farm island, and Niobrara island, regarding which islands special provisions are therein made, and sections sixteen and thirty-six in each township thereof (which are reserved for school purposes) shall be disposed of by the United States, upon the terms, at the price, and in the manner therein set forth, to actual settlers only, under the provisions of the homestead law (except section two thousand three hundred and one thereof) and under the law relating to townsites;

That section twenty-three of said act provides "that all persons who, between the twenty-seventh day of February, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, and the seventeenth day of April, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, in good faith, entered upon or made settlements with intent to enter the same under the homestead or pre-emption laws of the United States upon any part of the Great Sioux Reservation lying east of the Missouri river, and known as the Crow Creek and Winnebago Reservation, which, by the President's proclamation of date February twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, was declared to be open to settlement, and not included in the new reservation established by section six of this act, and who, being otherwise legally entitled to make such entries, located or attempted to locate thereon homestead, pre-emption, or townsite claims by actual settlement and improvement of any portion of such lands, shall, for a period of ninety days after the proclamation of the President required to be made by this act, have a right to re-enter upon said claims and procure title thereto under the homestead or pre-emption laws of the United States, and complete the same as required therein, and their said claims shall, for such time, have a preference over later entries; and when they shall have in other respects shown themselves entitled and shall have complied with the law regulating such entries, and as to homesteads, with the special provisions of this act, they shall be entitled to have said lands, and patents therefor shall be issued as in like cases: *Provided*, That pre-emption claimants shall reside on their lands the same length of time before procuring title as homestead claimants under this act. The price to be paid for townsite entries shall be such as is required by law in other cases, and shall be paid into the general fund provided for by this act."

It is furthermore hereby made known that there has been and is hereby reserved from entry or settlement that tract of land now occupied by the agency and school buildings at the Lower Brulé agency, to wit:

The west half of the southwest quarter of section twenty-four; the east half of the southeast quarter of section twenty-three; the west half of the northwest quarter of section twenty-five; the east half of the northeast quarter of section twenty-six, and the northwest fractional quarter of the southeast quarter of section twenty-six; all in township one hundred and four north of range seventy-two, west of the fifth principal meridian;

That there is also reserved as aforesaid the following described tract within which the Cheyenne River Agency, school and certain other buildings are located, to wit: Commencing at a point in the center of the main channel of the Missouri river opposite Deep creek, about three miles south of Cheyenne river; thence due west five and one-half miles; thence due north to Cheyenne river; thence down said river to the center of the main channel thereof to a point in the center of the Missouri river due east or opposite the mouth of said Cheyenne river; thence down the center of the main channel of the Missouri river to the place of beginning;

That in pursuance of the provisions contained in section one of said act the tract of land situate in the State of Nebraska and described in said act as follows, to wit: "Beginning at a point on the boundary line between the State of Nebraska and the Territory of Dakota, where the range line between ranges forty-four and forty-five west of the sixth principal meridian, in the Territory of Dakota, intersects said boundary line; thence east along said boundary line five miles; thence due south five miles; thence due west ten miles; thence due north to said boundary line; thence due east along said boundary line to the place of beginning," same is continued in a state of

reservation so long as it may be needed for the use and protection of the Iuitans receiving rations and annuities at the Pine Ridge agency.

Warning is hereby also expressly given to all persons not to enter or make settlement upon any of the tracts of land specially reserved by the terms of said act, or by this proclamation, or any portion of any tracts of land to which any individual member of either of the bands of the Great Sioux nation or the Ponca tribe of Indians shall have a preference right under the provisions of said act; and further, to in no wise interfere with the occupancy of any of said tracts by any of said Indians, or in any manner to disturb, molest, or prevent the peaceful possession of said tracts by them.

The surveys required to be made of the lands to be restored to the public domain under the provisions of the said act, and as in this proclamation set forth will be commenced and executed as early as possible.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this tenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and fourteenth.

[SEAL.]

BENJ. HARRISON.

By the President:

JAMES G. BLAINE,
Secretary of State.

CEDED LANDS OF THE SIOUX RESERVATION.

[Commissioner Groff to registers and receivers at Pierre, Chamberlain, and Huron, S. Dak., and O'Neil, Nebr., March 3, 1890.]

It has been represented to this department that there are persons who contemplate impositions on the Indians now residing upon the ceded lands of the Sioux reservation lying in your districts, and entitled at their option to take allotments of the lands where they reside, under section 13 of the act of March 2, 1889 (25 Stats., 888), by inducing the Indians to sell out to them, and thereafter appropriating to themselves the lands on which the Indians reside as settlers thereon under the provisions of said act. I desire, therefore, to call your attention to this matter, and to say to you that it is the duty and intention of this department to protect the Indians as fully as possible from any wrong or imposition by which they might be deprived of the benefit intended to be secured to them under the law, whether it have the character of open violence or some form of trickery and fraud in the specious guise of mutual agreement for exchange of values. In pursuance of this purpose, no purchase, by white persons, of the settlements or improvements of the Indians will be recognized as having any validity, and their right to take allotments of the lands on which they reside at their option will be recognized and enforced whenever claimed by them within the period of one year prescribed in said section 13, notwithstanding any pretended purchase of their improvements that may be set up against them, or any allegation that may be made of their removal from the land and abandonment thereof in favor of white claimants. The department will expect the careful, intelligent, and efficient co-operation of all its employes in this purpose. You are to this end directed to make yourselves acquainted, as far as possible, with the facts connected with the residences of the Indians on the lands in question, and otherwise prepare yourselves to extend protection to them in the discharge of your duties against any who may entertain designs against them.

You will take all means in your power to communicate the substance of these instructions to all persons concerned, that none may be in ignorance on the subject. You will endeavor to prevent any filings or entries being made in contravention of the rights of the Indians, and any filings or entries that may be made will be treated as subject to the Indian right to take allotments as heretofore indicated.

ABANDONED MILITARY RESERVATIONS.

The following report, containing information in regard to the abandoned military reservations, may be of some interest:

[Commissioner Groff to Secretary Noble, Washington, February 26, 1890.]

I have the honor to return herewith Senate resolution, dated December 19, 1889, asking for information as to the abandoned military reservations relinquished to the department by the War Department under the act of July 5, 1884 (23 Stats., 103), and

any act subsequent thereto, referred to this office on December 20, 1889, by Assistant Secretary Bussey, for report in duplicate; and in reply to inclose two statements, in duplicate, marked respectively A and B, which afford the desired information, as far as has been ascertained from the records of this office, except as to the reason "why the lands in such reservations are not surveyed, subdivided, appraised, and sold, and what appropriation is needed to survey said lands that the same may be disposed of as provided by law," in regard to which you are advised as follows:

Since January 20, 1887, no additional instructions have been received from the department authorizing the survey of the abandoned military reservations which have, subsequent to that date, been transferred to the custody of the department for disposal under the act of July 5, 1884.

The entire appropriation of \$20,000 (per act approved March 3, 1885, 23 Stats., 499) for the survey, appraisal, and sale of abandoned military reservations was exhausted in ordering the surveys specifically authorized by departmental letter of January 20, 1887.

The only reason known to this office why all of the lands embraced in the abandoned and relinquished military reservations, referred to in the Senate resolution, have not been surveyed, subdivided, appraised, and sold, is lack of funds out of which to pay the necessary expenses incident to compliance with the provisions of the act of July 5, 1884.

An estimate of \$8,000 for this purpose has been included in the estimates for the next fiscal year, but this sum was fixed upon with reference to expenses likely to be incurred during the fiscal year. It would probably be advisable to have an appropriation of \$20,000 if the intention is to proceed with the work to completion without having to wait for a further appropriation.

I have to state that the delay in making this report has been caused by the necessity of procuring information from the War Department as to the improvements on the several reservations.

A.—List of military reservations, or parts thereof, relinquished by the War Department to the Interior Department under the provisions of the act of Congress approved July 5, 1884 (23 Stats., 103).

Name.	Date of relinquishment.	Area in acres.	Improvements.
Whipple barracks (timber reserve), Ariz.	July 22, 1884	720.00	No improvements appear to have been transferred.
Camp Crittenden, Ariz.	do	3,278.08	One building, valued at \$150. One building, value not known.
Camp Goodwin, Ariz.	do	5,760.00	No improvements appear to have been transferred.
Camp Grant, Ariz.	do	2,031.70	Do.
Fort Verde (Garden reserve), Ariz.	do	3,000.00	Do.
Fort Bidwell (portion), Cal	Feb. 16, 1885	123.26	Six structures, valued at \$1,950 (presumed to be private property).
Camp Cady, Cal	July 22, 1884	1,562.00	It was reported in 1870 that there were twelve structures; present condition not known.
Camp Independence (post reserve), Cal.	do	120.20	No improvements appear to have been transferred.
Camp Independence (hay reserve), Cal.	do	2,530.18	Do.
Camp Independence (wood reserve), Cal.	do	2,560.00	Do.
Fort Yuma, Cal	do	5,214.00	Not known, but tract is reserved for Indian uses.
Fort Lyon (old), Colo.	do	38,000.00	No improvements appear to have been transferred.
Fort Lyon (new), Colo	Nov. 25, 1889	*5,874.00	Improvements not yet reported by War Department.
Pagosa springs (Old Fort Lewis), Colo.	July 22, 1884	21,838.08	No improvements appear to have been transferred.
Pike's peak, Colo.	Jan. 12, 1889	8,192.00	Do.
Cantonment on Uncompahgre (portion), Colo.	July 22, 1884	*4,000.00	Do.
Camp on White river, Colo	do	40,960.00	Twenty-one structures in all, valued at \$5,000, if sold with the land.
Fort Randall (portion), Dak.	do	24,503.53	No improvements appear to have been transferred.
Fort Rice, Dak	do	*102,400.00	Do.
Fort Sisseton (formerly Fort Wadsworth), Dak.	Apr. 22, 1889	81,920.00	Eight brick, 6 stone, 5 frame and 3 log buildings, and board walks, all in good condition.
Dragon barracks, L. H., Fla	Nov. 18, 1886	1.15	Tract has been disposed of.
Old powder-house lot, Fla	Mar. 18, 1886	10.29	Do.

* Estimated.

A.—List of military reservations, or parts thereof, relinquished, etc.—Continued.

Name.	Date of relinquishment.	Area in acres.	Improvements.
Fort Cœur d'Alene (winter pasturage), Idaho.	Apr. 27, 1886	640.00	No improvements appear to have been transferred.
Camp Three Forks, Idaho.....	July 22, 1884	4,800.00	Do.
Fort Dodge (remainder), Kans.....	Jan. 12, 1885	12,000.00	Forty-one structures in all, valued at \$20,000, if sold with the land.
Fort Hays, Kans.....	Oct. 21, 1889	7,600.00	Forty buildings, valued at \$10,050; one bridge, valued at \$200.
Fort Wallace, Kans.....	July 22, 1884	8,926.09	Barracks, quarters, etc., valued at \$15,000, if sold with the land.
Baton Rouge barracks, La.....	Sept. 6, 1884	44.17	Disposed of.
Ten reservations on the Gulf coast, Louisiana, as follows:			
Reservation near the eastern mouth of Bayou La Fourche.	Sept. 23, 1886	*720.00	No improvements appear to have been transferred.
Reservation near the western mouth of Bayou La Fourche.	.....do.....	*700.00	Do.
Reservation on Bay plat.....	.....do.....	100.00	Do.
Reservation near the western entrance to Caminada bay.	.....do.....	437.93	Do.
Reservation near the Pass, at the eastern end of Grand Terre island.	.....do.....	*324.00	Do.
Reservation near the mouth of Quatre Bayou pass.	.....do.....	347.46	Do.
Reservation at Bastian bay.....	.....do.....	392.46	Do.
Reservation near Bastian bay, comprising part of secs. 22, 23, and 26, and all of secs. 27 and 35, T. 21 S., R. 28 E.	.....do.....	1,217.95	Do.
Reservation near Bastian bay, comprising part of secs. 4 and 5 and all of secs. 6, 7, and 8, T. 22 S., R. 29 E.	.....do.....	1,601.82	Do.
Reservation near Bastian bay, comprising part of secs. 14 and 15 and all of secs. 22, 23, and 24, T. 21 S., R. 27 E.	.....do.....	329.77	Do.
Fort Sullivan, Me.....	July 22, 1884	12.50	Do.
Bois Blanc island, Mich.....	.....do.....	9,199.43	Do.
Fort Wilkins, Mich.....	.....do.....	148.35	Nineteen structures in all, value not known.
Island in Missouri river, Mo.....	.....do.....	54.70	No improvements appear to have been transferred.
Fort Ellis, Mont.....	July 26, 1886	32,116.10	Twenty-four structures in all, value not known.
Fort Hartsuff, Nebr.....	July 22, 1884	3,251.41	No improvements appear to have been transferred.
Fort McPherson, Nebr.....	Jan. 5, 1887	19,500.00	Do.
Camp Sheridan, Nebr.....	July 22, 1884	18,225.00	Do.
Fort Sedgwick, Col. and Nebr.....	.....do.....	40,960.00	Do.
Carlin, Nev.....	Mar. 20, 1888	920.00	Do.
Fort Halleck, Nev.....	Oct. 11, 1886	10,900.93	Twenty structures in all, value not known.
Fort McDermit (hay reserve), Nev..	Dec. 1, 1886	6,400.00	No improvements appear to have been transferred.
Fort McDermit (post reserve), Nev..	July 17, 1889	3,974.40	It was reported in 1879 that there were 25 structures upon this reservation. Present value and condition not known.
Fort Butler, N. Mex.....	July 24, 1884	76,800.00	No improvements appear to have been transferred.
Fort Craig, N. Mex.....	Mar. 3, 1885	24,895.00	Twenty-two structures in all, value not known.
Fort McRae, N. Mex.....	July 22, 1884	2,560.00	Tract is disposed of.
Fort Klamath (post reserve), Oregon.	May 4, 1886	1,200.00	Twenty-five structures in all, value not known.
Fort Klamath (hay reserve), Oregon.	.....do.....	2,135.00	No improvements appear to have been transferred.
Fort Cameron, Utah.....	July 2, 1885	23,378.00	Do.
Fort Crittenden, Utah.....	July 22, 1884	94,550.00	Do.
Rush Lake valley, Utah.....	.....do.....	5,131.47	Do.
Fort Thornburgh, Utah.....	.....do.....	21,851.00	Nine structures in all; \$500 have been offered for them.
Fort Colville, Wash.....	Feb. 26, 1886	1,070.00	Quarters for five officers and four companies, one hospital and two storehouses, value not known.
Fort Steilacoom, Wash.....	July 22, 1884	289.00	Improvements appear to have been donated to Washington prior to transfer.

* Estimated.

A.—List of military reservations, or parts thereof, relinquished, etc.—Continued.

Name.	Date of relinquishment.	Area in acres.	Improvements.
Fort Bridger (coal reserve), Wyo...	July 22, 1884	99. 17	No improvements appear to have been transferred.
Fort Fetterman (hay reserve), Wyo.	...do	2, 620. 91	Do.
Fort Fetterman (post reserve), Wyo.	...do	36, 495. 65	A double set of officers' quarters, barracks, sheds, stables, guard-house, store-houses, hospital, etc., value not known.
Fort Fetterman (new wood reserve), Wyo.	...do	1, 262. 76	No improvements appear to have been transferred.
Fort Fetterman (old wood reserve), Wyo.	...do	4, 706. 25	Do.
Fort Fred Steele (post reserve), Wyo.	Aug. 9, 1886	22, 269. 65	Forty-two structures in all, value not known.
Fort Fred Steele (wood reserve), Wyo.	...do	2, 563. 64	No improvements appear to have been transferred.
Fort McKinney (portion), Wyo	Jan. 10, 1889	*640. 00	Do.
Fort Sanders, Wyo	Sept. 6, 1884	19, 342. 00	Do.

* Estimated.

Lists of reservations, or parts thereof, relinquished by the War Department to the Interior Department under the provisions of the act of August 18, 1856 (11 Stats., 87).

[Said act was repealed by the act of July 5, 1884, and the reservations are, by departmental decision of May 10, 1887 (5 L. D., 632), to be disposed of under the provisions of the latter act.]

Name.	Date of relinquishment.	Area in acres.	Improvements.
Fort Brooke, Fla	Jan. 4, 1883.	148.11	No improvements appear to have been transferred.
Fort Jupiter, Fla.	Mar. 18, 1880.	9, 8	Do.
St. Augustine (hospital lot), Fla.	Oct. 15, 1883.	0. 1619	Do.
St. Augustine (blacksmith-shop lot), Fla.	...do	0. 12786	Do.

There has been but one reservation, or part thereof, relinquished by the War Department to the Department of the Interior under any act subsequent to the act of July 5, 1884, viz:

Name.	Date of relinquishment.	Area in acres.	Improvements.
Fort Douglass (portion) Utah	Apr. 17, 1885.	151.81	None.

Said portion of this reservation was relinquished under the act of January 21, 1885 (23 Stats., 284), which allowed Charles Popper ninety days in which to make entry of the tract relinquished. Popper made entry for the tract June 17, 1885.

B.—Statement showing the condition of each of the reservations named in statement A.

Whipple barracks (timber reserve), Ariz. : Surveyed and ready for appraisal.
 Camp Crittenden, Ariz. : Surveyed, but returns of survey not as yet examined in the field, and therefore not yet approved.
 Camp Goodwin, Ariz. : Surveyed, but returns of survey not as yet examined in the field, and therefore not yet approved.
 Camp Grant, Ariz. : Surveyed, but returns of survey not as yet examined in the field, and therefore not yet approved.

Fort Verde (garden reserve), Ariz. : Surveyed, but returns of survey not as yet examined in the field, and therefore not yet approved.

Fort Bidwell (portion), Cal. : Surveyed and ready for appraisal.

Camp Cady, Cal. : Survey, as originally authorized by the department, January 20, 1887, was ordered through the United States surveyor-general, but subsequently suspended by reason of apparent exhaustion of appropriation. Under date of May 13, 1889, the surveyor-general was authorized to accept the proposal of W. H. Carlton to execute said survey, but no contract has as yet been received at this office.

Camp Independence (post reserve), Cal. : Surveyed. Entry made for this tract under the provisions of the act. Said entry has been contested and the case is now pending before this office.

Camp Independence (hay reserve), Cal. : One hundred and sixty acres of this tract have been entered under the provisions of the act; the remainder, 2,370.18 acres, is surveyed and ready for appraisal.

Camp Independence (wood reserve), Cal. : Survey as originally authorized by the department, January 20, 1887, was ordered through the United States surveyor-general, but subsequently suspended by reason of apparent exhaustion of appropriation. Under date of May 13, 1889, the surveyor-general was authorized to accept the proposal of W. H. Carlton to execute said survey, but no contract has as yet been received at this office.

Fort Yuma, Cal. : Reserved for Indian uses by executive order of January 9, 1884. This reservation was placed under the control of this department on July 22, 1884, for disposal under the act of July 5, 1884; but under date of March 26, 1887, Secretary Lamar directed that the executive order of January 9, 1884, be regarded as still in force.

Fort Lyon (old), Colo. : Surveyed. About 7,100 acres have been entered under the provisions of the act. The remainder, 30,900 acres, is ready for appraisal.

Fort Lyon (new), Colo. : No survey has as yet been ordered by the department.

Pagosa Springs (old Fort Lewis), Colo. : Surveyed and ready for appraisal.

Pike's peak, Colo. : Unsurveyed. No survey as yet authorized by the department.

Cantonment on Uncompahgre (portion), Colo. : This tract was originally within the Ute Indian Reservation, and by departmental decision of January 3, 1885 (3 L. D., 296), is being disposed of as other "Ute lands" under the act of June 15, 1880 (21 Stat., 199).

Camp on White river, Colo. : This tract was originally within the Ute Indian Reservation, and, by departmental decision of January 3, 1885 (3 L. D., 296), is being disposed of as other "Ute lands" under the act of June 15, 1880 (21 Stats., 199).

Fort Randall (portion), Dak. : Surveyed. About 11,162 acres have been entered under the provisions of the act. The remainder, 13,341 acres, is now ready for appraisal.

Fort Rice, Dak. : Surveyed. Returns of survey examined in the field and unfavorably reported upon by Special Agent Bannister September 3, 1888. Re-examined by Special Agent Fawcner, and report submitted under date of September 18, 1889. Said report not yet acted upon.

Fort Sisseton (formerly Fort Wadsworth), Dak. : Unsurveyed. Survey not as yet authorized by the Department.

Dragoon Barracks L. H., Fla. : Appraised and sold.

Old powder-house lot, Fla. : Appraised and sold.

Fort Cœur d'Alene (winter pasturage), Idaho : This tract appears to have been erroneously located on the official plats, and the surveyor-general of Idaho will be directed, as soon as practicable, to furnish corrected plats showing the true location of said abandoned reservation. No steps can be taken for its disposal until this is done.

Camp Three Forks, Idaho : Survey was authorized by departmental letter under date of January 20, 1887, but not yet ordered, owing to exhaustion of appropriation of March 3, 1885 (23 Stats., 499), for survey, etc., of abandoned military reservations.

Fort Dodge (remainder), Kans. : Surveyed. All of this tract, except 1,200 acres, is within the limits of the "Osage Indian trust lands," and under date of July 9, 1886, the district officers at Garden city, Kans., were directed to allow entries of said "Osage Indian trust lands," as provided by the act of May 28, 1880 (21 Stats., 143), with the exception of tracts upon which buildings erected by the government for military purposes are located, which latter tracts were found to be lots 3, 5, 6, and 7, sec. 3, T. 27 S., R. 24 W. By act of March 2, 1889 (25 Stats., 1012), authority was given to sell and convey to the State of Kansas the said lots, and on June 13, 1889, the same were purchased by the State.

The tract of 1,200 acres above mentioned is ready for disposal.

Fort Hays, Kans. : Under recent departmental instructions further action on said reservation has been suspended to await Congressional action regarding disposal of the lands.

Fort Wallace, Kans. : By act of October 19, 1888 (25 Stats., 612), the following provisions were made for the disposition of this tract, viz: Sec. 1 provides that a cer-

tain tract be reserved for the townsite of Wallace. Entry thereof has been made and patented. Sec. 2 authorizes the Union Pacific Railroad Company to purchase a certain tract for machine shops. Application for this purchase has been made and the local officers directed to allow the same. Sec. 3 authorizes the Wallace water-works to purchase a 40-acre tract for its use. This has not yet been done. Sec. 4 grants 40 acres to the town for cemetery purposes. Sec. 5 provides for the appraisal and sale of the tract covered by the old Fort Wallace and the buildings thereon. The appraisal has been lately made, but not yet acted upon by this office. Sec. 6 provides that the remainder of said reservation shall be disposed of under the homestead laws. No entries have yet been allowed.

Baton Rouge barracks, La.: By act of July 12, 1886 (24 Stats., 144), the Secretary of the Interior was authorized to transfer the buildings on, and a portion of, said reservation to the Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College, and the remainder of said reservation to the Louisville, New Orleans and Texas Railway Company. Transfer made July 31, 1886.

Ten reservations on the Gulf coast, Louisiana: Partly surveyed and partly unsurveyed. Survey authorized by departmental letter of January 20, 1887. No survey ordered by reason of there being no United States surveyor-general for district at date of authorization, and subsequent exhaustion of appropriation of March 3, 1885 (23 Stats., 499), for survey, etc., of abandoned military reservations.

Fort Sullivan, Me.: Unsurveyed. Survey not as yet authorized by the department.

Bois Blanc island, Mich.: Surveyed. 619.63 acres were within a private claim at the time the reservation was made. 405.55 acres have been disposed of by appraisal and sale under the provisions of the act. 5,083.93 acres have been disposed of to the State as swamp lands by departmental decision of February 25, 1889 (8 L. D., 309). 674.26 acres were decided as being covered by the school grant to the State, by departmental decision of June 5, 1889 (8 L. D., 560). The remainder, 2,416.06 acres, has been appraised and offered, but not sold, and is now, by the terms of the act, subject to re-offering.

Fort Wilkins, Mich.: Surveyed and ready for appraisal.

Island in Missouri river, Missouri: Surveyed and ready for appraisal.

Fort Ellis, Mont.: Surveyed. Said reservation was declared by executive order of February 15, 1868. Enlarged March 1, 1870, and further enlarged, by the addition of 16,320 acres, November 25, 1873. The land added by the executive order of November 25, 1873, is within the granted limits of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, and the said company's rights, having attached prior to the reservation for military purposes, were not impaired thereby, but merely placed in abeyance. The even-numbered sections in said tract of 16,320 acres and the remaining 15,840 acres are now ready for appraisal.

Fort Hartsuff, Nebr.: Surveyed and ready for appraisal.

Fort McPherson, Nebr.: Survey was authorized by departmental letter dated January 20, 1887, but not yet ordered, owing to exhaustion of appropriation of March 3, 1885 (23 Stats., 499), for survey, etc., of abandoned military reservations.

Camp Sheridan, Nebr.: Surveyed. By inadvertence of local officers several filings and entries were allowed upon said reservation, aggregating 7,072.52 acres. These were confirmed by the act of October 12, 1888 (25 Stats., 1201). The remainder, 11,153 acres, is ready for appraisal.

Fort Sedgwick, Colo. and Nebr.: Said reservation is within the granted limits of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and the said company's rights to the odd-numbered sections, having attached prior to the reservation for military purposes, were not impaired thereby, but merely placed in abeyance. The even-numbered sections are ready for appraisal.

Carlin, Nev.: Unsurveyed. No survey as yet authorized by the department.

Fort Halleck, Nev.: Unsurveyed. Returns of survey of said reservation were received with surveyor-general's letter of November 30, 1888, but were rejected because of failure of the surveyor to comply with the terms of the contract. Under date of December 20, 1889, the United States surveyor-general for Nevada was instructed to award to a competent and reliable deputy a new contract for the survey of said reservation.

Fort McDermitt (hay reserve), Nev.: Unsurveyed. Returns of survey of said reservation were received with surveyor-general's letter of November 30, 1888, but were rejected because of failure of the surveyor to comply with the terms of the contract. Under date of December 20, 1889, the United States surveyor-general for Nevada was instructed to award to a competent and reliable deputy a new contract for the survey of said reservation.

Fort McDermitt (post reserve), Nev.: Unsurveyed. No survey as yet authorized by the department.

Fort Butler, N. Mex.: Surveyed. Said reservation is situate mostly within the

confirmed and surveyed private land grant Pablo Montoya, and also covers a small part of Baca location No. 2. The remainder, 2,765.18, is ready for appraisal.

Fort Craig, N. Mex.: Under contract for survey. No returns as yet received at this office.

Fort McRae, N. Mex.: Said reservation falls entirely within the patented private land grant Armendaris No. 33, and was not excepted in the patent.

Fort Klamath (post reserve), Oregon: Unsurveyed. The greater part of said reservation is within the Klamath Indian Reservation and reverts to the said Indians. Survey of the remainder, 210 acres, not as yet authorized by the department.

Fort Klamath (hay reserve), Oregon: About 120 acres of said reservation is within the Klamath Indian Reservation and reverts to the said Indians. Survey of the remainder, 2,015 acres, not as yet authorized by the department.

Fort Cameron, Utah: Under contract for survey. No returns as yet received at this office.

Fort Crittenden, Utah: Under contract for survey. No returns as yet received at this office.

Rush Lake valley, Utah: Surveyed and ready for appraisal.

Fort Thornburgh, Utah: Under contract for survey. No returns as yet received at this office.

Fort Colville, Wash.: Surveyed. Eighty acres of said reservation have been entered under the provisions of the act. The remainder, 990 acres, is ready for appraisal.

Fort Steilacoom, Wash.: Surveyed. 71.93 acres of said reservation have been entered under the provisions of the act. The remainder, 217.07 acres, is ready for disposal.

Fort Bridger (coal reserve), Wyo.: Surveyed and ready for appraisal.

Fort Fetterman (hay reserve), Wyo.: Surveyed and ready for appraisal.

Fort Fetterman (post reserve), Wyo.: Surveyed and ready for appraisal.

Fort Fetterman (new wood reserve), Wyo.: Surveyed and ready for appraisal.

Fort Fetterman (old wood reserve), Wyo.: Surveyed and ready for appraisal.

Fort Fred Steele (post reserve), Wyo.: Surveyed. Said reservation is within the limits of the grant to the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and the said company's rights to the odd-numbered sections, having attached prior to the reservation for military purposes, were not impaired thereby, but merely placed in abeyance. The even-numbered sections are ready for appraisal. Under date of November 9, 1886, the Secretary of War requested that the cemetery lot, shown on the official plat of survey in the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 23, T. 21 N., R. 85 W., containing 0.50 acres, be excepted from sale or transfer, and on November 20, 1886, Assistant Secretary Hawkins directed that said request be respected.

Fort Fred Steele (wood reserve), Wyo.: But 1,283.64 acres of said reservation have been surveyed. The remainder, 1,280 acres, falls within unsurveyed townships and will be surveyed when said townships are surveyed. The surveyed portion is ready for appraisal.

Fort McKinney (portion), Wyo.: By executive order of January 10, 1889, the eastern boundary of said reservation was withdrawn one-fourth of a mile westward. A contract for the survey of the lands embraced in said strip has been approved by this office.

Fort Sanders, Wyo.: Surveyed. Said reservation is within the granted limits of the Union Pacific Railroad Company. A small portion of the reservation was reserved prior to the attachment of the said company's rights, but the rights of the company to the odd-numbered sections in the remainder of said reservation, having attached prior to said reservation, were not impaired thereby, but merely placed in abeyance. The even-numbered sections in said remainder, and the portion first named, are ready for appraisal. By act of May 28, 1888 (25 Stats., 158), the Territory of Wyoming was authorized to select and enter 640 acres within the limits of this reservation, to be used for the establishment of a fish-hatchery.

Fort Brooke, Fla.: No survey or appraisal of said reservation has been made and no portion of the same disposed of, an investigation ordered by this office May 25, 1889, by direction of the Secretary under date of May 17, 1889, being now in progress at the Gainesville office, to determine the rights of some twenty-nine claimants.

Fort Jupiter, Fla.: Surveyed and ready for appraisal.

St. Augustine (hospital lot), Fla.: Surveyed and ready for appraisal.

St. Augustine (blacksmith-shop lot), Fla.: Surveyed and ready for appraisal.

Fort Douglass (portion), Utah: Disposed of under the provisions of the act authorizing its relinquishment.

CIRCULARS AND INSTRUCTIONS.

HOMESTEADS.

Homestead entry—Settlement before survey—Instructions.

The right to make homestead entry under the act of May 14, 1880, acquired by a settler who dies prior to survey may be exercised by his devisee.
The case of *Buxton v. Traver* cited and distinguished.

[Secretary Noble to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, October 4, 1889.]

I am in receipt of your communication of the 20th ultimo, calling attention to the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of *Buxton v. Traver* (130 U. S., 232), which you say is interpreted by some as announcing a doctrine inconsistent with the practice of your office following the decision of the department in the case of *Tobias Beckner* (6 L. D., 134), and other decisions, allowing parties as heirs or devisees of homestead settlers the benefit of section 2269 of the Revised Statutes, and of the act of May 14, 1880 (21 Stat., 140), and requesting "to be instructed (1) as to whether there is any inconsistency between the decisions of the department in reference to the subject and said decision of the Supreme Court; and (2) as to whether there should be any change in the course of this office as above indicated in dealing with this class of cases."

The case of *Tobias Beckner* recognized the right of a person, as devisee of a settler whose settlement was made and who died prior to survey, to make homestead entry of the tract settled upon by his deviser, and this ruling is not inconsistent with the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of *Buxton v. Traver*. The rule in the case of *Beckner* will be followed by your office.

Homestead entry—Minor heirs—Instructions.

On the death of a homesteader, leaving adult and minor heirs, the title, under sections 2291 and 2292 of the Revised Statutes, inures to the minors to the exclusion of the adult heirs.

[Secretary Noble to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, May 9, 1890.]

Upon the receipt of yours of the 2d ultimo, in regard to sections 2291 and 2292, Revised Statutes, I referred the subject to the assistant attorney-general assigned to this department, and herewith transmit a copy of his reply, in which he expresses the opinion that the practice which has so long prevailed in the Land Office, under the two recited sections, should not be changed. In this conclusion I concur, and you will therefore proceed under these two provisions of the law as heretofore.

OPINION.

[Assistant Attorney-General Shields to the Secretary of the Interior, May 2, 1890.]

I am in receipt, by your reference, of a letter, dated April 2, 1890, from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, which I am requested to examine and give an opinion on the matters involved therein.

The Commissioner invites attention to the first portion of section 2291 and the whole section of 2292 of the Revised Statutes, relating to homesteads, which are as follows:

"Sec. 2291. No certificate, however, shall be given, or patent issued therefor, until the expiration of five years from the date of such entry; and if at the expiration of such time, or at any time within two years thereafter, the person making such entry; or if he be dead, his widow; or in case of her death, his heirs or devisee; or in case of a widow making such entry, her heirs or devisee, in case of her death, proves by two credible witnesses that he, she, or they have resided upon or cultivated the same for the term of five years immediately succeeding the time of filing the affidavit, and makes affidavit that no part of such land has been alienated, except as provided in section twenty-two hundred and eighty-eight, and that he, she, or they will bear true allegiance to the government of the United States; then, in such case, he, she, or they, if at that time citizens of the United States, shall be entitled to a patent, as in other cases provided by law.

"Sec. 2292. In case of the death of both father and mother, leaving an infant child or children under twenty-one years of age, the right and fee shall inure to the benefit of such infant child or children; and the executor, administrator, or guardian

may, at any time within two years after the death of the surviving parent, and in accordance with the laws of the State in which such children, for the time being have their domicile, sell the land for the benefit of such infants, but for no other purpose; and the purchaser shall acquire the absolute title by the purchase, and be entitled to a patent from the United States on the payment of the office fees and the sum of money above specified."

The Commissioner observes that the first of these sections, as quoted, provides a means whereby the heirs of a deceased homestead entryman may acquire title to the entered land without distinction as to age, and that the second section provides a means by which the homestead may inure to the benefit of the infant child or children, without the issue of patent to such child or children and without requiring continued residence or improvements upon the land.

He states that it has been the practice of his office, in cases where there are both adult and minor heirs, to hold that the title inures to the latter to the exclusion of the former. This practice his law clerks deem to be wrong, and think that section 2292 "was intended to apply in cases where infant heirs only were found." It is not very clear whether the Commissioner means to express his own opinion on the question, or whether he merely recites, in his letter, the views and arguments of his law clerks thereon. He concludes, however, by saying:

"In view of the practice of this office having been of long duration to exclude adult heirs, I would respectfully submit the question for your decision for the future action of this office in such cases, respectfully requesting a reply at your earliest convenience."

I have but little difficulty in forming an opinion upon the question submitted, as the language of the sections referred to is plain and clear to my mind.

Section 2291 declares, in substance, that in case of the death of a homestead entryman before full compliance with the requirements of the law, the final certificate, to be followed by patent, at the designated time, and upon proper compliance with the prescribed conditions, shall be issued to (1) his widow, if he leave one, if not, then, (2) to his heirs or devisee. No distinction is here made as between adult and minor heirs.

Section 2292 qualifies the general provision of the preceding section, and says that in the case of the death of both parents, "leaving infant children the right and fee shall inure to the benefit of such infant child or children."

This language is direct and explicit, leaving in my mind little room for doubt as to its meaning. Under section 2291 the heirs, if of age, are entitled to the land in equal shares. But, if there be an infant child or children, section 2292 gives the entire right and fee to them alone. Against this view, it is urged that it works an injustice to the adult heirs, who, equally with the minors, should share in the estate of the parent. This might have been a forcible argument against the wisdom of enacting such a law, but the law having been enacted this department has no right to question its wisdom. When it is remembered that the adult heirs can procure public lands for themselves and in their own names by compliance with the land laws, and that minor heirs can not do so, the reason for the distinction is manifest.

Congress seems to have marked out a different rule for homesteads from that established in regard to pre-emptions. As to the latter section 2269 of the Revised Statutes provides that in case of the death of a pre-emption claimant, before entry, it shall be made in the name of the heirs, and patent shall issue to them: no distinction on account of age is mentioned. But in the legislation in relation to homesteads, not only has Congress adopted section 2292 as to ordinary homesteads, but by section 2307 it has followed the same policy in regard to soldiers' homesteads, and there conferred the right of a deceased soldier, first upon his widow, if unmarried, and, in case of her marriage or death, then "upon his minor orphan children," and none others. It may be safely assumed from this that Congress was of the opinion that it was not unwise to protect infant orphan children, even to the entire exclusion of the adults.

It is further urged in the Commissioner's letter that the construction which has heretofore prevailed renders sections 2291 and 2292 "inharmonious and incompatible;" but it is not shown wherein, and I fail to see that they are necessarily so.

These sections were both originally included in section 2 of the act of June 21, 1886 (14 Stat., 66). Section 2291 of the Revised Statutes was the first proviso of section 2 of said act, and section 2292 of the Revised Statutes was the second proviso of the same section and act—a proviso upon a proviso, a special exception carved out of the former provisions of the act.

In the construction of statutes it is a well settled rule that general words or provisions are to be restrained by particular words in a subsequent clause in the same statute, even though the particular intention is incompatible with the general intention. (Dwarris, 110.) A proviso is something engrafted upon a preceding enactment and is legitimately used for the purpose of taking special cases out of the general

enactments, and providing specially for them. And, even where the proviso is repugnant to the purview of the act, the proviso will prevail. (*Id.*, 118.)

"And so, where there are in an act specific provisions relating to a particular subject, they must govern, as against general provisions in other parts of the statute, although the latter, standing alone, would be broad enough to include the subject to which the more particular provisions relate. (Endlich on Statutes, 288.)"

The intention of Congress as conveyed by the language of the two sections is clearly as indicated. I am therefore of the opinion that the practice which has so long prevailed in the Land Office, under the two recited sections of the Revised Statutes, should not be changed.

TIMBER CULTURE.

Timber culture entry—Final proof—Instructions.

In computing the period of cultivation required in timber culture final proof, the rule should govern which was in force at the time the entry was made.

In entries made under the ruling that prevailed prior to the circular of June 27, 1887, the time allowed by the statute for the preparation of the land and planting of the trees may be computed as a part of the eight years of cultivation required by the statute; but under entries made after the change of ruling, as announced in said circular, the period of cultivation should be computed from the time when the full acreage of trees, seeds, or cuttings was planted.

The case of Henry Hooper modified.

[Secretary Noble to Acting Commissioner Stone, July 16, 1889.]

In reply to yours of the 10th instant suggesting a change of rule in timber culture cases I herewith transmit to you a copy of an opinion of the First Assistant Secretary, which I have examined and approved, whereby it will appear to you that no change of the rule is necessary. The rule requires that the eight years of cultivation must be computed from the time the required acreage of trees, seeds, or cuttings are planted. But if the entry was made under rulings of the department in force when the application was made that ruling should be allowed to stand and control the case. Until a rule is changed it has all the force of law, and acts done under it while it is in force must be regarded as legal. It will thus appear that the hardships complained of by you are avoided by the construction of the rule formerly existing, or are rather to be attributed to the statute itself, over which this department has no control. It is desirable to be liberal, as I have often instructed you, in all these matters pertaining to the Land Office; but this must not go to the extent of disobeying the statute.

OPINION.

[Assistant Secretary Chandler to the Secretary of the Interior.]

I have had occasion to give this timber-culture act some consideration, and, in order to properly express my views, it will be necessary to call your attention to some parts thereof.

The act is that of June 14, 1878, (20 Stat., 113) and that part thereof necessary for your consideration in section 1 reads as follows:

"That any person who is the head of a family, or who has arrived at the age of twenty-one years, and is a citizen of the United States, or who shall have filed his declaration of intention to become such, as required by the naturalization laws of the United States, *who shall plant, protect, and keep in healthy, growing condition for eight years* ten acres of timber on any quarter section of any of the public lands of the United States, or five acres of any legal subdivision of eighty acres, or two and a half acres on any legal subdivision of forty acres or less, shall be entitled to a patent for the whole of said quarter section, or of such legal subdivision of eighty or forty acres, or fractional subdivision of less than forty acres, as the case may be, at the expiration of *said eight years* on making proof, etc."

Section 2 prescribes the form of the affidavit, the amount to be paid upon the filing of the affidavit, the number of acres to be broken and plowed the first, second, and third years; and then provides "that no final certificate shall be given, or patent issued for the land so entered until the expiration of *eight years from the date of entry*; and if at the expiration of *such time, or at any time within five years thereafter*, the person making such entry, or, if he or she be dead, his or her heirs, or legal representatives, shall prove by two creditable witnesses that he, or she, or they have planted, and for *not less than eight years, have cultivated and protected such quantity* and character of trees as aforesaid, and not less than 2700 trees were planted on each acre, and at the

time of making such proof that there shall then be growing at least 675 living and thrifty trees to each acre, they shall receive a patent to such tract, etc."

In construing these provisions the department in the case of Benjamin F. Lake (2 L. D., 309) held the preparation of land and planting of trees are acts of cultivation, and the time actually so employed should be computed as a part of the eight years required in the timber-culture cases, quoting from the circular of instructions issued by Commissioner MacFarland to registers and receivers, dated February 1, 1882 (1 L. D., 638), and holding that one-half the trees must have actually been growing for five years, and the remaining half for four years to conform to the terms of the act; and that, on the theory that in the second section of the act it is provided that "the party making an entry of a quarter section under the provisions of this act shall be required to break or plow five acres covered thereby the first year, five acres the second year, and to cultivate to crop or otherwise the five acres broken or plowed the first year; the third year he or she shall cultivate to crop or otherwise the five acres broken the second year, and to plant in timber, seeds, or cuttings the five acres first broken or plowed, and to cultivate and put in crop the remaining five acres, and the fourth year to plant in timber, seeds, or cuttings the remaining five acres," this would within the eight years keep the first planting growing five years, and the second planting four years; and in the case of Charles E. Patterson (3 L. D., 280) this same rule and doctrine was followed, as it is likewise recognized in the case of Peter Christofferson (3 L. D., 329). This rule was followed by the department from that time up until June 27, 1887, when Commissioner Sparks, by circular of that date to registers and receivers (6 L. D., 280), directed: "In computing the period of cultivation, the time runs from the date when the total number of trees, seeds, or cuttings required by the act are planted."

Following this circular is the case of Henry Hooper (6 L. D., 624), in which are reviewed all these decisions heretofore cited, and in construing the act, the following conclusions are reached:

The eight years of cultivation required under the timber-culture law must be computed from the time the required acreage of trees, seeds, or cuttings is planted; and this construction was followed and adopted in the case of Charles N. Smith (7 L. D., 231), and also in the case of John N. Lindback, decided July 1, 1889 (not reported).

I am fully satisfied that these later decisions which are complained of in this letter are the correct exposition of the law, for the first section of the act requires the applicant to "plant, protect, and keep in a healthy, growing condition for eight years 10 acres of timber." Clearly, this language imports and requires this area to be growing during this period, as trees could not be kept in a healthy, growing condition that were not planted and in existence.

Turning to section 2, this conclusion gains strength by the proviso "that he, or she, or they have planted, and for not less than eight years have cultivated and protected, such quantity and character of trees as aforesaid." It can not be disputed that "such quantity" refers to the 10 acres mentioned in section 1, which requires that 10 acres be cultivated and protected for the full period of eight years; and this is borne out by the further proviso that, if the entry is not completed at the expiration of eight years, five years thereafter is given the applicant within which to complete the same, so that the entryman really has thirteen years, if he chooses to avail himself thereof, within which to comply with the law. I have no doubt, if he plants the required area the first year, that then the entry may be made within eight years thereafter, but I am fully satisfied that it was the intent and purpose of Congress to require the claimant to cultivate the trees for eight years, deeming that at the end of that period the young timber would be able to protect itself without further cultivation. While all this is true, yet it seems to me that, inasmuch as the department, from the time of the passage of the bill up to the circular of the date of June 27, 1887, erroneously construed the true spirit and intent of the act, and in pursuance thereof, numerous entries have been made under the law as thus promulgated, amounting to some twenty-five hundred or more, that such entries should be protected under the construction thus given the act, giving such construction all the force and effect of law. Were it not so, great wrong and inconvenience would result.

In this character of entries it has been repeatedly held that, if the entry is made under rulings of this department in force when the application is made, it should be allowed to stand. Until a rule is changed it has all the force of law, and acts done under it while it is in force must be regarded as legal. James Spencer, (6 L. D., 217); *Miner v. Marriott et al.* (2 L. D., 709); David B. Dole (3 L. D., 214); Henry W. Fuss (5 L. D., 167); Allen v. Cooley (5 L. D., 261); Kelly v. Halvorson (6 L. D., 225).

Believing that justice would be subserved by following the rule of the department in force at the time these entries were made, I think the case of Henry Hooper (6 L. D., 624), referred to, should be so far modified as to hold that all entries made under the act, as construed from February 1, 1882, up to June 27, 1887, should pass to patent; and that all entries made after the announcement of that doctrine should be governed and controlled by the principles therein enunciated. To do this, fully,

fairly, and equitably protects the interest of those who acted under the old regime, and only requires those who have made timber-culture entries since the law has been correctly stated, as I believe, to comply with its plain provisions and fairly observe its spirit and intent.

Circular—Timber-culture final proof.

[Commissioner Groff to registers and receivers, December 3, 1889.]

The requirement of circular of June 27, approved July 12, 1887 (6 L. D., 280), as to publication of notice of intention to make final proof on timber-culture entries, will not be insisted on in cases where the original entry was made prior to September 15, 1887. All entries made prior to this date will be adjudicated in accordance with instructions in force prior to the promulgation of said circular approved July 12, 1887.

Approved:

GEO. CHANDLER,
Acting Secretary.

DESERT ENTRIES.

Desert entry—Final proof—Instructions.

Under desert entries made prior to the circular regulations of June 27, 1887, the final proof will be held sufficient if in compliance with the regulations in force at the time the initial entry was made.

[Acting Secretary Chandler to Acting Commissioner Stone, August 13, 1889.]

Upon a reconsideration of the question submitted by your communication of the 17th ultimo, inquiring whether persons who had made entry under the desert-land act prior to the issuance of the circular of June 27, 1887 (5 L. D., 708), but who have offered proof thereon since that date, shall be required, in making such proof, to comply with the provisions of said circular, or whether their proof shall be deemed sufficient in case it complies with the regulations existing at the time when the entries were made, I am of the opinion that said rule should not be applied to such cases. It seems to me that to require the entryman to attend in person at the local office at the time of making final proof would be to impose additional burdens that were not required by the rules and regulations of the department when said entry was made. I therefore concur in your suggestion that all original entries made prior to the issuance of said circular of June 27, 1887, should be adjudicated according to the regulations then existing. The decision of July 23, 1889, is therefore hereby revoked.

Circular—Final proof—Desert entry.

[Commissioner Groff to registers and receivers, December 3, 1889.]

The requirement of circular approved June 27, 1887, (5 L. D., 708), as to publication of notice of intention to make final proof in desert land entries, will not be insisted on in cases where the original entry was made prior to August 1, 1887. All entries made prior to that date will be adjudicated in accordance with instructions in force prior to the promulgation of said circular approved June 27, 1887.

Approved:

GEO. CHANDLER,
Acting Secretary.

TIMBER AND STONE.

Timber and stone act—Final proof—Instructions.

- An application to purchase under the act of June 3, 1878, does not effect a segregation of the land covered thereby.
- The publication of intention to purchase under said act prevents the land from being entered by another pending consideration thereof; but until said application is finally allowed the applicant has no right to or control over the land covered thereby.
- The departmental regulation requiring the submission of proof within ninety days from date of the published notice may be waived where the pressure of business in the local office requires such action.

[Acting Secretary Chandler to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, August 22, 1889.]

From your letter of the 19th instant, inclosing draught of a proposed letter to the local officers at Seattle, Wash. Ty., it appears that certain irregularities in final proof proceedings under the timber and stone act of June 3, 1878 (20 Stat., 89), have occurred at said land office.

The third section of said act provides:

"That upon the filing of said statement, as provided in the second section of this act, the register of the land office shall post a notice of such application, embracing a description of the land by legal subdivisions, in his office, for a period of sixty days, and shall furnish the applicant a copy of the same for publication, at the expense of such applicant, in a newspaper published nearest the location of the premises, for a like period of time; and after the expiration of the said sixty days, if no adverse claim shall have been filed, the person desiring to purchase shall furnish to the register of the land office satisfactory evidence," etc.

On May 1, 1880, your office issued a circular under this act (2 C. L. L., 1458), wherein it was said:

"It has come to the knowledge of this office that many persons have taken the preliminary steps above indicated up to the point of making proof and payment, but have failed in the last essential particular. In effect they withdraw the land from market on your records by making the application, sworn statement, and publication, and then denude the land of its timber, the tract becomes valueless, and entry is not made.

"It is clear that proof and payment should be made within a reasonable time after the expiration of sixty days from date of first publication of the notice of application.

"You are therefore instructed to notify each claimant under said act that he is required to make the necessary proof and payment within ninety days from date of his original application. Should the claimant fail to meet this requirement within the period named, you will write the word 'canceled' on his application, giving date thereof, and noting the same on your records."

This requirement that proof and payment should be made within ninety days from date of the application was not carried into the general circulars of October 1, 1880, and March 1, 1884; but in the circular approved by the department July 16, 1887 (6 L. D., 114), it was said:

"The published notice required by the third section of the act must state the time and place when, and name the officer before whom, the party intends to offer proof, which must be after the expiration of the sixty days of publication and before ninety days from the date of the published notice. Where proof is not made before the expiration of said ninety days the register and receiver will cancel the filing upon their records and notify this office accordingly, as prescribed by instructions of May 1, 1880."

This requirement was carried into the general circular of January 1, 1889 (see page 40), and is now a subsisting regulation adopted by your office and approved by the department.

It appears, however, that at the Seattle office a large number of cases are suspended where the proof was made after the expiration of the said ninety days; and that some thirteen hundred applications are pending wherein the dates for making proof are set for periods in the future, the latest as far off as February 21, 1891, and that this condition of affairs arises from the inability of the local office, under the pressure of other business and the large number of these applications, to apply the ninety-day rule.

You call attention to the fact that under existing regulations the date of the notice and the date of making proof are placed under the control of the register, and, if the latter is fixed for a period more than ninety days after the former, the register is responsible therefor and not the applicant.

Taking this view of the case, and finding no statutory inhibition against such course, you propose to waive the ninety-day requirement so far as it affects pending proofs and applications at the Seattle office, and direct that in the future due care shall be taken to have the date of making proof fixed at a period as near to the date of the original application as the pressure of business will admit, but not necessarily within ninety days.

This course of procedure meets with the approval of the department, and the inability of this local office to carry into execution the requirement under consideration suggests the advisability of revoking it outright.

The reason for the circular of May 1, 1880, is not sound. An application to purchase under the act of June 3, 1878, does not operate as a segregation of the land covered thereby. (Smith v. Martin, 2 L. D., 333; Capprise v. White, 4 L. D., 176; Henry A. Frederick, 8 L. D., 414.) It is true that, as ruled in the Frederick case, the publication of intention to purchase would prevent the land from being entered by another pending consideration of such application, but until the final allowance of said application the applicant has no right to or control over the land covered thereby.

Again, under the circulars issued prior to that of July 16, 1887, there was no requirement that the notice should specify the exact date when the proof would be made. The proof was to be made some time *after* the sixty days and *before* the ninety

days. Now, under present regulations, the notice must name the date when the proof will be made, and the day for such act must be selected by the register, who is limited in his choice to some day *after* the sixty days and *before* the ninety days. The impracticability of this requirement is well illustrated by the condition of business in the Seattle office.

Under these considerations I have to request that you will please report to the department upon the advisability of striking out the ninety-day requirement from the regulations now in force; and that, if this course seems advisable to you, you will prepare and submit to the department an appropriate amendment to said regulations, whereby it will be within the power and discretion of the local office to fix the date of making these proofs at such a time, after due publication of notice, as the business of such office may permit.

CIRCULAR.

[Acting Commissioner Stone to the registers and receivers in California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory, September 5, 1889.]

By circular of May 1, 1880 (C. L. O. 7, p. 52), under the timber and stone act of June 3, 1878 (20 stat., 89), this office instructed the registers and receivers of the proper district land offices that claimants under said act would be required, after the proper publication for sixty days, as prescribed in the act, to make the necessary proof and payment within ninety days from date of their original applications, and that in default of the proof and payment at the expiration of the ninety days the applications would be canceled. It appears that up to that date there had been no regulation for restricting the claimant as to the time within which he should make proof and payment for the land, and it was deemed proper by said circular to fix a reasonable limit therefor. By subsequent circular of July 16, 1887 (6 L. D., 114), this regulation was renewed, with added regulations, by which the registers and receivers were directed that in the notice to be furnished by the register to the applicant for publication the time and place for making proof and payment should be specified. The regulations of the latter circular were reproduced in the general circular of this office of January 1, 1889.

Cases having arisen in the Seattle, Wash. T., land district, in which it was found impracticable, from the pressure of business under the various laws for the disposal of the public lands, for the district land officers to properly consider and act upon all the cases arising under the said act within the period of ninety days, as prescribed, the matter was submitted for the consideration of the Secretary of the Interior, and an expression of his views elicited, as per letter from the Acting Secretary to this office of the 22d ultimo. Concurring with the views therein expressed, I am of opinion that the ninety days' regulation referred to should not be longer continued, and it is hereby dispensed with. The registers will hereafter fix the date for making proof and payment in the notices furnished by them, in this class of cases, at a reasonable time after due publication, having due regard to the exigencies of business at their respective offices.

Approved:

GEO. CHANDLER,

Acting Secretary of the Interior.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Rules to be observed in passing on final proofs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., July 17, 1889.

Rules 1, 2, 3, and 4 of the circular of February 19, 1887, approved February 21, 1887 are hereby modified to read as follows, viz:

(1) Final proofs in all cases where the same are required by the general land laws or regulations of the department must be taken in accordance with the published notice; provided, however, that such testimony may be taken within ten days following the time advertised in cases where accident or unavoidable delays have prevented the applicant or his witnesses from making such proof on the day specified. (Section 7 of the act of March 2, 1889, 25 Statutes, 854).

(2) Where final proof or any part thereof has not been taken on the day advertised, or within ten days thereafter, under the exception and as required in rule 1, you will direct new advertisement to be made; and if no protest or objection is then filed, the

proof theretofore submitted, if in compliance with the law in other respects, may be accepted.

(3) If the testimony of either claimant or witness is taken at a different place than that advertised, you will require new advertisement for the proof to be taken at such place as you may deem advisable; and if no protest or objection is then filed, the proof theretofore submitted, if regular in all other respects, may be accepted without further testimony.

(4) When a witness not named in the advertisement is substituted for an advertised witness, unless two of the advertised witnesses testify, require new advertisement of the names of the witnesses who do testify at such time and place as you may direct; and if no protest or objection is then filed, the proof theretofore submitted, if satisfactory in all other respects, may be accepted.

(5) Where final proof is taken before an officer not named in the advertisement, it may be accepted if otherwise sufficient, provided that the proof is taken at the time and place designated in the printed notice, or within ten days thereafter under the exceptions provided in rule 1; and provided, farther, that both the officer advertised to take such proof and the officer taking the same shall officially certify that no protest was at any time filed before him against the claimant's entry.

(6) The certification of the declaration to become a citizen of the United States, or other evidence necessary to establish citizenship, should be received only when made under the hand and seal of the clerk of the court in which such papers appear of record. But where it is shown that the judicial record has been lost or destroyed, the proof of such citizenship may be established by the rules governing the introduction of secondary evidence.

(7) When proof is made before the register or receiver and the final certificate does not bear the date of the proof, and the record contains no reason therefor, require of the register and receiver an explanation thereof; and if the delay was caused by a failure to tender the money or other consideration at the time of making the proof, require additional evidence to show that the claimant had not, at the date of the certificate, transferred the land, which evidence may consist of the claimant's affidavit taken before some officer authorized to administer oaths.

(8) When proof is made before any other officer than the register or receiver, allow a reasonable time for a prompt transmission of the papers to the district land office, and if any longer interval is shown between date of proof and date of certificate (if proof is otherwise sufficient and the record contains no reason for the delay), require of the register and receiver an explanation thereof; and if such delay was caused by the fault of the claimant, require the same additional evidence as prescribed under rule 7.

(9) Where the final proof has been accepted by the local office prior to the promulgation of said circular of February 19, 1887, if in all other respects satisfactory, except that it was not taken as advertised, the cases may be submitted to the board of equitable adjudication for its consideration.

Nothing herein shall be construed to affect proofs taken under and conforming to prior rules and regulations.

W. M. STONE,
Acting Commissioner.

Approved July 17, 1889:

JOHN W. NOBLE,
Secretary.

[Acting Commissioner Stone to registers and receivers, United States district land offices, September, 19, 1889.]

In addition to and explanatory of the circular issued by this office on the 8th of March last (8 L. D., 314), in regard to the act of March 2, 1889 (25 Stat., 854), for your information and the information of settlers who apply for leave of absence from the tracts covered by their several settlements, under the third section of said act, and other parties interested, it is hereby directed that any settler so applying shall submit with his application to the register and receiver of the proper land office his affidavit, corroborated by the affidavits of disinterested witnesses, setting forth the following facts, viz:

(1) The character and date of the entry, date of establishing residence upon land, and what improvements have been made thereon by the applicant.

(2) How much of the land has been cultivated by the applicant, and for what period of time.

(3) In case of failure or injury to crop, what crops have failed or been injured or destroyed, to what extent, and the cause thereof.

(4) In case of sickness, what disease or injury, and to what extent claimant is

prevented thereby from continuing upon the land; and, if practicable, a certificate from a reliable physician should be furnished.

(5) In case of "other unavoidable casualty," the character, cause, and extent of such casualty, and its effect upon the land or the claimant.

(6) In each case full particulars upon which intelligent action may be based by the register and receiver.

(7) The dates from which and to which leave of absence is asked.

The foregoing is not to be understood as imposing restrictions upon settlers over and above what the statute contains, or to modify the conditions therein prescribed for the enjoyment of the right, but merely to indicate what facts should be set forth in the required affidavits, leaving with the registers and receivers of the several district offices the duty of making application of the law to the particular cases presented, subject, of course, to the supervisory authority of the department.

Approved:

JOHN W. NOBLE,
Secretary of the Interior.

[Commissioner Groff to registers and receivers, United States land offices, February 18, 1890.]

Where parties apply to make entries under section 2306, United States Revised Statutes, claiming, by virtue of service in the army or navy of the United States during the late civil war, and of having made a homestead entry for less than 160 acres prior to the 22d of June, 1874, and the right claimed is not certified by this office, after examination, under circular of May 17, 1877, and the certificate presented to you in support of the claim, I have to direct that, before taking final action on the claim, you forward the papers to this office for examination in connection with the official records, after making the notations on your records necessary to show the pendency of the application, and the consequent segregation of the land, so as to prevent any adverse appropriation before the application is finally acted upon, and await instructions before taking any further action in the case.

FINAL PROOF AND PAYMENT.

[To register and receiver, Huron, S. Dak., February 26, 1890.]

I have received the register's letter of the 18th instant, in which he asks certain questions, which are stated below, with my answers, as follows, viz:

(1) "If claimants fail to pay for proof on day of filing same, must it be rejected, and if rejected by the register and receiver have they the right and power to open it up and pass to record, after a compliance with the law at a subsequent date without orders or authority from the Commissioner?"

Answer. I refer you, in reply, to paragraph 19, on page 45, of circular of January 1, 1889, prescribing a rule on the subject, which is established by the authority of the head of the department and obligatory upon this office and all subordinates, and which forbids registers and receivers to accept or receive proof without proper payment. Should proof be offered without such payment, but after proper notice, and without protest or objection, and be rejected by you, in obedience to the rule referred to, and should it be subsequently again submitted, with tender of the proper payment within a reasonable time, accompanied with an affidavit of explanation, showing a good reason for the failure to tender the money at first, sufficient to satisfy the register and receiver of the good faith of the claimant, and showing that he has continued to reside upon the land, and that he has not alienated or agreed to alienate the same, up to the date of the offer of the money, I am of opinion that they may accept the proof and money, permitting the entry to go to record, without awaiting prior orders of authority from this office. In such cases, however, all the papers therein should be transmitted to me, in a special report, for consideration.

(2) "In case a proof is rejected for any sufficient cause, have the register and receiver the power to open it up, cure the same, and pass to record?"

Answer. If the proof is rejected for any cause not affecting the good faith of the claimant, or his actual compliance with the legal conditions, and is subsequently again presented with a supplemental showing sufficient to cure or remove the defect and to satisfy the register and receiver that the entry may be properly allowed, I am of the opinion that they may accept it without interposing technical delays or objections, under the same conditions stated in answer to the first question.

[Order to chiefs of divisions.]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., April 2, 1890.

In view of the provisions of the act of Congress, approved October 2, 1888 (U. S. Stats., 25, p. 526), and to afford time for more careful consideration of the points involved in the construction thereof, it is hereby directed that until further orders no final entries within what are known as the arid regions of the United States shall be approved, in which the inception of the right was subsequent to October 2, 1888.

LEWIS A. GROFF.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., April 10, 1890.

The following rules are hereby established, with the concurrence of the Secretary of the Interior and Attorney-General, as additional to the regulations in accordance with which suspended claims are decided under sections 2450 to 2457, Revised Statutes, as amended by the act of Congress of February 27, 1877, viz:

31. All pre-emption, homestead, commutation of homestead, and timber-culture entries, in which final proof has been made, and in which compliance with one or more legal requirements with reference to the final proof notice or in other respects does not appear in the papers, because of the neglect or inattention of the district land officers in allowing the final proof and payment to be made notwithstanding such defect, but where, in fact, notice was given, and in which no adverse claim appears, and the existing testimony shows a substantial, bona fide compliance with the law as to residence and improvements in pre-emption, homestead, and commutation of homestead entries, or as to the required planting, cultivating, and protecting of the timber in timber-culture entries, or where such facts were satisfactorily shown to the district land officers by proof which was lost in transmission to the General Land Office, and can not now be renewed by reason of the death of witnesses, or other cause.

32. All homestead and timber-culture entries in which the party has shown good faith and a substantial compliance with the legal requirements of residence and cultivation of the land in homestead entries, or the required planting, cultivating, and protecting of the timber in timber-culture entries, but in which the party did not, through ignorance of the law, declare his intention to become a citizen of the United States until after he had made his entry, or, in homestead entries, did not from like cause perfect citizenship until after the making of final proof, and in which there is no adverse claim.

33. All homestead and timber-culture entries in which good faith appears and a substantial compliance with law, and in which there is no adverse claim, but in which full compliance with law was not effected, or final proof made within the period prescribed, or residence established on the land in homestead entries within the time fixed therefor by statute, or official regulation based thereon, and in which such failure was caused by ignorance of the law, by accident or mistake, by sickness of the party or his family, or by any other obstacle which he could not control.

LEWIS A. GROFF,

Commissioner of the General Land Office.

We concur in the foregoing additional rules.

JOHN W. NOBLE,
Secretary of the Interior.
W. H. H. MILLER,
Attorney-General.

APRIL 24, 1890.

[Commissioner Groff to registers and receivers, United States land offices, June 25, 1890.]

Your attention is called to the provisions of an act of Congress entitled "An act to amend section twenty-two hundred and ninety-four of the Revised Statutes of the United States, and for other purposes," approved May 26, 1890, a copy of which is hereto attached.

The second paragraph refers to the preliminary affidavits, no affidavits, however, being required when a pre-emption declaratory statement is filed.

Under its provisions said affidavits, when the applicant is prevented by reason of

distance, bodily infirmity, or other good cause from personal attendance at the local land office, whether he is residing on the land or not, may be made before the clerk of a court of record for the county in which the land is situated, or any commissioner of the United States circuit court having jurisdiction over the county in which the land is situated.

The third paragraph refers to final proofs and affidavits required to be made under the homestead, pre-emption, timber-culture, and desert-land laws, and provides that said proofs and affidavits may be made before any commissioner of the United States circuit court having jurisdiction over the county in which the lands are situated, or before the judge or clerk (not necessarily the clerk in the absence of the judge) of any court of record of the county or parish in which the lands are situated.

The remaining paragraphs relate to the fees which may be charged by officers other than the local officers before whom proofs may be made, but do not affect the laws governing the fees which may be charged by the local officers.

Approved:

JOHN W. NOBLE,
Secretary.

[PUBLIC—No. 132.]

AN ACT to amend section twenty-two hundred and ninety-four of the Revised Statutes of the United States, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section twenty-two hundred and ninety-four of the Revised Statutes be, and the same is hereby, amended so that it will read as follows:

SEC. 2294. In any case in which the applicant for the benefit of the homestead, pre-emption, timber-culture, or desert-land law is prevented, by reason of distance, bodily infirmity, or other good cause, from personal attendance at the district land office, he or she may make the affidavit required by law before any commissioner of the United States circuit court or the clerk of a court of record for the county in which the land is situated, and transmit the same, with the fee and commission, to the register and receiver.

That the proof of settlement, residence, occupation, cultivation, irrigation, or reclamation, the affidavit of non-alienation, the oath of allegiance, and all other affidavits required to be made under the homestead, pre-emption, timber-culture, and desert-land laws, may be made before any commissioner of the United States circuit court, or before the judge or clerk of any court of record of the county or parish in which the lands are situated; and the proof, affidavit, and oath, when so made and duly subscribed, shall have the same force and effect as if made before the register and receiver, when transmitted to them, with the fee and commission allowed and required by law. That if any witness making such proof, or any applicant making any such affidavit or oath, shall knowingly, willfully, and corruptly swear falsely to any material matter contained in said proofs, affidavits, or oaths, he shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and shall be liable to the same pains and penalty as if he had sworn falsely before the register. That the fees for entries and for final proofs, when made before any other officer than the register and receiver, shall be as follows:

For each affidavit, twenty-five cents.

For each deposition of claimant or witness, when not prepared by the officer, twenty-five cents.

For each deposition of claimant or witness prepared by the officer, one dollar.

Any officer demanding or receiving a greater sum for such service shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction, shall be punished for each offense by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars.

Approved May 26, 1890.

ARID LANDS.

[To register and receiver, Independence, Cal., August 29, 1889.]

Filings allowed for lands that may be selected as sites for reservoirs, ditches, or canals, or lands susceptible of irrigation thereby, will be at the risk of the parties filing, under the act of October 2, 1888, and circular of August 5, 1889.

FINAL PROOF NOTICES.

[To register and receiver, Los Angeles, Cal., May 9, 1890.]

The act of March 3, 1879, requires that such notices (final proof) shall be published in a newspaper to be designated by the register as *nearest the land*. * * * If application is made to publish such notices by any newspaper that you do not consider bona fide, and having an actual and legitimate circulation, you can require affidavits from the publishers to establish the facts, and if then in doubt the matter should be referred to this office for instruction.

[To register and receiver, Neligh, Nebr., May 22, 1890.]

In relation to the publication of final-proof notices in a newspaper at Amelia, Nebr., I have to refer you to the circular instructions of this office of July 31, 1884, in which you are required to satisfy yourselves as to the character and bona fides of the paper in which the notices should be published.

Proper affidavits to establish the facts desired should be called for, and if glaring and inexcusable blunders are made in the description of the lands or other particulars, whereby the notice should require to be republished, causing inconvenience and delay to the settler, your action in refusing to give notices to such papers would be sustained by this office.

But prior to taking such action you will submit full and specific proof, supported by affidavits if advisable, and ask for specific instructions. The law in relation to these publications should be your guide, and only in cases where the plain purpose of the law is not subserved to the full extent required should there be any question in the matter.

(1) *Additional entry act of March 2, 1889.*—The rule of approximation which governs in original entries also governs in additional entries under the act of March 2, 1889. An applicant under said act is required to pay for any excess of area over 160 acres contained in both the original and additional entry. (To the register and receiver, Huron, Dak., September 23, 1889.)

(2) *Meandered stream.*—A homestead entry should not be allowed to embrace land on both sides of a meandered stream. (To register and receiver, Guthrie, Ind. T., December 4, 1889.)

(3) *Widow of a soldier who filed a homestead declaratory statement.*—The widow of a soldier who had filed a homestead declaratory statement may make homestead entry of the tract covered thereby, subject to compliance with section 2291, United States Revised Statutes. (To George B. Cock, M. D., Canton, Ohio, December 6, 1889.)

(4) *Married woman act of March 2, 1889.*—A married woman can not make a homestead entry under the act of March 2, 1889. (To register and receiver, Chadron, Nebr., April 2, 1890.)

(5) *Agent—soldier's homestead declaratory statement.*—One person may act as agent for several claimants, but if any unfair advantage is attempted by such agent, it rests in the discretion of the local officers to guard against any such wrongful attempts by any means consistent with the statutory rights of the parties. (To register and receiver, Wausau, Wis., April 29, 1890.)

NEW LAND DISTRICTS, CHANGES IN BOUNDARIES, ETC.

No. 928.—*Notice of change of boundaries of the Larned land district, in the State of Kansas.*

Notice is hereby given that the President of the United States, by executive order dated August 2, 1889, has, pursuant to law, directed that all that portion of the former Wichita land district, in Kansas, which was consolidated with the Topeka land district by executive order of February 19, 1889, except the counties of Butler and Cowley, in said district, be and the same are hereby transferred from the Topeka land district to the Larned land district, in the State of Kansas.

Further notice of the precise time when the land officers at Larned will be in readiness to receive applications for the lands hereby transferred will be given by the register and receiver by publication.

Given under my hand at the city of Washington this 3d day of August, A. D. 1889.

By the President:

W. M. STONE,

Acting Commissioner of the General Land Office.

No. 929.—*Notice of the transfer of certain townships from the Independence to the Stockton land district, in the State of California.*

Notice is hereby given that the President of the United States, by executive order dated the 27th day of September, 1889, has directed, under the provisions of section 2253, Revised Statutes, that townships 1, 2, 3, and 4, south of range 22 east, Mount

Diablo B. and M., now included in the Independence land district, in the State of California, be and the same are hereby transferred to and included in the Stockton land district, in said State.

The register and receiver at Independence will give further notice by publication of the precise date when they will turn over to the officers at Stockton all the records for the land transferred.

Given under my hand at the city of Washington this 1st day of October, A. D. 1889.
By the President:

LEWIS A. GROFF,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

No. 930.—Notice of the change of boundaries of certain land districts, in the States of North Dakota and South Dakota.

Notice is hereby given that the President of the United States, by executive order dated December 3, 1889, has, pursuant to law, directed that certain changes be made in the boundaries of land districts, as follows:

All the lands embraced in townships 129 north of ranges 47 to 66 west, inclusive, now constituting a part of the Aberdeen and Watertown land districts, are hereby transferred and attached to the Fargo land district, in the State of North Dakota, and all the lands embraced in township 129 north of ranges from and including range 67 west, to the Missouri river, now constituting a part of the Aberdeen land district, are hereby transferred and attached to the Bismarck land district, in the State of North Dakota.

Further notice of the precise time when the changes herein directed will be carried into effect will be given by the land officers of the Fargo and Bismarck land districts respectively.

Given under my hand at the city of Washington this 6th day of December, A. D. 1889.

By the President:

LEWIS A. GROFF,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Notice of the establishment of boundaries of land districts, and the location of offices thereof, in the State of South Dakota; also of the transfer of certain lands to the Dakota land district, in Nebraska.

Notice is hereby given that the President of the United States, by executive order dated February 10, 1890, has, pursuant to law, directed that the boundaries of certain land districts in the State of South Dakota be changed and established, and the offices located as follows:

It is hereby ordered, to subserve the public interests, that the boundaries of the Black Hills land district, created by executive order dated March 10, 1877, pursuant to the provisions of section 2343 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, the office of said district being now located at Rapid city, by executive order dated December 13, 1888, in the State of South Dakota, be changed and extended so as to include all that portion of the State of South Dakota west of the one hundred and second meridian of longitude and south of the seventh standard parallel north extended.

Second.—That the boundaries of the district named in the first section of the act entitled "An act to create three additional land districts in the Territory of Dakota," approved March 3, 1883, be changed and established as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southern boundary of the State of South Dakota, at the southeast corner of the Black Hills land district as defined above; thence north on the eastern boundary line of said land district to a point where the line of the second standard parallel north, when extended west from the Missouri river, intersects said eastern boundary of the Black Hills land district; thence east on said standard parallel to the east bank of the Missouri river; thence following the bank of said river down to a point where the second standard parallel intersects said river, at a point in range 73 west; thence east on said parallel to the northeast corner of township 108 north, range 68 west; thence south between townships 67 and 68 west to the southeast corner of township 106 north, range 68 west; thence east on the line between townships 105 and 106 north to the northeast corner of township 105 north, range 67 west; thence south on the line between ranges 66 and 67 west to the base-line between townships 100 and 101 north; thence west on said base-line to the Missouri river; thence along the same southeasterly to the forty-third parallel; thence crossing the Missouri river and running due west to the place of beginning; to be known as the Chamberlain land district, and the land office in the said district shall be located at the town of Chamberlain, in Brulé county, S. Dak.

Third.—That the boundaries of the district established by the second section of the said act of March 3, 1883, last aforesaid, be changed and established as follows:

Beginning at a point on the north bank of the Missouri river in township 109 north, where the range line between ranges 73 and 74 west intersects the same; thence running north on the line between ranges 73 and 74 west to the third standard parallel north; thence west to the east boundary of the Fort Sully military reservation; thence southeast to the southeast corner of said reservation; thence west along the southern boundary of said reservation to the Missouri river; thence up the east bank of said river to the fifth standard parallel; thence west along the line of said fifth standard parallel, when extended, to the one hundred and second meridian; thence south along said meridian to the northern boundary of the land district as last above described; thence along said north boundary line of said last-named land district to the place of beginning; to be known as the Pierre land district, and the land office in said district shall be located at the town of Pierre, in Hughes county, S. Dak.

Fourth.—That the boundaries of the land district which was created by an act of Congress approved March 23, 1882, entitled "An act to create two additional land districts, and to change the boundaries of the Watertown land district, in the Territory of Dakota" (Stats., vol. 22, pp. 33 and 34), the office of said district being located at Huron by executive order dated April 4, 1882, and now called the Huron land district, be changed by omitting therefrom the following:

Beginning at a point on the Missouri River where the township line between ranges 73 and 74 west, in township 109, intersects said river; thence north on the line between ranges 73 and 74 west to the third standard parallel; thence west on said parallel to the eastern boundary of Fort Sully military reservation; thence southeast to the southeast corner of said reservation; thence west on the south boundary of said reservation to the Missouri river; and thence down the east bank of said river to the point of beginning, which last-described land has been added to the Pierre land district.

Fifth.—That the boundaries of the Sioux Falls land district, office now located at Mitchell, as fixed by the second section of executive order dated April 5, 1879 (order No. 850), as changed by the act of Congress approved March 23, 1882, entitled "An act to create two additional land districts and to change the boundaries of the Watertown land district, in the Territory of Dakota" (Stats., vol. 22, pp. 34 and 35), be changed by omitting therefrom the following:

Beginning at a point where the base line between townships 100 and 101 north intersects the east bank of the Missouri river; thence east to the range line between ranges 66 and 67 west; thence north on said range line to the northeast corner of township 105 north, range 67 west; thence west on the township line between townships 105 and 106 north to the northeast corner of township 105 north, range 68 west; thence north on the township line between ranges 67 and 68 west to the second standard parallel; thence west on said parallel to the Missouri river; and thence south along the east bank of said river to the place of beginning, which last-described land has been added to the Chamberlain land district.

Sixth.—That the boundaries of the land district in the State of Nebraska originally established by that act of Congress entitled "An act to establish three additional land districts in the Territory of Nebraska, approved March 3, 1857, and therein called the Dakota land district," and the office whereof is now located at the town of O'Neill, Holt county, Nebr., be changed and established so as to include therein all that territory lying south of the forty-third parallel of north latitude and east of the Keyapaha river and west of the main channel of the Missouri river, being all that territory heretofore included in the Sioux Indian Reservation south of said forty-third parallel of north latitude.

Further notice of the precise time when the offices of the respective districts will be in readiness to open the same and to receive applications for the lands will be given by the registers and receivers by publication.

Given under my hand at the city of Washington this 11th day of February, A. D. 1890.

By the President:

LEWIS A. GROFF,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

No. 932.—*Notice of the establishment of three additional land districts in the State of Colorado, and of the location of the offices of said districts.*

Notice is hereby given that by an act of Congress approved February 6, 1890, "all that portion of the State of Colorado bounded and described as follows: Commencing at the northeast corner of the State of Colorado; thence west along the north boundary line of said State to a point at the intersection of said line with the west line of range 59 west; thence south along said west line of said range to its inter-

section with the first corrected line north in said State of Colorado; thence east along said first corrected line north to the eastern boundary line of said State of Colorado; thence north along the eastern boundary line of said State to the place of beginning, be and is hereby constituted a new land district, to be called the Sterling land district.

"SEC. 2. That all that portion of the State of Colorado bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the point where the first corrected line north in the said State intersects the eastern boundary line thereof; thence west along said corrected line north to its intersection with the seventh guide meridian west in said State; thence south along said seventh guide meridian to the point of its intersection with the first corrected line south in said State; thence east along said first corrected line to the point of its intersection with the eastern boundary line of said State; thence north along said eastern boundary line of said State to the place of beginning; be and is hereby constituted a new land district, to be called the Akron land district.

"SEC. 3. That all that portion of the State of Colorado lying east of the seventh guide meridian west, south of the first corrected line south, and north of the third corrected line south, be and is constituted a new land district."

Under the provisions of section 4, of the act above named, the President of the United States, by executive order dated the 4th day of March, 1890, has directed that the land office for the Sterling land district, created by the first section of the act, shall be located at Sterling; that the land office for the Akron land district, created by the second section of the act, shall be located at Akron; and the office for the district created by the third section of the act shall be located at Hugo, and the district shall be known as the Hugo district.

Further notice of the precise date when the land offices for the districts as above named will be opened for the transaction of public business will be given by the registers and receivers thereof by publication.

Given under my hand at the city of Washington this 6th day of March, A. D. 1890.

By the President:

LEWIS A. GROFF,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

No. 933.—*Notice of the establishment of two additional land districts in the State of Montana.*

Notice is hereby given that by an act of Congress approved April 1, 1890, "all that portion of the State of Montana bounded and described as follows: Commencing at a point on the southern boundary of the State where the line between ranges 14 and 15 west of the Montana principal meridian intersects said boundary, and running north along said line to the northern boundary line of the State; thence with said boundary line to the northwest corner of the State; thence southwardly along the boundary line between Montana and Idaho to the place of beginning, be and the same is hereby constituted a new land district, to be called Missoula land district of the State of Montana, and the land office for said district shall be located at the town of Missoula.

"SEC. 2. That all that portion of the State of Montana commencing at that point on the first standard parallel north, where the range line between townships 27 and 28 east of the principal meridian intersects the same; thence running north along said range line to the southern bank of the Missouri River; thence westerly along said river to the point where the range line between ranges 12 and 13 east of the principal meridian intersects said river; thence south along said range line between ranges 12 and 13 east to the first standard parallel north, and thence east along said standard parallel to the place of beginning, be, and the same is hereby constituted a new land district, to be called the Judith land district, in the State of Montana, and the land office for said district shall be located at the town of Lewiston.

Further notice of the precise date when the land offices at Missoula and Lewiston will be opened for the transaction of public business will be given by the registers and receivers thereof by publication.

Given under my hand at the city of Washington the 11th day of April, A. D. 1890.

By the President:

LEWIS A. GROFF,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

No. 934.—*Notice of the establishment of two additional land districts in the State of Nebraska.*

Notice is hereby given that by an act of Congress approved April 16, 1890, "all that portion of the State of Nebraska bounded and described as follows: Commencing at a point where the fifth guide meridian west of the sixth principal meridian

intersects the line between townships 26 and 27 north; thence east along said line to the northeast corner of township 26 north of range 21 west; thence south to the fifth standard parallel north; thence east along said standard parallel to the second guide meridian west; thence south to the fourth standard parallel north; thence west to the southwest corner of township 17 north of range 27 west; thence north to the northeast corner of township 18 north of range 28 west; thence west to the fifth guide meridian west, and thence north along said fifth guide meridian west to the place of beginning, be and the same is hereby constituted a new land district, to be called the Broken Bow land district, the land office for which shall be located at Broken Bow, in the State of Nebraska.

"SEC. 2. That all that portion of the State of Nebraska bounded and described as follows: Commencing at a point where the line between townships 27 and 28 north intersects the western boundary of the State; thence east along said township line to the northeast corner of township 27 north of range 41 west; thence south to the southeast corner of township 19 north, of range 41 west, thence west to the southwest corner of township 19 north of range 45 west, all of the sixth principal meridian; thence north to the fifth standard parallel north; thence west along said fifth standard parallel north to the western boundary of the State, and thence along said boundary line to place of beginning, be and the same is hereby constituted a new land district, to be called the Alliance land district, the land office for which district shall be located at Alliance, in the State of Nebraska."

Further notice of the precise date when the land offices at Broken Bow and Alliance will be opened for the transaction of public business will be given by the registers and receivers thereof by publication.

Given under my hand at the city of Washington this 25th day of April, A. D. 1890.

By the President:

LEWIS A. GROFF,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

No. 935—Notice of the removal of the land office from Shasta to Redding, in the State of California.

Notice is hereby given that the President of the United States, by executive order dated the 13th day of May, 1890, has, pursuant to law, directed that the office for the sale of public lands now located at Shasta, in the State of California, be removed to and located at the town of Redding, in said State.

Further notice of the precise date when the land office will be closed at Shasta preparatory to removal and re-opening the same at Redding will be given by the register and receiver of the district, by publication.

Given under my hand at the city of Washington this 15th day of May, A. D. 1890.

By the President:

LEWIS A. GROFF,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

No. 937.—Notice of the establishment of two additional land districts in the State of Washington.

Notice is hereby given that by an act of Congress approved May 16, 1890, all that portion of the State of Washington bounded and described as follows: Commencing at a point on the western coast of the State of Washington where the line between townships 14 and 15 north of the base line intersects said coast; thence east along said line between townships 14 and 15 to the summit of the Cascade range of mountains; thence north along the summit of said range to a point where the fifth standard parallel, if projected, would intersect said range; thence west along said fifth standard parallel to the Willamette principal meridian; thence north along said meridian to the northeast corner of township 24 north of range 1 west; thence west along the line between townships 24 and 25, when extended, to the Pacific Ocean; thence south along the western coast of the State to the place of beginning, be and the same is hereby constituted a new land district, to be called the Chehalis land district, in the State of Washington, and the land office for the said district shall be located at the city of Olympia.

SEC. 2. That all that portion of the State of Washington beginning at a point on the northern boundary of the State where the Columbia guide meridian, when projected, will intersect the said northern boundary of the State; thence west along said northern boundary to a point where the same intersects the summit of the Cascade range of mountains; thence south along the summit of said Cascade range to a point where the fifth standard parallel north, when projected, will intersect said range; thence east along said fifth standard parallel to the intersection thereof with

the Columbia guide meridian between ranges 30 and 31 east; thence north following said guide meridian to the place of beginning, be and the same is hereby constituted a new land district, to be called the Columbia land district in the State of Washington, and the land office for said district shall be located at the town of Waterville.

Further notice of the precise date when the land offices at Olympia and Waterville will be opened for the transaction of public business will be given by the registers and receivers thereof by publication.

Given under my hand at the city of Washington the 27th day of May, A. D. 1890.

By the President:

W. M. STONE,

Assistant Commissioner of the General Land Office.

No. 938.—Notice of the establishment of three new land districts in the Territory of Wyoming.

Notice is hereby given that by an act of Congress approved April 23, 1890, all the public lands in the Territory of Wyoming bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the eastern boundary of the said Territory where the tenth standard parallel north intersects the same; thence running west along said tenth standard parallel north to the southeast corner of township 41 north, range 75 west; thence north on the line between ranges 74 and 75 west to the northern boundary line of the said Territory; thence east along said northern boundary line to the northeast corner of the said Territory; thence south along the said eastern boundary line of the said Territory to the place of beginning, shall constitute a new land district, and the land office of the said district shall be located at such place in said district as the President may direct.

SEC. 2. That all the public lands of the Territory of Wyoming bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northern boundary of the said Territory where the twelfth guide meridian will, when extended, intersect with the same; thence south along said guide meridian to the eleventh standard parallel north; thence east along said parallel to the eleventh auxiliary meridian; thence south along said meridian, when extended, to the seventh standard parallel north; thence west along said seventh standard parallel to the southwest corner of township 29 north, range 104 west, of the sixth principal meridian; thence north along said line between ranges 104 and 105 west to the ninth standard parallel north, when extended; thence along said parallel, when extended, to the western boundary of the said Territory; thence north along said western boundary to the northern boundary of the said Territory; thence east along said northern boundary to the place of beginning, shall constitute a new land district, and the land office of the said district shall be located at such place in the said district as the President may direct.

SEC. 3. That all the public lands in the Territory of Wyoming bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the eastern boundary of the said Territory where the tenth standard parallel north intersects the same; thence running west along the said tenth standard parallel north to the eleventh auxiliary meridian; thence south along said meridian, when extended, to the seventh standard parallel north; thence east along the said seventh standard parallel to the southeast corner of township 29 north, range 71 west; thence north on the line between ranges 70 and 71 west to the southeast corner of township 31 north, range 71 west; thence east along the line between townships 30 and 31 north to the eastern boundary line of the said Territory to the place of beginning, shall constitute a new land district, and the land office of the said district shall be located at such place in said district as the President may direct.

And by executive order dated June 3, 1890, the President of the United States has, pursuant to law, directed that the land district created by the first section of the act shall be known as the Crook land district, and the office thereof located at Sundance; that the district created by the second section of the act shall be known as the Shoshone land district, and the office thereof be located at Lander, and that the district created by the third section of the act shall be known as the Platte land district, the office thereof to be located at Douglas.

Further notice of the precise date when the land offices at Sundance, Lander, and Douglas will be opened for the transaction of public business will be given by the registers and receivers thereof by publication.

Given under my hand at the city of Washington the 7th day of June, A. D. 1890.

By the President:

W. M. STONE,

Acting Commissioner of the General Land Office.

No. 939.—*Notice of the establishment of a land district in the public land strip, Oklahoma Territory, and location of the land office for the same.*

Notice is hereby given that by an act of Congress approved May 2, 1890, "that portion of the Territory of Oklahoma heretofore known as the public land strip is hereby declared a public land district, and the President of the United States is hereby empowered to locate a land office in said district at such place as he shall select, and to appoint, in conformity with existing law, a register and receiver of said land office."

And by executive order dated June 3, 1890, in conformity with the law, the President has designated the town of Buffalo, in said Territory, as the place of location of the land office of the district.

Further notice of the precise date when the land office at Buffalo will be opened for the transaction of public business will be given by the register and receiver of the district by publication.

Given under my hand at the city of Washington the 7th day of June, A. D. 1890.
By the President:

W. M. STONE,
Acting Commissioner of the General Land Office.

No. 940.—*Notice of the establishment of an additional land district in the Territory of Oklahoma.*

Notice is hereby given that under the provisions of section 19 of an act of Congress approved May 2, 1890, to provide a temporary government for the Territory of Oklahoma, authority is given to the President of the United States, whenever he shall deem it necessary, to "establish another additional land district within said Territory and to locate a land office therein," and by executive order dated June 6, 1890, the President has, pursuant to law, directed that all that portion of the two land districts in said Territory, offices therefor being now located at Guthrie and Kingfisher, lying south of the lines between townships 13 and 14 north, be constituted a new land district, to be designated as the Oklahoma City land district, and the office therefor located at Oklahoma.

Further notice of the precise date when the office at Oklahoma will be opened for the transaction of public business will be given by the register and receiver of the district by publication.

Given under my hand at the city of Washington the 11th day of June, A. D., 1890.
By the President:

LEWIS A. GROFF,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

List of existing local land offices June 30, 1890.

Name of office.	State or Territory.	Date of act or executive order authorizing the establishment.	Date of opening. <i>a</i>
Huntsville	Alabama	Mar. 3, 1807	July 27, 1810
Montgomery	do	July 10, 1832	Jan. 1, 1834
Sitka	Alaska	May 17, 1884	Feb. 1, 1885
Prescott	Arizona	Nov. 3, 1868	Oct. 1, 1870
Tucson	do	Apr. 22, 1881	July 1, 1881
Camden	Arkansas	Jan. 10, 1871	Mar. 20, 1871
Dardanelle	do	July 14, 1870	May 31, 1871
Harrison	do	July 14, 1870	Feb. 27, 1871
Little Rock	do	Feb. 17, 1818	Sept. 1, 1821
Humboldt	California	Mar. 29, 1858	July 24, 1858
Independence	do	Apr. 22, 1886	Mar. 22, 1887
Los Angeles	do	June 12, 1869	Sept. 22, 1869
Marysville	do	Mar. 3, 1853	Apr. 27, 1853
Redding	do	May 13, 1890	July 15, 1890
Sacramento	do	July 26, 1866	Nov. 4, 1867
San Francisco	do	Jan. 16, 1857	Nov. 3, 1857
Stockton	do	Mar. 29, 1858	July 1, 1858
Snsanville	do	Feb. 10, 1871	Mar. 2, 1871
Visalia	do	Mar. 29, 1858	July 10, 1858
Akron	Colorado	Feb. 6, 1890	Aug. 1, 1890
Central City	do	July 26, 1866	Mar. 24, 1868
Del Norte	do	June 20, 1874	Mar. 22, 1875
Denver	do	June 4, 1864	Aug. 15, 1864

(a) Where date of opening is not known, date of first entry at that office is given.
(b) About.

List of existing local land offices June 30, 1890—Continued.

Name of office.	State or Territory.	Date of act or executive order authorizing the establishment.	Date of opening. <i>a</i>
Durango	Colorado	Apr. 20, 1882	Oct. 21, 1882
Glenwood Springs	do	July 8, 1884	Nov. 10, 1884
Gunnison	do	Oct. 20, 1882	Apr. 2, 1883
Hugo	do	Feb. 6, 1890	(b)
Lamar	do	Aug. 4, 1886	Jan. 3, 1887
Leadville	do	Apr. 5, 1879	July 1, 1879
Montrose	do	Jan. 4, 1888	Sept. 1, 1888
Pueblo	do	May 27, 1870	Jan. 16, 1871
Starling	do	Feb. 6, 1890	(b)
Gainesville	Florida	June 8, 1872	Apr. 30, 1873
Blackfoot	Idaho	Sept. 3, 1886	Nov. 16, 1886
Boisé City	do	July 26, 1866	Jan. 13, 1868
Cœur d'Alene	do	July 14, 1884	Dec. 21, 1885
Hailey	do	Jan. 24, 1883	July 16, 1883
Lewiston	do	July 26, 1866	Sept. 26, 1871
Des Moines	Iowa	Aug. 2, 1852	Jan. 28, 1853
Buffalo	Oklahoma Territory	May 2, 1890	(b)
Guthrie	do	Mar. 3, 1889	Apr. 22, 1889
Kingfisher	do	Mar. 3, 1889	Apr. 23, 1889
Oklahoma City	do	May 2, 1890	Sept. 1, 1890
Garden City	Kansas	Mar. 3, 1881	Oct. 1, 1883
Kirwin	do	Nov. 5, 1874	Jan. 4, 1875
Larned	do	June 20, 1874	Feb. 20, 1875
Oberlin	do	May 24, 1880	Aug. 1, 1881
Salina	do	Mar. 20, 1871	May 1, 1871
Topeka	do	July 24, 1861	Sept. 10, 1861
Wa Keeney	do	July 8, 1879	Oct. 20, 1879
Natchitoches	Louisiana	July 7, 1838	Oct. 12, 1838
New Orleans	do	Jan. 3, 1811	Jan. 1, 1812
Grayling	Michigan	Feb. 7, 1888	Apr. 16, 1888
Marquette	do	Mar. 19, 1857	July 14, 1857
Crookston	Minnesota	Apr. 29, 1878	May 5, 1879
Duluth	do	Apr. 27, 1862	Jan. 15, 1863
Marshall	do	Feb. 21, 1889	Mar. 15, 1889
St. Cloud	do	Feb. 23, 1858	Mar. 29, 1858
Taylor's Falls	do	Aug. 21, 1861	Oct. 1, 1861
Jackson	Mississippi	June 23, 1836	July 25, 1836
Boonville	Missouri	May 18, 1857	Aug. 1, 1857
Ironton	do	May 20, 1861	July 1, 1861
Springfield	do	June 26, 1834	Oct. 8, 1838
Bozeman	Montana	June 20, 1874	Oct. 5, 1874
Helena	do	Mar. 2, 1867	Apr. 27, 1867
Lewistown (Judith district)	do	Apr. 1, 1890	(b)
Miles City	do	Apr. 30, 1880	(b)
Missoula	do	Apr. 1, 1890	(b)
Alliance	Nebraska	Apr. 16, 1890	July 1, 1890
Bloomington	do	July 1, 1874	Sept. 10, 1874
Broken Bow	do	Apr. 16, 1890	July 7, 1890
Chadron	do	May 3, 1886	July 1, 1887
Grand Island	do	Aug. 12, 1869	Dec. 6, 1869
Lincoln	do	July 7, 1868	Sept. 7, 1868
McCook	do	June 19, 1882	June 15, 1883
Neligh	do	June 28, 1881	July 17, 1882
North Platte	do	Apr. 22, 1872	Apr. 17, 1872
O'Neill	do	Apr. 7, 1888	July 16, 1888
Stidney	do	May 3, 1886	July 1, 1887
Valentine	do	June 19, 1882	July 2, 1883
Carson City	Nevada	July 2, 1862	Mar. 1, 1864
Eureka	do	Mar. 31, 1873	May 6, 1873
Folsom	do	Dec. 15, 1888	Aug. 12, 1889
Las Cruces	New Mexico	Mar. 10, 1883	Apr. 23, 1888
Rawell	do	Mar. 1, 1889	Dec. 9, 1889
Santa Fé	do	May 24, 1858	Nov. 24, 1858
Bismarck	North Dakota	Apr. 24, 1874	Oct. 12, 1874
Devil's Lake	do	Mar. 3, 1883	Aug. 24, 1883
Fargo	do	Dec. 29, 1873	Sept. 1, 1874
Grand Forks	do	Jan. 21, 1850	Apr. 20, 1880
La Grande	Oregon	July 3, 1866	Nov. 15, 1867
Lakeview	do	June 6, 1877	Aug. 6, 1877
Oregon City	do	Aug. 24, 1854	Jan. 1, 1855
Burns	do	June 1, 1889	Sept. 2, 1889
Roseburgh	do	Sept. 15, 1859	Jan. 3, 1860
The Dalles	do	Jan. 11, 1875	June 1, 1875

(a) Where date of opening is not known, date of first entry made at that office is given.

(b) Not yet opened.

(c) About.

List of existing local land offices June 30, 1890—Continued.

Name of office.	State or Territory.	Date of act or executive order authorizing the establishment.	Date of opening. <i>a</i>
Aberdeen	South Dakota	Mar. 23, 1882	Oct. 2, 1882
Chamberlain	do	Feb. 10, 1890	Apr. 3, 1890
Huron	do	Mar. 23, 1882	Oct. 9, 1882
Mitchell	do	July 14, 1880	Jan. 3, 1881
Pierre	do	Feb. 10, 1890	May 12, 1890
Rapid City	do	Dec. 13, 1888	Jan. 15, 1889
Wartertown	do	Apr. 5, 1879	May 1, 1880
Yankton	do	May 21, 1872	July 24, 1872
Salt Lake City	Utah	July 16, 1868	Nov. 1, 1868
North Yakima	Washington	Apr. 11, 1885	Apr. 24, 1885
Olympia	do	May 16, 1890	Oct. 1, 1890
Seattle	do	June 27, 1887	Dec. 3, 1887
Spokane Falls	do	June 23, 1883	Oct. 1, 1883
Vancouver	do	May 16, 1860	July 3, 1861
Walla Walla	do	Mar. 8, 1871	July 17, 1871
Waterville	do	May 16, 1890	(b)
Ashland	Wisconsin	Sept. 28, 1886	Nov. 13, 1886
Eau Claire	do	Mar. 3, 1857	July 1, 1857
Mansha	do	July 14, 1852	Sept. 1, 1852
Wausau	do	June 19, 1872	Aug. 10, 1872
Buffalo	Wyoming	Mar. 8, 1887	May 1, 1888
Cheyenne	do	Feb. 5, 1870	Aug. 10, 1870
Douglas	do	Apr. 23, 1890	(b)
Evanston	do	Aug. 9, 1876	Aug. 13, 1877
Lander	do	Apr. 23, 1890	(b)
Sundance	do	Apr. 3, 1890	(b)

(a) Where date of opening is not known, date of first entry at that office is given.

(b) Not yet opened.

NOTE.—By act of July 31, 1876, the land offices in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois were abolished; and by act of March 3, 1877, the vacant tracts of public land in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois are made subject to entry and location at the General Land Office, Washington, D. C.

D—PRIVATE LAND CLAIMS DIVISION.

This division has charge of all claims which had their origin in some form of concession from a foreign government before the acquisition by the United States of the territory in which they are located, and are embraced within the purchases of Louisiana and Florida, the former by the treaty of April 30, 1803, with France, and the latter by the treaty of February 22, 1819, with Spain, and the cession made by Mexico by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo and the subsequent Gadsden purchase.

The rights of claimants to property acquired from the former governments when they exercised sovereignty over the regions of country in which their respective claims are situated are recognized and protected by the treaties of acquisition referred to. After the confirmation of this class of claims under the various laws passed by Congress for ascertaining their validity, their proper location by a United States survey and patenting come within the supervision of this division. It also has charge of the examination, location, and patenting of donation claims in the State of Oregon and the Territories of Washington, New Mexico, and Arizona; and of Indian lands, both reservations and allotments, and the issuing of scrip in satisfaction of confirmed claims where the title to such claims has been adjudicated by the Supreme Court of the United States under the act of Congress of June 22, 1860, and certificates of location or scrip decreed by said court; also, of the examination and authentication of other scrip issued for like purpose under act June 2, 1858, and the examination and patenting of New Madrid locations, act February 17, 1815, and other matters in the service similar to the foregoing.

The labors of this division will be largely increased when the provisions for allotment of lands in severalty to Indians, under the act approved February 8, 1887, are more fully carried into effect.

WORK PERFORMED.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, the principal work performed in the division was as follows:

California private land claims patented.....	1
Oregon and Washington donation patents.....	24
Indiana, Louisiana, Florida, and Arkansas private land claims patented	28
Indian claims patented.....	354
Entries with certificates of location finally approved	147
Claims in New Mexico under act of July 22, 1854, reported to Congress	1
Claims in Louisiana satisfied with scrip, act of June 2, 1858.....	29

The indemnity scrip issued in lieu of the above twenty-nine unlocated Louisiana private land claims amounted to 16,272.87 acres.

The total number of letters received in this division of the office during the fiscal year was 1,155 and the total number written was 1,187.

Of cases examined some have been passed for patenting, while others have been suspended on account of imperfections and are now subjects of correspondence.

Of the cases decided some are now on appeal, or awaiting the expiration of the time within which appeal may be taken or motions for review.

Regarding the condition of the work in this division at the beginning of the current year the following statement is submitted:

California cases docketed and not finally adjudicated	14
Confirmed New Mexico and Arizona private land claims not finally adjudicated ..	27
Oregon, Washington, New Mexico, and Arizona donations reported and not finally adjudicated	117
Scrip cases, act of June 2, 1858, reported and awaiting action	59
Imperfect claims reported under act of June 22, 1860, and supplemental legislation, to be reported to Congress by this office	2
Florida, Louisiana, Michigan, Illinois, etc., cases awaiting action	2,935
Claims within limits of Las Animas grant in Colorado in which awards were made by the register and receiver at Pueblo, under act of February 25, 1869, not adjudicated	3
Claims within limits of Las Animas grant in Colorado, rejected by the register and receiver under act of February 25, 1869, on file, exclusive of one disposed of in 1874 and one withdrawn	24
Scrip locations pending	854
Indian allotments not patented	109

The following is among the decisions, reports, and recommendations since last annual report :

THE PERALTA CLAIM.

[To the surveyor-general for Arizona, February 20, 1890.]

I have recently examined with care the papers and correspondence before this office in the matter of the claim set up by James A. Reavis and wife to a body of land in your district, which claim is predicated upon an alleged grant to one Don Miguel de Peralta by Spanish authority in the eighteenth century, the treaty between this Government and Mexico, signed at Guadalupe Hidalgo, February 2, 1848, and whatever laws and regulations Congress has since provided for making operative the terms of said treaty respecting private rights of property in lands within the ceded Territory.

Considerable correspondence has been had in the past few years upon certain phases of this case, which again demands attention under the following circumstances, namely: On September 24 last the Acting Commissioner of this Office addressed a letter to you in relation to papers, maps, etc., in your office connected with this "Reavis claim," copies of which parties might wish to obtain, and you were instructed "that whatever copies or papers or records of any kind are made out in regard to the matter must be transmitted through this office and not sent or delivered to the parties direct."

Incidentally you were requested to report "the exact condition of said grant as shown by papers and records in your office, and all the information you can obtain in regard to it."

This call for information was not intended as a direction to you to immediately make up the record, complete or incomplete, from the evidence before you with a view to the submission of the same to Congress; neither was it intended that any steps whatever should be taken which would clothe the case with any additional dignity or cause alarm to the inhabitants of Arizona Territory whose interests might seem to be menaced.

Were this a case which, *prima facie*, involved some legal or equitable rights and ought therefore to be laid before Congress for its action, the consideration of it in your office should have been exhaustive and the record prepared in as complete a manner as possible, after full investigation, before your report and recommendation were submitted; but the correspondence had in this matter shows that there is no fund available for more thoroughly investigating and exposing this alleged claim.

You have, it is represented, no means of obtaining and perpetuating additional evidence of the visionary character of this so-called grant; and you state that "the furnishing of triplicate copies of the papers on file here to accompany the report is a tremendous undertaking, and will be next to impossible within a reasonable time;"

* * * "that you require a Spanish copyist for Spanish documents," more clerks, etc.

It is evident from the foregoing that the matter is not in a condition to be laid before Congress, even if the law were mandatory upon the land department to pursue that course when fictitious claims are presented to the surveyor-general; which I do not believe to be either the meaning or intent of the law upon the subject.

If it is susceptible of such interpretation the entire Territory of Arizona might possibly be placed in reservation at the will of a few persons who might choose to assert dubious or entirely unfounded claims to the soil under grants from former governments, "a result repugnant to public policy and destructive of public and private rights," as was set forth by a former Commissioner of this office.

You report this as an attempt at a gigantic fraud upon the government and nothing more; and in this connection I call attention to office letter addressed to you on the same subject, May 2, 1885, in which the Commissioner used the following language: "The essential foundation of a recognizable claim under the laws of Spain and the treaties and laws of the United States does not appear in this case. It is my opinion that the futile work in which you have been engaged for a year and a half in the direction of investigating an alleged claim which, from your own statement of its uncorroborated character, has not been placed before you in a condition to be entitled to consideration should forthwith be discontinued."

"The only effect of your action and proceedings has been to needlessly alarm citizens in lawful and peaceful possession of homes and property upon the soil, to threaten with insecurity private titles in towns and cities, to imperil valuable mining interests, and to intimidate settlements upon public lands."

Since that time claimants have sought in many ways to strengthen their case before the surveyor-general for Arizona; nevertheless, by the letter from which the above extract is made, further proceedings in your office touching this so-called "Peralta grant" were practically inhibited; and this interdiction has never been officially removed so far as shown by the records here.

A full discussion of the various points raised by you, leading to the conclusion that here is no valid claim which this government is forced to respect, is deemed unnecessary, unless required of me in the future by higher authority.

Three principal questions present themselves for consideration:

(1) Was there ever a grant to one "Peralta," in the manner, and for the lands, as alleged?

(2) If there was such a grant, can the lines of the concession be laid down on the earth's surface with such certainty as to avoid interference with the legal rights of others?

(3) Supposing such a claim once existing, and in a condition to be recognized and enforced under the laws of Spain and Mexico, are there now any heirs or successors in interest of the original grantee who can be identified, and whose claims demand recognition under treaty stipulations?

A negative answer to the last question would render a further consideration of the others superfluous.

A claim must have a claimant—in other words, private land claims presented to Congress, set up for recognition by that body under specific laws, must have a party or parties behind them in whom all the rights involved are centered; otherwise, such claims are clothed with uncertainty, become vague, end in tradition, and all rights under them are lost.

They escheat, and in many cases have escheated, to the crown before the change of sovereignty. Originally good titles, under French and Spanish grants, have frequently been lost on account of "vagueness in description."

They have been pronounced "void for uncertainty," etc., as will be seen by the decisions of the courts in Louisiana, Florida, and Missouri cases, and others.

But here is an unfounded claim involving millions of acres presented to your office, and the only authority for harboring it at all is contained in the act of July 15, 1870, (16 Stat., p. 304), which provides that the surveyor-general of Arizona shall, "under such instructions as may be given by the Secretary of the Interior," "ascertain and report upon the origin, nature, character, and extent of claims to lands in said Territory under the laws, usages, and customs of Spain and Mexico," etc.

You have ascertained the facts in this case to your own satisfaction (and I am fully convinced that your conclusions are correct), and you report that there is no claim under the "laws, usages, and customs of Spain and Mexico;" and, furthermore, that the present petitioners have no connection with the alleged grantee.

Mr. Reavis at first based his alleged rights upon purchases from certain individuals; but that chain of title through mesne conveyances he has voluntarily abandoned, it seems, as untenable; and now it rests entirely on the title of his wife as the lineal descendant and only living heir of that Peralta to whom a king of Spain is said to have given a principality.

Is this claim of consanguinity and descent set up for Mrs. Reavis a *verity* which could be established to the satisfaction of a court?

It does not so appear from the proofs submitted, which are of too dubious a character to warrant such a conclusion. Her heirship is not proven, even allowing the papers produced to be genuine.

Suspicion surrounds this case as presented at every step from its inception to the present time. The papers claimed as ancient documents, and exhibited as the muni-

ments of title (some of which papers it is alleged were found by Mr. Reavis amongst the posthumous effects of one Dr. Willing, under whom he originally asserted this claim by mesne conveyance) are made up of shreds and patches, full of inconsistencies and anachronisms and utterly unworthy of faith or credit.

The correct use of the Spanish language is represented as having been ignored by persons high in civil and ecclesiastical authority, even by royalty itself, and that the most reprehensible frauds have been attempted in this case by some one, at some time, I have no doubt.

I agree with you and with the views of my predecessor, hereinbefore quoted, that "the essential foundation of a recognizable claim under the laws of Spain and the treaties and laws of the United States does not appear in this case."

The most material ingredient—a claimant, *prima facie* entitled—is also lacking; leaving no one to invoke the aid of the act of 1870, even if the claim was founded in fact.

In the absence of a grant and a grantee, the mere assertion of the one or the other can invest no right and impose no duty.

Entertaining these views in the premises, I return, herewith, the papers received with your said letter of October 12, 1889, and direct you to strike the case from your docket and notify Mr. Reavis of the action, allowing the usual time for an appeal to the Secretary of the Interior, under the rules of practice.

Please acknowledge the receipt of this communication and its inclosures.

E.—SURVEYING DIVISION.

The work performed in this division during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, was as follows:

Letters:		
Letters on hand unanswered July 1, 1889	68	
Letters received during the year	3,990	
Letters written during the year	3,595	
Letters disposed of during the year	3,943	
Letters remaining on hand July 1, 1890	115	
Pages of press copy, nearly all type-written	5,644	
Pages of record copied	980	
Copies of field notes:		
Pages of field notes copied for official and individual use	1,313	
Surveying returns:		
Plats and corresponding transcripts of field notes of surveys of public lands and private land claims pending on July 1, 1889	353	
Number of same received during the year	314	
Disposed of during the year	444	
Remaining on hand July 1, 1890	223	
Reports of examinations of surveys:		
Special agents reports on field work of surveys pending July 1, 1889	10	
Reports received during the year	111	
Reports acted upon and disposed of during the year	113	
Remaining on hand July 1, 1890	8	
Surveying contracts:		
Contracts pending July 1, 1889	9	
Contracts received during the year	123	
Special instructions (in lieu of contracts) received during the year	20	
Contracts acted upon during the year	130	
Special instructions acted upon during the year	20	
Contracts pending July 1, 1890	2	

RELINQUISHED MILITARY RESERVATIONS.

Under authority of act of Congress approved July 5, 1884, the President has ordered that the following described military reservations be placed under the control of the Secretary of the Interior for disposal under the provisions of said act:

Reservations.	Date of order.	Area.	Remarks.
		<i>Acres.</i>	
Bois Blanc island, Mich.	July 22, 1884	9,199.43	Surveyed.
Fort Butler, N. Mex.	do		Do.
Camp Cady, Cal.	do	1,662.00	Survey authorized.
Fort Crittenden (Camp Floyd), Utah <i>a</i>	do	94,550.00	Surveys pending.
Camp Crittenden, Ariz.	do	3,278.08	Surveyed.
Coal Reservation, Wyo.	do	100.00	Do.
Fort Fetterman, Wyo.	do	45,097.12	Do.
Camp Goodwin, Ariz.	do	5,760.00	Do.
Old Camp Grant, Ariz.	do	2,031.70	Do.
Fort Hartsuff, Nebr.	do	3,251.41	Do.
Camp Independence, Cal.	do	5,210.18	Partly surveyed.
Island in State of Missouri	do	54.70	Surveyed.
Fort Randall, Dak (part east of river) ^b	do	25,000.00	Do.
Fort Rice, Dak. <i>a</i>	do	102,400.00	Do.

a Estimated.

Reservations.	Date of order.	Area.	Remarks.
		<i>Acres.</i>	
Rush Lake valley, Utah.....	July 22, 1884	3,371.28	Surveyed.
Fort Sedgwick, Colo. and Nebr.....	do	40,960.00	Do.
Camp Sheridan, Nebr.....	do	18,225.00	Do.
Fort Steilacoom, Wash.....	do	289.00	Do.
Camp Three Forks, Idaho.....	do	4,800.00	Unsurveyed.
Fort Verde garden tract, Ariz.....	do	3,000.00	Surveyed.
Timber Reservation, Ariz.....	do	720.00	Do.
Fort Wilkins, Mich.....	do	143.55	Do.
Fort Wallace, Kans.....	do	8,926.00	Do.
Old Fort Lyon, Colo.....	do	33,000.00	Do.
Pagosa Springs (old Fort Lewis), Colo..	do	22,471.77	Do.
Camp on White river, Colo.....	do	40,960.00	Do.
Fort Thornburgh, Utah.....	do	21,851.00	Being surveyed.
Cantonment on Uncompahgre (part of), Colo. a.	do	4,000.00	Surveyed.
Fort McRae, N. Mex.....	do		Entirely within private land claim which has been patented.
Fort Yuma, Cal.....	do	5,265.66	The executive order, January 9, 1884, transferred control of this reserve to the Interior Depart- ment for Indian uses.
Fort Sullivan, Me.....	do		Area not known; no knowledge of survey.
Fort Sanders, Wyo.....	Sept. 6, 1884	19,342.00	Surveyed.
Baton Rouge Barracks, La.....	do	44.17	Do.
Fort Dodge, Kans.....	Jan. 12, 1885	14,661.00	Do.
Part of Fort Bidwell, Cal.....	Feb. 16, 1885	120.00	Do.
Fort Craig, N. Mex.....	Mar. 3, 1885	24,895.00	Do.
Fort Cameron, Utah.....	July 2, 1885	23,378.00	Do.
Old powder-house lot, Fla.....	Mar. 13, 1886	10.29	Surveyed; sold August 16, 1886.
Dragon barracks, L. H., Fla.....	Nov. 18, 1886	1.15	Surveyed.
Ten reservations in Louisiana on the Gulf coast, near the mouth of Bayou La Fourche, on bay plat, near Cami- nada bay, Pass East, Grand Terre island, Quatre Bayou pass, and Bas- tian bay.	Sept. 23, 1886		Partly surveyed.
Fort Ellis, Mont.....	July 26, 1886	32,116.10	Surveyed.
Fort McPherson, Nebr.....	Jan. 5, 1886	19,500.00	Partly surveyed.
Fort Halleck, Nev.....	Oct. 11, 1886	10,900.93	Being surveyed.
Fort McDermitt hay reservation, Nev..	Dec. 1, 1886	6,400.00	Do.
Fort Colville, Wash.....	Feb. 26, 1887	1,070.00	Partly surveyed.
Fort Fred Steele, Wyo.....	Aug. 9, 1886	22,269.65	Surveyed.
Carlin, Nev.....	Mar. 20, 1888	920.00	Do.
Fort Sisseton, Dak.....	Apr. 22, 1888	78,400.00	Unsurveyed.
Fort McDermitt, Nev.....	July 17, 1889	3,974.40	Being surveyed.
Pike's Peak Signal Station, Colo.....	Jan. 12, 1889	8,192.00	Unsurveyed.
Old Camp Harney, Oregon.....	Jan. 8, 1889	217.65	Surveyed.
Fort Lyon, Colo.....	Nov. 25, 1889	5,865.00	Unsurveyed.
Fort Hays, Kans.....	Oct. 22, 1889	7,600.00	Unsurveyed.
Point Roberts, Wash.....	June 23, 1889	2,345.00	Surveyed.
Fort Laramie Post, Wyo., and wood and timber reserve.	May 23, 1890	74,240.00	Unsurveyed.

a Estimated.

b About.

MILITARY RESERVATIONS.

Schedule showing the names and locations of existing military reservations in the public-land States and Territories, and the area as far as known or estimated with reference to executive orders or authority other than the Executive by which the reservations were established, enlarged, or reduced. For reservations relinquished under act of July 5, 1884, see list preceding this schedule.

Name and location of reservation.	Area in acres.	Date of executive order or other authority and remarks.
ALABAMA.		
At entrance to Mobile bay, the small islands between the north point of Dauphin island and Cedar Point, Grant, Heron, Tower, and other islands, (a) and so much of Cedar point as lies in fractional sections 25 and 26, T. 8 S., R. 2 W.: Cedar point	296.50 (b)	Executive order, February 9, 1842. Lands conveyed to the United States by decree of chancery in January, 1853.
Fort Gaines, on eastern end of Dauphin island.		
Fort Morgan, in T. 9 S., R. 1 E.....	(b)	Secretary of War, September 10, 1842.
ALABAMA AND MISSISSIPPI.		
All that part of Cat island owned by the government; all of Ship island, Round, Hurricane, and Dog islands; the west and east ends of Horn and Petit Bois Blanc islands. Area (including Dog and Hurricane islands) estimated at 100 acres.	6,716.55	Executive order, August 30, 1847. This does not include Round Island, which was previously reserved for naval purposes.
Total in Alabama and Mississippi as far as known.	7,013.05	
ARIZONA TERRITORY.		
Camp Bowie, near Chiricahua mountains	23,040.00	Executive orders, March 30, 1870, and November 27, 1877.
Camp Grant (new), in Ts. 8, 9, and 10 S., Rs. 23 and 24 E.	42,341.00	Executive order, April 17, 1876.
Camp Mojave, on Colorado river: Post	5,582.00 } 9,114.81 }	Executive order, March 30, 1870.
Hay and wood	24,750.15	Executive order, April 12, 1867.
Camp McDowell extends 10 miles along river Verde and 2 miles on each side of the river.		
Fort Verde, partly in T. 13 N., R., 5 E.: Post	9,293.79	Executive orders, March 30, 1870, and August 17, 1876.
Fort Whipple, in T. 14 N., R. 2 E.....	1,730.00	Executive orders, August 31, 1869, and October 19, 1875. Act of Congress approved June 22, 1874 (Stats 18, p. 201).
Camp Lowell, in Ts. 13 and 14 S., Rs. 14, 15, and 16 E.	51,361.36	Executive orders, October 26, 1875, and May 15, 1886.
Camp Apache, within the limits of the White Mountain Indian Reservation.	7,421.14	Executive order, February 1, 1877.
Fort Thomas, mostly in T. 4 S., R. 23 E	10,467.00	Executive order, May 18, 1877.
Fort Huachuca, in southern Arizona, adjacent to Babacomari private land claims.	(b)	Executive orders, October 29, 1881, and May 14, 1883.
Total in Arizona as far as known	185,121.25	
ARKANSAS.		
Quarry reservation for stone for public buildings at Little Rock arsenal, viz: S. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 25 and N. $\frac{1}{4}$ of N. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 36, all on right bank of Arkansas river.	260.96	Commissioner of General Land Office, April 11, 1839.
Hot Springs, Ark	6.76	Act of Congress, April 20, 1832, and executive order, November 17, 1880.
Fort Smith National Cemetery, in sec. 17, T. 8 N., R. 32 W.	14.81	Executive orders, May 22, 1871, and December 3, 1876.
Total in Arkansas	282.53	
CALIFORNIA.		
Angel island, in San Francisco bay.....	(a)	Executive orders, November 6, 1850, and April 20, 1860,

a Area of island not known.

b Area not known.

Schedule of military reservations, with area, date, etc.—Continued.

Name and location of reservation.	Area in acres.	Date of executive order or other authority and remarks.
CALIFORNIA—continued.		
Alcatraz island in San Francisco Bay	(a)	Executive order, November 6, 1850.
Drum barracks, at Wilmington, Cal.	55.00	Deeded to the United States by private parties.
Benicia barracks and arsenal, in Ts. 2 and 3 N., Rs. 2 and 3 W.	344.90	Executive order, October 10, 1862.
Fort Bidwell, in T. 46 N., Rs. 15 and 16 E., Mount Diablo meridian:		Deed by private persons in 1849.
Post	2,441.45	Executive orders, October 19, 1866, October 4, 1870, and February 7, 1885.
Wood reserve in secs. 1 and 12, T. 46 N., R. 15 E.	640.00	Executive order, February 7, 1871.
Deadman's island, being lot 1, sec. 19, T. 5 S., R. 13 W., San Bernardino meridian.	2.00	Executive order, March 15, 1872.
Camp Gaston, in T. 8 N., R. 5 E., of Humboldt meridian, within Hoopa Valley Indian Reser- vation.	451.50	Executive order, April 2, 1869.
Fort Hill or Monterey, at Monterey	(b)	Executive order, November 23, 1866.
Island called Red Rock, Golden Rock, or Molate, in sec. 17, T. 1 N., R. 5 W., Mount Diablo mer- idian.	7.52	Secretary of Interior, March 2, 1858; executive order, October 21, 1882.
Presidio military reserve, Fort Point, on San Francisco Bay.	1,479.94	Executive orders, November 6, 1850, and December 31, 1851; act of Con- gress, May 9, 1876 (Stats. 19, p. 52).
Point San José (originally included within the Presidio Reserve No. 1).	7.89	Executive orders, November 6, 1850, and December 31, 1851; act of Con- gress, July 1, 1870 (Stats. 16, p. 186).
Point Loma (San Diego), at San Diego harbor: "To include that portion of the peninsula ly- ing on west side of entrance to the harbor which shall be included between the southern- most point of the peninsula (Punto de Loma) and a line drawn across said peninsula from the harbor to the ocean at a distance of 1½ miles above Punta de Guisanas."	(b)	Executive order, February 26, 1852.
San Pedro bay, in T. 5 S., Rs. 13 and 14 W., S. B. M. This tract of land was originally a public reservation by cession from Mexico under treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, concluded Feb- ruary 2, 1848.	b 40	Executive order, September 14, 1868.
San Solito bay point: From southern boundary of San Solito bay, a line parallel to the channel of entrance to the Pacific.	(c)	Executive order, November 6, 1850.
Three Brothers, Three Sisters, and Marine is- lands, in entrance to the San Pablo bay.	(d)	Executive order, October 25, 1867.
Yerba Buena Island (Camp Reynolds), in San Francisco bay.	(b)	Executive orders, November 6, 1850, and October 12, 1866.
Mount Whitney: All of T. 15 S., R. 34 E.; T. 16 S., R. 34 E.; T. 16 S., R. 35 E.; secs. 19 to 36, inclusive, of T. 15 S., R. 35 E.; secs. 19, 20, 29, 30, 31, and 32, T. 15 S., R. 36 E., Mount Diablo meridian.	e 84,480.00	President's order, September 20, 1883.
Total in California.....	90,000.20	
COLORADO.		
Fort Lewis, in Ts. 34 and 35 N., Rs. 10, 11, and 12 W. of New Mexico principal meridian.	30,720.00	Executive order, January 27, 1862.
Cantonment on the Uncompahgre river, now called Fort Crawford.	4,293.25	Opinion of Secretary of War No- vember 18, 1882; executive orders, March 12, 1884, and July 5, 1884.
Total in Colorado.....	35,013.25	
DAKOTA.		
Fort Abraham Lincoln, on west bank of Missouri river, including Sibley island.	(b)	Executive orders, February 11, 1873, and December 17, 1875.
Fort Buford, in Montana and Dakota, on Yellow- stone and Missouri rivers.	f 576,000.00	Executive order, August 13, 1868. Ex- ecutive order, dated January 17, 1888, modified the southern bound- ary of the Fort Buford reservation, in Montana and Dakota, as defined by executive order of August 18, 1868, by withdrawing the same northward so as to exclude certain surveyed lands in Montana.
a Unsurveyed.	c Area not stated.	e About.
b Area not known.	d Unsurveyed; area not known.	f Whole area.

Schedule of military reservations, with area, date, etc.—Continued.

Name and location of reservation.	Area in acres.	Date of executive order or other authority and remarks.
DAKOTA—continued.		
Fort Pembina, secs. 16, 17, 18, and fractional sec. 15, T. 163 N., R. 51 W.	1, 899.08	Executive order, October 4, 1870.
Fort Stevenson, on both sides of Missouri river, partly in T. 147 N., R. 84 W.	a 48, 000.00	Executive order, June 30, 1868. Post and reservation turned over to Interior Department for school purposes August 7, 1883.
Fort Sully, on Missouri river, 20 miles below the mouth of the Cheyenne river.	a 28, 800.00	Executive orders, December 10, 1869, and January 17, 1877. By the latter order that part west of the east bank of the Missouri River and within the Sioux Indian Reservation was left out.
Fort Totten, mostly within the Devil's Lake Indian Reservation, but including all the islands in Devil's lake.	(b)	Established by executive orders January 11, 1870, and October 7, 1873; reduced by general orders, War Department, No. 17, August 28, 1876, and No. 49, July 5, 1883, by authority of Secretary of War; executive order February 10, 1881, corrects the description of reservation in reference to certain islands in Devil's lake.
Fort Meade:		
Post reserve, in Ts. 5 and 6 N., R. 4 E., Black Hills meridian.	7, 840.00	Executive order, December 18, 1878.
Timber reservation, as follows: Secs. 19, 30, 31, S. 1/2 sec. 18 and W. 1/2 of sec. 20, T. 5 N., R. 5 E.; E. 1/2 of secs. 24 and 25 and SE. 1/4 of sec. 13, T. 5 N., R. 4 E., Black Hills meridian.	3, 344.83	Executive order, April 18, 1881. Executive order, September 16, 1889, enlarging the wood and timber reservation as per boundaries described in letter of Secretary of War, dated September 14, 1889.
Fort Randall, west of Missouri river	71, 000.00	Executive orders, June 14, 1860, and July 22, 1884.
Total in Dakota as far as known or estimated.	736, 883.91	
FLORIDA.		
North end of Amelia island (Fort Clinch), fractional sec. 8, T. 3 N., R. 29 E.; fractional sec. 11 and lots 1 and 2 of sec. 14, T. 3 N., R. 28 E.	419.44	Declared by executive order, February 9, 1842. Lot 2 of sec. 14, patented to D. L. Yulee, September 5, 1853.
Fort McRee, near Pensacola, in T. 3 S., R. 31 W.: "All the public land within 1 mile of the fort on Foster's bank."	(c)	Executive order, February 9, 1842.
North key, in Ts. 15 and 16 S., R. 12 E.	159.48	Executive order, March 2, 1840. Order of Secretary of War, March 23, 1849. Originally reserved as a part of Cedar Keys, although Mullet Key is not one of the Cedar Keys, but is at the entrance of Tampa Bay. Secretary of War, March 23, 1849; executive order, November 17, 1882.
Snake key, in T. 16 S., R. 13 E.	52.17	
Mullet key, in T. 33 S., R. 16 E.	842.29	
At Charlotte harbor: "The south end of Gasparilla island for a distance of 2 miles from its southern extremity, in T. 43 S., R. 20 E., and the north end of Boca Grande or Cayo Costa island for a length of 2 miles from its northern extremity," in T. 43 S., R. 20 E., and T. 44 S., R. 20 and 21 E.	2, 143.38	
Dry Tortugas (including Fort Jefferson)	(c)	Executive order, September 17, 1845.
Egmont island, at entrance to Tampa Bay, in T. 33 S., R. 15 E.	b 392.77	Secretary of War, March 23, 1849; executive order, November 17, 1882.
Flagg island, in St. George's Sound	(c)	Secretary of War, March 23, 1849; executive order, November 17, 1882.
Matanzas inlet or fort, in sec. 14, T. 9 S., R. 30 E.	(c)	Secretary of War, March 23, 1849.
Fort Barrancas, in T. 3 S., R. 30 W.	(c)	It falls within the naval reservation declared by executive order, January 10, 1836, and it is said to have been declared February 9, 1842.
Fort Pickens, all of Santa Rosa island	(c)	Land decided to the United States May 28, 1828. Executive order, July 2, 1888. Secretary of War, March 23, 1849.
At St. Andrew's sound: "The tongue or neck of land called Crooked island, east of the several entrances along the coast."	(c)	
At St. Augustine the following-named tracts:		
1. Site of Fort Marion and adjacent lands	(c)	Secretary of War, October 12, 1838, and March 23, 1849.
5. Spanish governor's house lot	(c)	
6. Treasury lot	(c)	
8. St. Francis barracks and grounds	(c)	
9. Military hospital lot	(c)	
10. Powder-house lot	(c)	

a Estimated.

b Present area not known.

c Area not known.

Schedule of military reservations, with area, date, etc.—Continued.

Name and locality of reservation.	Area in acres.	Date of executive order or other authority and remarks.
FLORIDA—continued.		
At St. Joseph's bay: "The whole neck or peninsula forming the bay of St. Joseph from its northern extremity or point. St. Joseph to its connection with the main land at the eastern shore of the bay, including Cape San Blas," in T. 9 S., R. 11 W., and Ts. 7, 8, and 9 S., R. 12 W. St. Mark's.....	3,851.21	Secretary of War, March 23, 1849, besides what had been sold prior to date of order.
Tract reserved for Fort St. Mark's and adjacent to it.	(a) 305.75	Secretary of War, March 23, 1849. By decree of superior court middle district of Florida, June 30, 1838, out of the limits of land claimed under Forbes's purchase.
All the public lands between the fort and Third street, in the town of St. Mark's.	(a)	Section 2, act of Congress March 2, 1833 (4 Stat., p. 664), and executive order dated January 23, 1852.
Santa Rosa sound: "So much of the point opposite to and east of the east end of Santa Rosa island as lies in T. 2 S., R. 22 W."	5,958.20	Executive order, February 9, 1842.
Santa Rosa island: Reserves all that portion of Santa Rosa island which was formerly a naval reserve, and relinquished to the Department of the Interior February 25, 1880; the same attached to and made a part of Fort Pickens military reservation, and embracing the entire area of Santa Rosa island.	Unsurveyed.	Executive order of July 2, 1888.
Key West, or Thompson's island.....	(a)	Land said to have been deeded to the United States. Key covered by private land claim confirmed by Congress in 1828. (See act of July 22, 1876, 19 Stat., p. 96.)
Key West shoals, S. W. point of Key West....	(a)	Executive order, September 17, 1845.
Hanlover canal, 1,000 feet each side from the center in sec. 29, T. 20 S., R. 36 E.	(b)	Executive order, August 20, 1886.
Total in Florida as far as known or estimated.	14,124.69	
IDAHO.		
Fort Boise, in Boise valley, one-half mile from Boise city.	638.00	Executive order, April 9, 1873.
Fort Hall, within the Fort Hall Indian Reservation, in T. 3 N., R. 38 E.	646.50	Executive order, October 12, 1870.
Fort Lapwai, within Nez Percé Indian Reserve, in T. 35 N., R. 4 W.	640.00	Executive orders, April 23, 1864, and June 15, 1871.
Fort Sherman (late Cœur d'Alene):		
Post reserve, in T. 50 N., R. 4 W.....	591.35	Request of Secretary of War, October 9, 1877. Executive order, dated April 22, 1880.
Winter-pasture reserve, in Ts. 50 and 51 N., R. 4 W., as surveyed.	640.00	
Winter-pasture reserve, as declared, in Ts. 50 and 51 N., R. 4 and 5 W.	640.00	
Total in Idaho.....	3,795.85	
ILLINOIS.		
Fort Armstrong (Rock Island), in fractional T. 18 N., Rs. 1 and 2 W., fourth principal meridian.	c 750.00	Request of Secretary of War, March 2, 1825, and September 11, 1835. By act of Congress approved June 27, 1868 (14 Stat., p. 75), certain small islands were added to the reserve, and right of way was granted to the Rock Island Railroad Company. Act of April 2, 1844 (6 Stat., p. 908), allowed George Davenport to enter the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 25, T. 18 N., R. 2 W.
Total in Illinois.....	d 750.00	
INDIAN TERRITORY		
Council Grove: For use of Fort Reno, in T. 12 N., R. 4 W., I. M.	5,760.00	Executive order of April 19, 1889, reiterated executive order of December 26, 1885.
Oklahoma.....	160.00	Executive order of April 9, 1889.
Total in Indian Territory.....	5,920.00	

a Area not known. b Area not calculated. c Approximate present area. d About.

Schedule of military reservations, with area, date, etc.—Continued.

Name and location of reservation.	Area in acres.	Date of executive order or other authority and remarks.	
KANSAS.			
Fort Leavenworth, on west bank of Missouri river, in T. 8 S., R. 22 E.	2,750.00	Executive order, October 10, 1854. Diminished by direction of Secretary of the Interior in 1861. See also act of July 27, 1868 (15 Stat., p. 238); joint resolution February 9, 1871 (16 Stat., p. 594); act of July 20, 1868 (15 Stat., p. 392).	
Fort Riley, in Ts. 11 and 12 S., Rs. 5 and 6 E.	19,899.22	Executive order, May 5, 1855. Reduced in area under joint resolution of July 26, 1866 (14 Stat., p. 367), and order of President thereunder of July 19, 1867. Further reduced under act of March 2, 1867 (14 Stat., p. 573).	
Total in Kansas	22,649.22		
LOUISIANA.			
Battery Bienvenue, in T. 12 S., R. 13 E., east of river: "The public lands 1,200 yards each way from the fort."	(c)	Executive order, February 9, 1842.	
Fort Livingston, on west end of Grand Terre island.	126.16	Purchased by United States in January, 1834.	
Fort Jackson, sec. 50, T. 20 S., R. 30 E., southeast district, west of Mississippi river.	740.97	Executive order, February 9, 1842.	
Fort Pike, consisting of "the public land within 1,200 yards of Fort Pike.	(c)	Executive order, February 9, 1842. All the land has been patented to the State as swamp except sec. 19 of T. 10 S., R. 15 E., southeast district, east of river and south of Great Rigolet. Area of reserve in sec. 19 not known.	
Fort St. Philip, sec. 11, T. 19 S., R. 17 E., southeast district, east of river.	556.12	Executive order, February 9, 1842.	
Tower Dupres: "All the public land within 1,200 yards of the fort," in T. 13 S., R. 14 E., east of Mississippi river.	(d)	Executive order, February 9, 1842. Lands found to be covered by a private land claim.	
Fort Macomb, on Pass Chef Menteur: "All the public land within 1,200 yards from the fort."	(c)	Executive order, February 9, 1842.	
Proctor's landing, on Lake Borgne	a 92.00	Purchased March 15, 1856.	
United States barracks and land adjoining and above same, near New Orleans, on left bank Mississippi river, about 3 miles above city.	(d)	Purchased by United States December 14, 1833, and May 17, 1848.	
Baton Rouge arsenal, adjoining Baton Rouge	(c)	Purchased in 1814.	
Total in Louisiana as far as known or estimated.	1,515.25		
MICHIGAN.			
First area between south boundaries of claims Nos. 95 and 96 and north boundary of canal grant, in T. 47 N., R. 1 E.; second area between north line of Canal street and south boundary canal grant, shown in diagram, with order.	(d)	Executive order, May 9, 1885.	
Fort Mackinac (or Mackinaw), on the island of Mackinac.	(c)	Never declared by executive order. Portion of reserve set apart as a park by act of March 3, 1875 (18 Stat., p. 517); other parts granted to individuals by act of March 1, 1879 (20 Stat., p. 326).	
St. Mary's Falls Canal reserve, in sec. 6, T. 47 N., R. 1 E.	9.41	Executive order, June 10, 1883.	
Improvement of Hay Lake channel, St. Mary's river, lots 5 and 6, sec. 2, and lot 3, sec. 3, T. 45 N., R. 2 E.	145.90	Executive order, October 30, 1884. Executive order, October 12, 1889. Reserves islands Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, in sec. 6 T. 47 N., R. 1 E., for use in connection with improvement of St. Mary's River, at Hay Lake channel, 132.50 acres.	
The unsurveyed islands in secs. 9 and 10, T. 47 N., R. 1 E.	(d)	Secretary of the Interior, September 5, 1885. Executive order, September 22, 1885.	
Fort Wayne, near city of Detroit	(c)	Land deeded to the United States June 3, 1842, and April 15, 1844.	
Total in Michigan as far as known	288.81		
a About.	b Present area.	c Area not known.	d Area not stated.

Schedule of military reservations, with area, date, etc.—Continued.

Name and location of reservation.	Area in acres.	Date of executive order or other authority and remarks.
MINNESOTA.		
Fort Snelling, at junction of Mississippi and Minnesota rivers.	(a)	Reservation made at the request of Secretary of War, July 13, 1839, and Secretary of Treasury, July 15, 1839. President's orders, dated May 25, 1853, and November 16, 1853. Act of Congress approved August 26, 1852 (10 Stats., p. 36), and order of Secretary of War thereunder, dated March 13, 1854. Joint resolution of Congress approved May 7, 1870 (16 Stats., p. 376). Reduction approved by Secretary of War, January 1, 1874.
Reservation on St. Louis River, in Minnesota, lot 1, sec. 20, T. 49 N., R. 13 W.	7.32	Executive order, March 13, 1854.
Total in Minnesota, except Fort Snelling ..	7.32	
MISSOURI.		
Grand Tower rock, in Mississippi river, which, if surveyed, would be in sec. 20, T. 84 N., R. 14 E., of fifth principal meridian.	(b)	Executive order, February 24, 1871.
Fort Leavenworth, on east bank of Missouri river, in Ts. 52 and 53 N., R. 36 W., of fifth principal meridian.	c1,000.00	Executive order, June 21, 1838. Portion of reserve released by Secretary of War, March 1, 1841. Present reserve is in R. 36 W.
Total in Missouri as far as known or estimated.	1,000.00	
MONTANA.		
Camp Baker, in T. 11 N., R. 4 E.	2,400.00	Executive order, May 16, 1871.
Fort Buford, in Montana and Dakota. (See under Dakota for particulars.)		
Fort Shaw, in T. 20 N., Rs. 2 and 3 W.	c32,000.00	Executive order, January 11, 1870.
Fort Keogh, at mouth of Tongue river	d57,619.00	Executive order, March 14, 1878. General Orders No. 6, headquarters Department of Dakota, February 18, 1880, describes the ferry or bridge site on east bank of river.
Fort Assiniboine, mostly between the Milk and Missouri rivers, and within the reservation for the Gros Ventre, Piegan, and other Indians.	c704,000.00	Executive orders, March 4, 1880, June 16, 1882, and May 2, 1888. Executive order, dated May 2, 1888, modified military reservations of Fort Assiniboine, per executive order of June 10, 1881, so as to embrace within its boundaries a post reservation, a hay reservation, and a coal field reservation.
Fort Missoula:		
Original reserve, sec. 31, T. 13 N., R. 19 W.	640.00	Executive order, February 19, 1877.
Additional reserve, S. $\frac{1}{2}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 25, T. 13 N., R. 20 W., the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, S. $\frac{1}{2}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 30, T. 13 N., R. 19 W.	560.23	Executive order, August 5, 1878.
Timber reserve on unsurveyed land	1,577.41	Executive order, June 10, 1879.
Fort Maginnis, in Ts. 16 and 17 N., Rs. 20 and 21 E.	d31,000.00	Executive orders, April 8, 1881, and April 14, 1882.
Fort Custer post reservation, 6 miles square, in secs. 1 and 2 S., Rs. 33 and 34 E.	23,040.00	Executive order, December 7, 1886.
National cemetery of Custer's battle-field, 640 acres.	640.00	Thirteen Indian families residing on post reservation not to be disturbed.
Limestone reservation, near Old Fort C. F. Smith, 2,227.20 acres.	2,227.20	
Total in Montana as far as known or estimated.	855,703.84	
NEBRASKA.		
Fort McPherson national cemetery	107.00	Executive orders, October 13, 1873, and January 5, 1887.
Camp Robinson, on White river, at mouth of Spring creek:		
Post reserve	12,800.00	Executive orders, November 14, 1876, and June 28, 1879.
Timber reserve, 4 square miles	10,240.00	Executive order, November 4 1879.
a Present area not known. b Area not given. c Estimated. d About.		

Schedule of military reservations, with area, date, etc.—Continued.

Name and location of reservation.	Area in acres.	Date of executive order or other authority and remarks.
NEBRASKA—continued.		
Fort Sidney: Sidney barracks post reserve, sec. 32, T. 14 N., R. 49 W.	640.00	Executive order, May 14, 1874.
Timber and wood reserve, secs. 6 and 18, T. 17 N., R. 52 W., and secs. 12, 14, and 24, T. 17 N., R. 53 W.	3, 195.35	Executive order, May 31, 1880.
Fort Niobrara: Post reserve: Secs. 26 and 35 of T. 34 N., secs. 2, 3, 10, 11, T. 33 N., and all that part of secs. 22, 23, 27, 33, and 34 of T. 34 N., and of secs. 4, 5, 8, 9, T. 33 N., lying on the right (south and east) bank of the Niobrara river, all in R. 27 W. of the sixth principal meridian.	6, 194.84	Executive order, December 10, 1879.
Wood and timber reserve: All that part of T. 34 N., R. 27 W., not already embraced within the existing reservation, excepting secs. 16 and 36 (school sections); the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 28; the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and lots 2 and 3 of sec. 27; the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and lot 3 of sec. 22; the E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and S. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 25; the E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and lots 1, 2, 3, and 4 of sec. 31, and the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 33.	28, 817.48	Executive order, June 6, 1881.
In T. 34 N., R. 26 W., all of secs. 5, 6, 7, 8, 17, 18, 29, 31, and 32; all of sec. 19, except lots 2, 3, 4, and 5; all of sec. 20, except the N. $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and lots 5, 6, 7, and 8, and all of sec. 30, except the E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and lots 1 and 2. In T. 39 N., R. 26 W., all of secs. 5, 6, 7, and 8. In T. 33 N., R. 27 W., all of secs. 1 and 12.	.....	Executive order, April 29, 1884.
(To the above was added the E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and S. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 25, T. 34 N., R. 27 W., and at the same time there was excluded the W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and S. $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 30, of the same township and range.)	.....
Total in Nebraska.....	61, 904.62	
NEW MEXICO.		
Fort Bayard, in T. 17 S., Rs. 12 and 13 W	8, 840.00	Executive order of April 19, 1869.
Fort Cummings, in Ta. 21 and 22 S., Rs. 7 and 8 W.	23, 040.00	Executive orders, April 29, 1870, and November 9, 1880.
Fort Marcy, at Santa Fé.....	a 17.77	Executive order, August 28, 1868.
Fort Stanton, within former limits of Mescalero Apache Indian Reservation.	10, 240.00	Originally 12 miles square, by executive order of May 12, 1854. Reduced under act of May 21, 1872, to a tract 8 miles long and 2 miles wide, 1 mile from each bank of the river Bonito.
Fort Sumner post cemetery, situated in NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 15, and NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 14, T. 2 N., R. 26 E.:		
These two subdivisions contain.....	320.00	Executive order, May 22, 1871.
Fort Union falls within the confirmed private land grant Mora:		
Post and timber reserve	66, 880.00	Executive order, October 9, 1868.
Fort Wingate, in Ta. 13, 14, and 15 N., Rs. 15, 16, and 17 W.	83, 200.00	Executive orders, February 18, 1870, and March 26, 1881.
Total in New Mexico.....	192, 531.77	
OREGON.		
Fort Klamath, in T. 33 S., R. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ E.:		
Post reserve, in secs. 22, 23, 26, and 27.....	a 1, 000.00	
Hay reserve, in secs. 3, 4, 9, 10, 15, 16, 21, and 22.....	2, 135.08	Executive order, April 6, 1869.
Sand island, in secs. 14, 23, and 24, T. 9 N., R. 11 W.	192.07	Executive order, August 29, 1863.
Point Adams (Fort Stevens), in T. 10 N., R. 10 W., fractional secs. 5 and 6, and N. $\frac{1}{4}$ secs. 7, 8, and 9.	1, 250.11	Executive order, February 26, 1852. A donation claim covers some 400 acres of the reservation.

Schedule of military reservations, with area, date, etc.—Continued.

Name and location of reservation.	Area in acres.	Date of executive order or other authority and remarks.
OREGON—continued.		
For improvement of Coos bay and harbor: Lots 1, 2, 3, and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 2, and lots 1 and 2 and SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 3, T. 26 S., R. 14 W.	174.27	Executive order, July 14, 1884. Executive order, November 13, 1889, reserves part of secs. 3, 4, and 9, and parts of 10 and 15; secs. 16, 17, and 20, and parts of secs. 21, 22, 27, and 28; secs. 29 and 31, and part of 32; sec. 33 and part of 34, all in T. 24 S., R. 13 W.; parts of secs. 4 and 5; sec. 6; parts of secs. 7, 18, and 19, T. 25 N., R. 13 W.; secs. 12, 13, and 23, and parts of 24, 25, and 26, T. 25 S., R. 14 W.
North side of Tillamook head, fractional SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 29, lots 1 and 2 of sec. 30, and lots 1, 2, 3, and 4 of sec. 31, T. 6 N., R. 10 W.	327.55	Executive order, November 4, 1885.
Total in Oregon.....	5,079.68	
UTAH.		
Fort Douglas, in Ts. 1 N. and 1 S., R. 1 E.....	2,388.19	Executive order, September 3, 1867. Act of Congress, May 16, 1872 (18 Stat., p. 46), gave 20 acres for cemetery for Salt Lake religious bodies; act of January 21, 1885 (Stats. 23, p. 285), reduced reserve 151.81 acres.
Reservation for water supply for Fort Douglas..	1,920.00	Act March 3, 1887 (24 Stat., p. 478), added to reserve for water supply.
Fort Du Chesne, in T. 2 S., R. 1 E., Uintah meridian within the Uintah Indian Reservation.	3,840.00	Executive order, September 1, 1867.
Total in Utah.....	8,148.19	
WASHINGTON.		
Port Angeles and Ediz Hook, in Ts. 30 and 31 N., Rs. 5 and 6 W.	(a)	Executive orders, July 19, 1862, and March 10, 1863.
Canoes island, off east coast of Shaw Island.....	43.10	Executive order, July 2, 1875.
Cape Disappointment, including Fort Canby, fractional section 9 (except lot 4 reserved for light-house purposes), and part of fractional sections 4 and 5, T. 9 N., R. 11 W.	596.20	Executive order, February 26, 1852.
Southwest part of Lopez island, including Bunch island and Whale rocks.	599.30	Executive order, July 2, 1875.
Northwest part of Lopez island, extending from Flat point to Upright point. These reserves are in Ts. 34, 35, 36 N., R. 2 W.	634.60	
At Neeah harbor, straits Juan de Fuca:		Executive order, June 9, 1868. A part of these lands declared reserved were disposed of prior to date of order reserving same, viz: NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and lot 3, sec. 1, T. 21 N., R. 2 E.; lot 5 and NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 2, T. 21 N., R. 2 E.; and SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 33, T. 22 N., R. 2 E.
1. We-addah island.....	520.00	
2. Tract east side of harbor.....	6400.00	
3. Tract west side of harbor.....	6400.00	Executive order, September 13, 1859, at suggestion of Commissioner of General Land Office.
At Narrows of Puget sound:		
1. South end of Vashous island.....	633.60	Executive order, July 2, 1875. Executive orders dated March 2 and May 20, 1889, amended executive order of July 2, 1875, confining the military reservation on San Juan island to certain lots and subdivisions in sec. 7 and 8, in T. 34 N., R. 2 and 3 W.; making an aggregate of 640 acres.
2. On north side of Gig harbor.....	639.00	
All in Ts. 21 and 22 N., R. 2 E.	2,434.55	
Point Roberts, in secs. 1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 10, 11, 12 of T. 40 N., R. 3 W.		
San Juan island:		Executive order, July 2, 1875. Executive orders dated March 2 and May 20, 1889, amended executive order of July 2, 1875, confining the military reservation on San Juan island to certain lots and subdivisions in sec. 7 and 8, in T. 34 N., R. 2 and 3 W.; making an aggregate of 640 acres.
Southeast point of island, including Goose island and Rocky peninsula, in T. 34 N., R. 2 W.	640.00	
Northeast point of island, including Reid rock (in secs. 1, 2, 11, 12, and 13, T. 35 N., R. 3 W.).	508.33	
Shaw island:		Executive order, July 2, 1875.
West end of island, mostly in T. 36 N., R. 2 W.	515.30	
Eastern reserve on island, mostly in T. 36 N., R. 2 W.	594.90	
Fort Three Tree point, in T. 9 N., R. 7 W.....	640.00	Executive order July 31, 1865.
Fort Townsend, in secs. 21, 22, 27, 28-33 of T. 30 N., R. 1 W.	621.97	Executive order, January 29, 1859.
Fort Vancouver, in T. 2 N., R. 1 E.....	639.54	Order of Secretary of War, October 29, 1853. Executive order, January 5, 1878 (44 Stat., p. 100), of an acre was granted to Catholic mission.

a Area not known.

b About.

Schedule of military reservations, with area, date, etc.—Continued.

Name and location of reservation.	Area in acres.	Date of executive order or other authority and remarks.
WASHINGTON—continued.		
Fort Walla Walla, part of the post reserve remaining unsold.	619.57	Executive order, May 13, 1839. Hay and timber reserve granted away or sold.
Fort Spokane, on Spokane river	640.00	Order of Secretary of Interior, June 24, 1881; executive order, January 12, 1882; executive order, November 17, 1887.
Reservations as follows at twenty-five different points where the title should be found to be in the United States, viz:		
1. On north side of New Dungeness harbor, embracing all the peninsula to its junction with the mainland, in T. 31 N., R. 4 W.	258.63	Executive order, September 22, 1866.
2. South side of New Dungeness harbor, in T. 31 N., Rs. 3 and 4 W.	628.00	
3. On west side of entrance to Washington harbor, in T. 30 N., R. 3 W.	614.00	
4. East side of entrance to Washington harbor, T. 30 N., R. 3 W.	588.00	
5. Challam point, T. 30 N., R. 2 W	614.00	
6. Opposite Challam point, in T. 30 N., Rs. 1 and 2 W.	637.00	
7. Protection island, in Ts. 30 and 31 N., R. 2 W.	.....	All disposed of before order issued.
8. Opposite Protection island, in T. 30 N., R. 1 W.	624.25	
9. Vancouver point, in Ts. 29 and 30 N., R. 2 W.	603.00	
10. Point Wilson, in T. 31 N., R. 1 W	464.00	
11. Point Hudson, in T. 30 N., R. 1 W .....	.....	Do.
12. Admiralty head, in T. 31 N., R. 1 E	450.00	Executive order, September 22, 1866. This order declared reservations of 640 acres each where the title to the lands should be found in the United States, but upon final designation of the reservation by the War Department the areas were reduced below 640 acres, as per this table. Quite a number of legal subdivisions within the limits designated were found to have been disposed of prior to date of order, which reduces the area reserved below the figures here stated. Exact reserved area not calculated.
13. Marrowstone point, in T. 30 N., R. 1 E. and 1 W.	590.00	
14. North of entrance to Deception pass, including two islands in the pass, in T. 34 N., R. 1 E.	550.00	
15. South of entrance to the pass, in T. 34 N., R. 2 E.	630.00	
16. Two islands east of Deception pass, in T. 34 N., R. 2 E.	140.00	
17. Tala point, in T. 28 N., R. 1 E	615.25	
18. Hood's head, in T. 28 N., R. 1 E	614.25	
19. Foulweather point, in T. 28 N., R. 1 and 2 E.	602.20	
20. Double bluffs, fractional secs. 26, 27, 28, and lots 4 and 5, sec. 22 of T. 29 N., R. 2 E.	626.25	
21. Point Defiance, in T. 21 N., R. 2 E	631.00	
22, 23, and 24. Three tracts on west side of Puget's sound, in T. 21 N., R. 2 E	576.00 637.00 635.00	
25. Whidbey's island, most northerly point in T. 34 N., R. 1 and 2 E.	606.00	
Goose island, situate in the strait of San Juan de Fuca, off the southeastern point of San Juan island, in the SE. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 8, T. 24 N., R. 2 W.	.....		Executive order, January 9, 1889.
Total in Washington Territory	22,259.24	
WISCONSIN.		
Stone quarry, fractional secs. 25, 26, and 36, T. 28 N., R. 25 E.	1,046.10	Request of Secretary of War and order of Secretary of the Treasury, September 1, 1837.
WYOMING.		
Fort Bridger, in Ts. 15 and 16 N., R. 115 W	10,240.00	Executive order, May 21, 1858. Relocated and reduced under act of February 24, 1871 (16 Stat., p. 430).
Fort D. A. Russell, adjoining city of Cheyenne, in T. 14 N., R. 67 W.	4,512.00	Executive order, June 28, 1869.
Wood reserve for Forts Sanders, D. A. Russell, and Cheyenne depot, secs. 20, 28, 30, 32, T. 15 N., R. 71 W.	2,540.64	Executive orders, November 4, 1879, and February 25, 1880.
Fort Fred. Steele National Cemetery .....	.....	Secretary of War, November 19, 1886. Area not known.

Schedule of military reservations, with area, date, etc.—Continued.

Name and location of reservation.	Area in acres.	Date of executive order or other authority and remarks.
WYOMING—continued.		
Fort Washakie within the Shoshone Indian Reservation.	a 1,405.00	Executive order, May 21, 1887.
Fort McKinney, post reserve and wood and timber reserve, in T. 50 and 51, N., Rs. 82 and 83 W.	25,600.00	Executive orders, July 2, 1879, and February 2, 1880.
Depot McKinney, in T. 44 N., R. 78 W.....	640.00	Executive order, July 2, 1879. Executive order dated January 10, 1890, withdrawing the eastern boundary of the reservation one-fourth of a mile westward, as per terms of the order.
Total to Wyoming.....	44,937.64	
Total area of military reservations in the public-land States and Territories, as far as known or estimated.	2,276,965.41	

a About.

Historical and statistical table of the United States and Territories, showing the area of each in square miles and in acres, the date of organization of Territories, date of admission of new States into the Union, the population of each State and Territory at the taking of the census in 1880, and the area surveyed and remaining unsurveyed up to June 30, 1890.

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Civil divisions.	Act organizing Territory.	United States Statutes.		Act admitting State.	United States Statutes.		Area of the States and Territories—		Number of acres surveyed up to June 30, 1890.	Area remaining unsurveyed on June 30, 1890.	Population in 1880.
		Vol.	Page.		Vol.	Page.	In square miles.	In acres.			
THIRTEEN ORIGINAL STATES.											
New Hampshire							9,280	5,939,200	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	346,991
Massachusetts							7,800	4,992,000			1,783,085
Rhode Island							1,306	835,840			276,531
Connecticut							4,750	3,040,000			622,700
New York							47,000	30,080,000			5,082,871
New Jersey							8,320	5,324,800			1,131,116
Pennsylvania							46,000	29,440,000			4,282,691
Delaware							2,120	1,356,800			146,608
Maryland							11,124	7,119,360			934,943
Virginia							38,348	24,542,720			1,612,565
North Carolina							50,704	32,450,560			1,399,750
South Carolina							34,000	21,760,000			995,577
Georgia							58,000	37,120,000			1,542,180
STATES ADMITTED.											
Kentucky				Feb. 4, 1791	1	189	37,680	24,115,200			1,648,660
Vermont				Feb. 18, 1791	1	191	10,212	6,535,680			352,286
Tennessee				June 1, 1796	1	491	45,600	29,184,000			1,542,359
Maine				Mar. 3, 1820	3	544	35,000	22,400,000			648,936
Texas				Dec. 29, 1845	9	108	274,356	175,587,840			1,591,749
West Virginia				Dec. 31, 1862	12	633	23,000	14,720,000			618,457
PUBLIC-LAND STATES AND TERRITORIES.											
<i>States.</i>											
Ohio				Apr. 30, 1802	2	173	39,972	25,581,976	25,581,976		3,198,062
Louisiana	Mar. 3, 1805	2	351	Apr. 8, 1812	2	701	44,893	28,731,090	27,067,762	1,663,328	939,946
Indiana	May 7, 1800	1	53	Dec. 11, 1816	3	399	33,809	21,637,760	21,637,760		1,973,301
Mississippi	Apr. 7, 1798	1	549	Dec. 10, 1817	3	472	47,156	30,179,840	30,179,840		1,131,597
Illinois	Feb. 3, 1809	2	514	Dec. 3, 1818	3	536	55,414	35,465,093	35,465,093		3,077,871
Alabama	Mar. 3, 1817	3	371	Dec. 14, 1819	3	608	50,722	32,462,115	32,462,115		1,262,505
Missouri	June 4, 1812	2	743	Mar. 2, 1821	3	645	65,370	41,836,931	41,836,931		2,163,380
Arkansas	Mar. 2, 1819	3	493	June 15, 1836	5	50	62,203	33,410,063	33,410,063		802,525
Michigan	Jan. 11, 1805	2	309	Jan. 26, 1837	5	144	56,451	36,128,640	36,128,640		1,636,937

PUBLIC LANDS.

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Historical and statistical table of the United States and Territories, showing the area of each in square miles and in acres, etc.—Continued.

Civil divisions.	Act organizing Territory.	United States Statutes.		Act admitting State.	United States Statutes.		Area of the States and Territories—		Number of acres surveyed up to June 30, 1890.	Area remaining un-surveyed on June 30, 1890.	Population in 1880.
		Vol.	Page.		Vol.	Page.	In square miles.	In acres.			
PUBLIC-LAND STATES AND TERRITORIES—cont'd.											
States—Continued.											
Florida.....	Mar. 30, 1822	3	654	Mar. 3, 1845	5	742	59,268	37,931,520	Acres. 30,830,505	Acres. 7,100,925	260,493
Iowa.....	June 12, 1838	5	235	Mar. 3, 1845	5	742	55,045	35,228,800	35,228,800	.....	1,624,615
Wisconsin.....	Apr. 20, 1836	5	10	Mar. 3, 1847	9	178	53,924	34,511,360	34,511,360	.....	1,315,497
California.....	.....	.....	.....	Sept. 9, 1850	9	452	157,801	100,992,640	72,189,644	28,802,996	864,694
Minnesota.....	Mar. 3, 1849	9	403	Feb. 26, 1857	11	166	83,531	53,459,840	42,477,682	10,982,158	780,773
Oregon.....	Aug. 14, 1843	9	323	Feb. 14, 1859	11	383	95,274	60,975,360	40,498,461	20,476,899	174,768
Kansas.....	May 30, 1854	12	277	Jan. 29, 1861	12	126	80,891	51,770,240	51,770,240	.....	996,096
Nevada.....	Mar. 2, 1861	12	209	Mar. 21, 1864	13	30	112,090	71,737,600	33,225,459	38,512,141	62,266
Nebraska.....	May 30, 1854	10	277	Feb. 9, 1867	14	391	73,558	47,077,359	47,012,079	65,280	452,402
Colorado.....	Feb. 28, 1861	12	172	Mar. 3, 1875	18	474	104,500	66,880,000	59,424,003	7,455,997	194,327
Wyoming.....	July 25, 1868	15	178	Feb. 22, 1889	25	676	97,883	62,645,120	47,162,911	15,482,209	20,789
Washington.....	Mar. 2, 1853	10	172	Feb. 22, 1889	25	676	69,994	44,796,160	21,823,027	22,973,133	75,116
Montana.....	May 26, 1854	13	85	Feb. 22, 1889	25	676	143,776	92,016,640	20,263,021	71,753,619	39,159
Territories.											
New Mexico.....	Sept. 9, 1850	9	446	.....	.....	.....	121,201	77,568,640	48,638,311	28,930,329	119,565
Utah.....	..... do	9	453	.....	.....	.....	84,476	54,064,640	13,736,633	40,328,007	143,963
Dakota (a).....	Mar. 2, 1861	12	239	.....	.....	.....	150,932	96,596,480	50,877,782	45,718,698	135,177
Arizona.....	Feb. 24, 1863	12	664	.....	.....	.....	113,916	72,906,240	14,945,499	57,960,741	40,440
Idaho.....	Mar. 3, 1863	12	808	.....	.....	.....	86,294	55,228,160	10,679,889	44,548,271	32,610
Alaska (b).....	July 27, 1868	15	240	.....	.....	.....	577,390	369,529,600	.....	369,529,600	.....
Indian (b).....	.....	1	130	.....	.....	.....	63,253	40,481,600	27,019,099	13,462,501	.....
District of Columbia.....	.....	1	214	.....	.....	.....	60	38,400	.....	.....	177,624
Public Land Strip (c).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,738	3,672,640	.....	3,672,640	.....
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,581,385	2,292,086,547	986,084,675	829,419,472	50,155,783

a The act of Congress approved February 22, 1889, provided for a division of the former Territory of Dakota into two States, viz, North Dakota and South Dakota, but the figures above given for Dakota embrace the whole area comprising the former Territory of Dakota, as the respective areas of each State have not been calculated up to the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890.

b No census taken.

c The Public Land Strip was made a part of Oklahoma Territory by the act of Congress approved May 2, 1890, but as the act provides that "any other lands within the Indian Territory not embraced within these boundaries shall hereafter become a part of the Territory of Oklahoma whenever the Indian nation or tribe owning such lands shall signify to the President of the United States in legal manner its assent that such lands shall so become a part of said Territory of Oklahoma," etc., the area of said Public Land Strip is herein reported as heretofore.

Tabular statement showing the number of acres of public lands surveyed in the following land States and Territories up to June 30, 1889, during the past fiscal year, and the total of the public lands surveyed up to June 30, 1890; also the total area of the public domain remaining unsurveyed within the same.

Land States and Territories.	Areas of public lands in States and Territories.		Number of acres of public lands surveyed.				Total area of public and Indian land remaining unsurveyed, including the area of private land claims surveyed up to June 30, 1890.
	In acres.	In square miles.	Up to June 30, 1889.	Under contracts made prior to June 30, 1889, and not heretofore reported because accepted since June 30, 1889.	Under contracts made for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890.	Total up to June 30, 1890.	
Alabama	32,462,115	50,722	32,462,115			32,462,115	
Arkansas	33,410,063	52,203	33,410,063			33,410,063	
California	100,992,640	157,801	72,027,613	152,285.76	9,745.65	72,189,644	28,802,996
Colorado	66,880,000	104,500	58,959,545	358,203.73	115,253.99	59,424,003	7,455,997
Florida	37,931,520	59,268	30,828,076	2,519.33		30,830,595	7,100,925
Illinois	35,465,093	55,414	35,465,093			35,465,093	
Indiana	21,637,760	33,809	21,637,760			21,637,760	
Iowa	35,228,800	55,043	35,228,800			35,228,800	
Kansas	51,770,240	80,891	51,770,240			51,770,240	
Louisiana	28,731,090	44,893	27,067,762			27,067,762	1,663,328
Michigan	36,128,640	56,451	36,128,640		a 15.73	36,128,640	
Minnesota	53,459,840	83,531	42,332,827	135,247.37	9,607.92	42,477,682	10,982,158
Mississippi	30,179,840	47,156	30,179,840			30,179,840	
Missouri	41,836,931	65,370	41,836,931			41,836,931	
Montana	92,016,640	143,776	19,642,860	620,161.42		20,263,021	71,753,619
Nebraska	47,077,359	73,558	46,989,039	23,039.51		47,012,079	65,280
Nevada	71,737,600	112,090	32,816,602	408,857.33		33,225,459	38,512,141
Ohio	25,581,976	39,972	25,581,976			25,581,976	
Oregon	80,975,360	95,274	40,414,361	64,902.24	19,198.22	40,498,461	20,476,599
Wisconsin	34,511,360	53,924	34,511,360	b 21.82		34,511,360	
Washington	44,796,160	69,994	21,642,904	163,901.04	16,221.95	21,823,027	22,973,133
Alaska	369,529,600	577,390					369,529,600
Arizona	72,906,240	113,916	14,347,751	597,748.27		14,945,499	57,960,741
Dakota ^c	96,596,480	150,932	49,947,790	929,992.35		50,877,782	45,718,698
Idaho	55,228,160	86,234	10,657,740	22,148.58		10,679,889	44,548,271
Indian T.	40,481,600	63,253	27,019,099			27,019,099	13,462,501
New Mexico	77,568,640	121,201	43,401,179	178,433.73	53,698.05	43,638,311	28,930,320
Utah	54,064,640	84,476	13,160,107	576,525.50		13,736,633	40,328,007
Wyoming	62,645,120	97,883	47,162,911			47,162,911	15,482,209
Public Land Strip ^d	3,672,640	5,738					3,672,640
Total	1,815,504,147	2,836,725	981,621,984	4,233,966.16	228,725.78	986,084,675	e 829,419,472

a This area appears to have been counted in former reports of surveys in the State of Michigan, and is therefore not added in this column.

b Counted in former reports of surveys in the State of Wisconsin, and hence not added in this column.

c The figures given for Dakota embrace the whole area comprising the former Territory of Dakota (now the States of North Dakota and South Dakota). By act of Congress approved April 10, 1890, North Dakota and South Dakota were made separate surveying districts, but the office of United States surveyor-general of North Dakota was not opened until after the close of the fiscal year.

d By act of Congress approved May 2, 1890, the Public Land Strip was made a part of Oklahoma Territory, but as the act provides that "any other lands within the Indian Territory, not embraced within these boundaries, shall hereafter become a part of the Territory of Oklahoma whenever the Indian nation or tribe owning such lands shall signify to the President of the United States in legal manner its assent that such lands shall so become a part of said Territory of Oklahoma, and the President shall thereupon make proclamation to that effect," etc., the area of the Public Land Strip is reported as heretofore.

e This estimate is of a very general nature, and affords no index to the disposable volume of land remaining, nor the amount available for agricultural purposes. It includes Indian and other public reservations, unsurveyed private land claims, as well as surveyed private land claims, in the district of Arizona, California, Colorado, and New Mexico; the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections reserved for common schools; unsurveyed lands embraced in railroad, swamp land, and other grants; the great mountain areas; the areas of unsurveyed rivers and lakes; and large areas wholly unproductive and unavailable for ordinary purposes. The volume of land in the unsurveyed portion of the public domain suitable for homes and subject to settlement under the laws of the United States is of comparatively small proportions.

F.—RAILROAD DIVISION.

The following is a tabulated statement of the work performed in this division :

Applications pending July 1, 1889	4,438
Applications received during year	2,191
	6,629
Decisions in favor of applicants	448
Decisions against applicants	1,861
Applications referred to other divisions	126
	2,435
Applications pending July 1, 1890	4,194
Entries pending July 1, 1889	3,921
Entries received during year	1,470
	5,391
Entries canceled during year	268
Entries closed as to railroad and referred to other divisions	1,259
	1,527
Entries pending July 1, 1890	3,864
Letters pending July 1, 1889	234
Letters received during year	5,954
	6,188
Letters answered during year	3,834
Letters requiring no answer	937
Letters referred to other divisions	450
	5,221
Letters remaining unanswered July 1, 1890	967
Railroad selections, in acres, canceled during year	56,246.63

Letters written during year 8,486, covering 15,480 pages of press-copy. Certified copies furnished 212, costing \$669.16.

The large number of applications pending is, in a measure, due to the fact that the principles involved in a number of the cases are similar to those involved in cases pending before the Secretary of the Interior upon motion for review.

A good part of the work of this division can not be shown in a tabulated statement, viz: Answers to personal inquiries made by the attorneys representing the railroads, and others interested in claims made to lands within the limits of the grants to such roads; also, the exhibition of maps filed by the companies, diagrams showing the limits of the grants projected thereon, and the papers filed by the companies relating or appertaining to the grants.

A great many such inquiries are made, and to answer the same often necessitates a thorough search of the records and files, and, that the person may fully understand, an explanation is necessary, thus consuming considerable time, of which no record is made,

For the information of other divisions, such search and explanation are often necessary.

To answer a simple inquiry as to the status of a particular tract requires an extended examination; for it must first be ascertained whether it is within the limits of the grant, and if so what limit, granted or indemnity; if granted, the date of the attachment of the rights of the road under the grant in that immediate vicinity; and whether the records show, or allegation is made of, a claim sufficient, under the terms of exception from the grant, to defeat the grant.

The following are office letters submitting adjustments:

[St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern (Arkansas), August 18, 1888.]

In compliance with directions contained in department circular of November 22, 1887, issued under the act of Congress approved March 3, 1837 (24 Stat., 556), I have adjusted the grant to the State of Arkansas by act of February 9, 1853 (10 Stat., 155), as revived and extended by the act of July 26, 1866 (14 Stat., 333), for the Cairo and Fulton, now St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad Company.

I have also prepared lists of lands which appear from the records to have been erroneously approved and patented under said grant, and submitted copies thereof to the land commissioner of the company, accompanied by a letter calling upon him to show cause why proper steps should not be taken by this department to recover said lands, in accordance with the requirements of the act of March 3, 1857, aforesaid.

The land commissioner has filed his reply, and I herewith submit the case for your consideration and action.

Since the receipt of the reply of the land commissioner the lists have been re-examined and corrected where error was found as alleged, in accordance with the facts as found on the records and given in the paper herewith, marked No. 1.

The other papers submitted are as follows:

A.—Statement showing the adjustment of the grant, from which it appears that a deficiency of 628,006.70 acres exists.

B.—Lists of lands erroneously certified to the State, these having been disposed of prior to the date the right of the company attached (which was August 11, 1855, in the 6-mile limits July 28, 1866, in the 11-mile limits), and date of selection in the 15 and 20 mile limits.

C.—Lists of lands within the 6-mile limits of the grant which were covered by pre-emption filings at date of definite location of the road.

D.—List of lands within the 6 and 11 mile limits which were covered at date of definite location, or certification, by cash entries since canceled.

E.—List of lands erroneously conveyed to the company, being tracts in even-numbered sections outside the 6-mile limits and in odd sections within the 6-mile limits.

F.—Reply of the land commissioner to the call to show cause.

List B, which contained 2,134.82 acres, embraces entries which were made prior to the time the company's right attached and which have never been canceled. As corrected and revised it contains 1,814.82 acres.

List C embraces pre-emption filings upon lands within the 6-mile limits of the company's grant, which were of record and uncanceled at the date of the definite location of the road. These filings were all on "offered" lands, and all, excepting those of Louisa Boone and James Allen, had expired by limitation of law prior to the time the company's right attached.

Mrs. Boone filed her declaratory statement October 2, 1854, but as the date of alleged settlement is not given on the tract-book, and the abstract of filings for that month can not be found, it is impossible to say whether her claim had expired August 11, 1855, or not.

In the case of James Allen, D. S. No. 409, filed December 19, alleging settlement December 9, 1854, his claim was prima facie valid at the date of the definite location of the road, and excepted the tract covered by it from the grant. (*Malone vs. Union Pacific Railway Company*, 15 Copp, 90.) At the date of the certification to the company, however, July 13, 1857, said filing had expired, and, under the practice then obtaining, the certification was made.

List D embraces lands which were covered by entries made prior to the definite location of the road, and remaining intact at that time, but subsequently canceled.

List E embraces lands in odd-numbered sections within the 6-mile limits, and even-numbered sections outside said limits, and were erroneously certified for the reason that the company took no odd section within the 6-mile limits and no even section outside thereof. This list originally contained 1,003.08 acres, but the correction reduced the amount 400 acres, leaving 603.08 acres.

As the lands embraced in lists B, D, and E, as now presented, were erroneously

approved and patented for the reasons given, I am of opinion that the act of March 3, 1887, makes it the duty of the department to take the necessary steps to recover title to them.

As to the lands embraced in list C it is clear from the record that the pre-emption filings covering them, excepting those of Boone and Allen, had expired prior to the definite location of the company's road, and as to that of Boone it is not determined whether it had expired or not. And although the claimants, if still on the lands, would be protected in their rights, it is the opinion of this office that the department is not called upon to take any action looking to their recovery at this time.

As before stated, the tract covered by the filing of Allen was, under department decision in the Malone case, excepted from the company's grant. It was therefore erroneously certified under said grant, and I am of opinion, that the proper steps to recover it should be taken.

The status of each tract, as it appears upon the records, is fully given under the head of remarks in the list containing it.

[Cedar Rapids and Missouri River (Iowa), November 17, 1888.]

In compliance with directions contained in department circular of November 2, 1887, issued under the act of Congress approved March 3, 1887 (24 Stat., 556), I have adjusted the grants to the State of Iowa by acts of May 15, 1856, and June 2, 1864, for the Iowa Central Air Line, afterwards the Cedar Rapids and Missouri River Railroad Company.

The right under the grants to the odd-numbered sections within the 6-mile limits of the original line from a point near Cedar Rapids to the Missouri river attached October 13, 1856; to the odd and even sections outside said 6-mile limits and within 15 of the original line, and within 20 miles of the modified line, it attached on selection, the latter being indemnity lands. (Railroad Company vs. Herring, 110 U. S., 27.)

The present owner of the grant is the Iowa Railroad Land Company.

The grant by the original act was of every alternate section of land designated by odd numbers for 6 sections in width on each side of the road, with a provision for indemnity for lands lost within the primary limits, to be taken within an additional territory not more than 15 miles from the line of the road.

The act of 1864 allowed the company to change the uncompleted portion of its road, and granted, for the use of the changed or modified line, the same lands and the same amount of lands per mile as was granted by the original act; and directed the Secretary of the Interior, after said modified line had been established and a map thereof filed in this office, to reserve and cause to be conveyed to the company, within 15 miles of the original main line of the road, an amount of land equal to that authorized to be granted by the act of 1856. And if the amount of lands per mile granted, or intended to be granted, by the original act, should not be found within 15 miles of the original line, then selections along the modified line and within 20 miles thereof were authorized.

The act of 1856 did not grant any specific number of acres or sections per mile, but was a grant in place of every alternate odd section for six sections in width on each side of the road. The act of 1864 made a grant for the company of the same lands and the same amount of lands per mile as were granted by the original act.

The length of the modified line of the road from the town of Cedar Rapids to the western terminus is 271.6 miles, and the Supreme Court of the United States has decided that the quantity of the grant shall be measured by the length of such line. (Railroad Company vs. Herring et al. 10 U. S., 27.)

Neither this company, nor the Iowa Central Air Line Company, to which the grant was originally made, built any road east of Cedar Rapids, a road from Clinton to Cedar Rapids having been built by private enterprise; and the court in the Herring case (*supra*) held that the company, having failed to build the road east of Cedar Rapids and having been relieved from its construction at its own request, is not entitled to any land therefor. In other words, that the company is not entitled to lands for a road which it never built, and was never to build. It follows, I think, that the company has no grant east of Cedar Rapids.

At the date of the approval of the act of 1864, which authorized the company to change the uncompleted portion of its road, it had built to the town of Nevada, 100 miles west of Cedar Rapids.

I have therefore adjusted the grant by dividing it into two sections "east of Nevada" and "west of Nevada," and have prepared four different statements for consideration.

Exhibit A is an adjustment upon the theory that the company takes under the original grant from Cedar Rapids as far as the road was constructed at the date of the act of 1864, and that the only additional right given the company under the latter act for this portion was to satisfy deficiencies within the grant in place by resorting to the even-numbered sections within the 6-mile limits, and both even and

odd within the 15-mile limits; and if there was still a deficiency, to resort to the even and odd sections along the modified line within 20 miles thereof. Under this statement, there have been excess approvals to the company of 57,570.24 acres.

Exhibit B is a statement based upon the same theory for that part of the road between Cedar Rapids and Nevada, as exhibit A; but for that portion west of Nevada six sections per mile of constructed road have been allowed. Under this statement, there have been excess approvals of 5,814.20 acres.

Exhibit C is an adjustment upon the theory that the company is entitled to six full sections per mile of constructed road west of Cedar Rapids, and, if that theory be correct, there would still be due the company 9,512.43 acres.

Exhibit D shows an adjustment upon the same theory for that part of the road between Cedar Rapids and Nevada, as exhibit A, and for the balance, or the modified line under the act of 1864, 171.60 miles, for the same amount of lands per mile as was granted by the act of 1856. If this statement is correct, there has been approved to the company 14,943.32 acres of land in excess of the quantity it is entitled to.

This result is reached by taking the whole area of the grant by the act of 1856, 975,681.33 acres, which is the area of all the odd-numbered sections within 6 miles of the original line of the road, dividing it by 257.70, the length in miles of said line, and multiplying the product by 171.60, the length in miles of the modified line under the act of 1864.

Exhibit E shows an adjustment upon the theory that the grant should be adjusted as a whole from Cedar Rapids to the western terminus, 271.6 miles, and the company is entitled to the same amount of land per mile therefor as was granted by the act of 1856. The amount of lands per mile granted by said act was 3,786.80 acres, and this multiplied by the number of miles of road constructed west of Cedar Rapids gives 1,028,494.88 as the number of acres to which the company is entitled.

As there have been approved under the grants 1,033,431.57 acres, the company under this adjustment would have received 4,936.69 acres excess.

In the opinion of this office, this latter is the correct adjustment. The company claims six full sections per mile for road constructed, but, if it had been the intention of Congress to make such a grant, it would have been easy to express it, and the language of the granting clause would have been unnecessary and confusing. If, however, it was the purpose of Congress to give the same amount of lands per mile for the modified line as was granted for the original line, the language is appropriate and unambiguous.

The supreme court of the State of Iowa in *Railroad Company vs. Herring* (52 Iowa, 687), and again in *Railroad Company vs. Jewell* (61 Iowa, 410), decided that the quantity of the grant was to be measured by the length of the road constructed; that the length of the road constructed was 271.6 mile, and that the company was entitled under the act of 1864 to the granted lands for that number of miles.

The Supreme Court of the United States concurred in this view in the case of *Herring* (*supra*) on appeal by the company. (110 U. S. 27).

I have also prepared lists of the lands which appear from the records to have been erroneously certified under the grants, and submitted copies thereof to the president of the Iowa Railroad Land Company, the present owner, accompanied by a letter calling upon him to show cause why the proper steps should not be taken by this department to recover the title, in accordance with the requirements of the act of March 3, 1887, aforesaid.

Copies of the lists of land submitted to the company are herewith transmitted, and are described as follows:

List A 1 embraces lands covered by entries which were either made prior to, and were extant upon the records at, the time the company's right attached, or were authorized or confirmed by this office or department.

List B 1 embraces lands which have been approved to the State as swamp.

List C 1 embraces lands within the 6-mile limits which were covered by unexpired pre-emption filings at the date of the definite location of the road.

List D 1 embraces lands lying east of the terminal at Cedar Rapids.

These lists contain 7,824.52 acres, and in the event of their recovery would wipe out the excess approvals to the company and leave a balance due it of 2,887.83 acres.

I also inclose the answer by the attorneys for the company, Messrs. Curtis and Burdett, to the rule to show cause, marked E.

The status of each tract, as it appears upon the records, is fully given in the list containing it, and as it is shown that the lands were erroneously certified to the company, it is believed by this office to be the duty of the department, pursuant to the requirements of the act of March 3, 1887, to take the proper steps to recover the title.

[Dubuque and Pacific (Iowa), September 23, 1889.]

In compliance with instructions contained in department circular of November 2, 1887, issued under the act of Congress approved March 3, 1887 (24 Stat. 556), I have adjusted the grant of the State of Iowa by act of May 15, 1856, (11 Stat. 9), to aid in

the construction of a railroad from the city of Dubuque therein "to a point on the Missouri river near Sioux city, with a branch from the mouth of the Tete Des Morts to the nearest point on said road." Said grant was of every alternate section of land designated by odd numbers for six sections in width on each side of the road, with a provision for indemnity for losses within the 6-mile limits to be taken from an additional territory not more than 15 miles from the road line.

The right under the grant attached in the 6-mile or granted limits October 13, 1856, the date of the filing in this office the map showing the definite location of the road. The right to indemnity attached upon selection. By act of June 2, 1864, Congress authorized the change of the line of the road between Fort Dodge and Sioux city, but specially provided that the change should not impair the right to, nor change the location of, the grant.

The present owners of the grant are the Iowa Railroad Land Company, successor in interest of the Iowa Falls and Sioux City Railroad Company, one of the grantees of the State, and the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company.

The grant was of every alternate odd-numbered section of land within specified limits, and was therefore a grant in place. The area of the odd-numbered sections within the 6-mile or granted limits of the main line, which is the area of the grant for such line, is 1,207,145.51 acres. There have been certified under this part of the grant, as granted lands, 455,992.01 acres, and as indemnity, 699,174.74 acres, which with 153.95 acres in the granted limits vacant and subject to selections, aggregate 1,155,320.70 acres, leaving a balance of 51,824.81 acres due as indemnity on the main line.

The area of the grant for the Tete Des Morts branch is 21,142.95 acres. Only 40 acres have been certified for said branch, leaving a balance of indemnity due therefor of 21,102.95 acres.

Lists of the lands which, under the present rulings of the department, would appear to have been erroneously certified for the company, were prepared, and the present owners, under the grant, through the local office at Des Moines, furnished copies thereof, and called upon to show cause why the proper steps should not be taken by the government to recover the title, in accordance with the requirements of the act of March 3, 1867, aforesaid.

Answers to the rule to show cause have been submitted by W. J. McKnight, president for the Dubuque and Sioux City Company, for that company, and by Curtis and Burdett of this city, attorneys for the Iowa Railroad Land Company, successor in interest to the Iowa Falls and Sioux City Company. These answers allege, among other reasons for a dismissal of the rule against the companies, that nearly all the lands have been disposed of by them by deeds of conveyance.

Copies of the lists of lands submitted to the companies are herewith transmitted, and are described as follows:

List A embraces lands within the 6-mile limits of the grant which were covered by unexpired pre-emption filings at the date of the definite location of the road.

List B embraces lands within the 6-mile limits which were covered by pre-emption entries of record at the date of said definite location, but subsequently canceled. Also one tract in the 15-mile or indemnity limits which was covered by a warrant location at the date of the certification under the grant.

The filings on the lands in list A, none of which were carried into entry, were allowed under instructions from this office directing that entries should be permitted until definite location, but the Attorney-General in his opinion of December 19, 1856 (1 Lester, 551, p. 513), declared that the road was definitely located "when the necessary determinative lines shall be fixed upon the face of the earth."

The line of the road in question was so fixed between July, 1855, and August 14, 1856, and in nearly every instance before the alleged date of settlement.

The department accepted that opinion, and this office was governed thereby until the Supreme Court decision in Van Wyck vs. Knevals (106 U. S. 360), after which the date of the filing of the map of definite location, October 13, 1856, was held to be the time the company's right attached. It follows, therefore, that at the date of the certification of December 27, 1858, that certification was in accordance with existing rulings.

All the lands in sec. 17, T. 89 N., R. 27 W., embraced in list B, were covered at the date of the grant by warrant locations, and these locations were of record and uncanceled until after the filing of the map of definite location. There is, however, no claimant adverse to the company, to any part of said section, known to this office.

The only tract in the 6-mile limit of list B, which is now claimed adversely to the company, is the E. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 3, T. 90 N., R. 46 W., which is claimed by Ursule Karley, under homestead final certificate 171 Sioux City series, in the name of Edward Karley, patented July 20, 1872. This tract was certified to the company April 7, 1863, but, under the present rulings of the department, was excepted from the railroad grant by location with warrant 28329, made September 9, 1856, and canceled May 12, 1859.

The S. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 21, T. 88 N., R. 17 W., list B, is within the 15-mile limits of the grant, and was certified thereunder December 27, 1853. The records show that John Hodgdon applied to locate this tract January 4, 1856, and that, through an error in description, the local officers gave the range as 19. This was corrected on July 23, 1858, by authority of Commissioner's letter of July 16, 1858, and patent issued upon the location July 16, 1860, warrant 11219, 80 acres, act of 1855.

Your predecessor on February 6, 1889, in the case of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company (9 L. D. 165), wherein similar questions were involved, concluded that the United States had no just grounds for instituting suits for the recovery of the lands, holding that the only probable consequence of such litigation would be uncertainty, depreciation of values for a time, and distress to numerous citizens.

This office is of opinion, in view of said decision and the facts in the case, that the rule against the company should be dissolved, as to all the lands involved, excepting the S. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 21, T. 88 N., R. 17 W., and the E. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 3, T. 90 N., R. 46 W. The records show that the claim of Hodgdon to the former was initiated prior to the date of the railroad grant, and was perfected prior to the certification thereunder; and the company do not allege a disposal thereof. The latter is shown, under the ruling of the Supreme Court in the Van Wyck case (*supra*), to have been excepted from the railroad grant. Karley made entry of the land in 1866, and patent issued thereon July 20, 1872. The company alleges sale of this tract on February 12, 1878, twelve years after Karley made his entry, and six years after the issue of the patent thereon. Both the company and its alleged purchaser, Anton Brehm, must therefore have been aware of the patent to Karley. The letters of Mrs. Karley, herewith, state that she has been ousted from her home.

I am of opinion that the proper steps should be taken to recover these two tracts.

The following papers are herewith submitted:

Copies of the lists of lands erroneously certified, marked A and B.

Adjustment of the grant, marked C.

Copy of office letter of March 17, 1888, directing the local officers at Des Moines to show cause, marked D.

Copy of a similar letter, marked E.

Letter from local office dated November 20, 1888, marked F.

Reply of Curtis and Burdett to rule to show cause, marked G.

Letter from local office with reply of McKnight, marked H.

Three letters from Ursule Karley, with translations, marked K.

Abstract of title of E. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 3, T. 90 N., R. 46 W., marked L.

[Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha (Wisconsin), October 30, 1889.]

In the matter of the adjustment of the grant for the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railway Company, successor of the North Wisconsin Railway Company, under the acts of June 3, 1856 (11 Stat., 20), and May 5, 1864 (13 Stat., 66), I have the honor to present herin an adjustment in accordance with the several decisions of the department, in which allowance has been made for all reconveyances and for the claim on account of the overlap between the main and branch lines, not allowed in the former adjustment.

MAIN LINE.

	Acres.
Area of grant	857,279.26
Moieties to be deducted:	Acres.
Wisconsin Central	18,573.86
West Wisconsin	12,004.76
Branch line	21,425.73
	52,004.35
Net area of grant	805,274.91
Approved in granted limits, deducting award to farm mortgage	497,399.38
Approved west of terminal at Hudson	160.00
Approved to other roads not entitled	765.96
Vacant and subject to grant	501.80
Selected subject to grant	4,337.86
	503,165.00
Lost to grant	302,109.91
Approved as indemnity, including 9,250.90 acres approved October 11, 1889, but suspended as to 6,213.15 acres	286,866.32
Due as indemnity	15,243.59

BRANCH LINE.		Acres.
Area of grant.....		537, 152. 47
Moieties to be deducted:		
	Acres.	
Wisconsin Central.....	32, 792. 75	
Main line.....	21, 425. 73	
	<hr/>	54, 218. 48
Net area of grant.....		482, 933. 99
Approved in granted limits, deducting award to farm mortgage.....	374, 559. 48	
Selected and subject to grant.....	3, 443. 63	
	<hr/>	378, 003. 11
Lost to grant.....		104, 930. 88
Approved as indemnity, including 14,828.25 acres approved October 11, 1889, but suspended as to 2,399. 48 acres.....		89, 267. 77
Due as indemnity.....		15, 663. 11

In the adjustment the item "selected and subject to the grant" contains 2,376.68 acres on the main line and 3,149.92 acres on the branch line, which are in the common 10-mile limit with the grant for the Wisconsin Central Railroad Company.

In the matter of this conflict, it has been held that the Omaha Company is entitled to a moiety of the lands.

The adjustment shows that, within said limit, the Omaha Company lacks the amounts above stated, in order to make its approvals equal to one-half the common area.

The Wisconsin Central Railroad Company, under the departmental decision of October 7, 1887 (6 L. D., 195), is not entitled to any of the lands so situated, but must take indemnity therefor; and, further, said company has executed a waiver in favor of the Omaha Company; hence, there can be no question as between the companies, and I recommend the approval of list 13, herewith submitted, for 7,603.37 acres.

In this connection I desire to call attention to the fact that the Omaha Company has selected about all the odd-numbered sections within said limit; and as the allowance above made fully satisfies its claim, I recommend that the remaining selections within said limit, by said company, be canceled.

The adjustment shows that to satisfy the main line (charging the company with all approvals made) requires 15,193.59 acres, and the branch line 15,613.11 acres.

I have endeavored to find such amounts within the indemnity limits free from conflicts with the primary limits of the grant for the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, but find it impossible, and therefore submit list 14, for 21,810.69 acres, being lands free from such conflict, and list 15, for 9,053.91 acres, within the conflict.

The lands in conflict are also within the primary limits of the grant for the Wisconsin Central Railroad Company, and opposite unconstructed road.

In this particular they have a different status from the lands included in lists 8, 9, and 12, approved by you October 11, 1889, and subsequently suspended by your letter of October 22, 1889.

They are all within the 15-mile limit of the grant for the Omaha Company under the act of June 3, 1856.

Should the lists herewith submitted be approved the grant is satisfied.

There are pending in this office a great many applications for lands within the indemnity limits of the grant for the Omaha Company (which will not be needed in satisfaction of the grant for said company) and within the primary limits of the grants for the Wisconsin Central and the Northern Pacific Railroad companies.

The status is therefore the same as that of the tracts included in list 15, except that they will not be needed in satisfaction of the grant for the Omaha Company, and are within the 15 and 20 mile limits of the grant for said company.

Letters of inquiry in relation to said applications and many making inquiry as to when such lands shall be restored to entry are daily received, and I have therefore to request an early determination of the respective rights within said conflict, that such lands as you may determine may at the earliest possible date be restored to entry.

[Little Rock and Fort Smith (Arkansas), November 12, 1889.]

I have the honor to submit herewith a readjustment of the grant to the State of Arkansas to aid in the construction of the Little Rock and Fort Smith railroad, being a branch of the Cairo and Fulton railroad. The original grant was by the act of February 9, 1853, and was of every alternate section of land designated by even numbers for six sections in width on each side of said road and branches, with a provision

for indemnity for losses within the primary or granted limits, to be taken within an additional territory, not further than 15 miles from the line of the road. This grant having lapsed, and no road having been constructed, Congress, by act of July 23, 1866, revived and extended it so as to include all the odd-numbered sections "lying along the outer line of the lands heretofore granted and within 5 miles on each side thereof," with certain exceptions; but provided that the additional grant, when added to that revived, should not exceed ten sections per mile of railroad.

In 1881, this office, after a thorough examination of the grant for the Little Rock and Fort Smith railroad, prepared an adjustment of the same, and on June 27 of that year submitted a statement thereof to the department, accompanied by two lists of lands for approval for patent under the grant, aggregating 140,287.37 acres, 140,283.66 acres having been found to be due thereunder. They were approved and returned to this office January 9, 1882, but further action upon them was suspended by informal request of Secretary Kirkwood, dated January 13, ensuing. The Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives having reported that, in its opinion, no reason existed why patents should not issue to the company for land earned by the construction of its road, Secretary Teller, on the 10th of May, 1882, called the attention of the office to the matter, and stated he could see no objection to patenting the lands embraced in said lists. A thorough re-examination of the lists was thereupon made, and by office letter of May 31, 1882, the attention of the department was called to certain expired pre-emption filings which were still of record, and instructions asked as to whether the tracts covered by them should be excluded from the patent. On June 23, 1882, the Secretary replied that the act of June 21, 1866 (14 Stats., 66), obliterated all previous pre-emptions; that the settlements and filings referred to had no statutory force; and that the tracts covered by them should not be omitted from the patent to the company. The lists, aggregating 139,853.62 acres, were thereupon, on July 13, 1882, patented. This left a balance due the company of 430.06 acres.

A large quantity of lands in excess of the amount due the company having been selected under its grant, this office on February 19, 1883, having previously called the attention of the department to the fact, addressed a letter to the Secretary suggesting that all such lands, as well as the lands which had been reserved to satisfy the grant, be restored to settlement and entry, and asking instructions in the premises.

The Secretary having concurred in these views, the local officers at Little Rock, Dardanelles, and Harrison, the districts wherein the grant is situated, were directed to restore to entry, after thirty days' public notice, all the vacant land in their districts heretofore reserved under the grant, and also all lands selected by the company and not needed in satisfaction of said grant. Said selections were canceled, and descriptive lists of the selected lands were furnished the local officers.

It having been discovered that 470.25 acres of land had been twice patented to the company, and the company having executed relinquishments for certified or patented lands to the amount of 392.18 acres, which had been erroneously conveyed to it, 1,272.73 acres were reserved for the satisfaction of the grant.

On November 15, 1884, a list containing 1,192.73 acres was submitted to the Secretary for approval, and the same was approved November 18, and patent issued therefor December 1 ensuing. The account with the company was thus settled, with the exception of 80 acres.

This adjustment and settlement has not been disputed by the company.

The right under the act of 1853 attached to the vacant even-numbered sections in the 6 mile limits August 13, 1855, and, under the act of 1866, to the vacant odd-numbered sections within the additional 5-mile limits May 13, 1867, the date the Secretary of the Interior filed in his office and in the office of the secretary of state of Arkansas the certificate as to the reorganization of the board of directors by the company, as required by the 3d section of said act.

The readjustment, which shows an excess of lands conveyed to the company of 5,224.06 acres, was prepared under the act of March 3, 1887.

On September 13, 1888, the land commissioner of the company was, through the local office at Little Rock, called on to show cause in writing why proper steps should not be taken by this department to recover to the United States, in accordance with the requirements of said act, the title to certain lands, lists of which, marked A, B, and C, were furnished.

List A embraced lands which were disposed of prior to or were covered, at the time the right of the company attached, by entries of record, which defeated the grant.

List B embraced lands which were selected as swamp prior to the time the company's right attached, or have been approved to the State as swamp under the act of September 28, 1850; and

List C contained a tract which was covered, at the date the company's right attached, by an uncanceled pre-emption filing.

The company, in due time, by its attorney, filed its answer to the rule to show cause, and therein contended that the grant having been adjusted prior to the act of 1887, there was no authority in said act for its readjustment; that said act could be

applied to those grants only which had not been adjusted. The attorneys then proceed to treat each tract separately.

The position of the company that there is no authority found in the act of March 3, 1887, for a readjustment of the grant is, I think, well taken; the grant was thoroughly examined and finally adjusted, the adjustment was accepted by the company; and, without express legislative authority, this department can not disturb it. See decision of the department of February 6, 1889, in the case of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company (8 L. D., 165). It is not thought necessary, therefore, to follow the company in its argument, treating each tract separately.

The papers submitted are as follows:

Copies of Commissioner's letters to Secretary of June 27, 1881, May 31, 1882, February 19, 1883, and November 15, 1884, marked 1, 2, 3, and 4, respectively.

Copy of office letter to T. M. Gibson, calling upon him to show cause, marked 5.

Reply of the company, marked 6.

Copies of the lists A, B, and C, above referred to.

Sheet showing the adjustment of the grant, marked D.

[Missouri, Kansas and Texas (Kansas), November 18, 1889.]

I have the honor to herewith submit, as directed by your letter of June 21, 1889, an adjustment of the grant for the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad Company, under the acts of March 3, 1863, and July 26, 1866, in accordance with the present rulings of the department.

Statement.

	Acres.
Total area of grant.....	1, 134, 791. 08
Deduct on account of moieties:	
	Acres.
Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé.....	37, 161. 14
Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston	90, 898. 74
	128, 059. 88
Net area of grant.....	1, 006, 731. 20
Approved in granted limits	122, 656. 53
Approved to Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston within clear limits.....	1, 663. 36
	124, 319. 89
Loss to grant.....	882, 411. 31
Approved as indemnity	494, 072. 38
	388, 338. 93

In the former adjustment deduction was made on account of prior grants for railroads, Indian reservations, and selections on account of grants to the State for internal improvements, etc. These deductions, under departmental decision in the matter of the adjustment of the grant for the Omaha Company (6 L. D., 195), are erroneous, and in the adjustment now presented indemnity has been allowed for such losses.

It will be seen that the company is charged with 1,663.36 acres approved by the State for the Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston Railroad Company. This arises from the fact that of the lands approved to the State September 25, 1872, jointly, 3,326.72 acres are within the primary limits of the grant for the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad Company, free from conflict, and it was error to approve them jointly with the Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston Railroad Company, and under date of May 30, 1876, Messrs. Britton & Gray, as attorneys for the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad Company, requested that they be patented to the last named road; and accompanying the request is a paper signed by the duly qualified receiver for the Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston Railroad Company, wherein he recites the fact of the erroneous certification and the necessity of a new certification to the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad Company.

This office requested the State to execute a quitclaim to the lands that they might be properly certified; but refusal was made for the reason that the State had patented the lands to the companies as certified by this office. No further action appears to have been taken by this office, but it is presumed that the matter has been settled between the companies.

Under the adjustment by my predecessor (Mr. Sparks), submitted in his letter of July 21, 1887 (copy inclosed), in which the limits, as established at the time of the location of the road, were changed for reasons therein set forth, the whole area of the grant was found to be 1,121,784.18 acres, and by the change 21,421.99 acres, for-

merly within the indemnity limits and patented as such, are shown to be outside of such limit.

In returning this adjustment attention was called to the exclusion of said amount of lands by the change in limits, and, as stated, "an inspection of the maps shows that many tracts which lay outside of the indemnity limits under the original adjustment now fall within such limits. The amount of lands in this condition is not stated. The net result of the change of limits, therefore, can not be ascertained from the record."

Attention was also called to the statement in said adjustment that "there have been approved to the company in granted limits 117,556.08 acres, of which 21,523.68 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres were erroneously patented, such land having been excepted from the grant by grants for other roads," and it is not known by what grants said amount was excepted from the grant in question.

(1) THE RESULT OF THE CHANGE OF LIMITS.

Under the former adjustment more than 21,421.99 acres were excluded from the indemnity limits, but of the amount excluded 21,421.99 acres had been patented to the company.

Within the indemnity limits the company took both odd and even sections, and the diagrams show that the change in the indemnity limits is much more than in the granted or primary limits.

The indemnity withdrawals for said company have been revoked, and a change could not affect disposals, heretofore made, of land which by the change would be included in said limit.

A contrast of the primary or granted limits gives as follows:

	Acres.
Gross area under present adjustment	1, 134, 791. 08
Gross area under former adjustment.....	1, 121, 784. 18
Result of change affects granted limits.....	13, 006. 99
Amount excluded from indemnity limits.....	21, 421. 99
Amount affected by change of limits.....	34, 428. 89

In the former adjustment a change was made not only in the limits of the grant for the road under consideration, but on all roads coming in conflict therewith the limits were changed as far as the conflict extended. In this connection I would state that upon petitions in behalf of Odell F. Wiard, Andrew J. Curran, and William H. Irwin, seeking to change the limits of the grant for the Kansas Pacific Railway Company, as shown by the diagrams on file in this office, recommendation was made under date of June 1, 1889, that no change be made in the limits; but as yet no action has been taken upon said matter by the department.

(2) AS TO LANDS SHOWN TO HAVE BEEN ERRONEOUSLY PATENTED.

The following is taken from the adjustment now submitted, hence the amounts will differ from those under the former adjustment, due to the change in limits:

From Emporia southward, in the conflict with the grant for the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad Company, the grant is of even date, while north of this point the grant for the latter company is the prior grant; and upon establishing a terminal at this point to separate the grants it is found that the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad Company received patents for 6,845.62 acres north of said terminal. Until the adjustment submitted by Mr. Sparks no terminal was ever established, but the line of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé railroad seems to have been the dividing line recognized at the time the lands were patented.

In the conflict between said companies the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad Company received patents for 12,653.92 acres as indemnity of lands situated within the primary limits of the grant of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad Company; and in the conflict with the Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston Railroad Company, the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad Company received patents for 6,315.93 acres as indemnity, which are shown to be within the primary limits of the grant for the Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston Company.

In the adjustment herewith submitted the company is charged with receiving these lands, but as it is clearly shown that, as the adjustment stands, the company is entitled to more land than could be found within its limits, a further consideration of the matter as affects the adjustment is unnecessary.

An examination shows a further class of erroneous approvals not reported in the former adjustment, i. e., that patents have issued to this company for about 3,000 acres where it is shown, on account of claims of record, the lands were not subject to the company's grant.

As to these tracts a rule will be served upon the company to show cause why proceedings should not be instituted with a view to the recovery of the lands, as contemplated by the act of March 3, 1887.

As the company has selections pending for about 7,000 acres, and is desirous of receiving patents therefor if so directed, lists of the same will be prepared for your approval, that patents may issue thereon. Such lists are not submitted herewith, as the former adjustment, showing an excess of 293,431.55 acres, has not been formally set aside.

As the matter of the change of limits is presented in this adjustment, and as it will affect all adjustments to be made, an early determination of the matter is requested.

In this connection I have to call attention to office letter of October 31, 1887, presenting for consideration, in connection with the adjustment of the grant for this company, a statement in relation to lands embraced in the reservation established by treaty of January 15, 1838 (7 Stat., 550), for the New York Indians, and patented to this and other companies.

This was not considered in returning the papers, and the letter of October 31, 1887, is herewith inclosed.

[Atkinson, Topeka and Santa Fé (Kansas), December 20, 1889.]

I have the honor to herewith submit, as directed by your letter of November 14, 1889, an adjustment of the grant for the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad Company, under the act of March 3, 1863, in accordance with the present rulings of the department.

<i>Statement.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Total area of grant.....	2,921,138.38
Deduct moiety on account of grant for Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company	37,161.14
Net area of grant.....	2,883,977.24
	<i>Acres.</i>
Approved in granted limits.....	2,022,515.00
Erroneously approved to Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company within limits of Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad Company	19,499.56
Vacant	80.00
	2,042,094.56
Loss to grant.....	841,882.68
Approved as indemnity	912,217.53
Excess.....	70,334.85

In explanation of the charge for lands erroneously approved to the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company within the limits of the grant for the road under consideration, I have to submit the following:

From Emporia southward, in the conflict of these two grants, they are of even date, while north of this point the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad Company has the prior grant, and upon establishing a terminal to separate the grants, it is found that the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company received patents for 6,845.62 acres north of said terminal.

Until the adjustment of the grant for the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company no terminal was ever established, but the line of the road of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad Company seems to have been recognized as the dividing line.

It further appears that the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company received patents for 12,653.92 acres, as indemnity, of land situated within the primary limits of the grant for the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad Company.

It will be seen that the patenting of the lands in both of these items to the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company was error, and it is believed that the same are recoverable by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad Company, and hence they are charged to them in the adjustment herein presented.

In submitting the adjustment of the grant for the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company attention was called to these items, and also to the fact that said company was charged in the adjustment with receiving the same; but, as stated therein, as it is clearly shown that said company is entitled to more land than could be found within its limits, further consideration of the matter as affects the adjustment of said road was unnecessary.

In the present case a different state of facts is presented; for, excluding the charge of these items, an excess remains, and a consideration of the matter becomes necessary before a final adjustment can be made.

It also appears that 80 acres have been approved for the benefit of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa F^e Railroad Company where it is shown that on account of claims of record, the lands were not subject to the company's grant.

Should the company reconvey the same, or upon their recovery by suit, a deduction should be made of said amount from the excess shown.

I have advised the attorney for the company of the state of the adjustment herein presented.

Should it be desired, a list can be prepared of the lands embracing the excess. The papers, with your letter of November 14, 1889, are herewith returned.

[St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba, and St. Paul and Northern Pacific (Minnesota), January 25, 1890.]

I have the honor to submit herewith an adjustment of the grant to the State of Minnesota, made by the acts of March 3, 1857 (11 Stat., 195); March 3, 1865 (13 Stat., 526); and March 3, 1871 (16 Stat., 588), in aid of a railroad "from Stillwater, by way of St. Paul and St. Anthony, to a point between the foot of Big Stone lake and the mouth of Sioux Wood river, with a branch via St. Cloud and Crow Wing, to the navigable waters of the Red river of the North," in accordance with departmental decision of February 26, 1889 (8 L. D., 255), holding that said grant is, in effect, an entirety and indivisible.

Statement.

	Acres.
Whole area of grant	3,741,681.33
Deductions:	
	Acres.
On account of moieties	21,654.05
On account of prior grants	53,133.06
	74,787.11
Net area of grant	3,666,894.22
Approved in granted limits	2,129,390.45
Vacant in granted limits	2,577.27
Selected in granted limits	71,977.80
Vacant, except expired filings	28,800.65
Relinquished under State act of March 1, 1877	14,856.62
Patented to Northern Pacific railroad within granted limits of St. Vincent extension	29,146.69
	2,276,749.48
	1,390,144.74
Approved as indemnity	1,321,073.94
Due as indemnity	69,070.80

The adjustment discloses the following conflicts, the area of which is given, and the items upon which the deductions are based:

Main line.	Amounts in conflict.	Moieties deducted.	Prior grant.
6 with 6 Minnesota Valley	2,715.01	* 1,357.50	.....
6 with 6 Minnesota Central	4,205.48	* 2,102.74	.....
6 with 6 Minnesota Valley and Minnesota Central	28,347.90	† 15,565.26	.....
6 with 6 Brainerd Branch and Minnesota Valley	3,563.17	† 1,877.72	.....
6 with 6 Brainerd Branch and Minnesota Central	163.38	† 84.46	.....
6 with 6 Brainerd Branch and Minnesota Valley and Minnesota Central	2,372.75	* 1,186.37	.....
10 with 6 Brainerd Branch	18,245.54	.....	18,245.54
10 with 6 Minnesota Central	3,725.39	.....	3,725.39
10 with 6 Minnesota Valley	10,405.19	.....	10,405.19
10 with 10 Minnesota Central	400.00	* 200.00	.....
10 with 10 Minnesota Valley	4,819.37	.....	4,819.37
10 with 6 Lake Superior and Mississippi	7,946.58	.....	7,946.58
10 with 6 Minnesota Central and Minnesota Valley	7,900.99	.....	7,900.99
Total St. Vincent Extension .....	.....	21,654.05	53,133.06
10 with 20 Northern Pacific Railroad	250,631.85	.....	.....
10 with withdrawal on general route, Northern Pacific Railroad.	217,275.74	.....	.....
Brainerd Branch: 10 with 20 Northern Pacific	86,591.43	.....	.....
Total	563,499.02	.....	.....

* One-half.

† Two-thirds.

‡ One-third.

The deduction on account of prior grants is made under section 3 of the act of March 3, 1865 (13 Stat., 526), which provides "that any lands which may have been granted to the Territory or State of Minnesota for the purpose of aiding in the construction of any railroad, which lands may be located within the limits of this extension of said grant or grants, shall be deducted from the full quantity of lands hereby granted," etc.

In further explanation of the adjustment, I have to report that since the departmental decision of May 13, 1873, in the matter of the conflict between the St. Vincent extension of the St. Paul and Pacific and the Northern Pacific Railroad companies, the uniform decision of this office and the department has been to hold that the rights of the first-mentioned company are superior within the conflict; hence, this adjustment has proceeded in accordance with said holding, and this grant is charged with lands patented to the latter company within the conflict.

I am aware that there is now pending in the United States Supreme Court a case between said companies, involving not only the lands in conflict upon the final location of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, but also those within the limits of the withdrawal on general route; also, that the decision of the court below is in favor of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.

Should said decision be affirmed, it will therefore materially affect the adjustment herein presented, but from data prepared the change can easily be made.

An explanation is necessary as to the charge of lands which have been relinquished by the governor under the act of the State legislature approved March 1, 1877.

This act authorizes the governor to execute a relinquishment in favor of all bona fide settlers upon any of the lands granted to said company who were actual settlers on March 1, 1877.

These persons settled after the definite location of the road, and in the acts of Congress making the grant there is no provision allowing indemnity for such losses; hence, the charge is made that the company may not receive indemnity for the same.

In this adjustment every possible charge is made that the rights of the government may be fully protected in the event of any change of rulings.

It will be seen that, under this adjustment, the State is yet entitled to 69,070.80 acres.

I have prepared two lists, on account of the construction of that portion of the road from Watab to Brainerd.

The St. Paul and Northern Pacific Railroad Company, formerly the Western Railroad Company, is the grantee of the State for this portion of the road.

Indemnity list No. 10 includes 56,667.10 acres, which are shown by the records to be free from all conflict, except that several of the tracts (aggregating 765.79 acres) are covered by old expired filings, under which no one is asserting claim, and they are listed, in view of departmental decision in the case of *Allers vs. Northern Pacific Railroad Company* (9 L. D., 452).

Indemnity list No. 11 includes 10,435.48 acres within the conflict with the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.

These lands are within the 15-mile limits under the act of 1857 and the primary limits of the grant for the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. They have been continuously withdrawn since 1858, and hence were reserved lands both at the date of the grant and definite location of the Northern Pacific railroad.

The condition presented is similar to that of the conflict between the Omaha and Wisconsin Central Railroad companies, wherein it was held by the department that the reservation within the 6 and 15 mile limits for the first-mentioned company served to except the tracts from the grant for the latter company (see departmental decision of October 7, 1867, in the matter of the adjustment of grant for Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railway Company, 6 L. D., 195.)

These lists aggregate 67,102.58 acres.

In the grant for this company no exception is made on account of minerals; and, further, the mineral laws are not applicable to the State of Minnesota. For these reasons specific proof as to the non-mineral character of the land has not been required.

Rules will be served under the act of March 3, 1867, as to lands shown by the adjustment to have been erroneously certified.

[Alabama and Florida (Alabama), February 26, 1890. Florida and Alabama (Florida).]

I have the honor to submit adjustment of the grants made by the act of May 17, 1856 (11 Stat., 15), to the States of Alabama and Florida, to aid in the construction of railroads from "Pensacola to the State line of Alabama in the direction of Montgomery," and from "Montgomery to the boundary line between Florida and Alabama, in the direction of Pensacola, to connect with the road from Pensacola to said line." It appears that these grants were conferred by the States upon the Alabama and Florida Railroad Company of Florida and the Alabama and Florida Railroad Company of Alabama.

These roads were built from Pensacola, Fla., to Flomaton, Ala., and from Montgomery to Flomaton, Ala., and within the time limited in the act making the grants. Both of the roads are now operated by the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, but said road is not, as far as known to this office, interested in the land grants. Adjustments have been prepared of these grants with the following results:

From Pensacola to the State line of Alabama in the direction of Montgomery.

	Acres.	
Whole area of grant	159,185.09	
Deduct moiety on account of conflict with grant for Pensacola and Georgia Railroad Company made by same act	11,242.28	
Net area of grant	147,942.81	
	Acres.	
Approved in granted limits.....	86,761.48	
Vacant in granted limits.....	139.60	86,901.08
Net loss to grant		61,041.73
Approved as indemnity		79,930.49
Excess in approvals.....		18,888.76

From Montgomery to the boundary line between Florida and Alabama.

	Acres.	
Whole area of grant	439,972.58	
	Acres.	
Approved in granted limits.....	150,924.46	
Vacant in granted limits	2,969.35	153,893.81
Lost to grant.....		286,078.77
Approved as indemnity		243,511.63
Due as indemnity.....		42,567.14

It will be seen that there has been an excess in approvals on account of the grant for the road in the State of Florida.

The granted lands on account of the grant for this road were certified to the State August 23, 1857, and the indemnity lands August 23, 1858.

Since the last-mentioned date, there have been no lands certified on account of this grant, nor does any claim appear to have been asserted to further lands.

It does not appear that any formal adjustment was ever submitted of this grant, but, on account of the lapse of time since approval of lands under the grant, it is doubtful if it can now be treated as unadjusted, with a view to recovery of the excess under the act of March 3, 1887.

Should you so direct, the excess can be easily identified as, there being but one date of approval of the indemnity lands, those farthest from the lands granted, or granted limits, would constitute the excess.

The portion of the road in Alabama is shown to be deficit, but from the adjustment it appears that a number of the tracts certified on account of the grant were covered by uncanceled pre-emption filings at the date of the definite location of the road, and, as to these, a rule was served to show cause within thirty days why the same should not be reconveyed, in accordance with the provisions of the act of March 3, 1887.

Answer has been duly filed, and will be considered and submitted to the department at an early date.

Lands were approved on account of the road in Alabama January 24, 1888, and there can be no doubt but that the grant was unadjusted March 3, 1887.

[Vicksburg, Shreveport and Pacific (Mississippi), February 26, 1890.]

In compliance with instructions contained in department circular of November 2, 1887, issued under the act of Congress approved March 3, 1887 (24 Stat., 556), I have adjusted the grant to the State of Louisiana by act of June 3, 1856, to aid in the construction of a railroad from the Texas line, in the State of Louisiana, west of the town of Greenwood, via Greenwood, Shreveport, and Monroe, to a point on the Mississippi river opposite Vicksburg. Said grant was of every alternate section of land designated by the odd numbers for six sections in width on each side of the road, with a provision for indemnity for losses within 6 miles of the line of the road, or the grant in place, to be taken within an additional territory not more than 15 miles from the road line.

The right under the grant attached in the 6-mile granted limits March 27, 1857, the date of the filing in this office by the company of the map showing the definite location of its road. The right to indemnity attached upon selection.

The present owner of the grant is the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Pacific Railroad Company, successor to the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas Company, by purchase under a decree of the Supreme Court of the United States.

The grant was of every alternate section of land within specified limits, and was therefore a grant in place. The area of the odd-numbered sections within the 6-mile or granted limits, which is the area or amount of the grant, is 699,220.90 acres.

There have been certified under the grant, as granted lands, 98,643.72 acres, and as indemnity 254,138.17 acres; which, with 7,493.71 acres in the granted limits vacant and subject to selection, and 333.10 acres disposed of after the definite location of the road, aggregate 360,518.70 acres, leaving a balance due as indemnity under the grant of 338,702.20 acres.

Lists of lands marked A and B, which, under the present rulings of the department, would appear to have been erroneously certified for the company, have been prepared, and the present owners under the grant, through their representative in this city, M. D. Brainard, esq., were, on March 12, 1888, furnished copies thereof, and called upon to show cause why the proper steps should not be taken by the government to recover title in accordance with the requirements of the act of March 3, 1887, aforesaid. The call was made upon Mr. Brainard as attorney for the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas Railroad Company. In his answer to the rule, he stated that no such company was then in existence, and while he made answer, he did not accept the notice as binding upon the company he represented. He was thereupon requested to return the lists, which having been done, a second notice was served, addressed to him as attorney for the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Pacific Railroad Company. Nothing further has been heard from him in the matter.

Mr. Brainard, in his answer, states that nearly all the lands in list A belong to the class of lands known as offered lands; that claimants for such lands were required by law to make proof and payment therefor within one year from date of settlement, and that nearly all the filings on said lands had expired before the definite location of the company's road. This is true; all the lands in said list, excepting those embraced in townships 16 and 17 north, range 2 east, are of the class known as offered lands, and the filing upon them had expired at the time the right of the company attached by the definite location of its road.

The company claims that these expired filings were no bar to the attachment of the railroad right, and I am constrained to agree therewith, unless the pre-emptors continued to reside upon and claim the land, which is not shown nor claimed in the present case. (*Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Company, 8 L. D., 546; Caldwell vs. Missouri, Kansas and Texas Company, 8 L. D., 570.*) I recommend that the rule against the company be dismissed as to these tracts. As to the tracts in townships 16 and 17 north, range 2 east, which were not offered lands, the filings thereon, under the rulings of the department, had not expired, and would except the tracts in said townships and range from the operation of the railroad grant. (*Millimau vs. Southern Pacific Railway Company, 5 L. D., 553.*)

None of the pre-emptors, nor any other parties, are now asserting any claim to the land, and as I do not know of any decision of the Supreme Court determining this point, I prefer to make no recommendation as to these tracts, but to leave the determination as to the action, if any, to be taken concerning them to the discretion of the department.

As to the lands in list B, covered by the entries of Deek, Murray & Harris, I do not think this department is called upon to take any steps to recover the title from the company. These lands are within the indemnity limits of the company's grant, and were withdrawn in 1856. The entries, which are of the private cash class, were not made until 1858, and while they were made prior to the certification for the company, they were of reserved lands.

As to the lands covered by the entries of Thomas O. Raines, cash No. 10851; Abel T. Norwood, Wt. No. 28945; John M. Fenley, cash No. 9291, and Lewis Watson, cash No. 3580, I am of opinion the company should be required to reconvey. These entries were made long prior to the railroad grant, and while patents have issued thereon, the certification to the company acts as a cloud upon the title, and should be cleared away.

I submit herewith the following papers:

A.—List of lands within the 6-mile limits of the grant which were covered by un-canceled pre-emption filings at the date of the definite location of the road.

B.—List of lands which were disposed of prior to the time the right of the company attached. The status of each tract is given in the list opposite it under the head of remarks.

C.—Sheet showing the adjustment of the grant.

D.—Copy of office letter of March 12, 1888, calling upon the company to show cause.

E.—Copy of office letter of May 12, 1888, calling upon company to show cause.

F.—Answer of M. D. Brainard, esq., acting for the company.

[St. Paul and Duluth (Minnesota), February 26, 1890.]

I have the honor to submit herewith an adjustment of the grant made by the acts of May 5, 1864 (13 Stat., 64), and July 13, 1866 (14 Stat., 93), to the State of Minnesota, to aid in the construction of a railroad from "St. Paul, Minnesota, to the head of Lake Superior."

Statement.

	Acres.
Whole area	934, 835.92
	Acres.
Approved to company in granted limits	356, 640.12
Vacant and subject to grant	489.49
	<hr/> 357, 129.61
Lost to grant	577, 706.31
Approved in 20-mile limit	291, 820.09
Approved in 30-mile limit	179, 469.60
	<hr/> 471, 289.69
Due as indemnity	106, 416.62

This grant was conferred by the State upon the Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, the present owners being the St. Paul and Duluth Railroad Company.

The entire road was built in time, and extends from St. Paul to Duluth, in said State.

Twenty-three and a half miles of this road, extending from Northern Pacific Junction to Duluth, is owned and operated jointly with the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.

The adjustment disclosed that a number of tracts were erroneously certified on account of this grant, the same having been covered by homestead and pre-emption claims at the date of the attachment of rights under the grant.

As to these tracts, a rule will be served upon the company to show cause why reconveyance should not be made in accordance with the provisions of the act of March 3, 1887.

This company has selections pending amounting to 2,291.91 acres, and lists have been prepared embracing 527.52 acres, which will be submitted for approval upon compliance by the company with the requirement of a specific showing as to the non-mineral character of each legal subdivision selected.

The remainder of the lands selected can not at this time be listed, for the reason that conflicts appear of record; but said conflicts will be disposed of at the earliest possible date.

[Southern Minnesota Extension (Minnesota), February 26, 1890.]

I have the honor to submit herein an adjustment of the grant made by the act of July 4, 1866 (14 Stat., 87), to the State of Minnesota, to aid in the construction of a railroad from "Houston, Minn., to the western boundary of the State."

Statement.

	Acres.
Whole area of grant	1, 604, 635.23
	Acres.
Approved in granted limits	186, 287.74
Vacant in granted limits	201.08
Selected in granted limits	424.91
	<hr/> 186, 913.73
Net loss to grant	1, 417, 721.50
Approved as indemnity	264, 834.47
	<hr/> 1, 152, 887.03

The State conferred the grant upon the Southern Minnesota Railroad Company, which company constructed the road from Houston to Winnebago City, 149.35 miles, within the required time.

By act of March 3, 1878, the State legislature conferred the grant appertaining

to the uncompleted portion of the line of road upon the Southern Minnesota Railway Extension Company, which company built from Winnebago city to Airlie, on the western boundary of the State, 130.02 miles, after the required time.

The entire road is now owned and operated by the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company.

The adjustment shows that a number of tracts were erroneously certified or patented under this grant on account of filings and entries of record at the date of definite location, and rule will be served upon the company to show cause why the same should not be reconveyed to the United States, in accordance with the provisions of the act of March 3, 1857. Indemnity selections are pending on account of this grant amounting to 4,723.56 acres. These selections were made prior to the requirement of specification of losses as a basis for the indemnity selections, and no such specification has since been filed; but, as the adjustment shows the grant to be deficient more than 1,000,000 acres, I deem it unnecessary to insist upon such requirement in this case.

The grant for this company contains no exception on account of minerals, nor are the mineral laws applicable to Minnesota; hence a specific showing as to the non-mineral character of the land has not been required.

Of the selections pending two lists have been prepared, as follows:

List No. 3, embracing 1,560 acres, and list No. 4, embracing 330.86 acres.

The records show old, expired, uncanceled filings upon the lands embraced in list No. 4, but as no one is asserting claim under said filings, they are listed under the decision in the case of *Allen vs. Northern Pacific Railroad Company* (9 L. D., 452).

List No. 3 embraces land free from conflict.

With the exception of two tracts the lands listed for approval are all opposite road constructed out of time and would not be submitted, but in forwarding the adjustment I deem it advisable to present as far as possible a full settlement of the grant.

The remaining tracts selected are omitted on account of conflicts.

The rights of the company under such selections will be adjudicated at an early date.

[Chicago and Northwestern (Wisconsin), February 26, 1890.]

I have the honor to submit herein an adjustment of the grant made by the act of June 3, 1856 (11 Stat., 20), to the State of Wisconsin, to aid in the construction of a railroad from "Fond du Lac, on Lake Winnebago, northward to the State line."

Statement.

	Acres.
Whole area of grant.....	560,623.93
Approved in granted limits.....	220,159.82
Loss to grant.....	340,464.11
Approved as indemnity.....	334,945.56
Due as indemnity.....	5,518.55

This grant was conferred by the State upon the Chicago, St. Paul and Fond du Lac Railroad Company, and by purchase under foreclosure of mortgage it became vested in the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company.

On November 30, 1857, a map was filed showing the location from Fond du Lac to the Michigan State line in T. 41 N., R. 14 E., a distance of about 167 miles.

By joint resolution approved April 25, 1862 (12 Stat., 618) a relocation of the road was authorized, but no change was made in the location of the land grant.

Under said resolution the road was constructed from Fond du Lac, via Appleton, to the Michigan State line, near the mouth of the Menominee river, 116 miles.

It will be seen that the located line, under the act of 1856, is more than 50 miles longer than the constructed road; but the act of March 3, 1869 (15 Stat., 307) authorized the company to select its lands along the full extent of its road as originally located.

The adjustment shows that there is yet due on account of the grant 5,516.55 acres; but the company is not asserting claim to any further lands, and it is doubtful if any remain within the limits subject to selection.

The last list approved was on May 9, 1877; hence ten years had elapsed at the date of the passage of the act of March 3, 1887 (24 Stat., 556), providing for the adjustment of railroad land grants "heretofore unadjusted."

The adjustment disclosed that the following tracts, approved within the primary limits, were covered by uncanceled pre-emption claims at the date of definite location (November 30, 1857), and a rule was served upon the company, allowing the usual

time to show cause in writing before this office why proceedings should not be instituted, as contemplated by the act of March 3, 1887, for the recovery of the same, viz:

- NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ & NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 3, T. 25 N., R. 15 E. Offered D. S. 14406, George Frazer, Oct. 15 and November 12, 1856.
- Lots 2 and 3 and SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 11, T. 25 N., R. 15 E. Offered D. S. 12996, Z. Fuller, Jan. 1 and 4, 1856.
- SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 13, T. 25 N., R. 15 E. Offered D. S. 10097, M. Fitzgerald, Oct. 25 and Nov. 1, 1853.
- SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ & NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 23, T. 25 N., R. 15 E. Offered D. S. 13080, I. P. Durfey, Jan. 15 and 28, 1856. Offered D. S. 12921, Abel Webster, Nov. 27 and Dec. 4, 1855. Lots 5, 6, and 7, sec. 23, T. 25 N., R. 15 E. Offered D. S. 14502, William E. Mills; Dec. 1 and 1, 1856.
- W. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 35, T. 25 N., R. 15 E. Unoffered D. S. 1443, R. Lambert, July 15 and 15, 1853.
- Land offered Oct. 10, 1853.
- Lot 1, sec. 1, T. 26 N., R. 15 E. Offered D. S. 10272, James Smith, Jan. 6 and 21, 1854. Offered D. S. 14378, Lyman Dodge, Oct. 31 and Nov. 8, 1856.
- SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 15, T. 26 N., R. 15 E. Offered D. S. 15318, Gottlieb Wurl, Apr. 5 and 6, 1858.
- N. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 27, T. 26 N., R. 15 E. Offered D. S. 15366, John Leda, Apr. 7 and 10, 1858.
- NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and E. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 1, T. 27 N., R. 15 E. Offered D. S. 13332, Alex Cowin, Mar. 25 and Apr. 7, 1856. Offered D. S. 14545, Elias Murray, Nov. 26 and Dec. 15, 1856.
- NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 3, T. 27 N., R. 15 E. Unoffered D. S. 2395, Louis P. Boillier, Nov. 1 and Dec. 6, 1856.
- NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 3, T. 27 N., R. 15 E. Unoffered D. S. 1943, L. Cardish, Dec. 23, 1854, and Feb. 2, 1856.
- SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 3, T. 27 N., R. 15 E. Unoffered D. S. 1842, Seymour Bopra, Sept. 13 and 19, 1855.
- S. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 9, T. 27 N., R. 15 E. Unoffered D. S. 2242, Horton Daly, June 30 and July 1, 1856.
- SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 9, T. 27 N., R. 15 E. Unoffered D. S. 2201, Isban Conn, May 23 and 27, 1856.
- NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 9, T. 27 N., R. 15 E. Unoffered D. S. 2199, Jno. Burton, May 10 and 27, 1856.
- NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 15, T. 27 N., R. 15 E. Unoffered D. S. 1786, I. I. Patton, June 9 and 12, 1855.
- NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 21, T. 27 N., R. 15 E. Unoffered D. S. 1749, John Badgley, May 7 and 12, 1855. Unoffered D. S. 2285, James McCurdy, Aug. 15 and Sept. 2, 1856.
- SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 23, T. 27 N., R. 15 E. Unoffered D. S. 1757, N. Brooke, May 12 and 18, 1855. Unoffered D. S. 1943, P. Kinney, Feb. 5 and 8, 1856.
- NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 33, T. 27 N., R. 15 E. Unoffered D. S. 1559, Henry C. Weed, Apr. 10 and 18, 1854.
- S. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 3, T. 23 N., R. 16 E. Offered D. S. 10785, S. Mitchell, Aug. 26 and Sept. 12, 1854.
- SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, E. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 3, T. 23 N., R. 16 E. Offered D. S. 13561, T. I. Snell, May 1 and 12, 1856.
- N. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 7, T. 23 N., R. 16 E. Offered D. S. 10871, Edward Taylor, Sept. 25 and 26, 1854.
- SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 9, T. 23 N., R. 16 E. Offered D. S. 14304 $\frac{1}{2}$, William B. Haskins, Oct. 15 and 23, 1856.
- Lots 5 and 6, sec. 17, T. 23 N., R. 16 E. Offered D. S. 14388, Daniel Morris, Nov. 5 and 10, 1856.
- NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 19, T. 23 N., R. 16 E. Offered D. S. 10904, Charles P. Riggs, Sept. 28 and 30, 1854.
- W. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 25, T. 24 N., R. 16 E. Offered D. S. 8748, A. D. Clark, Jan. 1 and 28, 1851.
- SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW., sec. 29, T. 24 N., R. 16 E. Offered D. S. 12759, Andrew Farrand, Oct. 5 and 30, 1855.
- SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and E. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 31, T. 24 N., R. 16 E. Offered D. S. 2403, Andrew Ferrand, Dec. 2 and 15, 1850.
- NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 15, T. 25 N., R. 16 E. Offered D. S. 10702, T. Spindler, Aug. 14 and 18, 1854.
- NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 1, T. 26 N., R. 16 E. Offered D. S. 14467, Albert Danks, Nov. 13 and 25, 1856; offered D. S. 15349, Charles McGee, Apr. 5 and 7, 1858.
- W. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 3, T. 26 N., R. 16 E. Offered D. S. 11971, R. Holyoke, May 21 and 26, 1855; offered D. S. 14471, L. M. Merringer, Nov. 16 and 25, 1856.

- S. $\frac{1}{2}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 5, T. 27 N., R. 16 E. Offered D. S. 14321, David Morris, Oct. 24 and 25, 1856.
- SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 5, T. 27 N., R. 16 E. Offered D. S. 14256, Lyman Hutchins, Oct. 2 and 14, 1856.
- SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 5, T. 27 N., R. 16 E. Offered D. S. 14279, Eben Evans, Oct. 18 and 20, 1856.
- NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 7, T. 27 N., R. 16 E. Offered D. S. 14216, James Monahan, Oct. 2 and 6, 1856.
- SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 7, T. 27 N., R. 16 E. Offered D. S. 14230, Patrick L. Mullen, Oct. 2 and 8, 1856.
- NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 17, T. 27 N., R. 16 E. Offered D. S. 14215, James McCall, Oct. 2 and 6, 1856; offered D. S. 15321, Anthony Hoeffel, Apr. 5 and 6, 1858.
- NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 19, T. 27 N., R. 16 E. Offered D. S. 13293, David Maxfield, Mar. 14 and 23, 1856.
- NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, W. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 19, T. 27 N., R. 16 E. Offered D. S. 13898, I. N. Richmond, July 24 and Aug. 2, 1856.
- NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 19, T. 27 N., R. 16 E. Offered D. S. 13933, Charles Phillips, July 24 and Aug. 8, 1856.
- NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, W. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 19, T. 27 N., R. 16 E. Offered D. S. 15335, John Stokes, Apr. 5 and 6, 1858.
- NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 19, T. 27 N., R. 16 E. Offered D. S. 15355, John Gains, Apr. 5 and 9, 1858.
- NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 19, T. 27 N., R. 16 E. Offered D. S. 15356, William Johnson, Apr. 5 and 9, 1858.
- Lots 2 and 3, sec. 21, T. 27 N., R. 16 E. Offered D. S. 14438, Harriet Wilkes, Nov. 11 and 17, 1856.
- E. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW., sec. 29, T. 27 N., R. 16 E. Offered D. S. 11996, F. Robertson, May 28 and June 1, 1855.
- SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 29, T. 27 N., R. 16 E. Offered D. S. 12888, Daniel Olmstead, Nov. 21 and 23, 1855; offered D. S. 13139, Guy Munn, Feb. 11 and 19, 1856.
- S. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 29, T. 24 N., R. 17 E. Offered D. S. 14587, Gilbert Greeley, Dec. 20, 1856, and July 12, 1857.
- SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 31, T. 30 N., R. 17 E. Unoffered D. S. 2126, Andrew Morrison, Mar. 17 and 26, 1856.

The above-described tracts were all approved to the State on account of said grant, July 2, 1859.

The company duly responded, and its answer is forwarded herewith.

Accompanying the answer is a tabulated statement, showing that the company has disposed of all of said lands, and giving the names of the purchasers, and the dates of the sales.

The answer urges lack of authority to disturb the adjudications made more than thirty years ago, and further specifically denies that any of said pre-emption claims had any legal foundation, either in fact or in law, and offers to prove that all of them were either illegally initiated, or were in fact abandoned before the definite location of the road, and insists, in case proceedings are contemplated, that hearings be ordered before final action is taken against the respondent.

Seven of the filings upon offered lands were made after definite location, and consequently would not serve to except the tracts covered thereby from the operation of the grant.

Of the remaining offered filings, all but three had expired at the date of definite location, viz:

D. S. 14502, Wm. E. Mills, for lots 5, 6 and 7, sec. 23, T. 25 N., R. 15 E.

D. S. 14545, Elias Murray, for NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and E. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 1, T. 27 N., R. 15 E.

D. S. 14587, Gilbert Greeley, for S. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 29, T. 24 N., R. 17 E.

I should therefore recommend that the rule be dissolved as to the tracts covered by offered filings, except in the cases mentioned.

There being no law limiting the time within which proof should be made in the case of a filing upon unoffered land until the passage of the act of July 14, 1870 (16 Stat., 279), such filings can not be held to have expired until the expiration of the time limited in the joint resolution of March 3, 1871 (*id.* 601), which extended the time limited by the act of July 14, 1870. (*Malone vs. Union Pacific Railway Company*, 7 L. D., 13.)

The filings upon unoffered lands must therefore be treated as an appropriation existing at the date of definite location, and while some, and perhaps all, may have been abandoned prior to this date, yet there is nothing of record to show that such is the case.

The offer of the company to make a showing, if afforded an opportunity, I do not

think can be entertained, for the lands, having been certified, are beyond the jurisdiction of this department.

If such claims are to be considered as making a case of prima facie exception, the certification must be treated as erroneous; and this being so the demand must follow as a consequence of the adjustment act.

As held in the case of the Winona and St. Peter Railroad Company (9 L. D., 649), "the law seems to impose upon me the duty of making a demand, in accordance with the provisions of the act of 1887, for the reconveyance to the United States of the lands found, under the views herein expressed, to have been erroneously certified."

The showing offered by the company might be made in court in the event of suit, but for the above reasons, with the exception before mentioned, I must recommend that the rule remain in force, and that the demand be made as provided for.

[Alabama and Chattanooga (Alabama), February 27, 1890.]

Among the grants made by the act of June 3, 1856 (11 Stat., 17), to the State of Alabama, to aid in the construction of certain railroads, were the following: "From Gadsden to connect with the Georgia and Tennessee and Tennessee line of railroads, through Chattooga, Wills, and Lookout valleys," and "from near Gadsden to some point on the Alabama and Mississippi State line, in the direction of the Mobile and Ohio railroad."

The portion of the first-mentioned grant, from Gadsden through Chattooga valley to the Georgia State line, was conferred by the State upon the Coosa and Chattooga Railroad Company, but no present claimant of the grant is known to this office.

The road, as located, is 37.5 miles; but there is no evidence of the completion of any portion of the same, and the grant should be forfeited for breach of condition in the matter of construction.

From Gadsden, through Wills and Lookout valleys, to Wauhatchie, Tenn., was conferred upon the Wills Valley Railroad Company, the present owner being the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company.

The grant from near Gadsden to some point on the Alabama and Mississippi State line, in the direction of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, was conferred by the State upon the Northeast and Southwest Railroad Company, the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company being the present owner of this grant also.

As located and constructed, these two grants make a continuous line from the Mississippi State line, near Meridian, to Wauhatchie, Tenn., a distance of 272 miles; but the company received lands in Alabama only.

It appears that these two roads have been erroneously treated by this office in former years (when certifying the lands), as one, and in adjusting the grants separately an excess is shown upon the Wills Valley portion, or that east of Gadsden.

The facts relative to this excess are set forth in office letter of December 19, 1888, forwarding the answer of the company to the rule laid under the act of March 3, 1887 (24 Stat., 556), to recover the same.

The only selections pending, on account of either of these grants, are such as have been excluded from the selection lists in preparing clear lists for approval, and amount to about 9,000 acres.

The majority of these are opposite the Wills Valley portion of the road, and, if free of conflict, could not (if the grants are to be treated as separate) be listed for approval on account of the excess in approvals heretofore made opposite the same.

Herewith is appended a statement of the adjustment of these grants, separately.

EAST OF GADSDEN.

Wills Valley Railroad (now Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company).

	Acres.
Whole area of grant	201,888.01
Deduct on account of contemporaneous grants.....	33,315.98
Net area of grant.....	168,572.03
	Acres.
Approved in 6-mile limits.....	114,211.87
Vacant and subject to grant.....	519.86
	114,731.73
Net loss to grant	53,840.30
Approved as indemnity.....	125,894.58
Excess approval.....	72,054.28

WEST OF GADSDEN.

Northeast and Southwest Railroad Company (now Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad).

	Acres.
Whole area.....	715,659.37
Deduct on account of contemporaneous grants.....	51,537.78
Net area of grant.....	664,121.59
	Acres.
Approved in 6-mile limits.....	139,836.47
Approved to other roads.....	358.67
Vacant and selected.....	681.58
	140,876.72
Net loss to grant.....	523,244.87
Approved as indemnity.....	237,584.05
Due as indemnity.....	285,660.82

[Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul (Iowa), May 19, 1890.]

In compliance with instructions contained in departmental circular of November 2, 1887, issued under the act of March 3, 1887 (24 Stat., 556), I have adjusted the grant to the State of Iowa by act of May 12, 1864 (13 Stat., 72), to aid in the construction of a railroad from a point at or near the foot of Main street, South McGregor, in a westerly direction to an intersection, in O'Brien county, with a road from Sioux city to the south line of the State of Minnesota, for which a grant was made by the same act. The grant was of every alternate section of land designated by odd numbers for ten sections in width on each side of the road, with a provision for indemnity for losses within the grant in place, to be taken from the public lands nearest the tiers of granted sections, and not more than 20 miles from the line of the road.

The State accepted the grant April 20, 1866, and the road has been completed and accepted by the department. See decision of Secretary Schurz of April 9, 1880.

The line of the road was definitely located from McGregor to sec. 12, T. 95 N., R. 35 W., August 30, 1864; from the latter point to sec. 18, T. 96 N., R. 38 W., January 27, 1869; and from thence to a connection with the Sioux City and St. Paul railroad at Sheldon, in O'Brien County, as required by the granting act, September 2, 1869.

The present owner under the grant is the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company.

The grant was of every alternate section of land designated by odd numbers within prescribed limits, and was therefore a grant in place. The original grantee of the State was the McGregor Western Railroad Company, and said company built the road from McGregor to Calmar; but that company having failed to perform the conditions prescribed by the granting act, the State, on February 27, 1868, as authorized by the Congressional grant (fourth section), resumed the grant, and on March 31 ensuing conferred it upon the McGregor and Sioux City Company; but provided that the grant should not be so construed as to embrace any lands for or on account of any railroad already built; and the act required as a condition of the grant that the company should procure and file with the secretary of the State of Iowa a full, absolute, and effective waiver, release, and surrender of all claim, right, or interest, or any pretended claim, right, or interest, by the McGregor Western Company, its successors or assigns, in or to any lands under the act of May 12, 1864, for or on account of any railroad already built.

The waiver, release, and surrender, as aforesaid, were subsequently obtained by the McGregor and Sioux City, afterwards the McGregor and Missouri River, Company, and filed as required.

The present owner of the grant, under an act of the State legislature approved February 27, 1878, became owner by purchase from the McGregor Western Company of that portion of the road between McGregor and Calmar. Certain transportation over this part of the road for the quartermaster's department of the army having been performed, the quartermaster-general demanded a rebate from the charges, on the ground that the road was a land-grant road. The company denied that it was a land-grant road, and the matter having been presented to the Attorney-General, he, on July 14, 1871 (13 Atty. Gen., 445), delivered an opinion that the road between McGregor and Calmar was not a land-grant road.

The area of the grant, that is of the odd-numbered sections within the 20-mile limits, between McGregor and Calmar, is 238,832.89 acres, and the area of that portion thereof between Calmar and Sheldon, the western terminus, is 1,315,964.26 acres.

The grant is decreased by a moiety of the lands lying within the common 10-mile limits of this road and the Sioux City and St. Paul road, which is 35,667.04 acres. Assuming that the company is not entitled to any land east of Calmar, the net area of the grant would be 1,280,297.22 acres. There have been patented to the company within the granted limits 170,115.12 acres; awarded to company by the court in its contest with the Sioux City and St. Paul Company, 58,340.94 acres; vacant and subject to the grant, 2,074.18 acres; selected by the company, 459.30 acres; and declaratory statements on land otherwise vacant, 4,182.78 acres; making 235,172.32 acres, and leaving a net loss to the grant within the granted limits of 1,045,124.90 acres.

Within the indemnity limits there have been patented to the company 153,724.89 acres, and awarded to it by the court in the contest aforesaid 21,094.46 acres, making 174,899.85 acres, and leaving a balance due the company as indemnity of 870,225.55 acres.

As to the lands which are charged vacant and subject to the grant, it is probable that the acreage given is not now correct, as this adjustment was made up some time ago; but it is not thought necessary to make a re-examination of the grant at this time, as it will not affect the question under consideration, there being so large a deficiency in the company's grant.

A list of the lands which, under the present rulings of the department, would appear to have been excepted from the company's grant, and therefore erroneously patented, was prepared and sent to H.G. Hangan, land commissioner of the company, accompanied by a letter dated February 16, 1883, calling upon him to show cause in writing within thirty days why proper steps should not be taken by the government to recover the title in accordance with the requirements of the act of March 3, 1887.

Answer to the rule was made by John W. Cary, general counsel for the company, and therein, after giving other reasons why the rule should be dismissed, he states that all of the lands which have not been reconveyed to the State have been sold and conveyed to other persons.

A copy of the list of lands submitted to the company is inclosed herewith, marked A.

It will be observed that the most of these lands are held to have been erroneously patented to the company for the reason that they were, at the time of the definite location of the road, covered by unadjudicated swamp selections, and were thereby excepted from the grant.

This is a department ruling, and this office has no knowledge of any ruling by the Supreme Court of the United States determining this question. As the act of March 3, 1887, requires that these grants must be adjusted in accordance with the decisions of the Supreme Court, this office prefers to express no opinion as to whether steps should be taken for the recovery of said lands, but prefers to leave the question to the determination of the department.

As to the tracts covered by pre-emption filings, the records show that they were offered some four years before the company's right attached and all the filings had expired by limitation prior thereto. As there are no adverse claimants for the lands I do not think it incumbent upon the government to take any steps looking to the recovery of title thereto.

As to the tracts covered by homestead entries of record, and uncanceled at the date of the definite location of the road, it is the opinion of this office that it is the duty of this department to take the proper steps for their recovery.

The papers submitted are as follows:

List of lands erroneously certified, marked A.

Sheet showing the adjustment of the grant, marked B.

Copy of office letter of February 16, 1889, calling upon the land commissioner of the company to show cause, etc., marked C.

Reply of the general attorney of the company, marked D.

[Coos Bay military wagon-road, January 13, 1888.]

As directed by department circular of November 22 last, I have adjusted the grant for the Coos Bay wagon-road in Oregon, and herewith submit the same for your consideration and action.

By act of Congress approved March 3, 1869, there was granted to the State of Oregon, "to aid in the construction of a military wagon-road from the navigable waters of Coos bay to Roseburg, alternate sections of public lands designated by odd numbers, to the extent of three sections in width on each side of said road," and the fourth section of said act provided for indemnity for losses within the 3-mile limits, to be taken within an additional territory not more than 6 miles from the line of the road.

The fifth section of the act prescribed the conditions upon which the granted lands were to be disposed of, and provided that the amount of lands granted should not exceed three sections per mile for each mile of road actually constructed.

The act of June 18, 1874 (18 Stat., 80), provided for the issue of patents for the lands

to which the State was entitled under the grant of 1869 to the wagon-road company, as a corporation to which the State had transferred its interests therein.

The governor of Oregon, on September 19, 1872, certified to the construction of the completed road from Coos bay to Roseburg, a distance of 62 miles and 41 chains.

The whole area of the grant, as determined by careful examination, is 99,819.35 acres.

There have been certified and patented under the grant, in the 3 mile limits, 59,869.91 acres, and 6,169.34 acres in said limits remain vacant and subject to selection and patent, making 66,039.25 acres apparently subject to the grant within the primary limits.

There have been certified and patented to the company, as indemnity lands, 44,139.30 acres, making in all 110,178.55 acres, or an apparent excess of 10,359.20 acres over the amount the company is entitled to.

Of the certified lands, however, 30,044.46 acres are within the primary or granted limits of the prior grant to the Oregon Central, now Oregon and California Railroad Company, by act of July 25, 1866, and were certified under a department ruling that prior definite location by the wagon road company gave prior right to the land. The Supreme Court of the United States has since decided that said ruling was erroneous, and that priority of date of the act of Congress, and not priority of location of the line of the road, gave priority of right. (*M., K. & T. R. R. Co. vs. Kans. Pac. R. R. Co.*, 97 U. S., 501; *St. Paul & S. C. R. R. Co. vs. Winona & St. Peter Co.*, 112 U. S., 729.)

Of this 30,044.46 acres, 19,835.43 acres are within the primary limits of the wagon road grant, and are particularly described in list herewith, marked "List No. 1;" and 10,209.03 acres are within the secondary or indemnity limits of the wagon road grant, and particularly described in list inclosed, marked "List No. 2."

Again, there have been certified and patented for the wagon road company 1,099.59 acres outside the limits of its grant, which are embraced in list herewith, marked "List No. 3;" and these lands, with those mentioned above as being within the granted limits of the Oregon and California road, aggregate 31,144.05 acres, which must, in the opinion of this office, be surrendered by or recovered from the company; and if so surrendered, or recovered, there would be a deficiency of 20,748.85 acres due the company.

As to the lands in list No. 3, which are outside the limits of the grant to the company, I would respectfully recommend that proper steps be taken to recover them by suit.

I do not think the government is called upon to take any action looking to the recovery of the lands embraced in lists 1 and 2 aforesaid.

The president of the wagon-road company has been called on to reconvey the 1,099.59 acres contained in said list 3, and has replied in a letter dated July 13 last that he is unable to do so for the reason that the company has sold them. A copy of said letter is inclosed herewith, marked A.

RIGHT OF WAY TO RAILROADS.

The whole number of railroad companies claiming the right of way over the public lands, under the general right of way act approved March 3, 1875, or special act, is 360, of which the articles of incorporation filed by thirty-six companies were approved during the last year.

Of the maps of location filed by these companies during the last year, it was necessary to return a large number for failure on the part of the companies to strictly conform to the prescribed forms of certificate and affidavit required to be attached to such maps, thus greatly increasing the work of the division incident to this branch.

It has come to the attention of this office that, in one instance, a logging company secured the approvals of its articles of incorporation and maps of location, and used timber from the public lands for the construction of its road, which was operated merely for the transportation of the company's logs and freight, and not intended as a common carrier, as contemplated by the act of March 3, 1875, under which the right of way was claimed; and, upon the opinion of the Attorney-General, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, steps have been taken to secure the revocation of such approvals.

Right of way granted to railway companies in certain States and Territories.

[* Indicates that the company was organized during the past year.]

Name of company.	States and Territories.	Date of law.	Statute.	Page.
Aberdeen, Fergus Falls and Pierre R. R.	Dakota	Mar. 3, 1875	18	482
Arizona Mineral Belt R. E.	Arizona	do	18	482
Arizona Narrow Gauge and Tucson, Globe and Northern R. R.	do	do	18	482
Arizona and Nevada R. R. and Navigation Co.	do	do	18	482
Arizona Northern Ry.	do	do	18	482
Arizona and South Eastern R. R.*	do	do	18	482
Arizona Southern R. R.	do	do	18	482
Arkansas Valley and New Mexico.	Colorado	do	18	482
Arkansas Valley Ry.	do	June 22, 1874	18	274
Aspen Short Line Ry.	do	Mar. 3, 1875	18	482
Baker's Park and Lower Animas R. R.	do	do	18	482
Barnesville and Moorhead Ry.	Minnesota	do	18	482
Bear Butte and Deadwood Ry.	Dakota	do	18	482
Beaver Valley R. R. Co.	Kansas	do	18	482
Bellingham Bay Ry. and Navigation Co.	Washington	do	18	482
Big Horn Southern R. R.	Montana	do	18	482
Bllings, Clarke's Fork and Cooke City R. R.	do	do	18	482
Bingham, Cañon and Camp Floyd.	Utah	do	18	482
Black Hills Central R. R. Co.*	Dakota	do	18	482
Black Hills and Fort Pierre R. R.	do	do	18	482
Black Hills R. R. Co. No. 1.	do	do	18	482
Black Hills and Wyoming R. R.	do	do	18	482
Blue Mountain and Columbia River R. R.	Oregon	do	18	482
Bodie and Benton Ry. and Commercial	California.	do	18	482
Bodie Ry. and Lumber Co.	do	do	18	482
Boulder, Left Hand and Middle Park R. R. and Tel. Co.	Colorado	do	18	482
Bridal Veil Lumbering R. R. Co.*	Oregon	do	18	482
Burlington and Colorado R. R.	Colorado	do	18	482
Burlington, Kansas and Southwestern, now Southern Kansas Ry.	Kansas	do	18	482
California Central Ry.	California.	do	18	482
California Short Line Ry.	Utah	do	18	482
California Southern R. R.	California.	do	18	482
California Southern Extension R. R.	do	do	18	482
Cañon City and San Juan Ry.	Colorado.	do	18	482
Canyon Creek R. R. Co.	Idaho	do	18	482
Cañon de Agua R. R.	Colorado	do	18	482
Carbon Cutt Off Ry.	Wyoming	do	18	482
Carson and Colorado R. R.	California and Nevada.	do	18	482
Carson and Colorado R. R., second and third division.	Nevada	do	18	482
Cascade Coal and Lumber Co.	Oregon	do	18	482
Casselton Branch R. R. Co.	Dakota	do	18	482
Cedar Rapids, Iowa Falls and North Western Ry. No. 1.	Iowa	do	18	482
Cedar Rapids, Iowa Falls and North Western No. 2.	Minnesota	do	18	482
Central City, Deadwood and Eastern R. R.	Dakota	do	18	482
Central Pacific, now California and Oregon	California	do	18	482
Cheyenne and Burlington R. R.	Colorado and Wyoming.	do	18	482
Cheyenne and Northern Ry.	Wyoming	do	18	482
Chicago and Dakota Ry.	Dakota	do	18	482
Chicago, Kansas and Nebraska Ry.	Kansas	do	18	482
Chicago, Kansas and Western R. R.	do	do	18	482
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Ry.	Dakota	do	18	482
Chicago and North Western Ry., successor to Menominee River Ry.	Michigan	do	18	482
Chicago, Rock Island and Colorado Ry.	Colorado	do	18	482
Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Ry. No. 1.	Dakota	do	18	482
Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Ry. No. 2.	Wisconsin	do	18	482
Chicoas Canon Ry. Co.*	Colorado	do	18	482
Choctaw Coal and Ry. Co.*	Kansas	do	18	482
Clifton and Lordsburg Ry.	New Mexico	do	18	482
Clifton and Southern Pacific Ry.	Arizona	do	18	482
Coeur d'Alene Ry. and Navigation Co.	Idaho	do	18	482
Colorado Central R. R.	Colorado.	do	18	482
Colorado Central R. R. of Wyoming	Wyoming	do	18	482
Colorado Midland Ry.	Colorado	do	18	482
Colorado and New Mexico R. R.	do	do	18	482
Colorado Northern Ry.	do	do	18	482
Colorado Ry.	do	do	18	482
Colorado River and Silver District R. R.	Arizona	do	18	482
Colorado South Western Ry. Co.	Colorado	do	18	482
Colorado and Utah Ry. Co.	do	do	18	482
Colorado Utah and Pacific Ry.*	do	do	18	482
Colorado Western R. R. of California.	do	do	18	482

Right of way granted to railway companies in certain States and Territories—Continued.

[* Indicates that the company was organized during the past year.]

Name of company.	States and Territories.	Date of law.	Statute.	Page.
Colorado and Wyoming R. R.	Colorado	Mar. 3, 1875	18	482
Columbia and Palouse R. R.	Washington	do	18	482
Columbia and Puget Sound R. R.	do	do	18	482
Cortez and Dolores Valley R. R.	Colorado	do	18	482
Current River R. R. Co.	Missouri	do	18	482
Dakota Central Ry.	Dakota	do	18	482
Dakota Grand Trunk Ry.	do	June 1, 1872	17	202
Dakota and Great Southern Ry.	do	Mar. 3, 1875	18	482
Dakota Midland R. R., now Ellendale and Wahpeton	do	do	18	482
Dakota R. R. of Dakotas	do	do	18	482
Dakota Southern R. R.	do	do	18	482
Deadwood Central R. R. Co.	do	do	18	482
Deadwood and Red Water Valley R. R.	do	do	18	482
Deming, Sierr Madre and Pacific R. R.	New Mexico	do	18	482
Denver and Canon City Ry.	Colorado	do	18	482
Denver, Leadville and Gunnison Ry.*	do	do	18	482
Denver and Middle Park Ry. and Mining Co.	do	do	18	482
Denver and New Orleans R. R.	do	do	18	482
Denver and Rio Grande Ry.	do	June 8, 1872	17	337
		Mar. 3, 1875	18	482
		Mar. 3, 1879	19	405
		Mar. 3, 1875	18	482
Denver and Rio Grande R. R. Co., successor to Denver and Rio Grande Ry.	do	do	18	482
Denver and Rio Grande Western Ry.	Colorado and Utah	do	18	482
Denver, Rollinsville and Western R. R.	Colorado	do	18	482
Denver, Salt Lake and Western R. R.	do	do	18	482
Denver and Santa Fé Ry.	do	do	18	482
Denver Short Line Ry.*	do	do	18	482
Denver Southern Ry.	do	do	18	482
Denver, South Park and Leadville	do	do	18	482
Denver, South Park and Pacific R. R.	do	do	18	482
Denver, Texas and Fort Worth R. R.	Colorado and New Mexico	do	18	482
Denver, Utah and Pacific R. R.	Colorado	do	18	482
Denver, Western and Pacific Ry.	do	do	18	482
Denver, Yellowstone and Pacific Ry.	do	do	18	482
Desert Railway Co.	Utah	do	18	482
Detroit, Mackinac and Marquette, now Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic Ry.	Michigan	do	18	482
Drummond and Phillipsburg R. R.	Montana	do	18	482
Duluth and Iron Range R. R.	Minnesota	do	18	482
Duluth and Manitoba R. R.	Dakota	do	18	482
Duluth, Pierre and Black Hills R. R.	Dakota and Minnesota	do	18	482
Duluth, Superior and Michigan Ry., now Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic Ry.	Michigan	do	18	482
Duluth, Watertown and Pacific Ry.	Dakota	do	18	482
Dunseith and Southeastern R. R.	do	do	18	482
Durango, Cortez and Salt Lake R. R.	Colorado	do	18	482
Durango Railway Co.	do	do	18	482
Durango, Rico and Northern Ry.*	do	do	18	482
Eastern Railway of Minnesota	Minnesota	do	18	482
Eastern Wyoming R. R.	Wyoming	do	18	482
Echo and Park City R. R.	Utah	do	18	482
Elk Mountain Ry. Co.	Colorado	do	18	482
Ellendale, East and West, now Dakota Midland R. R.	Dakota	do	18	482
Ellendale and Wahpeton, successor to Dakota Midland R. R.	do	do	18	482
Eureka and Colorado River R. R.	Colorado	do	18	482
Eureka and Palisade R. R.	Nevada	do	18	482
Eureka Springs Ry.	Arkansas	do	18	482
Evanston and Montana R. R.	Wyoming	do	18	482
Fairhaven and Southern R. R.*	Washington	do	18	482
Fargo, Larimore and Northern Ry.	Dakota	do	18	482
Fargo and Southern Ry.	do	do	18	482
Fargo and Southwestern R. R.	do	do	18	482
Farmers Ry. Navigation and Steamship Portage Co.	Washington	do	18	482
Florida Southern Ry.	Florida	do	18	482
Forest City and Sioux City R. R.*	Dakota	do	18	482
Forest City and Watertown R. R.	do	do	18	482
Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley R. R.	Nebraska	do	18	482
Georgetown, Breckenridge and Leadville Ry.	Colorado	do	18	482
Georgetown, Silver Creek and Chicago Lakes Ry.*	do	do	18	482
Grand Island and Northern Wyoming R. R.	Wyoming	do	18	482
Grand Island and Wyoming Central R. R.	Nebraska	do	18	482
Grand Valley Railway Co.	Colorado	do	18	482
Grays Peak, Snake River and Leadville R. R.	do	do	18	482

Right of way granted to railway companies in certain States and Territories.—Continued.

[* Indicates that the company was organized during the past year.]

Name of company.	States and Territories.	Date of law.	Statute.	Page.
Great Southern R. R.	Florida	Mar. 3, 1875	18	482
Greeley, Bear River and Pacific R. R.	Colorado	do	18	483
Greeley, Grand River and Gunnison R. R.	do	do	18	482
Greeley, Salt Lake and Pacific Ry.	Colorado and Utah	do	18	482
Greeley, Salt Lake and Pacific Ry., Wyoming	Wyoming	do	18	482
Helena, Boulder Valley and Butte R. R.	Montana	do	18	482
Helena and Jefferson County R. R.	do	do	18	482
Helena and Northern Ry. Co.	do	do	18	482
Helena and Red Mountain R. R.	do	do	18	482
Hermosa Hill City and Western R. R.	Dakota	do	18	482
Idaho Central Ry. Co.	Idaho	do	18	482
Idaho, Clearwater and Montana Transportation Co.	do	do	18	482
Iron River Ry. Co.	Michigan	do	18	483
Jacksonville, Pensacola and Mobile R. R.	Florida and Alabama	do	18	482
Jacksonville, St. Augustine and Halifax River Ry.	Florida	June 7, 1872	17	280
James River Valley R. R.	Dakota	Mar. 3, 1875	18	482
Jamestown and Northern Ry.	do	do	18	482
Jamestown and Northern Ry. Extension Co. *	do	do	18	482
Kansas Central R. R. Co.	Kansas	do	18	482
Kansas City, Fort Smith and Southern Ry. *	do	do	18	482
Kansas City, Springfield and Memphis R. R.	Missouri	do	18	482
La Jara, Pagosa Springs and Western R. R. *	Colorado	do	18	482
La Plata R. R. Co. *	do	do	18	482
Laramie, North Parke and Pacific R. R. and Tel. Co.	Wyoming	do	18	482
Lincoln and Black Hills R. R.	Nebraska	do	18	482
Lincoln, Denver and Colorado Ry.	Colorado	do	18	482
Little Rock Cliff Ry. Co. *	do	do	18	482
Little Rock and Hot Springs Ry.	Arkansas	do	18	482
Little Rock Junction Ry.	do	do	18	482
London, South Park and Leadville R. R.	Colorado	do	18	482
Longmont, Middle Park and Pacific N. G. Ry.	do	do	18	482
Louisville, New Orleans and Texas Ry.	Mississippi	do	18	482
Louisiana Western R. R. Co.	Louisiana	do	18	482
Manitou and Pike's Peak Ry. *	Colorado	do	18	482
Maricopa and Phoenix R. R.	Arizona	do	18	382
Menominee Ry.	Wisconsin	do	18	482
Menominee River R. R., now Chicago and North Western Ry.	Minnesota	do	18	481
Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western Ry.	Wisconsin	do	18	482
Milwaukee and Northern R. R.	Michigan	do	18	482
Minneapolis, Sault Ste. Marie and Atlantic Ry.	Wisconsin	do	18	482
Minneapolis and St. Cloud R. R.	Minnesota	do	18	482
Minnesota and Dakota Ry.	Minnesota and Dakota	do	18	482
Missoula and Bitter Root Valley R. R.	Montana	do	18	482
Missouri and Arkansas R. R.	Missouri	do	18	482
Missouri, Arkansas and Southern Ry.	Arkansas	do	18	482
Missouri River, North Platte and Denver Ry. *	Nebraska	do	18	482
Mobile, Jackson and Kansas City R. R.	Alabama	do	18	482
Monarch Pass, Gunnison and Dolores Ry.	Colorado	do	18	482
Montana Ry.	Montana	do	18	482
Montana Central Ry.	do	do	18	482
Mt. Carbon, Gunnison and Lake City R. R.	Colorado	do	18	482
Natchez, Red River and Texas R. R.	Louisiana	do	18	482
Nebraska and Colorado R. R.	Nebraska	do	18	482
Nebraska and Western Ry.	do	do	18	482
Nevada, California and Oregon Ry.	Nevada	do	18	482
Nevada Central Ry.	do	do	18	482
Nevada Midland R. R.	do	do	18	482
Nevada Southern Ry., first division	do	do	18	483
New Mexican R. R.	do	do	18	482
New Mexico and Arizona R. R.	New Mexico	do	18	482
New Mexico and Southern Pacific R. R.	Arizona	do	18	482
New Orleans and Northeastern Ry.	New Mexico	do	18	482
Northern Pacific and Cascade R. R.	Mississippi	do	18	483
Northern Pacific, Fergus and Black Hills R. R.	Washington	do	18	482
Northern Pacific, La Mourie and Missouri River R. R.	Dakota	do	18	482
Northern Pacific and Montana R. R.	do	do	18	482
North Park and Grand River R. R.	Montana	do	18	482
Oakley and Colby Ry.	Colorado	do	18	482
Ogden and Cache Valley Ry. Co. *	Kansas	do	18	482
Ogden and Wyoming Ry.	Utah	do	18	482
Omaha and Elkhorn Valley Ry.	do	do	18	482
Omaha, Niobrara and Black Hills R. R.	Nebraska	do	18	482
Omaha and Republican Valley R. R.	do	do	18	482
Ontonagon and Brule River R. R.	do	do	18	482
Ordway, Bismarck and Northwestern Ry., now known as Aberdeen, Bismarck and Northwestern Ry. Co.	Michigan	do	18	481
	Dakota	do	18	482

Right of way granted to railway companies in certain States and Territories.—Continued

[* Indicates that the company was organized during the past year.]

Name of company.	States and Territories.	Date of law.	Statute.	Page.
Oregon Railway Extension Co.....	Oregon.....	Mar. 8, 1875	18	482
Oregon Railway and Navigation Co.....	do.....	do.....	18	482
Oregon Short Line Ry.....	do.....	do.....	18	482
Oregon and Washington Territory R. R.....	Washington.....	do.....	18	482
Oroville and Beckworth R. R.....	California.....	do.....	18	482
Oxford and Kansas R. R.....	Kansas.....	do.....	18	482
Pensacola and Louisville R. R.....	Florida and Alabama.....	June 8, 1872	18	340
Pensacola and Mobile R. R.....	Alabama.....	Mar. 3, 1875	18	482
People's Ry. Co. of America.....	Indiana.....	do.....	18	482
Pike's Peak Ry. and Improvement Co.....	Colorado.....	do.....	18	482
Palatka and Indian River Ry.....	Florida.....	do.....	18	482
Platte Valley and Sweetwater Ry.*.....	Wyoming.....	do.....	18	482
Pleasant Valley Branch Utah Central.....	Utah.....	do.....	18	482
Port Discovery Quillayoute and Olympia R. R.*.....	Washington.....	do.....	18	482
Portland, Lower Columbia and Eastern Washington R. R.*.....	do.....	do.....	18	482
Prescott and Arizona Central Ry.....	Arizona.....	do.....	18	482
Princeton and Western Ry.....	Wisconsin.....	do.....	18	482
Prospect Hill Co.....	Oregon.....	do.....	18	482
Pueblo and Arkansas Valley R. R.....	Colorado.....	do.....	18	482
Pueblo, Gunnison and Pacific R. R.....	do.....	do.....	18	482
Pueblo and Salt Lake Ry., now merged in Pueblo and Arkansas Valley R. R.....	do.....	do.....	18	482
Pueblo and Silver Cliff Ry.....	do.....	do.....	18	482
Pueblo and State Line R. R.....	do.....	do.....	18	482
Puget Sound and Chehalis R. R.....	Washington.....	do.....	18	482
Puget Sound and Gray's Harbor R. R. and Trans. Co.....	do.....	do.....	18	482
Puget Sound, Skagit and Eastern Ry.....	do.....	do.....	18	482
Puyallup Valley Ry.....	do.....	do.....	18	482
Rapid City, Harney's Peak and Southwestern R. R.*.....	Dakota.....	do.....	18	482
Red River and Lake of the Woods Ry.....	Minnesota.....	do.....	18	482
Republican Valley R. R.....	Nebraska.....	do.....	18	482
Republican Valley and Wyoming R. R.....	do.....	do.....	18	482
Rio Grande Junction Ry.*.....	Colorado.....	do.....	18	482
Rio Grande, Mexico and Pacific R. R.....	New Mexico.....	do.....	18	482
Rio Grande Southern R. R.*.....	Colorado.....	do.....	18	482
Rio Grande Western Ry., successors to Denver and Rio Grande Western Ry.*.....	do.....	do.....	18	482
Road Cañon R. R. Co.*.....	do.....	do.....	18	482
Rocky Fork and Cooke City Ry.....	Montana.....	do.....	18	482
Rocky Mountain R. R.....	do.....	do.....	18	482
Roseburg and Port Orford R. R.....	Oregon.....	do.....	18	482
Sanborn, Cooperstown and Turtle Mount R. R.....	Dakota.....	do.....	18	482
Salmon Creek R. R. Co.....	California.....	do.....	18	882
San Francisco and Oregon Shore R. R.....	do.....	do.....	18	482
San Joaquin and Mount Diablo R. R.....	do.....	Aug. 4, 1852	10	28
San Joaquin Valley and Yosemite R. R.....	do.....	Mar. 3, 1875	18	482
San Pablo and Tulare Extension R. R.....	do.....	do.....	18	482
San Pete Valley R. R.....	Utah.....	do.....	18	482
Salt Lake and Eastern Railroad Co.*.....	do.....	do.....	18	482
Salt Lake and Eastern Ry.....	do.....	do.....	18	482
Salt Lake and Fort Douglas R. R.....	do.....	do.....	18	482
Salt Lake, Nevada and California Ry.....	do.....	do.....	18	482
Salt Lake and Park City Ry.....	do.....	do.....	18	482
Salt Lake Valley and Eastern Ry.....	do.....	do.....	18	482
Salt Lake and Western Ry.....	Nevada.....	do.....	18	482
Do.....	Utah.....	do.....	18	482
Satsop R. R. Co.....	Washington.....	do.....	18	482
Seattle, Lake Shore and Eastern Ry.....	do.....	do.....	18	482
Seattle and West Coast Ry.....	do.....	do.....	18	482
Seattle and Walla Walla R. R.....	do.....	do.....	18	482
Sevier Valley Ry.....	Utah.....	do.....	18	482
Shingle Springs and Placerville R. R.....	California.....	do.....	18	482
Sierra Valley and Mohawk R. R.....	do.....	do.....	18	482
Silver Cliff Ry.....	Colorado.....	do.....	18	482
Silver City, Deming and Pacific R. R.....	New Mexico.....	do.....	18	482
Silver Springs, Ocala and Gulf R. R.....	Florida.....	do.....	18	482
Silverton R. R. Co.....	Colorado.....	do.....	18	482
Snohomish, Skyhonish and Palouse Ry. and Trans. Co.*.....	Washington.....	do.....	18	482
South Dakota Western R. R.*.....	Dakota.....	do.....	18	482
South Pacific Coast R. R.....	California.....	do.....	18	482
Southern Kansas Ry.....	Kansas.....	do.....	18	482
Southern Kansas and Panhandle R. R.....	do.....	do.....	18	482
Southern Kansas and Western R. R.....	do.....	do.....	18	482
Southern Pacific R. R. of Arizona.....	Arizona.....	do.....	18	482
Southern Pacific R. R. of California.....	California.....	do.....	18	482

Right of way granted to railway companies in certain States and Territories—Continued.

[* Indicates that the company was organized during the past year.]

Name of company.	States and Territories.	Date of law.	Statute.	Page.
Southern Pacific R. R. of New Mexico	New Mexico	Mar. 3, 1875	18	482
Spanish Range Ry.	Colorado	do	18	482
Springfield and Memphis R. R.	Arkansas	do	18	482
Springfield and Southern Ry.	Missouri	do	18	482
Spokane Falls and Idaho R. R.	Idaho	do	18	482
Spokane Falls and Northern Ry.	Washington	do	18	482
Spokane and Palouse Ry.	do	do	18	482
State Line and Denver Ry. Co.	Colorado	do	18	482
St. Augustine and South Beach Ry.	Florida	do	18	482
St. Cloud and Lake Traverse Ry.	Minnesota	do	18	482
St. Louis, Wichita and Western Ry.	Kansas	do	19	482
St. Paul, Black Hills and Pacific Ry.	Dakota	do	18	482
St. Paul and Dakota R. R., now Worthington and Sioux Falls.	do	do	18	482
St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Ry.	do	do	18	482
St. Paul and Northern Pacific Ry. Co. *	Minnesota	do	18	482
St. Paul and Sioux City Ry.	Dakota	do	18	482
St. Vrain R. R. Co.	Colorado	do	18	482
Summit County R. R., now Echo and Park City	Utah	do	18	482
Summit County Ry. and Trans. Co., now Wyoming, Salt Lake and California.	do	do	18	482
Tacoma, Ellensburg and Concully R. R.	Washington	do	18	482
Tacoma, Orting and Southeastern R. R.	do	do	18	482
Texas, Santa Fe and Northern R. R.	New Mexico	do	18	482
The Aspin and Western Ry.	Colorado	do	18	482
The Central Washington R. R.	Washington	do	18	482
The Trinidad and Denver R. R.	Colorado	do	18	482
The Utah Ry.	Utah	do	18	482
Traverse and Jamestown R. R.	Dakota	do	18	482
Tucson and Gulf of California R. R.	Arizona	do	18	482
Uinta Coal R. R. Co.	Wyoming	do	18	482
Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf Ry. *	Colorado	do	18	482
Union Pacific, Lincoln and Colorado Ry. *	Kansas	do	18	482
Union River Logging R. R.	Washington	do	18	482
Union Pacific and Western Colorado Ry.	Colorado	do	18	482
Union Pacific and Western Ry. of Wyoming	Wyoming	do	18	482
Upper Arkansas, San Juan and Pacific R. R.	Colorado	do	18	482
Utah Central R. R., now Ry.	Utah	do	18	482
Utah Eastern Ry.	do	do	18	482
Utah and Nevada R. R.	do	do	18	482
Utah and Northern Ry.	do	do	18	482
Utah and Pleasant Valley R. R.	do	do	18	482
Utah Southern R. R.	do	do	18	482
Utah Southern Extension R. R.	do	do	18	482
Utah Western Ry.	do	do	18	482
Utah and Wyoming R. R.	do	do	18	482
Utah and Wyoming Ry.	do	do	18	482
Utah and Wyoming Central	do	do	18	482
Walla Walla and Ainsworth R. R.	Washington	do	18	482
Walla Walla and Columbia River R. R.	do	do	18	482
Wasatch Iron and Coal Co.	Wyoming	do	18	482
Wasatch and Jordan Valley R. R.	Utah	do	18	482
Washington and Idaho R. R.	Idaho and Washington	do	18	482
Washington Dalles R. R.	Washington	do	18	482
Watertown and Lake Nampeska Ry.	Dakota	do	18	482
Welch Mills and Centerville R. R.	Alabama	do	18	482
West Florida and Mobile R. R.	Florida and Alabama	do	18	482
Wet Mountain Valley R. R.	Colorado	do	18	482
Wichita and Western R. R.	Kansas	do	18	482
Willamette Valley and Coast R. R.	Oregon	do	18	482
Willmar and Sioux Falls Ry.	Dakota and Minnesota	do	18	482
Winona, Alma and Northern Ry.	Wisconsin	do	18	482
Winters and Ukiah Ry.	California	do	18	482
Wisconsin Central R. R.	Wisconsin	do	18	482
Wisconsin and Michigan R. R.	do	do	18	482
Wisconsin, Sault Ste. Marie and Maackinac Ry.	Michigan	do	18	482
Worthington and Sioux Falls R. R.	Dakota and Minnesota	do	18	482
Wyoming Central Ry.	Wyoming	do	18	482
Wyoming and Eastern Ry.	do	do	18	482
Wyoming Midland Ry. Co.	do	do	18	482
Wyoming, Montana and Pacific R. R.	do	do	18	482
Wyoming Southern R. R. Co. *	do	do	18	882
Wyoming and Western Ry. *	Utah	do	18	482
Yellow River R. R. Co.	Florida	do	18	482

CONSTRUCTION OF ROADS.

As to construction of land grant railroads 40 miles have been reported for the fiscal year. The aggregate of construction to date as reported is 18,070.71 miles, distributed as follows:

States and Territories.	Miles.	States and Territories.	Miles.
Alabama.....	901.43	Minnesota.....	2,144.11
Arkansas.....	602.24	Mississippi.....	384.00
Arizona.....	383.00	Missouri.....	625.75
California.....	1,057.91	Montana.....	780.00
Colorado.....	298.60	Nebraska.....	768.52
Dakota.....	410.98	Nevada.....	446.00
Florida.....	792.62	New Mexico.....	167.00
Idaho.....	90.00	Oregon.....	425.80
Illinois.....	707.00	Utah.....	225.00
Indiana.....	241.35	Washington.....	537.60
Iowa.....	1,547.64	Wisconsin.....	973.50
Kansas.....	1,485.65	Wyoming.....	500.00
Louisiana.....	530.00		
Michigan.....	1,045.01	Total.....	18,070.71

CERTIFICATION OF LANDS.

During the fiscal year there were certified and patented for railroad purposes 363,862.15 acres, a decrease as compared with the previous year of 61,183.87 acres.

No certifications or patents were made for canals or wagon-roads.

Eighteen railroad patents, covering 108 pages of record, were issued.

The lists of selections awaiting examination or action at the close of the fiscal year covered 29,776,955.76 acres. The selections pending of railroads and wagon-roads are as follows:

Name of road.	Acres.	Name of road.	Acres.
Alabama and Chattanooga.....	10,857.25	Northern Pacific in Montana.....	4,508,543.61
Atlantic and Pacific in Missouri.....	2,402.50	Northern Pacific in Idaho.....	123,161.91
Atlantic and Pacific in Arkansas.....	5,166.29	Northern Pacific in Washington.....	7,256,220.02
Atlantic and Pacific in Arizona.....	1,825,534.66	Northern Pacific in Oregon.....	416,992.47
Atlantic and Pacific in New Mexico.....	886,216.30	New Orleans and Pacific.....	267,657.19
Burlington and Missouri River in Iowa.....	39.99	Oregon and California.....	895,994.21
Cedar Rapids and Missouri River.....	2,101.07	Oregon Central.....	52,115.00
Central Branch Union Pacific.....	4,310.17	St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern in Arkansas.....	3,386.49
Central Pacific in California.....	386,429.32	St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern in Missouri.....	1,946.14
Central Pacific in Nevada.....	115,532.87	St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba, main line.....	176,515.59
Central Pacific in Utah.....	218,720.33	St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba, St. Vincent Extension.....	149,078.38
Central Pacific (formerly Western).....	5,749.34	St. Paul and Sioux.....	1,414.13
Central Pacific, Oregon Division.....	424,012.26	Sioux City and Pacific.....	1,937.79
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific.....	595.57	St. Paul and Duluth.....	527.82
Chicago and Northwestern in Michigan.....	40.00	Southern Minnesota Extension, Now the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul.....	1,850.86
Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha.....	287,492.33	Southern Pacific, main line.....	899,281.45
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul in Iowa.....	903.62	Southern Pacific, branch line.....	458,791.49
Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha (formerly West Wisconsin).....	80.00	Union Pacific in Nebraska.....	139,425.39
Dubuque and Sioux City.....	1,297.72	Union Pacific in Utah.....	107,778.09
Des Moines Valley.....	79.99	Union Pacific in Wyoming.....	1,915.11
Flint and Pere Marquette.....	197.30	Union Pacific, Kansas division.....	1,546,289.70
Farm Mortgage Land Company.....	466.62	Union Pacific in Colorado.....	89,988.12
Florida Railway and Navigation Company.....	358,570.63	Vicksburg, Shreveport and Pacific.....	19,887.14
Grand Rapids and Indiana.....	81.66	Vicksburg and Meridian.....	1,226.42
Hastings and Dakota.....	7,162.86	Winona and St. Peter.....	1,141.99
Iowa Falls and Sioux City.....	73.54	Wisconsin Central.....	58,506.14
Memphis and Little Rock.....	31,192.24	St. Paul and Northern Pacific.....	169,420.55
Mobile and Montgomery.....	1,688.44	Selma, Rome and Dalton.....	4,069.47
Missouri, Kansas and Texas.....	6,556.28		
Northern Pacific in Minnesota.....	485,426.56	Total pending June 30, 1890.....	29,477,709.09
Northern Pacific in Wisconsin.....	8,632.05	Total wagon-road, June 30, 1890.....	305,246.67
Northern Pacific in Dakota.....	7,039,037.16		
			29,776,955.76

Wagon-road selections in Oregon.

Name of road.	Acres.
Oregon Central Military road.....	51,429.17
Corvallis and Aquina Bay.....	160.00
Willamette Valley and Cascade Mountain.....	183,371.43
Dalles Military road.....	68,970.85
Coos Bay.....	1,315.17
Total.....	305,246.67

Statement exhibiting land concessions by acts of Congress to States and corporations for railroad and military wagon-road purposes from the year 1850 to June 30, 1890.

States and corporations.	Date of laws.	Statute.	Page.	Name of road, etc.	Mile limits.	Number of acres certified or patented for the year ending June 30, 1890.	Number of acres certified or patented to June 30, 1890.
Illinois	Sept. 20, 1850	9	466	Illinois Central	6 and 15		2,595,053.00
Mississippi	Sept. 20, 1850	9	466	Mobile and Ohio River	6 and 15		a 737,130.29
Do	Feb. 13, 1859	11	384	Act extending time for completion of road to September 20, 1865.			
Do	Aug. 11, 1856	11	30	Vicksburg and Meridian	6 and 15		198,028.41
Do	Aug. 11, 1856	11	30	Gulf and Ship Island	6 and 15		
							935,158.70
Alabama	Sept. 20, 1850	9	466	Mobile and Ohio River	6 and 15		a 419,528.44
Do	Feb. 18, 1859	11	384	Act extending time for completion of road to September 20, 1865.			
Do	May 17, 1856	11	15	Alabama and Florida	6 and 15		394,522.99
Do	June 3, 1856	11	17	Selma, Rome and Dalton	6 and 15		457,215.37
Do	May 23, 1872	17	159	Act confirming lands heretofore certified to the State for the Alabama and Tennessee Railroad.			
Do	June 3, 1856	11	17	Coosa and Tennessee	6 and 15		b 67,784.96
Do	June 3, 1856	11	17	Mobile and Girard	6 and 15		504,145.86
Do	June 3, 1856	11	17	Alabama and Chattanooga	6 and 15		649,676.98
Do	Apr. 10, 1869	16	45	Act to renew certain grants of lands to the State of Alabama.			
Do	June 3, 1856	11	17	South and North Alabama	6 and 15		438,905.99
Do	Mar. 3, 1857	11	200	Act amending the sixth section of the original act.			
Do	Mar. 3, 1871	16	580	Act to renew certain grants to the State of Alabama.			
							2,931,780.59
Florida	May 17, 1856	11	15	Florida Railway and Navigation Company	6 and 15		290,183.28
Do	May 17, 1856	11	15	Florida and Alabama	6 and 15		165,688.00
Do	May 17, 1856	11	15	Pensacola and Georgia	6 and 15		1,279,156.57
Do	May 17, 1856	11	15	Florida, Atlantic and Gulf Central	6 and 15		29,384.18
							1,764,412.03
Louisiana	June 3, 1856	11	18	North Louisiana and Texas	6 and 15		353,232.68
Do	June 3, 1856	11	18	New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western	6 and 15		c 719,193.79
Do	July 14, 1870	16	277	Act declaring forfeited to the United States all the land not lawfully disposed of by the State.			
							1,072,406.47

Arkansas.....	Feb. 9, 1853	10	155	St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern.....	6 and 15.....	1,115,116.88
Do.....	July 28, 1866	14	338	do.....	Additional 5.....	208,012.22
Do.....	May 6, 1870	16	376	Resolution extending the time for completion of first 20 miles of road.		
Do.....	Feb. 9, 1853	10	155	Little Rock and Fort Smith.....	6 and 15.....	550,584.09
Do.....	July 28, 1866	14	338	do.....	Additional 5.....	507,063.46
Do.....	Apr. 10, 1869	16	46	Act extending the time for completion of first 20 miles of road.		
Do.....	Mar. 8, 1870	16	76	Act repealing provision in act of April 10, 1869, as to mode of sale of lands.		
Do.....	Feb. 9, 1853	10	155	Little Rock and Memphis.....	6 and 15.....	127,238.51
Do.....	July 28, 1866	14	338	do.....	Additional 5.....	15,057.00
Do.....	July 4, 1866	14	83	St. Louis and Iron Mountain.....	10 and 20.....	
Do.....	June 28, 1884	23	61	Act declaring the grant forfeited to the United States.		
						2,520,072.16
Missouri.....	June 10, 1852	10	8	Southwest branch of the Pacific road.....	6 and 15.....	728,949.36
Do.....	June 5, 1862	12	422	Act extending time for completion of road for ten years.		
Do.....	June 10, 1852	10	8	Hannibal and St. Joseph.....	6 and 15.....	603,186.34
Do.....	Feb. 9, 1853	10	155	St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern.....	6 and 15.....	63,294.17
Do.....	July 28, 1866	14	338	do.....	Additional 5.....	
Do.....	July 4, 1866	14	83	St. Louis and Iron Mountain.....	10 and 20.....	
Do.....	June 28, 1884	23	61	Act declaring the grant forfeited to the United States.		
						1,395,429.87
Iowa.....	May 15, 1856	11	9	Burlington and Missouri River.....	6 and 15.....	292,287.53
Do.....	June 2, 1864	13	95	do.....	20.....	96,726.55
Do.....	July 1, 1864	13	395	Act authorizing the company to change or modify the location of the uncompleted portion of its line.		
Do.....	Mar. 3, 1865	13	528	Act extending the time for completion of road two years.		
Do.....	Feb. 10, 1866	14	349	Resolution extending the time for completion of road.		
Do.....	May 15, 1856	11	9	Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific.....	6 and 15.....	d 481,974.36
Do.....	June 2, 1864	13	95	do.....	20.....	161,172.81
Do.....	Mar. 3, 1865	13	528	Act extending the time for completion of road two years.		
Do.....	Jan. 31, 1873	17	421	Act to quiet the title to certain lands in the State of Iowa.		
Do.....	June 15, 1878	20	133	Act to restore certain lands in Iowa to settlement under the homestead law, etc.		
Do.....	May 15, 1856	11	9	Cedar Rapids and Missouri River.....	6 and 15.....	d 782,459.83
Do.....	June 2, 1864	13	95	do.....	20.....	359,660.30
Do.....	Mar. 3, 1865	13	528	Act extending the time for completion of road two years.		
Do.....	May 15, 1856	11	9	Dubuque and Sioux City.....	6 and 15.....	d 550,467.95

a In the adjustment of this grant the road was treated as an entirety, and without reference to the State line; hence Alabama has had approved to her more and Mississippi less than they would appear to be entitled to in proportion to the length of the road in the respective States.

b No evidence of the construction of this road, as required by the act, having been filed in the General Land Office, the grant is presumed to have lapsed, but the lands have not been restored to the public domain.

c Certified lands footing 719,193.79 acres were reconveyed to the United States by the governor of Louisiana February 24, 1888.

d Includes 35,685.49 acres of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad; 109,756.85 acres of the Cedar Rapids and Missouri River Railroad, and 77,535.22 acres of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad, situated in the old Des Moines River grant of August 8, 1846, which should be deducted from the foregoing amount. (Wolcott v. Des Moines, 5 Wall., 631.)

Statement exhibiting land concessions by acts of Congress to States and corporations for railroad and military wagon-road purposes, etc.—Continued.

States and corporations.	Date of laws.	Statutes.	Page.	Name of road, etc.	Mile limits.	Number of acres certified or patented for the year ending June 30, 1890.	Number of acres certified or patented to June 30, 1890.
Iowa	June 2, 1864	13	95	Act authorizing said road to change its line.			
Do	Mar. 3, 1865	13	528	Act extending the time for completion of road two years.			
Do	Mar. 2, 1868	15	38	Act extending the time for completion of road to Jan. 1, 1872.			
Do	May 15, 1856	11	9	Iowa Falls and Sioux City	6 and 15		683, 023. 80
Do	Mar. 3, 1865	13	528	Act extending the time for completion of road two years.			
Do	Aug. 8, 1846	9	77	Des Moines Valley	5		569, 422. 28
Do	July 12, 1862	12	543				
Do	May 12, 1864	13	72	Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul	10 and 20	80. 00	186, 226. 77
Do	May 12, 1864	13	72	McGregor and Missouri River	10 and 20		138, 187. 30
Do	May 12, 1864	13	72	Sioux City and St. Paul	10 and 20		407, 910. 21
							4, 709, 519. 69
Michigan	June 3, 1856	11	21	Port Huron and Lake Michigan	6 and 15		37, 467. 43
Do	Mar. 3, 1879	20	490	Joint resolution releasing the reversionary claim and interest of the United States in and to certain lands in Michigan.			
Do	June 3, 1856	11	21	Jackson, Lansing and Saginaw	6 and 15		743, 009. 36
Do	July 3, 1856	14	78	Act extending the time for completion of road seven years.			
Do	Mar. 2, 1867	14	425	Act extending the time for completion of first 20 miles of road.			
Do	Mar. 3, 1871	16	586	Act authorizing change of northern terminus from Traverse Bay to Straits of Mackinac, and for other purposes.			
Do	June 3, 1856	11	21	Grand Rapids and Indiana	6 and 15		629, 993. 11
Do	June 7, 1864	13	119	Grand Rapids and Indiana from Fort Wayne, Ind., to Grand Rapids, Mich.	6 and 20		222, 967. 01
Do	Mar. 3, 1865	13	520	Act extending time for completion of road eight years.			
Do	June 3, 1856	11	21	Flint and Peré Marquette	6 and 15		512, 337. 03
Do	Feb. 17, 1865	13	569	Resolution extending the time for completion of road.			
Do	July 3, 1866	14	78	Act authorizing the company to change the western terminus of its road.			
Do	Mar. 3, 1871	16	582	Act extending the time for completion of road five years.			
Do	June 3, 1856	11	21	Marquette, Houghton and Ontonagon	6 and 15		
Do	Mar. 3, 1865	13	520	do	20		437, 411. 30
Do	May 20, 1868	15	252	Resolution extending the time for completion of road, etc.			
Do	Apr. 20, 1871	17	643	Act authorizing the Houghton and Ontonagon to resurvey and locate anew a part of its road.			
Do	Mar. 2, 1880	25	1008	Act forfeiting grant opposite to unconstructed road.			
Do	June 3, 1856	11	21	Ontonagon and Brulé River	6 and 15		

Do.....	Mar. 2, 1889	25	1008	An act to forfeit lands granted to the State of Michigan to aid in the construction of a railroad from Marquette to Ontonagon, in said State.			
Do.....	Mar. 3, 1865	13	520	Bay de Noquet and Marquette	200 sections.....		128,000.00
Do.....	July 5, 1862	12	620	Chicago and Northwestern.....	6 and 15.....		517,825.60
Do.....	Mar. 3, 1865	13	520	do.....	20.....		
							3,229,010.84
Wisconsin	June 3, 1856	11	20	Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha (formerly West Wisconsin).	6 and 15.....		327,903.69
Do.....	May 5, 1864	13	66	do.....	10 and 20.....		476,564.83
Do.....	Mar. 3, 1873	17	634	Act to quiet title of the settlers on lands claimed by the West Wisconsin Railway Company.		12,357.10	12,357.10
Do.....	June 3, 1856	11	20	Wisconsin Railroad Farm Mortgage Land Company.....			163,119.65
Do.....	July 27, 1868	15	238	Act amendatory of the original act.			
Do.....	June 3, 1856	11	20	Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha (formerly St. Croix and Lake Superior).	6 and 15.....		811,162.79
Do.....	May 5, 1864	13	66	do.....	10 and 20.....		
Do.....	June 3, 1856	11	20	Branch to Bayfield	6 and 15.....		460,543.83
Do.....	May 5, 1864	13	66	do.....	10 and 20.....	12,438.77	12,438.77
Do.....	June 3, 1856	11	20	Chicago and Northwestern.....	6 and 15.....		555,728.48
Do.....	Apr. 25, 1862	12	648	Resolution authorizing change of route in Wisconsin, etc.			
Do.....	Mar. 3, 1865	13	620	Act extending the time for completion of road five years.			
Do.....	Mar. 3, 1869	15	397	Act authorizing selection of lands along the full extent of original route of road.			
Do.....	May 5, 1864	13	66	Wisconsin Central	10 and 20.....		765,308.57
Do.....	June 21, 1866	14	360	Resolution explanatory of the act of May 5, 1864, and authorizing certain changes of route in accordance with the act of the State legislature.			
Do.....	Apr. 9, 1874	18	28	Act to extend the time for completion of road to December 31, 1876.			
Do.....	Mar. 3, 1875	18	511	Act authorizing the Wisconsin Central Railroad Company to straighten the line of their road.			
							3,585,127.22
Minnesota.....	Mar. 3, 1857	11	195	St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba, formerly first division St. Paul and Pacific.	6 and 15.....		466,403.48
Do.....	Mar. 3, 1865	13	526	do.....	10 and 20.....		785,043.41
Do.....	Mar. 3, 1873	17	631	Act extending the time for completion of the road nine months.			
Do.....	Mar. 3, 1857	11	195	Western Railroad, succeeded by St. Paul and Northern Pacific Railroad Company.	6 and 15.....		436,695.16
Do.....	Mar. 3, 1865	13	526	do.....	10 and 20.....		210,343.33
Do.....	July 12, 1862	12	624	Resolution authorizing the State to change the branch line under certain conditions.			
Do.....	Mar. 3, 1871	16	588	Act authorizing construction of road from Crow Wing to Brainerd.			
Do.....	Mar. 3, 1871	16	588	St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba, formerly St. Vincent extension of St. Paul and Pacific.	10 and 20.....		1,655,313.99
Do.....	Mar. 3, 1873	17	631	Act extending the time for completion of the road nine months.			

Statement exhibiting land concessions by acts of Congress to States and corporations for railroad and military wagon-road purposes, etc.—Continued.

States and corporations.	Date of laws.	Statute.	Page.	Name of road, etc.	Mile limits.	Number of acres certified or patented for the year ending June 30, 1890.	Number of acres certified or patented to June 30, 1890.
Minnesota	June 22, 1874	18	203	Act extending the time for completion of the road to March 3, 1876, etc.			
Do.....	Mar. 3, 1837	11	195	Minnesota Central.....	6 and 15.....	}	179, 706. 01
Do.....	Mar. 3, 1865	13	526	do.....	10 and 20.....		
Do.....	Mar. 3, 1857	11	195	Winona and St. Peter.....	6 and 15.....		350, 703. 97
Do.....	Mar. 3, 1865	13	526	do.....	10 and 20.....		1, 326, 083. 34
Do.....	July 13, 1866	14	97	Act allowing selections within 20 miles of road in lieu of lands sold after definite location but prior to withdrawal, etc.			
Do.....	Jan. 13, 1873	17	409	Act extending the time for the completion of the road.			
Do.....	Mar. 3, 1857	11	195	St. Paul and Sioux City.....	6 and 15.....		905, 849. 75
Do.....	May 12, 1864	13	74	do.....	10 and 20.....		241, 038. 77
Do.....	July 13, 1866	14	97	Act extending the time for the completion of the road seven years.			
Do.....	May 5, 1864	13	64	St. Paul and Duluth.....	10 and 20.....		828, 561. 00
Do.....	July 13, 1866	14	93	Act authorizing the railroad company to make up deficiency out of land within 30 miles west of the line of the road.			
Do.....	Mar. 3, 1857	11	195	Southern Minnesota, from a point on the Mississippi River to Houston.	6 and 15.....		53, 619. 45
Do.....	Mar. 3, 1865	13	526	do.....	10 and 20.....		2, 716. 95
Do.....	July 4, 1866	14	87	Southern Minnesota extension.....	10 and 20.....		451, 845. 43
Do.....	July 13, 1866	14	97	Amendatory act.			
Do.....	July 4, 1866	14	87	Hastings and Dakota.....	10 and 20.....		312, 770. 27
Do.....	July 13, 1866	14	97	Amendatory act.			
							8, 206, 714. 31
							256, 041. 67
Kansas	Mar. 3, 1863	12	772	Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston	10.....		
Do.....	July 1, 1864	13	339	Act authorizing change of route of branch line.			
Do.....	Apr. 19, 1871	17	5	Act authorizing company to relocate a portion of its road.			
Do.....	July 24, 1876	19	101	Act declaring a portion of the grant forfeited.			
Do.....	Mar. 3, 1863	12	772	Missouri, Kansas and Texas.....	10 and 20.....		6983, 825. 96
Do.....	July 1, 1864	13	339	Act extending the grant from Emporia to a point near Fort Riley.			
Do.....	July 26, 1866	14	289	Act making a grant from Fort Riley to the southern boundary of the State.			
Do.....	Mar. 3, 1863	12	772	Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé.....	10 and 20.....		2, 934, 522. 86
Do.....	July 23, 1866	14	210	St. Joseph and Denver City.....	10 and 20.....		462, 573. 24
Do.....	July 25, 1866	14	236	Missouri River Fort Scott and Gulf.....	10 and 20.....		526. 94

Do.....	Mar. 3, 1877	19	404	An act to secure the rights of settlers upon certain railroad lands, and to repeal the first five sections of an act granting lands to the State of Kansas and Neosho Valley Railroad.			
				Grand total of State grants.....			4,637,490.67
							37,582,175.55
Corporations	July 1, 1862	12	489	Union Pacific, from a point near Omaha, Nebr., to a point near Ogden, in Utah Territory.	10	}	2,616,258.08
Do.....	July 2, 1864	13	356	Union Pacific.....	20		
Do.....	July 3, 1866	14	79	Act authorizing the location of the Union Pacific Railroad from Omaha westward.			
Do.....	July 26, 1866	14	367	Resolution granting the right of way through military reserves, etc.			
Do.....	Apr. 10, 1869	16	56	Resolution for the protection of the interests of the United States in the Union Pacific and Central Pacific railroads, and providing that the common terminus of roads shall be at or near Ogden, Utah, etc.			
Do.....	May 6, 1870	16	121	Act fixing the point of junction of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific railroads, etc.			
Do.....	May 7, 1878	20	56	Act amendatory of the acts of July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1864.			
Do.....	July 1, 1862	12	489	Central Pacific.....	10	}	1,040,210.59
Do.....	July 2, 1864	13	356	do.....	20		
Do.....	July 3, 1866	14	79	Act authorizing the location of the Central Pacific Railroad eastward.			
Do.....	Apr. 10, 1869	16	56	Resolution for the protection of the interests of the United States in the Central Pacific and Union railroads and providing that the common terminus of the roads shall be at or near Ogden, Utah, etc.			
Do.....	May 6, 1870	16	121	Act fixing the point of junction of the Central Pacific and Union Pacific Railroads, etc.			
Do.....	May 7, 1878	20	56	Act amendatory of the acts of July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1864.			
Do.....	July 1, 1862	12	489	Central Pacific, successor by consolidation with Western Pacific.	10	}	449,984.72
Do.....	July 2, 1864	13	356	do.....	20		
Do.....	Mar. 3, 1865	13	504	Act ratifying the assignment made by the Central Pacific Railroad Company to the Western Pacific Railroad Company of that portion from San José to the city of Sacramento.			
Do.....	Mar. 21, 1866	14	356	Resolution extending the time for completion of the first 20 miles of the Western Pacific Railroad upon certain conditions.			
Do.....	July 1, 1862	12	489	Central Branch Union Pacific.....	10	}	218,250.08
Do.....	July 2, 1864	13	356	do.....	20		
Do.....	July 1, 1862	12	489	Union Pacific (Kansas division).....	10	}	963,714.03
Do.....	July 2, 1864	13	356	do.....	20		

^a Includes 186,936.72 acres of the "Osage ceded reservation," which are to be deducted from the above amount under the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of the Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston Railroad vs. The United States (92 U. S., 733).

^b Includes 270,970.78 acres in the "Osage ceded reservation," which are to be deducted under the decision cited above (note a).

Statement exhibiting land concessions by acts of Congress to States and corporations for railroad and military wagon-road purposes, etc.—Continued.

States and corporation.	Date of laws.	Statute.	Page.	Name of road, etc.	Mile limits.	Number of acres certified or patented for the year ending June 30, 1890.	Number of acres certified or patented to June 30, 1890.
Corporations	July 3, 1866	14	79	Act requiring company to designate route before December 1, 1866.			
Do	May 7, 1866	14	355	Resolution extending the time for completion of road.			
Do	Mar. 6, 1868	15	39	Act restoring the even-numbered sections on line of Pacific Railroads and branches at \$2.50 per acre.			
Do	Mar. 3, 1869	15	324	Act extending the Union Pacific Railway, eastern division, line of road to Denver City, and authorizing transfer of lands by said company to the Denver Pacific Railroad Company between Denver and Cheyenne.			
Do	Mar. 3, 1869	15	348	Resolution authorizing the Union Pacific Railroad Company, eastern division, to change its name to Kansas Pacific.			
Do	Mar. 3, 1869	15	324	Union Pacific, successor to the Denver Pacific Railway Company.	20.....		164,721.51
Do	June 20, 1874	18	111	Act amendatory of the act of March 3, 1869.			
Do	Aug. 13, 1888	25	439	Act to protect settlers in vicinity of Denver.			
Do	July 2, 1864	13	356	Burlington and Missouri River in Nebraska.....	20 sections per mile.....		2,373,290.77
Do	Apr. 10, 1869	16	54	Resolution in relation to the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad branch of the Union Pacific Railroad in Nebraska.			
Do	May 6, 1870	16	118	Act authorizing a change of route and connection with the Union Pacific Railroad at or near Fort Kearney.			
Do	July 2, 1864	13	363	Sioux City and Pacific.....	10.....		41,398.23
Do	July 2, 1864	13	365	Northern Pacific.....	20, 30, and 40 in States; 40, 50, and 60 in Territories.	261,773.01	1,299,132.22
Do	May 7, 1866	14	355	Resolution extending the time for completing road.			
Do	July 1, 1868	15	255	Do.			
Do	May 1, 1869	15	346	Resolution authorizing issue of bonds, etc.			
Do	Apr. 10, 1869	16	57	Resolution authorizing the company to extend its branch line from Portland to Puget Sound, etc.			
Do	May 31, 1870	16	378	Resolution authorizing the issue of bonds reversing location of main and branch lines in Washington Territory.			
Do	July 15, 1870	16	305	Act requiring the Northern Pacific Railroad Company to pay the cost of surveying, selecting, and conveying lands.			
Do	July 13, 1866	14	94	Placerville and Sacramento Valley.....	10 and 20.		
Do	Apr. 15, 1874	18	29	Act declaring the grant forfeited to the United States.			
Do	July 25, 1866	14	239	Oregon branch of the Central Pacific.....	20 and 30.....		1,362,433.61
Do	June 25, 1868	15	80	Act extending the time for completion of road.			
Do	Apr. 10, 1869	16	47	Act amendatory of the original act, and providing for the sale of lands to actual settlers at a fixed price and in limited quantity.			

Do.....	July 25, 1866	14	239	Oregon and California.....	20 and 30.....		322,062.40	
Do.....	June 25, 1868	15	80	Act extending the time for completion of road.				
Do.....	Apr. 10, 1869	16	47	Act amendatory of the original act, and providing for the sale of lands to actual settlers at a fixed price and in limited quantity.				
Do.....	July 27, 1866	14	292	Atlantic and Pacific.....	20 and 30 in States; 40 and 50 in Territories. †		959,246.87	
Do.....	Apr. 20, 1871	17	19	Act authorizing the company to mortgage its roads, lands, etc.				
Do.....	July 6, 1886	24	123	Act declaring forfeited to the United States the grant of such lands as are adjacent to the uncompleted portion of road.				
Do.....	July 27, 1866	14	292	Southern Pacific.....	20 and 30.....		1,040,430.03	
Do.....	July 25, 1868	15	187	Act to extend the time for the construction of the road, etc.				
Do.....	June 28, 1870	16	385	Joint resolution concerning the Southern Pacific railroad in California.				
Do.....	Mar. 8, 1871	16	573	Branch line of the Southern Pacific.....	20 and 30.....		188,199.65	
Do.....	Mar. 2, 1867	14	543	Stockton and Copperopolis.....	10 and 20.....			
Do.....	June 15, 1874	18	72	Act declaring the grant forfeited to the United States.				
Do.....	May 4, 1870	16	94	Oregon Central.....	20 and 25.....			
Do.....	Jan. 31, 1885	23	296	Act declaring the forfeiture to the United States of such lands as are adjacent to and coterminous with uncompleted portions of road.				
Do.....	Mar. 3, 1871	16	573	Texas Pacific.....	20 and 30 in California, and 40 and 50 in Territories.			
Do.....	May 2, 1872	17	59	Act changing name to Texas and Pacific Railway Company.				
Do.....	June 22, 1874	18	197	An act supplementary to the act of Mar. 3, 1871.				
Do.....	Feb. 28, 1885	23	337	An act to declare a forfeiture of lands granted to the Texas Pacific Railroad Company, and for other purposes.				
Do.....	Mar. 3, 1871	16	573	New Orleans Pacific, formerly New Orleans, Baton Rouge, and Vicksburg.	20 and 30.....	77,213.27	α 756,500.27	
Do.....	Feb. 8, 1887	24	391	An act to declare a forfeiture of lands granted to the New Orleans, Baton Rouge, and Vicksburg Railroad Company; to confirm title to certain lands, and for other purposes.				
							13,795,783.06	
WAGON-ROADS.								
Wisconsin.....	Mar. 3, 1863	12	797	From Fort Wilkins, Copper Harbor, Mich., to Green Bay, Wis.	3 and 15.....		302,930.96	
Do.....	June 8, 1868	15	67	Act extending the time for completion of road to Mar. 1, 1870.				
Do.....	May 6, 1876	16	121	Act extending the time for completion of road to Jan. 1, 1872.				

α 1,387.60 acres forfeited; company called upon for reconveyance.

Statement exhibiting land concessions by acts of Congress to States and corporations for railroad and military wagon-road purposes, etc.—Continued.

States and corporations.	Date of laws.	Statute.	Page.	Name of road, etc.	Mile limits.	Number of acres certified or patented for the year ending June 30, 1890.	Number of acres certified or patented to June 30, 1890.
WAGON-ROADS—continued.							
Wisconsin	June 25, 1864	13	183	Act granting lands to the State to build a military road to Lake Superior.	3 and 6.....		
Michigan	Mar. 3, 1863	12	797	From Fort Wilkins, Copper Harbor, to Wisconsin State line.	3 and 15.....		221, 013. 35
Do.....	June 8, 1868	15	67	Act extending the time for completion of road to Mar. 1, 1870.			
Do.....	May 6, 1870	16	121	Act extending the time for completion of road to Jan. 1, 1872.			
Do.....	Apr. 24, 1872	17	56	Act extending the time for completion of road to Jan. 1, 1874.			
Do.....	June 20, 1864	13	140	Act granting lands to the State of Michigan for the construction of certain wagon-roads for military and postal purposes.	3 sections per mile.....		
Oregon	July 2, 1864	13	355	Oregon Central Military Company	3.....		364, 663. 98
Do.....	Dec. 26, 1866	14	374	Act making provisions for indemnity limits.....	6.....		37, 576. 74
Do.....	Mar. 3, 1869	15	338	Act extending the time for completion of road to July 2, 1872.			
Do.....	July 4, 1866	14	86	Corvallis and Aquina Bay	3.....		76, 885. 98
Do.....	July 5, 1863	14	89	Willamette Valley and Cascade Mountain	3 alternate sections within limits of 6 miles.		548, 749. 53
Do.....	July 15, 1870	16	363	Amendatory.			
Do.....	Feb. 27, 1867	14	409	Dalles military road	3 and 10.....		126, 910. 23
Do.....	Mar. 3, 1869	15	349	Coos Bay military road.....	3 and 6.....		104, 000. 11
							1, 782, 730. 83

Statement exhibiting land concessions, etc.—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

States.	Certified or patented for the year ending June 30, 1890.	Certified or patented up to June 30, 1890.
RAILROADS.		
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Illinois.....		2,595,053.00
Mississippi.....		835,158.70
Alabama.....		2,031,780.59
Florida.....		1,764,412.03
Louisiana.....		1,072,406.47
Arkansas.....		2,520,072.16
Missouri.....		1,595,428.87
Iowa.....	80.00	4,709,519.69
Michigan.....		3,229,010.84
Wisconsin.....	24,795.87	3,585,127.22
Minnesota.....		8,206,714.31
Kansas.....		4,637,490.67
Total to States.....	24,875.87	37,582,175.55
Total to corporations.....	338,986.28	13,795,783.06
Total railroad grants.....	363,862.15	51,377,958.61
Deduct amount of land declared forfeited by Congress.....		1,387.60
Net total of grants.....		51,379,346.21
WAGON-ROADS.		
Wisconsin.....		302,930.96
Michigan.....		221,013.35
Oregon.....		1,256,786.52
Total wagon-road grants.....		1,782,730.83
Railroad grants.....		51,379,346.21
Total wagon-roads and railroad grants.....		53,162,077.04

In the annual report for the year ending June 30, 1888, pages 232 to 241, will be found a statement showing the date of filing of maps of location by land-grant railroad companies and the dates of withdrawals of lands made thereon. But one such map since that report has been filed, viz: Main line of the Southern Pacific railroad, about 20 miles westward from Huron, in the State of California, withdrawal upon which was ordered by letter of April 15, 1890, addressed to the local officers at Visalia.

Statement exhibiting land concessions by acts of Congress to States for canal purposes from the year 1824 to June 30, 1890.

States.	Date of laws.	Statute.	Page.	Name of canal.	Total number of acres granted and certified.
Indiana	Mar. 26, 1824	4	47	} Wabash and Erie .....	.....
Do	Mar. 2, 1827	4	236		234, 246. 73
Do	May 29, 1830	4	416		29, 552. 50
Do	Feb. 27, 1841	5	414		259, 368. 48
Do	Aug. 20, 1842	5	542		24, 219. 83
Do	Mar. 3, 1845	5	731		796, 630. 19
Do	May 8, 1848	9	219	113, 348. 33	
					<u>1, 457, 366. 06</u>
Ohio	Mar. 2, 1827	4	236	} Wabash and Erie	266, 535. 00
Do	June 30, 1834	4	716		
Do. (sec. 3)	Aug. 31, 1852	10	143	} Act confirming canal selections under acts of 1827 and 1828 in the State of Ohio.	
Do	Mar. 2, 1855	10	634		
Do	May 24, 1828	4	305	} Miami and Dayton	333, 826. 00
Do	Apr. 2, 1830	4	393		
Do. (sec. 5)	May 24, 1828	4	306	} General canal purposes	500, 000. 00
Do. (sec. 3)	Aug. 31, 1852	10	143		
				Provision for settlement of claim of Ohio for canal lands under acts of 1827 and 1828.	
					<u>1, 100, 361. 00</u>
Illinois	Mar. 2, 1827	4	234	} Canal to connect the waters of the Illinois river with those of Lake Michigan.	290, 915. 00
Do	Aug. 3, 1854	10	344		
Wisconsin	June 18, 1838	5	245	Milwaukee and Rock River	125, 431. 00
Do	Apr. 10, 1866	14	81	Breakwater and Harbor Ship-Canal	200, 000. 00
Do	Mar. 1, 1872	17	32	Act extending the time for completion of canal to April 10, 1874.	
Do	Mar. 7, 1874	18	20	Act extending the time for completion of canal to April 10, 1876.	
					<u>325, 431. 00</u>
Michigan	Aug. 26, 1852	10	35	St. Mary's Ship-canal	750, 000. 00
Do	Mar. 3, 1865	13	519	Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship-Canal	200, 000. 00
Do	July 3, 1866	14	81	..... do	200, 000. 00
Do	Apr. 10, 1869	16	55	Resolution extending the time for completion of canal to March 3, 1871.	
Do	Mar. 2, 1871	16	599	Resolution extending the time for completion of canal to March 3, 1872.	
Do	Mar. 27, 1872	17	44	Act extending the time for completion of canal to March 3, 1873.	
Do	Mar. 3, 1873	17	627	Act extending the time for completion of canal to December 1, 1873.	
Do	July 3, 1866	14	80	Lac La Belle Ship-Canal	100, 000. 00
					<u>1, 250, 000. 00</u>

RECAPITULATION.

Indiana	1, 457, 366. 06
Ohio	1, 100, 361. 00
Wisconsin	325, 431. 00
Michigan	1, 250, 000. 00
Illinois	290, 915. 00
Total quantity granted and certified	<u>4, 424, 073. 06</u>

Statement showing number of acres certified under river-improvement grants.

States.	Date of laws.	Statute.	Page.	Name of river.	Total number of acres granted and certified.
Alabama	May 23, 1828	4	290	Tennessee, Coosa, Cahawba, and Black Warrior.	400, 016. 19
Wisconsin	Aug. 8, 1846	9	83	} Fox and Wisconsin	683, 802. 43
	Mar. 2, 1849	9	352		
	Aug. 3, 1854	10	345		
	Mar. 3, 1855	10	724		
(Joint resolution)	June 3, 1858	11	313		
(Joint resolution)	Mar. 12, 1867	15	20		
Iowa	Aug. 8, 1846	9	77	Des Moines, below the Raccoon Fork (a).....	322, 392. 18
					1, 406, 210. 80

a For lands above Raccoon Fork, see railroad table "Des Moines Valley."

G.—PRE-EMPTION DIVISION.

In addition to the work growing out of the administration of the general laws granting pre-emption rights, and for the disposition of those public lands known as the Osage Indian trust and diminished reserve lands in Kansas, the Ute Indian lands in Colorado, and the Sioux Indian lands in the Dakotas and in Minnesota, the duties appertaining to the allowance of entries, and the surveying, platting, appraisement, and sale of land under the several townsite laws form not an inconsiderable portion of the work of this division, involving as they do, in addition to the above, the ordering of hearings between the townsite claimants and settlers under the agricultural laws, the deciding of such contests, and many of the contests that arise between the town-lot claimants. The plats and tract-books of town-lots are kept in this division. The special townsite laws applicable to the Territory of Oklahoma were passed by Congress during the past year, and the necessary work in drawing the several instructions thereunder, as well as passing upon the construction of these special townsite laws, has been unusually heavy. Particular attention is called to the following special townsite circulars of instruction. While the principal part of the work of this division is the examination of entries allowed by the local officers; the amendments of filings and entries and the review of all appeals from the decisions of the local officers adverse to parties offering proofs or adverse to applications to make pre-emption filings is an important branch of the work.

The beginning of the year ending June 30, 1890, found from three to four years' accumulation of work, owing to the fact that the clerical force of the division had been seriously crippled by the transfer of many of the experienced clerks to other divisions, leaving their places either unfilled or partially filled by inexperienced female clerks or male clerks of very low grade.

Owing to the vast accumulation of entries not reached for action and the many thousand cases which were suspended under the narrow and technical rules of the "board of review" (which board was happily discontinued by the order of July 6, 1889), the correspondence during the past year has been very heavy. It became necessary, therefore, to direct the work with the view to relieve as speedily as possible the overburdened suspended files and "to reduce the surplus" of accumulated cases, in a measure at least, so as to get abreast of the work. The great progress made toward that end will be shown by the following:

Statement of work performed by the pre-emption division during the year ending June 30, 1890.

Cases pending June 30, 1889	88,754
Cases received during the year	24,008
Disposed of during the year:	112,762
Approved for patent	*48,526
Canceled or referred to other divisions	270
	48,796
Pending July 1, 1890	63,966

* Number disposed of during year ending June 30, 1889, 14,753.

Examined and suspended.....	2,692
Not examined.....	61,274
	63,966
Entries subjected to preliminary examination and suspension during the year.....	7,117
Letters received during the year.....	18,592
Letters answered.....	5,890
Letters filed, requiring no answers.....	8,644
Letters referred to other divisions.....	3,665
	18,199
Undisposed of.....	393
Letters written during the year.....	16,097
Townsite entries received.....	12
Townsite entries approved.....	13
Hearings ordered.....	27
Contests decided.....	53
Town-lot entries approved.....	361

The following table shows the number of all pre-emption entries by classes in each State and Territory pending in division "G" on June 30, 1890:

	Sus-pended.	Not ex-amin-ed.		Sus-pended.	Not ex-amin-ed.
Osage entries—Kansas.....	139	14,225	Montana.....	64	365
Alabama.....	4	122	Nebraska.....	432	9,193
Arizona.....	38	175	Nevada.....	1	.....
Arkansas.....	9	69	New Mexico.....	111	363
California.....	163	4,913	North Dakota.....	109	1,208
Colorado.....	256	11,781	Oregon.....	105	1,825
Florida.....	37	127	Utah.....	29	202
Idaho.....	25	431	South Dakota.....	303	1,613
Indiana.....	.....	1	Washington.....	47	1,316
Iowa.....	2	39	Wisconsin.....	2	249
Kansas.....	440	11,120	Wyoming.....	336	814
Louisiana.....	6	41			
Michigan.....	6	513		2,593	47,049
Minnesota.....	66	554	Total not acted upon.....		61,274
Missouri.....	2	15			

In Osage (Kansas) entries there are—

Full entries, not examined.....	7,954
Partial payments.....	6,271
	14,225

OKLAHOMA TOWNSITES.

Regulations provided by the Secretary of the Interior for the guidance of trustees in the execution of their trust.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., June 18, 1890.

To the Trustees of Townsites in the United States land districts,
Oklahoma Territory:

By virtue of the authority vested in me by an act of Congress approved May 14, 1890, entitled "An act to provide for townsite entries of lands in what is known as 'Oklahoma,' and for other purposes," I have prepared the following rules and regulations for your observance and direction in the execution of the trust thereby created:

1. In the performance of your duties you will bear in mind the provisions of sections 12 and 13 of the act of Congress approved March 2, 1889 (25 Stats., 1004), by virtue

of which the Indian title to said "Oklahoma" was extinguished and the lands therein made a part of the public domain, and special attention is directed to that part of the President's proclamation of March 23 following, opening a portion of the Territory of Oklahoma to settlement, which reads: "Warning is hereby again expressly given that no person entering upon and occupying said lands before said hour of twelve o'clock, noon, of the twenty-second day of April, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, hereinbefore fixed, will ever be permitted to enter any of said lands or acquire any rights thereto, and that the officers of the United States will be required to strictly enforce the provision of the act of Congress to the above effect."

No person who went into said Territory in violation of said proclamation will be allotted any portion of a townsite, and you will recognize no claim filed by such person in making your allotments.

2. As soon as you are officially advised by the Secretary of the Interior of the townsite, or townsites, which you are to enter as trustees, and have qualified before an officer having a seal and duly authorized to administer oaths, by taking and subscribing the following oath, or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I have no interest either directly or indirectly in the town site of _____, or any part or parcel thereof; that I will faithfully discharge the duties of my office, and execute the trust imposed upon me with fidelity; that I will impartially hear, try, and determine all controversies submitted to me fairly and justly, according to the law and the evidence free from bias, favoritism, prejudice, or personal influence of any kind or character whatever. So help me God. (Or, if by affirmation, 'under the pains and penalties of perjury.')

—you will proceed to discharge the duties imposed on you by law and these rules and regulations. Your several boards are, as required by the statute, composed of three trustees. Your several commissions have designated your respective boards, and each board will act as a separate body as to the particular town site to which it is assigned.

3. All applications heretofore filed in the proper land office will be prosecuted to final issue in your names as provided in section 6 of act under which you are appointed. In case you find a contest or controversy pending between a homestead entryman and the occupants of the townsite to which you are assigned, involving the title to any portion of the land occupied for townsite purposes, you will at once, as a board, and before taking any other step or proceeding, make application at the local office in the district where the townsite is situate to intervene and be made parties to the proceeding, and thereupon the case will be made *special* and disposed of as expeditiously as the transaction of public business will permit, as no entry can be completed until after the contests are disposed of. Publication of intention to make proof must be for five days, and the proof of publication may be as in ordinary cases. The proof shall relate to actual occupancy of the land for the purposes of trade and business, number of inhabitants, and extent and value of town improvements.

4. The entry is to be made by you as trustees as near as may be conformably to section 2387 of the Revised Statutes and in trust for the use and benefit of the occupants of the townsite according to their respective interests and at the minimum price, \$1.25 per acre. No provision is made in the act for the payment of the entry fees and the price of the land, and as the entry must be made before the townsite can be allotted, you may call upon the occupants thereof to furnish the requisite amount to pay the government for said land, keeping an accurate account thereof, and giving your receipt therefor, and when realized from assessment and allotment, you will refund the same, taking evidence thereof, to be filed with your report in the manner hereinafter directed.

5. Section 1 of said act of May 14, requires me to provide rules and regulations for the survey of the land occupied for townsite purposes into streets, alleys, squares, blocks, and lots, or to approve such survey as may already have been made by the inhabitants thereof, and section 5 of said act makes the provisions of sections 4, 5, 6, and 7 of the act of the legislature of the State of Kansas entitled "An act relating to townsites," approved March 2, 1868, so far as applicable, a part thereof.

Section 4 of the Kansas act adopted requires you to cause an actual survey of the townsite to be made, conforming as near as may be to the original survey of such town, designating on such plat the lots or squares on which improvements are standing, together with the value of the same and the name of the owner or owners thereof; hence, if you deem it advisable to survey the townsite assigned you, you will observe this rule in connection with the first proviso of section 22 of Oklahoma Territorial bill, approved May 2, 1890; but if the townsite has already been surveyed by the inhabitants thereof, and you are satisfied that the same is correct and in harmony with the spirit of the act under which you are appointed, you may approve and adopt such survey, making the designation on the plat thereof as required by said section 4 so far as the same is applicable under said act of May 14.

6. In any event, you will, as soon as you definitely fix the survey, cause to be designated, on each of said plats, the lots and blocks occupied, together with the value of the same, with the name of the owner or owners thereof; you will also designate

all squares, parks, and tracts reserved for public use, or sites for public buildings, and all lots occupied by any religious organization which are subject to disposal under the provisions of said act. The designation of an owner on such map shall be temporary until final decision of record in relation thereto, and shall in no case be taken or held as in any sense or to any degree a conclusion or judgment by the board as to the true ownership in any contested case coming before it.

7. You will observe that no townsite can embrace any greater number of legal subdivisions than are "covered by actual occupancy for the purposes of trade and business," and in no case can it exceed 1,280 acres; hence, in making your survey of the land "into streets, alleys, squares, blocks, and lots," or the approval of such survey as may have been made by the inhabitants of the townsite, when you deem the same sufficient, you will determine the area thereof by legal subdivisions so occupied for such purposes.

8. As soon as the survey and plat are completed as aforesaid, you will cause to be published, in some newspaper printed in the county in which said town is situated, a notice that such survey has been completed, notifying all persons concerned or interested in such townsite that on the designated day you will proceed to set off to persons entitled to the same, according to their respective interests, the lots, blocks, or grounds to which each occupant thereof shall be entitled under the provisions of said act. Such publication shall be made at least fifteen days prior to the day set apart by you to make such division and allotment. Proof of such publication shall be evidenced by the affidavit of the publisher of the newspaper in which such notice is printed, accompanied by a printed copy of such notice.

9. After such publication shall have been duly made, you will proceed on the day designated in the notice, except in contest cases which shall be disposed of in the manner hereinafter provided, to set apart to the persons entitled to receive the same the lots, blocks, and grounds to which each party or company shall be entitled according to their respective interests, including in the portion or portions set apart to each person or company of persons the improvements belonging thereto; and in so doing you will observe that section 2 of said act of May 14, 1890, provides that any certificate or other paper evidence of claim duly issued by the authority recognized for such purpose by the people residing upon any town site subject to entry, shall be taken as evidence of the occupancy by the holder thereof of the lot or lots therein described, except where there is an adverse claim to said property such certificate shall only be prima facie evidence of the claim of occupancy of the holder. But any person holding any such certificate who went into said Territory prior to the hour of 12 o'clock, noon, on the 22d day of April, 1889, in violation of said proclamation, shall not be held to have acquired any rights thereunder.

10. When the survey is finally completed it will be certified to by you in quadruplicate as follows:

"We, the undersigned, trustees of the townsite of _____, Oklahoma Territory, hereby certify that we have examined the survey of said townsite and approve the foregoing plat thereof as strictly conformable to said survey in accordance with the act of Congress approved May 14, 1890, and our official instructions."

One of said plats shall be filed in the land office in the district where the townsite is located, one in the office of the register of deeds in the county in which the townsite is situated, one in the office of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and one retained in your custody for your own use.

11. Whenever you find two or more inhabitants claiming the same lot, block, or parcel of land, you will proceed to hear and determine the controversy, fixing a time and place for the hearing of the respective claims of the interested parties, giving each ten days notice thereof, and a fair opportunity to present their interests in accordance with the principles of law and equity applicable to the case, observing as far as practicable the rules prescribed for contest before registers and receivers of the local offices; you will administer oaths to the witnesses, observe the rules of evidence as near as may be in making your investigations, and at the close of the case, or as soon thereafter as your duties will permit, render your decision in writing.

If the notice herein provided for can not be personally served upon the party therein named within three days from its date, such service may be made by a printed notice published for ten days in a newspaper in the town or city in which the lot to be affected thereby is situated; or, if there is none published in such town, then said notice may be printed in any newspaper in the county, or if there is none published in the county, then in one printed in the Territory. The proof of such notice to be filed with the record, and may be made as provided in these rules and regulations in other cases. The proceedings in these contests should be abbreviated in time and words, or your work may not be completed within the limits of any reasonable period of time or expense.

12. Any person feeling aggrieved by your judgment may, within ten days after notice thereof, appeal to the Commissioner of the General Land Office under the rules (except as to time), as provided for appeals from the opinions of registers and receivers;

and if either party is dissatisfied with the conclusions of said Commissioner in the case, he may still further prosecute an appeal within ten days from notice thereof to the Secretary of the Interior upon like terms and conditions and under the same rules that appeals are now regulated by and taken in adversary proceedings from the Commissioner to the Secretary except as modified by the time within which the appeal is to be taken. Such cases will be made special by the Commissioner and the Secretary and determined as speedily as the public business of the department will permit, but no contest for particular lots, blocks, or grounds shall delay the allotment of those not in controversy.

13. All costs in such proceedings will be governed by the rules now applicable to contests before the local land offices.

14. After setting apart such lots, blocks, squares, or grounds, and upon a valuation of the same, as hereinbefore provided for, you will proceed to determine and assess upon such lots and blocks, according to their value, such rate and sum as will be necessary to pay for the lands embraced in such townsite, costs of survey, conveyance of lots, and other necessary expenses, including compensation of trustees, as provided for in said act, and in so doing you will take into consideration—

First. The \$10,000 appropriated by said act of May 14, 1890, and such further sum as may be appropriated by Congress, before said assessment is made, for the purpose of carrying into effect the terms of said act, which is to be refunded to the Treasury of the United States; but of course only so much thereof as it will be necessary to use.

Second. The money expended for entering the land.

Third. The costs of survey and platting the townsite.

Fourth. The expenses incident to making the conveyances.

Fifth. The compensation of yourselves as trustees.

Sixth. The compensation of your clerk.

Seventh. The necessary traveling expenses of yourselves and clerk.

Eighth. All necessary expenses incident to the expeditious execution of your trust.

More than one assessment may be made, if necessary to effect the purposes of the act of Congress.

15. From each board the Secretary of the Interior will designate a chairman and a secretary. The secretary shall keep the minutes and a record of your proceedings, and an accurate account of all money received and paid out, taking and filing proper vouchers therefor in the manner hereinafter provided; he shall also be the disbursing officer of the board, shall receive and pay out all moneys provided for in said act, subject to the supervision of the Secretary of the Interior; and he shall, before entering upon duty, take the official oath, and also enter into a bond to the United States in the penal sum of \$10,000 for the faithful discharge of his duties, both as now prescribed and furnished from the department of the Interior. The money in the hands of the disbursing officer shall at all times be subject to the control and order of the Secretary of the Interior, and the sum appropriated by Congress which is to be refunded to the Treasury of the United States shall be paid over to the Treasurer thereof at such times, in such sums, and in such manner as the Secretary of the Interior may direct.

16. There shall be a clerk for each board, who shall also be a stenographer, if available, to be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, who shall do all the clerical and stenographic work of the board and secretary thereto, and, under its control and direction, subject to the general supervision of the Secretary of the Interior.

17. The minutes of each day's proceedings shall be completed and written out in ordinary handwriting, or type-written, and duly signed by the chairman and secretary, before the next day's business shall be begun, and shall not thereafter be changed except by a further record, stating accurately the changes intended and ordered, and the reasons therefor. This is not intended to include the testimony or other than actual decisions, orders, and proceedings of the board.

18. All payments of money by the inhabitants of the townsite for lots and blocks shall be in cash, and made only to the disbursing officer, who shall receipt therefor in duplicate, one to be given to the party making the payment and the other to be forwarded to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and said officer shall charge himself with each payment on his books of accounts, and he shall deposit all sums received by him at least once a week, and, when practicable, daily, in some bank designated by the board, and he shall pay the same out only on his checks countersigned by the chairman of the board of which he is secretary, which checks, after they are honored, shall be filed with his accounts as vouchers.

19. Upon the payment to the disbursing officer of all sums assessed by you upon any lot, block, or parcel of land by the person entitled thereto, and not before, you will proceed to execute him a deed therefor pursuant to the terms of said act. All conveyances made by you shall be acknowledged before an officer duly authorized in said Territory to take acknowledgments of deeds. The form of deed and acknowledgment will be forwarded you.

20. All lots occupied by any religious organization will, upon the payment of the

assessments thereon, be conveyed by you to it directly, or in trust for the use and benefit of the same, at its option.

21. You will ascertain and transmit to the Secretary of the Interior a statement showing separately—

First. All lots not disposed of under the provisions of said act which are subject to be sold under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior for the benefit of the municipal government of the town or city controlling the townsite which you are directed to allot.

Second. Such part thereof as may be reserved for public use as sites for public buildings.

Third. For the purpose of public parks.

22. You will be allowed \$10 per day for each day's service when you are actually engaged and employed in the performance of your duties as such trustee, your necessary traveling expenses, and \$3 per day for your subsistence. But these sums may be reduced in either board at the will of the Secretary of the Interior if he deems it for any cause necessary.

23. The clerk of the board, when not a clerk already in government employment and assigned to the board for duty, will be allowed as compensation for his services at the rate of \$100 a month; he will also be allowed his actual necessary traveling expenses. All expenses of members of the board and the clerk shall be reported to and adjusted by the Commissioner of the General Land Office at the end of each week after you commence executing conveyances for the lots and blocks on the townsite; before that, monthly on the first day of the month.

24. The account of all your expenses and expenditures, together with a record of your proceedings, which, with your oath of office, and all papers filed with you, the records in each case, and all evidence of your official acts, except conveyances, you will file in the office of the Commissioner of the General Land Office to become a part of the records therein.

25. Where any one occupying and filing for a homestead obtains a patent for a townsite under section 23 of the Oklahoma Territorial act, approved May 2, 1890, such townsite will not be affected by the provisions under which you are appointed, and you can not act in any such case.

You will correspond with the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and only through him with the Secretary, so that a complete record thereby may be kept in the Land Office.

It is believed that the foregoing regulations, together with copies of the laws referred to therein, and copies of the rules and regulations furnished registers and receivers in contested cases and appeals will be found sufficient for the proper determination of all cases which may arise; but should unforeseen difficulties present themselves, you will submit the same for special instructions.

In view of the fact that the expenses incident to the allotment of townsites by the provisions of this act are necessarily burdensome to those interested therein, you will be expected to proceed as expeditiously as is consistent with a due regard to the proper performance of your duties in disposing of the trust herein imposed upon you. It is hoped that you will, from a sense of duty, relieve as much as possible the inhabitants of the townsites under your control from unnecessary delays, fees, and expenses.

Very respectfully,

JOHN W. NOBLE,
Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., July 10, 1890.

*To the Trustees of Townsites in the United States land districts,
Oklahoma Territory:*

To remove any doubts that may exist under regulations dated June 18, 1890, as to how the costs of contests are to be paid, you are hereby instructed that your first duty, as stated in section 10 and the last clause of section 13, is to proceed on the day designated in the notice published to set apart, except in contest cases, the lots, blocks, and grounds, with the improvements, respectively, to each person or company entitled thereto. You will at this point, and before proceeding to contests, make assessment on all the lots embraced in the townsite, so that each shall bear its fair proportion of all the expenses mentioned in section 15, and no further assessments shall be made on uncontested lots that may be required to meet expenses resulting from contests as to other property. You will then, and not before, proceed to dispose of the contested cases, and you will require each claimant to deposit with the disbursing officer of the board each morning, a sum sufficient to cover and pay all

costs and expenses on such proceedings for the day, including the items mentioned in regulation numbered 15, because by section 8 of the act of Congress, under which you are to proceed, all disbursements from the appropriation made must be refunded to the Treasury of the United States. At the close of the contests, on appeal or otherwise, the sum deposited by the successful party shall be restored to him subject to the rules in such cases; but that deposited by the losing party shall be retained and accounted for by the disbursing officer of the board.

Very respectfully,

JOHN W. NOBLE,
Secretary.

Regulations to be observed in the execution of the provisions of the second proviso of the twenty-second section of the "Act to provide a temporary government for the Territory of Oklahoma," etc., approved May 2, 1890.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., July 18, 1890.

*To the Registers and Receivers of the United States land offices,
Oklahoma Territory :*

All applications to commute homestead entries, or portions thereof, to cash entries at the rate of \$10 per acre, for the purpose named in the twenty-second section of the act above cited, will be made through your respective offices and addressed to the Secretary of the Interior, in accordance with the following regulations:

1. Entries under said section must be made according to the legal subdivisions of the land, and no application for a less quantity than is embraced in a legal subdivision, or for land involved in any contest, will be received by you.

2. A party desiring to found a city or town upon land embraced in his homestead should present his application (Form 4-001) at the local land office of the district in which his land is situated, and, if his application and the status of his homestead entry are found to be in accord with the foregoing requirements, you will so advise him and allow him two months within which to prepare and file with you triplicate plats of the survey of the land applied for, duly verified by the oaths of himself and the surveyor.

3. Such plats must state the name of the city or town, describe the exterior boundaries thereof according to the lines of public surveys, exhibit the streets, squares, blocks, lots, and alleys, and must specifically set forth the size of the same, with measurements and area of each municipal subdivision; and, if the survey was made subsequent to May 2, 1890, the plats must also show that the provisions of the first proviso of the section of the act under consideration have been complied with, viz, the setting apart of "reservations for parks (of substantially equal area if more than one park) and for schools and other public purposes, embracing in the aggregate not less than ten nor more than twenty acres."

4. Upon receipt of the plats you will transmit the same to this office for examination and the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, together with the application to make entry and your joint report as to the status of the land applied for. Should the plats be approved, one of them will be retained in this office and the other two returned to you with directions to notify the applicant of their approval, and that he will be allowed three months within which to make the proof hereinafter prescribed, and to perfect his entry of the legal subdivision, or subdivisions, applied for, exclusive of the portions reserved for parks, schools, and other public purposes (which are to be patented, as a gift to the town when organized as a municipality, for the specific purposes for which they were reserved), by tendering the purchase price of that portion of the land actually entered. One of the approved plats returned to you will be retained in your office and the other delivered to the applicant to be placed on record and file in the office of the recorder of the county in which the town is situated.

5. Notice of intention to make cash entry as above contemplated shall be the same in all respects as is required of a claimant in making final homestead proof, and the entry when made will be given the current number of the series of commuted or cash entries provided for in the twenty-first section of the above-cited Territorial act. Proof in accordance with the published notice, consisting of the testimony of the claimant and two witnesses, must be furnished relating—

First. To the strict observance of the warning contained in the President's proclamation of March 23, 1889, if the land applied for is within that portion of the Territory of Oklahoma opened to settlement thereby. Should the land be located in a portion of the Territory which may hereafter become open to settlement by operation of law, or a proclamation of the President, it will be necessary for the claimant to show that he has strictly observed the spirit and letter of the provisions under which settlement in said portion became permissible.

Second. The claimant's citizenship and qualifications in all other respects as a homesteader, the same as in making final homestead or commuted proof under the act relating to the Seminole lands, approved March 2, 1889, and the Territorial act amendatory thereof, approved May 2, 1890.

Third. Due compliance with all the requirements of the homestead law, by the claimant, up to the date of commuting to cash entry.

Fourth. The foregoing to be accompanied by the usual proof of notice by publication, together with the certificate of the register and receiver showing that the duplicate homestead receipt has been presented to them and canceled in respect to the land purchased for townsite purposes, and the certificate of the county recorder to the effect that a plat of the town, bearing the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, has been made of record and placed on file in his office.

6. After notice has been given an applicant that his homestead is free from contests, and is not in conflict with any other entry, and pending the preparation and approval of the town plats, you will neither accept any affidavit of contest nor order any hearing involving the land applied for; and after the approval of the plats no contest initiated as such and looking to the defeat of the proposed cash entry will be entertained by this office.

7. Parties appearing at the time and place of making proof and protesting against the allowance of the cash entry, simply as objectors or friends of the government, will be heard, permitted to cross-examine the claimant and his witnesses without additional cost to the claimant, and their complaints and the facts developed will be duly considered by you, and such action taken as you may deem proper, except that you will order no hearing in any such case. Should a protestant desire to carry his action into a contest, between which proceedings there exists a clear distinction (see *McCracken v. Porter*, 3 L. D., 399, and *Martin v. Barker*, 6 L. D., 763), he will be required to file with you a sworn and corroborated statement of his grounds of action, and that the contest is not initiated for the purpose of harassing the claimant and extorting money from him under a compromise, but in good faith to prosecute the same to a final determination, which statement you will transmit with the claimant's proof; and if the allegations therein contained are considered sufficient by this office to warrant the ordering of a hearing, you will be so advised, and a hearing will be ordered upon compliance by the contestant with the condition that he shall deposit with you a sufficient sum to cover the cost thereof.

8. Notice of your actions or decisions in all matters affecting an entry, or an application to enter, under the foregoing instructions, and the proof thereof, shall be the same as in ordinary cases; and any person feeling aggrieved by your judgment in such matters may, within ten days from receipt of notice thereof, appeal to this office. Within the time for filing an appeal, the appellant shall serve a copy of the same on the appellee, who will be allowed ten days from such service within which to file his brief and argument. Appeals from the conclusions of this office lie to the Secretary of the Interior, subject to the foregoing restrictions as to time, the same as in other matters of like character.

Respectfully,

LEWIS A. GROFF,
Commissioner.

Approved:

JOHN W. NOBLE,
Secretary.

H.—CONTEST DIVISION.

In connection with the report of the transactions of the Contest Division for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, which is herewith submitted, the chief of the division desires to call particular attention to the contest cases in which there is no appeal from the decision of the local land officers.

The number of such cases awaiting action in this division on July 1, 1889, was 4,961, and the number received during the year ending June 30, 1890, is 6,599, making a total of 11,560; 7,374 of them have been disposed of during the year ending June 30, 1890; leaving a balance of 4,186 on hand and not acted upon at the last-mentioned date.

Strenuous efforts have been made to examine and close these cases more rapidly, but it has been found simply impracticable to do so with the number of clerks available for that purpose.

It is believed, however, that a proper remedy for this disadvantage may be found in the adoption of a different method of procedure from that now in vogue; and it is noted with satisfaction that the head of the department has already proposed for the consideration of the Commissioner an amendment to rule 48 of the rules of Practice, which will, if carried out, greatly relieve the situation.

Experience has shown that, of the whole number of unappealed contest cases transmitted to this office, less than 5 per cent. are made the subjects of after inquiry by the losing parties, while complaints of persons who have successfully prosecuted cases before the local offices are being constantly received, because of the delay in passing upon their cases here.

In view of these facts, it is hoped that the proposed amendment of rule 48, or something similar, will be consummated at the earliest practicable moment.

If this be done, not only will the number of unappealed cases to be examined here be greatly diminished, but the time now taken up in answering letters of inquiry could be utilized in the prosecution of more profitable work.

Comment on this subject might be greatly extended, but, as the needed measure of relief seems near at hand, it is not considered necessary.

Annual report of work for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890.

Number of clerks..... 35

CONTEST CASES.

Appeals and other cases involving decisions as to facts (docket cases) on hand July 1, 1889	3,224	
Received during the year	1,032	
	4,256	
Closed during the year	1,057	
Referred to other divisions	39	
	1,096	3,160

Cases in which there is no appeal on hand at last report.....	4,961	
Received during the year.....	6,599	
	<u>11,560</u>	
Examined and closed.....	7,218	
Referred to other divisions.....	156	
	<u>7,374</u>	4,186
Total number contests pending.....		7,346
Other cases examined and decided.....		2,285
Docket cases examined and decided.....		1,375
Entries canceled.....		5,578
Involved in pending contests:		
Entries.....		7,346
Acres.....		1,175,360

LETTERS.

(Including letters of transmittal.)

On hand at last report.....	12,018	
Received during the year.....	18,548	
	<u>30,566</u>	
Answered.....	15,127	
Filed.....	6,196	
Referred.....	1,013	
	<u>22,336</u>	
Balance on hand.....		8,230
Letters written during the year.....		16,267
No. of certified copies furnished.....		66
Cost of same.....		\$264.93

APPEALS.

(From decisions of R. & R. not involving the facts of cases.)

On hand, July 1, 1889.....	46	
Received during the year.....	563	
	<u>609</u>	
Examined and decided.....	572	
Referred to other divisions.....	16	
	<u>588</u>	
Balance on hand.....		21

(From decisions of Commissioner.)

On hand July 1, 1889.....	100	
Received during the year.....	756	
	<u>856</u>	
Transmitted to Hon. Secretary.....	631	
Referred to other divisions.....	2	
	<u>633</u>	
Balance on hand.....		223

MOTIONS FOR REVIEW, REHEARING, AND CERTIORARI.

On hand July 1, 1889.....	6	
Received during the year.....	249	
	<u>255</u>	
Acted on.....	240	
Referred to other divisions.....	10	
	<u>250</u>	
Balance on hand.....		5

APPLICATIONS TO CONTEST.

On hand July 1, 1889.....	110	
Received during the year.....	605	
		715
Allowed and hearing ordered.....	404	
Denied	201	
Referred to other divisions	52	
		657
Balance on hand.....		58
Decisions of the Secretary promulgated during the year.....	470	
Pages of type-writing done during the year.....	22,848	
Pages of letter-press copy-book filed during the year	28,000	

K.—DIVISION OF STATE AND TERRITORIAL GRANTS.

This division has charge of the reservation for school purposes, and the following grants in the public land States and Territories, including contests: Swamp land and swamp land indemnity, school and school indemnity, internal improvement, agricultural college, seminary and university, penitentiary, public building, and saline.

The following is a summary of the more important work done by this division:

Letters pending July 1, 1889.....	488
Letters received during the year	4,055
Total	4,543
Letters answered, filed, and referred.....	4,107
Number not acted on.....	436
Other letters written.....	1,260
List of swamp and school lands prepared for approval	73
Certified copies of lists prepared and transmitted to governors of the several States and to local officers	110
Patents executed.....	42
Pages of patent record covered	105
Number of contested cases decided	55
Tracts upon which claims for swamp land indemnity have been adjusted upon testimony submitted	660
Tracts examined with plats and field notes of survey to determine their character	4,645
Certified copies prepared for individuals.....	23
Entries and locations held for cancellation for conflict with claims under the swamp grant.....	47
Claims under railroad grants held for rejection for conflict with claims under the swamp grant.....	8
Claims under swamp grant held for rejection.....	97
Hearings ordered to determine character of land claimed as swamp.....	68
Swamp land indemnity certificates issued.....	4
Contests pending June 30, 1889.....	14
Contests received during the year.....	80
Contests disposed of during the year.....	55
Number not acted on.....	39

Selections by the several States and Territories under the various grants (other than the swamp grant) were approved during the year, as shown by the accompanying table, to the amount of 539,779.84 acres.

Number of acres in State and Territorial selections under various grants approved during the fiscal year.

State or Territory.	School Indemnity.	Internal improvement.	University.	Agricultural college.	Seminary.	Public Buildings.	Total.
Alabama.....			1,650.93				1,650.93
Arizona.....			36,890.14				36,890.14
California.....	8,881.12	5,612.73		1,220.82	1,154.07	320.78	17,189.52
Colorado.....				18,391.51			18,391.51
Florida.....		77.85					77.85
Louisiana.....	63,621.49						63,621.49
Minnesota.....	1,015.95						1,015.95
Missouri.....				5,348.86			5,348.86
Nevada.....	349,422.25						349,422.25
Washington.....			80.00				80.00
Wyoming.....			46,091.34				46,091.34
Total.....	422,940.81	5,690.58	84,712.41	24,961.18	1,154.07	320.78	539,779.84

GRANTS IN AID OF EDUCATION AND INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The following work has been done in the adjustment of grants of lands other than those of swamp lands to States and Territories during the past fiscal year:

Alabama.—In the final adjustment of the grant of 46,080 acres for university purposes, selections aggregating 1,650.93 acres were approved, leaving a deficit in the quantity to which the State is entitled under the grant of 131.54 acres, which has been satisfied to the extent of 121.67 acres by a selection which is now pending.

Arizona.—One list of selections under the university grant of February 18, 1881, embracing 36,890.14 acres was approved. The grant being of 46,080 acres, and all the valid selections having been approved, there remains to be selected 9,189.86 acres thereunder.

California.—Five lists of school indemnity selections were prepared, embracing 8,881.12 acres, and were approved at various dates by the Secretary of the Interior.

The adjustment of the internal-improvement grant of 500,000 acres to this State has been long delayed, owing to the mixed condition in which it was found many years ago, and the inadequacy of the clerical force. Recently, however, a determined effort was made to reach a conclusion as to its exact condition, and during the year selections of 5,612.73 acres were approved, and by letter to the governor of California, dated April 12, 1890, that officer was advised that there had been approved in satisfaction of said grant, exclusive of 632.69 acres erroneously charged to said grant, which had been selected under the grant of seventy-two sections for a seminary of learning under the provisions of section 12 of the act of March 3, 1853 (10 Stat., 244), and which was, by the letter referred to, transferred to the latter grant, 498,265.60 acres, leaving a remaining deficit in the internal-improvement grant of 1,734.40 acres, which amount the State was authorized to select. Applications to select the amount of the deficit have been filed, but have not yet been accepted.

By the transfer to the seminary grant of the amount erroneously charged to the internal-improvement grant above referred to, the former grant was practically closed, the entire amount certified in satisfaction thereof being 45,976.23 acres, leaving a deficit of 103.77 acres only. Four clear lists under the seminary grant, aggregating 1,154.07 acres, were approved.

The grant to the State for an agricultural college has been closed out,

except as to 280.18 acres, 223.31 acres of which are involved in contests which have arisen on account of the claims of certain parties under the homestead and pre-emption statutes. A decision has been rendered by this office awarding the land to the State subject to appeal, the time for which has not yet expired. Two clear lists of selections under this grant, embracing 1,220.82 acres, were approved.

One list, embracing 320.78 acres, was approved for public buildings. The total amount which the State has received under this grant (6,400 acres) is 5,099.08 acres, leaving a deficit of 1,300.92 acres.

Colorado.—Considerable work on the school grant was performed during the year, but work has been suspended awaiting a decision by the head of the department on the question of whether the selected tracts are as contiguous as they should be to the ascertained losses or deficiencies used as the bases of selection under the terms of the granting act.

Two lists of selections under the agricultural college grant of 90,000 acres, embracing 18,391.51 acres, were approved. The selections approved under this grant aggregate 87,947.26 acres; the selections pending aggregate 1,005.05 acres. The State is entitled to select not less than 1,047.69 acres.

Dakota.—A list of university selections made for the former Territory of Dakota has been prepared. The selections are all in the new State of South Dakota, and should it be finally decided that all these lands belong to this State under the fourteenth section of the act of March 2, 1889, by which seventy-two sections are granted for university purposes to each of the two Dakotas, the approval of this list will nearly satisfy the grant to said State. In that event North Dakota would be entitled to select the full quantity for university purposes within the boundaries of that State.

Florida.—During the year a list was prepared and approved of land claimed under the internal-improvement grant. This list covers a tract of 77.85 acres, the selection of which was found valid, but until latterly the approval of it was not found feasible, because the State had received by approval over the quantity of 500,000 acres granted. A conveyance of selections shown by the later surveys to be outside of the State, amounting to 2,401.26 acres, having been secured from the proper State authorities, it became practicable to pass title to the State to the aforesaid tract of 77.85 acres. The State is still entitled to select 2,161.06 acres under this grant.

Idaho.—It was stated in the last annual report that a balance of 18,938.99 acres remained to be selected under the grant of 46,080 acres for university purposes, made by the act of February 18, 1881. Since then further selections have been made under said grant, and a list embracing sixty-three and a half sections out of the seventy-two sections granted is in course of preparation for the approval of the President.

Louisiana.—Four lists of school indemnity selections, aggregating 63,621.49 acres, were approved. The work of adjusting the entire grant to the State of school indemnity is fast nearing completion.

Minnesota.—One list of school indemnity selections, containing 1,015.95 acres, was approved. No further progress has been made in the adjustment of the selections mentioned in last report as pending and partly examined.

Missouri.—By approval of a list of 5,348.86 acres under the agricultural-college grant of 330,000 acres, the quantity passed to the State thereunder was made to amount to 329,972.51 acres, thus practically closing the grant.

Montana.—The deficit in approvals under the university grant is 853.30 acres.

Nevada.—Three lists of selections under the grant of 2,000,000 acres made by the act of June 16, 1880, for school purposes, in place of the sections numbered 16 and 36, theretofore granted to the State for schools, aggregating 349,422.25 acres, were approved. The total amount embraced in certifications of lists approved under this grant is 709,066.09 acres. Adding to this amount 9,228.36 acres, to which the State obtained title as school indemnity under the original grant to the State for schools, and the total area of all the land obtained by it as school indemnity is 718,294.45 acres, leaving a balance due under the grant of 1,281,705.55 acres. This grant is in addition to a small quantity of land in sections numbered 16 and 36, sold or disposed of by the State prior to its date, the title to which was confirmed to the State or its grantees by the first section thereof.

At the beginning of the present fiscal year a list of 116,986.68 acres of selections under this grant was before the Secretary for his approval, and lists of selections thereunder are now in course of preparation, embracing lands in the Carson and Eureka districts, which will probably aggregate 250,000 or 300,000 acres. This, taking the lesser amount estimated with the list now before the Secretary, will give to that State by approval during the present fiscal year, over 360,000 acres, and then the grant will be more than half satisfied.

Oregon.—A large quantity of land has been selected as school indemnity, but the selections have been held in abeyance awaiting a conclusion on certain questions affecting the validity thereof, which, having recently been reached favorably to the State, it is contemplated to continue the work of making up clear lists for approval.

Washington.—During the year title to 80 acres was passed to the State for university purposes under the original reservation therefor made by the act of July 17, 1854, and the act of March 14, 1864, supplementary thereto. The total amount granted to the new State for university purposes is seventy-two sections. Title was passed to it for 24,022.02 acres under the act of 1864, and therefore it was entitled at the end of the fiscal year to obtain by approval the additional quantity of 22,057.98 acres under this grant. During the year, however, three clear lists of selections under this grant, aggregating 20,819.19 acres, were prepared for approval, and since the end of the year, to wit, on July 2, 1890, they received the approval of the honorable Secretary. The deficit is now 1,238.79 acres, which is about two-thirds covered by pending selections.

Wyoming.—The grant of seventy-two sections of land to this Territory for university purposes made by the act of February 18, 1881, was satisfied by approval by the President of a list of selections thereunder, embracing seventy-two entire sections, aggregating 46,091.34 acres.

Under the grants to States and Territories for schools, universities, agricultural colleges, internal improvements, and penitentiaries, and the grant of salines, there were pending at the beginning of the year selections covering 1,978,472.88 acres, exclusive of 320 acres selected by California for public buildings, which have not been borne on the reports. Adding to the above quantity the selections received during the fiscal year, and deducting those canceled and approved during said period, and there remain pending at its close selections aggregating 1,518,755.90 acres, a decrease of 459,716.98 acres in one year.

It is hoped to make a similar showing next year, but the admission of new States will have the effect to increase vastly the work of this branch of the division.

SECRETARY'S DECISIONS RELATIVE TO THE ADJUSTMENT OF SWAMP LAND CLAIMS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR.

POWESHIEK COUNTY, IOWA.

Swamp-land indemnity.—In determining the character of land claimed under the swamp-land grant, the sworn testimony of competent witnesses should not be ignored on a superficial examination in the field made by a special agent.

The act of 1850, granted not only such lands as might strictly come under the description "swamp lands," but also such as were so "wet" as to be rendered thereby unfit for cultivation. (9 L. D., 124; July 19, 1889.)

STATE OF OREGON (ON REVIEW).

The application to review departmental decision of december 27, 1888 (7 L. D., 572), revoking, canceling, and setting aside approved swamp-land list No. 5, Lake view, Oregon, was denied by Secretary Noble, September 16, 1889. (9 L. D., 360.)

NITA v. STATE OF WISCONSIN.

Field notes of survey.—In adjusting the swamp grant on field notes of survey where the intersections of the lines of swamp lands with those of the public survey alone are given, such intersections may be connected by straight lines to determine the character of the legal subdivisions.

The decision of a commission, mutually agreed upon between the government and the State, that a certain tract is swamp land, will not prevent the department from reviewing such decision, or considering other evidence, in finally determining the true character of said land.

The burden of proof is upon the State when the field notes of survey do not, *prima facie*, show the land to be of the character granted.

To establish the claim of the State it must show that the greater part of the particular subdivision is subject to the grant. (9 L. D. 385; September 20, 1889.)

STATE OF ALABAMA.

Field notes.—The correctness of an official report as to what is shown by the field notes of survey will be presumed, in the absence of competent evidence to the contrary.

In the adjustment of the swamp grant on field notes of survey made before the date of said grant, the State is not entitled to lands returned as swamp and overflowed without all the descriptive words in the grant, or words clearly of like import. (9 L. D., 458; October 5, 1889.)

STATE OF ILLINOIS (CASS COUNTY).

Swamp-land indemnity.—An adverse finding and report by a special agent of the government is not conclusive against the State, in the absence of final testimony submitted by the State. (10 L. D., 22; January 14, 1890.)

DOX v. STATE OF WISCONSIN.

Field notes.—The fact that the returns do not show the land to be of the character granted is not conclusive as against the State even though the field notes of survey have been adopted as the basis of adjustment.

The decision of a commission, appointed by the State and the General Land Office, as to the character of a tract of land, is subject to review, and does not preclude the Department from resorting to other evidence in order to reach a satisfactory conclusion.

An entry made in good faith, but found to embrace a tract of swamp land, may stand intact as to the remainder, or be canceled with the right to repayment. (10 L. D. 39; January 15, 1890.)

ST. LOUIS, IRON MOUNTAIN, AND SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY v. STATE OF ARKANSAS.

Act of March 3, 1857.—Swamp selections of vacant unappropriated lands, reported to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, prior to the act of March 3, 1857, were confirmed to the state by the provisions of said act. (10 L. D., 45; January 20, 1890.)

STATE OF ILLINOIS (CHAMPAIGN COUNTY).

Indemnity under acts of March 2, 1855, and March 3, 1857.—The claim of the State should not be rejected on the report of a special agent, but if the facts set forth therein are sufficient to justify a doubt as to the correctness of the proof submitted, a further investigation should be ordered.

When the State has submitted proof, in accordance with the regulations then in force, the General Land Office should render judgment thereon, if the proof is sufficient to clearly show the character of the land; but if such proof is insufficient, or other facts in the case suggest doubts as to the correctness thereof, then a further investigation may be directed.

In adjusting the claim of the State to indemnity, the character of all tracts upon which proof is submitted should be determined, but separate lists should be made of tracts sold for cash, and those located with land warrants or scrip. (10 L. D., 121; February 8, 1890.)

STATE OF ARKANSAS *v.* FORBES ET AL.

Confirmatory act of March 3, 1857.—Swamp selections made and reported to the General Land Office prior to the act of March 3, 1857, were confirmed by said act irrespective of the character of the land, if it was at that date vacant and unappropriated. (10 L. D., 163; February 17, 1890.)

STATE OF ARKANSAS *v.* ST. LOUIS, IRON MOUNTAIN AND SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

Railroad grant—Swamp land certification.—Where title to a tract of land has passed to the State under the railroad grant, no action should be taken by the department looking toward the issuance of patent to the State for the same land under the swamp grant.

On a reconveyance by the State of lands erroneously certified thereto, the land department has authority to make new title under the proper law. (10 L. D., 165; February 14, 1890.)

CALLANAN ET AL. *v.* CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY.

Swamp grant—Indian lands.—The grant of swamp lands to the State of Iowa is a grant *in presenti*, and the fee of all swamp and overflowed land within her borders at the date of the act passed to the State subject to the right of Indian occupancy, and such right being extinguished, the right of possession attached to the fee *eo instanti*, and without further grant. (10 L. D., 285; March 4, 1890.)

BOYD *v.* STATE OF OREGON.

Character of land.—The grant of swamp lands to the State included such lands as were from their wet and swampy condition not susceptible to cultivation without artificial drainage. (10 L. D., 315; March 14, 1890.)

MOYLAN *v.* STATE OF OREGON.

Periodical overflow.—Periodical overflow that subsides in time for cultivation does not render the land subject to the swamp grant. (10 L. D., 321; March 15, 1890.)

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI.

Act of March 3, 1857.—Repayment.—If patent has issued to individual grantees for lands that are in fact subject to the swamp grant, the remedy of the State is in the courts.

Swamp lands included within the alternate sections reserved to the United States from the grant to the State for railroad purposes did not pass under the subsequent act of September 28, 1850.

Lands thus excepted from the swamp grant were not confirmed by the act of March 3, 1857.

If the State sells a tract of land claimed by it under the swamp grant, and it subsequently appears that said land was not included within said grant, the holder of such title has no claim against the United States for repayment. (10 L. D., 393; April 2, 1890.)

STATE OF OHIO. (ON REVIEW.)

Indemnity act of March 3, 1857.—The swamp lands included within the alternate sections reserved to the United States from the grant to the State for canal purposes did not pass under the subsequent grant of swamp lands, and no indemnity can be allowed therefor.

Lands thus excepted from the swamp grant are not within the confirmatory provisions of the act of March 3, 1857, as said act does not enlarge the original grant, but as to said grant only confirms selections of land granted thereunder. (10 L. D., 394; April 2, 1890.)

STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Act of March 3, 1857.—Following the decisions rendered in the two preceding cases, the claim of the State of Illinois to certain lands under the swamp grant is rejected. (10 L. D., 398; April 2, 1890.)

STATE OF ILLINOIS. (DOUGLAS COUNTY.)

Cash indemnity.—Section 2482 of the Revised Statutes does not provide for cash indemnity where swamp lands have been located by warrant or scrip. (10 L. D., 446; April 12, 1890.)

SECRETARY'S DECISIONS RELATIVE TO EDUCATIONAL AND INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT GRANTS.

I.—SURVEYS.

(1) *Fixing title.*—The survey in the field attaches the title of the State to granted sections, the vesting of title not being postponed until filing of the plat. (Odillon Marceau, 9 L. D., 554.)

(2) *Mineral land.*—The discovery of mineral in a school section after attachment of the State's title by survey does not divert that title. (Abraham L. Miner, 9 L. D., 408.)

(3) *When indemnity may be selected.*—If the exterior lines of a township are surveyed so as to ascertain the fact and amount of loss of school land, indemnity may be selected although the township is not subdivided. (State of Oregon, 10 L. D., 498.)

(4) *Selection before survey.*—A selection made before survey of the basis is voidable, but not void, and becomes valid, in the absence of an intervening claim, when a survey is made showing loss of school land. (Harvey vs. California, 10 L. D., 217.)

(5) So an internal improvement selection of unsurveyed land is validated by renewal of the application to select after survey. (*Id.*)

II.—USE OF RESERVED LAND.

(6) *For cemetery purposes.*—The department can not authorize the use for cemetery purposes of land reserved for schools. (Sidney Clark, 9 L. D., 333.)

III.—PRIVATE CLAIMS.

(7) *Passage under school grants.*—Land in a private claim *sub judice* at date of the school grant becomes subject thereto upon final rejection of the claim. (Isham M. Barnard, 9 L. D., 553.)

(8) *Indemnity for.*—The State of Louisiana is entitled to indemnity for school sections included in confirmed private claims. (State of Louisiana, 9 L. D., 157.)

IV.—SELECTION.

(9) *Initiate's right.*—The State has no right to any specific tract as indemnity prior to its selection thereof. (California v. Sevoy, 9 L. D., 139.)

(10) *Limitation of time.*—The provision in the act of March 3, 1875, requiring the State of Colorado to make her selections of salt springs within two years after admission to the Union, is directory only and not mandatory; and the grant is not forfeited by failure on the part of the State to select within the time limited. (State of Colorado, 10 L. D., 222.)

(11) *Effect of.*—A pending unapproved selection does not bar the State from claiming the basis tract in place. (Isham M. Barnard, 9 L. D., 553.)

(12) Is a bar to entry. (Alice C. Whetstone, 10 L. D., 263.)

(13) Though invalid, reserves the land from an executive withdrawal for the benefit of a railroad company. (Railroad v. Clime, 10 L. D., 31.)

(14) *Second selection.*—A second selection upon one basis is invalid; but in the absence of an adverse claim to the later selection it may be cured by relinquishment of the former. (L. B. Rinehart, 10 L. D., 303.)

(15) *Adjustment of indemnity.*—Selections must be balanced against specific losses, so that each township shall receive indemnity to the area of its proper deficit. (State of Oregon, 10 L. D., 498.)

(16) *Territorial university.*—Territorial university selections under the act of February 18, 1881, until approval, are subject to the control of the Department, and may be set aside to avoid hardship upon innocent settlers. (George Hoge, 9 L. D., 232.)

V.—DOUBLE MINIMUM LANDS.

(17) *University selections.*—On January 4, 1890, this office submitted for approval a list of university selections made by the Territory of Arizona under the act of February 18, 1881, and asking attention to the fact that some of said selections were of lands held at double minimum price, recommended approval thereof notwithstanding that fact. The list was approved by the Secretary of the Interior on January 8, 1890, and by the President on January 11, 1890. This action is understood to overrule the holding of this office that double minimum land can not be taken in satisfaction of the Territorial university grant, announced in a letter to the register and receiver at Lewiston, Idaho, November 17, 1888. (See last annual report, p. 172.)

VI.—APPROVAL.

(18) *Passes title.*—Approval of State selections, where issue of patents is not provided for, passes title from the United States, and the Department can not cancel approved selections or dispose of the land. (Hendy vs. Compton, 9 L. D., 106; California v. Boddy, 9 L. D., 636.)

VII.—RIGHTS OF SETTLERS.

(19) *Under act of February 22, 1889.*—The act of February 22, 1889, providing for the admission of the States of North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, and Washington, deprives settlers upon school sections in said States before survey thereof of the benefits of section, 2275 Revised Statutes, and the land in such cases is subject to the school grant irrespective of settlements made before survey. (Secretary Noble to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, February 20, 1890, not reported.)

(20) *Selected land.*—The fact that land selected by the State had been occupied before or at the date of survey or of selection can not be urged to defeat the selection except by the original settler. (Alice C. Whetstone, 10 L. D., 263.)

(21) *Settlement before survey.*—The right of the State to school sections is vested upon survey in the field; and one who settled between the time of actual survey and the filing of the plat can not claim against the State. (Odillon Marceau, 9 L. D., 554.)

(22) *Extent of exception from grant.*—A settlement before survey upon part of a school section does not except the entire section from the grant or reservation, but only the portion occupied. (Gonzales vs. Town-site of Flagstaff, 10 L. D., 348.)

(23) *Abandonment.*—If a settler before survey upon a school section abandon his holding, a settler subsequent to the survey or other third party can not set up the fact of prior settlement to defeat the grant or reservation. (Abraham L. Miner, 9 L. D., 408; Gonzales vs. Town-site of Flagstaff, 10 L. D., 348; Michael Dermody, 10 L. D., 419.)

VIII.—ACT OF MARCH 1, 1877.

(24) *Scope of.*—This act confirms an approved selection which would otherwise be invalid, because made in lieu of school land not included in the final survey of a Mexican grant. (State of California, 9 L. D., 208.)

(25) It protects purchases made after as well as before the date of the act. (Hendy v. Compton, 9 L. D., 106.)

(26) *Innocent purchaser.*—A mere applicant to purchase is not an innocent purchaser for valuable consideration within the meaning of the act. (*Id.*)

(27) *Constructive notice.*—Official notice to the State of the invalidity and cancellation of a selection is sufficient to preclude a purchaser from the State from claiming the character of an innocent purchaser. (*Id.*)

IX.—CONTESTS AGAINST SELECTIONS.

(28) *Specification of errors.*—The presumption is in favor of the validity of selections. Persons attacking them must specify the element of invalidity relied upon, and support their allegations by reference to matters of record or by properly presented evidence. The General Land Office is not bound to pass upon general allegations of invalidity. (Alexander Allen, not reported).

COMMISSIONER'S RULINGS RELATIVE TO EDUCATIONAL AND INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT GRANTS.

The following are new rulings made by this office during the past year upon questions arising in the adjustment of State and Territorial grants.

I.—LAND SUBJECT TO THE SCHOOL GRANT.

(1) *Selection based upon erroneous survey.*—Where indemnity had been selected for a school section represented to be under water, and a resurvey showed the presence of land in that section, the selection of indemnity barred the State from claiming the newly-discovered land under the school grant, and such land is subject to entry under the laws of the United States. And though the resurvey so increased the area of the township as to entitle the State to additional school land, the right to additional land does not attach to the newly-discovered land in the school sections, but is a float, to be satisfied by selection. (To register and receiver, Lakeview, Oregon, October 29, 1889.)

(2) *Unsurveyed land.*—The right of the State or Territory under the school grant does not attach before survey; and hence unsurveyed land, though supposed to be part of a school section, can not be leased so as to justify the lessee in inclosing it or otherwise maintaining exclusive occupation against settlers. (To Almeda Hilton, August 9, 1889.)

(3) *Islands.*—An island in the Wabash River, lying between land granted to the State on one bank and land granted to Indian reserves on the other, has passed from the United States under one grant or the other, and the present ownership of such an island is a question of private riparian right which this office has no authority to determine. (To the auditor of Indiana, August 8, 1889.)

(4) An island in the Missouri River within the exterior boundaries of a school section passes to the State under the school grant. (To R. B. Caples, January 15, 1890.)

II.—RESERVATIONS.

(5) *Indemnity for school lands in Indian reservation.*—The State of Oregon is entitled to select indemnity for school sections in permanent Indian reservations. (To register and receiver, Oregon City, Oregon, September 24, 1889.)

(6) *Military reservations.*—While in general, sections 16 and 36 in abandoned military reservations are subject to the school grant, as held in the case of George Timmermann (7 L. D., 548), yet where buildings situated on such sections have been sold prior to dissolution of the reservation, the purchasers of such buildings are entitled to claim the subdivisions upon which they stand upon paying the appraised value as prescribed by the act of July 5, 1884, the preference right allowed to such purchasers by said act being superior to the claim of the State. (To register and receiver, Cheyenne, Wyo., June 5, 1890.)

III.—MINERAL LAND.

(7) *Indemnity for.*—Under the act of February 22, 1889, the States of North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, and Washington are entitled to claim indemnity for mineral land in school sections; and certain selections in lieu of such land made by the Territory of Washington, and held for cancellation as unauthorized under the law then existing, are held to be validated by the act of February 22, 1889. (To register and receiver, Seattle, Wash., March 29, 1890.)

IV.—SELECTION OF DOUBLE MINIMUM.

(8) *For double minimum lost.*—Double minimum indemnity may be selected for lost land held at double minimum price; and this whether the basis was enhanced in price before or after survey, overruling the holding in the case of B. W. Coiner (15 C. L. O., 274). (To register and receiver, Seattle, Wash., March 29, 1890.)

V.—REQUISITES OF VALID SELECTIONS.

(9) *Contiguity*.—Under the school grant to Colorado, which requires the granted lands to be sold for not less than \$2.50 per acre, the collateral requirement that indemnity shall be found "as contiguous as may be" to the place of loss, is not to be construed as restricting selections to the lands absolutely nearest, but to the nearest lands salable at \$2.50 per acre (To register and receiver, Pueblo, Colo., August 16, 1889.)

(10) *Excessive selections*.—A selection in excess of the basis assigned made prior to the circular of July 23, 1885 (4 L. D., 79), can not be objected to on account of the excess, if the aggregate of selections in the list or the series of lists does not exceed the aggregate of bases. (To register and receiver, Seattle, Wash., July 3, 1889.)

(11) Even under the circular of July 23, 1885, an inconsiderable excess does not invalidate the selection. (To register and receiver, Seattle, Wash., July 3, 1889.)

(12) The selection of indemnity in excess of the actual deficit in any township can not operate to defeat the title of the State to school land in place. (To register and receiver, Seattle, Wash., August 19, 1889.)

VI.—RELINQUISHMENT OF SELECTIONS.

(13) *Not allowed*.—Relinquishment of lands selected will not be allowed merely because other lands more desirable have since become subject to selection. (To F. O. Sawin, July 31, 1889.)

VII.—TRESPASS ON SCHOOL LAND.

(14) *Taking of stone*.—The taking of stone from a school section in Oklahoma is trespass and will render the offender liable to criminal prosecution and also to suit for the value of material taken. (To T. C. Rice, August 8, 1889.)

VIII.—RIGHTS UNDER SELECTIONS.

(15) *Entries upon selected land*.—The local officers have no power to admit entries upon selected land, though they may consider the selection invalid. Applications to enter must be denied, and objections to the validity of the selection may be urged upon appeal to this office. (To register and receiver, Seattle, Wash., February 6, 1890.)

(16) *Expired filings*.—Where land is selected upon which filings have been made and have expired, the makers of such filings should be called upon to show cause why the land should not be conveyed to the State. (To register and receiver, Lakeview, Oregon, October 21, 1889.)

(17) *Adjoining farm and additional entries*.—One claiming the right to make an adjoining farm or additional entry can not claim the benefit of the third section of the act of May 14, 1880, so as to defeat a State selection made prior to his application to enter. (To register and receiver, Montgomery, Ala., June 30, 1890.)

IX.—PURCHASE UNDER ACT OF JUNE 15, 1880.

(18) One whose entry upon a school section has been canceled for illegality can not defeat the grant or reservation in favor of schools by an entry and purchase under the act of June 15, 1880. (To register and receiver, Salt Lake City, Utah, April 9, 1890.)

X.—TRANSFER UNDER SECTION 2238, REVISED STATUTES.

(19) A transfer made by an entryman before final proof to a school or college for the purpose of sale would vitiate his claim and not inure to the benefit of the grantee. "The section is understood to authorize the dedication of such portion of the land as is necessary for the site of a church or a school-house, or for actual burial of the dead; and transfer for the purpose of endowing a corporation would doubtless be considered evidence of bad faith." (To James Murray, February 11, 1890.)

XI.—CONTESTS AGAINST SELECTIONS.

(20) *Service of notice*.—When contests are instituted against State selections, notice must be served upon the proper representatives of the State. (To register and receiver, Seattle, Wash., August 14, 1889.)

XII.—PONCA INDIAN RESERVATION.

GREAT SIOUX RESERVATION—SCHOOL LANDS.

The sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections in the country in Dakota opened to entry by the act of March 2, 1889, are granted for schools, and the title to such sections within the existing reservations for the Sioux Indians will inure to the States for schools if, upon cession of the unallotted lands and extinguishment of the Indian title, they shall be found excepted from allotment.

In the Ponca Reserve, which formed a part of the Great Sioux Reservation, and is included in the country to be taken from Dakota and annexed to Nebraska, there is no grant of the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections *in place* to the State of Nebraska, but upon extinguishment of the Indian title the State will become entitled to school indemnity, and it may then select it in the usual manner. (To Mr. John Steen, commissioner of public lands and buildings, State of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebr., May 21, 1890.)

I have considered your communication of the 25th of last February, with reference to the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections in that portion of the Ponca Indian Reservation contemplated to be added to the State of Nebraska by the act of March 25, 1882 (22 Stats., 35), and the act of March 2, 1889 (25 Stat., 888), and also with reference to the question whether the State, when the annexation of said tract shall have been finally consummated, will be entitled to indemnity for schools in the event that a decision be reached that said numbered sections therein have been otherwise disposed of by Congress.

Responding to that portion of your inquiry respecting the progress of the surveys in said tract, I would state that the eastern portion has been surveyed and the western portion is under contract for survey, and in the eastern part a few allotment surveys have been made for the Indians. The matter of the surveys need not be dwelt upon in connection with the condition of the tract with reference to the school grant to the State of Nebraska.

The act of 1882 provides that "when the Indian title to the lands thus described shall be extinguished the jurisdiction over said lands shall be, and hereby is, ceded to the State of Nebraska, and subject to all the conditions and limitations provided in the act of Congress admitting Nebraska into the Union, and the northern boundary of the State shall be extended to said forty-third parallel as fully and effectually as if said lands had been included in the boundaries of said State at the time of its admission to the Union;" and it is also therein provided that the act, "so far as jurisdiction is concerned, shall not take effect until the President shall, by proclamation, declare that the Indian title to said lands has been extinguished." This proposition was assented to and accepted, in conformity with the act by which it was made, by the legislature of the State of Nebraska, on May 23, 1882 (Laws of Nebraska, 1882, extra session, 56).

The act of March 2, 1889 (25 Stat., 888), among other things provides for the establishment of defined Indian reservations to be carved out of the Great Reservation of the Sioux Nation in the Territory of Dakota, within which allotments of lands are to be made to the Indians in severalty, after which the vacant lands are to be held by the United States (see section 12) for the sole purpose of securing homes to actual settlers "on such terms as Congress shall prescribe, subject to grants which Congress may make in aid of education," and all the lands in the Great Sioux Reservation outside of the separate reservations carved out as aforesaid, are by this act declared restored to the public domain, with certain exceptions, and made subject to homestead appropriation (section 21), except sections 16 and 36 (see section 24), which are reserved for schools, whether surveyed or unsurveyed.

It will be observed that no special reservation of the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections for schools in the existing separate reservations for the Sioux Indians is made by this act, the matter of the disposition of the remaining lands upon extinguishment of the Indian title having been reserved for separate legislation. Undoubtedly Congress intended, in framing the bill, that all the lands in these reservations should first be made subject to allotment to the Indians, and then upon a cession of the remaining lands, as in the act provided, it would be for Congress to say what disposal should be made of the vacant lands, including the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections, in the absence of any previous legislation looking thereto; but Congress had, prior to the approval of the act of March 2, 1889, expressed the will of that body as to these sections in the tenth section of the act of February 22, 1889 (25 Stat., 676), admitting four States into the Union, including North Dakota and South Dakota, as follows:

"That the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections embraced in permanent reservations for national purposes shall not, at any time, be subject to the grants nor to the indemnity provisions of this act, nor shall any lands embraced in Indian, military, or other reservations of any character be subject to the grants or to the indemnity provisions of this act until the reservation shall have been extinguished and such lands be restored to and become a part of the public domain."

The sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections, therefore, in the country in Dakota opened to entry by the act of March 2, 1889, are granted for schools, and the title to such sections within the existing reservations for the Sioux Indians will inure to the States for schools, if upon cession of the unallotted lands and extinguishment of the Indian title they shall be found excepted from allotment.

The country to be annexed to Nebraska includes the Ponca Indian Reservation within larger exterior boundaries, and has been a part of the Great Sioux Indian Reservation.

I have elaborated somewhat the question of the status of the school sections in the Great Sioux Indian Reservation in Dakota, in order to show that the express reservation of the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections for schools by the twenty-fourth section of the act of March 2, 1889, relates exclusively to the lands thereby opened to settlement and entry. The language is, "that sections 16 and 36 of each township of the lands open to settlement under the provisions of this act, whether surveyed or unsurveyed, are hereby reserved for the use and benefit of the public schools," etc. The act refers to the lands *open* to settlement, and not those to be opened in the future under section 12 thereof, nor the Ponca Reservation which forms in part the subject of the legislation contained in section 13 thereof, and consequently it has no application to the latter, the disposal of which is provided for in the section last above mentioned as follows:

"Each member of the Ponca tribe of Indians now occupying a part of the old Ponca Reservation, within the limits of the said Great Sioux Reservation, shall be entitled to allotments upon said old Ponca Reservation as follows: To each head of a family, 320 acres; to each single person over eighteen years of age, one-fourth of a section; to each orphan child under eighteen years of age, one-fourth of a section; and to each other person under eighteen years of age now living, one-eighth of a section, with title thereto and rights under the same, in all other respects conforming to this act. And said Poncas shall be entitled to all other benefits under this act in the same manner and with the same conditions as if they were a part of the Sioux Nation receiving rations at one of the agencies herein named. When allotments to the Ponca tribe of Indians and to such other Indians as allotments are provided for by this act shall have been made upon that portion of said reservation which is described in the act entitled 'An act to extend the northern boundary of the State of Nebraska,' approved March 28, 1882, the President shall, in pursuance of said act, declare that the Indian title is extinguished to all lands described in said act not so allotted hereunder: and thereupon all of said land not so allotted and included in said act of March 28, 1882, shall be open to settlement as provided in this act: *Provided*, That the allotments to Ponca and other Indians authorized by this act to be made upon the land described in the said act entitled 'An act to extend the northern boundary of the State of Nebraska,' shall be made within six months from the time this act shall take effect."

This legislation is in harmony with that regarding the subsisting Indian reservations in Dakota, in not interposing a bar to the allotment of the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections to the Indians. The reservation is small, and it may take nearly all the good land therein to satisfy the claims of the Indians, and this consideration may have influenced Congress in adopting this legislation. It is clear, too, that upon the extinguishment of the Indian title, "all of said land not so allotted * * * and included in said act of March 28, 1882, shall be open to settlement as provided in this act." There is no exception to this provision; it embraces all the land not allotted, including the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections, if any shall remain. There is, therefore, no grant of the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections in the Ponca Indian reservation in place to the State of Nebraska for schools.

The next question to be considered is whether, upon the annexation of this tract of country to Nebraska, and the extension of the jurisdiction of the State over it as by law provided, the State will be entitled to other lands for schools in lieu of the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections within it. The answer to this question is found in the language of the act of 1882, above quoted. The cession of the country to Nebraska is made "subject to all the conditions and limitations provided in the act admitting Nebraska into the Union." And the northern boundary of the State is extended so as to include it "as fully and effectually as if said lands had been included in the boundaries of said State at the time of its admission to the Union." This tract is therefore to be treated as if it had been a part of Nebraska ever since admission of the State to the Union so far as the conditions and limitations of the act enabling the State to be so admitted are concerned. (See act of April 19, 1864, 13 Stat., 47.) One of the conditions accepted by the State, as it was offered by the United States, was (see seventh section of this act) that sections 16 and 36 in every township, "and when such sections have been sold or otherwise disposed of by any act of Congress, other lands equivalent thereto, * * * shall be, and are hereby, granted to said State for the support of common schools." It matters not that the grantee only now comes into existence; the tract is made a part of Nebraska as effectually as if it originally formed a part of the State, and hence participates in the donations of

lands for various purposes made by the act of admission. Congress has provided that all the lands in the Ponca reservation are to be disposed of otherwise than for schools, and the townships, in order to be placed on a footing with the other townships in the State as the acts of 1882 and 1889 contemplate, will, upon proclamation by the President of the extinguishment of the Indian title, be entitled to school indemnity, and the State may then select it in the prescribed manner.

SWAMP LANDS.

Statement exhibiting the quantity of land selected for the several States under acts of Congress approved March 2, 1849, and September 28, 1850 (section 2479, Revised Statutes), and March 12, 1860 (section 2490, Revised Statutes), up to and ending June 30, 1890.

States.	1889.		1890.		Year ending June 30, 1890.	Total since date of grant.
	Third quarter.	Fourth quarter.	First quarter.	Second quarter.		
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Alabama						531,355.60
Arkansas						8,655,210.10
California						1,883,555.90
Florida		850.89		119.02	970.51	22,222,439.60
Illinois						3,981,784.10
Indiana						1,377,727.70
Iowa						4,567,959.33
Louisiana (act of 1849)				182.28	182.28	11,214,996.32
Louisiana (act of 1850)						554,459.51
Michigan						7,293,159.23
Minnesota			9,843.35	5,410.18	15,253.53	4,394,663.12
Mississippi						3,602,963.30
Missouri						4,843,583.34
Ohio						-116,766.26
Oregon	2,330.96	479.25			2,810.21	410,671.86
Wisconsin						4,567,123.87
Total	2,330.96	1,330.14	9,843.35	5,712.08	19,216.53	80,218,419.21

Statement exhibiting the quantity of land approved to the several States under acts of Congress approved March 2, 1849, and September 28, 1850 (section 2479, Revised Statutes), and March 12, 1860 (section 2490, Revised Statutes), up to and ending June 30, 1890.

States.	1889.		1890.		Year ending June 30, 1890.	Total since date of grant.
	Third quarter.	Fourth quarter.	First quarter.	Second quarter.		
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Alabama						414,310.31
Arkansas	160.00				160.00	7,671,101.21
California	2,810.30	1,760.00	2,022.72	1,480.00	8,073.02	1,758,602.80
Florida	33,049.15	20,829.49		5,220.92	59,099.56	16,377,310.54
Illinois			40.00		40.00	1,493,718.25
Indiana						1,265,107.87
Iowa			160.00	280.00	440.00	933,562.00
Louisiana (act of 1849)						8,708,588.48
Louisiana (act of 1850)						257,504.03
Michigan						5,728,922.91
Minnesota						3,051,692.40
Mississippi			406.54		406.54	3,325,437.77
Missouri						4,495,816.49
Ohio						25,660.71
Oregon	9,958.64	25,997.73	898.33	4,011.15	40,865.85	243,993.85
Wisconsin		17,905.52			17,905.52	3,349,132.99
Total	45,978.09	66,492.74	3,527.59	10,992.07	126,990.49	59,100,462.67

Statement exhibiting the quantity of land patented to the several States under the acts of Congress approved September 28, 1850 (section 2479, Revised Statutes), and March 12, 1860 (section 2490, Revised Statutes), and also the quantity certified to the State of Louisiana under act of March 2, 1849, up to and ending June 30, 1890.

States.	1880.		1890.		Year ending June 30, 1890.	Total since date of grant.
	Third quarter.	Fourth quarter.	First quarter.	Second quarter.		
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Alabama	999.42				999.42	a 111, 189.26
Arkansas	2, 156.38	1, 326.64			3, 483.02	7, 647, 709.36
California		3, 942.90		120.00	4, 062.90	1, 469, 460.25
Florida	617.01	38, 819.17	14, 159.60		53, 595.76	b 16, 114, 725.74
Illinois				40.00	40.00	c 1, 455, 641.45
Indiana						d 1, 257, 863.05
Iowa	411.18	80.00	80.00	113.95	685.13	e 1, 183, 920.33
Louisiana (act of 1849)						f 8, 708, 588.53
Louisiana (act of 1850)				2, 948.17	2, 948.17	g 228, 120.49
Michigan						h 5, 667, 304.64
Minnesota		40.00		45.56	85.56	i 2, 890, 592.81
Mississippi			406.54		406.54	j 3, 259, 153.20
Missouri	3, 222.28	80.00	680.00		3, 982.28	k 3, 415, 531.27
Ohio						l 25, 640.71
Oregon	215.84		32, 933.68	2, 935.70	36, 085.22	m 140, 982.80
Wisconsin			2, 977.87		2, 977.87	n 3, 332, 900.51
Total	7, 622.11	44, 298.71	51, 237.69	6, 203.38	109, 351.89	57, 209, 324.40

a 1,998.64 acres of this is contained in indemnity patents under act of March 2, 1855.

b 56,864.85 acres of this is contained in indemnity patents under act of March 2, 1855.

c 2,309.07 acres of this is contained in indemnity patents under act of March 2, 1855.

d 4,880.20 acres of this is contained in indemnity patents under act of March 2, 1855.

e 321,565.23 acres of this is contained in indemnity patents under act of March 2, 1855.

f 2,948.17 acres of this is contained in indemnity patents under act of March 2, 1855.

g 18,983.93 acres of this is contained in indemnity patents under act of March 2, 1855.

h 74,517.95 acres of this is contained in indemnity patents under act of March 2, 1855.

i 105,047.99 acres of this is contained in indemnity patents under act of March 2, 1855.

L.—DRAUGHTING DIVISION.

In this division is performed all the draughting required by the General Land Office, and the platting of surveys and calculation of areas of public lands when required. It has the custody of all official field-notes of surveys of the public domain, and plats and maps (including photo-lithographic copies) relating thereto. Maps of the United States and of States and Territories are compiled in this division from official surveys. Maps, diagrams, copies of plats, and tracings are prepared and constructed for individuals and for departmental and other official purposes.

In reference to the work done during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, the following is reported, viz:

The map of the United States was revised and corrected, and an edition of 14,000 copies is now being printed.

Maps of Mississippi, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Sioux Indian Reservation, and Territory of Oklahoma, were compiled, and tracings for publication made of Mississippi, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Sioux Indian Reservation, and State of Washington. The Mississippi and Nebraska maps are now in the publishers' hands.

The maps of California, Missouri, Indian Territory, and Kansas are in process of compilation.

Tracings for maps of California and Territory of Oklahoma are being made.

Two hundred and ninety-seven railroad maps have been examined and reported upon.

Six hundred and seventy-three railroad maps have been prepared with land-district designations.

One hundred and ninety-one certified copies of maps, plats, and diagrams have been constructed and fees collected to the amount of \$669.35.

For office use there were four hundred and eighty-two maps and tracings made or prepared.

Forty-one copies of plats on drawing paper have been constructed for local land offices.

Seven thousand eight hundred photo-lithographic copies of plats have been sent to applicants, and fees received to the amount of \$2,300.16.

Three thousand five hundred and ninety-six photo-lithographic copies of plats have been verified, certified, and sent to surveyor-generals, registers, and receivers, and State officers.

One hundred and ninety-seven volumes of field-notes have been prepared for binding and properly indexed, of which number sixty-eight volumes have been bound and placed in the files.

Seventy-nine volumes of plats of surveys have been arranged, indexed, and bound.

Plats of new surveys to the number of five hundred and ninety-nine have been examined, entered upon the working diagrams, and filed for reference.

Six hundred and forty-nine letters were received, and four hundred and fifty-seven letters were written.

Under a contract for photo-lithographing worn, defaced, and needed plats, five hundred and sixty-five tracings were examined and sent to the contractor. Of these, there have been returned four hundred and sixty-five, with fifteen paper copies of each, in all six thousand nine hundred and seventy-five copies of plats.

The work of properly filing and labeling the seven hundred thousand photo-lithographic plats in the custody of this division has been in progress during the year, or since September 1, 1889, and now very nearly completed.

A great amount of miscellaneous work not classified, such as computation of areas, explanations referable to lines of surveys, and the correct reading of plats has constituted a very considerable part of the labor of this division.

M.—DIVISION OF ACCOUNTS.

The chief of this division reports that when, on the 16th of July, 1889, he was appointed chief and assumed the duties thereof, he found a great accumulation of official work in arrears, which was greatly due to mistaken methods and practices which obtained in the division, and which, in his judgment, obstructed rather than facilitated the transaction of business; that he found that much valuable time consumed in counting "testimony" in final proof cases, six clerks being engaged on this work "guarding" against (as styled by the late administration) gross irregularities, which, in his opinion, were improbable or impossible. Thus a number of clerks were employed on duties which in no manner hastened the disposition of pressing business. This unnecessary and useless practice was discarded and the clerks placed upon more important work.

Six clerks were engaged on the adjustment of the accounts of receivers and disbursing agents (one hundred and seven offices), which accounts were adjusted quarterly. Placing three of the best accountants on this work, all the work of adjustment of these accounts was given them and they were able, without special effort, to keep the work up to date. But since the recent decision of the Attorney-General, dated May 12, 1890, requiring the adjustment of the "accounts of disbursing agents and others," monthly, the chief is of opinion that this will require three additional accountants to his present force. Although the order above referred to will necessitate the rendition of three times as many accounts as heretofore he is satisfied that with six first-class accountants he will be able to keep this work up to date.

He expresses the opinion that the greatest trouble this office encounters in the adjustment of accounts of receivers and disbursing agents, is in obtaining "warrants" from the Treasury Department upon which credit can be given receivers and disbursing agents for moneys deposited by them. It is usually from sixty to ninety days after a deposit has been made before a warrant issues (only upon which credit can be given). If this office were able to get these warrants promptly after a deposit had been made, or if credit could be given upon certificates of deposit, issued by the depository in which the money is placed, which are immediately forwarded to this office, the office would be able to adjust all of the accounts of receivers and disbursing agents within ten days after reaching this office. So that parties doing business with and for the Government under this bureau would know the exact status of their accounts within a short period of time, instead of waiting months and sometimes years as they are now compelled to do under the present method.

This is a matter of great importance and which, in his opinion, should be given careful consideration to the effect that proper legislation may be had and thus place the office upon a proper business basis.

The Revised Statutes of the United States section 456, provide that—

All returns relative to the public lands shall be made to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and he shall have the power to audit all public accounts relative to public lands.

This statute is executed by the Commissioner through the division of accounts, the duties of which embrace the statement, keeping, adjustment, and auditing of all accounts relative to the public lands between the United States and the States, the United States and the various Indian tribes, and the United States and individuals; the examination and docketing of all returns from the one hundred and seven local land offices; the advances of public funds to disbursing agents in the public lands service; the compilation of tabular statements showing the disposal of the public domain, involving an amount of work that can not be estimated; and the preparation of estimates for the necessary expenses of the land service for each fiscal year.

The following is a summary of the work performed in the division during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890:

Letters received	21,101
Letters written	15,537
Accounts adjusted and audited	5,564
Duplicate certificates of deposit received and recorded	1,602

These accounts, covering \$17,087,634.12, show receipts and disbursements, as follows:

RECEIPTS.

733 Quarterly accounts of receivers of public money	\$10,186,754.00
27 Accounts of moneys collected on account of depredation on public timber	16,585.00
<hr/> 760 Total receipts	<hr/> 10,200,339.00

DISBURSEMENTS.

1874 Quarterly accounts of receivers, acting as disbursing agents	939,876.00
265 Quarterly accounts of surveyors-general, acting as disbursing agents	267,790.03
37 State fund accounts	663,693.00
794 Repayment accounts for land erroneously sold	57,845.24
3 State swamp-land indemnity accounts	19,242.53
11 Re-imbusement accounts, act March 3, 1887	2,545.25
143 Accounts of deputy surveyors	97,463.10
56 Indian accounts	4,592,048.00
1611 Miscellaneous accounts, including those of inspectors and special agents, and contingent transportation and other accounts	246,791.97
<hr/> 4764 Total disbursements	<hr/> 6,887,295.12

The work of this division is entirely up to date with the exception of the accounts of deputy surveyors. At the beginning of the fiscal year 1890 the adjustment of receivers' accounts was several months in arrears; the State fund and Indian accounts were from one to seven years in arrears. During the year just closed this work has all been brought up, so that in entering upon the new year, commencing July 1, we were handling the current work as it came in.

The deputy surveyors' accounts are entirely independent of the disbursing accounts of surveyors-general, all of which are adjusted to date.

The repayment accounts for lands erroneously sold are promptly attended to as the applications for repayment arrive in this office.

This division prepares all estimates of appropriations required for the land service and also the reports relative to the expenditures of moneys appropriated.

A report of the condition of all appropriations appertaining to the surveying service, which shows the amount expended, the estimated liabilities outstanding, and the balance on hand of each of thirty sepa-

rate appropriations, is prepared weekly for the Secretary of the Interior. These reports, with others required by various public officials, now form an important branch of the work of this division, and entail considerable labor upon the clerical force not heretofore required of them.

The following tables are submitted, including a recapitulation of the land business done in the several States and Territories during the past fiscal year, together with other tables of importance in connection with the sales and disposal of the public domain.

Statement showing the amount deposited by individuals to cover the cost of office work in connection with the survey of mineral lands in the following districts during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890.

District.	Amount deposited.	District.	Amount deposited.
Alaska	\$310.00	Nevada	\$1,970.00
Arizona	1,710.00	New Mexico,	1,590.00
Arkansas	30.00	Oregon	415.00
California	4,660.00	Utah	6,963.00
Colorado	32,864.25	Washington	1,485.00
Dakota (South)	2,430.00	Wyoming	90.00
Idaho	2,637.00		
Montana	12,110.00	Total	69,264.25

Statement showing the amount deposited by railroads to cover the cost of field and office work in connection with the survey of public lands in the following districts, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890.

District.	Amount deposited.		
	Field work.	Office work.	Aggregate.
California	\$75.36	\$25.12	\$100.48
Louisiana	1,830.33	386.07	2,216.40
Minnesota	15,007.10	2,501.18	17,508.28
Utah	4,314.74	539.34	4,854.08
Total	21,227.53	3,451.71	24,779.24

Number of acres of public and Indian lands disposed of for cash, and under the homestead acts, under the timber-culture acts, located with agricultural college and other kinds of scrip, and located with military bounty land-warrants, and selected by States and railroads in the several States and Territories, each year ending June 30, from 1877 to 1890, inclusive.

States and Territories.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Alabama	169,959.01	162,772.69	350,420.36	476,051.12	418,329.07	346,636.79	387,280.41	270,901.62	226,627.41	625,769.43	562,394.73	281,717.77	326,327.42
Alaska											90.12	422.08	275.31
Arizona	63,585.13	29,281.50	17,067.00	19,203.99	21,156.81	461,215.87	49,644.64	278,174.78	534,139.30	468,656.28	502,933.30	426,216.05	360,761.62
Arkansas	238,430.03	229,052.05	391,566.96	526,829.99	426,747.81	57,596.54	317,181.62	244,582.90	277,281.04	563,461.66	411,965.36	404,857.99	366,102.81
California	535,795.13	402,764.93	362,903.79	585,092.52	529,723.43	951,376.61	1,112,655.75	1,295,909.03	1,348,678.46	1,475,296.04	2,104,364.26	1,586,293.01	820,645.59
Colorado	139,257.36	111,560.61	194,274.99	87,642.87	534,257.02	424,713.86	566,537.85	662,611.05	1,282,674.87	2,538,714.36	2,694,015.13	1,713,007.27	992,935.70
Dakota	1,377,948.22	1,056,851.16	2,268,808.24	2,673,213.42	4,360,131.81	7,317,236.98	11,082,818.44	4,547,749.77	3,075,085.11	2,096,315.55	1,706,424.97	2,103,693.67	1,600,171.95
Florida	151,129.18	61,285.47	95,862.80	217,925.68	416,601.64	452,263.08	714,818.77	282,515.55	231,799.46	1,520,880.11	1,266,308.21	2,080,146.33	160,931.95
Idaho	84,767.94	89,458.91	120,323.56	149,126.57	166,988.02	232,639.97	269,490.41	284,903.04	272,019.84	241,815.19	313,636.60	331,663.92	297,491.14
Illinois	4,106.65	40.71		677.16	*170,824.57	56.70	237.98			119,639.20	1,579.59	121.04	196.30
Indiana	80.00	53.85		40.00	40.00	6,988.30	40.00			132.52	10,004.69	197.85	
Indian Ter.												906,184.38	
Iowa	16,344.64	11,601.11	9,049.83	14,213.46	10,044.90		6,696.74	11,659.36	4,397.02	219,658.21	28,219.81	8,588.37	3,453.70
Kansas	1,711,571.62	2,795,403.97	1,509,748.88	1,299,014.07	984,076.99	1,105,241.97	1,384,404.44	3,030,846.60	5,636,824.15	3,723,950.96	2,974,251.62	1,633,665.18	968,235.31
Louisiana	49,246.04	27,484.64	92,780.92	145,533.66	508,703.94	488,129.04	1,537,516.80	181,043.60	142,564.03	374,685.93	673,527.68	214,396.85	210,373.05
Michigan	127,626.10	166,482.44	250,786.86	448,084.54	543,893.93	361,200.22	285,192.78	89,511.23	109,963.94	138,881.62	122,731.50	157,816.76	122,690.03
Minnesota	958,137.83	946,339.48	854,065.32	173,381.85	1,188,001.52	1,555,954.65	1,646,468.53	624,379.49	417,732.58	694,956.87	493,483.42	329,057.32	295,719.73
Mississippi	53,393.53	21,275.31	66,227.01	153,758.76	358,217.21	239,350.80	242,268.57	111,000.03	175,626.25	218,605.06	554,155.05	311,940.92	314,612.38
Montana	65,884.49	40,960.22	98,587.54	141,355.37	266,644.54	517,737.36	407,327.22	291,277.34	289,045.73	230,727.43	214,486.06	196,687.67	197,816.68
Nebraska	47,587.31	66,154.37	108,593.63	109,579.43	186,493.36	443,324.27	625,292.74	1,112,140.57	911,574.11	2,536,037.27	282,597.04	462,428.63	481,816.70
Nevada	614,773.99	1,182,301.22	1,319,992.91	848,197.06	960,355.35	1,327,410.09	3,105,851.32	3,698,381.76	3,551,518.29	2,515,659.81	2,139,359.26	1,645,086.30	1,678,782.81
New Mexico	96,466.76	42,819.94	31,661.13	88,169.14	78,588.27	249,195.70	83,143.35	171,430.94	280,998.87	308,488.79	425,159.01	1*6,950.69	116,236.52
North Dakota													524,429.35
Ohio	76.35	80.00	40.00	120.00	5,107.31	209.36	55.50				240.00	240.00	185.93
Oklahoma													1,084,001.07
Oregon	180,411.88	121,073.90	240,619.37	313,326.75	309,548.70	504,828.80	604,696.60	788,287.71	504,869.78	754,875.71	889,239.97	691,934.98	766,144.56
South Dakota													753,089.24
Utah	128,651.29	103,307.78	97,818.59	134,394.30	84,149.01	111,913.86	199,353.89	184,853.62	299,776.06	241,446.18	238,998.33	141,916.58	260,448.31
Washington	229,865.49	251,181.48	421,521.67	419,237.58	449,389.88	764,418.33	1,085,763.72	1,016,117.76	544,828.49	2,652,587.09	4,575,194.10	1,024,991.61	929,491.79
Wisconsin	128,996.01	135,084.42	167,073.16	327,513.62	846,156.33	844,318.42	306,910.10	218,436.92	237,585.73	364,664.71	337,622.59	126,959.71	88,088.93
Wyoming	23,333.67	33,330.64	44,146.83	48,955.92	58,307.25	187,488.65	595,786.88	552,967.14	453,572.51	424,780.22	242,306.78	227,220.90	183,157.41
Total	7,209,540.60	6,724,371.11	9,152,297.62	10,762,967.18	13,998,760.27	19,030,796.89	26,834,041.03	20,113,663.38	20,991,967.18	25,111,400.84	24,485,833.91	17,143,434.28	12,798,837.41

*Including original State swamp selections up to June 30, 1882.

† Including original State swamp selections up to June 30, 1887.

*Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892,
by the General Land Office.*

Detailed objects of expenditure, and explanations.	Estimated amount which will be required for each detailed object of expenditure.	Amount appropriated for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1891.
SALARIES, GENERAL LAND OFFICE.		
Commissioner, General Land Office (July 11, 1890; R. S., p. 76, sec. 446)....	\$5, 000	\$5, 000
Assistant Commissioner (July 7, 1884, July 11, 1890; vol. 23, p. 186, sec. 1) ..	3, 500	3, 500
Chief clerk (July 11, 1890; R. S., p. 74, sec. 440).....	2, 250	2, 250
Additional to chief clerk (submitted).....	250	.....
Two law clerks, at \$2, 200 each (Mar. 3, 1875, July 11, 1890; vol. 18, p. 364, sec. 1).....	4, 400	4, 400
Three inspectors of surveyors-general and district land offices, at \$2, 000 each (Aug. 5, 1882, July 11, 1890; vol. 23, p. 247, sec. 1).....	6, 000	6, 000
One additional inspector of surveyors-general and district land offices, at \$2, 000. (Submitted).....	2, 000	.....
Recorder (July 11, 1890; R. S., p. 76, sec. 447).....	2, 000	2, 000
Three principal clerks at the salary indicated by the figures opposite the names of the respective divisions:		
Principal clerk, private land claims, \$2, 000 (July 11, 1890; R. S., p. 76, sec. 448).....	.....	.....
Principal clerk, public lands, \$2, 000 (July 11, 1890; R. S., p. 76, sec. 448).....	6, 000	6, 000
Principal clerk, surveys, \$2, 000 (July 11, 1890; R. S., p. 76, sec. 449).....	16, 000	16, 000
Eight chiefs of divisions, at \$2, 000 each. (Appropriated; July 11, 1890) ..	.....	.....
Two law examiners, at \$2, 000 each (July 31, 1886, July 11, 1890; vol. 24, p. 199, sec. 1).....	4, 000	4, 000
Ten principal examiners of land claims and contests, at \$2, 000 each (July 11, 1888, July 11, 1890; vol. 25, p. 285, sec. 1).....	20, 000	20, 000
Thirty-two clerks of class four (July 11, 1890).....	57, 600	57, 600
Sixty-two clerks of class three (July 11, 1890).....	98, 200	98, 200
Seventy-two clerks of class two. (Same act).....	100, 800	100, 800
Seventy-eight clerks of class one. (Same act).....	93, 600	93, 600
Five additional clerks of class one. (Submitted).....	6, 000	.....
Fifty-six clerks, at \$1, 000 each (Aug. 5, 1882, July 11, 1890; vol. 22, p. 247, sec. 1).....	56, 000	56, 000
Five additional clerks, at \$1, 000 each. (Submitted).....	5, 000	.....
Fifty-five copyists, at \$900 each (July 11, 1890; R. S., p. 27, secs. 167-9).....	49, 500	49, 500
Ten additional copyists, at \$900 each. (Submitted).....	9, 000	.....
Two messengers, at \$840 each (July 11, 1890).....	1, 680	1, 680
Nine assistant messengers, at \$720 each (July 11, 1890).....	6, 480	6, 480
Six packers, at \$720 each (July 11, 1890).....	4, 320	4, 320
Twelve laborers, at \$600 each (July 11, 1890).....	7, 200	7, 920
EXPENSES OF INSPECTORS.		
Per diem in lieu of subsistence of inspectors and of clerks detailed to investigate fraudulent land entries, trespasses on the public lands, and cases of official misconduct; also of clerks detailed to examine the books of, and assist in opening new, land offices. While traveling on duty, at a rate to be fixed by the Secretary of the Interior, at not exceeding \$3 per day, and for actual necessary expenses of transportation and for other necessary expenses. (Appropriated; July 11, 1890; vol. 25, p. 735, sec. 1).....	12, 500	10, 000
LIBRARY, GENERAL LAND OFFICE.		
Law books for the law library of the General Land Office. (Appropriated; July 11, 1890; vol. 25, p. 735, sec. 1).....	500	500
MAPS OF THE UNITED STATES.		
For connected and separate United States and other maps prepared in the General Land Office, provided that one-half of said United States maps shall be delivered to the House of Representatives and one-fourth to the United States Senate for distribution. (Appropriated; July 11, 1890; vol. 25, p. 735, sec. 1).....	15, 000	15, 000
Total.....	596, 500	571, 750
SURVEYING PUBLIC LANDS.		
For surveys and resurveys of public lands, \$400,000, at rates not exceeding \$9 per linear mile for standard and meander lines; \$7 for township and \$5 for section lines, except that the Commissioner of the General Land Office may allow for the survey of lands heavily timbered, mountainous or covered with dense undergrowth, rates not exceeding \$13 per linear mile for standard and meander lines; \$11 for township and \$7 for section lines, and in cases of exceptional difficulties in the		

Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892,
etc.—Continued.

Detailed objects of expenditure, and explanations.	Estimated amount which will be required for each detailed object of expenditure.	Amount appropriated for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1891.
SURVEYING PUBLIC LANDS—continued.		
surveys the work can not be contracted for at these rates, compensation for surveys and resurveys may be made by the said Commissioner at rates not exceeding \$18 per linear mile for standard and meander miles; \$15 for township and \$12 for section lines. <i>Provided</i> , That in the State of Washington there may be allowed, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, for the survey of lands heavily timbered, mountainous, or covered with dense undergrowth, rates not exceeding \$25 per linear mile for standard and meander lines; \$23 for township and \$20 for section lines. (Appropriated Aug. 30, 1890; R. S., p. 390, sec. 2223)	\$400, 000	\$425, 000
And of the sum hereby estimated not exceeding \$50,000, may be expended for examinations of the public surveys in the several surveying districts, in order to test the accuracy of the work in the field, and to prevent payment for fraudulent and imperfect surveys, and for examination of surveys heretofore made and reported to be defective or fraudulent, and inspecting mineral deposits, coal fields, and timber districts, and for making such other surveys or examinations as may be required for identifications of lands for purposes of evidence in any suit or proceedings in behalf of the United States.		
<i>Arizona</i> .—For expenses attending the survey and examination of private land claims in Arizona, including the compensation of clerks and translators and the expense of investigating claims, titles, and boundaries. (Appropriated Aug. 30, 1890; R. S. p. 390; vol. 23, p. 211, sec. 2223)	5, 000	5, 000
<i>California</i> .—For the survey of confirmed private land claims in California, at the rates prescribed by law, including office expenses incident thereto. (Appropriated, Aug. 30, 1890; R. S. p. 390, vol. 24, p. 240, sec. 2223)	1, 000	2, 000
<i>Louisiana</i> .—For original surveys, resurveys, and corrective surveys of confirmed private land claims. (Appropriated Aug. 30, 1890; R. S. p. 390, vol. 24, p. 240, sec. 2223)	8, 000	.....
<i>New Mexico</i> .—For expenses attending the survey and resurvey of confirmed private land claims (\$5,000), survey and resurvey of unconfirmed private land claims (\$20,000). (Appropriated Aug. 30, 1890; R. S. p. 390, vol. 25, p. 959, sec. 2223)	25, 000	3, 000
NOTE.—In explanation of the estimate for the survey of private land claims in New Mexico, the following quotation is made from the surveyor-general's letter submitting estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892:		
“I think it is generally realized by the officers of the Government and by members of Congress, as well as by citizens generally, that the unsettled condition of land titles in New Mexico should not be allowed to continue. The first step to attain the object of bringing order out of this confusion must be careful surveys to determine the amount of land that should be embraced in valid private land claims, to reconcile, as far as possible, conflicting boundaries and to prepare maps showing the extent and position of each claim. To do this in so vast a territory will require much labor and a large expenditure of money, and I am satisfied that in justice to the people of this Territory the items asked for above, for surveys of land grants, and for the clerical force of this office should not be reduced. As the matter now stands, I am in many cases unable to recommend the reservation of land for ancient and valid private land claims for the reason that the description given in the documents by virtue of which colonies were settled and put in possession of lands in different parts of the Territory, scores and even hundreds of years ago, are often simply statements of natural objects which bound such claims on the different sides, and these boundaries can not be determined in relation to the public surveys; without a careful location of the grant on the ground. And so in hundreds of cases claimants under the United States land laws are coming in conflict with the ancient inhabitants whose rights were guaranteed by solemn treaties of the nation. Entry men make filings upon their villages, houses, and churches, and I know of no way of preventing this confusion except as suggested above. It has heretofore been impossible to do anything, because the money for the requisite surveys has not been appropriated. The surveys are equally needed, whether, a land court bill is enacted or not.”		
ABANDONED MILITARY RESERVATIONS.		
For necessary expenses of survey, appraisal, and sale of abandoned military reservations transferred to the control of the Secretary of the Interior under the provisions of an act of Congress approved July 5, 1884. 23 Stats., p. 103, sec. 2. (Appropriated Aug. 30, 1890; vol. 23, p. 499; vol. 25, p. 959, sec. 1)	8, 000	8, 000
To pay salaries of custodians of abandoned military reservations at not exceeding \$720 each per annum. (Appropriated Aug. 30, 1890; vol. 25, p. 959, sec. 1)	18, 000	2, 000
Total	465, 000	445 000

Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, etc.—Continued.

Detailed objects of expenditure, and explanations.	Estimated amount which will be required for each detailed object of expenditure.	Amount appropriated for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1891.
LIST OF ABANDONED MILITARY RESERVATIONS.		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Camp Crittenden. 2. Fort Bridwell, Cal. 3. Camp Cady, Cal. 4. Camp on White River, Col. 5. Pike's Peak, Colo. * 6. Fort Sisseton, Dak. * 7. Fort Dodge, Kans. 8. Fort Wallace, Kans. 9. Fort Hays, Kans. † 10. Fort Ellis, Mont. 11. Fort Wilkins, Mich. 12. Fort Halleck, Nev. † 13. Fort McDermot, Nev. † 14. Fort Craig, N. Mex. * 15. Fort Klamath, Oreg. 16. Fort Thornburg, Utah. 17. Fort Colville, Wash. 18. Fort Fred Steele, Wyo. † 19. Fort Fetterman, Wyo. 20. Fort Lyon, Colo. † 21. Fort Maginnis, Mont. 22. Point Roberts Military Reservation, Washington. 23. Fort Laramie, Wyoming. † 24. Ruin of Casa Grande, Arizona. † 25. Detroit, Michigan, arsenal grounds. † 		
<p>On the reservations above referred to are buildings, officers' quarters, barracks, storehouses, corrals, hospitals, gymnasiums, and other valuable improvements of such value that custodians are absolutely necessary.</p>		
PUBLIC LANDS.		
SALARIES, OFFICES OF SURVEYORS-GENERAL.		
<p>Arizona:</p> <p>Surveyor-general (July 11, 1890; R. S., p. 389, sec. 2210)</p> <p>Clerks in his office (July 11, 1890; R. S., p. 391, sec. 2226)</p>	<p>\$2,500</p> <p>4,500</p>	<p>\$2,500</p> <p>3,000</p>
<p>NOTE.—The estimate of \$4,500 for clerk hire is submitted as necessary for the prompt and proper transaction of official business.</p>		
<p>California:</p> <p>Surveyor-general (July 11, 1890; R. S., p. 389, sec. 2210)</p> <p>Clerks in his office (July 11, 1890; R. S., p. 391, sec. 2226)</p>	<p>2,750</p> <p>22,000</p>	<p>2,750</p> <p>10,000</p>
<p>NOTE.—The estimate of \$22,000 for clerk hire is made for the reason that that amount is necessary for the regular office work, including \$1,800 for keeper of Spanish archives.</p>		
<p>Colorado:</p> <p>Surveyor-general (July 11, 1890; R. S., p. 389, sec. 2210)</p> <p>Clerks in his office (July 11, 1890; R. S., p. 391, sec. 2226)</p>	<p>2,500</p> <p>11,900</p>	<p>2,500</p> <p>6,000</p>
<p>NOTE.—The estimate of \$11,900 for clerk hire is submitted as necessary for the proper transaction of the public business and the prompt performance of office work consequent upon the public surveys to be contracted for during the year.</p>		
<p>Florida:</p> <p>Surveyor-general (July 11, 1890; R. S., p. 388, sec. 2208)</p> <p>Clerks in his office (July 11, 1890; R. S., p. 391, sec. 2226)</p>	<p>1,800</p> <p>3,000</p>	<p>1,800</p> <p>1,800</p>
<p>NOTE.—The sum of \$3,000 for clerk hire is submitted as necessary for the current work of the office.</p>		
<p>Idaho:</p> <p>Surveyor-general (July 11, 1890; R. S., p. 389, sec. 2210)</p> <p>Clerks in his office (July 11, 1890; R. S., p. 391, sec. 2226)</p>	<p>2,500</p> <p>4,800</p>	<p>2,500</p> <p>2,000</p>
<p>NOTE.—The sum of \$4,800 for clerk hire is submitted as necessary for the current office work, indexing the plats and field-notes in the office and preparation of descriptive lists of corners, soil, etc., for the use of the United States local land offices as required by law.</p>		

* Custodians serving with pay.

† Custodians serving without pay.

Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, etc.—Continued.

Detailed objects of expenditure, and explanations.	Estimated amount which will be required for each detailed object of expenditure.	Amount appropriated for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1891.
PUBLIC LANDS—Continued.		
SALARIES, OFFICERS OF SURVEYORS-GENERAL—continued.		
Louisiana:		
Surveyor-general (July 11, 1890; R. S., p. 388, sec. 2208)	\$1, 800	\$1, 800
Clerks in his office (July 11, 1890; R. S., p. 391, sec. 2226)	10, 000	5, 000
NOTE.—The sum of \$10,000 for clerk hire is submitted as necessary for the transaction of current business, continuing the preparation of exhibit of private land claims, preparation of patent plat in duplicate for 5890 confirmed private claims, reproduction of worn and defective township plats, examination and researches to prepare confirmed claims for surveys and locations, recording field-notes, and preservation and indexing records.		
Minnesota:		
Surveyor-general (July 11, 1890; R. S., p. 388, sec. 2208)	1, 800	1, 800
Clerks in his office (July 11, 1890; R. S., p. 391, sec. 2226)	6, 000	2, 000
NOTE.—The estimate of \$6,000 for clerk hire is submitted as necessary for the transaction of current official business.		
Montana:		
Surveyor-general (July 11, 1890; R. S., p. 389, sec. 2210)	2, 500	2, 500
Clerks in his office (July 11, 1890; R. S., p. 391, sec. 2226)	15, 000	7, 000
NOTE.—The estimate of \$15,000 for clerk hire is submitted as necessary for the prompt and proper performance of official current business.		
Nevada:		
Surveyor-general (July 11, 1890; R. S., p. 389, sec. 2210)	1, 800	1, 800
Clerks in his office (July 11, 1890; R. S., p. 391, sec. 2226)	4, 000	2, 500
NOTE.—The estimate of \$4,000 for clerk hire is submitted as necessary for the proper performance of current official work.		
New Mexico:		
Surveyor-general (July 11, 1890; R. S., p. 389, sec. 2210)	\$2, 500	\$2, 500
Clerks in his office (July 11, 1890; R. S., p. 391, sec. 2226)	15, 000	3, 000
NOTE.—The estimate of \$15,000 for clerk hire is submitted as necessary for the proper transaction of current official work for bringing up arrears, of office work, and the amount includes the sum of \$2,000 to enable the surveyor-general to preserve and enter upon the record the Spanish documents filed as evidence of title. Many of the papers are much worn and defaced by long use, and repeated handling will soon make them illegible. And there are many Spanish documents on deposit that have never been indexed, or examined. They should be carefully examined, and those relating to land titles should be translated and recorded both in English and Spanish.		
North Dakota:		
Surveyor-general (July 11, 1890)	2, 000	2, 000
Clerks in his office (July 11, 1890; — p. 391, sec. 2226)	7, 000	5, 000
NOTE.—The estimate of \$7,000 for clerk hire is submitted as necessary for the performance of the regular office work.		
Oregon:		
Surveyor-general (July 11, 1890; R. S., p. 388, sec. 2209)	2, 000	2, 000
Clerks in his office (July 11, 1890; R. S., p. 391, sec. 2226)	4, 500	3, 000
NOTE.—The estimate of \$4,500 is submitted as necessary for the performance of current official work.		
South Dakota:		
Surveyor-general (July 11, 1890)	2, 000	2, 000
Clerks in his office (July 11, 1890; R. S., p. 391, sec. 2226)	12, 000	7, 500
NOTE.—The estimate for \$12,000 for clerk hire is submitted as necessary for the performance of the regular office work and to bring up arrears of office work.		
Utah:		
Surveyor-general (July 11, 1890; R. S., p. 389, sec. 2210)	2, 500	2, 500
Clerks in his office (July 11, 1890; R. S., p. 391, sec. 2226)	9, 000	3, 000
NOTE.—Of the sum of \$9,000 submitted for clerk hire, \$4,000 is for the regular office work and \$5,000 to enable the surveyor-general to prepare corrected maps of the several mining districts.		

Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, etc.—Continued.

Detailed objects of expenditure, and explanations.	Estimated amount which will be required for each detailed object of expenditures.	Amount appropriated for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1891.
PUBLIC LANDS—Continued.		
SALARIES, OFFICES OF SURVEYORS-GENERAL—continued.		
Washington:		
Surveyor-general (July 11, 1890; R. S., p. 388, sec. 2209)	\$2, 500	\$2, 500
Clerks in his office (July 11, 1890; R. S., p. 391, sec. 2226)	12, 000	7, 500
NOTE.—The estimate of \$12,000 for clerk hire is submitted as necessary for the performance of the regular office work, and the bringing up of arrears of work.		
Wyoming:		
Surveyor-general (July 11, 1890; R. S., p. 389, sec. 2210)	2, 500	2, 500
Clerks in his office (July 11, 1890; R. S., p. 391, sec. 2226)	9, 000	8, 000
NOTE.—The estimate of \$9,000 for clerk hire is submitted as necessary for the proper transaction of the current office work		
Total	185, 650	107, 250
CONTINGENT EXPENSES, OFFICES OF SURVEYORS-GENERAL.		
<i>Arizona.</i> —Rent of office for surveyor-general, pay of messenger, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses (July 11, 1890; R. S., p. 391, sec. 2227)	1, 500	1, 500
<i>California.</i> —For books stationery, pay of messenger, and other incidental expenses (July 11, 1890; R. S., p. 391, sec. 2227)	2, 000	2, 000
<i>Colorado.</i> —Rent of office for surveyor-general, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses (July 11, 1890; R. S., p. 391, sec. 2227)	4, 000	1, 500
<i>Florida.</i> —Rent of office for surveyor-general, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses (July 11, 1890; R. S., p. 391, sec. 2227)	1, 000	1, 000
<i>Idaho.</i> —Rent of office for surveyor-general, fuel, books, stationery, pay of messenger, and other incidental expenses (July 11, 1890; R. S., p. 391, sec. 2227)	1, 500	1, 500
<i>Louisiana.</i> —Fuel, books, stationery, pay of messenger, and other incidental expenses (July 11, 1890; R. S., p. 391, sec. 2227)	1, 200	1, 200
<i>Minnesota.</i> —Fuel, books, stationery, printing, binding, and other incidental expenses (July 11, 1890; R. S., p. 391, sec. 2227)	1, 000	1, 000
<i>Montana.</i> —Rent of office for surveyor-general, fuel, books, stationery, pay of messenger, and other incidental expenses (July 11, 1890; R. S., p. 391, sec. 2227)	3, 000	2, 000
<i>Nevada.</i> —Rent of office for surveyor-general, pay of messenger, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses (July 11, 1890; R. S., p. 391, sec. 2227)	1, 000	800
<i>New Mexico.</i> —Rent of office for surveyor-general, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses (July 11, 1890; R. S., p. 391, sec. 2227)	1, 500	1, 500
<i>North Dakota.</i> —Rent of office for surveyor-general, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses (July 11, 1890; R. S., p. 391, sec. 2227)	2, 000	1, 500
<i>Oregon.</i> —Pay of messenger, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses (July 11, 1890; R. S., p. 391, sec. 2227)	1, 500	1, 000
<i>South Dakota.</i> —Rent of office for surveyor-general, fuel, books, stationery, binding records, and other necessary expenses (July 11, 1890; R. S., p. 391, sec. 2227)	2, 500	1, 500
<i>Utah.</i> —Rent of office for surveyor-general, pay of messenger, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses (July 11, 1890; R. S., p. 391, sec. 2227)	2, 400	1, 400
<i>Washington.</i> —Rent of office for surveyor-general, fuel, books, stationery, pay of messenger, and other incidental expenses (July 11, 1890; R. S., p. 391, sec. 2227)	3, 000	1, 500
<i>Wyoming.</i> —Rent of office for surveyor-general, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses (July 11, 1890; R. S., p. 391, sec. 2227)	2, 000	1, 500
Total	31, 100	22, 400
COLLECTING THE REVENUE FROM PUBLIC LANDS.		
Compensation of registers and receivers of local land offices at not exceeding \$3,000 each: <i>Provided</i> , That the fees on homestead and timber-culture entries shall be included in calculating the fees and commissions of registers and receivers (see detailed statement in appendix, marked Exhibit A.) (Appropriated, Aug. 30, 1890, R. S., p. 392, secs. 2237, 2240)	640, 000	550, 000
NOTE.—The estimate submitted is based upon the actual earnings of registers and receivers, of fees and commissions collected and turned into the Treasury by them during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1890, except in the offices lately established. As no business has been done th est		

Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, etc.—Continued.

Detailed objects of expenditure, and explanations.	Estimated amount which will be required for each detailed object of expenditure.	Amount appropriated for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1891.
PUBLIC LANDS—Continued.		
COLLECTING THE REVENUE FROM PUBLIC LANDS—continued.		
<p>mate is based upon maximum compensation. During the year ended June 30, 1890, the fees and commissions earned by registers and receivers (including homestead and timber-culture fees) amounted to \$1,343,798. The actual amount appropriated for registers and receivers as salaries, fees, and commissions was \$550,000, which if all expended will leave a net revenue to the United States of \$793,798.</p>		
<p><i>Contingent expenses of land offices.</i>—For clerk hire, rent, and other incidental expenses of the several land offices (Mar. 2, 1889, Aug. 30, 1890; vol. 25, p. 958, sec. 1).....</p>	\$240,000	\$175,000
<p>NOTE.—The appropriation for the current fiscal year, amounting to \$155,000 (and deficiency \$28,000) in all \$183,000, was entirely inadequate to the needs of the service. This office was compelled to refuse many applications for allowances of clerk hire, office rent, and other absolutely necessary expenses from the various offices during the past year owing to the limited appropriation. This office is now unable to authorize clerk hire, and office rent in very many cases where the public business absolutely requires such allowance, and in no instance have fuel or lights been paid for by the United States. During the fiscal year just ended, the registers and receivers were called upon for a statement of the amount necessary to meet the incidental expenses of their offices for the fiscal year 1891, a copy of which will be found in appendix marked Exhibit B, and to properly provide for the expenses of the offices (including the offices lately established) the amount asked for will be necessary.</p>		
<p><i>Expenses of depositing public moneys.</i>—Expenses of depositing money received from the disposal of public lands (appropriated Aug. 30, 1890; R. S., p. 713, sec. 3617).....</p>	10,000	10,000
<p><i>Depredations on public timber.</i>—To meet the expenses of protecting timber on the public lands (Mar. 2, 1889; Aug. 30, 1890; vol. 25, p. 958, sec. 1).....</p>	100,000	100,000
<p><i>Protecting the public lands.</i>—The protection of public lands from illegal and fraudulent entry or appropriation (Mar. 2, 1889; Aug. 30, 1890; vol. 25, p. 958, sec. 1).....</p>	120,000	120,000
<p><i>Expenses of hearings in land entries.</i>—Expenses of hearings held by order of the Commissioner of the General Land Office to determine whether alleged fraudulent entries are of that character or have been made in compliance with law (Mar. 2, 1889; Aug. 30, 1890; vol. 25, p. 959, sec. 1).....</p>	30,000	30,000
<p><i>Settlements of claims for swamp lands and swamp land indemnity.</i>—Salaries and expenses of agents employed in adjusting claims for swamp lands, and for indemnity for swamp lands (Mar. 2, 1889; Aug. 30, 1890; vol. 25, p. 959, sec. 1).....</p>	20,000	20,000
<p><i>Provided,</i> That agents and others employed under this and the appropriations for "depredations on the public timber" and "protecting public lands," while on duty, shall be allowed per diem in lieu of subsistence at a rate not exceeding \$3 per day and actual necessary expenses for transportation.</p>		
<p><i>Reproducing plats of survey, General Land Office.</i>—To enable the Commissioner of the General Land Office to continue to reproduce worn and defaced official plats of surveys on file, and other plats constituting a part of the records of said office and to furnish local land offices with the same (Mar. 2, 1889; Aug. 30, 1890; vol. 25, p. 959, sec. 1).....</p>	25,000	2,500
<p>NOTE.—To reproduce the 30,000 old plats in this office, and to preserve them from actual destruction, the amount asked for is absolutely necessary. During the current year 7,800 copies of plats were sold, over 6,000 used in the local land offices, geological surveys, and other bureaus of the Government. For those sold the Government received over \$2,800.</p>		
<p><i>Transcribers of records and plats.</i>—Furnishing transcripts of records and plats to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior (Mar. 2, 1889; Aug. 30, 1890; vol. 25, p. 959, sec. 1).....</p>	12,500	12,500
<p>Grand total.....</p>	1,197,500	1,020,000

EXHIBIT A.

Statement of the earnings, amount paid registers and receivers, and net revenue to the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890.

Name of office.	Earnings of registers and receivers.	Total.	Amount paid registers and receivers.	Total.	Net revenue to United States.	Amount received as homestead and timber-culture fees.	Total government fees.	Total revenue to United States.					
Alabama:													
Huntsville.....	\$8,040	\$14,770	{ \$6,000	\$12,000	\$2,770	{ \$9,320	\$22,170	\$24,940					
Montgomery.....	6,730		{ 6,000			{ 12,860							
Arizona:													
Prescott.....	6,000	11,815	{ 6,000	11,527	288	{ 395	2,515	2,803					
Tucson.....	5,815		{ 5,527			{ 2,120							
Arkansas:													
Camden.....	5,702	22,227	{ 5,702	20,875	1,352	{ 7,520	23,460	24,812					
Dardanelle.....	3,657		{ 3,657			{ 2,170							
Harrison.....	7,352		{ 6,000			{ 7,680							
Little Rock.....	5,516		{ 5,516			{ 6,090							
California:													
Humboldt.....	5,200	85,176	{ 5,200	50,190	34,986	{ 1,025	24,615	50,601					
Independence.....	2,228		{ 2,228			{ 390							
Los Angeles.....	9,757		{ 6,000			{ 5,265							
Marysville.....	3,729		{ 3,729			{ 665							
Redding (Shasta)†	11,163		{ 5,579			{ 2,265							
Sacramento.....	9,423		{ 6,000			{ 2,415							
San Francisco.....	11,419		{ 4,845			{ 4,585							
Stockton.....	15,675		{ 6,000			{ 1,875							
Suisanville.....	4,609		{ 4,609			{ 1,015							
Visalia.....	11,973		{ 6,000			{ 5,115							
Colorado:													
Akron †													
Central City.....	3,825		82,312			{ 3,825			48,942	33,370	{ 570	35,265	68,635
Del Norte.....	5,844	{ 5,844		{ 2,085									
Denver.....	29,018	{ 6,000		{ 20,095									
Durango.....	4,106	{ 4,106		{ 815									
Glennwood Springs	7,740	{ 6,000		{ 960									
Gunnison.....	2,483	{ 2,483		{ 230									
Hugo †													
Lamar.....	5,579	{ 5,579		{ 3,400									
Leadville.....	4,239	{ 4,239		{ 420									
Montrose.....	4,866	{ 4,866		{ 215									
Pueblo.....	14,612	{ 6,000		{ 6,475									
Sterling †													
Florida:													
Gainesville.....	8,807	8,807	6,000	6,000	2,807	10,185	10,185	12,992					
Alaska:													
Sitka †	136	136			136			136					
Idaho:													
Blackfoot.....	6,779	23,060	{ 6,000	22,271	779	{ 3,335	8,515	0,294					
Boisé City.....	4,372		{ 4,372			{ 2,160							
Cœur d'Alene.....	2,687		{ 2,687			{ 520							
Hailey.....	3,970		{ 3,970			{ 1,195							
Lewistown.....	5,242		{ 5,242			{ 1,305							
Iowa:													
Des Moines.....	1,818	1,818	1,818	1,818		250	250	250					
Kansas:													
Garden City.....	10,380	58,643	{ 6,000	36,125	22,518	{ 6,335	32,860	55,378					
Kirwin.....	6,146		{ 6,000			{ 2,805							
Larned.....	6,322		{ 6,000			{ 2,160							
Oberlin.....	15,570		{ 6,000			{ 8,885							
Salina.....	4,511		{ 4,511			{ 1,130							
Topeka.....	1,614		{ 1,614			{ 170							
Wa-Keeney.....	14,100		{ 6,000			{ 11,375							
Louisiana:													
Natchitoches.....	3,792	11,160	{ 3,792	9,792	1,368	{ 2,930	11,335	12,703					
New Orleans.....	7,368		{ 6,000			{ 8,405							
Michigan:													
Grayling.....	2,213	10,203	{ 2,213	8,213	1,990	{ 720	4,490	6,480					
Marquette.....	7,990		{ 6,000			{ 3,770							
Minnesota:													
Crookston.....	11,353	32,190	{ 6,000	25,269	6,921	{ 4,960	14,720	21,641					
Duluth.....	5,915		{ 5,915			{ 3,285							
Marshall.....	5,876		{ 5,876			{ 2,340							
St. Cloud.....	7,568		{ 6,000			{ 3,740							
Taylor's Falls.....	1,478		{ 1,478			{ 395							
Mississippi:													
Jackson.....	10,079	10,079	6,000	6,000	4,079	19,530	19,530	23,609					
Missouri:													
Boonville.....	3,207	16,538	{ 3,207	13,794	2,744	{ 2,340	12,540	15,284					
Ironton.....	4,587		{ 4,587			{ 3,545							
Springfield.....	8,744		{ 6,000			{ 6,655							

* Office maximum. Closed for several months on account of change of officers.

† Office removed to Redding. ‡ New office. § No fees and commissions attached to office.

EXHIBIT A—Continued.

Statement of the earnings, amount paid registers and receivers, etc.—Continued.

Name of office.	Earnings of registers and receivers.	Total.	Amount paid registers and receivers.	Total.	Net revenue to United States.	Amount received as homestead and timber-culture fees.	Total government fees.	Total revenue to United States.	
Montana:									
Bozeman	\$6,457	\$28,209	{ \$6,000	\$14,363	\$13,846	{ \$1,500	\$9,605	\$23,451	
Helena	19,389		{ 6,000						
Miles City	2,363		{ 2,363						
Lewiston*									
Missoula*									
Nebraska:									
Alliance									
Broken Bow									
Bloomington	4,310	[93,027	{ 4,310	53,810	39,217	{ 955	54,620	93,837	
Chadorn	13,111		{ 6,000						
Grand Island	8,667		{ 6,000						
Lincoln	1,912		{ 1,912						
McCook	11,774		{ 6,000						
Neligh	5,613		{ 5,613						
North Platte	24,048		{ 6,000						
O'Neil	7,266		{ 6,000						
Sidney	10,331		{ 6,000						
Valentine	5,975		{ 5,975						
Nevada:									
Carson City	1,811	4,082	{ 1,811	4,082		{ 10	40	40	
Eureka	2,271		{ 2,271						{ 30
New Mexico:									
Folsom	2,539	13,478	{ 2,539	13,478		{ 1,195	5,535	5,535	
Las Cruces	4,096		{ 4,096						{ 1,455
Roswell	1,569		{ 1,569						{ 955
Santa Fé	5,274		{ 5,274						{ 1,930
North Dakota:									
Bismarck	9,854	35,303	{ 6,000	24,000	11,303	{ 4,260	18,500	29,803	
Devil's Lake	6,733		{ 6,000						{ 4,215
Fargo	11,550		{ 6,000						{ 5,575
Grand Forks	7,166		{ 6,000						{ 4,450
Oregon:									
Burns	4,486	66,514	{ 4,486	32,047	34,467	{ 1,815	19,750	54,217	
La Grande	5,486		{ 5,486						{ 3,830
Lakeview	5,575		{ 5,575						{ 1,755
Oregon City	29,037		{ 6,000						{ 6,570
Roseburg	17,430		{ 6,000						{ 3,560
The Dalles	4,500		{ 4,500						{ 2,220
Oklahoma:									
Buffalo		31,566	{ 6,000	12,000	19,566	{ 39,475	68,605	88,171	
Guthrie	18,532		{ 6,000						{ 29,130
Kingfisher	13,034		{ 6,000						
Oklahoma									
South Dakota:									
Aberdeen	9,315	57,812	{ 6,000	36,971	20,841	{ 6,175	34,950	55,791	
Chamberlain†	2,138		{ 1,500						{ 3,260
Huron	12,075		{ 6,000						{ 7,285
Mitchell	8,463		{ 6,000						{ 3,985
Pierre †	595		{ 595						{ 490
Rapid City	7,662		{ 6,000						{ 6,385
Watertown	12,688		{ 6,000						{ 6,050
Yankton	4,876		{ 4,876						{ 1,320
Utah:									
Salt Lake City	13,112	13,112	6,000	6,000	7,112	4,480	4,480	11,592	
Washington:									
North Yakima	8,047	101,463	{ 6,000	30,000	71,463	{ 3,990	31,530	102,993	
Seattle	48,760		{ 6,000						{ 14,060
Spokane Falls	17,817		{ 6,000						{ 6,160
Vancouver	18,685		{ 6,000						{ 4,450
Walla Walla	8,154		{ 6,000						{ 2,870
Olympia*									
Waterville*									
Wisconsin:									
Ashland	4,778	13,612	{ 4,778	13,612		{ 940	3,285	3,285	
Eau Claire	4,164		{ 4,164						{ 965
Menasha	1,506		{ 1,506						{ 290
Wausau	3,164		{ 3,164						{ 1,090
Wyoming:									
Buffalo	6,003	17,246	{ 6,000	15,666	1,580	{ 2,235	6,100	7,680	
Cheyenne	7,577		{ 6,000						{ 3,145
Evanston	3,666		{ 3,666						{ 720
Douglas*									
Lander*									
Sundance*									
Total	864,348	864,348	528,845	528,845	335,503	479,450	479,450	814,953	

* New office.

† New office. Only one quarter's business.

EXHIBIT B.

Statement of the amount estimated to be necessary to meet the expenses of the local land offices for the fiscal year 1892.

Name of office.	Clerk hire.	Office rent.	Furniture.	Fuel, etc.	Post-office box rent.	Registration.	Binding.	Total.
Alabama:								
Huntsville.....	\$900	\$240				\$60		\$1,200
Montgomery.....	3,900					300		4,200
Arizona:								
Prescott.....		600				50		650
Tucson.....	2,100	300				150		2,550
Arkansas:								
Camden.....	1,350	300			\$5	40		1,695
Dardanelle.....	500	200				100		800
Harrison.....	1,200	180				60		1,440
Little Rock.....	1,200	200				60		1,460
California:								
Humboldt.....	900					35		935
Independence.....		240				15		255
Los Angeles.....	4,200	600	\$50	\$90	6	100		5,046
Marysville.....		300		100		100		500
Redding.....	2,100	360				40		2,500
Sacramento.....	1,000	360		100		50	\$45	1,555
San Francisco.....	4,200					50		4,250
Stockton.....	1,800	250				15		2,065
Susanville.....		180				20		200
Visalia.....	2,800	180		40	3	75		3,098
Colorado:								
Akron*.....								
Central City.....		240				15		255
Del Norte.....	900	250				40		1,190
Denver.....	6,600	1,500		300		300		8,700
Durango.....	1,200	300		70	6	60		1,636
Glenwood Springs.....	2,400	700	100	100		100		3,400
Gunnison.....		300				10		310
Hugo*.....								
Lamar.....	3,000					100		3,100
Leadville.....		480				20		500
Montrose.....		420		100		100		620
Pueblo.....	7,200	300		27		100		7,627
Sterling*.....								
Florida:								
Gainesville.....	4,480	300				200		4,980
Idaho:								
Blackfoot.....	400	250	100			20		770
Boisé City.....	1,200	360		50		100		1,710
Coeur d'Alene.....		240						240
Hailey.....		300				25		325
Lewiston.....		300				25		325
Iowa:								
Des Moines.....	600					50		650
Kansas:								
Garden City.....	3,900			75		150		4,125
Kirwin.....	2,700	300				50		3,050
Larned.....	2,700			35		150		2,885
Oberlin.....	3,600	700	126	80		400		4,906
Salina.....	900	300				5		1,205
Topeka.....	900	600				60		1,560
Wa-Keeney.....	6,700	150		100		130		7,080
Louisiana:								
Natchitoches.....		360				45		405
New Orleans.....	3,000					250		3,250
Michigan:								
Grayling.....		450				15		465
Marquette.....	1,800					100		1,900
Minnesota:								
Crookston.....	1,800					75		1,875
Duluth.....	2,100	360	75	75		100		2,710
Marshall.....	1,350	360	180			60	50	2,000
St. Cloud.....	2,100	360		100		100		2,660
Taylor's Falls.....		120				6		126
Mississippi:								
Jackson.....	4,500	480	100			100		5,180
Missouri:								
Boonville.....	150	250				10		410
Ironton.....		175				8		183
Springfield.....	1,800	300				50		2,150
Montana:								
Bozeman.....	900	360			6	20		1,286
Helena.....	1,900	600			6	40		2,546

* Not estimated; new office.

EXHIBIT B—Continued.

Statement of the amount estimated to be necessary to meet the expenses of the local land offices for the fiscal year 1892—Continued.

Name of office.	Clerk hire.	Office rent.	Furniture.	Fuel, etc.	Post-office box rent.	Registration.	Binding.	Total.
Montana:								
Miles City.....		\$330				\$25		\$355
Lewiston*.....								
Missoula*.....								
Nebraska:								
Alliance.....	\$1,800	300				200		2,300
Bloomington.....	1,000	180		\$30				1,210
Broken Bow*.....								
Chadron.....	1,800	300	\$150	100	\$4	180	\$30	2,564
Grand Island.....	1,800	480						2,280
Lincoln.....						20		20
McCook.....	3,600	300				100		4,060
Neligh.....	1,800	180		75		60		2,115
North Platte.....	2,700					50		2,750
O'Neil.....	900					100		1,000
Sidney.....	1,800					150		1,950
Valentine.....	1,800					80		1,880
Nevada:								
Carson City.....		240				10		250
Eureka.....		420						420
New Mexico:								
Folsom.....		360	75			30	25	490
Las Cruces.....	1,500	216				35		1,751
Roswell.....	225					100		325
Santa Fé.....	1,000		50			50		1,100
North Dakota:								
Bismarck.....	2,400	300				75		2,775
Devil's Lake.....	2,000	300				40		2,340
Fargo.....	1,800	300				300		2,400
Grand Forks.....	2,000	300	50	100		125	17	2,592
Oklahoma:								
Buffalo*.....								
Guthrie.....	3,600					30		3,630
Kingfisher.....	3,300		112			100	50	3,562
Oklahoma*.....								
Oregon:								
Burns.....	1,200	300				50	25	1,575
La Grande.....	1,200	180	113	100		50		1,643
Lakeview.....	900	300				60		1,260
Oregon City.....	2,500		386			25	125	3,036
Roseburg.....	1,800					25		1,825
The Dalles.....	1,800	100		50	12	25		1,987
South Dakota:								
Aberdeen.....	2,700	600		12		50		3,362
Chamberlain.....	2,900		115			60		3,075
Huron.....	4,500	300		155		150		5,105
Mitchell.....	1,900	150	150	150		150		2,500
Pierre.....	2,400		80			50		2,530
Rapid City.....	2,400	300	75		4	30		2,809
Watertown.....	5,000					50		5,050
Yankton.....	900	300				20		1,220
Utah:								
Salt Lake City.....	4,500	300			8	125	50	4,983
Washington:								
North Yakima.....	1,800					25		1,825
Olympia*.....								
Seattle.....	5,600	300	110			100	36	6,146
Spokane Falls.....	3,700					50		3,750
Vancouver.....	2,100					50		2,150
Walla Walla.....	2,000	300				50		2,350
Waterville*.....								
Wisconsin:								
Ashland.....		200				100		300
Eau Claire.....		250				20		270
Menasha.....		225				45		270
Wausau.....	150	200				15		365
Wyoming:								
Buffalo.....	1,200	300		150		50		1,700
Cheyenne.....	2,100	600			6	180		2,886
Douglas*.....								
Evanston.....	600	336	67	75		60		1,138
Lander*.....								
Sundance*.....								
Total	191,605	27,002	2,264	2,439	66	8,034	453	231,863

* Not estimated; new office.

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890.

LAND OFFICE AT SITKA, ALASKA.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commis- sions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of mineral lands.....	7	275.31	.....	.....	\$1,297.50
Total cash sales.....	7	275.31	.....	.....	1,297.50
Applications to purchase mineral lands...	10	.....	.....	\$100.00	100.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims.....	1	.....	.....	10.00	10.00
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	18	275.31	.....	110.00	1,407.50

LAND OFFICE AT HUNTSVILLE, ALA.

Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry.	16	1,923.00	.....	.....	2,403.80
Additional payment.....	1	26.25	.....	.....	32.81
Supplemental payments.....	2	.92	.....	.....	1.16
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations.	293	284.62	.....	.....	350.11
Homestead entries commuted to cash un- der section 2301, Revised Statutes.....	54	[6,617.41]	.....	.....	8,278.07
Homestead entries commuted to cash un- der section 2, act June 15, 1880.....	6	[520.47]	.....	.....	600.11
Total cash sales.....	372	2,224.79	.....	.....	11,672.06
Original homestead entries.....	1,183	134,516.40	\$3,367.13	9,320.00	12,687.13
Final homestead entries.....	570	[65,351.70]	1,683.49	.....	1,683.49
Pre-emption declaratory statements.....	238	.....	.....	476.00	476.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	1,280.68	1,280.68
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	2,363	136,751.19	5,050.62	11,076.68	27,799.36
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Expenses of depositing.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17.90
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,392.75
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,410.65

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

LAND OFFICE AT MONTGOMERY, ALA.

The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry.....	39	5,089.24			\$6,361.81
Additional payments.....	4	122.44			153.13
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.....	369	458.34			575.56
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.....	99	[11,722.59]			14,647.13
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2, act June 15, 1880.....	7	[622.29]			708.90
Total cash sales.....	518	5,670.02			22,446.53
Original homestead entries.....	1,659	181,129.06	\$4,528.05	\$12,850.00	17,378.05
Final homestead entries.....	1,095	[140,296.13]	3,506.10		3,506.10
State selections.....	3	443.37		5.55	5.55
Pre-emption declaratory statements.....	97			194.00	194.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....				1,575.99	1,575.99
Total of all classes of entries and amounts received therefrom.....	3,372	187,242.45	8,034.15	14,625.54	45,106.22
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....					6,000.00
Expenses of depositing.....					26.60
Incidental expenses.....					3,004.60
Total.....					9,031.20

LAND OFFICE AT PRESCOTT, ARIZ.

Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry.....	12	1,639.88			2,849.70
Sales of mineral lands.....	19	341.40			1,750.00
Sales of town sites.....	1	320.00			800.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture and other entries and locations.....	2	.25			.36
Final entries under the desert-land act.....	1	[37.46]			37.46
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.....	2	[320.19]			400.24
Total cash sales.....	37	2,301.53			5,837.76
Original homestead entries.....	41	6,252.71	333.00	385.00	718.00
Final homestead entries.....	30	[4,323.37]	258.75		258.75
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws.....	4	598.45	16.00	40.00	56.00
Lands selected under grants to railroads.....	1,521	243,378.49		3,042.00	3,042.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands.....	26			260.00	260.00
Applications to purchase coal lands.....	20			60.00	60.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims.....	2			20.00	20.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements.....	77			231.00	231.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statement.....	1			3.00	3.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....				147.66	147.66
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	1,759	252,531.18	607.75	4,188.66	10,634.17
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....					6,000.00
Expenses of depositing.....					47.45
Incidental expenses.....					577.64
Total.....					6,625.09

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

LAND OFFICE AT TUCSON, ARIZ.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry.	92	12,380.96			\$16,618.83
Sales of mineral lands	19	231.86			1,200.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	13	13.62			17.13
Original entries under the desert-land act.	148	62,587.53			15,646.92
Final entries under the desert-land act.	121	[41,678.87]			39,767.34
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.	33	[4,777.67]			6,170.25
Total cash sales	426	75,213.97			79,420.47
Original homestead entries	157	21,196.85	\$795.41	\$1,365.00	2,160.41
Final homestead entries	91	[13,743.35]	551.49		551.49
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	83	11,779.63	332.00	755.00	1,087.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	1	[160.00]		4.00	4.00
Lands entered with military bounty land warrants	1	40.00		1.00	1.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands	15			150.00	150.00
Miscellaneous protests, adverse claims	1			10.00	10.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements	163			489.00	489.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	3			9.00	9.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				884.55	884.55
Total of all classes of entries and amounts received therefrom	941	108,230.45	1,678.90	3,667.55	84,766.92
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					5,527.27
Expenses of depositing					184.90
Incidental expenses					1,890.55
Total					7,572.72

LAND OFFICE AT CAMDEN, ARK.

Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry.	1	80.00			100.00
Sales of mineral lands	1	19.67			100.00
Additional payments	2	[40.00] 1.00			21.25
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	74	173.62			217.11
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.	14	[1,417.68]			1,772.10
Total cash sales	92	274.29			2,210.46
Original homestead entries	934	108,917.16	2,723.31	7,520.00	10,243.31
Final homestead entries	339	[40,494.65]	1,012.39		1,012.39
State selections, school indemnity	37	5,816.13		72.75	72.75
Applications to purchase mineral lands	1			10.00	10.00
Applications to purchase coal lands	1			2.00	2.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements	11			22.00	22.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	1			2.00	2.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				806.63	806.63
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	1,416	115,007.58	3,735.70	8,435.38	14,381.54
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					5,701.92
Expenses of depositing					.50
Incidental expenses					1,436.54
Total					7,138.96

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

LAND OFFICE AT DARDANELLE, ARK.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry.	2	80.00			\$100.00
Additional payments	1				8.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	11	30.34			36.93
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	5	[442.32]			552.90
Total cash sales	19	110.34			697.83
Original homestead entries	307	33,425.58	\$833.46	\$2,170.00	3,003.46
Final homestead entries	299	[30,824.52]	854.57		854.57
Lands entered with military bounty land warrants	1	80.00		2.00	2.00
State selections	13	2,086.00		26.00	26.00
Applications to purchase coal lands	1			2.00	2.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements	9			18.00	18.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	1			2.00	2.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				904.59	904.59
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	650	32,695.92	1,688.03	3,124.59	5,510.45
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					3,656.52
Expenses of depositing					27.60
Incidental expenses					275.30
Total					3,959.42

LAND OFFICE AT HARRISON, ARK.

Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry.	5	440.53			550.67
Sales of mineral lands	7	434.08			1,345.15
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	56	205.16			256.46
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	9	[809.76]			1,012.20
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2, act June 15, 1880	1	[40.00]			45.67
Total cash sales	78	1,079.77			3,210.15
Original homestead entries	964	111,926.93	2,798.17	7,680.00	10,478.17
Final homestead entries	637	[82,190.84]	2,054.75		2,054.75
Lands selected under grants to railroads	32	5,166.29		64.00	64.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands	7			70.00	70.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements	203			406.00	406.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				894.91	894.91
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	1,921	118,172.99	4,852.92	9,114.91	17,177.98
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					6,000.00
Expenses of depositing					216.80
Incidental expenses					1,163.95
Total					7,380.75

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

LAND OFFICE AT LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry.	2	120.00	.....	.....	\$150.00
Cash substitution	1	[180.00]	.....	.....	200.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	43	251.32	.....	.....	335.47
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	7	[957.06]	.....	.....	1,196.32
Total cash sales	53	371.32	.....	.....	1,681.79
Original homestead entries	795	86,454.03	\$2,340.54	\$6,085	8,425.54
Final homestead entries	331	[36,611.29]	1,066.60	.....	1,066.60
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	1	80.00	4.00	5.00	9.00
State selections, indemnity school	83	13,320.47	.....	168.50	168.50
Pre-emption declaratory statements	57	.....	.....	114.00	114.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	1	.....	.....	2.00	2.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing .....	.....	.....	.....	989.69	989.69
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	1,321	100,225.82	3,411.14	7,862.19	12,655.12
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,516.23
Incidental expenses .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,230.20
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,746.43

LAND OFFICE AT HUMBOLDT, CAL.

Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry.	65	9,267.43	.....	.....	11,584.33
Sales of timber and stone lands	61	8,292.03	.....	.....	20,730.10
Sales of mineral lands	6	1,342.05	.....	.....	3,660.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	10	44.36	.....	.....	55.48
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	10	[1,382.27]	.....	.....	1,727.85
Total cash sales	152	18,945.87	.....	.....	37,657.76
Original homestead entries	105	15,882.35	601.50	1,025.00	1,626.50
Final homestead entries	51	[7,617.65]	286.50	.....	286.50
State selections indemnity school	5	667.57	.....	12.00	12.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands	1	.....	.....	10.00	10.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	61	.....	.....	610.00	610.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements	152	.....	.....	456.00	456.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing .....	.....	.....	.....	1,318.89	1,318.89
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	527	35,496.09	888.00	3,431.89	41,977.65
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,300.01
Expenses of depositing .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	88.10
Incidental expenses .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	251.30
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,639.41

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry	22	3,047.84			\$4,218.50
Sales of mineral lands	3	79.33			406.60
Supplemental payments	5				12.55
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	1	43			.54
Original entries under the desert-land act.	37	10,312.24			2,578.06
Final entries under the desert-land act.	38	[11,610.35]			11,610.35
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	5	[680.00]			1,050.00
Total cash sales	111	13,439.84			19,876.60
Original homestead entries	26	3,728.00	\$168.00	\$235.00	403.00
Final homestead entries	14	[2,120.00]	105.00		105.00
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	21	2,265.07	84.00	155.00	239.00
Lands entered with military bounty-land warrants	1	160.00		4.00	4.00
Lands selected under grants to railroads	2	120.00		4.00	4.00
State selections, indemnity school	4	400.00		8.00	8.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands	5			50.00	50.00
Applications to purchase coal lands	2			6.00	6.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims	1			10.00	10.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements	34			102.00	102.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				289.67	289.67
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	221	20,112.91	357.00	863.67	21,097.27
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					2,228.19
Expenses of depositing					109.46
Incidental expenses					530.40
Total					25,868.0

LAND OFFICE AT LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry.	238	31,956.80			44,944.62
Sales of timber and stone lands	21	2,140.89			5,341.97
Sales of mineral lands	15	2,247.46			6,156.10
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	32	{ 780.00 }			1,289.94
Original entries under the desert-land act.	11	6,310.28			3,155.12
Final entries under the desert-land act.	9	[3,538.13]			3,618.13
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	85	[11,884.90]			17,689.15
Total cash sales	411	42,732.46			82,195.03
Original homestead entries	426	59,658.53	3,249.27	3,905.00	7,154.27
Final homestead entries	147	[21,992.34]	1,300.60		1,300.50
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	158	20,711.86	632.00	1,360.00	1,992.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	3	{ 360.00 }		12.00	12.00
Lands entered with military bounty-land warrants	4	{ 160.00 }		12.00	12.00
Lands selected under grants to railroads	25	3,797.52		50.00	50.00
State selections, school indemnity	11	801.29		22.00	22.00
Indian allotments	1	147.93			
Applications to purchase mineral lands	18			180.00	180.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	22			220.00	220.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims	2			20.00	20.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements	296			885.00	885.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	12			36.00	36.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				494.13	494.13
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	1,535	128,169.59	5,181.77	7,196.13	94,572.93
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					6,000.00
Incidental expenses					3,050.50
Total					9,050.50

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

LAND OFFICE AT MARYSVILLE, CAL.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry.	28	3,880.32	.....	.....	\$5,300.62
Sales of timber and stone lands	26	3,459.09	.....	.....	8,647.72
Sales of mineral lands	6	965.50	.....	.....	2,620.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations. }	14	{ 160.00 }	.....	.....	629.24
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	8	[1,119.40]	.....	.....	1,399.25
Total cash sales	82	8,644.87	.....	.....	18,596.83
Original homestead entries	73	10,044.32	\$496.02	\$665.00	1,161.02
Final homestead entries	70	[10,088.23]	584.94	.....	584.94
Lands entered with military bounty-land warrants	1	160.00	.....	4.00	4.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands	11	.....	.....	110.00	110.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	26	.....	.....	260.00	260.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements	69	.....	.....	207.00	207.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing .....	.....	.....	.....	750.73	750.73
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	332	18,849.19	1,080.96	1,996.73	21,674.52
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,729.05
Expenses of depositing .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21.75
Incidental expenses .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	240.00
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,990.80

LAND OFFICE AT SACRAMENTO, CAL.

Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry.	47	5,858.12	.....	.....	8,446.81
Sales of timber and stone lands	129	18,066.99	.....	.....	45,167.55
Sales of mineral lands	69	3,141.13	.....	.....	8,902.50
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations. }	10	{ 40.00 }	.....	.....	169.49
Original entries under the desert-land act.	2	76.59	.....	.....	19.15
Final entries under the desert-land act.	2	[120.00]	.....	.....	120.00
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	12	[1,740.36]	.....	.....	3,025.45
Total cash sales	271	27,108.99	.....	.....	66,850.95
Original homestead entries	261	36,962.44	1,698.54	2,415.00	4,113.54
Final homestead entries	176	[23,395.16]	1,292.21	.....	1,292.21
State selections, indemnity school	4	560.00	.....	8.00	8.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands	68	.....	.....	680.00	680.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	129	.....	.....	1,290.00	1,290.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims	5	.....	.....	50.00	50.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements	142	.....	.....	426.00	426.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	1	.....	.....	3.00	3.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing .....	.....	.....	.....	1,638.63	1,638.63
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	1,057	64,721.43	2,990.75	6,510.63	76,352.33
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Expenses of depositing .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	58.75
Incidental expenses .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,049.50
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,106.25

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

LAND OFFICE AT SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry.	402	56,963.19	-----	-----	\$72,804.84
Sales of timber and stone lands	110	13,462.24	-----	-----	33,655.72
Sales of mineral lands	5	414.70	-----	-----	1,685.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	47	243.37	-----	-----	462.77
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	127	[18,488.67]	-----	-----	23,110.78
Total cash sales	691	71,083.50	-----	-----	131,719.11
Original homestead entries	439	64,057.84	\$2,532.00	\$4,110.00	6,642.00
Final homestead entries	198	[29,310.23]	1,248.00	-----	1,248.00
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	51	7,390.93	204.00	475.00	679.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	1	[40.00]	-----	4.00	4.00
Lands entered with military bounty-land warrants	36	3,270.32	-----	130.00	130.00
State selections, indemnity school	34	5,182.86	-----	68.00	68.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands	2	-----	-----	20.00	20.00
Applications to purchase coal lands	9	-----	-----	27.00	27.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	110	-----	-----	1,100.00	1,100.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements	539	-----	-----	1,617.00	1,617.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	3	-----	-----	9.00	9.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing	-----	-----	-----	825.78	825.78
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	2,113	150,994.45	3,984.00	8,385.78	144,088.89
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver	-----	-----	-----	-----	4,845.36
Incidental expenses	-----	-----	-----	-----	3,321.50
Total	-----	-----	-----	-----	8,166.86

LAND OFFICE AT SHASTA, CAL.

Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry.	77	9,947.41	-----	-----	18,187.04
Sales of timber and stone lands	218	33,851.27	-----	-----	84,628.20
Sales of mineral lands	3	96.12	-----	-----	295.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	9	32.58	-----	-----	67.54
Original entries under the desert-land act.	1	120.00	-----	-----	60.00
Final entries under the desert-land act.	2	[640.00]	-----	-----	1,440.00
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	20	[2,763.40]	-----	-----	5,184.23
Total cash sales	330	44,047.38	-----	-----	109,862.01
Original homestead entries	209	30,968.40	1,868.42	1,975.00	3,843.42
Final homestead entries	174	[26,472.85]	1,699.66	-----	1,699.66
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	34	4,321.18	136.00	290.00	426.00
Lands entered with military bounty-land warrants	3	320.00	-----	12.00	12.00
Lands selected under grants to railroads	14	2,087.22	-----	28.07	26.07
Indian allotments	2	320.00	-----	-----	-----
Applications to purchase mineral lands	4	-----	-----	40.00	40.00
Applications to purchase coal lands	2	-----	-----	6.00	6.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	218	-----	-----	2,180.00	2,180.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements	217	-----	-----	651.00	651.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	1	-----	-----	3.00	3.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing	-----	-----	-----	1,344.03	1,344.03
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	1,208	82,074.18	3,704.08	6,527.10	120,093.19
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver	-----	-----	-----	-----	5,578.80
Expenses of depositing	-----	-----	-----	-----	271.85
Incidental expenses	-----	-----	-----	-----	2,042.90
Total	-----	-----	-----	-----	7,893.55

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

LAND OFFICE AT STOCKTON, CAL.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry.	129	18,469.54	.....	.....	\$23,086.92
Sales of timber and stone lands.....	541	83,806.36	.....	.....	209,515.92
Sales of mineral lands.....	19	334.87	.....	.....	1,475.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.....	18	[210.53]	.....	.....	339.22
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.....	40	[5,962.04]	.....	.....	7,747.11
Total cash sales.....	747	102,671.62	.....	.....	242,164.17
Original homestead entries.....	159	23,283.16	\$888.11	\$1,500.00	2,388.11
Final homestead entries.....	120	[18,604.31]	897.68	.....	697.68
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws.....	42	5,833.35	168.00	375.00	543.00
Lands selected under grants to railroads.....	2	320.00	.....	4.00	4.00
State selections.....	2	425.28	.....	4.00	4.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands.....	17	.....	.....	170.00	170.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands.....	541	.....	.....	5,410.00	5,410.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements.....	246	.....	.....	738.00	738.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	1,752.04	1,752.04
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	1,876	132,533.41	1,753.79	9,953.04	253,871.00
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Expenses of depositing.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	262.30
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,373.30
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,635.60

LAND OFFICE AT SUSANVILLE, CAL.

Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry.	70	9,955.29	.....	.....	12,494.08
Sales of timber and stone lands.....	65	6,837.22	.....	.....	17,093.01
Sales of mineral lands.....	1	48.86	.....	.....	245.00
Sales of Lassen County desert lands.....	3	400.00	.....	.....	500.00
Supplemental payment.....	1	3.46	.....	.....	21.55
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.....	7	12.73	.....	.....	15.91
Original entries under the desert-land act.	13	2,266.18	.....	.....	566.55
Final entries under the desert-land act.	18	[3,809.24]	.....	.....	3,809.24
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.....	10	[1,511.29]	.....	.....	1,889.11
Total cash sales.....	188	19,523.74	.....	.....	36,634.45
Original homestead entries.....	72	10,669.91	403.14	680.00	1,083.14
Final homestead entries.....	53	[8,046.52]	301.74	.....	301.74
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws.....	43	4,992.96	172.00	335.00	507.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands.....	2	.....	.....	20.00	20.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands.....	65	.....	.....	650.00	650.00
Lassen County desert filings.....	174	.....	.....	522.00	522.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements.....	108	.....	.....	324.00	324.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements.....	1	.....	.....	3.00	3.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	480.34	480.34
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	706	35,186.61	876.88	3,014.34	40,525.67
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,608.86
Expenses of depositing.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	192.50
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	206.65
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,008.01

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

LAND OFFICE AT VISALIA, CAL.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry.	165	25,194.14	.....	.....	\$43,391.63
Sales of timber and stone lands.	109	16,155.53	.....	.....	40,388.86
Bonus for preference right to file.	.....	.....	.....	.....	31.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	46	248.73	.....	.....	431.38
Original entries under the desert-land act.	10	5,307.63	.....	.....	2,493.82
Final entries under the desert-land act.	27	[13,740.90]	.....	.....	14,060.90
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.	104	[16,126.29]	.....	.....	29,793.18
Total cash sales	461	46,906.03	.....	.....	130,590.77
Original homestead entries.....	362	54,886.41	\$3,041.91	\$3,490.00	6,531.91
Final homestead entries.....	121	[18,757.31]	1,184.88	.....	1,184.88
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws.....	169	25,416.68	676.00	1,625.00	2,301.00
Indian allotments.....	2	320.00	.....	.....	.....
Lands selected under grants to railroads.	158	24,978.61	.....	316.00	316.00
Applications to purchase coal lands.	7	.....	.....	21.00	21.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands.	109	.....	.....	1,090.00	1,090.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements.	269	.....	.....	807.00	807.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements.	7	.....	.....	21.00	21.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.	.....	.....	.....	1,203.20	1,203.20
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	1,665	152,507.73	4,902.79	8,573.20	144,086.76
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Expenses of depositing.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	323.45
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,800.66
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,124.11

LAND OFFICE AT CENTRAL CITY, COLO.

Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry.	44	6,318.64	.....	.....	8,148.29
Sales of mineral lands.	153	1,053.61	.....	.....	5,442.50
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	3	39.25	.....	.....	49.05
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.	5	[680.00]	.....	.....	650.00
Total cash sales	205	7,411.50	.....	.....	14,489.84
Original homestead entries.	58	8,296.75	331.09	525.00	856.09
Final homestead entries.	38	[5,710.50]	239.38	.....	239.38
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws.	5	720.00	20.00	45.00	65.00
School indemnity.	8	1,319.45	.....	16.00	16.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands.	112	.....	.....	1,120.00	1,120.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims.	15	.....	.....	150.00	150.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements.	119	.....	.....	357.00	357.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements.	1	.....	.....	3.00	3.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.	.....	.....	.....	294.06	294.06
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	561	17,687.70	590.47	2,510.06	17,590.37
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,825.31
Incidental expenses.	.....	.....	.....	.....	207.60
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,032.91

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

LAND OFFICE AT DEL NORTE, COLO.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Aores.	Commis- sions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry.	184	28,510.29			\$85,637.85
Sales of mineral lands	24	639.33			2,452.50
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations.	20	60.58			75.73
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.	116	[18,260.45]			22,825.57
Total cash sales	344	29,210.20			60,991.65
Original homestead entries.	123	18,680.19	\$700.59	\$1,205.00	1,905.59
Final homestead entries.	49	[7,397.84]	277.50		277.50
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	92	13,826.96	368.00	880.00	1,248.00
Lands entered with military bounty land warrants	1	160.00		4.00	4.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands.	22			220.00	220.00
Applications to purchase coal lands	1			3.00	3.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims	1			10.00	10.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements	132			396.00	396.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declara- tory statements	4			12.00	12.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.				1,633.51	1,633.51
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.	769	61,877.35	1,346.09	4,363.51	66,701.25
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					5,844.42
Expenses of depositing					82.25
Incidental expenses					1,151.70
Total.					7,088.37

LAND OFFICE AT DENVER, COLO.

Sales of land subject to private entry	1	160.00			400.00
Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry.	1,115	174,795.13			238,425.41
Rent from Government lots					135.00
Sales of mineral lands	1	10.32			55.00
Sales of coal lands	1	160.00			3,200.00
Sales of town sites	1	160.00			400.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations.	179	495.71			792.87
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.	514	[81,163.68]			113,672.08
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2, act June 15, 1880.	1	[160.00]			184.00
Total cash sales	1,813	175,781.16			357,264.36
Original homestead entries.	1,208	187,874.03	8,880.25	11,835.00	20,715.25
Final homestead entries.	319	[49,435.71]	2,773.00		2,773.00
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	841	130,703.34	3,364.00	8,260.00	11,624.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	21	[3,000.00]		84.00	84.00
Lands entered with military bounty land warrants	2	320.00		8.00	8.00
Applications to purchase coal lands.	37			111.00	111.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements	1,064			3,192.00	3,192.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declara- tory statements	81			93.00	93.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.				2,367.42	2,367.42
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.	5,336	494,678.53	15,017.25	25,950.42	398,232.03
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					6,000.00
Incidental expenses					6,457.87
Total.					12,457.87

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Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

LAND OFFICE AT DURANGO, COLO.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry.	67	9, 473. 80	.....	.....	\$11, 692. 30
Sales of mineral lands.....	56	669. 30	.....	.....	3, 500. 00
Sales of coal lands.....	2	188. 88	.....	.....	3, 777. 60
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.....	9	41. 36	.....	.....	51. 71
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.....	26	[3, 787. 27]	.....	.....	4, 734. 11
Total cash sales.....	160	10, 373. 34	.....	.....	23, 755. 72
Original homestead entries.....	75	11, 120. 10	\$423. 00	\$715. 00	1, 138. 00
Final homestead entries.....	43	[6, 459. 80]	243. 00	.....	243. 00
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws.....	11	1, 490. 00	44. 00	100. 00	144. 00
Lands entered with military bounty land warrants.....	1	120. 00	.....	3. 00	3. 00
Applications to purchase mineral lands.....	63	.....	.....	630. 00	630. 00
Applications to purchase coal lands.....	74	.....	.....	222. 00	222. 00
Mineral protests, adverse claims.....	13	.....	.....	130. 00	130. 00
Pre-emption declaratory statements.....	108	.....	.....	324. 00	324. 00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements.....	5	.....	.....	15. 00	15. 00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	597. 31	597. 31
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	553	23, 103. 44	710. 00	2, 736. 31	27, 202. 03
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4, 106. 36
Expenses of depositing.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61. 25
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	375. 50
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4, 543. 11

LAND OFFICE AT GLENWOOD SPRINGS, COLO.

Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry.	76	10, 514. 79	.....	.....	13, 143. 51
Sales of mineral lands.....	89	1, 985. 60	.....	.....	9, 135. 00
Sales of coal lands.....	3	400. 00	.....	.....	4, 000. 00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.....	6	7. 14	.....	.....	8. 95
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.....	13	[2, 038. 65]	.....	.....	2, 548. 31
Total cash sales.....	187	12, 907. 53	.....	.....	28, 835. 77
Original homestead entries.....	72	11, 408. 55	427. 87	715. 00	1, 142. 87
Final homestead entries.....	24	[3, 827. 79]	143. 54	.....	143. 54
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws.....	29	3, 761. 42	116. 00	245. 00	361. 00
Lands entered with military bounty land warrants.....	1	160. 00	.....	4. 00	4. 00
Applications to purchase mineral lands.....	112	.....	.....	1, 120. 00	1, 120. 00
Applications to purchase coal lands.....	104	.....	.....	312. 00	312. 00
Mineral protests, adverse claims.....	44	.....	.....	440. 00	440. 00
Pre-emption declaratory statements.....	379	.....	.....	1, 137. 00	1, 137. 00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	672. 70	672. 70
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	952	28, 237. 50	687. 41	4, 645. 70	34, 168. 88
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6, 000. 00
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1, 032. 25
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7, 032. 25

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

LAND OFFICE AT GUNNISON, COLO.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry.	15	2,256.58			\$2,821.70
Sales of mineral lands	33	781.53			3,305.00
Sales of coal lands	1	80.00			1,600.00
Total cash sales	49	3,118.11			7,726.70
Original homestead entries	19	2,680.20	\$100.50	\$170.00	270.50
Final homestead entries	6	[960.00]	36.00		36.00
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	9	760.00	36.00	60.00	96.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands	41			410.00	410.00
Applications to purchase coal lands	51			153.00	153.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims	10			100.00	100.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements	80			240.00	240.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				123.47	123.47
Total of all classes of entries and amounts received therefrom	265	6,558.31	172.50	1,256.47	9,155.67
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					2,482.89
Expenses of depositing					15.40
Incidental expenses					305.00
Total					2,803.29

LAND OFFICE AT LAMAR, COLO.

Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry.	291	45,127.07			57,208.91
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	20	45.75			60.01
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.	173	[46,993.04]			34,141.12
Total cash sales	484	45,172.82			91,410.04
Original homestead entries	206	32,375.86	1,375.75	2,640.00	3,415.75
Final homestead entries	57	[9,098.28]	378.00		378.00
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	138	21,643.78	552.00	1,360.00	1,912.00
Lands entered with military bounty-land warrants	1	160.00		4.00	4.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements	134			402.00	402.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	13			39.00	39.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				722.79	722.79
Total of all classes of entries and amounts received therefrom	1,033	99,352.46	2,305.75	4,567.79	98,283.58
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					5,579.28
Expenses of depositing					66.40
Incidental expenses					2,884.52
Total					8,530.20

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

LAND OFFICE AT LEADVILLE, COLO.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry	46	6,851.07	.....	.....	\$8,563.80
Sales of mineral lands	148	3,458.69	.....	.....	14,320.00
Supplemental payment			.....	.....	5.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	5	17.40	.....	.....	21.77
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	8	[1,280.00]	.....	.....	1,600.00
Total cash sales	207	10,327.16	.....	.....	24,510.57
Original homestead entries	38	5,650.65	\$217.50	\$365.00	582.50
Final homestead entries	34	[5,155.55]	198.00	.....	198.00
Lands entered under the timber-culture law	6	800.00	24.00	55.00	79.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands	124			1,240.00	1,240.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims	18			180.00	180.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements	120			360.00	360.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	3			9.00	9.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				520.01	520.01
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	550	16,817.81	439.50	2,729.01	27,679.08
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					4,238.69
Expenses of depositing					44.90
Incidental expenses					495.05
Total					4,778.64

LAND OFFICE AT MONTROSE, COLO.

Sales of land to pre-emption entry	17	2,675.68	.....	.....	3,344.60
Sales of mineral lands	43	704.23	.....	.....	3,275.00
Total cash sales	60	3,379.91	.....	.....	6,619.60
Original homestead entries	21	3,231.24	121.50	205.00	326.50
Final homestead entries	2	[280.00]	10.50	.....	10.50
Lands entered under the timber-culture law	1	160.00	4.00	10.00	14.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands	48			480.00	480.00
Applications to purchase coal lands	38			114.00	114.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims	12			120.00	120.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements	340			1,020.00	1,020.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				966.45	966.45
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	522	6,771.15	136.00	2,915.45	9,671.05
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					4,866.18
Expenses of depositing					43.90
Incidental expenses					465.15
Total					5,375.23

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLO.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to private entry.....	1	80.00	.....	.....	\$100.00
Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry.....	466	69,906.39	.....	.....	87,583.12
Sales of mineral lands.....	9	430.12	.....	.....	1,220.00
Sales of coal lands.....	32	3,718.34	.....	.....	54,820.70
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations..	46	175.08	.....	.....	219.47
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.....	124	[18,697.69]	.....	.....	23,344.21
Total cash sales.....	678	74,309.93	.....	.....	167,287.50
Original homestead entries.....	460	69,610.34	\$2,613.37	\$4,420.00	7,033.37
Final homestead entries.....	167	[25,121.10]	945.16	.....	945.16
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws.....	212	32,471.57	848.00	2,055.00	2,903.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws.....	1	[80.00]	.....	4.00	4.00
Lands entered with military bounty-land warrants.....	3	400.00	.....	10.00	10.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands.....	13	.....	.....	130.00	130.00
Applications to purchase coal lands.....	491	.....	.....	1,473.00	1,473.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims.....	2	.....	.....	20.00	20.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements.....	627	.....	.....	1,881.00	1,881.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements.....	9	.....	.....	27.00	27.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	2,314.69	2,314.69
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	2,663	176,791.84	4,406.53	12,334.69	184,028.72
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,262.16
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,262.16

LAND OFFICE AT GAINESVILLE, FLA.

Sales of land subject to private entry.....	3	[519.87]	.....	.....	519.87
Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry.....	14	1,184.15	.....	.....	1,480.21
Sales of abandoned military reservations, graduation entries.....	1	[239.79]	.....	.....	60.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations..	615	638.35	.....	.....	797.29
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.....	56	[6,199.36]	.....	.....	7,750.52
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2, act June 15, 1880.....	3	[192.66]	.....	.....	206.82
Total cash sales.....	692	1,822.50	.....	.....	10,814.71
Original homestead entries.....	1,202	152,007.76	3,805.83	10,185.00	13,990.83
Final homestead entries.....	971	[125,920.97]	3,139.44	.....	3,139.44
Lands entered with military bounty-land warrants.....	1	155.00	.....	4.00	4.00
Lands selected under grants to railroads..	32	5,216.18	.....	62.00	62.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements.....	77	.....	.....	154.00	154.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	425.57	425.57
Total of all classes of entries and amounts received therefrom.....	2,975	159,201.44	6,945.27	10,830.57	28,590.55
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Expenses of depositing.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12.10
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,704.42
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,716.52

Statement of the business transacted at the local land office, etc.—Continued.

LAND OFFICE AT BLACKFOOT, IDAHO.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry.	88	12,261.98			\$15,327.51
Town sites	3	1,265.57			1,581.96
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	32	96.76			120.99
Original entries under the desert-land act.	197	48,039.03			11,959.81
Final entries under the desert-land act.	48	[7,690.12]			7,690.22
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	27	[4,072.76]			5,090.97
Total cash sales	395	61,663.34			41,771.46
Original homestead entries	224	33,776.89	\$1,282.50	\$2,145.00	3,427.50
Final homestead entries	222	[33,459.68]	1,302.00		1,302.00
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws.	133	18,444.57	532.00	1,190.00	1,722.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	1	[80.00]		4.00	4.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements	188			564.00	564.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				1,258.84	1,258.84
Total of all classes of entries and amounts received therefrom	1,163	113,884.80	3,116.50	5,161.84	50,049.80
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					6,000.00
Expenses of depositing					93.40
Incidental expenses					697.57
Total					6,790.97

LAND OFFICE AT BOISE CITY, IDAHO.

Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry.	40	5,026.55			6,283.26
Sales of mineral lands	2	94.16			475.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	11	27.23			34.04
Original entries under the desert-land act.	147	56,684.85			14,171.35
Final entries under the desert-land act.	28	[10,477.78]			10,207.78
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	9	[1,399.56]			1,749.45
Total cash sales	237	61,832.79			32,920.88
Original homestead entries	134	19,054.52	714.41	1,235.00	1,949.41
Final homestead entries	90	[13,274.24]	497.91		497.91
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws.	101	14,225.99	404.00	925.00	1,329.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	2	[160.00]		8.00	8.00
Applications to purchase coal lands	1			3.00	3.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements	132			396.00	396.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				690.18	690.18
Total of all classes of entries and amounts received therefrom	697	95,113.80	1,616.32	3,257.18	37,794.38
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					4,871.88
Incidental expenses					320.00
Total					4,691.88

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

LAND OFFICE AT CŒUR-D'ALENE, IDAHO.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry.	14	1,900.25			\$4,750.62
Sales of mineral lands.	23	396.95			1,667.50
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	4	4.41			211.02
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	10	[1,744.22]			3,960.56
Total cash sales	51	2,301.61			10,589.70
Original homestead entries	52	7,820.75	\$592.15	\$500.00	1,092.15
Final homestead entries	14	(2,238.00]	168.00		168.00
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	2	320.00	8.00	20.00	28.00
Lands entered with military bounty-land warrants	1	[160.00]		4.00	4.00
Lands selected under grants to railroads	4	640.97		8.00	8.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands	27			270.00	270.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims	2			20.00	20.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements	65			195.00	195.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	1			3.00	3.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				207.07	207.07
Total of all classes of entries and amounts received therefrom	219	11,083.33	768.15	1,227.07	12,584.92
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					2,686.97
Expenses of depositing					13.30
Incidental expenses					180.00
Total					2,880.27

LAND OFFICE AT HAILEY, IDAHO.

Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry.	47	6,942.92			8,678.70
Sales of mineral lands	28	460.70			2,375.00
Ketchum town lots	1				30.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and location	3	13.37			16.73
Original entries under the desert-land act	54	9,789.19			2,487.22
Final entries under the desert-land act	32	[4,745.12]			4,745.12
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	3	[480.00]			600.00
Total cash sales	168	17,206.18			18,932.77
Original homestead entries	96	14,015.65	529.50	900.00	1,429.50
Final homestead entries	81	[12,190.30]	462.00		462.00
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	36	4,519.42	144.00	295.00	439.00
Ketchum town-lot filings	2			6.00	6.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands	26			260.00	260.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims	4			40.00	40.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements	84			252.00	252.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				877.50	877.50
Total of all classes of entries and amounts received therefrom	497	35,741.25	1,135.50	2,630.50	22,698.77
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					3,969.66
Expenses of depositing					14.30
Incidental expenses					609.90
Total					4,593.86

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

LAND OFFICE AT LEWISTON, IDAHO.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate of States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry.	160	21, 771. 68	-----	-----	\$27 214. 66
Sales of mineral lands.....	1	15. 27	-----	-----	80. 00
Excess payments on homestead timber-culture, and other entries and locations..	12	30. 74	-----	-----	38. 42
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.....	33	[4, 640. 22]	-----	-----	5, 856. 56
Total cash sales.....	206	21, 817. 69	-----	-----	33, 189. 64
Original homestead entries.....	119	17, 008. 79	\$637. 81	\$1, 106. 00	1, 737. 81
Final homestead entries.....	145	[22, 682. 58]	864. 20	-----	864. 20
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws.....	28	2, 841. 98	112. 00	205. 00	317. 00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	19	[2, 799. 75]	-----	76. 00	76. 00
Pre-emption declaratory statements.....	243	-----	-----	729. 00	729. 00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements.....	1	-----	-----	3. 00	3. 00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	-----	-----	-----	1, 156. 62	1, 156. 62
Total of all classes of entries and amounts received therefrom.....	761	41, 668. 46	1, 614. 01	3, 269. 62	38, 073. 27
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	5, 242. 39
Expenses of depositing.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	76. 00
Incidental expenses.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	318. 60
Total.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	5, 648. 29

LAND OFFICE AT DES MOINES, IOWA.

Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry.	6	320. 00	-----	-----	500. 00
Sales of cash substitution.....	2	[120. 00]	-----	-----	150. 00
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.....	5	[484. 26]	-----	-----	705. 33
Total cash sales.....	13	320. 00	-----	-----	1, 355. 33
Original homestead entries.....	15	1, 153. 77	42. 30	95. 00	137. 30
Final homestead entries.....	10	[1, 000. 03]	50. 00	-----	50. 00
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws.....	27	1, 899. 93	108. 00	155. 00	263. 00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws.	11	[1, 057. 17]	-----	44. 00	44. 00
Lands entered with Valentine scrip.....	1	40. 00	-----	1. 00	1. 00
Lands selected under grants to railroads..	1	40. 00	-----	2. 00	2. 00
Pre-emption declaratory statements.....	7	-----	-----	14. 00	14. 00
Amount received from reducing testimony to writing.....	-----	-----	-----	545. 70	545. 70
Total of all classes of entries and amounts received therefrom.....	85	3, 453. 70	200. 30	856. 70	2, 412. 33
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	1, 817. 89
Expenses of depositing.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	1. 65
Incidental expenses.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	141. 35
Total.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	1, 960. 89

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

LAND OFFICE AT GARDEN CITY, KANS.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry.	269	41,952.49			\$54,387.69
Supplemental payments.....	2				.18
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations..	45	55.60			100.24
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.....	275	[43,425.84]			54,267.49
Total cash sales.....	591	42,008.09			109,355.60
Original homestead entries.....	245	37,734.74	\$1,271.13	\$2,385.00	3,656.13
Final homestead entries.....	527	[83,311.27]	2,961.40		2,981.40
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws.....	397	62,861.42	1,588.00	3,950.00	5,538.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws.....	5	[800.00]		20.00	20.00
Lands entered with military bounty-land warrants.....	1	160.00		4.00	4.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements.....	169			378.00	378.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements.....	7			14.00	14.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....				337.25	337.25
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	1,962	142,764.25	5,840.53	7,088.25	122,284.38
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....					6,000.00
Incidental expenses.....					4,216.41
Total.....					10,216.41

LAND OFFICE AT KIRWIN, KANS.

Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry.	149	20,568.44			25,698.05
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	28	35.47			44.34
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.....	47	[6,123.48]			7,854.36
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2, act June 15, 1880.....	2	[240.00]			475.00
Total cash sales.....	226	20,593.91			34,071.75
Original homestead entries.....	158	22,075.07	599.77	1,420.00	2,019.77
Final homestead entries.....	369	[54,228.47]	1,469.47		1,469.47
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws.....	158	21,384.47	632.00	1,385.00	2,017.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws.....	194	[28,214.55]		776.00	776.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements.....	118			236.00	236.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements.....	2			4.00	4.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....				747.38	747.38
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	1,225	64,063.45	2,701.24	4,568.38	41,341.37
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....					6,000.00
Expenses of depositing.....					44.25
Incidental expenses.....					1,479.40
Total.....					7,523.65

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

LAND OFFICE AT LARNED, KANS.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry.	71	10,360.62	.....	.....	\$14,988.53
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	14	8.76	.....	.....	17.58
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	27	[3,385.53]	.....	.....	5,124.25
Total cash sales	112	10,369.38	.....	.....	20,130.36
Original homestead entries	96	13,437.08	\$503.83	\$860.00	1,363.83
Final homestead entries	294	[44,543.44]	1,576.00	.....	1,576.00
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	135	20,501.88	540.00	1,300.00	1,840.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	95	[14,147.42]	.....	380.00	380.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements	91	.....	.....	182.00	182.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing .....	.....	.....	.....	1,002.39	1,002.39
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	823	44,308.34	2,619.83	3,724.39	26,474.58
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Incidental expenses .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,064.45
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,064.45

LAND OFFICE AT OBERLIN, KANS.

Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry.	355	53,765.97	.....	.....	68,607.04
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	58	83.59	.....	.....	107.80
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	272	[41,956.20]	.....	.....	54,445.25
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2, act June 15, 1880	1	[160.00]	.....	.....	382.00
Total cash sales	686	53,849.56	.....	.....	123,542.09
Original homestead entries	383	59,220.57	1,768.72	3,740.00	5,508.72
Final homestead entries	702	[110,871.84]	3,117.46	.....	3,117.46
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	521	81,982.18	2,084.00	5,145.00	7,229.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	73	[11,491.15]	.....	202.00	292.00
Lands entered with military bounty-land warrants	3	{ [160.00] 160.00 }	.....	8.00	8.00
Lands selected under grants to railroads ..	1,479	236,583.87	.....	2,957.29	2,957.29
Pre-emption declaratory statements	306	.....	.....	612.00	612.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	7	.....	.....	14.00	14.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing .....	.....	.....	.....	1,245.65	1,245.65
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	4,160	431,796.18	6,970.18	14,013.94	144,526.21
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Expenses of depositing .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	204.65
Incidental expenses .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,847.70
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,052.35

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices etc.—Continued.

LAND OFFICE AT SALINA, KAN.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry..	51	5,811.43	.....	.....	\$10,632.89
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations..	8	17.31	.....	.....	25.41
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	15	[1,637.02]	.....	.....	2,993.42
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2, act June 15, 1880	2	[320.00]	.....	.....	800.00
Total cash sales	76	5,828.74	.....	.....	14,451.72
Original homestead entries	81	9,550.53	\$411.32	\$635.00	1,048.32
Final homestead entries	262	[32,446.83]	1,357.37	.....	1,357.37
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	67	7,306.88	268.00	495.00	763.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	107	[13,144.80]	.....	428.00	428.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements	40	.....	.....	80.00	80.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing .....	.....	.....	.....	677.98	677.98
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	633	22,686.15	2,036.69	2,315.98	18,804.39
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,510.63
Expenses of depositing .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15.95
Incidental expenses .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	993.95
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,520.53

LAND OFFICE AT TOPEKA, KANS.

Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry.	9	1,000.12	.....	.....	1,550.15
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations..	1	.86	.....	.....	2.15
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	3	[397.70]	.....	.....	994.25
Total cash sales	13	1,900.98	.....	.....	2,546.55
Original homestead entries	10	986.29	31.31	70.00	101.31
Final homestead entries	57	[6,569.88]	238.86	.....	238.86
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	11	1,496.39	44.00	100.00	144.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	7	[953.45]	.....	28.00	28.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements	38	.....	.....	76.00	76.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	2	.....	.....	4.00	4.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing .....	.....	.....	.....	95.79	95.79
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	138	3,483.66	314.17	373.79	3,234.51
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,614.47
Expenses of depositing .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.25
Incidental expenses .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	917.65
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,537.37

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

LAND OFFICE AT WAKEENEY, KANS.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry.	310	46,922.21			\$66,577.34
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	51	91.32			178.77
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.	243	[38,377.71]			51,910.88
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2, act June 15, 1880.	2	[281.84]			325.26
Total cash sales.	606	47,013.53			118,992.25
Original homestead entries.	541	79,645.61	\$3,683.20	\$5,275.00	8,958.20
Final homestead entries.	384	[60,032.78]	2,454.98		2,454.98
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws.	619	97,202.11	2,476.00	6,100.00	8,576.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws.	65	[10,016.37]		260.00	260.00
Lands entered with military bounty land warrants.	3	{ 60.00 }		11.00	11.00
Lands entered with surveyor-general scrip.	1	180.00		1.00	1.00
Lands selected under grants to railroads.	142	22,648.09		282.00	282.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements.	345			690.00	690.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements.	11			22.00	22.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.				839.51	839.51
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.	2717	246,949.34	8,614.18	13,480.51	141,086.94
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.					6,000.00
Expenses of depositing.					179.00
Incidental expenses.					5,832.01
Total.					12,011.01

LAND OFFICE AT NACHITOCHEs, LA.

Additional payments.	4	83.30			56.33
Sale of abandoned military reservation, Fort Jessup.	28	1,613.54			2,339.98
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	72	156.82			239.74
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.	6	[796.39]			1,294.44
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2, act June 15, 1880.	1	[39.90]			99.75
Total cash sales.	111	1,853.66			4,030.24
Original homestead entries.	376	41,694.46	1,450.88	2,930.00	4,380.88
Final homestead entries.	180	[19,914.75]	661.60		661.60
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.				599.39	599.39
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.	667	43,548.12	2,112.48	3,529.39	9,672.11
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.					3,792.40
Expenses of depositing.					1.80
Incidental expenses.					398.80
Total.					4,193.00

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

LAND OFFICE AT NEW ORLEANS, LA.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry.	12	1,687.87	-----	-----	\$2,109.81
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	472	1,449.65	-----	-----	1,871.83
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.	38	[5,418.42]	-----	-----	6,727.78
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2, act June 15, 1880.	7	[601.22]	-----	-----	774.62
Total cash sales	529	3,137.52	-----	-----	11,484.04
Original homestead entries.	940	118,000.20	\$3,040.36	\$8,190.00	11,230.36
Final homestead entries.	539	[77,528.54]	1,947.59	-----	1,947.59
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws.	24	2,024.93	96.00	215.00	311.00
Lands entered with military bounty-land warrants.	3	440.00	-----	11.00	11.00
State selections.	264	42,140.00	-----	526.75	526.75
Pre-emption declaratory statements.	35	-----	-----	70.00	70.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements.	3	-----	-----	6.00	6.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.	-----	-----	-----	440.35	440.35
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	2,337	166,642.65	5,083.95	9,459.10	26,027.09
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.	-----	-----	-----	-----	6,000.00
Incidental expenses.	-----	-----	-----	-----	2,777.50
Total	-----	-----	-----	-----	8,777.50

LAND OFFICE AT GRAYLING, MICH.

Sales of land subject to private entry.	1	1.00	-----	-----	15.00
Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry.	1	40.00	-----	-----	50.00
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.	15	[1,626.34]	-----	-----	2,027.74
Total cash sales	17	41.00	-----	-----	2,092.74
Original homestead entries.	94	9,949.19	281.88	720.00	1,001.88
Final homestead entries.	131	[15,502.07]	383.65	-----	383.65
Pre-emption declaratory statements.	11	-----	-----	22.00	22.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements.	1	-----	-----	2.00	2.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.	-----	-----	-----	481.94	481.94
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	254	9,990.19	665.53	1,225.94	3,984.21
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.	-----	-----	-----	-----	2,213.31
Expenses of depositing.	-----	-----	-----	-----	3.80
Incidental expenses.	-----	-----	-----	-----	465.60
Total	-----	-----	-----	-----	2,682.71

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

LAND OFFICE AT MARQUETTE, MICH.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to private entry.....	1	2.00	.....	.....	\$2.50
Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry.....	389	53,391.60	.....	.....	66,739.49
Sales of land at public auction.....	1	1.12	.....	.....	26.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.....	22	130.09	.....	.....	162.62
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.....	208	[30,528.49]	.....	.....	38,100.62
Total cash sales.....	621	53,524.81	.....	.....	105,091.23
Original homestead entries.....	420	57,104.03	\$1,428.52	\$3,770.00	5,198.52
Final homestead entries.....	204	27,080.33]	677.02	.....	677.02
Lands entered with military bounty-land warrants.....	22	2,080.00	.....	67.00	67.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements.....	600	.....	.....	1,200.00	1,200.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	1,515.26	1,515.26
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	1,867	112,708.84	2,105.54	6,552.26	113,749.03
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Expenses of depositing.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17.00
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,314.52
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,331.52

LAND OFFICE AT CROOKSTON, MINN.

Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry.....	129	17,604.23	.....	.....	23,945.56
Additional payments.....	2	[319.70]	.....	.....	399.62
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.....	29	100.45	.....	.....	129.64
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.....	21	[3,281.65]	.....	.....	4,502.07
Total cash sales.....	181	17,704.68	.....	.....	28,976.89
Original homestead entries.....	421	61,448.51	2,239.06	3,970.00	6,209.06
Final homestead entries.....	829	[125,381.63]	4,074.20	.....	4,074.20
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws.....	104	15,435.61	416.00	990.00	1,406.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws.....	13	[2,074.44]	.....	52.00	52.00
Lands selected under grants to railroads.....	5	785.00	.....	10.00	10.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements.....	396	.....	.....	792.00	792.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	2,190.36	2,190.36
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	1,949	95,371.80	6,729.26	8,004.36	43,710.51
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Expenses of depositing.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38.75
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,850.80
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,889.05

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

LAND OFFICE AT DULUTH, MINN.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry.	232	34,050.56	.....	.....	\$43,393.80
Supplemental payments.....	4	235.43	.....	.....	294.65
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	28	147.74	.....	.....	234.85
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.....	101	[14,096.73]	.....	.....	18,405.64
Total cash sales.....	365	34,433.73	.....	.....	62,328.94
Original homestead entries.....	376	47,840.69	\$1,510.49	\$3,285.00	4,795.49
Final homestead entries.....	45	[5,606.67]	222.45	.....	222.45
Lands entered with military bounty-land warrants.....	2	[120.00]	.....	2.00	2.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements.....	490	.....	.....	980.00	980.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	1,118.46	1,118.46
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	1,273	82,274.42	1,732.94	5,385.46	69,447.34
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,915.09
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	949.07
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,864.16

LAND OFFICE AT MARSHALL, MINN.

Sales of land subject to private entry.....	2	280.00	.....	.....	650.00
Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry.	36	3,566.44	.....	.....	6,182.80
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	24	148.33	.....	.....	239.66
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.....	13	[1,722.18]	.....	.....	2,902.73
Total cash sales.....	75	3,994.77	.....	.....	9,975.19
Original homestead entries.....	146	15,967.58	720.18	1,105.00	1,825.18
Final homestead entries.....	290	[36,062.07]	1,613.00	.....	1,613.00
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws.....	151	17,963.62	604.00	1,235.00	1,839.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws.	211	[28,103.20]	.....	844.00	844.00
Lands selected under grants to railroads..	2	344.54	.....	4.00	4.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements.....	53	.....	.....	106.00	106.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	872.07	872.07
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	923	38,270.51	2,937.18	4,166.07	17,078.44
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,876.49
Expenses of depositing.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13.35
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,496.75
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,386.59

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

LAND OFFICE AT ST. CLOUD, MINN.

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to private entry.....	2	2.10	.....	.....	\$2.63
Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry.	24	2,260.90	.....	.....	4,178.55
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	20	70.91	.....	.....	149.29
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.....	7	[906.60]	.....	.....	1,666.50
Total cash sales.....	53	2,333.91	.....	.....	5,996.97
Original homestead entries.....	360	44,531.08	\$2,003.70	\$3,075.00	5,078.70
Final homestead entries.....	423	[56,178.79]	2,486.52	.....	2,486.52
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws.....	74	10,060.99	206.00	665.00	961.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws.....	30	[4,334.99]	.....	120.00	120.00
Lands selected under grants to railroads..	1	120.00	.....	2.00	2.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements.....	202	.....	.....	404.00	404.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	1,135.88	1,135.88
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	1,143	57,045.98	4,786.22	5,401.88	16,185.07
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Expenses of depositing.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11.20
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,820.80
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,832.00

LAND OFFICE AT TAYLOR'S FALLS, MINN.

Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry.	4	125.67	.....	.....	314.18
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.....	2	[240.00]	.....	.....	600.00
Total cash sales.....	6	125.67	.....	.....	914.18
Original homestead entries.....	49	5,911.15	238.90	395.00	633.90
Final homestead entries.....	40	[4,470.60]	162.28	.....	162.28
Lands selected under grants to railroads..	2	12.31	.....	2.50	2.50
Pre-emption declaratory statements.....	17	.....	.....	34.00	34.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	163.65	163.65
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	114	6,049.13	401.18	595.15	1,910.51
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,478.39
Expenses of depositing.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.00
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75.20
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,554.59

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

LAND OFFICE AT JACKSON, MISS.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Supplemental payment.....	1	[652.00]			\$815.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations..	594	913.33			1,141.90
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.....	12	[1,471.71]			1,839.77
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2, act June 15, 1880.....	1	[40.00]			44.00
Total cash sales.....	608	913.33			3,840.67
Original homestead entries.....	2,331	232,853.60	\$7,107.00	\$19,530.00	26,637.00
Final homestead entries.....	300	[35,141.10]	882.57		882.57
State selections.....	181	30,845.45		361.40	361.40
Pre-emption declaratory statements.....	1			2.00	2.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....				649.58	649.58
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	3,421	314,612.38	7,989.57	20,542.98	32,373.22
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....					6,000.00
Expenses of depositing.....					10.15
Incidental expenses.....					3,120.35
Total.....					9,130.50

LAND OFFICE AT BOONVILLE, MO.

Sales of land subject to private entry.....	43	2,314.16			2,892.64
Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry.	2	156.82			196.02
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations..	7	41.83			52.29
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.....	3	[240.00]			300.00
Total cash sales.....	55	2,512.81			3,440.95
Original homestead entries.....	320	32,110.70	801.04	2,340.00	3,141.04
Final homestead entries.....	209	[20,698.59]	515.42		515.42
State selections.....	11	1,760.00		22.00	22.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements.....	143			286.00	286.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....				514.04	514.04
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	738	36,383.51	1,316.46	3,162.04	7,919.45
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....					3,207.30
Expenses of depositing.....					5.90
Incidental expenses.....					297.36
Total.....					8,510.56

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

LAND OFFICE AT IRONTON, MO.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to private entry.....	80	4,383.17			\$5,478.97
Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry.....	1	140.38			175.48
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations..	22	90.09			112.61
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.....	15	[1,387.26]			1,734.07
Total cash sales.....	118	4,613.64			7,501.13
Original homestead entries.....	467	48,944.68	\$1,222.69	\$3,545.00	4,767.69
Final homestead entries.....	336	[41,817.43]	1,048.60		1,048.60
Lands entered with military bounty land warrants.....	1	120.00		3.00	3.00
State selections, swamp indemnity.....	14	2,103.32		27.00	27.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements.....	108			216.00	216.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....				920.04	920.04
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	1,044	55,781.64	2,271.29	4,711.04	14,483.46
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....					4,587.18
Expenses of depositing.....					9.40
Incidental expenses.....					183.00
Total.....					4,779.58

LAND OFFICE AT SPRINGFIELD, MO.

Sales of land subject to private entry.....	76	3,378.54			4,223.43
Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry.....	8	504.07			630.09
Additional payment.....	1	[80.00]			40.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations..	33	165.29			230.94
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.....	9	[640.00]			1,050.00
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2, act June 15, 1880.....	1	[40.00]			38.00
Total cash sales.....	128	4,047.90			6,212.46
Original homestead entries.....	848	95,557.62	2,680.00	6,655.00	9,335.00
Final homestead entries.....	859	[105,234.00]	2,972.00		2,972.00
Lands entered with military bounty-land warrants.....	1	120.00		3.00	3.00
Lands selected under grants to railroads..	38	5,926.01		76.00	76.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements.....	192			384.00	384.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....				1,504.68	1,504.68
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	2,066	105,651.53	5,652.00	8,622.68	20,487.14
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....					6,000.00
Expenses of depositing.....					11.50
Incidental expenses.....					2,169.60
Total.....					8,181.10

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

LAND OFFICE AT BOZEMAN, MONT.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry.	40	4, 831. 19	.....	.....	\$11, 427. 98
Sales of mineral lands.....	3	37. 60	.....	.....	195. 00
Sales of coal lands.....	9	1, 962. 46	.....	.....	39, 249. 20
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	8	7. 73	.....	.....	19. 36
Original entries under the desert land act.	28	6, 886. 78	.....	.....	2, 543. 39
Final entries under the desert land act.....	34	[9, 926. 77]	.....	.....	10, 086. 77
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.....	4	[640. 00]	.....	.....	1, 600. 00
Total cash sales.....	126	13, 725. 76	.....	.....	65, 121. 70
Original homestead entries.....	107	15, 985. 66	\$1, 193. 07	\$1, 020. 00	2, 213. 07
Final homestead entries.....	91	[13, 993. 15]	1, 047. 65	.....	1, 047. 65
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws.....	53	7, 358. 78	212. 00	480. 00	692. 00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws.....	2	[320. 00]	.....	8. 00	8. 00
Lands selected under grants to railroads.....	307	49, 109. 29	.....	614. 00	614. 00
Applications to purchase mineral lands.....	6	.....	.....	60. 00	60. 00
Applications to purchase coal lands.....	30	.....	.....	90. 00	90. 00
Pre-emption declaratory statements.....	89	.....	.....	267. 00	267. 00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	662. 43	662. 43
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	811	86, 179. 49	2, 452. 72	3, 201. 43	70, 775. 85
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6, 000. 00
Expense of depositing.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13. 95
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	455. 28
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6, 469. 23

LAND OFFICE AT HELENA, MONT.

Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry.	500	73, 907. 96	.....	.....	100, 146. 79
Sales of mineral lands.....	238	8, 130. 11	.....	.....	29, 607. 50
Sales of coal lands.....	1	160. 00	.....	.....	1, 600. 00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	27	101. 77	.....	.....	132. 26
Original entries under the desert land act.	225	66, 427. 54	.....	.....	17, 916. 12
Final entries under the desert land act.....	129	[36, 576. 18]	.....	.....	36, 619. 03
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.....	73	[11, 018. 91]	.....	.....	15, 251. 05
Total cash sales.....	1193	148, 727. 38	.....	.....	201, 272. 75
Original homestead entries.....	424	64, 829. 62	3, 067. 33	4, 120. 00	7, 187. 33
Final homestead entries.....	234	[35, 999. 89]	1, 788. 75	.....	1, 788. 75
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws.....	386	54, 577. 98	1, 544. 00	3, 525. 00	5, 069. 00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws.....	1	[40. 00]	.....	4. 00	4. 00
Lands entered with military bounty land warrants.....	1	160. 00	.....	4. 00	4. 00
Lands selected under grants to railroads.....	582	93, 148. 35	.....	1, 162. 00	1, 162. 00
Indian allotments.....	6	749. 24	.....	.....	.....
Applications to purchase mineral lands.....	253	.....	.....	2, 530. 00	2, 530. 00
Applications to purchase coal lands.....	51	.....	.....	153. 00	153. 00
Mineral protests, adverse claims.....	44	.....	.....	440. 00	440. 00
Pre-emption declaratory statements.....	886	.....	.....	2, 658. 00	2, 658. 00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements.....	2	.....	.....	6. 00	6. 00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	1, 006. 03	1, 006. 03
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	4063	362, 192. 57	6, 400. 08	15, 608. 03	223, 280. 86
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6, 000. 00
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2, 741. 31
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8, 741. 31

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

LAND OFFICE AT MILES CITY, MONT.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of lands subject to pre-emption entry.	10	1, 572. 87	.....	.....	\$3, 132. 17
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	5	4. 50	.....	.....	8. 81
Original entries under the desert land act.	1	480. 00	.....	.....	120. 00
Final entries under the desert land act.	1	[80. 00]	.....	.....	80. 00
Total cash sales	17	2, 057. 37	.....	.....	3, 340. 98
Original homestead entries.	28	4, 420. 85	\$260. 30	\$280. 00	540. 30
Final homestead entries.	27	[8, 698. 92]	271. 61	.....	271. 61
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	18	2, 868. 44	72. 00	180. 00	252. 00
Lands selected under grants to railroad	151	24, 087. 98	.....	301. 00	301. 00
Pre-emption declaratory statements	35	.....	.....	105. 00	105. 00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing	.....	.....	.....	286. 59	286. 59
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	276	33, 444. 64	603. 91	1, 152. 59	5, 097. 48
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver	.....	.....	.....	.....	2, 363. 29
Expenses of depositing	.....	.....	.....	.....	11. 80
Incidental expenses	.....	.....	.....	.....	336. 40
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	2, 711. 49

LAND OFFICE AT BLOOMINGTON, NEBR.

Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry.	48	5, 726. 62	.....	.....	7, 453. 50
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	18	35. 49	.....	.....	60. 96
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	32	[4, 873. 22]	.....	.....	6, 891. 61
Total cash sales	98	5, 762. 11	.....	.....	14, 396. 07
Original homestead entries.	65	8, 664. 11	271. 52	570. 00	841. 52
Final homestead entries.	265	[39, 793. 38]	1, 190. 67	.....	1, 190. 67
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	44	5, 999. 76	176. 00	385. 00	561. 00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	137	[20, 822. 25]	.....	548. 00	548. 00
Pre-emption declaratory statements	56	.....	.....	112. 00	112. 00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	1	.....	.....	2. 00	2. 00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing	.....	.....	.....	721. 97	721. 97
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	666	20, 425. 98	1, 633. 19	2, 338. 97	18, 373. 23
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver	.....	.....	.....	.....	4, 310. 10
Expenses of depositing	.....	.....	.....	.....	21. 85
Incidental expenses	.....	.....	.....	.....	166. 50
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	4, 498. 45

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

LAND OFFICE AT CHADRON, NEBR.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry.	595	91,252.08	.....	.....	\$114,065.12
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	67	169.73	.....	.....	212.15
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	315	[49,467.68]	.....	.....	61,834.58
Total cash sales.....	977	91,421.81	.....	.....	176,111.85
Original homestead entries.....	721	111,744.92	\$2,793.46	\$7,065.00	9,858.46
Final homestead entries.....	433	[68,916.44]	1,724.44	.....	1,724.44
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws.....	422	66,484.52	1,688.00	4,180.00	5,868.00
Lands entered with military bounty-land warrants.....	24	{ 480.00 }	.....	71.00	71.00
Lands entered with private land scrip.....	67	{ 2,520.00 }	.....	.....	.....
Supreme court scrip locations.....	6	{ 7,879.52 }	.....	8.00	8.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements.....	655	{ 160.00 }	.....	1,310.00	1,310.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements.....	14	{ 160.00 }	.....	28.00	28.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	965.56	965.56
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	3,310	280,210.77	6,205.90	13,627.56	195,945.31
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Expenses of depositing.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	391.04
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,039.20
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,430.24

LAND OFFICE AT GRAND ISLAND, NEBR.

Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry.	189	26,050.06	.....	.....	34,245.02
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	33	78.43	.....	.....	121.79
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.....	95	[13,135.08]	.....	.....	17,158.94
Total cash sales.....	317	26,128.49	.....	.....	51,523.75
Original homestead entries.....	181	23,400.74	707.11	1,545.00	2,252.11
Final homestead entries.....	618	[93,661.00]	2,965.95	.....	2,965.95
Lands entered under the timber culture laws.....	165	22,003.15	660.00	1,445.00	2,105.00
Final entries under the timber culture laws.....	146	[21,423.30]	.....	584.00	584.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements.....	172	.....	.....	344.00	344.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements.....	4	.....	.....	8.00	8.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	1,066.68	1,066.68
Total of all classes of entries and amounts received therefrom.....	1,603	71,532.38	4,333.06	4,992.68	60,849.49
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Expenses of depositing.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	76.35
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,898.20
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,974.55

Statement of the business transacted at the local land office, etc.—Continued.

LAND OFFICE AT LINCOLN, NEBR.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry.	7	559.66	.....	.....	\$1,898.85
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	2	2.44	.....	.....	6.10
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.....	2	[290.00]	.....	.....	725.00
Total cash sales.....	11	562.10	.....	.....	2,129.95
Original homestead entries.....	13	1,108.80	\$47.43	\$65.00	112.43
Final homestead entries.....	43	[4,798.40]	222.92	.....	222.92
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws.....	12	837.36	48.00	65.00	113.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws.	49	[4,854.24]	.....	196.00	196.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements.....	4	.....	.....	8.00	8.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	288.00	288.00
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	132	2,508.26	318.35	622.00	3,070.30
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,012.36
Expenses of depositing.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.35
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65.00
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,983.71

LAND OFFICE AT McCOOK, NEBR.

Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry.	556	82,150.14	.....	.....	102,687.69
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	62	275.82	.....	.....	354.06
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.....	307	[46,630.19]	.....	.....	58,287.73
Total cash sales.....	925	82,425.96	.....	.....	161,329.48
Original homestead entries.....	442	66,353.12	1,679.46	4,200.00	5,879.46
Final homestead entries.....	506	[79,843.54]	2,016.07	.....	2,016.07
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws.....	477	73,821.38	1,908.00	4,655.00	6,563.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws.	33	[5,269.80]	.....	132.00	132.00
Lands entered with military bounty-land warrants.....	1	80.00	.....	2.00	2.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements.....	535	.....	.....	1,070.00	1,070.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements.....	8	.....	.....	16.00	16.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	724.38	724.38
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	2,927	222,680.46	5,602.53	10,709.38	177,732.39
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Expenses of depositing.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	261.40
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,327.90
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,589.30

Statement of the business transacted at the local land office, etc.—Continued.

LAND OFFICE AT NELIGH, NEBR.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry.	68	15,057.43	.....	.....	\$18,821.80
Excess payments on homestead timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	13	21.43	.....	.....	26.81
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	46	[6,988.49]	.....	.....	8,735.62
Total cash sales	157	15,078.86	.....	.....	27,584.23
Original homestead entries	90	12,998.84	\$328.04	\$830.00	1,158.40
Final homestead entries	232	[33,164.23]	829.18	.....	829.18
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	106	15,586.32	424.00	1,000.00	1,424.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws.	92	[13,258.33]	.....	368.00	368.00
Lands entered with military bounty land-warrants	1	160.00	.....	4.00	4.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements	215	.....	.....	430.00	430.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	2	.....	.....	4.00	4.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing	.....	.....	.....	987.87	987.78
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	895	43,824.02	1,581.22	3,623.78	32,789.23
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,612.79
Expenses of depositing	.....	.....	.....	.....	53.37
Incidental expenses	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,570.45
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,236.61

LAND OFFICE AT NORTH PLATTE, NEBR.

Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry	396	59,361.62	.....	.....	81,750.82
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	103	211.17	.....	.....	412.99
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	208	[33,829.83]	.....	.....	45,801.20
Total cash sales	707	59,572.79	.....	.....	127,974.02
Original homestead entries	785	121,310.79	4,621.14	7,656.00	12,277.14
Final homestead entries	876	[138,321.53]	5,901.04	.....	5,091.04
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	583	89,867.44	2,332.00	5,675.00	8,007.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws.	63	[9,750.01]	.....	252.00	252.00
Lands entered with military bounty land-warrants	1	80.00	.....	2.00	2.00
Lands selected under grants to railroads	2,601	416,173.35	.....	5,202.00	5,202.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements	670	.....	.....	1,340.00	1,340.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	18	.....	.....	36.00	36.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing	.....	.....	.....	801.90	801.90
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	6,304	687,004.37	12,854.18	20,964.90	161,793.10
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Expenses of depositing	.....	.....	.....	.....	219.25
Incidental expenses	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,140.60
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,359.85

Statement of the business transacted at the local land office, etc.—Continued

LAND OFFICE AT O'NEILL, NEBR.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sale of land subject to pre-emption entry.	208	29,904.84			\$37,381.12
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	30	32.86			41.15
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	69	[10,345.94]			12,932.44
Total cash sales	307	29,937.70			50,354.71
Original homestead entries	97	13,395.15	\$335.61	\$885.00	1,220.61
Final homestead entries	453	[69,919.34]	1,756.00		1,756.00
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	151	22,611.19	604.00	1,450.00	2,054.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	271	[39,682.18]		1,084.00	1,084.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements	199			398.00	398.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements				2.00	2.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				1,088.23	1,088.23
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	1,479	65,944.04	2,695.61	4,007.23	57,957.55
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					6,000.00
Expenses of depositing					44.60
Incidental expenses					1,223.50
Total					7,268.10

LAND OFFICE AT SIDNEY, NEBR.

Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry.	247	37,935.60			51,172.70
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries, and locations	57	261.26			376.05
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	119	[19,667.50]			26,708.15
Total cash sales	423	38,196.86			78,256.90
Original homestead entries	506	78,971.18	2,688.55	4,975.00	7,663.55
Final homestead entries	308	[48,820.40]	2,309.65		2,309.65
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	362	56,908.82	1,448.00	3,590.00	5,038.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	2	[240.00]		8.00	8.00
Lands entered with military bounty land-warrants	3	280.00		9.00	9.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements	326			652.00	652.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	5			10.00	10.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				640.65	640.65
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	1,935	174,356.86	6,448.20	9,884.65	94,587.75
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					6,000.00
Expenses of depositing					95.90
Incidental expenses					1,884.80
Total					7,980.70

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

LAND OFFICE AT VALENTINE, NEBR.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry.	172	26,225.50			\$32,781.94
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	53	182.05			227.65
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.	70	[11,024.55]			13,780.69
Total cash sales.	295	26,407.55			46,790.28
Original homestead entries.	241	37,236.06	\$931.44	\$2,345.00	3,276.44
Final homestead entries.	473	[74,403.79]	1,862.61		1,862.61
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws.	288	45,394.20	1,152.00	2,855.00	4,007.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws.	30	[4,787.35]		120.00	120.00
Lands entered with military bounty land-warrants.	2	320.00		8.00	8.00
Lands entered with private land scrip.	3	480.00			
Pre-emption declaratory statements.	225			450.00	450.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.				1,281.87	1,281.87
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.	1,557	109,837.90	3,946.05	7,059.87	57,796.20
Salaries, fees and commissions of register and receiver.					5,975.28
Expenses of depositing.					91.29
Incidental expenses.					1,682.32
Total.					7,748.89

LAND OFFICE AT CARSON CITY, NEV.

Sales of mineral lands.	10	162.58			830.00
Total cash sales.	10	162.58			830.00
Original homestead entries.	1	160.00	6.00	10.00	16.00
Final homestead entries.	4	[360.00]	18.00		18.00
State selections.	309	48,270.44		618.00	618.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands.	7			70.00	70.00
Applications to purchase coal lands.	1			3.00	3.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims.	4			40.00	40.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements.	1			3.00	3.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.				19.63	19.63
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.	337	48,593.02	24.00	763.63	1,617.63
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.					1,811.17
Expenses of depositing.					8.45
Incidental expenses.					240.40
Total.					2,060.02

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

LAND OFFICE AT EUREKA, NEV.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of mineral lands.....	26	370.14			\$1,895.00
Original entries under the desert land act.	7	2,960.00			790.00
Total cash sales.....	33	3,330.14			2,685.00
Original homestead entries.....	3	480.00	\$24.00	\$30.00	54.00
State selections.....	410	64,383.37		820.00	820.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands...	37			370.00	370.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....				2.88	2.88
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	483	68,173.51	24.00	1,222.88	3,931.88
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....					2,270.58
Expenses of depositing.....					14.40
Incidental expenses.....					420.00
Total.....					2,704.98

LAND OFFICE AT FOLSOM, N. MEX.

Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry..	45	6,751.47			8,439.36
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	10	31.50			39.42
Original entries under the desert land act.	6	640.19			160.05
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.....	5	[800.00]			1,000.00
Total cash sales.....	66	7,423.16			9,638.83
Original homestead entries.....	87	13,731.46	518.13	865.00	1,383.13
Final homestead entries.....	10	[1,600.00]	60.00		60.00
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws.....	34	5,183.84	136.00	330.00	466.00
Lands entered with military bounty land warrants.....	1	80.00		2.00	2.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements.....	99			297.00	297.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements.....	1			3.00	3.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....				330.63	330.63
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	298	26,418.46	714.13	1,827.63	12,180.59
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....					2,539.50
Expenses of depositing.....					11.25
Incidental expenses.....					961.94
Total.....					3,512.69

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

LAND OFFICE AT LAS CRUCES, N. MEX.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry.	61	7,947.04	.....	.....	\$9,934.89
Sales of mineral lands	72	1,284.99	.....	.....	6,545.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	13	59.18	.....	.....	73.98
Original entries under the desert-land act.	48	20,434.14	.....	.....	5,108.54
Final entries under the desert-land act.....	22	[5,959.71]	.....	.....	5,959.71
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	7	[1,116.81]	.....	.....	1,396.01
Total cash sales	223	29,725.85			29,018.13
Original homestead entries.....	105	14,830.77	\$560.69	\$975.00	1,535.69
Final homestead entries.....	64	[8,794.85]	355.12	.....	335.12
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws.....	51	7,559.74	204.00	480.00	684.00
Lands entered with military bounty-land warrants.....	1	120.00	.....	3.00	3.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands.....	32	.....	.....	320.00	320.00
Applications to purchase coal lands.....	5	.....	.....	15.00	15.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims.....	3	.....	.....	30.00	30.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements.....	188	.....	.....	564.00	564.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	1	.....	.....	3.00	3.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	481.21	481.21
Total of all classes of entries and amounts received therefrom.....	673	52,235.86	1,099.81	2,871.21	32,989.15
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,096.35
Expenses of depositing.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18.70
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,258.90
Total.....					5,368.95

LAND OFFICE AT ROSWELL, N. MEX.

Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry.	8	1,283.78	.....	.....	1,604.66
Sales of mineral lands	3	49.51	.....	.....	255.00
Original entries under the desert-land act.	66	34,840.95	.....	.....	8,585.25
Final entries under the desert-land act.....	4	[1,480.00]	.....	.....	1,480.00
Total cash sales	81	35,674.19			11,924.91
Original homestead entries.....	23	3,666.58	198.00	230.00	368.00
Final homestead entries.....	1	[160.00]	6.00	.....	6.00
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws.....	73	11,504.88	292.00	725.00	1,017.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws.....	1	160.00	.....	4.00	4.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands.....	5	.....	.....	50.00	50.00
Applications to purchase coal lands.....	2	.....	.....	6.00	6.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements.....	88	.....	.....	264.00	264.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	29.15	29.15
Total of all classes of entries and amounts received therefrom.....	274	50,845.65	436.00	1,308.15	18,669.06
Salaries, fees, and commission of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,568.71
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	534.78
Total.....					2,103.49

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

LAND OFFICE AT SANTA FE, N. MEX.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry.	57	8,006.23	-----	-----	\$10,207.98
Sales of mineral lands.	8	154.52	-----	-----	740.00
Sales of coal lands.	2	80.00	-----	-----	1,600.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	23	59.44	-----	-----	79.55
Original entries under the desert-land act.	20	2,970.11	-----	-----	762.81
Final entries under the desert-land act.	1	[320.00]	-----	-----	320.00
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.	6	[960.00]	-----	-----	1,400.00
Total cash sales.	117	11,270.30	-----	-----	15,110.34
Original homestead entries.	174	25,274.27	\$1,025.03	\$1,625.00	2,650.03
Final homestead entries.	72	[11,018.58]	439.50	-----	439.50
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws.	33	4,735.06	132.00	305.00	437.00
Lands entered with military bounty-land warrants.	2	320.00	-----	8.00	8.00
Lands selected under grants to railroads.	2209	353,329.75	-----	4,418.00	4,418.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands.	8	-----	-----	80.00	80.00
Applications to purchase coal lands.	49	-----	-----	147.00	147.00
Applications to purchase town sites.	1	-----	-----	3.00	3.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements.	188	-----	-----	564.00	564.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements.	3	-----	-----	9.00	9.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.	-----	-----	-----	678.22	678.22
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.	2856	394,929.38	1,596.53	7,837.22	24,544.09
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.	-----	-----	-----	-----	5,274.25
Expenses of depositing.	-----	-----	-----	-----	13.25
Incidental expenses.	-----	-----	-----	-----	1,308.67
Total.	-----	-----	-----	-----	6,596.17

LAND OFFICE AT BISMARCK, N. DAK.

Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry.	165	25,902.25	-----	-----	32,577.89
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	28	89.39	-----	-----	177.33
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.	8	[1,279.47]	-----	-----	1,599.35
Total cash sales.	201	25,991.64	-----	-----	34,354.57
Original homestead entries.	200	31,442.10	1,204.00	1,985.00	3,189.00
Final homestead entries.	497	[78,823.88]	3,743.31	-----	3,743.31
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws.	229	35,908.10	916.00	2,275.00	3,191.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws.	8	[1,280.00]	-----	32.00	32.00
Lands entered with military bounty-land warrants.	2	200.00	-----	5.00	5.00
Lands selected under grants to railroads.	216	34,506.20	-----	431.33	431.33
Applications to purchase coal lands.	3	-----	-----	6.00	6.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements.	308	-----	-----	616.00	616.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements.	5	-----	-----	10.00	10.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.	-----	-----	-----	1,203.41	1,203.41
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.	1669	128,048.04	5,863.31	6,563.74	46,781.62
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.	-----	-----	-----	-----	6,000.00
Expenses of depositing.	-----	-----	-----	-----	28.00
Incidental expenses.	-----	-----	-----	-----	1,978.75
Total.	-----	-----	-----	-----	8,006.75

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

LAND OFFICE AT DEVIL'S LAKE, N. DAK.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate of States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry,	No.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry.	485	75,291.58	.....	.....	\$94,114.66
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	26	45.83	.....	.....	57.34
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.....	72	[11,457.07]	.....	.....	14,321.39
Total cash sales.....	583	75,337.41	.....	.....	108,493.39
Original homestead entries.....	208	31,668.83	\$792.10	\$2,025.00	2,817.10
Final homestead entries.....	153	[24,188.15]	604.94	.....	604.94
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws.....	223	34,702.69	892.00	2,190.00	3,082.00
Lands entered with military bounty land warrants.....	2	320.00	.....	8.00	8.00
Lands entered with private land scrip.....	2	320.00	.....	.....	.....
Lands entered with Valentine scrip.....	1	40.00	.....	1.00	1.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements.....	398	.....	.....	796.00	796.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements.....	1	.....	.....	2.00	2.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	466.64	466.64
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	1,571	142,388.93	2,289.04	5,488.64	116,271.07
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Expenses of depositing.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61.00
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,057.00
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,118.00

LAND OFFICE AT FARGO, N. DAK.

Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry.	118	17,958.64	.....	.....	25,978.81
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	24	98.89	.....	.....	203.24
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.....	36	[5,632.82]	.....	.....	7,841.03
Total cash sales.....	178	18,057.53	.....	.....	34,023.08
Original homestead entries.....	245	37,758.65	1,587.01	2,385.00	3,972.01
Final homestead entries.....	729	[113,970.03]	4,821.88	.....	4,821.88
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws.....	322	50,702.85	1,288.00	3,190.00	4,478.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws.....	28	[4,383.87]	.....	112.00	112.00
Lands entered with military bounty land warrants.....	1	160.00	.....	4.00	4.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements.....	263	.....	.....	526.00	526.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements.....	3	.....	.....	6.00	6.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	1,525.55	1,525.55
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	1,769	106,679.03	7,696.89	7,748.55	49,468.52
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Expenses of depositing.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26.60
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,879.50
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,906.10

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

LAND OFFICE AT GRAND FORKS, N. DAK.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry.	213	31,579.35	-----	-----	\$39,471.75
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	25	53.77	-----	-----	67.26
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.	104	[15,826.42]	-----	-----	19,783.05
Total cash sales.	342	31,633.12	-----	-----	59,322.06
Original homestead entries.	246	35,870.23	\$898.74	\$2,320.00	3,218.74
Final homestead entries.	484	[75,771.77]	1,898.49	-----	1,898.49
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws.	223	33,257.22	892.00	2,130.00	3,022.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws.	32	[4,805.79]	-----	128.00	128.00
Lands entered with private land scrip.	4	{ 160.00 }	-----	-----	-----
Lands entered with Sioux half-breed scrip.	1	{ 150.99 }	-----	-----	-----
Pre-emption declaratory statements.	346	-----	-----	692.00	692.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.	-----	-----	-----	470.24	470.24
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.	1,678	101,071.56	3,689.23	5,740.24	68,751.53
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.	-----	-----	-----	-----	6,000.00
Expenses of depositing.	-----	-----	-----	-----	26.80
Incidental expenses.	-----	-----	-----	-----	2,097.85
Total.	-----	-----	-----	-----	8,124.65

LAND OFFICE AT GUTHRIE, OKLAHOMA.

Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	253	892.93	-----	-----	902.01
Competitive bids.	-----	-----	-----	-----	5.00
Total cash sales.	253	892.93	-----	-----	997.01
Original homestead entries.	4,033	622,978.42	15,574.37	39,475.00	55,049.37
Final homestead entries.	5	[800.00]	20.00	-----	20.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements.	272	-----	-----	544.00	544.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.	-----	-----	-----	1,373.52	1,373.52
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.	4,563	623,871.35	15,594.37	41,392.52	57,983.90
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.	-----	-----	-----	-----	6,000.00
Expenses of depositing.	-----	-----	-----	-----	9.35
Incidental expenses.	-----	-----	-----	-----	3,678.80
Total.	-----	-----	-----	-----	9,686.15

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

LAND OFFICE AT KING FISHER, OKLAHOMA.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations..	245	914.60	.....	.....	\$1,143.19
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.....	3	[440.00]	.....	.....	550.00
Total cash sales.....	248	914.60	.....	.....	1,693.19
Original homestead entries.....	3,000	458,905.22	\$11,460.35	\$29,130.00	40,599.35
Final homestead entries.....	1	[180.00]	4.00	.....	4.00
Indian allotments.....	5	309.90	.....	.....	.....
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements.....	167	.....	.....	334.00	334.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	192.93	192.93
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	3,421	460,129.72	11,473.35	29,656.93	42,823.47
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Expenses of depositing.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.40
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,309.45
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,311.85

LAND OFFICE AT BURNS, OREGON.

Sales of lands subject to pre-emption entry.	107	15,963.05	.....	.....	19,953.80
Sales of timber and stone lands.....	5	480.00	.....	.....	1,200.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations..	8	22.64	.....	.....	28.28
Original entries under the desert land act..	13	2,083.79	.....	.....	520.95
Final entries under the desert land act..	5	[475.10]	.....	.....	475.10
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.....	22	[3,401.61]	.....	.....	4,252.01
Total cash sales.....	160	18,549.48	.....	.....	26,430.14
Original homestead entries.....	131	20,060.90	753.24	1,280.00	2,033.24
Final homestead entries.....	57	[8,510.34]	319.13	.....	319.13
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws.....	62	8,161.02	248.00	535.00	783.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands.....	2	.....	.....	20.00	20.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands.....	5	.....	.....	50.00	50.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims.....	1	.....	.....	10.00	10.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements.....	176	.....	.....	528.00	528.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements.....	1	.....	.....	3.00	3.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	1,142.45	1,142.45
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	595	46,771.40	1,320.37	3,568.45	31,318.96
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,485.54
Expenses of depositing.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	103.50
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,141.10
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,730.14

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

LAND OFFICE AT LA GRANDE, OREGON.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry.	232	34,356.24	.....	.....	\$42,945.30
Sales of timber and stone lands.....	53	6,741.22	.....	.....	16,853.05
Sales of mineral lands.....	9	378.04	.....	.....	1,347.50
Sales of town-lots.....	1	.....	.....	.....	18.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	30	118.62	.....	.....	140.83
Original entries under the desert land act.	6	843.98	.....	.....	211.08
Final entries under the desert land act.....	3	[534.59]	.....	.....	534.59
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.....	29	[4,319.29]	.....	.....	5,599.12
Total cash sales.....	363	42,438.10	.....	.....	67,658.39
Original homestead entries.....	322	49,453.06	\$1,885.62	\$3,130.00	5,015.62
Final homestead entries.....	192	[30,473.02]	1,155.90	.....	1,155.90
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws.....	74	11,010.49	296.00	700.00	996.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws.....	16	[2,416.78]	.....	64.00	64.00
State selections, school indemnity.....	1	80.00	.....	2.00	2.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands.....	4	.....	.....	40.00	40.00
Applications to purchase coal lands.....	4	.....	.....	12.00	12.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands.....	53	.....	.....	530.00	530.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements.....	581	.....	.....	1,743.00	1,743.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements.....	3	.....	.....	9.00	9.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	730.80	730.80
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	1,613	102,981.65	3,337.52	6,960.80	77,956.71
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,486.41
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,353.40
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,839.81

LAND OFFICE AT LAKEVIEW, OREGON.

Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry.	111	16,737.27	.....	.....	20,921.56
Sales of timber and stone lands.....	25	3,850.73	.....	.....	9,626.82
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	12	29.29	.....	.....	36.61
Original entries under the desert land act.	9	1,605.93	.....	.....	401.48
Final entries under the desert land act.....	9	[1,800.00]	.....	.....	1,800.00
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.....	29	[4,473.53]	.....	.....	5,591.90
Total cash sales.....	195	22,223.22	.....	.....	38,378.37
Original homestead entries.....	114	17,764.48	666.17	1,125.00	1,791.17
Final homestead entries.....	37	[5,945.17]	222.96	.....	222.96
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws.....	69	9,677.97	276.00	630.00	906.00
Lands entered with military bounty land warrants.....	1	160.00	.....	4.00	4.00
Lands selected under grants to railroads.....	66	10,560.00	.....	132.00	132.00
State selections, school indemnity.....	24	3,541.81	.....	46.00	46.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands.....	25	.....	.....	250.00	250.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements.....	150	.....	.....	450.00	450.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	897.27	897.27
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	681	63,927.48	1,165.13	3,534.27	43,077.77
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,575.44
Expenses of depositing.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51.90
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	928.40
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,555.74

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

LAND OFFICE AT OREGON CITY, OREGON.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry.	332	48,751.08	.....	.....	\$62,315.90
Sales of timber and stone lands	808	125,916.29	.....	.....	314,804.59
Additional payment.....	1	.39	.....	.....	.98
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	71	391.73	.....	.....	538.18
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	58	[8,666.51]	.....	.....	11,461.67
Total cash sales.....	1,270	175,059.49	.....	.....	389,121.32
Original homestead entries.....	691	102,096.20	\$4,602.63	\$6,570.00	11,172.63
Final homestead entries.....	259	[37,649.45]	1,937.83	.....	1,937.83
Lands entered with military bounty land warrants	4	{ 120.00 } 440.00	{	14.00	14.00
Lands entered under the donation act	2	477.98	.....	15.00	15.00
State selections, school indemnity.....	92	14,168.52	.....	180.82	180.82
Applications to purchase coal lands.....	72	.....	.....	216.00	216.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	807	.....	.....	8,070.00	8,070.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements	892	.....	.....	2,676.00	2,676.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	1	.....	.....	3.00	3.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	2,539.76	2,539.76
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	4,090	292,242.19	6,540.46	20,284.58	415,946.36
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Expenses of depositing.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70.50
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,577.84
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,647.84

LAND OFFICE AT ROSEBURG, OREGON.

Sales of land subject to private entry	1	[85.70]	.....	.....	107.12
Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry.	113	14,877.56	.....	.....	21,474.94
Sales of timber and stone lands.....	332	51,201.26	.....	.....	128,003.16
Sales of mineral lands.....	2	100.00	.....	.....	300.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	33	119.75	.....	.....	263.76
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.....	8	[1,146.93]	.....	.....	1,433.66
Total cash sales.....	489	66,298.57	.....	.....	151,582.64
Original homestead entries.....	389	54,821.40	3,274.54	3,560.00	6,834.54
Final homestead entries.....	169	[24,127.47]	1,396.43	.....	1,396.43
Lands entered with military bounty land warrants	3	320.00	.....	12.00	12.00
Lands entered under the donation act	2	307.83	.....	10.00	10.00
Lands selected under grants to railroads.....	488	78,061.63	.....	975.00	975.00
State selections, school indemnity.....	4	635.17	.....	7.00	7.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands	1	.....	.....	10.00	10.00
Applications to purchase coal lands.....	4	.....	.....	12.00	12.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	497	.....	.....	4,970.00	4,970.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements	623	.....	.....	1,869.00	1,869.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	5	.....	.....	15.00	15.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	847.83	847.83
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	2,674	200,441.60	4,670.97	12,287.83	168,541.44
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Expenses of depositing.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	227.36
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	912.10
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,139.46

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

LAND OFFICE AT THE DALLES, OREGON.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry.	138	20,981.72			\$26,227.27
Sales of timber and stone lands.	5	560.00			1,400.00
Sales of abandoned military reservations, town lots, (Fort Dalles).	1				90.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	20	72.07			90.13
Original entries under the desert-land act.	1	200.00			50.00
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.	27	[4,145.15]			5,181.42
Total cash sales.	192	21,813.79			33,038.82
Original homestead entries.	130	19,808.35	\$748.50	\$1,255.00	2,003.50
Final homestead entries.	211	[33,603.33]	1,275.00		1,275.00
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws.	106	14,864.89	424.00	965.00	1,389.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws.	12	[1,883.11]		48.00	48.00
Lands entered with military bounty land warrants.	1	160.00		4.00	4.00
Lands selected under grants to railroads.	2	320.00		4.00	4.00
Applications to purchase coal lands.	1			3.00	3.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands.	8			80.00	80.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements.	218			654.00	654.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.				565.54	565.54
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.	881	56,967.03	2,447.50	3,578.54	39,064.86
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.					4,500.00
Expenses of depositing.					39.90
Incidental expenses.					680.00
Total.					5,219.90

LAND OFFICE AT SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry.	92	11,011.87			14,931.08
Sales of mineral lands.	82	1,245.42			6,410.00
Sales of coal lands.	8	1,159.74			23,194.80
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	22	20.01			31.07
Original entries under the desert-land act.	307	80,554.94			21,979.69
Final entries under the desert-land act.	143	[24,895.23]			24,938.73
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.	22	[3,176.99]			4,321.24
Total cash sales.	676	93,991.98			95,806.61
Original homestead entries.	350	49,206.87	2,270.61	3,215.00	5,485.61
Final homestead entries.	249	[35,232.69]	1,451.10		1,451.10
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws.	158	18,611.57	632.00	1,265.00	1,897.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws.	7	[720.00]		28.00	28.00
Lands selected under grants to railroads.	672	107,474.44		1,343.00	1,343.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands.	90			900.00	900.00
Applications to purchase coal lands.	78			234.00	234.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims.	50			500.00	500.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements.	362			1,086.00	1,086.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.				1,684.42	1,684.42
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.	2,692	269,284.86	4,353.71	10,255.42	110,415.74
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.					6,000.00
Incidental expenses.					3,401.40
Total.					9,401.40

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

LAND OFFICE AT ABERDEEN, S. DAK.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry.	394	62,519.85			\$78,149.93
Supplemental payments	6	10.07			12.59
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	49	114.61			143.38
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	70	[10,977.94]			13,724.31
Total cash sales	519	62,644.53			92,030.21
Original homestead entries	258	40,217.60	\$1,005.66	\$2,540.00	3,545.66
Final homestead entries	516	[81,822.05]	2,052.57		2,052.57
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	368	57,907.77	1,472.00	3,635.00	5,107.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	62	[9,915.89]		248.00	248.00
Lands entered with military bounty-land warrants	2	{ [160.00]		8.00	8.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements	552	{ 160.00 }		1,104.00	1,104.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	5			10.00	10.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				573.87	573.87
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	2,282	160,929.90	4,530.23	8,118.87	104,679.31
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					6,000.00
Expenses of depositing					41.40
Incidental expenses					1,962.30
Total					8,003.70

LAND OFFICE AT CHAMBERLAIN, S. DAK.

Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry.	5	720.00			900.00
Total cash sales	5	720.00			900.00
Original homestead entries	3	480.00	1,230.00	3,075.00	4,305.00
Final homestead entries	34	[5,387.10]	136.00		136.00
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	19	2,931.08	76.00	185.00	261.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	32	[5,116.92]		128.00	128.00
Town-site filings	1			2.00	2.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements	92			184.00	184.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	10			20.00	20.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				89.02	89.02
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	196	4,131.08	1,442.00	3,683.02	6,025.02
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					1,500.00
Expenses of depositing					3.90
Incidental expenses					760.10
Total					2,264.00

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

LAND OFFICE AT HURON, S. DAK.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry.	147	21,945.06			\$27,431.36
Supplemental payments.	3	1.68			2.10
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	41	103.29			129.14
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.	50	[7,438.43]			9,298.08
Total cash sales.	241	22,050.03			36,860.68
Original homestead entries.	239	37,130.13	\$964.02	\$2,440.00	3,404.02
Final homestead entries.	970	[169,433.78]	4,236.48		4,236.48
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws.	491	76,998.16	1,964.00	4,845.00	6,809.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws.	91	[14,503.32]		364.00	364.00
Lands entered with military bounty land-warrants.	1	80.00		2.00	2.00
Lands entered with private land scrip.	1	100.00			
Pre-emption declaratory statements.	236			472.00	472.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements.	7			14.00	14.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.				2,321.22	2,321.22
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.	2,277	136,418.32	7,164.50	10,458.22	54,483.40
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.					6,000.00
Incidental expenses.					5,083.40
Total.					11,083.40

LAND OFFICE AT MITCHELL, S. DAK.

Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry.	115	16,658.73			20,823.43
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	28	148.61			185.78
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.	39	[5,698.20]			6,997.75
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2, act June 15, 1880.	1	160.00			186.00
Total cash sales.	183	16,807.34			28,192.96
Original homestead entries.	148	21,625.94	540.67	1,385.00	1,925.67
Final homestead entries.	658	[101,638.63]	2,540.97		2,540.97
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws.	270	41,184.12	1,080.00	2,600.00	3,680.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws.	248	[37,816.45]		992.00	992.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands.	2			20.00	20.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements.	122			244.00	244.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements.	1			2.00	2.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.				1,479.51	1,479.51
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.	1,632	79,617.40	4,161.64	6,722.51	39,077.11
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.					6,000.00
Expenses of depositing.					20.00
Incidental expenses.					2,893.45
Total.					8,914.05

Statement of the business transacted at the local land office, etc.—Continued.

LAND OFFICE AT PIERRE, S. DAK.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amounts.
Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry.	5	684.31	.....	.....	\$855.40
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	2	19.41	.....	.....	24.27
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	2	[200.00]	.....	.....	250.00
Total cash sales	9	703.72	.....	.....	1,129.67
Original homestead entries	3	490.00	\$166.06	\$420.00	586.06
Final homestead entries	9	[1,430.00]	36.00	.....	36.00
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	7	1,103.09	28.00	70.00	98.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims	14	.....	.....	28.00	28.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing	.....	.....	.....	119.60	119.60
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	42	2,286.81	230.06	637.60	1,997.33
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver	.....	.....	.....	.....	594.76
Expenses of depositing	.....	.....	.....	.....	35
Incidental expenses	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,013.15
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,608.26

LAND OFFICE AT RAPID CITY, S. DAK.

Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry.	308	47,236.31	.....	.....	59,045.43
Sale of mineral lands	43	905.45	.....	.....	3,027.50
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	50	115.76	.....	.....	144.80
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	52	[7,921.99]	.....	.....	9,902.50
Total cash sales	453	48,257.52	.....	.....	72,120.23
Original homestead entries	334	52,015.37	1,300.58	3,285.00	4,585.58
Final homestead entries	121	[18,851.37]	472.66	.....	472.66
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	320	49,157.43	1,276.00	3,100.00	4,376.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	12	[1,720.00]	.....	48.00	48.00
Lands entered with military bounty land warrants	10	1,600.00	.....	40.00	40.00
Lands entered with private land scrip	5	960.00	.....	.....	.....
Applications to purchase mineral lands	32	.....	.....	320.00	320.00
Applications to purchase coal lands	1	.....	.....	2.00	2.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims	3	.....	.....	30.00	30.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements	509	.....	.....	1,018.00	1,018.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	4	.....	.....	8.00	8.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing	.....	.....	.....	704.29	704.29
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	1,804	151,990.32	3,049.24	8,555.29	83,724.76
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Expenses of depositing	.....	.....	.....	.....	425.23
Incidental expenses	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,465.15
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,888.38

Statement of the business transacted at the local land office, etc.—Continued.

LAND OFFICE AT WATERTOWN, S. DAK.

[The area in brackets are not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sale of land subject to pre-emption entry..	267	37,996.35	.....	.....	\$47,494.52
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations..	49	150.61	.....	.....	191.44
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.....	68	[10,445.11]	.....	.....	13,256.37
Total cash sales.....	384	38,146.96	.....	.....	60,942.33
Original homestead entries.....	275	39,896.69	\$1,089.60	\$2,570.00	3,659.60
Final homestead entries.....	1,028	[160,541.59]	4,253.77	.....	4,253.77
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws.....	366	54,555.38	1,464.00	3,480.00	4,944.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws.....	203	[31,307.30]	.....	812.00	812.00
Lands entered with military bounty land warrants.....	13	{ [320.00]	.....	52.00	52.00
Lands entered with private land scrip.....	2	{ 1,760.00 }	.....	4.00	4.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements.....	390	160.00	.....	780.00	760.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	2,013.74	2,013.74
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	2,661	134,519.03	6,807.37	9,711.74	77,461.44
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Expenses of depositing.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40.25
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,758.85
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,799.10

LAND OFFICE AT YANKTON, S. DAK.

Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry..	62	7,476.99	.....	.....	9,346.26
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations..	14	48.11	.....	.....	60.16
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.....	24	[3,123.93]	.....	.....	4,029.91
Total cash sales.....	100	7,525.10	.....	.....	13,436.33
Original homestead entries.....	63	8,622.58	215.57	560.00	775.57
Final homestead entries.....	292	[43,724.38]	1,090.62	.....	1,090.62
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws.....	84	11,406.19	336.00	760.00	1,096.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws.....	274	[38,611.20]	.....	1,096.00	1,096.00
Application to purchase coal lands.....	2	.....	.....	4.00	4.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements.....	57	.....	.....	114.00	114.09
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	994.42	994.42
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	872	27,553.87	1,642.19	3,528.42	18,606.94
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,875.64
Expenses of depositing.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.40
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	908.10
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,793.14

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

LAND OFFICE AT NORTH YAKIMA, WASH.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry	243	37,355.48	.....	.....	\$53,002.08
Sales of timber and stone lands	6	960.00	.....	.....	2,400.00
Sales of mineral lands	11	195.68	.....	.....	978.36
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	22	227.06	.....	.....	335.43
Original entries under the desert-land act	54	11,339.35	.....	.....	5,649.30
Final entries under the desert-land act	15	[2,027.50]	.....	.....	2,347.50
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	39	[6,108.60]	.....	.....	9,221.73
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2, act of June 15, 1880	4	[640.00]	.....	.....	800.00
Total cash sales	394	50,077.57	.....	.....	74,734.40
Original homestead entries	203	30,936.30	\$1,642.12	\$1,960.00	3,602.12
Final homestead entries	91	[14,050.42]	915.00	.....	915.00
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	210	31,990.87	840.00	2,030.00	2,870.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	7	[716.53]	.....	28.00	28.00
Lands selected under grants to railroads	180	28,837.32	.....	358.00	358.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands	19	.....	.....	190.00	190.00
Applications to purchase coal lands	2	.....	.....	6.00	6.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	6	.....	.....	60.00	60.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims	2	.....	.....	20.00	20.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements	281	.....	.....	843.00	843.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	8	.....	.....	24.00	24.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing	.....	.....	.....	626.29	626.29
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	1,403	141,851.06	3,397.12	6,145.29	84,276.81
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Expenses of depositing	.....	.....	.....	.....	135.95
Incidental expenses	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,863.20
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,999.15

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, WASH.

Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry	1,311	167,350.44	.....	.....	242,732.49
Sales of lands at public auction	6	27.54	.....	.....	273.12
Sales of timber and stone lands	587	83,895.66	.....	.....	207,130.49
Sales of coal lands	13	2,056.54	.....	.....	32,164.40
Sales of town lots	2	.....	.....	.....	100.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	126	686.94	.....	.....	920.53
Additional payments	1	.....	.....	.....	2.50
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	563	[81,669.34]	.....	.....	120,165.27
Total cash sales	2,609	254,017.12	.....	.....	603,488.80
Original homestead entries	1,628	207,434.45	9,721.57	14,060.00	23,781.57
Final homestead entries	948	[137,861.57]	4,572.70	.....	6,572.70
Lands entered with military bounty land warrants	3	280.00	.....	10.00	10.00
Lands selected under grants to railroads	2	181.43	.....	1.00	1.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands	2	.....	.....	20.00	20.00
Applications to purchase coal lands	52	.....	.....	156.00	156.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	588	.....	.....	5,880.00	5,880.00
Gerrard filings	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Valentine scrip filings	44	.....	.....	44.00	44.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements	1,702	.....	.....	5,106.00	5,106.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	13	.....	.....	39.00	39.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing	.....	.....	.....	8,139.63	8,139.63
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	7,592	461,913.00	16,294.27	33,455.63	653,238.70
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Incidental expenses	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,627.70
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,627.70

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued:

LAND OFFICE AT SPOKANE FALLS, WASH.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry	182	24,467.33			\$47,962.71
Sales of timber and stone lands	30	2,702.72			6,756.81
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	46	135.84			292.80
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	46	[6,298.74]			14,012.45
Total cash sales	304	27,305.89			69,024.77
Original homestead entries	508	76,210.71	\$5,052.30	\$4,855.00	9,907.30
Final homestead entries	541	[84,171.05]	6,005.92		6,005.92
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	138	20,393.50	552.00	1,305.00	1,857.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	73	[11,339.25]		292.00	292.00
Lands entered with Valentino scrip	1	39.60		1.00	1.00
Lands selected under grants to railroads	27	4,272.22		53.00	53.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands	3			30.00	30.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	24			240.00	240.00
Valentine scrip filings	1			1.00	1.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements	556			1,668.00	1,668.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	1			3.00	3.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				1,538.56	1,538.56
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	2,177	128,221.92	11,610.22	9,986.56	90,621.55
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					6,000.00
Incidental expenses					3,855.60
Total					9,855.60

LAND OFFICE AT VANCOUVER, WASH.

Sales of land subject to private entry	5	878.02			1,097.25
Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry	171	22,415.65			44,403.82
Sales of timber and stone lands	322	47,357.11			118,392.69
Sales of mineral lands	1	18.20			45.50
Sales of coal lands	3	320.00			4,800.30
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	39	216.73			465.50
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	50	[7,273.40]			14,106.08
Total cash sales	591	71,235.71			183,401.11
Original homestead entries	490	65,942.31	4,125.04	4,360.00	8,485.04
Final homestead entries	319	[45,984.00]	3,043.57		3,043.57
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	11	1,274.84	44.00	90.00	134.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	1	[80.00]		4.00	4.00
Lands entered with military bounty land-warrants	1	[160.00]		4.00	4.00
Lands entered with Porterfield scrip	1	5.22		1.00	1.00
Lands entered with Indian allotments	1	160.78			
Applications to purchase coal lands	79			237.00	237.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	322			3,220.00	3,220.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements	514			1,542.00	1,542.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	1			3.00	3.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				1,793.29	1,793.29
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	2,331	138,618.86	7,212.61	11,254.29	201,868.01
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					6,000.00
Expenses of depositing					130.50
Incidental expenses					1,428.90
Total					7,559.40

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

LAND OFFICE AT WALLA WALLA, WASH.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry.	148	20,511.56	.....	.....	\$37,704.58
Sales of timber and stone lands.	1	160.00	.....	.....	400.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	21	108.11	.....	.....	220.10
Original entries under the desert land act.	5	635.08	.....	.....	317.54
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.	45	[6,568.75]	.....	.....	10,447.87
Total cash sales	220	21,414.75	.....	.....	49,090.09
Original homestead entries.	176	26,033.73	\$1,507.13	\$1,655.00	3,162.13
Final homestead entries	209	[32,534.10]	1,907.75	.....	1,907.75
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	128	18,788.47	512.00	1,215.00	1,727.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	102	[14,767.51]	.....	408.00	408.00
Lands entered with military bounty land warrants.	1	80.00	.....	4.00	4.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	1	.....	.....	10.00	10.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements	247	.....	.....	741.00	741.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	4	.....	.....	12.00	12.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing	.....	.....	.....	1,070.11	1,070.11
Total of all classes of entries and amounts received therefrom	1,088	66,316.95	3,926.88	5,115.11	58,132.08
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Expenses of depositing	.....	.....	.....	.....	116.23
Incidental expenses	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,033.99
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,150.22

LAND OFFICE AT ASHLAND, WIS.

Sales of land subject to private entry	26	27,138.80	.....	.....	33,923.54
Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry.	93	9,900.72	.....	.....	20,448.55
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	6	29.72	.....	.....	71.94
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.	57	[6,880.76]	.....	.....	15,308.87
Total cash sales	182	37,069.24	.....	.....	69,752.90
Original homestead entries	113	13,455.17	619.06	940.00	1,559.06
Final homestead entries	114	[15,751.77]	737.98	.....	737.98
Lands entered with Indian allotment	1	40.00	.....	.....	.....
Pre-emption declaratory statements	162	.....	.....	324.00	324.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	1	.....	.....	2.00	2.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing	.....	.....	.....	699.89	699.89
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	573	50,564.41	1,357.04	1,965.89	73,075.83
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,778.00
Incidental expenses	.....	.....	.....	.....	210.16
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,988.16

Statement of the business transacted at the local land office, etc.—Continued.

LAND OFFICE AT EAU CLAIRE, WIS.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commis- sions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of lands subject to pre-emption entry.	46	3,325.27	.....	.....	\$5,106.60
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations.	3	23.51	.....	.....	29.39
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes....	9	[1,198.75]	.....	.....	1,498.44
Total cash sales	58	3,348.78	.....	.....	6,634.43
Original homestead entries	137	12,601.43	\$424.46	\$965.00	1,389.46
Final homestead entries	346	[36,232.56]	1,233.31	.....	1,233.31
Lands entered with Indian allotments.....	2	120.00	.....	.....	.....
Lands selected under grants to railroads..	4	521.80	.....	7.00	7.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements.....	138	.....	.....	276.00	276.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	1,090.40	1,090.40
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	685	16,592.01	1,657.77	2,338.40	10,630.60
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,163.84
Incidental expenses .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	255.30
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,419.14

LAND OFFICE AT MENASHA, WIS.

Sales of lands subject to pre-emption entry.	2	200.00	.....	.....	250.00
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes....	5	[375.10]	.....	.....	468.88
Total cash sales	7	200.00	.....	.....	718.88
Original homestead entries	37	3,895.26	97.71	290.00	387.71
Final homestead entries	36	[4,019.21]	100.49	.....	100.49
Pre-emption declaratory statements.....	23	.....	.....	46.00	46.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	247.43	247.43
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	103	4,095.26	198.20	583.43	1,500.51
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,506.01
Incidental expenses .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	198.00
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,704.01

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

LAND OFFICE AT WAUSAU, WIS.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sale of land subject to pre-emption entry .	16	1,549.00			\$3,222.50
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	7	54.52			68.18
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	15	[1,393.96]			2,142.47
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2, act June 15, 1880	2	[200.00]			230.00
Total cash sales	40	1,603.52			5,663.15
Original homestead entries	146	15,233.73	\$490.12	\$1,090.00	1,580.12
Final homestead entries	184	[21,467.04]	708.60		708.60
Final entries under the timber-culture laws .	1	[40.00]		4.00	4.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements	79			158.00	158.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				692.16	692.16
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	450	16,837.25	1,196.72	1,944.16	8,904.03
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					3,164.14
Expenses of depositing					1.65
Incidental expenses					100.00
Total					3,265.79

LAND OFFICE AT BUFFALO, WYO.

Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry .	135	20,725.49			25,907.16
Sales of mineral lands	12	1,451.95			3,665.00
Sales of coal lands	6	944.21			9,442.10
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations .	16	29.40			36.79
Original entries under the desert land act .	65	13,126.47			3,251.62
Final entries under the desert land act . . .	59	[20,231.65]			20,231.65
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	45	[7,087.90]			8,935.37
Total cash sales	338	36,277.52			71,499.69
Original homestead entries	163	23,931.00	904.50	1,510.00	2,414.50
Final homestead entries	55	[8,777.87]	330.00		330.00
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	75	11,355.07	300.00	725.00	1,025.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands . .	8			80.00	80.00
Applications to purchase coal lands	194			582.00	582.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements	245			735.00	735.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	3			9.00	9.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				632.95	632.95
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	1,071	71,564.19	1,534.50	4,273.95	77,308.14
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					6,000.00
Incidental expenses					1,244.40
Total					7,244.40

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

LAND OFFICE AT CHEYENNE, WYO.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry.	76	11,382.87	.....	.....	\$16,978.69
Sales of mineral lands.....	3	220.47	.....	.....	593.45
Sales of coal lands.....	21	2,770.47	.....	.....	58,861.90
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	28	125.70	.....	.....	228.59
Original entries under the desert land act.	78	20,290.24	.....	.....	6,656.19
Final entries under the desert land act.	104	[38,790.73]	.....	.....	40,710.73
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.....	11	[1,757.75]	.....	.....	2,997.19
Total cash sales.....	321	34,789.75	.....	.....	127,026.74
Original homestead entries.....	174	26,607.88	\$1,365.00	\$1,700.00	3,065.09
Final homestead entries.....	60	[8,919.10]	493.89	.....	493.89
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws.....	155	22,660.96	620.00	1,445.00	2,065.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands.....	5	.....	.....	50.00	50.00
Applications to purchase coal lands.....	144	.....	.....	432.00	432.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims.....	1	.....	.....	10.00	10.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements.....	203	.....	.....	609.00	609.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements.....	4	.....	.....	12.00	12.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	444.90	444.90
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	1,067	84,058.59	2,478.89	4,702.90	134,208.53
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Expenses of depositing.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	101.90
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,895.50
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,997.40

LAND OFFICE AT EVANSTON, WYO.

Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry.	18	2,412.60	.....	.....	3,215.75
Sales of mineral lands.....	1	20.00	.....	.....	50.00
Sales of coal lands.....	16	2,197.70	.....	.....	43,954.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	6	3.58	.....	.....	5.40
Original entries under the desert land act.	35	11,536.55	.....	.....	3,062.01
Final entries under the desert land act.	13	[3,349.41]	.....	.....	3,349.41
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.....	1	[100.00]	.....	.....	200.00
Total cash sales.....	90	16,170.43	.....	.....	53,836.57
Original homestead entries.....	45	6,976.89	377.75	440.00	817.75
Final homestead entries.....	28	[4,408.52]	185.45	.....	185.45
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws.....	31	4,387.31	124.00	280.00	404.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands.....	2	.....	.....	20.00	20.00
Applications to purchase coal lands.....	31	.....	.....	93.00	93.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements.....	56	.....	.....	168.00	168.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	620.93	620.93
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	283	27,534.63	687.20	1,621.93	56,145.70
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,665.81
Expenses of depositing.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	83.15
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	357.59
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,056.55

Statement of the business transacted in States of Ohio, Illinois, and Indiana during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

OHIO.

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commis- sions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry.	2	105.93	.....	.....	\$132.41
Total cash sales	2	105.93	.....	.....	132.41
Original homestead entries	1	80.00	\$2.00	\$5.00	7.00
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	3	185.93	.....	.....	139.41

ILLINOIS.

Original homestead entries	2	196.30	4.90	15.00	19.90
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	2	196.30	4.90	15.00	19.90

INDIANA.

Pre-emption declaratory statements.....	3	.....	.....	6.00	6.00
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	3	.....	.....	6.00	6.00

Recapitulation by States and Territories of the disposal of the public lands and abandoned military reservations during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1890, the areas, and the amount received therefrom, and the expenses connected therewith.

[The areas of commuted homesteads, final homesteads, and final desert entries, and the area and amount of Indian land and other areas in brackets, are not included in the grand aggregate.]

States and Territories.	Sales of lands subject to private entry.			Sales of lands at public auction.			Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
Alabama							55	7,012.24	\$8,765.61
Alaska									
Arizona							104	14,020.84	19,468.53
Arkansas							10	720.53	900.67
California							1,243	174,540.08	244,459.39
Colorado	2	240.00	\$500.00				2,321	356,429.44	466,569.49
Florida	3	519.87	519.87				14	1,184.15	1,480.21
Idaho							349	47,903.38	62,254.75
Illinois									
Indiana									
Iowa							6	320.00	500.00
Kansas							1,214	180,371.28	242,441.69
Louisiana							12	1,687.87	2,109.81
Michigan	2	3.00	17.50	1	1.12	\$26.00	390	53,431.60	66,789.49
Minnesota	4	282.10	652.63				425	57,607.80	78,014.89
Mississippi									
Missouri	199	10,075.87	12,595.04				11	801.27	1,001.59
Montana							550	80,312.02	114,706.94
Nebraska							2,516	374,223.55	481,767.57
Nevada									
New Mexico							171	23,988.47	30,186.89
North Dakota							981	150,731.82	192,143.11
Ohio							2	105.93	132.41
Oklahoma									
Oregon	1	85.70	107.12				1,033	151,666.92	193,838.77
South Dakota							1,303	195,237.60	244,046.33
Utah							92	11,011.87	14,931.08
Washington	5	878.02	1,097.52	6	27.54	273.12	2,055	272,100.46	425,805.68
Wisconsin	26	27,138.80	33,923.54				157	14,974.99	29,027.65
Wyoming							229	34,520.96	48,101.60
Total	242	36,617.79	49,413.22	7	28.66	299.12	15,243	2,204,905.07	2,967,444.15

States and Territories.	Sales of timber and stone lands.			Sales of mineral lands.			Original entries under the desert-land act.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
Alabama									
Alaska				7	275.31	\$1,297.50			
Arizona				38	573.26	2,950.00	148	62,587.53	\$15,646.92
Arkansas				8	453.75	1,445.15			
California	1,280	186,071.62	\$465,169.05	127	8,670.02	26,345.20	74	24,392.92	8,872.70
Colorado				556	9,732.73	42,705.00			
Florida									
Idaho				54	967.08	4,597.50	398	114,513.07	28,618.38
Illinois									
Indiana									
Iowa									
Kansas									
Louisiana									
Michigan									
Minnesota									
Mississippi									
Missouri									
Montana				241	8,167.71	29,802.50	254	73,794.32	20,579.51
Nebraska									
Nevada				36	532.72	2,725.00	7	2,960.00	790.00
New Mexico				83	1,489.02	7,540.00	140	53,385.39	14,616.65
North Dakota									
Ohio									
Oklahoma									
Oregon	1,228	188,749.50	471,887.62	11	478.04	1,647.50	29	4,733.70	1,183.43
South Dakota				43	905.45	3,027.50			
Utah				82	1,245.42	6,410.00	307	80,554.94	21,979.69
Washington	946	135,075.49	335,079.99	12	213.88	1,023.86	59	11,974.43	5,966.84
Wisconsin									
Wyoming				16	1,692.42	4,308.45	178	44,953.26	12,999.82
Total	3,454	509,896.61	1,272,136.66	1,314	35,396.81	135,825.16	1,594	478,849.66	131,253.94

Recapitulation by States and Territories of the disposal of the public lands, etc.—Continued.

[The area of commuted homesteads, final homesteads, and final desert entries, and the area and amount of Indian land and other areas in brackets, are not included in the grand aggregate.]

States and Territories.	Final entries under the desert-land act.			Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.			Homestead entries commuted under 2d section act June 15, 1880.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
Alabama				159	18,340.00	\$22,925.20	13	1,142.70	\$1,309.01
Alaska									
Arizona	122	41,716.33	\$39,804.80	35	5,097.86	6,570.49			
Arkansas				85	3,626.82	4,533.52	1	40.00	45.67
California	96	33,458.62	34,658.62	421	61,658.62	92,616.11			
Colorado				979	152,900.78	203,715.40	1	160.00	184.00
Florida				56	6,199.36	7,750.52	3	192.66	204.82
Idaho	108	22,913.12	22,643.12	82	12,336.76	17,257.54			
Illinois									
Indiana									
Iowa				5	484.26	705.33			
Kansas				882	135,303.48	178,180.90	7	1,001.84	1,982.26
Louisiana				44	6,214.81	8,022.22	8	731.12	874.37
Michigan				223	32,154.83	40,188.36			
Minnesota				144	20,247.16	28,076.94			
Mississippi				12	1,471.71	1,839.77	1	40.00	44.00
Missouri				27	2,267.26	3,084.07	1	40.00	38.00
Montana	164	46,582.95	46,785.80	77	11,658.91	16,851.05			
Nebraska				1,263	196,252.54	252,853.96			
Nevada									
New Mexico	27	7,759.71	7,759.71	18	2,876.81	3,796.01			
North Dakota				220	84,196.78	43,544.82			
Ohio									
Oklahoma				3	440.00	550.00			
Oregon	17	2,809.69	2,809.69	173	26,153.02	33,519.78			
South Dakota				305	45,705.60	57,458.92	1	160.00	186.00
Utah	143	24,805.23	24,938.73	23	3,176.99	4,321.24			
Washington	315	2,027.50	2,347.50	743	107,918.83	168,043.40	4	640.00	800.00
Wisconsin				86	9,848.57	19,418.66	2	200.00	230.00
Wyoming	176	62,371.79	64,291.79	57	9,005.65	12,132.56			
Total	868	244,534.94	246,039.76	6,065	905,536.41	1,227,935.77	42	4,348.38	5,900.13

States and Territories.	Excesses on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries.			Supplemental and additional payments.			Sales of townsites.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
Alabama	662	742.96	\$931.67	7	149.61	\$187.10			
Alaska									
Arizona	15	13.87	17.49				1	320.00	\$800.00
Arkansas	184	660.44	845.97	3	1.00	29.25			
California	194	1,116.20	3,461.51	6	3.46	34.10			
Colorado	288	882.27	1,279.56			5.00	1	160.00	400.00
Florida	615	638.35	797.29						
Idaho	62	172.51	421.20				3	1,265.57	1,581.96
Illinois									
Indiana									
Iowa									
Kansas	205	292.91	476.29	2		.18			
Louisiana	544	1,606.47	2,111.57	4	83.30	56.33			
Michigan	22	130.09	162.62						
Minnesota	101	467.43	753.44	6	235.43	694.27			
Mississippi	594	913.33	1,141.90	1	652.00	815.00			
Missouri	62	297.21	395.84	1	80.00	40.00			
Montana	40	113.90	180.43						
Nebraska	438	1,270.68	1,829.71						
Nevada									
New Mexico	46	150.12	192.95						
North Dakota	103	287.88	503.17						
Ohio									
Oklahoma	498	1,807.53	2,135.20						
Oregon	174	754.10	1,106.79	1	.39	.98			
South Dakota	233	700.40	878.97	9	11.75	14.69			
Utah	22	20.01	31.07						
Washington	254	1,404.68	2,234.36	1		2.50			
Wisconsin	16	107.75	169.51						
Wyoming	50	158.68	270.78						
Total	5,422	14,709.86	22,311.29	41	484.94	1,879.40	5	1,745.57	2,781.96

Recapitulation by States and Territories of the disposal of the public lands, etc.—Continued.

[The area of commuted homesteads, final homesteads, and final desert entries, and the area and amount of Indian land and other areas in brackets, are not included in the grand aggregate.]

States and Territories.	Sales of town lots.			Sales of coal lands.			Cash substitution.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
Alabama									
Alaska									
Arizona							1	160.00	\$200.00
Arkansas									
California									
Colorado				39	4,547.22	\$67,398.30			
Florida									
Idaho	1		\$30.00						
Illinois									
Indiana							2	120.00	150.00
Iowa									
Kansas									
Louisiana									
Michigan									
Minnesota									
Mississippi									
Missouri									
Montana				10	2,122.46	40,849.20			
Nebraska									
Nevada				2	80.00	1,600.00			
New Mexico									
North Dakota									
Ohio									
Oklahoma									
Oregon	2		108.00						
South Dakota									
Utah				8	1,159.74	23,194.80			
Washington	2		100.00	16	2,376.54	36,964.40			
Wisconsin									
Wyoming				43	5,912.38	112,268.00			
Total	5		238.00	118	16,198.34	282,264.70	3	280.00	350.00

States and Territories.	Competitive bids.			Sales of Lassen county desert lands.			Rent of government lots.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
Alabama									
Alaska									
Arizona									
Arkansas									
California			\$31.00	3	400.00	\$500.00			
Colorado									\$135.00
Florida									
Idaho									
Illinois									
Indiana									
Iowa									
Kansas									
Louisiana									
Michigan									
Minnesota									
Mississippi									
Missouri									
Montana									
Nebraska									
Nevada									
New Mexico									
North Dakota									
Ohio									
Oklahoma			5.00						
Oregon									
South Dakota									
Utah									
Washington									
Wisconsin									
Wyoming									
Total			36.00	3	400.00	500.00			135.00

Recapitulation by States and Territories of the disposal of the public lands, etc.—Continued.

[The area of commuted homesteads, final homesteads, and final desert entries, and the area and amount of Indian land and other areas in brackets, are not included in the grand aggregate.]

States and Territories.	Graduation entries.		Abandoned military reservations.			Total cash sales.			
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount received.
Alabama							800	7,904.81	\$34,118.59
Alaska							7	275.31	1,297.50
Arizona							463	77,515.50	85,258.23
Arkansas							242	1,835.72	8,000.23
California							3,414	395,194.30	876,147.68
Colorado							4,187	371,991.66	782,891.75
Florida	1	239.79	\$60.00				602	1,822.50	10,814.71
Idaho							1,057	114,821.61	137,404.45
Illinois									
Indiana									
Iowa							13	320.00	1,355.33
Kansas							2,310	180,664.19	423,000.32
Louisiana				28	1,613.54	\$2,339.98	640	4,991.18	15,514.28
Michigan							638	53,565.81	107,183.97
Minnesota							680	58,592.76	108,192.17
Mississippi							608	913.33	3,840.67
Missouri							301	11,174.35	17,151.54
Montana							1,336	164,510.50	269,735.43
Nebraska							4,217	375,494.23	736,451.24
Nevada							43	3,492.72	3,515.00
New Mexico							487	84,093.00	65,092.21
North Dakota							1,304	151,019.70	236,193.10
Ohio							2	105.93	132.41
Oklahoma							591	1,807.53	2,690.20
Oregon							2,669	316,382.65	706,209.08
South Dakota							1,894	196,255.20	305,612.41
Utah							676	93,991.98	95,806.61
Washington							4,118	424,051.04	979,739.17
Wisconsin							287	42,221.54	82,709.36
Wyoming							749	87,237.70	252,363.00
Total	1	239.79	60.00	28	1,613.54	2,339.98	34,455	3,302,846.75	6,349,174.24

States and Territories.	Original entries of lands under the homestead laws.					Final homestead entries.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Total fees and commissions.	Entries.	Acres.	Commissions.
Alabama	2,842	315,645.46	\$7,895.18	\$22,170	\$30,065.18	1,665	205,647.83	\$5,189.59
Alaska								
Arizona	198	27,440.56	1,128.41	1,750	2,878.41	121	18,066.72	810.24
Arkansas	3,000	337,723.70	8,695.48	23,455	32,150.48	1,606	190,121.30	4,688.31
California	2,132	310,141.36	14,946.91	20,000	34,946.91	1,124	166,404.00	8,701.11
Colorado	2,280	350,907.91	15,101.42	22,195	37,386.42	739	113,416.57	5,244.08
Florida	1,202	152,007.76	3,805.83	10,185	13,990.83	971	125,920.97	3,139.44
Idaho	625	91,676.60	3,756.37	5,880	9,636.37	552	83,844.00	3,294.11
Illinois	2	196.30	4.90	15	19.90			
Indiana								
Iowa	15	1,153.77	42.30	95	137.30	10	1,000.03	50.00
Kansas	1,514	222,649.89	8,269.28	14,385	22,654.28	2,595	392,004.51	13,195.54
Louisiana	1,316	159,694.66	4,491.24	11,120	15,611.24	719	97,443.29	2,609.19
Michigan	514	67,053.22	1,710.40	4,490	6,200.40	335	42,582.40	1,050.67
Minnesota	1,352	175,697.01	6,712.33	11,830	18,542.33	1,627	227,699.76	8,558.45
Mississippi	2,331	282,853.60	7,107.00	19,530	26,637.00	300	35,141.10	882.57
Missouri	1,635	176,613.00	4,703.73	12,540	17,243.73	1,404	167,750.02	4,536.02
Montana	559	85,246.13	4,520.70	5,400	9,940.70	352	53,691.96	3,108.01
Nebraska	3,141	475,189.71	14,463.76	30,136	44,539.76	4,207	651,792.07	20,778.53
Nevada	4	640.00	30.00	40	70.00	4	360.00	18.00
New Mexico	389	57,503.08	2,241.85	3,695	5,936.85	147	21,573.43	840.62
North Dakota	899	136,739.81	4,481.85	8,715	13,196.85	1,863	292,753.83	11,068.62
Ohio	1	80.00	2.00	5	7.00			
Oklahoma	7,033	1,081,883.64	27,043.72	68,605	95,048.72	6	960.00	24.00
Oregon	1,777	264,001.39	11,930.70	16,920	28,850.70	925	140,398.78	6,307.25
South Dakota	1,323	200,468.31	6,512.16	16,275	22,777.16	3,628	582,728.90	14,819.07
Utah	350	49,206.87	2,270.61	3,215	5,485.61	249	35,232.69	1,451.10
Washington	3,005	406,557.50	22,048.16	26,990	48,908.16	2,108	314,601.14	18,444.94
Wisconsin	433	45,185.59	1,631.35	3,285	4,916.35	600	77,470.58	2,778.38
Wyoming	372	57,515.77	2,647.25	3,650	6,297.25	143	22,105.49	1,009.34
Total	40,244	5,531,678.60	188,224.89	366,491	554,715.89	28,080	4,060,502.77	142,997.18

Recapitulation by States and Territories of the disposal of the public lands, etc.—Continued.

[The area of commuted homesteads, final homesteads and final desert entries, and the area and amount of Indian land and other areas in brackets, are not included in the grand aggregate.]

States and Territories.	Original entries of lands under the timber-culture laws.					Final timber-culture entries.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Registers and receiver's fees.	Gov't fees.	Total fees.	Entries.	Acres.	Fees.
Alabama								
Alaska								
Arizona	87	12,378.08	\$348	\$795	\$1,143	1	\$160.00	\$4
Arkansas		80.00	4	5	9			
California	518	70,932.03	2,072	4,615	6,687	4	400.00	16
Colorado	1,344	206,337.07	5,376	13,070	18,446	22	3,080.00	88
Florida								
Idaho	300	40,351.96	1,200	2,635	3,835	22	3,039.75	88
Illinois								
Indiana								
Iowa	27	1,899.93	108	155	263	11	1,057.17	44
Kansas	1,908	292,735.33	7,632	18,475	26,107	546	78,767.74	2,184
Louisiana	24	2,924.93	96	215	311			
Michigan								
Minnesota	320	43,400.22	1,316	2,890	4,206	254	34,512.63	1,016
Mississippi								
Missouri	457	64,805.20	1,828	4,185	6,013	3	560.00	12
Montana	2,610	399,514.23	10,440	25,300	35,740	823	120,087.49	3,292
Nebraska								
Nevada	191	28,983.52	764	1,840	2,604	1	160.00	4
New Mexico	997	154,570.86	3,988	9,785	13,773	68	10,469.66	272
North Dakota								
Ohio								
Oklahoma	311	43,714.37	1,244	2,830	4,074	28	4,299.89	112
Oregon	1,925	295,243.22	7,696	18,675	26,371	922	138,991.08	3,688
South Dakota	158	18,611.57	632	1,265	1,897	7	720.00	28
Utah	487	72,456.68	1,948	4,640	6,588	183	26,993.29	732
Washington						1	40.00	4
Wisconsin	261	38,403.94	1,644	2,450	3,494			
Wyoming								
Total	11,935	1,787,403.14	47,736	113,825	161,561	2,896	423,048.70	11,584

States and Territories.	Lands entered with military bounty land warrants.			Lands entered with agricultural college scrip.			Lands entered with private land scrip.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Fees.	Entries.	Acres.	Fees.	Entries.	Acres.	Fees.
Alabama									
Alaska									
Arizona	1	40.00	\$1						
Arkansas		80.00	2						
California	45	4,239.52	162						
Colorado	9	1,320.00	33						
Florida	1	155.00	4						
Idaho	1	160.00	4						
Illinois									
Indiana									
Iowa									
Kansas	7	600.00	23				1	160.00	\$1
Louisiana	3	440.00	11						
Michigan	22	2,080.00	67						
Minnesota	2	120.00	2						
Mississippi									
Missouri	2	240.00	6						
Montana	1	160.00	4						
Nebraska	32	3,440.00	96				70	8,359.52	
Nevada									
New Mexico	4	520.00	13						
North Dakota	5	680.00	17				6	480.00	
Ohio									
Oklahoma									
Oregon	9	1,080.00	34						
South Dakota	26	3,600.00	102				8	1,280.00	4
Utah									
Washington	5	360.00	18						
Wisconsin									
Wyoming									
Total	176	19,034.32	599				85	10,279.52	5

Recapitulation by States and Territories of the disposal of the public lands, etc.—Continued.

[The area of commuted homesteads, final homesteads and final desert entries, and the area and amount of Indian land and other areas in brackets, are not included in the grand aggregate.]

States and Territories.	State selections.			School-indemnity selections.			State university selections.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Fees.	Entries.	Acres.	Fees.	Entries.	Acres.	Fees.
Alabama				2	321.70	\$4	1	121.67	\$1.55
Alaska									
Arizona									
Arkansas				133	21,216.60	265.25			
California				60	8,037.30	122.90			
Colorado				8	1,319.45	16.00			
Florida									
Idaho									
Illinois									
Indiana									
Iowa									
Kansas									
Louisiana				264	42,140.00	526.75			
Michigan									
Minnesota									
Mississippi				181	30,845.45	361.40			
Missouri									
Montana									
Nebraska									
Nevada	719	112,633.81	\$1,438.00						
New Mexico									
North Dakota									
Ohio									
Oklahoma									
Oregon				121	18,425.50	235.82			
South Dakota									
Utah									
Washington									
Wisconsin									
Wyoming									
Total	719	112,633.81	1,438.00	769	122,306.00	1,531.22	1	121.67	1.55

States and Territories.	Railroad selections.			Indian allotments.			Locations of Valentine scrip.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
Alabama									
Alaska									
Arizona	1,521	243,378.49	\$3,042.00						
Arkansas	32	5,166.29	64.00						
California	201	31,313.35	400.07	5	787.93				
Colorado									
Florida	32	5,216.18	62.00						
Idaho	4	640.97	8.00						
Illinois									
Indiana									
Iowa	1	40.00	2.00				1	40.00	\$1.00
Kansas	1,621	259,231.96	3,239.29						
Louisiana									
Michigan									
Minnesota	10	1,261.85	18.50						
Mississippi									
Missouri	38	5,926.01	76.00						
Montana	1,040	166,345.62	2,077.00	6	749.24				
Nebraska	2,601	416,173.35	5,202.00						
Nevada									
New Mexico	2,209	353,329.75	4,418.00						
North Dakota	216	34,506.20	431.33				1	40.00	1.00
Ohio									
Oklahoma									
Oregon	536	88,941.63	1,111.00	5	309.90				
South Dakota									
Utah	672	107,474.44	1,343.00						
Washington	209	33,290.97	412.00				1	39.60	1.00
Wisconsin	4	521.80	7.00	1	160.78				
Wyoming									
Total	10,967	1,752,758.86	21,913.19	20	2,167.85		3	119.60	3.00

Recapitulation by States and Territories of the disposal of the public lands, etc.—Continued.

[The area of commuted homesteads, final homesteads, and final desert entries, and the area and amount of Indian land and other area in brackets, are not included in the grand aggregate.]

States and Territories.	Locations of Sioux half-breed scrip.			Locations of Porter-field scrip.			Original swamp selections.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Fees.	Entries.	Acres.	Fees.	Entries.	Acres.	Fees.
Alabama									
Alaska									
Arizona									
Arkansas									
California									
Colorado									
Florida							3	970.51	
Idaho									
Illinois									
Indiana									
Iowa									
Kansas									
Louisiana							1	182.28	
Michigan									
Minnesota							3	15,253.53	
Mississippi									
Missouri									
Montana									
Nebraska									
Nevada									
New Mexico									
North Dakota	1	150.99							
Ohio									
Oklahoma									
Oregon							8	2,810.21	
South Dakota									
Utah									
Washington				1	5.22	\$1.00			
Wisconsin									
Wyoming									
Total	1	150.99		1	5.22	1.00	15	19,216.53	

States and Territories.	Swamp indemnity selections.			Donation claims.			Locations supreme court scrip.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
Alabama									
Alaska									
Arizona									
Arkansas									
California									
Colorado									
Florida									
Idaho									
Illinois									
Indiana									
Iowa									
Kansas									
Louisiana									
Michigan									
Minnesota									
Mississippi									
Missouri	25	3,863.32	\$49.00						
Montana									
Nebraska							6	100.00	\$8.00
Nevada									
New Mexico									
North Dakota									
Ohio									
Oklahoma									
Oregon				4	785.81	\$25.00			
South Dakota									
Utah									
Washington									
Wisconsin									
Wyoming									
Total	25	3,863.32	49.00	4	785.81	25.00	6	160.00	8.00

Recapitulation by States and Territories of the disposal of the public lands, et c.—Continued.

[The area of commuted homesteads, final homesteads, and final desert entries, and the area and amount of Indian land and other areas in brackets, are not included in the grand aggregate.]

States and Territories.	Total miscellaneous entries.			Pre-emption filings.		Homestead filings.		Coal filings.	
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount received.	No.	Fees.	No.	Fees.	No.	Fees.
Alabama	4,510	316,088.83	\$35,260.32	335	\$670				
Alaska									
Arizona	1,929	283,246.13	7,878.65	240	720	4	\$12	20	\$60
Arkansas	4,773	364,266.59	37,479.04	280	560	3	6	20	4
California	4,089	425,451.29	51,035.09	2,071	6,213	25	75	20	60
Colorado	4,402	559,884.43	61,213.50	3,103	9,309	66	198	796	2,388
Florida	2,209	153,349.45	17,196.27	77	154				
Ideho	1,604	132,669.53	16,865.48	712	2,136	1	3	2	6
Illinois	2	196.30	19.90						
Indiana				3	6				
Iowa	65	3,133.70	497.30	7	14				
Kansas	8,192	775,377.18	67,404.11	1,127	2,254	29	58		
Louisiana	2,327	205,381.87	19,069.18	35	70	3	6		
Michigan	871	69,133.22	7,328.07	611	1,222	1	2		
Minnesota	3,577	235,672.61	32,343.28	1,158	2,316				
Mississippi	2,812	313,699.05	27,880.97	1	2				
Missouri	3,104	186,642.33	21,910.75	443	886				
Montana	2,418	317,306.19	21,154.71	1,010	3,030	2	6	81	243
Nebraska	13,490	1,302,830.81	109,656.29	3,057	6,114	53	106		
Nevada	727	113,273.81	1,526.00	1	3				3
New Mexico	2,941	440,336.35	13,816.47	563	1,689	5	15	56	168
North Dakota	4,056	327,167.86	38,759.80	1,315	2,630	9	18	3	6
Ohio	1	80.00	7.00						
Oklahoma	7,044	1,082,193.54	95,672.72			439	878		
Oregon	3,739	419,761.91	40,749.77	2,610	7,920	10	30	81	243
South Dakota	7,832	500,591.53	67,771.23	1,972	3,944	27	54	3	6
Utah	1,436	175,292.88	10,204.71	362	1,086			78	234
Washington	6,000	512,870.75	75,135.10	3,300	9,900	27	81	133	399
Wisconsin	1,121	45,867.39	7,705.73	402	804	1	2		
Wyoming	776	95,919.71	10,800.59	504	1,512	7	21	369	1,107
Total	95,947	9,362,685.24	896,342.03	25,329	65,164	712	1,571	1,645	4,927

States and Territories.	Lassen County desert filings.		Town lot filings.		Mineral applications.		Mineral pro- tests.		Applications for timber and stone lands.	
	No.	Fees.	No.	Fees.	No.	Fees.	No.	Fees.	No.	Fees.
Alabama										
Alaska					10	\$100	1	\$10		
Arizona					41	410	3	30		
Arkansas					8	80				
California	174	\$522			128	1,280	8	80	1,281	\$12,810
Colorado					535	5,350	115	1,150		
Florida										
Ideho			2	\$6	53	530	6	60		
Illinois										
Indiana										
Iowa										
Kansas										
Louisiana										
Michigan										
Minnesota										
Mississippi										
Missouri										
Montana					259	2,590	44	440		
Nebraska										
Nevada					44	440	4	40		
New Mexico					45	450	3	30		
North Dakota										
Ohio										
Oklahoma										
Oregon					7	70	1	10	1,395	13,950
South Dakota					34	340	3	30		
Utah					90	900	50	500		
Washington					24	240	2	20	941	9,410
Wisconsin										
Wyoming					15	150	1	10		
Total	174	522	2	6	1,293	12,930	241	2,410	3,617	36,170

Recapitulation by States and Territories of the disposal of the public lands, etc.—Continued.

[The area of commuted homesteads, final homesteads and final desert entries, and the area and amount of Indian land and other areas in brackets, are not included in the grand aggregate.]

States and Territories.	Townsite filings.		Fees received for reducing testimony to writing, etc.	Valentine scrip filings.		Girard scrip filings.		Total miscellaneous filings and fees.	
				No.	Fees.	No.	Fees.	Entries.	Amount.
Alabama			\$2,856.67					335	\$3,526.67
Alaska								11	110.00
Arizona			1,032.21					308	2,264.21
Arkansas			3,595.82					293	4,245.82
California			10,097.44					3,707	31,137.44
Colorado			10,212.41					4,615	28,607.41
Florida			425.57					77	579.57
Idaho			4,190.21					776	6,931.21
Illinois									
Indiana								3	6.00
Iowa			545.70					7	559.70
Kansas			4,945.95					1,156	7,257.95
Louisiana			1,039.74					38	1,115.74
Michigan			1,997.20					612	3,221.20
Minnesota			5,480.42					1,158	7,706.42
Mississippi			649.58					1	651.58
Missouri			2,938.76					443	3,824.76
Montana			1,952.05					1,396	8,264.05
Nebraska			8,567.02					3,110	14,787.02
Nevada			22.51					50	508.51
New Mexico	1	3	1,519.21					673	3,874.21
North Dakota			3,665.84					1,327	6,319.84
Ohio									
Oklahoma			1,566.45					439	2,444.45
Oregon			6,723.65					4,134	28,946.65
South Dakota	1	2	8,295.67					2,040	12,671.67
Utah			1,684.42					580	4,404.42
Washington			13,167.88	45	\$45	1		4,473	33,262.88
Wisconsin			2,729.88					403	3,535.88
Wyoming			1,698.78					896	4,498.78
Total	2	5	101,604.04	45	45	1		33,061	225,354.04

States and Territories.	Aggregate of all classes of entries, area of lands disposed of, and receipts from all sources.			Expenses incident to the disposals of public lands.			
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Salaries and Com's of R.and R.	Incidental expenses.	Expense of depositing.	Total expenses.
Alabama	5,735	323,993.64	\$72,905.58	\$12,000.00	\$4,397.35	\$44.50	\$16,441.85
Alaska	18	275.31	1,407.50				
Arizona	2,700	360,761.63	95,401.09	11,527.27	2,438.19	232.35	14,107.81
Arkansas	5,308	366,102.31	49,725.09	20,874.67	4,105.99	244.90	25,225.56
California	11,240	820,645.59	958,320.21	50,290.27	14,806.71	1,326.16	66,483.14
Colorado	13,204	931,876.09	872,712.66	48,943.13	18,636.80	324.10	67,904.03
Florida	2,978	160,171.95	28,590.55	6,000.00	3,704.42	12.10	9,716.52
Idaho	3,337	297,491.14	161,201.14	22,270.90	2,126.07	208.30	24,605.27
Illinois	2	196.30	19.90				
Indiana	3		6.00				
Iowa	85	3,453.70	2,412.33	1,817.89	141.35	1.65	1,960.89
Kansas	11,658	956,041.37	497,752.38	36,125.10	18,351.57	449.10	54,025.77
Louisiana	3,005	210,373.05	35,699.20	9,792.40	3,176.30	1.80	12,970.50
Michigan	2,121	122,699.03	117,733.24	8,213.31	1,780.12	20.80	10,014.23
Minnesota	5,415	294,265.37	148,831.87	25,269.97	6,192.12	64.30	31,526.39
Mississippi	3,421	314,612.38	32,373.22	6,000.00	3,120.35	16.15	9,130.50
Missouri	3,848	197,816.68	42,890.05	13,794.48	2,649.96	26.80	16,471.24
Montana	5,160	481,816.70	299,154.19	14,363.29	3,532.99	25.75	17,922.03
Nebraska	20,817	1,678,325.04	860,894.55	53,810.53	14,998.47	1,261.40	70,070.40
Nevada	820	116,766.52	5,549.51	4,081.75	660.40	22.85	4,765.00
New Mexico	4,101	524,429.35	88,382.89	13,478.81	4,064.29	38.20	17,581.30
North Dakota	6,687	478,187.56	281,272.74	24,000.00	8,013.10	142.40	32,155.50
Ohio	3	185.93	139.41				
Oklahoma	7,984	1,084,001.07	100,807.37	12,000.00	7,986.25	11.75	19,998.00
Oregon	10,542	766,144.56	775,906.10	32,047.39	6,592.34	493.16	39,132.89
South Dakota	11,766	697,446.73	386,055.31	36,970.40	17,844.50	599.13	55,354.03
Utah	2,692	269,284.86	110,415.74	6,000.00	3,401.40		9,401.40
Washington	14,591	936,921.79	1,088,137.15	30,000.00	13,809.39	382.68	44,192.07
Wisconsin	1,811	88,088.93	94,010.97	13,611.99	763.46	1.65	14,377.10
Wyoming	2,421	183,157.41	267,662.37	15,665.81	3,497.49	135.05	19,298.35
Total	163,463	12,665,531.99	7,470,870.31	528,949.36	170,851.38	6,021.03	705,821.77

Recapitulation by States and Territories of the disposal of the public lands, etc.—Continued.

[The area of commuted homesteads, final homesteads and final desert entries, and the area and amount of Indian land and other areas in brackets, are not included in the grand aggregate.]

	Sales of Indian lands.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
	<i>Cherokee school lands.</i>			
Alabama:				
Huntsville		31	2, 333. 78	\$2, 017. 28
	<i>Ute Indian lands.</i>			
Colorado:				
Glenwood Springs		239	34, 685. 40	89, 496. 00
Gunnison		19	1, 091. 72	8, 045. 00
Montrose		184	25, 282. 40	44, 868. 60
Total		442	61, 059. 61	142, 409. 75
	<i>Sioux Indian lands.</i>			
South Dakota:				
Chamberlain		326	48, 732. 06	253. 65
Pierre		39	6, 038. 43	.....
Watertown		17	872. 02	4, 861. 76
Minnesota:				
Marshall		18	1, 454. 36	1, 907. 41
Total		400	57, 096. 87	4, 022. 82
	<i>Osage trust and diminished reserve.</i>			
Kansas:				
Garden City		17	1, 936. 20	29, 974. 56
Larned		76	8, 667. 99	36, 775. 30
Topeka		11	1, 116. 79	4, 378. 20
Total		104	11, 763. 98	71, 128. 06
	<i>Osage ceded lands.</i>			
Kansas:				
Topeka		2	96. 11	207. 96
	<i>Kansas trust and diminished reserve.</i>			
Kansas:				
Topeka		3	333. 85	1, 710. 71
	<i>Pawnee Indian lands.</i>			
Nebraska:				
Grand Island				15, 040. 03
	<i>Otoe and Missouri Indian lands.</i>			
Nebraska:				
Lincoln				2, 975. 63
	<i>Omaha Indian lands.</i>			
Nebraska:				
Neligh				48, 732. 34
	<i>Winnebago Indian lands.</i>			
Nebraska:				
O'Neill		12	457. 77	572. 22
	<i>Umatilla Indian lands.</i>			
Oregon:				
La Grande		2	.....	5. 50
	<i>Utah Indian lands.</i>			
Utah:				
Salt Lake City		8	163. 45	3, 340. 00

RECAPITULATION BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.

Alabama	31	2, 333. 78	\$2, 917. 28
Colorado	442	61, 059. 61	142, 409. 75
Kansas	109	12, 193. 94	73, 046. 73
Minnesota	18	1, 454. 36	1, 907. 41
Nebraska	12	457. 77	67, 320. 22
Oregon	2	.....	5. 50
South Dakota	382	55, 642. 51	2, 115. 41
Utah	8	163. 45	3, 340. 00
Total	1, 004	133, 805. 42	293, 062. 30

REPAYMENTS.

Repayments of purchase money for lands erroneously sold are made under the following laws: Sections 2362 and 2363, United States Revised Statutes, and the act of June 16, 1880 (21 Stat., p. 287). The act of March 3, 1887 (24 Stat., 550) provides for reimbursements to actual settlers and purchasers of lands in the State of Nebraska and Kansas, within the granted limits of the St. Jo and Denver City Railroad Company.

The act of March 3, 1855, first clause general appropriation bill, authorizes the return of overpayment on entries made under the graduation act of August 4, 1854.

Among the most important decisions that have been rendered in the past year are the following (Annie Knaggs, 9 L. D., 49; Peter F. Bingham, 9 L. D., 259):

Vol. 10-102. Ex parte: Annie Knaggs. Repayment of purchase money overpaid.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., July 2, 1889.

The COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

SIR: I have considered the appeal of Annie Knaggs from your decision of January 28, 1888, declining to recommend the repayment of the purchase money overpaid on Cheyenne, Wyo., final desert-land certificate No. 796.

The record shows that Annie Knaggs made desert land entry No. 2803, October 31, 1885, upon lots 1, and 2 and N. $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 14, T. 14 N., R. 67 W., Cheyenne, Wyo. This tract contains 148.40 acres. At the date of the entry she made a payment of 25 cents per acre for said land, receiving a duplicate certificate therefor, and the balance of \$1 per acre was to be paid when she submitted final proof.

October 7, 1887, Knaggs submitted final proof on said entry, and tendered the local officers the sum of \$148.40, being balance due on said entry at the rate of \$1.25 per acre. The receiver declined to accept proof and payment as tendered, in view of a telegram received from your predecessor and which was as follows: "On final desert entries within railroad limits, where parties paid 25 cents per acre on original entries, collect \$2.25 per acre, so that the total payment will be \$2.50 cents per acre."

Knaggs' entry being upon land within railroad limits, the receiver refused to accept final proof unless upon payment of \$333.90, being the balance due at the rate of \$2.50 per acre. The applicant, therefore, paid under compulsion an excess of \$185.50, which she did under protest, as appears from her own affidavit and a letter of the local officers dated March 1, 1888.

November 14, 1887, Annie Knaggs made application for the repayment of the amount overpaid on her final desert-land certificate, and on January 28, 1888, your office denied her application.

From this action Knaggs duly appealed to the Department.

In your said decision you state "that by reason of the claimant having made her original entry prior to the issuance of said circular, she was entitled to pay \$1 per acre when she made final proof. Although the claimant has overpaid \$112.50, it is not in the power of this office to refund the amount, as the law governing the return of purchase money does not provide for repayment in a case of this character."

Section 2357 of the Revised Statutes (act of March 3, 1853, 10 Stat., 244), provides: "The price at which the public lands are offered for sale shall be \$1.25 an acre; and at every public sale the highest bidder, who makes payment as provided in the preceding section, shall be the purchaser; but no land shall be sold either at public or private sale for a less price than \$1.25 an acre; and all the public lands which are hereafter offered at public sale according to law and remain unsold at the close of such sales shall be subject to be sold at private sale by entry at the land office at \$1.25 an acre, to be paid at the time of making such entry: *Provided*, That the price to be paid for alternate reserved lands along the line of railroads within the limits granted by any act of Congress shall be \$2.50 per acre."

It will be observed that in the above section no distinction is made as to the class or character of public lands subject to double minimum price within railroad limits.

The act of March 3, 1877, provides for the sale of desert lands in certain States and Territories (amongst others in the Territory of Wyoming, in which the land in question is situated) to qualified persons upon their paying 25 cents an acre when making entry and a balance of \$1 an acre when submitting final proof.

The act of March 3, 1853, fixing the price of public lands within railroad limits at \$2.50 an acre, was not repealed by the act of March 3, 1877, fixing the price of desert lands at \$1.25 an acre. Congress in the latter act did not refer to desert lands within the limits of a railroad grant.

Statutes are repealed by express provisions of a subsequent law, or by necessary implication, and in the latter case there must be such a positive repugnancy between the provisions of the old and the new law that they can not stand together or be consistently reconciled. Repeals by implication are not favored in law, and are never allowed but in cases where inconsistency and repugnancy are plain and unavoidable, and it is a question of construction whether or not an act professing to repeal or interfere with the provisions of a former law operates as a total, or partial, or temporary repeal; and if there are two acts seemingly repugnant, if there be no clause of repeal in the latter, they shall, if possible, have such construction that the latter may not be a repeal of the former by implication. (Potter's *Darrais*, 154, and citations.)

Besides, the department construes the desert-land law as fixing the price of desert land within railroad limits at \$2.50 an acre.

Nor does this price seem to be excessive or unjust to the entryman, as the privilege of purchasing an entire section instead of a quarter section, and of having three years in which to pay for the land instead of one year, would seem to compensate for the trouble and expense of conducting water upon the tract for the purpose of reclaiming the same. Neither can Knaggs complain of any want of equity in this matter, as she has only paid the government price for the land.

In *Opinions of Attorneys-General*, Vol. 4, p. 229, it is said:

"In reference to cases of error arising out of miscalculations of the amounts to be paid, I have had more difficulty. Money thus paid is never properly in the Treasury of the United States. It is paid and received by mutual mistake; and as long as it remains in the hands of the receiving officer, I can perceive no good reason why, upon the discovery of the error, he should not be authorized to correct it. After it has found its way into the Treasury, however, like all other money, it should be withdrawn in strict fulfillment of the requirements of the law, which the administrative power of the executive department of the government can not control."

Ibid., 253, it was said:

"It will not do for the department to refund money which has erroneously found its way there, simply on the ground that it is just that it should be repaid, for the reason that it would require the department to disregard a most wholesome and salutary restraint, upon the due and strict observance of which the most important interests depend."

The power of repayment by the Secretary of the Interior is limited and defined by statutes. The present legislation upon the subject is as follows:

Section 2362 of the Revised Statutes provides for repayment in cases where a tract of land "has been erroneously sold by the United States and can not be confirmed." The act of June 16, 1880, (21 Stat., 287) provides, that repayment may be made of fees and commissions and excess payments upon the locations of claims under section 2306, where "said claims were after such location found to be fraudulent and void, and the entries or locations made thereon canceled," or where entries are "canceled for conflict, or where from any cause the entry has been erroneously allowed and can not be confirmed," or where double minimum price has been paid for lands afterwards found not to be within the limits of a railroad grant, the excess \$1.25 per acre may be returned.

It is clear that appellant's application is not authorized by any of the above provisions, and, therefore, must be refused.

Your decision is accordingly affirmed, and the papers in the case are herewith returned.

Very respectfully,

JOHN W. NOBLE,
Secretary.

Vol. 10-916. Peter F. Bingham.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, August 13, 1889.

THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

SIR: I have considered the case of Peter F. Bingham, on his appeal from your office decision of July 11, 1883, rejecting his application for the payment of the purchase price paid by him on his pre-emption cash entry for E. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{2}$, sec. 6, T. 15 S., R. 49 W., Pueblo, Colorado, land district.

Bingham filed his declaratory statement April 13, 1883, alleging settlement April 2, 1883. He presented his final proof and was permitted to make cash entry of the said land June 20, 1884.

On October 26, 1886, your office having reached said entry for patent discovered that claimant had advertised to make proof before the local office on June 16, 1884, but that instead of so doing his papers showed that the testimony of witnesses had been taken April 30, 1884, before John W. Williams, a notary public, at a county distant from the local office.

For that reason and because the final proof was not sufficiently definite in regard to the continuity of his residence, his entry was, by your office letter "G" of October 26, 1886, held for cancellation, but he was allowed ninety days in which to file corroborated affidavit showing definitely the time he resided on the land during the six months immediately preceding final proof; and he was also required to make republication and posting of notice.

Bingham, instead of attempting to make new proof, filed a relinquishment of his said entry, and made application for repayment of the purchase money.

By your office letter of July 21, 1887, the said entry was canceled upon said relinquishment, and it was stated that his application for repayment would be made the subject of another letter.

By your office letter "M" of July 11, 1888, Bingham's application for repayment was rejected, the reason assigned being as follows:

"If Bingham had complied with the law under which he made his entry, the government could and would have confirmed the same, but the laches were on his part, and in such cases the law does not provide for the return of the purchase money. The application is therefore denied."

Although claimant's witnesses on final proof were sworn by a notary public at a point distant from the local office, claimant himself made affidavit before the register, and he made not the slightest attempt at concealment of his conduct in regard to residence. In reply to the usual question in regard to the continuity of his residence, he answered as follows:

"I am a sheep-raiser, have 1,000 lambs and 3,700 old head. Owing to my business I have been unable to live all the time on the place, so that I have been off and on all the time since settlement. The place itself will not support my sheep more than three months at a time, and I have had to take them elsewhere in order to keep them properly and return again after the lapse of several months, when the grass has had a chance to grow. That country is very barren and sandy, and the food for stock is all the time, at the most, scarce. The grass is short and thin on the ground. The ground is unfit for cultivation. I am a bona fide settler, and am desirous of complying entirely with the law so far as it is possible so to do."

The claimant in his application for repayment states upon oath that as his residence 'or the six months next preceding his entry had not been continuous he could not make new proof of residence; that he then attempted to make continuous residence for six months upon the said land, but was unable to remain there on account of sickness occasioned by drinking the water, which in that vicinity is unfit for use, being strongly impregnated with alkali; that his brother, who had a claim in the immediate vicinity, lived thereon for about eighteen months, when he died from disease caused by drinking said water, and that he is convinced a longer stay on his claim would on said account be at the sacrifice of his life or health, and that for this reason he left the land and relinquished the same to the United States.

There being no concealment or attempt at fraud and the testimony on final proof having been thought sufficient by the local officers, repayment should be made. Oscar T. Roberts (8 L. D., 423); Samuel K. Paul (7 L. D., 474); George J. Rusk-rudge (*Id.*, 509).

Your decision is accordingly reversed, and the papers transmitted with your office letter of October 10, 1888, are herewith returned.

Very respectfully,

GEO. CHANLLER,
First Assistant Secretary.

N.—MINERAL DIVISION.

This division has charge of the following business :

- (1) Mineral and coal entries.
- (2) Contests between mineral claimants.
- (3) All other contests coming before the office where the mineral character of the land is involved.
- (4) Quasi-contests.
- (5) Agricultural entries involving the mineral character of the land.
- (6) Railroad lists referred to this division for examination, involving the mineral character of the land.
- (7) Petitions for suit by the United States to set aside patents on mining and coal claims, and on all mineral and coal lands which may have been erroneously or fraudulently patented as agricultural land.
- (8) Preparing certified copies of papers, plats, and records.
- (9) Correspondence.
- (10) Miscellaneous matters, *e. g.*, relinquishments, and requests by registers and receivers and surveyors-general for instructions, in all matters relating to the disposal of mineral and coal lands.

(11) The preparation and recording of all mineral and coal patents. The average number of clerks in the division for the year has been 23+. The average for year ending June 30, 1889, was 20.

One thousand six hundred and thirty-one mineral and coal patents have been issued, an increase of over 50 per cent. from the previous year.

Ninety-two contest cases were finally disposed of, as against 141 for the previous year.

Two hundred and sixty-five contest cases were considered as against two hundred and thirty-one for the previous year.

One thousand six hundred and forty-eight recent mineral entries were examined, an increase of about 60 per cent.

One thousand nine hundred and fifty-eight suspended entries were re-examined, as against 1544, for the previous year.

The work on *ex parte* entries is in arrears about two and one-half years. The work on contest cases is up to date.

The work on connected diagrams is up to date.

Lists of railroad selections, involving 8,973,827.95 acres, remain suspended, awaiting action by the Honorable Secretary of the Interior on the question before him as to whether the companies shall be required to furnish non-mineral affidavits.

The following statement shows the quantity of lands sold and the number of entries, filing, etc., made under the mining and coal laws during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890:

Mineral lands and mill sites sold.....	acres..	35,396.81
Coal lands sold	do...	16,198.34
Total.....		51,595.15

Mineral entries made.....	1,314
Mineral applications filed.....	1,293
Adverse claims filed.....	241
Coal entries made.....	118
Coal filings made.....	1,645
Mineral contests received.....	75
Quasi-contests received.....	127

The work done during the fiscal year is shown as follows:

Mineral patents issued, including necessary plats of surveys.....	1,407
Lode, mill site, and placer claims included in the above patents.....	1,500
Coal patents issued.....	224
Mineral and coal patents recorded, including necessary plats of surveys ..	1,631
Pages of patent record made, including plats of survey.....	6,106
Mineral and coal entries approved but not patented.....	133
Recent mineral and coal entries examined.....	1,648
Old suspended mineral and coal entries re-examined.....	1,958
Total mineral and coal entries examined or re-examined.....	3,606
Agricultural cases and quasi-contest cases, involving mineral questions, examined.....	526
Contest cases considered and decisions rendered subject to appeal.....	173
Contest cases considered and finally disposed of.....	92
Total number of contests considered.....	265
Railroad selections disposed of..... acres..	6,618
Letters received and docketed.....	6,662
Letters written.....	5,921
Pages of official copy written.....	3,253
Pages of certified copy written.....	2,296

The 1,407 mineral and 224 coal land patents issued during the year, the latter covering coal fields aggregating 33,773.72 acres, fall within the States and Territories given in the table below.

States and Territories.	Coal land.	Area.	Mineral and mill site.
Alaska.....			5
Arizona.....			25
California.....	5	880.00	115
Colorado.....	127	19,464.96	591
Dakota.....			40
Idaho.....			42
Montana.....	9	1,040.00	389
Nevada.....			27
New Mexico.....	2	160.00	26
Oregon.....			10
Utah.....	19	2,890.84	113
Washington.....	37	5,654.34	3
Wyoming.....	25	3,683.58	21
Total.....	224	33,773.72	1,407

The condition of the work in the division at the close of the fiscal year is as follows:

Mineral and coal entries, unexamined.....	3,327
Mineral and coal entries examined and in the suspended files.....	2,244
Mineral contests in files and not finally disposed of.....	154
Agricultural cases and quasi-contest cases, involving mineral questions, unexamined.....	12
Agricultural cases and quasi-contest cases, involving mineral questions, examined and in suspended files.....	135

(Lists of railroad selections, involving 8,973,827.95 acres, unexamined.)

Mineral, mill site, and coal entries pending July 1, 1889	5,791
Mineral and mill site entries received during the year	1,314
Coal entries received during the year	118

Total

(In entries received are included all entries made.)

Mineral and mill site entries examined and patented during the year	1,407
Coal entries examined and patented during the year	224
Mineral, mill site and coal entries canceled during the year	21
Total mineral and mill site entries pending June 30, 1890	5,267
Total coal entries pending June 30, 1890	304

Mineral and coal entries for each State and Territory pending, examined and suspended, and unexamined, June 30, 1890, are shown by the following table:

States and Territories.	Examined and suspended.		Unexamined.	
	Coal entries.	Mineral entries.	Coal entries.	Mineral entries.
Alabama	2			
Alaska		4		3
Arizona		94		77
Arkansas		3		8
California	4	264		405
Colorado	51	1,029	72	1,550
Idaho		63		160
Montana	20	252	19	212
Nevada		76		121
New Mexico	12	74	2	203
Oregon		9		40
South Dakota		53		102
Utah	9	167		245
Washington	13	13	44	13
Wyoming	29	3	27	34
Total	140	2,104	164	3,163

RECAPITULATION.

	Examined and suspended.	Unexamined.	Total.
Total coal entries	140	164	304
Total mineral entries	2,104	3,163	5,267
	2,244	3,327	5,571

Agricultural and all entries not mineral and quasi-contest cases, pending July 1, 1889	104
Agricultural cases received during the year	293
Quasi-contest cases received during the year	127
Number finally disposed of during the year	377
Number pending not acted on June 30, 1890	12

List of railroad selections pending July 1, 1889, involving	acres..	5,561,207
List of railroad selections received during the year involving	acres..	3,419,238

Considered and disposed of

8,980,445

6,618

Total pending June 30, 1890

8,973,827

Mining applications pending July 1, 1889, per last report	2,947
Mining applications made during the year	1,293

Total

4,240

Mining applications (final proof not made) canceled during the year, estimated	25
Mining applications in which final proof was made during the year.....	1,314
Total number of mining applications disposed of during the year (including entries patented).....	1,452
Balance pending June 30, 1890 (not reliable).....	2,788
<hr/>	
Coal filings made to July 1, 1889.....	7,670
Coal filings made during the year.....	1,645
<hr/>	
Total	9,315
<hr/>	
Contests pending July 1, 1889	171
Number received during the year.....	75
<hr/>	
Total	246
Number finally disposed of during the year.....	92
<hr/>	
Number pending June 30, 1890	154

GENERAL STATEMENT.

Mineral, mill site, and coal entries examined during the year.....	3,606
Mineral and mill site applications (final proof not made) examined during the year (estimated)	35
Mineral and mill site patents issued during the year.....	1,407
Coal patents issued during the year.....	224
Contests considered during the year	265
Quasi-contests and agricultural cases considered during the year	526

The force of this division consists of twenty-four employés, graded as follows:

Chief of division.....	\$2,000
One principal examiner	2,000
One clerk, class 4	1,800
Four clerks, class 3	1,600
Three clerks, class 2	1,400
Eight clerks, class 1.....	1,200
Three clerks.....	1,000
One copyist.....	900
Two transcribers of plats and records.....	600

This force is not more than sufficient to keep up the current work, which is increasing. Some provision should be made for reaching the cases now in the files unexamined.

The chief of the division recommends for this purpose that the force be increased by seven competent examiners, two clerks, and two copyists.

DECISIONS AND RULINGS UNDER THE MINERAL AND COAL LAND LAWS.

MINERAL LAND LAWS.

(1) *Corporation—Articles of incorporation.*—The General Land Office keeps no record of the incorporation of companies, and declines to retain them on its files for reference. (Acting Commissioner to F. J. Smith, Helena, Mont., July 8, 1889, 16 C. L. O., 110.)

(2) *Adverse mining claim—Application for patent—Proper land office to file same.*—The proper land office in which to file an application for patent or an adverse claim is the land office having jurisdiction of the land in question at the time of filing. (Acting Commissioner to register and receiver, Montrose, Colo., July 18, 1889, 16 C. L. O., 110.)

(3) *Segregation of mineral land—Non-contiguous agricultural tracts.*—Where a homestead entry covers contiguous tracts, and a segregation of a part thereof is made necessary by a subsequent discovery of mineral, the entry will stand intact as to the agricultural tracts, though rendered non-contiguous by the segregation survey. (Secretary of the Interior to Acting Commissioner of the General Land Office, July 22, 1889, 9 L. D., 143.)

(4) *Effect of judicial proceedings—(Review).*—A judgment favorable to the applicant, in judicial proceedings instituted by an adverse claimant, is no bar to a subsequent investigation on behalf of the Government to determine whether said applicant has in fact complied with the law. (Secretary of the Interior to Commissioner of the General Land Office, August 2, 1889, 10 L. D., 184.)

(5) *Fire clay—Timber and stone lands.*—The presence of fire clay is no bar to entries under the timber and stone law of June 3, 1878. (Assistant Commissioner to register and receiver, Los Angeles, Cal., September 30, 1889, 16 C. L. O., 159.)

(6) *Mill site under last clause of section 2337, Revised Statutes.*—A quartz mill or reduction works are the only improvements on which a mill-site entry may be based under the last clause of section 2337 of the Revised Statutes. (Secretary of the Interior to Commissioner of the General Land Office, October 5, 1889, 9 L. D., 460.)

(7) *Deposit for office work.*—A deposit of \$320 for office work in connection with an application covering ten mineral locations and two mill sites is not an unreasonable sum. (Commissioner to United States surveyor-general, Helena, Mont., January 6, 1890, 16 C. L. O., 269.)

(8) *Deputy mineral surveyor acting as notary public.*—There is no objection to a deputy mineral surveyor acting as notary public, except in cases where he is employed in the capacity of surveyor. (Commissioner to United States surveyor-general, Helena, Mont., January 20, 1890, 16 C. L. O., 269.)

(9) *Hearing—Entry—Relocation.*—The land department has authority to order a hearing to determine whether there has been due compliance with the mining law, though the charge is not made until after entry.

An original locator will not be heard to question the validity of a relocation in a proceeding instituted to determine whether said locator has complied with the law in the matter of the annual statutory expenditures. (Secretary of the Interior to Commissioner of the General Land Office, February 13, 1890, 10 L. D., 157.)

(10) *Res judicata—Known lode—Patent.*—The Commissioner of the General Land Office has no authority to reverse a decision of his predecessor that has become final. A decision of the Secretary of the Interior is binding upon all subordinate officers of the land department so long as it remains unchanged.

The limitations of the width of a lode within a placer claim by the provisions of section 2333, Revised Statutes, is only applicable where the claimant seeks a patent for a vein or lode included within the boundaries of his placer claim, and has no application for the lode claim, properly perfected by another, prior to the date of the application for placer patent.

If it appears from the record that there is a lode claim within the boundaries of a placer claim not owned by the placer applicant, such lode claim should be in its full extent excepted from the placer patent.

If the record shows that there is no known lode or vein within the boundary of a placer claim and patent regularly issues thereon, no subsequent application for a lode claim within said placer should be received by the local office so long as said placer patent remains outstanding and uncanceled in whole or in part.

The validity of a placer patent and its extent, as in conflict with an alleged known lode or vein, are questions that can only be determined by judicial authority. (First Assistant Secretary of the Interior to Commissioner of the General Land Office, February 21, 1890, 10 L. D., 200.)

(11) *Improvements—Separate locations.*—While it is not required that, upon several separate locations embraced in one entry, \$500 must be expended upon each location, the \$500-expenditure should be so placed as to tend to the development of the entire claim or each separate location embraced therein. (Assistant Commissioner to register and receiver, Central city, Colo., February 27, 1890, 16 C. L. O., 220.)

(12) *Patent—Jurisdiction—Date of record.*—The issuance of a patent, duly signed, sealed, countersigned, and recorded, deprives the department of further jurisdiction over the land or the title thereto.

The date of the patent must be taken as the date of the record, and parol testimony is not admissible to contradict the record. (Secretary of the Interior to Commissioner of the General Land Office, March 22, 1890, 10 L. D., 343.)

(13) *Phosphate lands in Florida—Non-mineral affidavits.*—Phosphate is classed by the standard authorities as a non metallic mineral substance and product, and is therefore included in the class "all valuable mineral deposits" mentioned in section 2319, Revised Statutes, and as such is subject to disposal under the mining laws. (Commissioner to register and receiver, Gainesville, Fla., April 15, 1890, 17 C. L. O., 30.)

Non-mineral affidavits (Form 4-062), with the word *phosphates* inserted therein after the word "gravel" will be required in entries of Florida lands as in other States; but this will not be extended so as to require the suspension of cases in which final proof has been properly made and the entries are awaiting patent, the proceedings having been regular under the existing practice and the questions in the final proof as to minerals properly answered. (Commissioner to register and receiver, Gainesville, Fla., April 25, 1890, 17 C. L. O., 51.)

(14) *Agricultural claim.*—On issue joined between a mineral and agricultural claimant as to the character of the land returned as mineral the question for determination is whether, as a present fact, the land is more valuable for the mineral it contains than for agricultural purposes. (First Assistant Secretary of the Interior to Commissioner of the General Land Office, May 3, 1890, 10 L. D., 536.)

(15) *Mining claim—Townsite—Patent.*—Under a mineral application for land partly included within a prior townsite patent the claim must be restricted to the land not in conflict.

The proof in such a case must show the discovery of mineral within the limits of the new survey and the requisite expenditure on the claim as thus defined.

In the absence of an allegation or offer to prove that the land in conflict was of known mineral character prior to the issuance of the townsite patent, the record will not justify proceedings against said patent, or adverse to rights claimed thereunder; but on due showing a hearing may be ordered to determine whether suit to vacate the patent should be advised.

The issuance of patent terminates the jurisdiction of the department over the land covered thereby, and such patent can be invalidated by judicial proceedings only.

A subsequent discovery of mineral can not affect the title as it passed at the time of sale. (First Assistant Secretary Chandler to Acting Commissioner Stone, July 9, 1889, 9 L. D., 83.)

COAL LAND LAWS.

(1) *Two coal declaratory statements for the same tract—Hearing.*—Where two declaratory statements under the coal land law are filed for the same tract of land, a hearing will not be ordered until one of the parties applies to purchase the land. (Acting Commissioner to register and receiver Santa Fé, N. Mex., July 23, 1889, 16 C. L. O., 135.)

(2) *Purchase price.*—The status of coal land at date of proof and payment, with respect to its distance from a completed railroad, determines the price thereof, irrespective of its status when the preference right of entry is initiated and acquired. (Secretary of the Interior to Commissioner of the General Land Office, April 11, 1890, 10 L. D., 422.)

(3) *Second coal land filing.*—A second coal declaratory statement can not be filed in the absence of a valid reason for abandoning the first. (First Assistant Secretary of the Interior to Commissioner of the General Land Office, May 3, 1890, 10 L. D., 539.)

(4) *Coal entry—Declaratory statement—Final proof.*—Failure to file coal declaratory statement within sixty days after date of actual possession, and make payment for the land within one year from the expiration of the time allowed for such filing, renders the land subject to the entry of another who has complied with the law.

A coal entry must be made in good faith and not for the benefit of another. (Secretary of the Interior to Commissioner of the General Land Office, April 10, 1889, 10 L. D., 160.)

INSTRUCTIONS RELATIVE TO THE DISPOSITION OF MINERAL AND COAL LANDS IN SECTIONS 16 AND 36 OF COLORADO.

[Commissioner to register and receiver, Durango, Colo., December 9, 1889.]

I am in receipt of your letter of the 11th ultimo, asking for instructions relative to the manner of proceeding where applications for patents are presented for mining claims in sections 16 and 36 of Colorado, the same having been surveyed and the survey approved, there being nothing on the township plat to designate whether said sections 16 and 36 were known to be valuable for mineral at the time of the survey.

In reply you are advised that under the decisions of this office and the department it is held that, where (in the State of Colorado) the survey was made and approved prior to the admission of Colorado, sections 16 and 36, known at the time of the admission to contain mineral, did not pass with the grant, and that where the survey was approved *subsequent* to such admission, and at the time of the approval of such survey the lands in sections 16 and 36 were known to be mineral in character, the same also did not pass to the State under its grant. (See in this connection case of *Townsite of Silver Cliff vs. State of Colorado* (Copp's L. O., vol. 6, p. 152); also letter of the Hon. Secretary to Hon. James Craig, *Ibid.*, page 45.)

The recent decision of the department to the effect that the title of the State under the school grant vests, if at all, at date of survey, and that if the land is in fact mineral, though not then known to be such, the subsequent discovery of its mineral character will not divest the title which has already passed (9 L. D., p. 408), is in harmony with the practice of this office in the adjudication of cases before it.

It would appear from your letter that, although T. 40 N., R. 11 W., N. M. M., was not considered by you as having been returned as mineral, you allowed applications

for mineral claims for tracts in section 36 thereof, where the locations were made subsequent to the approval of said survey (October 13, 1882), and as appears from the copy of the Rico News several of the notices of applications are now being published.

Your action in receiving said applications in section 36 in view of the statements above was erroneous. Where applications for patent for lands in sections 16 and 36 surveyed subsequent to the admission of the State are presented for filing, you will consult your records as to the return of the township or any of the particular sections thereof by the surveyor-general, and if the same has *not* been returned as *mineral* you will first determine (by consulting the notice of the location) whether the discovery of the claim was made *before* or *after* the approval of the survey. If the former, you will give notice to the State authorities of the pendency of the application, and allow them a reasonable time to show cause why the same should not be received and filed. If the latter, before receiving such application, you will require claimant to furnish satisfactory evidence that the land was known to be mineral *prior to* or at the date of the approval of the survey.

Such evidence being furnished, you will then give notice to the State as above set forth. If such showing is not made, however, there is no authority under the law for receiving such application.

In the latter case when said sections 16 and 36 have been *returned as mineral* by the surveyor-general, you will proceed as hereinbefore directed in the cases where the discovery was made *prior* to the approval of the survey.

In cases where the survey was made prior to the admission of the State you will proceed as above and substitute the date of admission of the State for the date of the survey.

If there are any applications pending in your office in which the State has not had such notice, you will give notice before allowing entry.

Should the State object to the filing of application or allowance of entry, you should order a hearing to determine whether the land applied for was known to be mineral *prior to* or at the date when it would pass to the State as above indicated,

P.—SPECIAL SERVICE DIVISION.

The work performed in this division during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, is summarized as follows :

Letters and reports received and registered	19,671
Letters and reports disposed of	18,462
Letters written	9,956
Pages of press-copy books	20,653

PROTECTION OF PUBLIC LANDS.

During the year sixty-one agents were employed in the investigation of fraudulent land entries and otherwise protecting public lands from illegal appropriation, the aggregate length of service being four hundred and nineteen months and eighteen days, equivalent to the employment of thirty-four agents for the entire year and one agent for eleven months and eighteen days.

The number of reports received from the special agents and acted upon during the year is as follows :

Agents' reports pending June 30, 1889	273
Agents' reports received during the year	2,027
Total	2,300
Agents' reports acted upon during the year	1,785
Agents' reports pending June 30, 1890	515

Two thousand six hundred and eighty-four cases were referred to the special agents for investigation, hearings were ordered in 343 cases, 437 cases were held for cancellation, 538 were canceled, and 1,909 were examined and passed.

Final action was taken in 5,938 cases, and there are now pending in the division (June 30, 1890), 7,025 land cases.

There are 482 records of hearings awaiting action, and 448 registers' and receivers' reports and miscellaneous letters awaiting answer.

During the year 16 reports of unlawful inclosures of public land were received, involving, so far as ascertained, 115,455 acres. Suits were recommended in 8 cases, and the fences were reported as having been removed in 9 cases.

The following tables show in detail the amount of work performed during the year, and the condition of the same June 30, 1890:

Statement showing in detail the number of cases received, acted upon during the year, and pending June 30, 1890.

Kind of cases.	Investigations ordered.	Hearings ordered.	Cases held for cancellation.	Cases canceled.	Cases examined and passed.	Cases to Secretary recommending suit.	Cases to Secretary on appeal.	Patented entries—no action taken.	Cases returned to other divisions—no action taken.
Homestead entries.....	339	43	134	225	297	6	6	159	753
Commutation cash entries.....	273	39	27	27	349	.....	11	20	377
Pre-emption cash entries.....	884	184	138	115	981	2	48	98	948
Pre-emption filings.....	33	10	13	18	28	.....	.....	.....	64
Timber-culture entries.....	177	9	48	107	112	.....	.....	7	506
Timber-land entries.....	783	35	44	10	71	.....	9	142	215
Desert-land entries.....	180	14	17	36	53	.....	1	5	99
Private cash entries.....	9	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	1	.....	53
Mineral entries.....	20	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
Coal entries.....	36	8	16	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	36
Coal filings.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Townsites.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	2,684	343	437	538	1,909	8	77	431	3,060

Kind of cases.	A waiting final action.					Cases pending June 30, 1890.	Cases received during the year.	Cases disposed of during the year.	Cases pending June 30, 1890.
	On desks, ready for action.	Awaiting reports from special agents.	Awaiting reports from registers and receivers.	Before the department and the courts.	Total.				
Homestead entries.....	175	675	305	70	1,225	2,382	277	1,434	1,225
Commutation cash entries.....	66	242	120	25	453	1,175	51	773	453
Pre-emption cash entries.....	373	924	773	108	2,177	4,031	288	2,142	2,177
Pre-emption filings.....	16	35	62	2	115	187	38	110	115
Timber-culture entries.....	31	105	109	1	246	911	67	732	246
Timber-land entries.....	207	1,544	140	152	2,109	1,534	1,013	438	2,109
Desert-land entries.....	144	168	152	9	473	587	79	193	473
Private cash entries.....	4	28	2	4	38	97	.....	59	38
Mineral entries.....	.....	34	6	7	47	47	9	9	47
Coal entries.....	.....	41	11	18	70	96	20	46	70
Coal filings.....	.....	56	16	.....	72	56	16	.....	72
Townsites.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....
Totals.....	1,076	3,852	1,701	396	7,025	11,105	1,858	5,938	7,025

Statement showing location and status of cases acted upon during the year and pending June 30, 1890.

States and Territories.	Investigations ordered.	Hearings ordered.	Cases held for cancellation.	Cases canceled.	Cases examined and passed.	Cases to Secretary recommending suit.	Cases to Secretary on appeal.	Patented entries and cases returned to other divisions—no action taken.	Awaiting final action.					
									On desks ready for action.	Awaiting reports from special agents.	Awaiting reports from registrars and receivers.	Before the department and the courts.	Total pending June 30, 1890.	
Alabama	11	1	2	2	5		1	27	18	78	22	3	121	
Arizona	11	15	31	30	30	2		47	20	12	64	4	100	
Arkansas	9		8	1	6			61	8	53	14	4	79	
California	635	38	39	37	118		15	218	325	1,932	180	134	2,571	
Colorado	229	40	57	92	169	5		560	50	316	144	73	583	
Florida	1	2		4	4			3	7	18	26		51	
Idaho	3	8	2	7				26	62	39	20	4	125	
Iowa	1							1		2			2	
Kansas	204	17	11	44	275		23	1,126	45	31	144	15	235	
Louisiana	9	7	4	104	9			49	11	23	46		80	
Michigan	11	6	27	12	4			3	12	5	11	5	33	
Minnesota	34	29	36	20	62		5	20	105	43	60	3	211	
Mississippi	1		15	16	1			15	1	5	6		12	
Missouri	4			1	1			6	10	4	2		16	
Montana		1		4				67			36	36	3	75
Nebraska	709	17	29	50	450		1	347	32	24	44	3	103	
Nevada		1	1	1				11	1				1	
New Mexico	158	49	34	46	91	1	3	210	100	270	361	42	773	
North Dakota	28	10	11	12	173		6	68	29	96	71	10	206	
Oregon	60	5	12	9	26			57	34	91	73	9	207	
South Dakota	61	48	51	26	403		17	174	80	119	129	28	356	
Utah		1	4	8				12	5	106	4	2	117	
Washington	417	46	60	6	50			336	45	460	144	40	689	
Wisconsin	11			1	3			11		15	3	8	26	
Wyoming	88	2	3	5	29		2	36	76	74	97	6	253	
Totals	2,684	343	437	538	1,909	8	77	3,491	1,076	3,852	1,701	396	7,025	

Statement showing the location, area, and present status of unlawful inclosures of public lands.

States and Territories.	Pending July 1, 1889.		Received.		Action taken.							
	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	Suit recommended.		Filed.				Facts laid before United States attorney.	
					No.	Area.	Fence removed.		No action required.		No.	Area.
Arizona	1	(a)	1	90	1	320	1	300	1	(a)	1	640
	1	320	1	320	1	320						
	1	300	1	640								
	3	620	3	1,050	2	640	1	300	1	(a)	1	640
Colorado	1	1,960										
	1	1,720	1	1,000	1	2,600	1	1,000				
	1	550										
	1	1,370			1	700						
	1	29,360										
	1	1,420			1	1,720						
	1	2,500			1	550						
	1	8,000										
	1	2,600										
	1	700										
	10	50,780	1	1,000	4	5,870	1	1,000				
Kansas	1	5,500					1	5,500				
	1	(a)					1	(a)				
	2	5,500					2	5,500				
Louisiana	1	70						1	70			
Montana	1	600										
	1	12,000										
	1	500										
	1	550										
	1	240										
	1	6,000										
	6	19,890										
Nebraska	1	1,120			1	1,120						
Nevada	1	600	1	1,000			1	600	1	600	1	1,000
	1	600	1	700					1	3,800		
	1	3,800	1	215					1	1,800		
	1	11,500	1	(a)					1	700		
	1	1,300							1	215		
	1	3,800							1	(a)		
	6	21,700	4	1,915			1	600	6	6,615	1	1,000
New Mexico			1	102,580								
	1	400	1	300			1	300	1	102,580		
	1	300	1	5,120			1	5,120				
			1	330								
			1	100								
			1	120								
			1	1,640								
	2	700	7	110,190			3	5,540	1	102,580		
Oregon			1	1,300								

(a) Signifies area not given.

Statement showing the location, area, and present status of unlawful inclosures of public lands—Continued.

States and Territories.	Pending July 1, 1889.		Received.		Action taken.							
					Suit recom- mended.		Filed.				Facts laid before United States attorney.	
							Fence re- moved.		No action required.			
No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	
Utah	1	(a)			1	1,120						
	1	8,340										
	1	1,120						1	640			
	1	640										
	4	10,100			1	1,120			1	640		
Washington	1	780					1	780				
	1	600										
	2	1,380					1	780				
Wyoming	1	11,300										
	1	38,000										
	2	49,300										
Grand total ..	39	161,160	16	115,455	8	8,450	9	13,720	10	109,905	2	1,640

(a) Signifies area not given.

No inclosures of any magnitude have been reported within the last year, except one in New Mexico of 102,580 acres, in which no action was taken; the party maintaining the inclosure having color of title to the land inclosed, and very few complaints have been received. With the exception of a few inclosures where the title to the land inclosed is in dispute or the question of the validity of the inclosure is being tried in the courts, there are at present no inclosures of the public lands of any considerable area.

TIMBER TRESPASS.

Fifty-five timber agents have been employed during the year for an aggregate length of service of three hundred and fifty-one months and fourteen days, equivalent to 29 for one year and 1 for three months and fourteen days.

Three hundred and ten (310) cases have been reported by special agents during the year, involving public timber and the products therefrom to the value of \$3,067,151.66 recoverable to the government.

The amount accepted under propositions of settlement is \$12,692.42; the amount paid in during the year on propositions of settlement accepted during previous years is \$275.00; the amount received from sales of timber and lumber is \$4,552.40, and the amount recovered through legal proceedings so far of record (the United States attorneys' reports for a number of the districts not having been received up to the date of preparing this report) is \$83,420.50, making a total amount recovered during the year on account of depredations upon the public timber of \$100,940.32, being \$25,940.32 in excess of the appropriation for this branch of the public service.

In addition to the above result of work accomplished by the special timber agents, they have during the year investigated and reported upon a large number of fraudulent land entries.

On the 1st of July, 1890, as far as reported, there were shown to be pending in the United States courts 282 civil suits for the recovery of a total amount of \$14,794,286.55 for the value of timber reported to have been unlawfully cut from public lands, and 306 criminal prosecutions for the act of cutting or removing timber in violation of law.

States and Territories in which legal proceedings were pending on the 1st day of July, 1890, for timber trespass upon the public lands, number of cases, and amounts involved.

States and Territories.	Number of civil suits.	Amount sued for.	Number of criminal suits.
Alabama	2	\$15,000.00	196
Arkansas	15	74,196.77	2
California	23	2,510,171.40	.....
Idaho	6	10,440.00	16
Kansas .....	.....	.....	3
Louisiana	53	282,160.35	9
Michigan	1	4,000.00	.....
Minnesota	56	128,887.60	36
Mississippi	3	5,184.00	23
Montana	4	495,990.00	11
Nevada	5	10,643,400.00	.....
New Mexico	64	274,549.75	.....
Texas	20	72,638.79	.....
Utah	24	228,514.51	2
Wisconsin	3	14,120.00	8
Wyoming	3	35,033.38	.....
Total	282	14,794,286.55	306

NOTE.—Reports for last half of fiscal year not received from United States attorneys for Alaska, Arizona, southern California, Colorado, northern Florida, Indian Territory, western Michigan, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Washington, and western Wisconsin.

Statement showing the assignment of special agents for the protection of public timber, suits instituted, amounts recoverable, and amounts accepted

States and Territories.	Cases investigated and reported upon.		Character of loss.						
			Timber and lumber, board measure.	Logs.	Wood.	Fence-posts and rails.	Shingles, and laths.	Pieces of piling.	Railroad ties.	Telegraph poles.
	No.	Feet.	No.	Cords.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Alabama.....	5	284, 489							
Alaska.....	7	6, 665, 200		16, 200					
Arizona.....	1	2, 000, 000							
Arkansas.....	20	289, 706	160	66	5, 883	60, 000			82
California.....	35	2, 288, 951		2, 494		6, 000		300	
Colorado.....	14	2, 086, 400	500	94, 975	4, 000	75, 500		90, 634	
Florida.....	1	21, 600							
Idaho.....	19	32, 168, 085		10, 925					
Indian Ter.....									
Kansas.....									
Louisiana.....									
Michigan.....	31	37, 235, 858	1, 500						
Minnesota.....	62	27, 407, 639		353	1, 353			36, 615	
Mississippi.....	1	5, 760							
Missouri.....									
Montana.....	20	25, 574, 020		858			2, 900	355, 400	
Nebraska.....									
Nevada.....	1		400						
New Mexico.....	7	510, 000	1, 850						
North Dakota.....									
Oklahoma.....	6	39, 700	20	500	640	85, 000			
Oregon.....	4	1, 609, 062		113					
South Dakota.....	14	480, 876	7, 936, 000	241, 292	225			36, 000	
Utah.....	3	300, 000						50, 000	
Washington.....	18	9, 506, 807		1, 500				10, 300	
Wisconsin.....	11	921, 807		297					
Wyoming.....	30	6, 660, 063				580, 450			
Total.....	a 310	156, 016, 124	7, 940, 430	369, 573	12, 101	819, 450	2, 900	679, 249	82

a Includes all new cases investigated and reported upon by special agents and all old cases reinvestigated or acted upon by them.

number of cases investigated or acted upon, amount and value of timber involved therein, in compromise, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890.

Estimated values.		Legal proceedings.						Propositions of compromise accepted.		Amount received from sales of timber and lumber.	Communications and reports awaiting action by this office.	
Stumpage.	Recoverable to the government.	Criminal.			Civil.			Number.	Amount involved.			
		Number recommended.	Number disposed of.	Amount of fines imposed.	Number recommended.	Amount involved.	Number disposed of.			Amount of judgment rendered.		
\$321.00	\$2,074.13	10	307	\$3,588.25			1	\$350.00	2	\$58.10	\$23.00	2
56,101.80	168,283.80				6	\$56,101.80						2
2,000.00	62,000.00	1			1	62,000.00						11
469.79	4,344.00	7	2	50.00	5	1,703.27	6	22,540.00	5	303.63	165.11	6
6,506.70	29,693.97		2				9	21,900.97	3	2,176.90	1,915.28	41
56,951.75	511,410.14	6			3	15,178.24			1	5,000.00		7
									1	15.00	439.38	2
30,505.57	196,171.64	25	2		7	39,687.14						12
			7	25.00								9
			6	445.00			13	1,136.83				2
134,904.53	232,892.74	7	29	5,922.25	5	2,387.00	1		2	552.67		23
74,126.12	185,176.30	25	68	257.00	15	15,078.08	6	2,281.96	6	3,523.29	559.97	31
4.80	57.60	1	27	2,341.25			2	100.00				3
			151	5,370.74								12
38,989.42	461,478.12	15	1		4	110,994.23						2
		6			2	2,885.00	6	5,200.00				5
1,435.00	15,100.00		2		7	15,100.00	10					1
												16
535.00	1,896.04											18
1,058.76	18,059.76	6	2	125.00	2	3,949.28	5	3,509.99	5	474.06	332.38	23
400,241.37	974,177.64	1										1
3,037.50	27,650.00						2					13
9,727.86	87,355.09	18			7	29,619.44						1
2,129.74	4,728.45		7	350.00			1	1,175.26	3	588.77	983.73	1
7,373.77	84,622.25				1	4,900.15	6	1,750.00			138.55	1
832,420.48	3,067,151.66	6125	620	18,475.49	65	359,583.63	68	64,945.01	28	12,692.42	4,552.40	7244

- b The criminal prosecutions in both Alabama and Missouri were mainly instituted upon information filed by private parties.
- c The amount of fines imposed and judgments recovered are taken from the several United States attorneys' reports to this office. No reports for the last half of the fiscal year have been received from the United States attorneys for Alaska, Arizona, Southern California, Northern Florida, Indian Territory, Western Michigan, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Washington, and Western Wisconsin.
- d Represents the number of suits specifically recommended by this office, and the amount sued for.
- e Five thousand three hundred and twenty-eight dollars and ninety cents of this amount was for compromises under section 3469, United States Revised Statutes. Reports have not as yet been received of all sums paid to receivers of public moneys.
- f Includes all reports and communications of every description on hand July 1, 1890, upon which no action whatever had been taken.

RULINGS, RECOMMENDATIONS, ETC.

The following rulings, recommendations, etc., in regard to timber depreddations are referred to as being of especial interest:

- (1) THE TAKING OF CLAY, ETC., FROM HOMESTEAD CLAIMS FOR THE MAKING OF BRICKS TO BE USED FOR BUILDING PURPOSES IN OKLAHOMA CITY, I. T.

[To Mr. O. H. Violet, Oklahoma city, I. T., July 18, 1889.]

I have before me yours of May 6th last, asking whether earth for bricks and fuel with which to burn same can be taken from homestead claims in the Territory when the bricks are to be used for buildings in Oklahoma city.

With reference to this matter I inclose copy of department circular of December 15, 1885, paragraph 1 of which provides that homestead and pre-emption claimants are permitted to cut and remove from the land which they are clearing for cultivation enough timber for that purpose, or for buildings, fences, and other improvements on the land entered.

This would prohibit the use of timber for fuel to burn brick for sale unless the claimant intended to use the land from which the timber is taken for purposes of agriculture, in which case he could burn the wood to make bricks.

While there is no law permitting waste of material procured from public lands, yet, under the peculiar circumstances in which the citizens of Oklahoma are placed, this office will interpose no objection to the use on homestead claims of a reasonable amount of material (clay and fuel) in order to answer the necessities of the settler and to supply others with bricks, *provided*, no considerable portion of the land included in the homestead is thereby rendered useless for agricultural purposes, and the timber used for burning the brick is obtained from land cleared for cultivation.

The question of the good faith of the claimant is, however, to be kept constantly in view; and no one not an actual bona fide settler under the settlement laws will be allowed to take material from the public lands for speculation and sale.

- (2) TIMBER CUTTING ON CASH ENTRIES MADE ON UNIVERSITY SELECTIONS IN MINNESOTA WHICH HAVE BEEN RELINQUISHED AND CANCELED.

[To Special Timber Agent A. F. Naff, August 19, 1889.]

I am in receipt of yours dated 24th ultimo replying to official letter June 27, 1889, and inclosing copy of letter to the local officers at Duluth from the Commissioner, May 20, 1882, canceling certain selections of lands therein described, which lands, selected by the State of Minnesota, December 12, 1872, were relinquished by the Governor of the State November 26, 1881.

With reference to the Commissioner's letter of May 20, 1882, you state that the local officers understood that the lands mentioned therein were thereby "thrown back upon the market as subject to *private cash entry*," and you ask if such is the correct interpretation of the said letter.

In letter of June 27 last, referred to, you were informed that of the lands in townships 54, 55, and 56, ranges 22 and 23, embraced in these selected lands, only a *portion* was embraced in the list transmitted to the local officers and offered for sale. The selection of the particular subdivisions referred to by Mr. Jewett, who gave the information of timber depreddations thereon, were canceled by this office May 20, 1882, and thereby restored to market *under the settlement laws*, but the said lands have not been offered at public sale since their cancellation, and consequently were not *subject to cash entry*. Cash entries of the said lands were therefore illegal and timber cutting thereon is without authority of law.

* * * * *

- (3) RELATIVE TO TAKING TIMBER FROM LAND COVERED BY HOMESTEAD ENTRIES AND HAVING IT SAWED ON SHARES.

[To Mr. W. B. McSavin, Thornfield, Mo., August 19, 1889.]

* * * * *

All cutting of timber on lands covered by unperfected homestead entries must be subordinate to the cultivation of the land or improvement of the claim; and consequently, in every case the cultivation of the soil and improvements placed on the land must keep even pace with the cutting and removal of the timber.

The timber, which it is necessary to remove in preparing the land for cultivation, and which may not be required for buildings, fences, or other improvements on the land may be disposed of by the entryman in any manner which he deems advantageous to himself, on the principle that the same would otherwise suffer useless waste.

But it is not allowable for him to go beyond the use of such "surplus" timber and cut indiscriminately over the land for the purpose of selling the same, even though the proceeds therefrom should be applied to perfecting improvements on the land.

Which principle is equally applicable in respect to indiscriminate cutting for the purpose of exchanging timber for lumber—since the delivery of a portion of the timber to a saw-mill in payment for labor bestowed in converting the remaining portion into lumber, would be virtually the same as selling the timber for cash and using the proceeds to purchase lumber.

* * * * *

(4) SUGGESTING AN APPEAL IN THE CASE OF M. N. EDWARDS, COLORADO (ACT OF JUNE 3, 1878, 20 STATS., 88), JUDGE HALLETT.

[To Special Timber Agent B. M. Prentiss, August 21, 1889.]

I am in receipt of your letter of the 12th of June last, inclosing the decision rendered by Judge Hallett in the case of the United States vs. M. N. Edwards, which action was brought to recover the value of certain timber alleged to have been unlawfully taken from public lands in Colorado, under the act of June 3, 1878 (20 Stats., 88).

In this decision Judge Hallett, while admitting "that the character of the land, whether mineral or agricultural, is always, when contested, a matter of fact to be decided on evidence rather than upon the classification in the land office," yet adds that this matter of the character of the land "is not altogether a question of finding valuable ore or metal in the ground from which timber is taken."

The act in clear and unequivocal terms confines the taking of timber thereunder to lands "not subject to entry under existing laws of the United States, except for mineral entry." The privileges are accordingly thereby confined to such lands as are subject to mineral entry.

In respect to determining what lands are subject to mineral entry, attention is directed to the fact that both the rulings and practice of this office allow only such lands to be entered as mineral as are shown to have *actual* mineral deposits *within the exterior lines of the claims*. Hence, while it is plain that the mere classification of lands as mineral, can by no means entitle them to be treated as mineral lands, and privilege parties to take timber therefrom under this act, it appears equally clear that the matter of the character of the lands is a question of finding valuable ore or metal in the immediate vicinity of the ground from which the timber is taken.

It appears accordingly that the opinion rendered by Judge Hallett on this point is not in accord with the established practice of this office in the matter of determining what lands are subject to mineral entry. In so holding, Judge Hallett has also taken a view counter to the decision rendered on the same point by Judge Bach in the case of the United States vs. Milo J. Legg, *et al.*, Miles City, Mont., district court, April term, 1887, (citation numbered 4 on p. 479 of the Land Office Report for 1887.) It is held in said decision that the authority granted by said act to cut timber applies exclusively to lands which are mineral in character and subject to mineral entry only. The parties who cut or remove timber must prove by a preponderance of evidence that the lands from which same were cut are *more valuable for mineral* than for any other purpose.

While holding as above cited, Judge Hallett further deduces under that construction, as follows: "Furthermore, the grant is of timber on lands subject to mineral entry, and not subject to entry as agricultural lands, which means such as *may* be taken for mining purposes, as distinguished from such as *have been taken in that way*."

Particular attention is drawn to the words which I have underlined above—since the drift of same appears to be to define the discrimination made in the act in the matter of lands, as being between mineral lands which have *not* been entered and mineral lands which *have been* entered.

Whereas, the discrimination appears clearly to be intended to distinguish between lands subject to *mineral* entry only and those subject to entry under *other* existing laws of the United States.

Which is the meaning heretofore ascribed to the wording of the act both in the courts and in departmental rules and regulations defined thereunder by virtue of legislative authority, and which, consequently, has an inherent force of law.

Since, from the above, it seems that Judge Hallett, has apparently deduced from the wording of the act on this point an inference altogether original, and differing widely from the construction placed thereon heretofore; and that in so doing, he has

gone directly counter to the views expressed by the court in Montana, you are directed to call to the attention of the proper United States Attorney the decision of Judge Bach, by laying before him this letter and suggest to him the advisability of taking the Edwards case up to the higher court. * * * (See below, office ruling No. 10.)

(5) PROCEEDINGS TO ENJOIN PARTIES FROM CUTTING TIMBER FOR SPECULATIVE PURPOSES FROM LANDS COVERED BY CASH ENTRIES WITHIN THE LIMITS OF THE FORFEITED GRANT TO THE MARQUETTE, HOUGHTON AND ONTONAGON RAILROAD.

[To the Secretary Nov. 2, 1889, in the case of Thomas Nestor, Michigan.]

From these papers it appears that Thomas Nestor, aforesaid, is cutting and removing large quantities of timber from lands within the grant to the Marquette, Houghton and Ontonagon Railroad, forfeited by act of March 2, 1889, and that the said lands are now also claimed under the homestead law by Mr. Crawford and others, who, as stated by Agent Worden, have located on the said lands evidently in good faith, and have improved same with the intention of making permanent homes thereon.

It further appears that a number of these claimants have applied at the Marquette land office to make entry of the said lands, but the entries were rejected by the local officers, and the parties have appealed from this action to this office, where the cases are now pending.

Agent Worden reports that Thomas Nestor claims title to the timber under consideration by purchase from the Michigan Land and Iron Company, purchasers of the land from the railroad company.

The act of March 2, 1889, provides that where the original cash purchasers are the present owners, their title under such purchasers shall be confirmed only so far as the Secretary of the Interior shall be satisfied that they have been purchased without fraud, and in the belief that they were thereby obtaining valid title from the United States.

Also, provided that such cash entries or sales or any tract in such State selections are not confirmed, upon which there were bona fide pre-emption or homestead claims on the 1st day of May, 1883, arising or asserted by actual occupation of the land under color of the laws of the United States.

I am of the opinion that until the titles to the cash entries within the limits of this forfeited railroad grant have been passed upon by the proper officers and confirmed in accordance with the provisions and restrictions of the act of Congress declaring the forfeiture, and the Secretary of the Interior is "satisfied" that such purchase was "without fraud," etc., all persons should be enjoined from cutting the timber solely for speculative purposes from such lands as are known to be in controversy between cash entrymen and actual settlers under the homestead or pre-emption laws.

I, therefore, respectfully recommend that the accompanying papers be referred to the honorable Attorney-General with the request that he, without delay, cause proper action to be taken to prevent the further wholesale destruction of timber by Thomas Nestor and all other parties on these lands pending the decision of this Office as to the rights and titles therein involved.

(6) USE BY BONA FIDE SETTLERS IN OKLAHOMA OF TIMBER ON THEIR CLAIMS.

[To Special Agent J. C. Yutzzy, December 10, 1889.]

I transmit copy of letter from Mr. J. L. Mitch, of Edmund, Ind. T., who wishes permission to purchase fence-posts from a neighbor who has timber on his claim while he (Mitch) has none, and it appears that the neighbor refuses to supply the fence-posts for fear of violating the law.

You will confer with Mr. Mitch and ascertain the name of the "neighbor" referred to, and you will endeavor to find out the facts in this matter.

If, upon *personal examination*, you ascertain that the "neighbor" is on his claim with every indication of good faith, and wishes to sell the fence-posts to supply the absolute necessities of other settlers in his vicinity and not merely as merchandise at speculative prices, you will advise him that, while Department circular of December 15, 1885, restricts the sale of timber cut from homestead or pre-emption claims to the *surplus* cut in clearing for cultivation and remaining over and above that needed for necessary improvements on the land entered, yet, in view of the peculiar necessities and conditions of the settlers of the Oklahoma district, this Office will not interfere with the disposal by him of small lots of timber cut from his claim for the individual use of bona fide settlers who have not on their lands the timber necessary to the improve-

ment thereof. All parties to such transactions must, however, hold themselves ready to prove that it was an absolute necessity on the part of the purchaser, and that the timber was not cut and removed indiscriminately and *solely* for pecuniary gain.

(7) USE OF TIMBER ON LAND COVERED BY AN UNPERFECTED HOMESTEAD ENTRY FOR THE PURPOSE OF BUILDING A SCHOOL-HOUSE.

[To Mr. Evan Griffiths, Vera Cruz, Mo., December 19, 1889.]

I am in receipt of your letter of the 2d instant inquiring whether homesteaders have the right to cut timber on their entries for the purpose of erecting a school-house.

In reply you are advised that the right granted a settler in section 2288 of the Revised Statutes to alienate for school purposes a portion of the land covered by his unperfected homestead entry would seem to extend to the standing timber thereon, inasmuch as the same, in virtue of being attached to the land, constitutes a part of the realty.

* * * * *

(8) QUARRYING STONE ON A HOMESTEAD CLAIM FOR SPECULATION, AND HOW TO ACQUIRE TITLE TO LAND HAVING A GRANITE QUARRY THEREON.

[To Special Timber Agent Joseph Denison, December 21, 1889.]

Your letter of the 13th ultimo is received, in which you ask in substance if complaint of trespass would lie against a settler who, finding a granite quarry on his claim, should, prior to receiving full title from the Government to his claim, quarry and dispose of the stone for speculative purposes, or lease such privilege to other parties, the removal of the stone not being necessary to the cultivation of the land. And also asking if there is any law under which one can acquire title to stone quarries of non-mineral character located on *agricultural* public land, surveyed or unsurveyed, either in Washington or Idaho Territory.

In reply, you are advised that no stone, earth, or other material constituting any part of the realty in a settler's claim can be removed or disposed of, except for the *actual* necessity of immediately cultivating or *improving* said claim, until title thereto has passed from the Government.

Any person who removes or disposes of, or causes to be removed or disposed of, any stone or earth constituting the substance on a settler's claim for the sole purpose of sale or speculation, or without being solely induced thereto by the actual purpose of immediate cultivation or *improvement* of the land, renders himself liable to prosecution for waste or trespass.

In reply to your inquiry above noted respecting the manner of "acquiring title to stone-quarries situated on agricultural land," you are advised that if the land be more valuable for the granite or stone quarry than for its agricultural character, it can not be classed as "agricultural land." Such land, if surveyed and situated in the State of Washington, may be acquired under the timber and stone act of June 3, 1878. Lands containing a valuable granite quarry are mineral. Section 2319, United States Revised Statutes, declares all valuable mineral deposits in lands belonging to the United States and the lands in which such deposits are found, both surveyed and unsurveyed, to be free and open to exploration, occupation, and purchase by citizens of the United States and those who have declared their intention to become such.

Locators of mining claims so long as they comply with the law governing their possession have the exclusive right of possession and enjoyment of all the surface, included within the lines of their location; and they may therefore work the granite quarry and dispose of its products.

(9) CUTTING RAILROAD CONSTRUCTION TIMBER ON SQUATTER'S CLAIM LOCATED ON UNSURVEYED LAND.

[To Special Timber Agent W. J. Pemberton, January 25, 1890.]

* * * * *

If the squatter upon unsurveyed public lands is there at the time of the filing of the railroad company's map of definite location of their road through or adjacent to the squatter's claim, taken in perfectly good faith under the pre-emption or homestead law for the actual purpose of making himself a permanent home thereon, and acquiring and perfecting title to the land so soon as he can after survey thereof, such settler has a possessory claim that gives him a superior right; and he is entitled to such reasonable damages for right of way, or for any timber cut on his

claim, etc., as may be determined upon by agreement, or in the courts. The government, however, is not bound to protect him from trespass. * * * Section 3 of the general right of way act of March 3, 1875, states that private lands and *possessory claims* may be condemned in such manner as is provided by "the legislature of the proper Territory." Therefore, the settler suffering from trespass by the railway company may obtain redress from the local courts. Under section 3249 of Miscellaneous Laws of Oregon, railway corporations may appropriate land, not exceeding 60 feet in width, for the line of their road, "*materials for construction timber excepted.*" The only timber specified as allowable to be cut is "any standing timber in dangers of falling upon its road, making compensation therefor as provided in this act for lands taken for the use of the corporation."

(10) IN PROSECUTIONS UNDER THE ACT OF JUNE 3, 1878 (20 STAT., 88), THE BURDEN OF PROOF LIES WITH THE DEFENDANT TO SHOW THAT THE LANDS ARE SUBJECT TO MINERAL ENTRY AND THAT THE TIMBER WAS TAKEN FOR THE PURPOSES ALLOWED.

[To the United States attorney for Colorado, January 27, 1890.]

Upon this point (the character of the lands) I inclose copy of a decision rendered by Judge Bach in the case of the United States *vs.* Milo J. Legg *et al.*, Miles city, Mont., district court, April term, 1887, in which it is held as follows:

"Mineral lands are those which are chiefly valuable for the mineral (except coal) which they contain and which are more valuable for the minerals therein contained than they are as agricultural lands or for the timber growing thereon. Mineral lands are not subject to entry under the general land laws of the United States, but can only be located and entered as mines and mining claims under the act of May 12, 1872."

"In this case the burden of proving the character of the land from which this timber was cut or taken by the defendants rests upon the defendants, and unless the defendants have proven by a preponderance of the evidence on that point that the land from which this timber was cut and taken is mineral land and subject to entry only as mineral lands, then they can not justify their entry on said land and the cutting and carrying away of said timber.

"The authority granted by the act of June 3, 1878, to cut timber applies exclusively to lands which are strictly mineral in character and subject to mineral entry only. The defendants must prove by a preponderance of evidence that such lands are more valuable for the mineral than for any other purpose and that they are not suitable for agricultural purposes or cultivation or valuable solely for the timber therein."

And again, in the case of the United States *vs.* O. A. Dodge *et al.*, in the district court, first judicial district, Nez Perces County, Idaho Territory, the charge to the jury, filed December 30, 1886, reads as follows upon this point:

"The defendants claim that the timber in question was cut from mineral lands for domestic and other lawful purposes. I instruct you that in actions of this kind when a person is proven to have cut timber from the public domain the law holds him liable for the value of such timber unless he shows in defense that he cut the same under such circumstances as authorized him to do so under the laws of the United States. In this case the defendant claims that the land is mineral lands.

"By mineral lands is meant such land as is more valuable for mining than for agricultural purposes and the burden of proving its mineral character devolves upon the defendant. So also is the burden on the defendant of proving that he cut the same for domestic or other lawful purpose."

In accordance with the above cited opinions, the burden of proving in cases such as these the character of the land from which timber is taken under the privileges extended by the act of June 3, 1878 (20 Stat., 88), rests upon the defendants. And in like manner the burden of proving that a lawful use under the provisions of said act has been made of the timber is upon the defendants.

It follows, accordingly, that the plaintiff has but to show that the specific amount of timber or lumber in question was taken and used at the dates claimed by the defendants. With these facts established, the responsibility of justifying both the taking and using of the timber, is upon the defendants.

The act being one conferring benefits with certain stipulated provisos, all who avail themselves of the privileges extended must stand prepared to show that their acts are within the prescribed terms of the act granting such privileges.

In respect to determining what lands are subject to mineral entry, I would also direct attention to the fact that both the rulings and practice of this office allow only such lands to be entered as mineral as are shown to have *actual* mineral deposits *within the exterior lines of the claims.* * * * (See above, office ruling No. 4.)

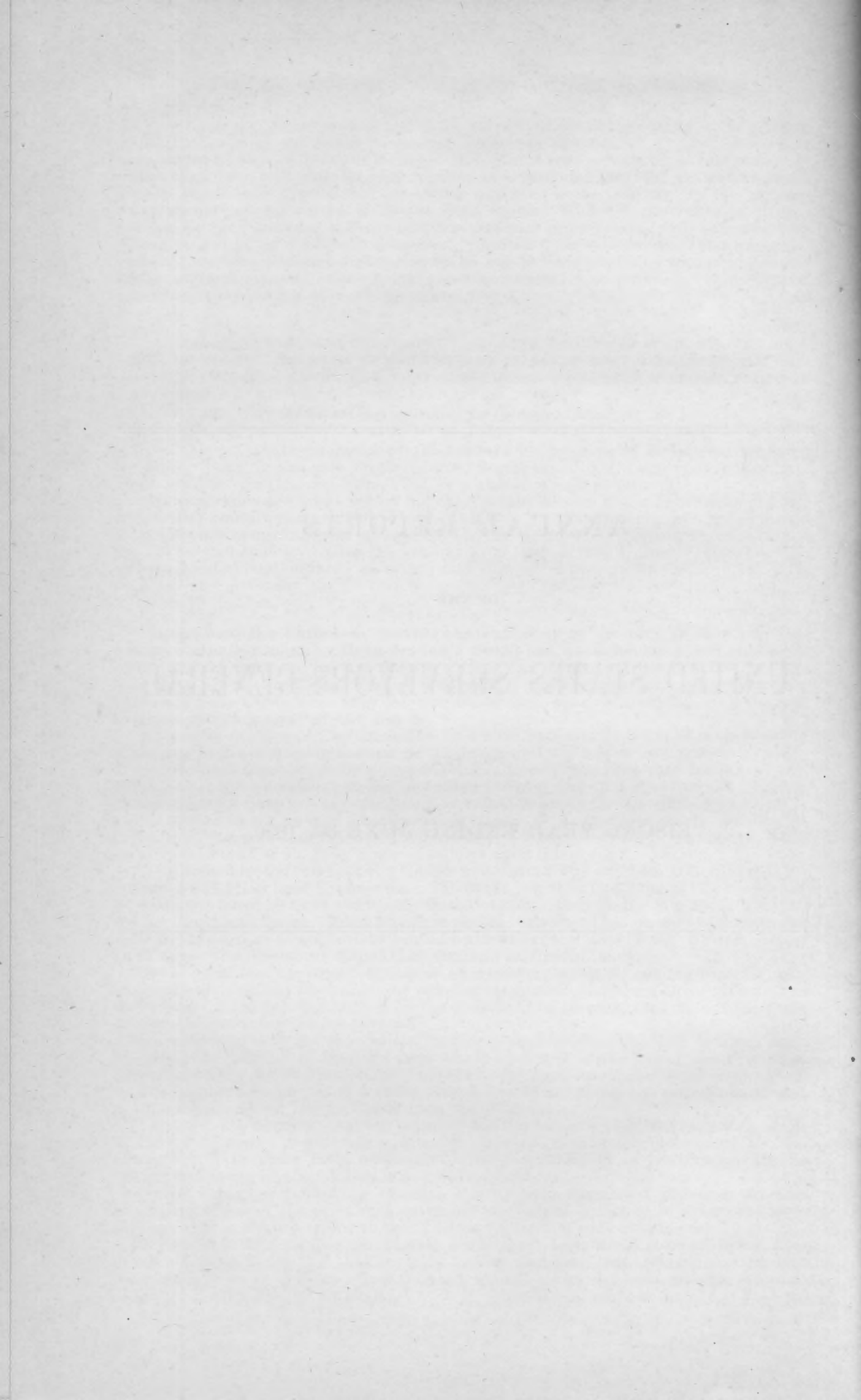
ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

UNITED STATES SURVEYORS-GENERAL

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1890.



REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL OF ARIZONA.

UNITED STATES SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Tucson, Ariz., July 19, 1890.

Complying with your circular letter dated April 23, 1890, I have the honor to hand you my annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890.

Out of the apportionment of \$5,000 for the surveying service in Arizona, contracts to the extent of \$1,000 only were let.

This limited amount of surveying arose from the restrictions in the matter of surveys. The Land Office instructions of July 26, 1889, advised me that "by the terms of the appropriation act, the surveys must be confined to lands adapted to agriculture and lines of reservation."

This clause, as applied to this arid belt, as I understand it, practically limits surveys to lands that can be artificially irrigated, or grows some agricultural product without irrigation, and lands here are not usually adapted to agriculture, except where so situated as to be artificially irrigated. The great bulk of the land locations, however, is located where the possibility of irrigation is exceedingly remote, and in many cases only exists in the possibility of artesian water. Still this land serves the purposes of homes, and wherever located ought to entitle the settlers to the same privileges of surveys as are accorded those who have been more fortunate in their selections.

It is a very common thing for homes to be established in Arizona on the plateaus adjacent to mountain ranges, where a spring of water can be obtained for household and other domestic purposes, which location may be convenient to some business in which the occupant is actively employed, such as mining, etc.

These locations make very suitable and convenient homes, though the soil can not be termed as agricultural, inasmuch as in many instances it is not even valuable for grass; still that it is desirable as a home on account of some property interests of value in its neighborhood which settles it up, ought to entitle occupants of such lands to the benefit of surveys.

The instructions as applied to Arizona ought to be very liberal, and left largely to the discretion of the surveyor-general, whose knowledge of the peculiar characteristics of the country will enable him to place the surveys where the largest number of persons will be benefited. The public interests are not subserved by depriving the surveyor-general of discretion in the placing of these surveys, as of necessity a surveyor-general must be acquainted with the wants of the people.

THE DEPOSIT SYSTEM FOR SURVEYS.

During my first term of office, on May 19, 1885, I received a letter from Commissioner Sparks containing the following instructions: "You are directed to execute no more contracts with any deputy surveyors, payable from special deposits." * * *

This broad instruction made the deposit system absolutely inoperative so far as surveys went, though the law itself was in full force on the statute books, never having been repealed.

The deposit system, honestly administered, is of great utility in a country like Arizona, and is well calculated to aid the settler. For instance, during the outbreak of the Apaches in 1885, some settlers on unsurveyed land were directly in the route traveled by the hostiles in passing to and from the Sierra Madra mountains in Mexico. By remaining on their locations, their lives were in constant danger from the Indians, but, on account of the land being unsurveyed and having no titles to their homes, they determined to remain on their claims until a survey could be made, and they could take the legal steps necessary to secure their rights; otherwise their absence might jeopardize their property. They applied to me in the most urgent manner to hasten a survey, so they might be relieved from the dangerous position, and when they learned that no funds were available to make the survey (Commissioner Sparks having also suspended all work under the general appropriation for

surveys), they at once offered to pay for the survey under the deposit system; and though the details of the case were plainly set forth to Commissioner Sparks, he refused to allow the settlers to pay for the survey or make one for them, and they were left to abandon their homes without titles, or remain at the peril of their lives.

In cases like this and in the general run of cases in Arizona, the system of surveys provided for in section 2401, Revised Statutes, is highly desirable, and is of the greatest possible advantage where there is but a very small amount of desirable land in a township, and only two or three settlers, as they can get a survey and acquire title to their homes, as well as the persons located on more desirable townships where settlement is thick.

PRIVATE LAND GRANTS.

This branch of my work has received much of my attention. In October I reported the Peralta claim, for almost 5,000,000 acres of land, as a forgery and fraud through and through, and recommended the prosecution of the fabricators of the fraud.

The Commissioner ordered the claim stricken from the docket, which order was complied with. There are several private land-grant claims pending in this office and undisposed of, and some before the Secretary of the Interior, on appeal, on questions preliminary to their final investigation and report.

THE WESTERN BOUNDARY OF THE WHITE MOUNTAIN INDIAN RESERVATION.

The survey of the above line is of vast importance, inasmuch as it will determine the locus of very valuable mines, passing as it does through one of the richest mineral belts in the country. A direct north and south line would make a more desirable boundary than the present line, and could cut off valuable mines without doing the slightest injury to the Indians.

In connection with this I desire to most earnestly renew my recommendation that a straight east and west line be established for the south boundary, by executive order, so run out as to cut off the coal fields, which are reported to be from 2 to 6 miles on the reservation.

If upon development these fields were found to be extensive and the coal of a good quality, it would be the incentive for developing the resources of this Territory more than anything that could be done. Cheap fuel is what is particularly needed in a mining country, and Colorado owes much of its prosperity to this fact. A straight east and west line, well defined with stone monuments, would be a more comprehensive boundary for the Indians, and the land cut off is valueless to them, except for the collection of mescal, from which they make liquor.

THE DESIRABILITY OF ARTESIAN WELLS.

The development and settlement of the government land in Arizona depends largely on artesian water, and the best interests of the government will be subserved by encouraging the sinking of artesian wells.

THE DESERT-LAND ACT.

No legislation appertaining to lands that has yet occurred is productive of the same beneficial results in Arizona as the "desert-land act."

To this act can be attributed the desirable results thus far achieved in the Territory, and the vast tracts of barren wastes that have been made to bloom speaks a volume for its beneficent effects. The continuance of this same system for the redemption of desert land will develop Arizona much more satisfactorily than the most pronounced results that can possibly be hoped for under the government water-storage system, recently agitated in Congress. To no other part of the United States is the desert act so peculiarly adapted as to New Mexico and Arizona.

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEYS.

All topographical surveys conducted in Arizona, either for the special purpose of artificial irrigation, or for general information, could be much more economically conducted through the office of the surveyor-general than through any system created by special legislation.

This machinery of government is already established and must be maintained, and to add jurisdiction over other surveys is simply to enlarge the volume of work, and not to increase the expense to such an extent as would be the case in an entire innovation.

Besides this, it may be very properly contended that the surveyor-general is more intimately acquainted with the territory within his jurisdiction than a stranger could possibly be, and could accomplish desirable ends in the field with far less expense than would be the case with a party unacquainted with the Territory.

I have the honor to remain,

RAFAEL A. JOHNSON,
U. S. Surveyor-General for Arizona.

COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C.

Work done during fiscal year on old contracts.

No.	Deputy.	Date.	Amount.
10	W. O. Secor.....	June 8, 1889	\$243. 11
11	A. T. Colton.....	June 18, 1889	422. 50

There were 7 township and 4 exterior plats made.

There were 160 miles 64 chains and 55 links surveyed.

In the mineral division 40 claims were surveyed, 38 surveys approved, 2 surveys are still pending, and 152 plats were made.

Amount of deposits during fiscal year, \$1,560.

Amount appropriated to Arizona for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, \$5,000.

List of contracts under same:

No.	Deputy.	Date.	Amount.
13	William M. Breakenridge.....	June 2, 1890	\$500
15	James A. Martineau.....	June 20, 1890	600
	Total.....		1, 100

Amount appropriated by act of Congress, dated March 2, 1889, for the survey of the western boundary of the White Mountain Indian Reservation, \$5,000.

Contract under same:

No.	Deputy.	Date.	Amount.
12	John C. Smith.....	May 16, 1890.	\$3, 000

There were no townships surveyed and no miles run

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL OF CALIFORNIA.

UNITED STATES SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
San Francisco, July 26, 1890.

In compliance with circular letter E of April 23, 1890, I have the honor to submit, in duplicate, the following annual report of the surveying operations in this district for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, with tabular statements as follows:

A. Statement of contracts entered into with deputy surveyors for surveys of public and private land claims during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, and payable from the appropriation for the surveys of public lands for that year.

B. Statement of contracts entered into with deputy surveyors for surveys of public and private lands during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, and payable from special deposits.

C. Statement of special deposits made by the Central Pacific Railroad Company and its branches for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890.

D. Statement showing amount of appropriation for salaries, contingent expenses, special deposits, and private land claims, for the compensation of clerks and draughtsmen for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890.

SURVEYS OF PUBLIC LANDS.

Much trouble regarding the completion of the surveys of the public lands in this State arises from the fact of very large fraudulent surveys in former years, which has caused the suspension of large tracts of government lands, embraced within one hundred and sixty-three different townships, and the great number of settlers located thereon anxious to perfect title to their homes, are thereby prevented from so doing. Under the present instructions from the Commissioner no surveys can be made of lands adjoining the suspended townships, and settlers upon those townships are thus placed in the same dilemma as those within the suspended townships. I can but call the attention of the department and the Commissioner to this condition of things, and to urgently recommend that the suits now pending against the parties making the alleged fraudulent surveys be vigorously pressed, or otherwise disposed of, in order that the townships suspended may, by re-surveys, be restored to the action of the laws governing the disposal of public lands. The current surveys made during the year have been generally of fragmentary townships, carrying but a small liability, and much difficulty has been experienced in securing reliable surveyors to perform the work. While the minimum rate allowed by law for surveys is for such cases too small, the discretion of the Commissioner, allowing higher rates, generally favorably exercised, has enabled one difficulty to be overcome. There is, however, still another, which has operated very much to the detriment of speedy surveys when required. In many cases almost as much work is required of the surveyor to establish the initial point as to complete the entire survey. For this work (indispensably necessary to an honest and correct survey), no compensation is allowed, and I respectfully submit, as it is the desire of the department, and is also right and just to the settlers that just and thorough surveys should be made, that in all cases where this work is done the department should allow proper compensation therefor.

Another difficulty arises from the fact that great delay exists in the examination of the surveys after being completed, necessary before payment can be made therefor. Some more speedy way of passing upon the surveys after completion should be adopted. I do not think the present method of awaiting action by special agents is conducive to the best interests of the government, but has a tendency to prevent the securing of first-class deputies to perform the work. In my judgment the examination of surveys in the field should be made under the direction and responsibility of the surveyor-general, who should be held to a strict accounting for the faithful and honest exercise of that prerogative given him by the law. If heavy bonds and a reputation to maintain can not secure honest and intelligent service regarding the surveys of the public lands, it does not seem to me that it can be secured by relying upon those whose direct interest is to magnify their duties and discoveries without bonded responsibility and local reputation to maintain.

Another suggestion occurs to me as being eminently proper in this connection. If the present system of examination of the work in the field by special agents is to be maintained, peremptory instructions should be issued requiring immediate attention to the examination of the surveys desired, and that their reports should be made at once to the surveyor-general, who should then require the completion or correction of the work that may be found defective in accordance with the terms of the contract, the object being to have the work accomplished rather than the suspension of the land from the operation of the land laws.

During the year there have been eighty-nine applications for the survey of public lands: the contracts made will be found in the tabular statements.

The aggregate number of miles surveyed is 621 miles 11 chains and 70 links, as follows:

	Miles.	Chains.	Links.
Meridian and standard lines.....	11	26	9
Township lines.....	84	79	41
Section and connecting lines.....	409	3	48
Grant and meander lines.....	115	62	72

Embracing twenty-nine townships and parts of townships.

DRAUGHTING DEPARTMENT.

The total number of maps made was 1,227, classified as follows: 146 pertaining to the surveys of public lands, including 15 for the local land office at Los Angeles, the originals of which were made and approved previous to the year 1860; 12 pertaining to the surveys of private grants and United States reservations; 794 to mineral land surveys; 132 copies and reductions of maps for the use of special agents; 68 diagrams for the use of deputy surveyors, and 125 maps and sketches of a miscellaneous character, including 2 maps showing the condition of the public land surveys connecting with the boundary line between California and Nevada.

The field notes of 107 mineral-land surveys and those of 30 subdivisional surveys of townships were examined and the maps platted, 21 of the last named having been finally approved and the triplicates filed in the local land offices.

The draughting division also prepared the written special instructions to the deputy surveyors for all the surveys executed and in progress of execution, besides keeping up a continuous correspondence with those of the deputies comparatively inexperienced in their profession, who, being unprovided with the manual of surveying instructions, were constantly in need of advice in contending with unforeseen difficulties in completing their work in conformity with official requirements.

Five draughtsmen, including the principal, have been employed during the entire fiscal year, and their time was fully occupied with the above-described work, and also the care of the maps, many of which are daily sent to the lower floor for inspection; much time has also been expended in the preparation of a list of unsurveyed public lands lying within the limits of the Southern Pacific Railroad reservation.

At this date there are in this office for examination and platting the field notes of eighteen mineral land surveys and those of tract No. 2 (nearly completed) of the city lands of Monterey. The field notes of twelve mineral-land surveys and those of seven townships were returned for correction to the respective deputies. They are expected back in a short time.

The work in prospect for the coming fiscal year, in addition to the current duties of this division, some of which are before enumerated, will be of a very complicated nature, notably that involved in the survey of T. 14 N., R 15 W., M. D. M., and the examination and maps of the subdivisions of the Hoopa Valley Indian Reservation. Judging from past experiences and the present outlook, I am of the decided opinion that, the present force being fully occupied and prospectively will be, any reduction of the same would seriously cripple the work necessary to be completed.

This office now being provided with copies of the Manual of Surveying Instructions of January 1 last, it is to be hoped that much of the labor consequent upon an absence of any manuals for the use of deputies in former years may now be lessened.

MINERAL SURVEYS.

There have been received 123 applications for mineral surveys and 15 applications for reports upon placer mines under circular of September 23, 1882. Instructions were issued to mineral deputies for the survey of 121 mining claims and for 11 examinations and reports on placer mines.

The terms of all the late mineral deputies having expired with the term of my predecessor, R. P. Hammond, jr., on the 31st of March last, there have been appointed

since that time twenty-nine deputy mineral surveyors, whose bonds have been approved, a list of whom is hereto annexed:

	County.		County.
Edward C. Uren.....	Placer.	Lemuel D. Davis	Sierra.
Adolphus C. Coulter...	Calaveras.	Samuel E. Brackins	Shasta.
James M. Gleaves	Shasta.	William Schuld	Plumas.
John R. Treadwell.....	Alameda.	Alfred E. Street	Los Angeles.
William Burton.....	El Dorado.	James M. Davidson.....	Siskiyou.
Charles E. Uren	Nevada.	William F. Englebright....	Nevada.
Henry L. Lowden.....	Trinity.	Russell L. Dunn.....	Placer.
Thomas M. Parsons.....	San Bernardino.	Smith P. McKnight.....	Inyo.
Robert B. Symington...	San Francisco.	Carrol McMarnahan.....	Tuolumne.
Augustus T. Smith.....	Humboldt.	Arthur W. Keddie.....	Plumas.
Wirt R. Macmurdo.....	Kern.	Arthur D. Gassaway.....	Sierra.
William S. Graham.....	Placer.	James M. Anderson.....	El Dorado.
Frederick W. Bradley..	Nevada.	John G. McMillan.....	Santa Clara.
Albert Lascy	Calaveras.	Ora M. Enslow.....	Butte.
James B. Meredith.....	Placer.		

There are also six appointed, whose bonds are now awaiting the action of the department, and there are fourteen applications for appointment now under consideration.

There has been received from deposits for office work on mining claims the sum of \$4,690. There was also deposited for the survey of public lands the sum of \$200, but nothing for office work.

OFFICE WORK.

The clerical force of the office, since my assuming charge of the duties thereof on April 1, has been kept very busy. During the year there were received 4,288 letters and documents, and there were sent from this office 3,890. A record containing a memorandum of the contents of all letters received, properly indexed, so that reference is easily had to any matter relating to the same, is also kept in the office.

The copying of field notes for the use of special agents and for the instruction and guidance of deputies in the field is quite voluminous, and the duties connected with the completion of the mineral surveys and the swamp-land cases and private grants require much labor of a careful and intelligent nature. The force now employed is none too great for the transaction of the volume of business passing through the office, and is very satisfactory as regards those performing the work. It is to be hoped that it will not be necessary to decrease the number of persons now employed, and that some way may be found by which it can be maintained, notwithstanding the fact that the appropriation is much smaller than was recommended by this office.

SWAMP AND OVERFLOWED LANDS.

Since June 30, 1869, seven cases have been examined, and the papers transmitted for the consideration of the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

There remain forty cases of land claimed by the State of California under the swamp-land grant of September 28, 1850, which are pending investigation by this office as to the character of the land. There is also a large amount of land held suspended from entry, owing to the fact that the State is not required to give the names of the parties who have filed upon it for purpose of obtaining it through the State. The State is not careful enough in the designation of its representative, and this office, in consequence, finds it difficult to reach such representative.

A law might be enacted, or circular instructions issued by the department, that would enable the more expeditious disposition of these claims, if so framed as to require exact information as to the claimants under the State, and fixing a time within which the investigation should be commenced, and requiring a deposit sufficient to cover the expenses of the same at the time of the application for suspension, to be estimated by the surveyor-general.

There is evidently much land held suspended under the present practice, which is detrimental to the interests of the United States.

A large amount of work has devolved upon the office in the segregation surveys of swamp lands, upon the request of the governor of the State, made in accordance with section 2488, Revised Statutes. It requires the entire time of one clerk to attend to the demands of this branch of the work in this office.

PRIVATE LAND CLAIMS.

There has been but one patent to private land claims received and delivered during the year, that of the Rancho Cañada de Los Baqueros.

In the matter of the resurvey of the east line of the Rancho Ausaymos y San Felipe, this office has not been able to proceed, owing to the failure of the settlement

agreed upon being carried out. The settlers are anxious for the adjustment of the matter as speedily as possible.

A deputy is at work making the survey of the part of the Napa rancho confirmed to O. H. Frank, and his report will be received soon.

The resurvey of tract No. 2 of the city lands of Monterey has been completed, and the plats and field notes are undergoing preparation for transmission for patent.

The survey of H. I. Willey, United States deputy surveyor of the Buena Vista rancho, was received and duly forwarded and rejected by the Commissioner, and a new survey ordered.

The resurvey by Deputy P. P. Dandridge of the Rancho Las Pulgas was received and forwarded to the department for action.

A report on the Rancho Punta de la Laguna was made in accordance with the request of the Commissioner, as called for by the House of Representatives in April.

The resurvey by Deputy George H. Turner of the Buri Buri was transmitted and approved.

No returns have been received from the deputy who has the contract for subdividing the Hoopa Valley Indian Reservation, in Humboldt county, but they are expected soon.

A large correspondence has been entailed by numerous inquiries in regard to these private land claims, and the desire of settlers on adjacent lands of other private land claims to have resurveys made of the lines.

SPANISH ARCHIVE DEPARTMENT.

In reference to this department, which is a very important one in connection with this office, I would state that upon the records therein rests the title to a large portion of the lands in the State, as well as containing in itself a full account of the early settlement of the State, and all matters of public interest from which a complete history could be compiled. It appears to be in a satisfactory condition.

Reference to the former reports show that the department must be fully advised of the past work performed and of the work outlined for the future, and for that reason I will condense the somewhat lengthy report made to me by the officer in charge.

The work has been great and laborious, translating and indexing nine hundred and fifty-nine expedientes or records of proceedings, with all the title papers filed in the eight hundred and thirteen cases presented for confirmation, and including as well copies and translations of the books of register of titles Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4; books of records of possessions Nos. 5, 6, and 7 have been completed, and the originals carefully preserved. The volume entitled Miscellaneous Documents and Transfers that shows the chain of title from the original grantees to the parties who presented any individual claim to the board of land commissioners for confirmation, is now complete.

All original title papers and all other documents that in any way relate to the tracts of land referred to in the petition of the applicant have been segregated, so that whoever examines the transcripts will find the proceedings that were had upon the petition of any individual for a specified tract of land up to the date of the presentation of the claim to the land commissioners. The completed work contains 18,200 pages of writing, in 26 large volumes, each indexed, and 2 volumes containing 623 tracings of original maps or *disenos*. The work of compilation of the 302 volumes of Spanish archives has likewise been completed during the past fiscal year, and the work now being performed is that of classifying and assorting the innumerable subjects, after recording and indexing in chronological and proper order. The abstracts and translations of which the index will be composed have been made by careful study from 280,639 pages of Spanish manuscript contained in these ancient archives, and it is expected that during the next three or four years the government will have in its archives the most complete, descriptive, and interesting index of public records that has ever been made of Spanish archives.

The index will be arranged alphabetically and chronologically, with proper side references, in such a way that any one desiring to know a certain fact contained in the volumes will at once find what he wants in English, often reading in the index itself the exact words that were used by the writer of the document one hundred years ago.

The volumes embracing a great variety of subjects have been arranged differently, to facilitate reference, and are numbered from 1 to 302, the former way of indexing being absolutely unintelligible.

There are in this department patents for Spanish grants which have not been called for, as follows, and upon which the sum of \$2,262.33 is due:

1. Corral de Tierra to Tiburcio Vasquez, January 6, 1873.
2. Part of Napa to J. P. Thompson, June 3, 1880.
3. Paso de Bartolo to Joaquina Sepulveda, March 17, 1881.
4. El Alisal to heirs of W. E. P. Hartwell, February 15, 1882.
5. Cañada de Nogales to J. M. Aguilar, May 19, 1882.
6. C. Nogales to Ma. de Jesus Garcia, June 29, 1882.
7. Cañada del Corte de Madera to Fhurn *et al.*, June 13, 1882.

8. Lot in Mission Dolores to C. Valencia, December 16, 1882.

9. Las Camaritas to Ferdinand Vassault, December 18, 1882.

10. S. Jacinto y Potrero to heirs of M. Pedrovena, January 9, 1883.

11. Additional pueblo lands to city of San Francisco, March 6, 1887.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. PRATT,

U. S. Surveyor-General for California.

Hon. COMMISSIONER GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C.

A.—Statement of contracts entered into by the United States surveyor-general for California with deputy surveyors for the survey of public lands during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, and payable out of the public appropriation for that year.

Name of deputy.	Date of contract.	Location of field work.	Meridian.	Amount of contract.	Returned amount.
John Gilcrest.....	1889. Aug. 3	3 miles section lines and 3 miles township lines, to complete the survey of T. 16 S., R. 1 W.*	M. D. M.	\$36.00	\$37.64
Do.....	Oct. 4	To complete the survey of T. 16 S., R. 1 E.*	M. D. M.	.....	40.31
John H. Garber.....	Sept. 3	2 miles section lines, to complete the survey of T. 24 S., R. 9 E.*	M. D. M.	14.00	.....
Z. B. Stuart.....	Oct. 18	1 mile section line, to complete the survey of T. 1 S., R. 4 W.*	S. B. M.	5.00	.....
Do.....	1890. June 7	Corrective survey of T. 1 S., R. 4 W.*	S. B. M.	85.00	.....
W. H. Hall.....	1889. Oct. 28	1 mile section line and 3 miles ranch lines, to complete the survey of T. 8 N., R. 32 W.*	S. B. M.	32.00	.....
F. T. Newberry (No. 65)	Dec. 24	Complete the segregation survey of T. 23 S., Rs. 20, 21, and 22 E., T. 21 S., Rs. 21 and 22 E.	M. D. M.	632.00	.....
John H. Garber.....	Dec. 3	Resurvey of city lands of Monterey as ordered by the Secretary of the Interior in Department decision of October 4, 1887.*	.....	300.00	.....
M. G. Wheeler (No. 66)	1890. Jan. 14	Complete the surveys of T. 9 S., R. 2 W.; T. 10 S., R. 1 W.; Ts. 12 and 13 S., R. 2 E.†	S. B. M.	441.50	.....
M. A. Nurse (No. 67)...	Jan. 29	1 mile township line and 14 miles section lines, to complete the survey of T. 9 N., R. 2 W.	M. D. M.	109.00	.....
J. C. Shepard.....	Mar. 11	12 miles section lines, to complete the survey of T. 8 S., R. 23 E.*	M. D. M.	84.00	.....
D. F. Spur.....	Feb. 18	2½ miles township lines, 3 miles section lines, to complete the survey of T. 12 N., R. 11 W.*	M. D. M.	48.50	.....
Cave J. Coutts (No. 66)	June 12	Complete the surveys of T. 9 S., R. 2 W.; T. 10 S., R. 1 W.; Ts. 12 and 13 S., R. 2 E.	S. B. M.	441.50	.....
Cave J. Coutts (No. 68)	Apr. 23	Complete the surveys of T. 7 S., R. 4 W.; T. 11 S., R. 2 W.; T. 11 S., R. 1 W.	S. B. M.	576.50	.....
Cave J. Coutts (No. 69)	Apr. 23	8½ miles township lines, 15 miles section lines, and 4 miles grant connections, to complete the survey of sections 10, 19, and 29, T. 6 S., R. 6 W.	S. B. M.	226.50	.....
Addison M. Powell (No. 70).	June 3	2 miles township lines, 2 miles section lines, 5 miles ranch lines, to complete the survey of T. 9 N., R. 33 W.	S. B. M.	69.00	.....
Cave J. Coutts (No. 71).	May 22	Complete the surveys of public lands in T. 9 S., R. 4 W.; T. 9 S., R. 5 W.	S. B. M.	312.50	.....
Frank J. Baker.....	June 17	Examination survey of certain lines in or between Ts. 29 and 30 S., Rs. 33 and 34 E.*	M. D. M.	250.00	.....

* Special instructions.

† Cancelled as per honorable Commissioner's letter E, June 30, 1890.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a correct statement.

[SEAL.]

WM. H. PRATT,

United States Surveyor-General for California.

B.—Statement of contracts entered into by the United States surveyor-general for California with deputy surveyors for the survey of public lands during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, and payable from special deposits made in conformity with the act of March 3, 1871.

Name of deputy.	Date of contract.	Location of field work.	Meridian.	Amount of contract.	Name of depositor.
R. A. Doss (No. 55).....	1889. July 26	5 miles standard lines and 8 miles section lines, to complete the survey in T. 8 S., R. 1 W.	S. B. M.	\$100.00	E. J. Tollan.
R. A. Doss (No. 56).....	Aug. 28	22½ miles township lines and 62½ miles section lines, to complete the survey in T. 9 N., R. 23 W.	S. B. M.	.....	R. M. Morris.
Albert Lacey (No. 57)..	Sept. 14	25 miles section lines, to complete the survey in T. 10 N., R. 23 W.	S. B. M.	1,075.00	Frank Williams.
N. C. Howard (No. 59)..	Oct. 15	15 miles township lines, 56 miles section lines, and 1¼ miles connection lines, to complete the survey in T. 14 N., R. 15 W.	M. D. M.	700.00	Charles M. Courtwright; James H. Moore.
W. H. Hall.....	Oct. 28	6 miles township lines and 12 miles section lines, to complete the survey in T. 13 N., R. 10 W.	M. D. M.	280.00	William Bird.
John B. Treadwell (No. 63).	Nov. 8	1 mile ranch line and 1½ miles section lines, to complete the survey in T. 9 N., R. 32 W.	S. B. M.	.....	James McFarland.
S. H. Rice (No. 60).....	Oct. 15	4 miles ranch lines and 5 miles section lines, to complete the survey in T. 10 N., R. 32 W.*	S. B. M.	70.00	S. B. Hyer.
Thomas Bingham (No. 64).	1890. Jan. 17	2 miles standard lines, 5 miles township lines, and 26 miles section lines, to complete the survey in T. 11 N., R. 8 W.	M. D. M.	390.00	W. A. Lampley.
		13 miles section lines, to complete the survey in T. 15 N., R. 13 W.	M. D. M.	180.00	James B. Davis.
		1½ miles standard lines, 4 miles township lines, 15 miles section lines, and 2 miles ranch lines (resurvey), to complete the surveys in T. 25 S., R. 6 E.	M. D. M.	.....	John McCormick.
		4 miles township lines, 27 miles section lines, and 13 miles ranch lines (resurvey), to complete the surveys in T. 25 S., R. 7 E.	M. D. M.	700.00	James Maguire.

* Special instructions.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is correct.
[SEAL.]

WM. H. PRATT,
United States Surveyor-General for California.

C.—Statement of special deposits made by the Central Pacific Railroad Company and its branches during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890.

No. of certificate.	Date of deposit.	Depositor.	Railroad company.	List No.	Land district.	Limit.	Office work.	Survey.
74	Sept. 21, 1889	W. H. Mills.	California and Oregon.	19	Shasta.....	Indemnity	\$1.80	\$5.40
140	Nov. 25, 1889	do	do	18	do	do	21.66	64.97
257	June 3, 1890	do	C. P. R. R.	29	Sacramento..	do	1.66	4.99

I hereby certify that the above is a full, true, and correct statement.

WM. H. PRATT,
United States Surveyor-General for California.

D.—The United States in account with W. H. Pratt, United States surveyor-general, district of California, under bond, dated March 17, 1890, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890.

Date.	Disbursements.	Amount.	Date.	Deposits.	Amount.
<i>Salary fund.</i>					
1889.			1889.		
Sept. 30	First quarter.....	\$3,080.10	July 1	Apportionment, district of California.	\$10,000.00
Dec. 31	Second quarter.....	3,195.55		Salary of United States surveyor-general.	2,750.00
1890.					
Mar. 31	Third quarter.....	3,197.50			
June 30	Fourth quarter.....	3,197.50			
June 30	Balance refunded per certificate of deposit No. 35.	79.35			
		12,750.00			12,750.00
<i>Contingent expense.</i>					
1889.			1889.		
Sept. 30	First quarter.....	251.52	July 1	Apportionment, district of California.	2,000.00
Dec. 31	Second quarter.....	257.82			
1890.					
Mar. 31	Third quarter.....	231.50			
June 30	Fourth quarter.....	1,258.74			
June 30	Balance refunded per certificate of deposit No. 35.	.42			
		2,000.00			2,000.00
<i>Special deposits by individuals.</i>					
1889.			1889.		
Sept. 30	First quarter.....	4,088.38	July 1	Apportionment, district of California.	18,000.00
Dec. 31	Second quarter.....	4,037.96			
1890.					
Mar. 31	Third quarter.....	3,955.49			
June 30	Fourth quarter.....	3,763.75			
June 30	Balance refunded per certificate of deposit No. 35.	2,154.42			
		18,000.00			18,000.00

RECAPITULATION.

First quarter.....	\$7,399.98	1889.			
Second quarter.....	7,491.33	July 1	Apportionment, district of California.	\$32,750.00	
Third quarter.....	7,404.51				
Fourth quarter.....	8,219.99				
Balance refunded per certificate of deposit No. 35.	2,234.19				
	32,750.00				32,750.00

I hereby certify that the above is a full, true, and correct statement.

WM. H. PRATT,
United States Surveyor-General for California.

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL OF COLORADO.

UNITED STATES SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Denver, Colo., July 17, 1890.

I have the honor to submit, in duplicate, the annual report of this office relative to the surveying service, together with the following tabular statements, which show fully the extent and scope of the surveying service of this district for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890.

A.—Statement of contracts entered into by the United States surveyor-general for Colorado, with deputy surveyors, for the survey of public lands, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890.

B.—Statement of plats and transcripts made of surveys of public lands and approved during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890.

C.—Statement of descriptive lists or condensed field notes of public surveys sent to the United States land offices in Colorado during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890.

D.—Statement of surveys of mines and mill sites in Colorado during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890.

E.—Statement of mineral surveys, original and amended, ordered in fiscal year ending June 30, 1890.

F.—Statement of amended plats and surveys ordered by General Land Office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890.

G.—Statement of persons employed in office of surveyor-general of Colorado during fiscal year ending June 30, 1890.

H.—Statement of following accounts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890:
 Regular appropriation for salaries of surveyor-general and clerks.
 Regular appropriation for contingent expenses.
 Regular appropriation for inspection of surveys.
 Special deposits made by individuals.

I.—Statement of deputy mineral surveyors on active duty in the field.
 Respectfully submitted,

E. C. HUMPHREY,
U. S. Surveyor-General for Colorado.

Hon. COMMISSIONER GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C.

A.—Statement of contracts entered into by the United States surveyor-general for Colorado, with deputy surveyors, for the survey of public lands, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890.

[Payable out of regular appropriation for the year ending June 30, 1890.]

Date of contract.	Name of deputy.	Character and location of field work.	Estimated amount.
1889.			
June 22	Chas. Keemle *.....	Subdivisional lines, T. 35, N. R. 6 W., New Mexican principal meridian.	\$294. 00
June 26	B. F. Clark	East and west boundaries and subdivision lines, T. 2 S., R. 94 W., sixth principal meridian.	384. 00
June 28	A. F. Tremaine	Survey of secs. 1, 2, 11, 12, 13, 14, 23, 24, 25, and fractional 36, T. 32 S., R. 69 W., sixth principal meridian.	120. 00
July 9	P. Churchfield	West and north exterior lines, T. 7 and 8 S., R. 94 and 95 W.; exterior lines, T. 6 S., R. 94 and 95, and south exterior lines T. 6 and 7 S., R. 96, and subdivisional lines of Ts. 6 and 7 S., R. 94, 95, and 96 W. of sixth principal meridian; and meander lines on both sides of Grand river in T. 7 S., R. 94, 95, and 96, and in T. 6 S., R. 94 W. of the sixth principal meridian.	2, 390. 00
Aug. 5	Blair Burwell.	Lines of the Fr. Chabrand ranch in T. 34 N., R. 10 W., New Mexican principal meridian.	30. 00

* Canceled; new contract June 1890.

A—Statement of contracts entered into by the United States surveyor-general for Colorado, with deputy surveyors, etc.—Continued.

Date of contract.	Name of deputy.	Character and location of field work.	Estimated amount.
1889. Aug. 29	W. J. Fine	West exterior line, Ts. 45, 46, 47, and 48 N., R. 3 W., south and north exterior lines, T. 47 N., R. 3 W.; west and north exterior lines, Ts. 45, 46, and 47 N., R. 4 W.; New Mexican principal meridian, and subdivisional lines of valley portions of Ts. 47 and 48 N., R. 3 W., and Ts. 46 and 47 N., R. 4 W., New Mexican principal meridian.	\$1,632.00
Oct. 21	Edward S. Snell.....	North and west exterior lines, Ts. 2 and 3 S., R. 86 W.; west and north exterior lines, Ts. 2, 3, and 4 S., R. 87 W., and the subdivisional lines of west halves of Ts. 2 and 3 S., R. 86 W., and subdivisional lines of Ts. 2 and 3 S., R. 87 W., sixth principal meridian.	1,650.00
Nov. 4	W. J. Fine	Exterior and subdivisional lines of the surveyable portions of Ts. 48, 50, and 51 N., R. 2 W., Ts. 45, 46, 49, 50, and 51, N., R. 3 W., Ts. 45, 48, 49, and 50 N., R. 4 W., Ts. 47, 48, 49, and 50 N., R. 5 W. of the New Mexican principal meridian, and Ts. 15 S., R. 87 W. of the sixth principal meridian.	6,850.00
Nov. 16	Frank P. Monroe....	Survey of valley portions of T. 4 S., R. 92 W., sixth principal meridian.	250.00
Nov. 18	B. F. Clark	Survey of subdivisional lines of Ts. 1 and 2 S., R. 90 and 91 W., sixth principal meridian.	1,600.00
Nov. 23	F. P. Monroe	Resurvey of exterior and subdivisional lines of the valley portions of Ts. 9 and 10 S., R. 88 W., sixth principal meridian.	650.00
Dec. 27	do	Survey secs. 6, 7, 8, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, and 27 to 36, inclusive, in T. 5 S., R. 89 W., sixth principal meridian.	250.00
1890. Feb. 7	James Dyson	Amended survey townsite of Rico, (special deposit.)	
Mar. 4	W. J. Fine	Survey of surveyable portions in Ts. 13, 14, and 15 S., R. 89 W. of the sixth principal meridian.	525.00
Mar. 22	W. H. Bradt	Survey of metes and bounds of claims in T. 7 S., R. 89 W. of the sixth principal meridian, settled upon prior to suspension August 17, 188. (Additional appropriation.)	230.00
May 9	W. H. Holmes	Survey by metes and bounds of claims in Ts. 3 and 4 S., R. 78 W., and Ts. 2 and 3 S., R. 79 W., sixth principal meridian, and ties of such claims to corners of the resurvey of said townships.	325.00
May 13	Edward S. Snell	Survey of north and south exterior lines and subdivision of surveyable portions of T. 4 S., Rs. 87 and 88 W. of the sixth principal meridian.	360.00

B.—Plats and transcripts made of surveys during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890.

Plats.	Transcripts.	Description.	Principal meridian.	Date of contract.	By whom surveyed.	Date of approval.	Sent to local land office.
		Metes and bounds of claims filed on prior to suspension:		1889.		1889.	1890.
3	1	T. 9 S., R. 85 W.	6th ...	May 17*	Thomas Withers...	Nov. 16	Mar. 8
3	1	T. 8 S., R. 87 W.	6th ...	do	do	do	Do.
3	1	T. 9 S., R. 86 W.	6th ...	do	do	do	Do.
3	1	T. 8 S., R. 86 W.	6th ...	do	do	do	Do.
3	1	T. 7 S., R. 87 W.	6th ...	do	do	do	Do.
3	1	T. 7 S., R. 88 W.	6th ...	do	do	do	Do.
3	1	T. 10 S., R. 85 W.	6th ...	do	do	do	Do.
3	1	T. 6 S., R. 87 W.	6th ...	do	do	do	Do.
		E. and W. exteriors fractional T. 34 N., R. 16 W.	N. M.	Jan. 2	M. J. Mack	Sept. 20	Do.
		W. exteriors fractional T. 34 N., R. 17 W.	N. M.	do	do	do	Do.
		S. and W. exteriors T. 35 N., R. 17 W.	N. M.	do	do	do	Do.
		S. and W. exteriors T. 35 N., R. 18 W.	N. M.	do	do	do	Do.
2	1	S. and W. exteriors T. 35 N., R. 19 W.	N. M.	do	do	do	Do.
		S. and W. exteriors T. 36 N., R. 17 W.	N. M.	do	do	do	Do.
		S. and W. exteriors T. 36 N., R. 18 W.	N. M.	do	do	do	Do.
		S. and W. exteriors T. 36 N., R. 19 W.	N. M.	do	do	do	Do.
		N. exteriors T. 36 N., R. 17 W.	N. M.	do	do	do	Do.
		N. exteriors T. 36 N., R. 18 W.	N. M.	do	do	do	Do.
		N. exteriors T. 37 N., R. 19 W.	N. M.	do	do	do	Do.
		N. and S. exteriors fractional T. 35 N., R. 20 W.	N. M.	do	do	do	Do.
2	1	N. exterior fractional T. 36 N., R. 20 W.	N. M.	do	do	do	Do.
		N. exterior fractional T. 37 N., R. 20 W.	N. M.	do	do	do	Do.
3	1	Subdivision fractional T. 34 N., R. 16 W.	N. M.	do	do	do	Apr. 15.
3	1	Subdivision fractional T. 34 N., R. 17 W.	N. M.	do	do	do	Do.
3	1	Subdivision T. 35 N., R. 17 W.	N. M.	do	do	do	Do.
3	1	Subdivision T. 36 N., R. 17 W.	N. M.	do	do	do	Do.
3	1	Subdivision T. 35 N., R. 18 W.	N. M.	do	do	do	Do.
3	1	Subdivision T. 36 N., R. 18 W.	N. M.	do	do	do	Do.
3	1	Subdivision T. 37 N., R. 18 W.	N. M.	do	do	do	Do.
3	1	Subdivision T. 35 N., R. 19 W.	N. M.	do	do	do	Do.
3	1	Subdivision T. 36 N., R. 19 W.	N. M.	do	do	do	Do.
3	1	Subdivision T. 37 N., R. 19 W.	N. M.	do	do	do	Do.
3	1	Subdivision fractional T. 35 N., R. 20 W.	N. M.	do	do	do	Do.
3	1	Subdivision fractional T. 36 N., R. 20 W.	N. M.	do	do	do	Do.
3	1	Subdivision fractional T. 37 N., R. 20 W.	N. M.	do	do	do	Do.
2	1	Exteriors T. 47 N., R. 6 W.	N. M.	Mar. 27	W. J. Fine	Oct. 9	Do.
		Exteriors T. 48 N., R. 6 W.	N. M.	do	do	do	Do.
		Exteriors T. 47 N., R. 7 W.	N. M.	do	do	do	Do.
3	1	Subdivision T. 47 N., R. 6 W.	N. M.	do	do	do	Apr. 5.
3	1	Subdivision T. 48 N., R. 6 W.	N. M.	Mar. 27	do	do	Do.
3	1	Subdivision T. 47 N., R. 7 W.	N. M.	do	do	do	Do.
		E. and W. exteriors T. 49 N., R. 6 W.	N. M.	Jan. 2	do	Jan. 3	Do.
		E. and W. exteriors T. 50 N., R. 6 W.	N. M.	do	do	do	Do.
2	1	E. and W. exteriors T. 49 N., R. 7 W.	N. M.	do	do	do	Do.
		E. and W. exteriors T. 50 N., R. 7 W.	N. M.	do	do	do	Do.
		E. exteriors T. 51 N., R. 6 W.	N. M.	do	do	do	Do.
		E. exteriors T. 51 N., R. 7 W.	N. M.	do	do	do	Do.
3	1	Subdivision T. 50 N., R. 6 W.	N. M.	do	do	do	Apr. 7
3	1	Subdivision T. 51 N., R. 6 W.	N. M.	do	do	do	Do.
3	1	Subdivision T. 50 N., R. 7 W.	N. M.	do	do	do	Do.
3	1	Subdivision T. 51 N., R. 7 W.	N. M.	do	do	do	Do.
3	1	Subdivision T. 15 S., R. 91 W.	6th ...	do	do	do	Do.

* Special instructions.

B.—Plats and transcripts made of surveys during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890—Continued.

Plats.	Transcripts.	Description.	Principal meridian.	Date of contract.	By whom surveyed.	Date of approval.	Sent to local land office.	
				1889.		1890.	1890.	
				Oct. 21	Edward S. Snell	Feb. 11	Apr. 7.	
2	1	E., W. and N. exteriors W. $\frac{1}{2}$ T. 2 S., R. 86 W.	6th	do	do	do	Do.	
		E., W. and N. exteriors W. $\frac{1}{2}$ T. 3 S., R. 86 W.	6th	do	do	do	Do.	
		W. and N. exteriors T. 2 S., R. 87 W.	6th	do	do	do	Do.	
		W. and N. exteriors T. 3 S., R. 87 W.	6th	do	do	do	Do.	
		W. and N. exteriors T. 4 S., R. 87 W.	6th	do	do	do	Do.	
	3	1	Subdivision W. $\frac{1}{2}$ T. 2 S., R. 86 W.	6th	do	do	do	Apr. 26.
	3	1	Subdivision W. $\frac{1}{2}$ T. 3 S., R. 86 W.	6th	do	do	do	Do.
	3	1	Subdivision T. 2 S., R. 87 W.	6th	do	do	do	Apr. 21.
	3	1	Subdivision T. 3 S., R. 87 W.	6th	do	do	do	Do.
			W. and N. exteriors T. 7 S., R. 94 W.	6th	July 9	P. Churchfield	Mar. 12	Do.
			W. and N. exteriors T. 8 S., R. 94 W.	6th	do	do	do	Do.
			W. and N. exteriors T. 7 S., R. 95 W.	6th	do	do	do	Do.
	2	1	W. and N. exteriors T. 8 S., R. 95 W.	6th	do	do	do	Do.
			W. exteriors T. 6 S., R. 94 W.	6th	do	do	do	Do.
			W. exteriors T. 6 S., R. 95 W.	6th	do	do	do	Do.
		N. and S. exteriors T. 7 S., R. 96 W.	6th	do	do	do	Do.	
3	1	Subdivision T. 6 S., R. 94 W.	6th	do	do	do	May 12.	
3	1	Subdivision T. 7 S., R. 94 W.	6th	do	do	do	Do.	
3	1	Subdivision T. 6 S., R. 95 W.	6th	do	do	do	Do.	
3	1	Subdivision T. 7 S., R. 95 W.	6th	do	do	do	Do.	
3	1	Subdivision T. 6 S., R. 96 W.	6th	do	do	do	Do.	
3	1	Subdivision T. 7 S., R. 96 W.	6th	do	do	do	Do.	
3	1	Survey sections 1, 2, 11, 12, 13, 14, 23, 24, 25, and fractional 36, T. 32 S., R. 69 W.	6th	June 28	A. F. Tremain	Oct. 11	Apr.	
2	1	E., W. and N. exteriors T. 2 S., R. 94 W.	6th	June 26	Benj. F. Clark	Oct. 17	Do.	
3	1	Subdivision T. 2 S., R. 94 W.	6th	do	do	do	Do.	
2	1	E. and S. exteriors T. 44 N., R. 18 W.	N. M.	Jan. 2	W. J. Fine	July 17	Do.	
3	1	Subdivision T. 44 N., R. 18 W.	N. M.	do	do	do	Jan. 11.	
3	1	Subdivision T. 46 N., R. 19 W.	N. M.	do	do	do	Do.	
3	1	Subdivision T. 47 N., R. 19 W.	N. M.	do	do	do	Do.	
3	1	Subdivision T. 48 N., R. 19 W.	N. M.	do	do	do	Do.	
3	1	Claims in T. 8 S., R. 88 W.	6th	Jan. 25	Leonard Cutshaw	Jan. 25		
3	1	Subdivision T. 4 S., R. 92 W.	6th	Nov. 16	Frank P. Monroe	May 19		
3	1	Amended townsite Rico.		*Feb. 7	James Dyson	May 6		
3	2	Amended townsite Aspen.		1889.	Frank D. Hone	June 13		
3	1	Claim of Chabrandin T. 34 N., R. 10 W.	N. M.	*May 5	Blair Burwell	June 25		

* Special instructions.

C.—*Transcript of field notes of public surveys sent to the United States land offices from the office of the United States surveyor-general for Colorado during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890.*

Land office.	Description	Principal meridian.	Date of contract.
Del Norte.....	Subdivisions of T. 28 S., R. 70 W	6th	Feb. 2, 1874
	Subdivisions of T. 27 S., R. 73 W	6th	June 14, 1882
	Subdivisions of T. 28 S., R. 73 W	6th	Sept. 22, 1882
Central City ...	Subdivisions of T. 1 N., R. 75 W	6th	Dec. 10, 1881
	Subdivisions of T. 2 N., R. 75 W	6th	Do.
	Subdivisions of T. 4 S., R. 82 W	6th	Sept. 6, 1881
Pueblo.....	Subdivisions of T. 5 S., R. 82 W	6th	Apr. 17, 1883
	Subdivisions of T. 31 S., R. 68 W	6th	July 28, 1881
	Subdivisions of T. 11 S., R. 69 W	6th	Jan. 14, 1884
Lamar	Subdivisions of T. 30 S., R. 69 W	6th	July 21, 1869
	Subdivisions of T. 31 S., R. 69 W	6th	July 17, 1882
	Subdivisions of T. 31 S., R. 69 W	6th	July 28, 1881
	Subdivisions of T. 25 S., R. 73 W	6th	June 14, 1884
	Subdivisions of T. 26 S., R. 73 W	6th	July 21, 1882
	Subdivisions of T. 24 S., R. 73 W	6th	July 1, 1882
	Subdivisions of T. 23 S., R. 73 W	6th	July 21, 1882
	Subdivisions of T. 25 S., R. 48 W	6th	Aug. 13, 1881
	Subdivisions of T. 28 S., R. 48 W	6th	Nov. 3, 1880
	Subdivisions of T. 27 S., R. 48 W	6th	Jan. 19, 1881
	Subdivisions of T. 28 S., R. 48 W	6th	Dec. 6, 1880
	Subdivisions of T. 29 S., R. 48 W	6th	Do.
	Subdivisions of T. 31 S., R. 48 W	6th	Jan. 19, 1881
	Subdivisions of T. 33 S., R. 48 W	6th	Do.
	Subdivisions of T. 34 S., R. 48 W	6th	Dec. 18, 1880
Garfield.....	Subdivisions of T. 13 S., R. 46 W	6th	Do.
	Subdivisions of T. 14 S., R. 46 W	6th	Feb. 2, 1881
	Subdivisions of T. 16 S., R. 46 W	6th	Dec. 18, 1881
	Subdivisions of T. 1 N., R. 94 W	6th	Jan. 10, 1880
	Subdivisions of T. 3 N., R. 94 W	6th	June 29, 1886
	Subdivisions of T. 4 N., R. 94 W	6th	Aug. 12, 1884
	Subdivisions of T. 5 N., R. 94 W	6th	Do.
	Subdivisions of T. 6 N., R. 94 W	6th	Apr. 26, 1881
	Subdivisions of T. 9 N., R. 94 W	6th	Do.
	Subdivisions of T. 10 N., R. 94 W	6th	Apr. 18, 1881
	Subdivisions of T. 1 N., R. 95 W	6th	Do.
	Subdivisions of T. 4 N., R. 95 W	6th	Sept. 8, 1883
	Subdivisions of T. 5 N., R. 95 W	6th	Aug. 12, 1884
	Subdivisions of T. 2 N., R. 83 W	6th	Apr. 26, 1881
	Subdivisions of T. 10 N., R. 83 W	6th	Oct. 7, 1881
Denver	Subdivisions of T. 11 N., R. 83 W	6th	July 11, 1881
	Subdivisions of T. 6 S., R. 83 W	6th	Do.
	Subdivisions of T. 7 S., R. 83 W	6th	Oct. 7, 1881
	Subdivisions of T. 8 S., R. 83 W	6th	Do.
	Subdivisions of T. 9 S., R. 83 W	6th	Do.
	Subdivisions of T. 10 S., R. 83 W	6th	Oct. 29, 1881
	Subdivisions of T. 11 S., R. 83 W	6th	June 2, 1882
	Subdivisions of T. 6 S., R. 84 W	6th	Oct. 7, 1881
	Subdivisions of T. 7 S., R. 84 W	6th	Do.
	Subdivisions of T. 8 S., R. 84 W	6th	Oct. 29, 1881
	Subdivisions of T. 9 S., R. 84 W	6th	Oct. 25, 1887
	Subdivisions of T. 11 S., R. 84 W	6th	Oct. 7, 1881
	Subdivisions of T. 6 S., R. 85 W	6th	June 2, 1882
	Subdivisions of T. 7 S., R. 85 W	6th	Oct. 7, 1881
	Subdivisions of T. 8 S., R. 85 W	6th	Do.
Denver	Subdivisions of T. 9 S., R. 85 W	6th	Oct. 29, 1881
	Subdivisions of T. 10 S., R. 85 W	6th	Oct. 25, 1887
	Subdivisions of T. 4 S., R. 86 W	6th	Oct. 29, 1881
	Subdivisions of T. 5 S., R. 86 W	6th	Oct. 25, 1887
	Subdivisions of T. 6 S., R. 86 W	6th	June 16, 1881
	Subdivisions of T. 7 S., R. 86 W	6th	Oct. 25, 1887
	Subdivisions of T. 8 S., R. 86 W	6th	July 13, 1882
	Subdivisions of T. 9 S., R. 86 W	6th	July 11, 1887
	Subdivisions of T. 10 S., R. 86 W	6th	July 13, 1882
	Subdivisions of T. 11 S., R. 86 W	6th	July 11, 1887
	Subdivisions of T. 6 S., R. 87 W	6th	Aug. 4, 1882
	Subdivisions of T. 7 S., R. 87 W	6th	Do.
	Subdivisions of T. 8 S., R. 87 W	6th	July 11, 1887
	Subdivisions of T. 9 S., R. 87 W	6th	July 29, 1881
	Subdivisions of T. 10 S., R. 87 W	6th	June 28, 1881
Denver	Subdivisions of T. 8 S., R. 49 W	6th	May 9, 1881
	Subdivisions of T. 9 S., R. 49 W	6th	Do.
	Subdivisions of T. 10 S., R. 49 W	6th	Do.
	Subdivisions of T. 11 S., R. 49 W	6th	May 22, 1881
	Subdivisions of T. 10 S., R. 50 W	6th	May 9, 1881
Denver	Subdivisions of T. 11 S., R. 50 W	6th	Jan. 29, 1881
	Subdivisions of T. 7 S., R. 51 W	6th	June 22, 1881
	Subdivisions of T. 8 S., R. 51 W	6th	Do.
	Subdivisions of T. 9 S., R. 51 W	6th	May 9, 1881
	Subdivisions of T. 10 S., R. 51 W	6th	Do.

C.—*Transcript of field notes of public surveys, etc.*—Continued.

Land office.	Description.	Principal meridian.	Date of contract.
Denver	Subdivisions of T. 9 S., R. 51 W.	6th	May 9, 1881
	Subdivisions of T. 10 S., R. 51 W.	6th	Do.
	Subdivisions of T. 7 S., R. 57 W.	6th	Aug. 21, 1871
	Subdivisions of T. 1 S., R. 67 W.	6th	July 10, 1863
	Subdivisions of T. 2 S., R. 67 W.	6th	Do.
	Subdivisions of T. 3 S., R. 67 W.	6th	Aug. 10, 1864
	Subdivisions of T. 4 S., R. 67 W.	6th	Aug. 18, 1862
	Subdivisions of T. 5 S., R. 67 W.	6th	Aug. 10, 1864
	Subdivisions of T. 6 S., R. 67 W.	6th	May 30, 1866
	Subdivisions of T. 7 S., R. 67 W.	6th	Do.
	Subdivisions of T. 8 S., R. 67 W.	6th	May 31, 1866
	Subdivisions of T. 9 S., R. 67 W.	6th	Do.
	Subdivisions of T. 10 S., R. 67 W.	6th	Aug. 2, 1867
	Subdivisions of T. 9 S., R. 65 W.	6th	May 24, 1866
	Subdivisions of T. 10 S., R. 65 W.	6th	Do.
	Subdivisions of T. 3 S., R. 66 W.	6th	June 20, 1867
	Subdivisions of T. 4 S., R. 66 W.	6th	Aug. 10, 1864
	Subdivisions of T. 5 S., R. 66 W.	6th	Do.
	Subdivisions of T. 6 S., R. 66 W.	6th	Aug. 20, 1865
	Subdivisions of T. 7 S., R. 66 W.	6th	Do.
	Subdivisions of T. 8 S., R. 66 W.	6th	Do.
	Subdivisions of T. 9 S., R. 66 W.	6th	May 24, 1866
	Subdivisions of T. 10 S., R. 66 W.	6th	Do.
	Subdivisions of T. 6 S., R. 44 W.	6th	Jan. 9, 1882
	Subdivisions of T. 7 S., R. 44 W.	6th	Do.
	Subdivisions of T. 8 S., R. 44 W.	6th	Do.
	Subdivisions of T. 9 S., R. 44 W.	6th	Do.
	Subdivisions of T. 10 S., R. 44 W.	6th	Do.
	Subdivisions of T. 6 S., R. 46 W.	6th	Jan. 12, 1880
	Subdivisions of T. 7 S., R. 46 W.	6th	May 9, 1881
	Subdivisions of T. 8 S., R. 46 W.	6th	Do.
	Subdivisions of T. 9 S., R. 46 W.	6th	Jan. 9, 1881
	Subdivisions of T. 1 S., R. 68 W.	6th	May 30, 1866
	Subdivisions of T. 2 S., R. 68 W.	6th	Aug. 18, 1862
	Subdivisions of T. 3 S., R. 68 W.	6th	Do.
	Subdivisions of T. 4 S., R. 68 W.	6th	July 8, 1862
	Subdivisions of T. 5 S., R. 68 W.	6th	Do.
	Subdivisions of T. 6 S., R. 68 W.	6th	May 30, 1866
	Subdivisions of T. 7 S., R. 68 W.	6th	Do.
	Subdivisions of T. 8 S., R. 68 W.	6th	Do.
	Subdivisions of T. 9 S., R. 68 W.	6th	Do.
	Subdivisions of T. 10 S., R. 68 W.	6th	Do.
	Subdivisions of T. 8 S., R. 68 W.	6th	Jan. 2, 1874
	Subdivisions of T. 10 S., R. 68 W.	6th	May 30, 1866
	Subdivisions of T. 8 S., R. 69 W.	6th	Mar. 24, 1873
	Subdivisions of T. 4 S., R. 69 W.	6th	Feb. 7, 1873
	Subdivisions of T. 4 S., R. 69 W.	6th	Dec. 24, 1872
	Subdivisions of T. 9 S., R. 69 W.	6th	July 8, 1862
	Subdivisions of T. 1 S., R. 69 W.	6th	Sept. 1, 1879
	Subdivisions of T. 2 S., R. 69 W.	6th	Aug. 10, 1864
	Subdivisions of T. 5 S., R. 69 W.	6th	May 30, 1866
	Subdivisions of T. 5 S., R. 69 W.	6th	Apr. 14, 1864
	Subdivisions of T. 7 S., R. 69 W.	6th	Mar. 31, 1866
	Subdivisions of T. 2 S., R. 74 W.	6th	Dec. 11, 1872
	Subdivisions of T. 4 N., R. 51 W.	6th	July 11, 1882
	Subdivisions of T. 5 N., R. 51 W.	6th	May 14, 1881
	Subdivisions of T. 9 N., R. 51 W.	6th	Do.
	Subdivisions of T. 11 N., R. 51 W.	6th	Aug. 8, 1870
	Subdivisions of T. 12 N., R. 51 W.	6th	Dec. 29, 1880
	Subdivisions of T. 8 N., R. 60 W.	6th	Do.
	Subdivisions of T. 12 N., R. 60 W.	6th	Dec. 27, 1880
	Subdivisions of T. 5 N., R. 62 W.	6th	June 2, 1875
	Subdivisions of T. 1 N., R. 66 W.	6th	Sept. 20, 1869
	Subdivisions of T. 2 N., R. 66 W.	6th	July 10, 1863
	Subdivisions of T. 3 N., R. 66 W.	6th	Do.
	Subdivisions of T. 4 N., R. 66 W.	6th	Aug. 10, 1865
	Subdivisions of T. 5 N., R. 66 W.	6th	Do.
	Subdivisions of T. 6 N., R. 66 W.	6th	Do.
	Subdivisions of T. 6 N., R. 66 W.	6th	Aug. 10, 1864
	Subdivisions of T. 1 N., R. 67 W.	6th	July 10, 1863
	Subdivisions of T. 2 N., R. 67 W.	6th	Do.
	Subdivisions of T. 5 N., R. 67 W.	6th	Aug. 10, 1864
	Subdivisions of T. 6 N., R. 67 W.	6th	Do.
	Subdivisions of T. 1 N., R. 68 W.	6th	Do.
	Subdivisions of T. 3 N., R. 68 W.	6th	Do.
	Subdivisions of T. 4 N., R. 68 W.	6th	Do.
	Subdivisions of T. 3 N., R. 69 W.	6th	Do.
	Subdivisions of T. 4 N., R. 69 W.	6th	Do.
	Subdivisions of T. 7 N., R. 71 W.	6th	Do.
	Subdivisions of T. 8 N., R. 71 W.	6th	Dec. 17, 1881
	Subdivisions of T. 6 N., R. 74 W.	6th	Aug. 4, 1881
	Subdivisions of T. 8 N., R. 74 W.	6th	June 14, 1882
	Subdivisions of T. 8 N., R. 74 W.	6th	Do.
	Subdivisions of T. 9 N., R. 74 W.	6th	Sept. 29, 1881

C.—*Transcript of field notes of public surveys, etc.*—Continued.

Land office.	Description.	Principal meridian.	Date of contract.
Denver	Subdivisions of T. 10 N., R. 74 W	6th	June 27, 1881
	Subdivisions of T. 6 N., R. 75 W	6th	June 14, 1882
	Subdivisions of T. 7 N., R. 75 W	6th	Do.
	Subdivisions of T. 8 N., R. 75 W	6th	Do.
	Subdivisions of T. 9 N., R. 75 W	6th	June 27, 1881
	Subdivisions of T. 10 N., R. 75 W	6th	July 29, 1881
	Subdivisions of T. 12 N., R. 75 W	6th	Do.
	Subdivisions of T. 7 N., R. 76 W	6th	June 14, 1882
	Subdivisions of T. 8 N., R. 76 W	6th	Do.
	Subdivisions of T. 9 N., R. 76 W	6th	June 17, 1882
	Subdivisions of T. 4 N., R. 77 W	6th	Aug. 11, 1882
	Subdivisions of T. 5 N., R. 77 W	6th	July 11, 1882
	Subdivisions of T. 6 N., R. 77 W	6th	Nov. 4, 1881
	Subdivisions of T. 8 N., R. 77 W	6th	July 29, 1881
	Subdivisions of T. 9 N., R. 77 W	6th	Nov. 29, 1881
	Subdivisions of T. 10 N., R. 77 W	6th	Do.
	Subdivisions of T. 7 N., R. 78 W	6th	Oct. 29, 1881
	Subdivisions of T. 8 N., R. 78 W	6th	July 29, 1881
	Subdivisions of T. 10 N., R. 78 W	6th	Nov. 29, 1881
	Subdivisions of T. 11 N., R. 78 W	6th	Do.
	Subdivisions of T. 5 N., R. 79 W	6th	Oct. 28, 1881
	Subdivisions of T. 6 N., R. 79 W	6th	Nov. 4, 1881
	Subdivisions of T. 7 N., R. 79 W	6th	July 8, 1880
	Subdivisions of T. 9 N., R. 79 W	6th	Sept. 29, 1879
	Subdivisions of T. 11 N., R. 79 W	6th	July 29, 1881
	Subdivisions of T. 2 S., R. 79 W	6th	Aug. 17, 1881
	Subdivisions of T. 3 S., R. 79 W	6th	Oct. 26, 1887
	Subdivisions of T. 5 S., R. 79 W	6th	Aug. 17, 1881
	Subdivisions of T. 5 N., R. 80 W	6th	Nov. 4, 1881
	Subdivisions of T. 1 S., R. 80 W	6th	Aug. 13, 1880
	Subdivisions of T. 2 S., R. 80 W	6th	Oct. 26, 1887
	Subdivisions of T. 2 S., R. 80 W	6th	Aug. 17, 1881
	Subdivisions of T. 2 S., R. 80 W	6th	Oct. 26, 1887
	Subdivisions of T. 3 S., R. 80 W	6th	Aug. 17, 1881
	Subdivisions of T. 5 S., R. 80 W	6th	Do.
	Subdivisions of T. 8 S., R. 81 W	6th	June 2, 1882
	Subdivisions of T. 9 S., R. 81 W	6th	Do.
	Subdivisions of T. 7 N., R. 81 W	6th	July 8, 1881
	Subdivisions of T. 8 N., R. 81 W	6th	Do.
	Subdivisions of T. 9 N., R. 81 W	6th	Apr. 22, 1879
	Subdivisions of T. 11 N., R. 81 W	6th	May 14, 1881
	Subdivisions of T. 5 N., R. 82 W	6th	June 22, 1881
	Subdivisions of T. 7 N., R. 82 W	6th	Oct. 29, 1881
	Subdivisions of T. 8 N., R. 82 W	6th	June 22, 1881
	Subdivisions of T. 9 N., R. 82 W	6th	May 14, 1881
Subdivisions of T. 10 N., R. 82 W	6th	Do.	
Subdivisions of T. 11 N., R. 82 W	6th	July 14, 1881	
Subdivisions of T. 4 S., R. 45 W	6th	Feb. 10, 1881	
Subdivisions of T. 7 S., R. 45 W	6th	Jan. 9, 1882	
Subdivisions of T. 8 S., R. 45 W	6th	Do.	
Subdivisions of T. 9 S., R. 45 W	6th	Sept. 29, 1881	
Subdivisions of T. 10 S., R. 45 W	6th	Do.	
Subdivisions of T. 4 N., R. 45 W	6th	Nov. 17, 1880	
Subdivisions of T. 9 N., R. 45 W	6th	Nov. 6, 1880	
Subdivisions of T. 10 N., R. 45 W	6th	Do.	
Subdivisions of T. 5 S., R. 46 W	6th	Feb. 10, 1881	
Subdivisions of T. 10 S., R. 46 W	6th	Sept. 29, 1881	
Subdivisions of T. 6 S., R. 82 W	6th	Oct. 7, 1881	
Subdivisions of T. 7 S., R. 82 W	6th	Do.	
Subdivisions of T. 8 S., R. 82 W	6th	Do.	
Subdivisions of T. 9 S., R. 82 W	6th	June 2, 1882	
Subdivisions of T. 10 S., R. 82 W	6th	May 3, 1882	
Subdivisions of T. 11 S., R. 82 W	6th	June 2, 1882	
Subdivisions of T. 12 S., R. 82 W	6th	Do.	
Del Norte.....	Exteriors of T. 28 S., R. 70 W	6th	June 18, 1869
	Exteriors of T. 27 S., R. 73 W	6th	Oct. 18, 1869
Central City ...	Exteriors of T. 28 S., R. 73 W	6th	July 1, 1878
	Exteriors of T. 28 S., R. 73 W	6th	July 13, 1878
	Exteriors of T. 28 S., R. 73 W	6th	June 14, 1882
	Exteriors of T. 1 N., R. 75 W	6th	June 16, 1871
	Exteriors of T. 2 N., R. 75 W	6th	July 13, 1878
Del Norte.....	Exteriors of T. 28 S., R. 73 W	6th	Sept. 22, 1882
	Exteriors of T. 28 S., R. 73 W	6th	May 21, 1875
	Exteriors of T. 28 S., R. 73 W	6th	Dec. 10, 1881
	Exteriors of T. 28 S., R. 73 W	6th	May 9, 1881
	Exteriors of T. 28 S., R. 73 W	6th	June 21, 1869
	Exteriors of T. 28 S., R. 73 W	6th	May 9, 1881
Del Norte.....	Exteriors of T. 28 S., R. 73 W	6th	Dec. 10, 1881
	Exteriors of T. 28 S., R. 73 W	6th	Aug. 13, 1880
	Exteriors of T. 28 S., R. 73 W	6th	Aug. 13, 1880

C.—*Transcript of field notes of public surveys, etc.*—Continued.

Land office.	Description.	Principal meridian.	Date of contract.	
Central City...	Exteriors of T. 4 S., R. 82 W	6th.....	July 26, 1880 June 7, 1882 July 27, 1881 June 13, 1881	
	Exteriors of T. 5 S., R. 82 W	6th.....	May 5, 1879 July 22, 1880 June 13, 1881	
Pueblo.....	Exteriors of T. 31 S., R. 68 W	6th.....	July 24, 1869 July 28, 1881 July 21, 1869	
	Exteriors of T. 11 S., R. 69 W	6th.....	June 21, 1867 June 18, 1869 Jan. 14, 1884	
	Exteriors of T. 30 S., R. 69 W	6th.....	June 18, 1869 July 24, 1869 June 18, 1869	
	Exteriors of T. 31 S., R. 69 W	6th.....	July 24, 1869 July 28, 1881 June 20, 1881	
	Exteriors of T. 25 S., R. 73 W	6th.....	July 1, 1882 Oct. 7, 1881 July 21, 1882	
	Exteriors of T. 26 S., R. 73 W	6th.....	Oct. 13, 1881 June 20, 1881 July 21, 1882	
	Exteriors of T. 24 S., R. 73 W	6th.....	June 20, 1881 July 21, 1882 July 31, 1873	
	Exteriors of T. 23 S., R. 73 W	6th.....	Aug. 17, 1870 Aug. 13, 1881 July 7, 1873	
	Lamar.....	Exteriors of T. 25 S., R. 48 W	6th.....	May 26, 1871 Aug. 9, 1880 July 7, 1873
		Exteriors of T. 26 S., R. 48 W	6th.....	Aug. 9, 1880 July 7, 1873 Aug. 9, 1880
Exteriors of T. 27 S., R. 48 W		6th.....	Aug. 9, 1880 July 7, 1873 Aug. 9, 1880	
Exteriors of T. 28 S., R. 48 W		6th.....	Aug. 3, 1880 July 7, 1873 Aug. 9, 1880	
Exteriors of T. 29 S., R. 48 W		6th.....	July 7, 1873 July 7, 1873 May 5, 1879	
Exteriors of T. 31 S., R. 48 W		6th.....	Do.	
Exteriors of T. 33 S., R. 48 W		6th.....	Do.	
Exteriors of T. 34 S., R. 48 W		6th.....	Do.	
Exteriors of T. 13 S., R. 46 W		6th.....	July 1, 1872 Do.	
Exteriors of T. 14 S., R. 46 W		6th.....	Do.	
Garfield	Exteriors of T. 16 S., R. 46 W	6th.....	Apr. 22, 1879 July 1, 1872 Sept. 8, 1883	
	Exteriors of T. 1 N., R. 94 W	6th.....	Aug. 7, 1884 June 29, 1886 July 13, 1883 Aug. 7, 1884	
	Exteriors of T. 3 N., R. 94 W	6th.....	Aug. 7, 1884 Do.	
	Exteriors of T. 4 N., R. 94 W	6th.....	July 30, 1873 Do.	
	Exteriors of T. 5 N., R. 94 W	6th.....	Apr. 26, 1881 July 10, 1877 Do.	
	Exteriors of T. 6 N., R. 94 W	6th.....	Apr. 26, 1881 July 10, 1877 July 22, 1878	
	Exteriors of T. 9 N., R. 94 W	6th.....	Do.	
	Exteriors of T. 10 N., R. 94 W	6th.....	Jan. 29, 1883 Jan. 13, 1883 Sept. 8, 1883	
	Exteriors of T. 1 N., R. 95 W	6th.....	Aug. 7, 1884 July 30, 1873 Apr. 26, 1881	
	Exteriors of T. 4 N., R. 95 W	6th.....	July 30, 1873 Apr. 26, 1881 July 30, 1873	
	Exteriors of T. 5 N., R. 95 W	6th.....	Apr. 26, 1881 July 30, 1873 July 26, 1880	
	Exteriors of T. 2 N., R. 83 W	6th.....	May 14, 1881 July 11, 1881 Do.	
	Exteriors of T. 10 N., R. 83 W	6th.....	Do.	
	Exteriors of T. 11 N., R. 83 W	6th.....	May 5, 1879 June 8, 1881 July 26, 1880	
	Exteriors of T. 6 S., R. 83 W	6th.....	July 26, 1880 June 8, 1881 June 8, 1881	
	Exteriors of T. 7 S., R. 83 W	6th.....	June 8, 1881 June 8, 1881 July 26, 1880	
	Exteriors of T. 8 S., R. 83 W	6th.....	July 26, 1880 June 8, 1881 July 26, 1880	
	Exteriors of T. 9 S., R. 83 W	6th.....	June 8, 1881 July 26, 1880 July 26, 1880	
	Exteriors of T. 10 S., R. 83 W	6th.....	July 26, 1880 June 8, 1881 July 26, 1880	

C.—*Transcript of field notes of public surveys, etc.—Continued.*

Land office.	Description.	Principal meridian.	Date of contract.
Garfield	Exteriors of T. 11 S., R. 83 W.	6th	June 2, 1882
			July 26, 1880
	Exteriors of T. 6 S., R. 84 W.	6th	Do.
			May 5, 1879
	Exteriors of T. 7 S., R. 84 W.	6th	July 26, 1880
	Exteriors of T. 8 S., R. 84 W.	6th	Do.
	Exteriors of T. 9 S., R. 84 W.	6th	Do.
	Exteriors of T. 11 S., R. 84 W.	6th	Do.
			June 2, 1882
			July 26, 1881
	Exteriors of T. 6 S., R. 85 W.	6th	July 26, 1880
	Exteriors of T. 7 S., R. 85 W.	6th	Do.
	Exteriors of T. 8 S., R. 85 W.	6th	Do.
	Exteriors of T. 9 S., R. 85 W.	6th	Do.
	Exteriors of E. 10 S., R. 85 W.	6th	Do.
			Oct. 25, 1887
	Exteriors of T. 4 S., R. 86 W.	6th	July 13, 1887
		July 26, 1880	
		July 11, 1887	
Exteriors of T. 5 S., R. 86 W.	6th	Do.	
		July 13, 1882	
		July 26, 1880	
		June 8, 1881	
Exteriors of T. 6 S., R. 86 W.	6th	July 26, 1880	
		June 8, 1881	
Denver	Exteriors of T. 7 S., R. 86 W.	6th	July 26, 1880
	Exteriors of T. 5 S., R. 87 W.	6th	July 11, 1887
			Oct. 20, 1882
	Exteriors of T. 6 S., R. 49 W.	6th	June 2, 1880
			May 12, 1873
	Exteriors of T. 7 S., R. 49 W.	6th	June 12, 1880
			July 28, 1880
	Exteriors of T. 8 S., R. 49 W.	6th	June 12, 1880
			July 28, 1880
	Exteriors of T. 9 S., R. 49 W.	6th	June 12, 1880
			July 28, 1880
	Exteriors of T. 10 S., R. 49 W.	6th	Do.
			Aug. 10, 1870
			June 12, 1880
	Exteriors of T. 11 S., R. 49 W.	6th	Aug. 10, 1870
	Exteriors of T. 10 S., R. 50 W.	6th	July 28, 1880
			Aug. 12, 1870
	Exteriors of T. 11 S., R. 50 W.	6th	Aug. 10, 1870
			Aug. 12, 1870
	Exteriors of T. 7 S., R. 51 W.	6th	July 28, 1880
	Exteriors of T. 8 S., R. 51 W.	6th	Do.
	Exteriors of T. 9 S., R. 51 W.	6th	Do.
			Aug. 12, 1870
	Exteriors of T. 10 S., R. 51 W.	6th	July 28, 1880
			Aug. 12, 1870
	Exteriors of T. 7 S., R. 57 W.	6th	Do.
	Exteriors of T. 1 S., R. 67 W.	6th	Oct. 1, 1861
			Sept. 24, 1861
			June 11, 1859
	Exteriors of T. 2 S., R. 67 W.	6th	Oct. 1, 1861
			Sept. 24, 1861
	Exteriors of T. 3 S., R. 67 W.	6th	Oct. 1, 1861
			Sept. 24, 1861
Exteriors of T. 4 S., R. 67 W.	6th	Oct. 1, 1861	
		Sept. 24, 1861	
Exteriors of T. 5 S., R. 67 W.	6th	Aug. 12, 1861	
Exteriors of T. 6 S., R. 67 W.	6th	Oct. 20, 1864	
		Aug. 12, 1861	
Exteriors of T. 7 S., R. 67 W.	6th	Oct. 20, 1864	
Exteriors of T. 8 S., R. 67 W.	6th	Do.	
Exteriors of T. 9 S., R. 67 W.	6th	Do.	
		Do.	
		Aug. 12, 1861	
Exteriors of T. 10 S., R. 67 W.	6th	June 21, 1867	
		Aug. 2, 1867	
Exteriors of T. 9 S., R. 65 W.	6th	Aug. 12, 1861	
		Oct. 20, 1864	
Exteriors of T. 10 S., R. 65 W.	6th	Aug. 12, 1861	
		Oct. 20, 1864	
Exteriors of T. 3 S., R. 66 W.	6th	Sept. 24, 1861	
		Oct. 1, 1861	
Exteriors of T. 4 S., R. 66 W.	6th	Sept. 24, 1861	
		Oct. 1, 1861	

C.—*Transcript of field notes of public surveys, etc.*—Continued.

Land office.	Description.	Principal meridian.	Date of contract.
Denver	Exteriors of T. 5 S., R. 66 W.	6th	Aug. 1, 1861
	Exteriors of T. 6 S., R. 66 W.	6th	Oct. 20, 1864
	Exteriors of T. 7 S., R. 66 W.	6th	Oct. 20, 1864
	Exteriors of T. 8 S., R. 66 W.	6th	Do.
	Exteriors of T. 9 S., R. 66 W.	6th	Do.
	Exteriors of T. 10 S., R. 66 W.	6th	Do.
	Exteriors of T. 6 S., R. 44 W.	6th	Aug. 12, 1861
	Exteriors of T. 7 S., R. 44 W.	6th	May 12, 1873
	Exteriors of T. 8 S., R. 44 W.	6th	July 23, 1880
	Exteriors of T. 9 S., R. 44 W.	6th	June 12, 1880
	Exteriors of T. 10 S., R. 44 W.	6th	July 23, 1880
	Exteriors of T. 6 S., R. 46 W.	6th	June 12, 1880
	Exteriors of T. 7 S., R. 46 W.	6th	July 23, 1880
	Exteriors of T. 8 S., R. 46 W.	6th	June 12, 1880
	Exteriors of T. 9 S., R. 46 W.	6th	July 23, 1880
	Exteriors of T. 10 S., R. 46 W.	6th	June 12, 1880
	Exteriors of T. 6 S., R. 68 W.	6th	July 23, 1880
	Exteriors of T. 7 S., R. 68 W.	6th	May 12, 1873
	Exteriors of T. 8 S., R. 68 W.	6th	June 12, 1880
	Exteriors of T. 9 S., R. 68 W.	6th	Do.
	Exteriors of T. 1 S., R. 68 W.	6th	Do.
	Exteriors of T. 2 S., R. 68 W.	6th	June 11, 1859
	Exteriors of T. 3 S., R. 68 W.	6th	Sept. 24, 1861
	Exteriors of T. 4 S., R. 68 W.	6th	Oct. 1, 1861
	Exteriors of T. 5 S., R. 68 W.	6th	Sept. 24, 1861
	Exteriors of T. 6 S., R. 68 W.	6th	Oct. 1, 1861
	Exteriors of T. 7 S., R. 68 W.	6th	Sept. 24, 1861
	Exteriors of T. 8 S., R. 68 W.	6th	Oct. 1, 1861
	Exteriors of T. 9 S., R. 68 W.	6th	Sept. 24, 1861
	Exteriors of T. 10 S., R. 68 W.	6th	Oct. 1, 1861
	Exteriors of T. 11 S., R. 68 W.	6th	Aug. 12, 1861
	Exteriors of T. 12 S., R. 68 W.	6th	Oct. 20, 1864
	Exteriors of T. 1 S., R. 69 W.	6th	Aug. 12, 1861
	Exteriors of T. 2 S., R. 69 W.	6th	Oct. 20, 1864
	Exteriors of T. 3 S., R. 69 W.	6th	July 3, 1871
	Exteriors of T. 4 S., R. 69 W.	6th	July 6, 1871
	Exteriors of T. 5 S., R. 69 W.	6th	July 3, 1871
	Exteriors of T. 6 S., R. 69 W.	6th	Oct. 20, 1864
	Exteriors of T. 7 S., R. 69 W.	6th	Oct. 13, 1870
	Exteriors of T. 8 S., R. 69 W.	6th	July 21, 1869
	Exteriors of T. 9 S., R. 69 W.	6th	Oct. 13, 1870
	Exteriors of T. 10 S., R. 69 W.	6th	Aug. 2, 1867
	Exteriors of T. 11 S., R. 69 W.	6th	July 21, 1867
	Exteriors of T. 12 S., R. 69 W.	6th	July 6, 1871
	Exteriors of T. 1 S., R. 70 W.	6th	July 3, 1871
	Exteriors of T. 2 S., R. 70 W.	6th	Oct. 1, 1861
	Exteriors of T. 3 S., R. 70 W.	6th	July 6, 1871
	Exteriors of T. 4 S., R. 70 W.	6th	July 21, 1869
	Exteriors of T. 5 S., R. 70 W.	6th	Oct. 13, 1870
	Exteriors of T. 6 S., R. 70 W.	6th	June 11, 1859
	Exteriors of T. 7 S., R. 70 W.	6th	Oct. 1, 1861
	Exteriors of T. 8 S., R. 70 W.	6th	July 4, 1863
Exteriors of T. 9 S., R. 70 W.	6th	Oct. 1, 1861	
Exteriors of T. 10 S., R. 70 W.	6th	July 4, 1863	
Exteriors of T. 11 S., R. 70 W.	6th	Oct. 1, 1861	
Exteriors of T. 12 S., R. 70 W.	6th	Aug. 12, 1861	
Exteriors of T. 1 S., R. 71 W.	6th	July 3, 1871	
Exteriors of T. 2 S., R. 71 W.	6th	Oct. 20, 1864	
Exteriors of T. 3 S., R. 71 W.	6th	Aug. 10, 1868	
Exteriors of T. 4 S., R. 71 W.	6th	June 21, 1869	
Exteriors of T. 5 S., R. 71 W.	6th	May 12, 1873	
Exteriors of T. 6 S., R. 71 W.	6th	June 1, 1871	
Exteriors of T. 7 S., R. 71 W.	6th	Do.	
Exteriors of T. 8 S., R. 71 W.	6th	Do.	
Exteriors of T. 9 S., R. 71 W.	6th	Aug. 8, 1870	
Exteriors of T. 10 S., R. 71 W.	6th	Aug. 6, 1868	
Exteriors of T. 11 S., R. 71 W.	6th	Aug. 8, 1870	
Exteriors of T. 12 S., R. 71 W.	6th	Do.	
Exteriors of T. 1 S., R. 72 W.	6th	Aug. 4, 1868	
Exteriors of T. 2 S., R. 72 W.	6th	Aug. 5, 1870	
Exteriors of T. 3 S., R. 72 W.	6th	Aug. 6, 1868	
Exteriors of T. 4 S., R. 72 W.	6th	Aug. 4, 1869	
Exteriors of T. 5 S., R. 72 W.	6th	Aug. 4, 1868	
Exteriors of T. 6 S., R. 72 W.	6th	Sept. 24, 1866	
Exteriors of T. 7 S., R. 72 W.	6th	July 4, 1863	
Exteriors of T. 8 S., R. 72 W.	6th	Sept. 24, 1861	
Exteriors of T. 9 S., R. 72 W.	6th	Sept. 24, 1861	
Exteriors of T. 10 S., R. 72 W.	6th	June 11, 1859	

C.—*Transcript of field notes of public surveys, etc.*—Continued.

Land office.	Description.	Principal meridian.	Date of contract.
Denver	Exteriors of T. 2 N., R. 66 W	6th	Sept. 24, 1861
	Exteriors of T. 3 N., R. 66 W	6th	July 4, 1863
	Exteriors of T. 4 N., R. 66 W	6th	Sept. 24, 1861
	Exteriors of T. 5 N., R. 66 W	6th	July 4, 1863
	Exteriors of T. 6 N., R. 66 W	6th	Do.
	Exteriors of T. 1 N., R. 67 W	6th	Sept. 3, 1861
	Exteriors of T. 2 N., R. 67 W	6th	July 4, 1863
	Exteriors of T. 5 N., R. 67 W	6th	Sept. 3, 1861
	Exteriors of T. 6 N., R. 67 W	6th	July 4, 1863
	Exteriors of T. 1 N., R. 68 W	6th	Do.
	Exteriors of T. 2 N., R. 67 W	6th	June 11, 1859
	Exteriors of T. 5 N., R. 67 W	6th	July 4, 1863
	Exteriors of T. 6 N., R. 67 W	6th	Do.
	Exteriors of T. 1 N., R. 68 W	6th	Sept. 3, 1861
	Exteriors of T. 1 N., R. 68 W	6th	July 4, 1863
	Exteriors of T. 3 N., R. 68 W	6th	July 4, 1863
	Exteriors of T. 4 N., R. 68 W	6th	June 11, 1859
	Exteriors of T. 3 N., R. 68 W	6th	July 4, 1863
	Exteriors of T. 4 N., R. 68 W	6th	Do.
	Exteriors of T. 3 N., R. 69 W	6th	Sept. 8, 1861
	Exteriors of T. 4 N., R. 69 W	6th	July 4, 1863
	Exteriors of T. 7 N., R. 71 W	6th	Do.
	Exteriors of T. 8 N., R. 71 W	6th	Sept. 8, 1861
	Exteriors of T. 6 N., R. 74 W	6th	June 29, 1881
	Exteriors of T. 8 N., R. 74 W	6th	May 24, 1881
	Exteriors of T. 6 N., R. 74 W	6th	June 29, 1881
	Exteriors of T. 8 N., R. 74 W	6th	Apr. 10, 1877
	Exteriors of T. 6 N., R. 74 W	6th	July 11, 1877
	Exteriors of T. 8 N., R. 74 W	6th	June 29, 1881
	Exteriors of T. 6 N., R. 74 W	6th	June 14, 1882
	Exteriors of T. 8 N., R. 74 W	6th	June 29, 1881
	Exteriors of T. 9 N., R. 74 W	6th	July 22, 1878
	Exteriors of T. 10 N., R. 74 W	6th	Do.
	Exteriors of T. 6 N., R. 75 W	6th	Do.
	Exteriors of T. 7 N., R. 75 W	6th	June 29, 1881
	Exteriors of T. 8 N., R. 75 W	6th	June 14, 1882
	Exteriors of T. 7 N., R. 75 W	6th	June 29, 1881
	Exteriors of T. 8 N., R. 75 W	6th	June 29, 1881
	Exteriors of T. 9 N., R. 75 W	6th	July 22, 1878
	Exteriors of T. 10 N., R. 75 W	6th	June 29, 1881
	Exteriors of T. 12 N., R. 75 W	6th	July 22, 1878
	Exteriors of T. 7 N., R. 76 W	6th	Do.
	Exteriors of T. 8 N., R. 76 W	6th	Do.
	Exteriors of T. 8 N., R. 76 W	6th	June 29, 1881
	Exteriors of T. 9 N., R. 76 W	6th	July 28, 1880
	Exteriors of T. 4 N., R. 77 W	6th	July 22, 1878
	Exteriors of T. 5 N., R. 77 W	6th	Feb. 28, 1880
	Exteriors of T. 6 N., R. 77 W	6th	June 29, 1881
	Exteriors of T. 7 N., R. 77 W	6th	June 22, 1878
	Exteriors of T. 8 N., R. 77 W	6th	Aug. 11, 1882
	Exteriors of T. 9 N., R. 77 W	6th	Aug. 13, 1880
	Exteriors of T. 10 N., R. 77 W	6th	May 9, 1881
	Exteriors of T. 11 N., R. 77 W	6th	Aug. 30, 1881
	Exteriors of T. 12 N., R. 77 W	6th	May 9, 1881
	Exteriors of T. 1 N., R. 78 W	6th	July 11, 1882
	Exteriors of T. 2 N., R. 78 W	6th	July 28, 1880
	Exteriors of T. 3 N., R. 78 W	6th	Do.
	Exteriors of T. 4 N., R. 78 W	6th	Do.
	Exteriors of T. 5 N., R. 78 W	6th	July 22, 1878
	Exteriors of T. 6 N., R. 78 W	6th	June 28, 1881
	Exteriors of T. 7 N., R. 78 W	6th	Nov. 18, 1879
	Exteriors of T. 8 N., R. 78 W	6th	June 28, 1881
Exteriors of T. 9 N., R. 78 W	6th	May 12, 1879	
Exteriors of T. 10 N., R. 78 W	6th	July 22, 1878	
Exteriors of T. 11 N., R. 78 W	6th	July 28, 1880	
Exteriors of T. 12 N., R. 78 W	6th	July 28, 1880	
Exteriors of T. 1 N., R. 79 W	6th	Aug. 28, 1878	
Exteriors of T. 2 N., R. 79 W	6th	June 28, 1881	
Exteriors of T. 3 N., R. 79 W	6th	Nov. 13, 1879	
Exteriors of T. 4 N., R. 79 W	6th	May 12, 1879	
Exteriors of T. 5 N., R. 79 W	6th	June 28, 1881	
Exteriors of T. 6 N., R. 79 W	6th	June 22, 1881	
Exteriors of T. 7 N., R. 79 W	6th	July 28, 1880	
Exteriors of T. 8 N., R. 79 W	6th	Do.	
Exteriors of T. 9 N., R. 79 W	6th	July 28, 1880	
Exteriors of T. 10 N., R. 79 W	6th	Aug. 28, 1878	
Exteriors of T. 11 N., R. 79 W	6th	July 22, 1878	
Exteriors of T. 12 N., R. 79 W	6th	June 28, 1881	
Exteriors of T. 1 N., R. 80 W	6th	Aug. 28, 1878	
Exteriors of T. 2 S., R. 79 W	6th	May 5, 1879	

C.—*Transcript of field notes of public surveys, etc.*—Continued

Land office.	Description.	Principal meridian.	Date of contract.
Denver	Exteriors of T. 3 S., R. 79 W.....	6th	May 5, 1879
	Exteriors of T. 5 S., R. 79 W.....	6th	Do.
	Exteriors of T. 5 N., R. 80 W.....	6th	Aug. 5, 1886
	Exteriors of T. 1 S., R. 80 W.....	6th	June 22, 1881
	Exteriors of T. 2 S., R. 80 W.....	6th	June 23, 1880
	Exteriors of T. 3 S., R. 80 W.....	6th	May 5, 1879
	Exteriors of T. 5 S., R. 80 W.....	6th	June 21, 1867
	Exteriors of T. 8 S., R. 81 W.....	6th	May 5, 1879
	Exteriors of T. 9 S., R. 81 W.....	6th	Do.
	Exteriors of T. 8 S., R. 81 W.....	6th	Aug. 5, 1888
	Exteriors of T. 9 S., R. 81 W.....	6th	June 8, 1881
	Exteriors of T. 9 S., R. 81 W.....	6th	Nov. 4, 1880
	Exteriors of T. 9 S., R. 81 W.....	6th	June 2, 1882
	Exteriors of T. 9 S., R. 81 W.....	6th	June 8, 1881
	Exteriors of T. 9 S., R. 81 W.....	6th	Aug. 7, 1878
	Exteriors of T. 9 S., R. 81 W.....	6th	June 2, 1882
	Exteriors of T. 7 N., R. 81 W.....	6th	June 22, 1881
	Exteriors of T. 7 N., R. 81 W.....	6th	July 28, 1880
	Exteriors of T. 7 N., R. 81 W.....	6th	June 12, 1882
	Exteriors of T. 8 N., R. 81 W.....	6th	June 22, 1881
	Exteriors of T. 8 N., R. 81 W.....	6th	Nov. 13, 1879
	Exteriors of T. 8 N., R. 81 W.....	6th	July 28, 1880
	Exteriors of T. 8 N., R. 81 W.....	6th	June 12, 1882
	Exteriors of T. 9 N., R. 81 W.....	6th	July 22, 1878
	Exteriors of T. 9 N., R. 81 W.....	6th	Nov. 13, 1879
	Exteriors of T. 11 N., R. 81 W.....	6th	July 22, 1878
	Exteriors of T. 11 N., R. 81 W.....	6th	May 14, 1881
	Exteriors of T. 11 N., R. 81 W.....	6th	Nov. 13, 1879
	Exteriors of T. 5 N., R. 82 W.....	6th	June 22, 1881
	Exteriors of T. 5 N., R. 82 W.....	6th	July 30, 1873
	Exteriors of T. 7 N., R. 82 W.....	6th	June 22, 1881
	Exteriors of T. 8 N., R. 82 W.....	6th	Oct. 29, 1881
	Exteriors of T. 9 N., R. 82 W.....	6th	May 14, 1881
	Exteriors of T. 9 N., R. 82 W.....	6th	Nov. 13, 1881
	Exteriors of T. 9 N., R. 82 W.....	6th	June 22, 1881
	Exteriors of T. 10 N., R. 82 W.....	6th	Nov. 13, 1879
	Exteriors of T. 10 N., R. 82 W.....	6th	May 14, 1881
	Exteriors of T. 11 N., R. 82 W.....	6th	July 11, 1881
	Exteriors of T. 11 N., R. 82 W.....	6th	May 14, 1881
	Exteriors of T. 4 S., R. 45 W.....	6th	May 12, 1873
	Exteriors of T. 7 S., R. 45 W.....	6th	June 12, 1880
	Exteriors of T. 8 S., R. 45 W.....	6th	June 12, 1880
Exteriors of T. 8 S., R. 45 W.....	6th	Do.	
Exteriors of T. 9 S., R. 45 W.....	6th	Do.	
Exteriors of T. 10 S., R. 45 W.....	6th	Do.	
Exteriors of T. 4 N., R. 45 W.....	6th	July 28, 1878	
Exteriors of T. 4 N., R. 45 W.....	6th	May 12, 1873	
Exteriors of T. 9 N., R. 45 W.....	6th	June 28, 1872	
Exteriors of T. 10 N., R. 45 W.....	6th	Do.	
Exteriors of T. 5 S., R. 46 W.....	6th	May 12, 1873	
Exteriors of T. 10 S., R. 46 W.....	6th	June 12, 1880	
Exteriors of T. 6 S., R. 82 W.....	6th	June 8, 1881	
Exteriors of T. 6 S., R. 82 W.....	6th	May 5, 1879	
Exteriors of T. 7 S., R. 82 W.....	6th	June 8, 1881	
Exteriors of T. 8 S., R. 82 W.....	6th	Do.	
Exteriors of T. 9 S., R. 82 W.....	6th	Do.	
Exteriors of T. 10 S., R. 82 W.....	6th	Do.	
Exteriors of T. 11 S., R. 82 W.....	6th	July 26, 1880	
Exteriors of T. 11 S., R. 82 W.....	6th	June 2, 1882	
Exteriors of T. 11 S., R. 82 W.....	6th	July 26, 1880	
Exteriors of T. 12 S., R. 82 W.....	6th	July 2, 1882	
Leadville	Exteriors of T. 6 S., R. 82 W.....	6th	July 2, 1882

D.—Statement of surveys of mines and mill sites in Colorado during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, made in conformity with the act of Congress approved May 10, 1872.

Date of approval.	Survey No.	Name of claim.	County.
1880.			
July 2	5920	Hard Cash, lode	Pitkin.
2	5920	Hard Cash No. 2, lode	Do.
2	5920	Hard Cash No. 3, lode	Do.
6	5792	Mary B, lode	Do.
6	5793	M. W., lode	Do.
6	*5811	Darling, lode	Do.
6	5811	Bald Eagle, lode	Do.
6	5811	American Eagle, lode	Do.
6	5811	Golden Eagle, lode	Do.
6	5811	Spread Eagle, lode	Do.
6	5811	Bald Eagle, mill site	Do.
10	5904	Pride of the West, lode	Do.
10	5866	General Butler, lode	Summit.
10	5866	Monitor, lode	Do.
10	5866	Muldoon, lode	Do.
10	5866	Grey Eagle, lode	Do.
10	5866	Kansas, lode	Do.
10	5866	Merrimack, lode	Do.
10	5866	Sherman, lode	Do.
10	5866	Free and Easy, lode	Do.
12	5863	Security, lode	Gilpin.
12	5601	Washakie, lode	Gunnison.
12	5601	Taylor Iron, lode	Do.
13	5745	St. Lawrence, lode	Summit
13	5745	Pelican, lode	Do.
13	5745	Hard Luck, lode	Do.
15	5854	Nettie, lode	Pitkin.
15	5854	Moscow, lode	Do.
15	5854	Barefoot, lode	Do.
15	5854	Snow Shoe, lode	Do.
15	5854	Nestor, lode	Do.
15	5854	Tunnel, lode	Do.
15	5854	Brook, lode	Do.
16	5897	Wellington, lode	Gilpin.
16	5897	Iron Duke, lode	Do.
19	5736	Spar, placer	Rio Grande.
19	5871	Silver Crest, lode	Pitkin.
19	5871	Revenue, lode	Do.
19	5871	Pyrenees, lode	Do.
19	5871	Hal. Sayr, lode	Do.
20	*5814	Recluse, lode	Boulder.
20	5814	Recluse, mill site	Do.
20	5680	Ohio Belle, lode	Clear Creek.
22	5659	Ella D, lode	Dolores.
22	5909	Snowflake, lode	Do.
22	5820	Col. Sellers, lode	Boulder.
23	5491	Little Johnnie, lode	Gunnison.
23	5491	Sunset, lode	Do.
23	5491	Jackson's Best, lode	Do.
23	5491	Black Prince, lode	Do.
24	5910	Sun Up, lode	Dolores.
24	5821	Golden Sheen, lode	Boulder.
24	5545	Scranton, lode	Rio Grande.
25	5911	Bell, lode	Dolores.
27	5912	Smuggler, lode	Do.
27	5913	Laura, lode	Do.
30	5903	Humboldt, lode	Eagle.
31	5698	Bess, lode	Summit.
31	5698	Comet No. 1, lode	Do.
31	5698	Comet, lode	Do.
31	5698	Hill Side, lode	Do.
31	5698	Abby, lode	Do.
31	5698	Old Joe, lode	Do.
31	5698	Golden Gate, lode	Do.
31	5698	A No. 1, lode	Do.
31	5698	Lizzie Moore, lode	Do.
31	5698	O. K., lode	Do.
31	5698	Comet No. 2, lode	Do.
31	5698	Comet No. 3, lode	Do.
31	5698	Comet No. 4, lode	Do.
Aug. 1	5868	Defiance, lode	Boulder.
1	5704	Wine Patch, placer	Summit.
1	5704	Little Morgan, lode	Do.
1	5704	Queen of the Forest, lode	Do.
1	5704	Triangle, lode	Do.
1	5704	Emperor, lode	Do.

* A and B.

D.—Statement of surveys of mines and mill sites in Colorado, etc.—Continued.

Date of approval.	Survey No.	Name of claim.	County.
1889.			
Aug. 1	5704	Elephant, lode	Summit.
1	5704	Frederick the Great, lode	Do.
3	5870	Perhaps, lode	Gunnison.
3	5915	Vancouver, lode	Boulder.
5	5892	Geyser, placer	Gunnison.
5	5815	Nabob, lode	Fremont.
5	5638	Y, lode	Gunnison.
5	5638	Arkansayer, lode	Do.
5	5638	Kansas City, lode	Do.
6	5938	Silver Wave, lode	Chaffee.
6	5938	Dolomite No. 1, lode	Do.
6	5938	Dolomite No. 2, lode	Do.
6	5905	Copper, lode	San Juan.
8	5826	Tony, placer	Boulder.
8	5921	Vulcan, lode	Las Animas.
8	5921	Venus, lode	Do.
8	5921	Cyclops, lode	Do.
8	5921	Stannum, lode	Do.
8	5921	Cupid, lode	Do.
9	5941	Amsterdam, lode	Gunnison.
9	5916	Enterprise, lode	Dolores.
10	5900	Judy, lode	Pitkin.
10	5900	Little Mary, lode	Do.
10	5976	Night Watch, lode	Dolores.
10	5806	Humphrey, lode	Clear Creek.
10	5806	Fulton, lode	Do.
10	5806	Fulton Extension, lode	Do.
10	5806	Comstock, lode	Do.
12	5702	Victor, lode	Summit.
12	5702	Consort, lode	Do.
12	5702	Atlantic, lode	Do.
12	5835	Accident, lode	Pitkin.
12	5917	Kitchen, lode	Dolores.
12	5923	Ontario, lode	Do.
12	5872	Leonora, lode	Gunnison.
12	5872	Wolverine, lode	Do.
14	5588	Lake View, lode	Park.
14	5972	Colorado, lode	Do.
14	5972	Wyoming, lode	Do.
14	5271	Little Link, lode	Lake.
15	5886	Maimie No. 2, lode	Pitkin.
16	5776	Iron Crest, placer	Pitkin and Gunnison.
16	5739	Little Chief, lode	Summit.
16	5739	Half-Moon, lode	Do.
16	5739	Seven-Thirty, lode	Do.
16	5890	Ragged Edge, lode	Garfield.
16	5890	Iron Mask, lode	Do.
16	5937	Glinton, lode	Boulder.
17	5881	Keystone, lode	Custer.
17	5942	Anna B, lode	Gunnison.
17	5942	Aspen, lode	Do.
17	5942	New York, lode	Do.
17	5942	Cleveland, lode	Do.
17	5812	Maggie Mc., lode	Eagle.
17	5780	Forest Queen, lode	Pitkin.
19	5948	Carbonate, lode	Gunnison.
19	5957	Monte Christo, lode	Clear Creek.
20	5894	K. C., lode	Ouray.
20	5894	General Grant, lode	Do.
22	5945	Jumbo, lode	Hinsdale.
22	5945	Hoosier Girl, lode	Do.
22	5945	Autumn, lode	Do.
22	5945	Stoneblack, lode	Do.
22	5682	S. D., lode	Lake.
22	5682	Q. D., lode	Do.
23	5947	Dove's Nest, lode	Clear Creek.
23	5914	Joplin, lode	Pitkin.
23	5924	Silent Queen, lode	Gilpin.
23	5924	Silent King, lode	Do.
23	5924	North Star, lode	Do.
23	5908	La X, lode	Pitkin.
27	5979	Capital Prize, lode	Gilpin.
27	5889	Luzerne, lode	Park.
27	5889	Lackawanna, lode	Do.
27	5889	Empire, lode	Do.
28	5956	Golden Age, lode	Dolores.
28	5882	Amalgum Thief, lode	Boulder.
30	5962	Mabel, lode	Pitkin.

D.—Statement of surveys of mines and mill sites in Colorado, etc.—Continued.

Date of approval.	Survey No.	Name of claim.	County.
1889.			
Aug. 30	5927	Hermit, lode	San Miguel.
30	5973	Colorado, lode	Pitkin.
30	5973	Leonie, lode	Do.
Sept. 3	5983	Grace Darling, lode	Do.
3	5983	Advance, lode	Do.
3	5982	Argo, lode	Do.
3	5982	Top, lode	Do.
3	5982	Mountain Boy, lode	Do.
3	5982	Mountain Boy No. 2, lode	Do.
3	5982	Mountain Boy No. 3, lode	Do.
3	*5959	Ophir, lode	Hinsdale.
3	5959	Ophir, mill site	Do.
4	5944	J. McN., lode	Pitkin.
6	5787	Wm. Penn, lode	Ouray.
6	5787	Spruce, lode	Do.
9	5906	Morning Star, lode	Do.
9	5906	King, lode	Do.
9	5906	Guiding Star, lode	Do.
10	5788	Hudson, lode	Pitkin.
10	5788	Champion, lode	Do.
10	5788	Legal tender, lode	Do.
10	5788	Fairview, lode	Do.
11	5556	Sarsfield, lode	Summit.
12	5289	North Star, lode	Boulder.
12	5907	No. 2, lode in Metropolitan Tunnel	Clear Creek
13	6020	Wood land, lode	Lake.
13	6020	Forrester, lode	Do.
13	6020	Goodwill, lode	Do.
13	6020	Little Andy, lode	Do.
13	6020	Black Swan, lode	Do.
13	5844	Denver, lode	Park.
14	5637	Japan, lode	San Miguel.
14	5918	Lillie Langton, lode	Park.
14	5633	Jack Adam, lode	Pitkin.
16	5977	Iron Cross, lode	Gilpin.
16	5980	Dew Drop, lode	Do.
16	5655	Silver Thistle, lode	Gunnison.
16	5958	Gardner, lode	Gilpin.
16	5898	Road Side No. 1, lode	Gunnison.
16	5898	Road Side No. 2, lode	Do.
16	5898	Road Side No. 3, lode	Do.
16	5898	Road Side No. 4, lode	Do.
16	5898	Road Side No. 5, lode	Do.
16	5898	Road Side No. 6, lode	Do.
16	5898	South East Side, lode	Do.
16	5898	East Side No. 1, lode	Do.
16	5898	Elk Horn, lode	Do.
16	5898	Apex No. 2, lode	Do.
16	5898	North Side No. 1, lode	Do.
16	5898	Apex, lode	Do.
16	5898	Apex No. 3, lode	Do.
16	5898	Carriboo, lode	Do.
16	5898	Summit, lode	Do.
16	5898	Sunnyside No. 2, lode	Do.
16	5898	Sunnyside No. 3, lode	Do.
16	5898	Crown Point No. 1, lode	Do.
16	5898	Crown Point No. 2, lode	Do.
16	5898	Crown Point No. 3, lode	Do.
16	5898	Crown Point No. 4, lode	Do.
16	5898	Crown Point No. 5, lode	Do.
16	5898	Crown Point No. 6, lode	Do.
16	5898	Sunnyside No. 1, lode	Do.
16	5898	Sunnyside No. 4, lode	Do.
16	5898	Napoleon, lode	Do.
16	5898	Napoleon No. 2, lode	Do.
16	5898	South Side No. 1, lode	Do.
16	5898	South Side No. 3, lode	Do.
16	5898	South Side No. 4, lode	Do.
16	5898	South Side No. 5, lode	Do.
16	5898	South Side No. 6, lode	Do.
16	5898	West Wing, lode	Do.
16	5898	Oley, lode	Do.
16	5898	Hidden Treasure, lode	Do.
16	5898	Jumbo, lode	Do.
16	5898	Smuggler, lode	Do.
16	5898	Mountain Star, lode	Do.
16	5898	Silver Spray, lode	Do.

*A and B.

D.—Statement of surveys of mines and mill sites in Colorado, etc.—Continued.

Date of approval.	Survey No.	Name of claim.	County.
1889.			
Sept. 16	5898	Iron Clad, lode	Gunnison.
16	5898	Sampson No. 4, lode	Do.
16	5898	Sampson No. 3, lode	Do.
16	5898	Sampson No. 2, lode	Do.
16	5898	Sampson No. 1, lode	Do.
16	5898	Deldorita No. 1, lode	Do.
16	5898	Deldorita No. 2, lode	Do.
16	5898	Deldorita No. 3, lode	Do.
18	5971	Grand View, lode	Boulder.
18	5546	Omega, lode	Rio Grande.
18	5887	Lafayette, lode	Clear Creek.
19	5930	Omega No. 2, lode	Rio Grande.
19	5968	Wallace, lode	Clear Creek.
19	5968	Mab, lode	Do.
20	5932	Emma, lode	El Paso.
20	5931	Dome, lode	Do.
23	5967	Queen, lode	Pitkin.
23	5855	Puzzle, lode	Ouray.
24	5877	Juniata, lode	Summit.
24	*5724	Old Hickory Jackson, lode	Ouray.
24	*5724	Old Hickory Jackson, mill-site	Do.
24	6027	Logan, placer	Clear Creek.
26	5943	Lizzie Y., lode	Do.
26	5943	Graff, lode	Do.
26	5943	Goodal, lode	Do.
26	5943	Campfield, lode	Do.
26	5943	Schall, lode	Do.
26	5943	Gillmore, lode	Do.
26	6107	Dolly Varden, lode	Park.
26	6107	Little Nellie, lode	Do.
26	6107	Sitting Bull, lode	Do.
26	5996	Tontine, lode	Lake.
26	6076	Eureka, lode	Do.
26	6076	Little Bertie, lode	Do.
26	6076	Fulton, lode	Do.
27	6068	Albany, lode	Grand.
27	5955	Silver Dollar, lode	Pitkin.
27	5955	Matchless, lode	Do.
27	5439	Hidden Treasure, lode	San Juan.
27	5440	Amina, lode	Do.
27	5960	Belcher, lode	Pitkin.
27	5960	Enclid, lode	Do.
27	5960	Montgomery, lode	Do.
27	5960	Little Beth, lode	Do.
27	6007	Rochester Boy, lode	Do.
28	6007	Chiff, lode	Do.
28	6007	Decatur, lode	Do.
28	6007	Phil Sheridan, lode	Do.
28	6043	U. S. Grant, lode	Do.
28	6043	Annie Hayford, lode	Do.
28	5850	Little Chief, lode	Do.
30	6026	Swiss, lode	Clear Creek.
30	5965	Alabama, lode	Do.
30	5964	Washington, lode	Pitkin.
Oct. 1	5966	Silver Tip, lode	Do.
2	5966	Silver Dollar, lode	Do.
2	5966	Silver Wedge, lode	Do.
2	5966	Silver Queen, lode	Do.
2	5966	Silver King, lode	Do.
2	5966	Silver Star, lode	Do.
2	5922	Wyandotte, lode	Do.
2	5922	Pink Spar, lode	Do.
2	5922	Arcadia, lode	Do.
2	5922	Jay Eye See, lode	Do.
2	5922	Superior, lode	Do.
2	5922	Side Line, lode	Do.
2	5922	Patti, lode	Do.
2	5922	Neilson, lode	Do.
2	5922	Occidental, lode	Do.
2	5922	Oriental, lode	Do.
2	6004	Belford City, lode	Gipin.
2	*6018	Iowa, lode	Clear Creek.
2	6018	Iowa, mill site	Do.
2	5893	Columbine, lode	San Miguel.
2	6010	Horse Shoe, lode	Pitkin.
2	6010	Clifton Boy, lode	Do.
8	5993	Caledonia, lode	Eagle.

*A and B.

D.—Statement of surveys of mines and mill sites in Colorado, etc.—Continued.

Date of approval	Survey No.	Name of claim.	County.
1880.			
Oct. 3	6021	Lizzie, lode	Pitkin
3	6021	Wolfstone, lode	Do.
3	5935	Schofield, lode	Ouray.
3	5935	American, lode	Do.
3	5935	Nettie, lode	Do.
4	6089	Chicago Times, lode	Pitkin.
4	6005	McIntosh, lode	Gilpin.
5	5131	2 S. S., lode	Dolores.
5	6000	Victor, lode	Pitkin.
5	5919	Great Eastern, lode	Boulder.
7	6074	Dallas, lode	Ouray.
8	5994	White, lode	San Miguel.
8	5902	Hartford, placer	Delta and Gunnison.
8	5902	Ute, placer	Do.
8	5902	St. Louis, placer	Do.
8	5902	Beaver, placer	Do.
8	5902	"101" placer	Do.
8	5902	Abeline, placer	Do.
9	6017	Night Bird, lode	San Juan.
9	6017	Wilhelm, lode	Do.
9	6105	Leap Year, lode	Dolores.
9	6140	Yellow Jacket, lode	Lake.
11	6130	Crebec, lode	Dolores.
11	*5497	Cross Cut, lode	Ouray.
11	5497	Cross Cut, mill-site	Do.
12	5951	Hero, lode	Do.
12	5989	May B., lode	Summit.
12	6093	Toronto Girl, lode	Gunnison.
12	6131	Limestone, lode	Dolores.
12	6129	Mountain Spring, lode	Do.
12	6046	Pride of the West, lode	Clear Creek.
14	6147	Broker, lode	Pitkin.
14	6117	Ontario, lode	Gunnison.
14	6117	Old Stag, lode	Do.
14	6119	W. F. C., lode	Pitkin.
14	5992	Little Star, lode	Do.
14	5992	Lone Star, No. 1, lode	Do.
14	5992	Lone Star, No. 2, lode	Do.
14	5992	Lone Star, No. 3, lode	Do.
14	5992	Lone Star, No. 4, lode	Do.
14	5992	Matchless, lode	Do.
14	5992	Lockawana Boy, lode	Do.
14	5992	Carbonate, lode	Do.
14	5992	Carbonate No. 2, lode	Do.
14	5992	Carbonate No. 3, lode	Do.
14	5992	Carbonate No. 4, lode	Do.
14	5992	North End, lode	Do.
14	5884	Polo, lode	Do.
14	5884	Pigua, lode	Do.
14	5884	Palisade, lode	Do.
14	5884	Penguin, lode	Do.
14	5884	Proctor, lode	Do.
14	5985	Eastern Star, lode	San Juan.
14	5985	Tennessee, lode	Do.
15	6136	Ethlena, lode	Dolores.
15	6118	Ariadne, lode	Clear Creek.
15	6118	Extension, lode	Do.
15	6118	Howard, lode	Do.
15	6118	Deadhead, lode	Do.
15	5978	Little Eva, lode	San Miguel.
16	5978	Bonita, lode	Do.
16	6082	Jacob Straeder, lode	Gunnison.
16	5902	Stonewall, lode	Do.
16	5936	Pitkin-Aspen, lode	Do.
16	5936	Aspen, lode	Do.
16	6112	Wardell, lode	Pitkin.
16	6112	Hooper, lode	Do.
16	6112	Loco, lode	Do.
16	6112	Franklin, lode	Do.
16	6112	Dives, lode	Do.
16	6116	Legal Tender, lode	Do.
16	6116	Legal Tender No. 2, lode	Do.
16	6116	Legal Tender No. 3, lode	Do.
16	6116	Legal Tender No. 4, lode	Do.
16	6116	Legal Tender No. 5, lode	Do.
16	6116	Legal Tender No. 6, lode	Do.

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D.—Statement of surveys of mines and mill sites in Colorado, etc.—Continued.

Date of approval.	Survey No.	Name of claim.	County.
1889.			
Oct. 16	6116	Legal Tender No. 7, lode.....	Pitkin.
16	6116	"87," lode.....	Do.
17	6012	Brooklyn, lode.....	Do.
17	6133	Albert, lode.....	Park.
17	6144	Polar Star, lode.....	Gilpin.
17	6069	Red Cap, lode.....	Lake.
17	*6002	Tigris, lode.....	Clear Creek.
17	6002	Euphrates, lode.....	Do.
17	6002	Euphrates, mill-site.....	Do.
18	*6171	Treasury, lode.....	Conjoes.
18	6171	Treasury, mill-site.....	Do.
18	*6170	Golden Egg, lode.....	Do.
18	6170	Golden Egg, mill-site.....	Do.
18	*6172	Topsey, lode.....	Do.
18	6172	Topsey, mill-site.....	Do.
18	5950	Evening Star, lode.....	Eagle.
18	6008	Pembina, lode.....	Pitkin.
18	6008	American Flag, lode.....	Do.
18	6100	Joseph E. Johnson, lode.....	Gunnison.
18	5934	Tornado, lode.....	Pitkin.
18	5934	Tornado No. 2, lode.....	Do.
18	5934	Little Robert, lode.....	Do.
18	5934	Lime, lode.....	Do.
18	5934	Quartzite, lode.....	Do.
19	6075	Johanna Mining, lode.....	Ouray.
-19	6075	Balsam, lode.....	Do.
19	6075	Spruce, lode.....	Do.
19	6075	Valley View, lode.....	Do.
19	6075	Arcade, lode.....	Do.
19	6075	Keno, lode.....	Do.
19	6058	Texas, lode.....	La Plata.
19	5494	T. P. M., lode.....	Lake.
19	5990	Dallas, lode.....	Custer.
19	6052	Zulu, lode.....	San Miguel.
19	6057	Gemini No. 1, lode.....	Lake and Park.
19	6057	Gemini No. 2, lode.....	Do.
19	*5997	Peak, lode.....	Lake.
19	5997	Palisade, mill-site.....	Do.
21	5952	Kearsarge, lode.....	Clear Creek.
21	5952	Rienzi, lode.....	Do.
21	6059	Enterprise, lode.....	La Plata.
21	6059	Contention, lode.....	Do.
21	6059	Mammoth, lode.....	Do.
21	5954	Lincoln, lode.....	Clear Creek.
21	6011	Bernice, lode.....	Saguache.
21	6065	Crystal, lode.....	San Miguel.
22	6006	Golden Sand, lode.....	Gilpin.
22	6006	Olive, lode.....	Do.
22	6063	Bonanza, lode.....	Gunnison.
22	6037	Star Route, lode.....	Gilpin.
22	6138	High Grade, lode.....	Do.
23	6039	Lenado, placer.....	Pitkin.
23	5981	Minnie Moore, lode.....	Do.
23	6024	Lizzie, lode.....	Do.
23	6024	Iranistan, lode.....	Do.
24	6180	Collier, lode.....	Lake.
24	6180	Lewis, lode.....	Do.
24	6042	Huckleberry, lode.....	Do.
25	*6030	U. S., lode.....	Clear Creek.
25	6030	U. S., mill site.....	Do.
25	6035	Cross Cut, lode.....	Do.
25	*5946	Mary Newcombe, lode.....	Gunnison.
25	5946	Mary Newcombe, mill site.....	Do.
25	6053	Cambrian, lode.....	Gilpin.
25	5969	Lucky Baldwin, lode.....	Summit.
26	*6183	Dick, lode.....	Chaffee.
26	6183	Old Kentuck, lode.....	Do.
26	6183	Silent Friend, lode.....	Do.
26	6183	Protection, mill site.....	Do.
26	6087	Keystone, lode.....	Lake.
26	4400-3	Boulder City, lode.....	Pitkin.
28	6067	Blue Ribbon, lode.....	Gilpin.
28	6031	Orphan Girl, lode.....	Park.
29	5899	Dexter, lode.....	Pitkin.
29	6062	James Bell, lode.....	Clear Creek.
29	6062	Augusta, lode.....	Do.
30	6151	Teegarden, lode.....	Do.

* A and B.

D.—Statement of surveys of mines and mill sites in Colorado, etc.—Continued.

Date of approval.	Survey No.	Name of claim.	County.
1889.			
Oct. 30	*5757	Mary F., lode	Clear Creek.
30	5757	Oro Fino, lode	Do.
30	5757	The Silver Age, mill site	Do.
30	5693	Noonday Sun, lode	Summit.
30	6064	Denmark, lode	Clear Creek.
30	5873	Silver Cord, lode	Pitkin.
30	5873	Mark, lode	Do.
31	6054	Great Western, lode	Do.
Nov. 2	5987	Little Melvina, lode	Boulder.
2	5987	Same, lode	Do.
2	6003	Minnehaha, lode	Gilpin.
2	6003	Sanger, lode	Do.
2	6003	Nebula, lode	Do.
2	6003	La Place, lode	Do.
4	5970	Star Route, lode	Dolores.
5	5939	Amy C., lode	Clear Creek.
6	6028	The Hartman, lode	Do.
6	6028	Brighton, No. 2, lode	Do.
6	4996	Joint Track, lode	Summit.
6	4997	Paddy Hollow, lode	Do.
6	6191	Alta, lode	Dolores.
6	4995	Fourth of July, lode	Summit.
6	4998	Mount Kathdin, lode	Do.
7	6094	Humboldt, lode	Gilpin.
7	6094	Jay Eye See, lode	Do.
7	6094	Bird, lode	Do.
7	6137	Penn, lode	Chaffee.
8	6072	Carrara, placer	Pitkin.
8	5984	Crown Point, lode	Do.
8	6060	Solitary, lode	Summit.
8	6061	Big Bonanza, lode	Do.
8	5991	Three Brothers, lode	Do.
8	4999	Penobscot, lode	Do.
9	6045	Sherman, lode	Pitkin.
9	6045	Bullion, lode	Do.
9	6099	Roberta, lode	Custer.
9	5998	H. B. P., lode	Pitkin.
9	5998	Keystone, lode	Do.
9	5998	Grey Lime, lode	Do.
9	5998	Puzzle, lode	Do.
9	5998	San Juan, lode	Do.
9	5998	San Francisco, lode	Do.
9	5998	Eastern, lode	Do.
9	5998	Spar, lode	Do.
9	5998	J. M. P., lode	Do.
9	5998	Argenta, lode	Do.
9	5998	Yankee, lode	Do.
9	6154	Lota, lode	Dolores.
11	6047	Modern Science, lode	Summit.
11	6199	Star, lode	Dolores.
12	6077	Sebraska, lode	Ouray.
12	6077	Silver Horn, lode	Do.
12	6122	Sea Bird, lode	Pitkin.
12	6122	Apex, lode	Do.
12	6122	Hidden Treasure, lode	Do.
12	5828	Redman, lode	Park.
13	6092	Lime King, No. 1, lode	Do.
13	6092	Little Chief, lode	Do.
13	6092	Brooklyn, lode	Do.
14	6111	Boodle, lode	Gilpin.
14	6114	Silver Bow, lode	Gunnison.
15	6040	Julia Fowler, lode	Chaffee.
15	6103	Hughea, lode	Clear Creek.
16	6149	Switzer, lode	Jefferson.
16	6022	Horse Shoe Prince, lode	Lake.
18	6036	Katie, lode	Saguache.
18	6078	O. I. C., lode	Ouray.
19	6009	Twilight, lode	Pitkin.
19	6217	Janitor, lode	Gilpin.
19	5975	Pearl, lode	San Juan.
19	6143	Extension East, lode	Clear Creek.
19	5974	Cash Entry, lode	Ouray.
20	5940	Esmeralda, lode	San Juan.
20	5940	Silver Crown, lode	Do.
21	4634	Homestake, lode	Pitkin.
22	6152	Iron Edge, lode	Eagle.
22	5928	Andrews, placer	Ouray.

D.—Statement of surveys of mines and mill sites in Colorado, etc.—Continued.

Date of approval.	Survey No.	Name of claim.	County.
1889.			
Nov. 22	6025	Swamp, lode	Dolores.
22	6125	Loyal League, lode.....	Pitkin.
23	4305-3	Little Floy, lode	Lake.
23	6019	Buckeye, lode	San Miguel.
23	6019	Butterfly, lode	Do.
25	6115	Louisa, lode	Eagle.
25	6115	Black Diamond, lode	Do.
25	6115	Gracie, lode	Do.
25	6115	Silver Chord, lode	Do.
25	6115	Clipper, lode	Do.
25	6179	Innsbruck, lode	Boulder.
26	6195	Mountain Queen, lode.....	Gunnison.
26	6132	Santa Cruz, lode	Dolores.
27	6083	Alcyon, lode	Gunnison.
29	6033	Partner Newcombe, lode	Gilpin.
29	6033	West Chase, lode	Do.
29	6033	Chase No. 2, lode	Do.
29	6095	Stanley No. 1, lode	Dolores.
29	6095	Stanley No. 2, lode	Do.
29	6095	Stanley No. 3, lode.....	Do.
29	6038	Gold Dust, lode	Ouray.
29	6055	Lone Widdow, lode	Do.
29	6102	Monte Christo, lode	Do.
29	6056	Crusaro, lode	Do.
29	6174	Sundown, lode	Do.
29	6174	Silver Star, lode	Do.
29	6090	Hopewell, lode	Do.
30	6088	Annie, lode	Summit.
30	6088	Denver City, lode	Do.
3	6079	Wyoming Valley, lode.....	Eagle.
Dec. 3	6079	Wyoming Valley, No. 2, lode.....	Do.
4	6211	Ruby, lode	Lake.
4	6157	Centennial, lode	Clear Creek.
4	5620	Eureka, lode	La Plata.
5	5926	Cashier, lode	Summit.
5	5926	Morning Star, lode	Do.
5	5926	Smuggler, lode	Do.
5	5926	Mammoth, lode	Do.
7	6015	Midnight, lode	Saguache.
7	6013	Legal Tender, lode	Do.
7	6106	Abendego, lode	Ouray.
7	6161	Rocky, lode	Do.
7	5616	Midnight, lode	San Juan.
9	6073	Three Brothers, lode	Boulder.
9	6050	A. A. Devore, lode	Gilpin.
9	6050	F. J. Smith, lode	Do.
9	6050	Magill, lode	Do.
9	6050	Victor Lee, lode	Do.
10	5999	Umbria, lode	Pitkin.
11	5867	Mascotte, lode	Do.
11	6189	Tarifa, lode	Do.
11	6189	Duck, lode	Do.
11	6189	Ewing, lode	Do.
11	6189	Rucker, lode	Do.
11	6189	Quien Sabe, lode	Do.
11	6205	Mary, lode	Dolores.
12	5995	M. A. P., lode	Lake.
12	6204	Guadalupe, lode	Ouray.
12	6051	Myers, placer	Gilpin.
14	6081	Bunker Hill, lode	Clear Creek.
14	6124	Eagle Pass, lode	La Plata.
14	6187	Kiowa, lode	Summit.
14	6187	Bacon, lode	Do.
14	6187	Burnsides, lode	Do.
14	6187	Mary W., lode	Do.
14	6187	Rose F., lode	Do.
14	6187	Hattie M., lode	Do.
14	5963	Iron Silver, placer.....	Pitkin.
16	6044	Result, lode	Do.
16	6044	Robert Emmet, lode.....	Do.
17	6120	Highland, placer	Do.
17	6201	Silver Glance, lode	Dolores.
17	6201	Silver Glance, No. 2, lode	Do.
18	6216	Snow Flake, lode	Do.
18	6034	Time, lode	Boulder.
19	6190	Satellite, lode	Lake.
19	6169	Altoona, lode	Ouray.
19	6218	Montana, lode.....	Boulder.

D.—Statement of surveys of mines and mill sites in Colorado, etc.—Continued.

Date of approval.	Survey No.	Name of claim.	County.
1889.			
Dec. 19	6197	Huron, lode	Boulder.
20	*6200	Merrimac, lode	Conjcos.
20	6200	Wild Cat, lode	Do.
20	6200	Telluride, lode	Do.
20	6200	Bismuth, lode	Do.
20	6200	Merrimac, mill site	Do.
21	6232	Silver Wheel, lode	Lake.
21	6232	Nellie G., lode	Do.
21	6232	Union, lode	Do.
23	6159	Samoa, No. 1, lode	Ouray.
23	6159	Samoa, No. 2, lode	Do.
24	6101	Gen. P. H. Sheridan, lode	Do.
24	6101	Pitkin, lode	Do.
24	6101	Mayflower, lode	Do.
24	6160	Samoa, No. 3, lode	Do.
24	6141	Imperial, lode	Clear Creek.
26	5964	Washington, lode	Pitkin.
26	6173	Molly, lode	Lake.
26	6173	Annie, lode	Do.
26	6173	Dwyer, lode	Do.
26	6173	Allison, lode	Do.
28	*5443	Carbonate, lode	Pitkin.
28	5443	Carbonate, mill site	Do.
28	*6166	R. H. K., lode	Gunnison.
28	6166	R. H. R., mill site	Do.
28	6181	Exchequer, lode	Chaffee.
28	5929	Band of Hope, lode	Boulder.
30	6177	Commercial, lode	Park.
30	6177	Hildreth, lode	Do.
31	6104	Swan, lode	Boulder.
31	6104	Garnet, lode	Do.
31	6210	Redwood, lode	Lake.
31	6210	Beech, lode	Do.
31	6210	Oak, lode	Do.
31	6210	Maple, lode	Do.
31	6210	Linden, lode	Do.
31	6014	Cora, lode	Saguache.
1890.			
Jan. 2	6206	Modoc, lode	Summit.
2	6206	Devil, lode	Do.
2	6142	Maggie, lode	Gunnison.
2	6016	General Hancock, lode	Saguache.
4	6150	Tarquin, lode	Clear Creek.
4	6155	Trojan, lode	Do.
4	6155	Isla Royal, lode	Do.
4	6155	Dayton, lode	Do.
4	6148	Dean Richmond, lode	Gilpin.
4	6148	Maldar, lode	Do.
4	6148	Triton, lode	Do.
6	6096	Mara, lode	Summit.
6	6212	Sun Set, lode	Pitkin.
6	6212	Twilight, lode	Do.
6	6178	The Bendigo, lode	Park.
7	6227	Skeleton, lode	Eagle.
7	6227	Leviathan, lode	Do.
7	6227	Mastodon, lode	Do.
7	6223	Ida, lode	Park.
8	6182	Eldorado No. 2, lode	Gunnison.
10	6162	87, lode	Dolores.
11	6237	Smoker, lode	Hinsdale.
11	6237	L. R., lode	Do.
11	6237	J. J. C., lode	Do.
11	6215	Snow Shoe, lode	Dolores.
11	6215	Sulphate, lode	Do.
11	6215	Mikado, lode	Do.
11	6176	German, lode	Park.
11	6176	Little Pittsburgh, lode	Do.
15	6228	Cyclone, lode	Clear Creek.
15	6228	Blizzard, lode	Do.
16	6230	Fanny V., lode	Pitkin.
16	6230	Ptarmigan, lode	Do.
16	6230	Gray Eagle, lode	Do.
16	6230	Evy, lode	Do.
16	6230	Condor, lode	Do.
16	5563	Colorado Belle, placer	Lake.
16	6263	Oretta, lode	Clear Creek.
16	6001	Iron King, lode	Eagle.

*A and B.

D.—Statement of surveys of mines and mill sites in Colorado, etc.—Continued.

Date of approval.	Survey No.	Name of claim.	County.
1890.			
Jnn. 17	6168	Last Chance, lode	Eagle.
17	6242	Champion, lode	Jefferson.
17	6163	Tara's Hall, lode	Pitkin.
17	6163	John Bull, lode	Do.
17	6260	Little Ella, lode	Boulder.
21	5694	Paterson, lode	Lake.
21	6156	Quincy, lode	Boulder.
21	6234	Fair View, lode	Eagle.
21	6234	Jackson, lode	Do.
21	6098	St. Francis, lode	Pitkin.
21	6098	Grace L., lode	Do.
21	6008	St. James, lode	Do.
21	6098	Mollie S., lode	Do.
21	6098	St. George, lode	Do.
21	6098	Cantwell, lode	Do.
21	6098	Sarah T., lode	Do.
21	6098	Metcalf, lode	Do.
21	6098	Sellers, lode	Do.
21	6098	St. John, lode	Do.
21	6098	St. Joseph, lode	Do.
21	6098	Duffy, lode	Do.
21	6098	Robertson, lode	Do.
21	6098	St. Joseph, mill site	Do.
25	6288	Tenwall, lode	Clear Creek.
25	6280	Bi-Metalic, lode	Eagle.
25	6070	Elizabeth Hunton, lode	Summit.
25	6070	Ned, lode	Do.
28	5781	Aztec, lode	Pitkin.
29	5986	Denver, consolidated placer	Boulder.
Feb. 1	6121	First Chance, lode	Eagle.
1	6121	Silver Queen, lode	Do.
1	6121	Muncher, lode	Do.
3	6193	Auckland, lode	Summit.
3	6193	Adelaide, lode	Do.
3	6193	Brisbane, lode	Do.
3	6193	Melbourne, lode	Do.
3	6193	Manila, lode	Do.
3	6193	Dunedin, lode	Do.
3	6193	Sydney, lode	Do.
3	6244	Iowa, lode	Gunnison.
3	6244	Pitkin View, lode	Do.
3	6214	Park Queen, lode	Do.
3	6244	Silver Bluff No. 2, lode	Do.
3	6244	Silver Bluff, lode	Do.
3	6244	Black Chief, lode	Do.
4	6231	War Cloud, lode	Ourray.
4	6231	Bold McIntyre, lode	Do.
4	6247	Newsboy, lode	Pitkin.
4	6220	Mameluke, lode	Ourray.
5	6221	Padworth, lode	Do.
5	6203	Clifton, lode	Gunnison.
5	6302	Aurora, lode	Gilpin.
6	*6239	Lost Horse, lode	Gunnison.
6	6239	Michigan, lode	Do.
6	6239	Lost Horse, mill site	Do.
6	6260	Bismarck, lode	Clear Creek.
6	6198	Royal, lode	San Juan.
8	5079	Astor, lode	Ourray.
8	6243	Arapahoe, lode	Gunnison.
8	6243	Ben Harrison, lode	Do.
8	6243	Silver Seam, lode	Do.
8	6243	Salamander, lode	Do.
8	6158	Jay Gould, lode	Pitkin.
8	6224	Highland Chief, lode	Do.
8	6224	Star Light, lode	Do.
8	6224	New York, lode	Do.
10	6291	O. Z., lode	Lake.
10	6208	Aurora, lode	Pitkin.
10	6208	Elgin, lode	Do.
12	5953	Mayflower, lode	Lake.
12	5953	Sunflower, lode	Do.
12	6229	Cameron, lode	Sam Juan.
12	6245	F. and M., lode	Pitkin.
12	6245	Delaware, lode	Do.
12	6245	Yopsis No. 3., lode	Do.
12	6165	Queen of the West, lode	Gunnison.
12	6165	Hudson, lode	Do.

* A. and B.

D.—Statement of surveys of mines and mill sites in Colorado, etc.—Continued.

Date of approval.	Survey No.	Name of claim.	County.
1890.			
Feb. 12	6165	Elgin, lode	Gunnison.
13	6184	Catalpa, lode	Pitkin.
13	6184	Mary Maria, lode	Do.
13	6184	Oliver Cromwell Derry, lode	Do.
14	6295	Hawk Eye, lode	Clear Creek.
14	6213	Grand Duke, lode	Pitkin.
15	6289	Lone Star, lode	Gilpin.
17	6255	Burriss, lode	Conejos.
17	6255	Hallam, lode	Do.
17	6255	Hyman, lode	Do.
17	6226	Chance No. 2, lode	Pitkin.
17	6226	Chance No. 2, lode	Do.
17	6226	Boss, lode	Do.
17	6226	Eureka, lode	Do.
17	6226	Loco Foco, lode	Do.
17	6226	Leon, lode	Do.
17	6226	Chief, lode	Do.
17	6226	Mexican, lode	Do.
19	5406	Cloud City, lode	Lake.
19	6209	Tom Boy, lode	San Miguel.
20	*5901	Unit, lode	Clear Creek.
20	5901	London, lode	Do.
20	5901	London, mill site	Do.
24	6219	Comstock, lode	Ouray.
24	6219	Florence, lode	Do.
24	6219	Comstock No. 2, lode	Do.
25	6300	Undine, placer	Pitkin.
25	6300	Yolande, placer	Do.
25	6300	Red Cross, placer	Do.
25	6300	Logan, placer	Do.
25	6300	Water Witch, placer	Do.
25	6300	Silver Tip, placer	Do.
25	6300	Fortuna, placer	Do.
25	6300	Calcum, placer	Do.
25	6300	Idalia, placer	Do.
25	6300	Pacific, placer	Do.
25	6300	Orpha, placer	Do.
26	6318	Snow Storm No. 2, lode	Do.
26	6318	Rain Storm No. 2, lode	Do.
26	6303	La Neta, placer	Gunnison.
26	6023	Lost Diamond, lode	Pitkin.
28	6256	Grover Cleveland, lode	Conejos.
28	6256	Aztec, lode	Do.
28	6256	Morning Star, lode	Do.
28	6256	Arms, lode	Do.
28	6267	Sterling, lode	Hinsdale.
28	6267	Nellie G., lode	Do.
28	6267	Conalan, lode	Do.
28	6267	Dolphin, lode	Do.
28	6297	Cleveland, lode	Eagle.
Mar. 1	6277	Pettie May, lode	Boulder.
1	*6325	Atlas, lode	Do.
1	6325	Atlas No. 2, lode	Do.
1	6325	Atlas, mill site	Do.
3	6322	West Virginia Hoosier, lode	Pitkin.
3	6167	American Girl, lode	Do.
3	6167	Goldsmith Maid, lode	Do.
3	6167	Alice B., lode	Do.
3	6167	Crown Point, lode	Do.
3	6086	Moose, lode	San Miguel.
3	6086	Berkshire, lode	Do.
3	5617	Great Western, lode	La Platte.
3	6278	Geneva No. 1, lode	Gunnison.
3	6278	Geneva No. 2, lode	Do.
3	6278	Geneva No. 3, lode	Do.
3	6278	Geneva No. 4, lode	Do.
3	6278	Geneva No. 5, lode	Do.
3	6278	Geneva No. 6, lode	Do.
3	6278	Geneva No. 7, lode	Do.
3	6278	Geneva No. 8, lode	Do.
3	6278	Geneva No. 9, lode	Do.
3	6278	Geneva No. 10, lode	Do.
5	6186	Clipper, lode	Ouray.
5	6254	Thunder Cloud, lode	Do.
5	*6250	Prince of Wales, lode	Gunnison.
5	6250	Banner, mill site	Do.
6	6214	Hazel, lode	Summit.

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D.—Statement of surveys of mines and mill sites in Colorado, etc.—Continued.

Date of approval.	Survey No.	Name of claim.	County.
1890.			
Mar. 6	6257	Alta, lode	Ouray.
6	6263	Eighty-nine, lode	Eagle.
7	6324	Clio, lode	Clear Creek.
7	6324	Clio No. 1, lode	Do.
7	6324	Clio No. 2, lode	Do.
7	*6273	Golden Crown, lode	Boulder.
7	6273	Golden Coronet, lode	Do.
7	6273	Golden Prince, lode	Do.
7	6273	Golden Link, lode	Do.
7	6273	Golden Casket, lode	Do.
7	6273	Kline, mill site	Do.
8	6238	Georgia, lode	Gunnison.
8	6238	Tennessee, lode	Do.
8	6145	North Star, lode	Pitkins.
10	6260	Midland, lode	Lake.
11	6192	K. P. Brown, lode	Eagle.
11	6185	Chimney Corner, lode	Ouray.
11	6233	Rose Bush, placer	San Miguel.
11	6048	Emporia, lode	Ouray.
12	6270	Snowstorm, lode	Pitkins.
12	6270	Rainstorm, lode	Do.
13	6258	American, lode	Do.
13	6294	Black Besa, lode	Do.
14	6225	Mayflower, lode	Do.
14	6225	Annie, lode	Do.
14	6225	Equity, lode	Do.
14	6225	Crescent, lode	Do.
14	6225	Pacific, lode	Do.
14	6225	Old Judge, lode	Do.
14	6286	C. S. H. H., lode	Dolores.
15	6327	Long John, lode	Pitkins.
17	5830	Amy, lode	Clear Creek.
17	6268	Maud S., lode	Boulder.
17	6268	Maud S. No. 2, lode	Do.
17	6268	Evening Star, lode	Do.
17	6268	Evening Star No. 2, lode	Do.
17	6329	Little Annie, lode	Gunnison.
17	6329	Black Eagle, lode	Do.
17	6329	Watcoga, lode	Do.
17	6329	Black Bird, lode	Do.
18	6188	Reynolds, lode	Lake.
18	6189	Taylor, lode	Do.
19	6310	Rip Van Winkle, lode	Pitkins.
19	6341	Phoenix, mill site	Boulder.
20	6307	Springfield, lode	Gunnison.
20	6307	Borneo, lode	Do.
20	6307	G. C., lode	Do.
20	6307	R. G., lode	Do.
20	6307	Hayti, lode	Do.
20	6307	Havana, lode	Do.
20	6287	Baer, lode	Pitkin.
21	6304	Fisherman, lode	Do.
21	6275	Edna Extension, lode	Clear Creek.
21	6275	Gold and Silver Coin lode	Do.
21	6275	Golden Eagle, lode	Do.
21	6275	Grand View No. 2, lode	Do.
22	6326	Carpet Bagger, lode	Boulder.
22	6049	Snow Bank, lode	Ouray.
25	6313	Greenside, lode	Gilpin.
25	6314	Sunny Point, lode	San Miguel.
26	6271	Boston Boy, lode	Ouray.
26	6312	News Boy, lode	Do.
26	6309	Quincy, lode	Chaffee.
26	6259	Bullion, lode	Clear Creek.
26	6259	Pogue, lode	Do.
26	6259	Loeber, lode	Do.
28	6308	Wild Horse, lode	Chaffee.
28	6308	Fairplay, lode	Do.
31	6282	Revenue, lode	Dolores.
31	6282	Saw Tooth, lode	Do.
31	6282	Etna, lode	Do.
Apr. 1	6344	Arapahoe, lode	Pitkin.
1	6344	Haymarket, lode	Do.
1	6344	Alice B., lode	Do.
1	6344	Port Wine, lode	Do.
1	6344	Newport, lode	Do.
1	6344	Bridgeport, lode	Do.

*A and B.

D.—Statement of surveys of mines and mill sites in Colorado, etc.—Continued.

Date of approval.	Survey No.	Name of claim.	County.
1890.			
Apr. 1	6344	Southport, lode	Pitkin.
1	6344	Swamp Angel, lode	Do.
1	6344	Nellie Burns, lode	Do.
1	6344	Carbondale Lon, lode	Do.
1	6344	Kitty, lode	Do.
1	6344	Minnie, lode	Do.
1	6344	Dollie, lode	Do.
1	6344	Carrie, lode	Do.
1	6344	Toboggan, lode	Do.
1	6344	Ida, lode	Do.
2	6296	Emma, lode	Clear Creek.
3	6320	Silver Prince, lode	Gunnison.
3	6311	Harrison, lode	Pitkin.
3	6299	Calliope No. 2, lode	Ouray.
3	6299	Calliope No. 3, lode	Do.
3	*6342	Forest King, lode	Conejos.
3	6342	Bonanza King, lode	Do.
3	6342	Palmer, lode	Do.
3	6342	Alta, lode	Do.
3	6342	Star, lode	Do.
3	6342	Ophir, lode	Do.
3	6342	Forest King, mill site	Do.
3	6246	Alice, lode	Eagle.
5	6317	N. A. Cowdrey, lode	Dolores.
5	6264	Northern Light, lode	Pitkin.
8	*6343	Congress, lode	Conejos.
8	6343	South Congress, lode	Do.
8	6343	Senate, lode	Do.
8	6343	Cabinet, lode	Do.
8	6343	Lynx, lode	Do.
8	6343	South End, lode	Do.
8	*6343	Best End, lode	Do.
8	6343	Alaska, mill site	Do.
8	6252	Vestal, lode	Dolores.
9	6321	Sampson, lode	Gunnison.
10	6276	South Lincoln, lode	Clear Creek.
11	6109	Homestake, lode	Do.
11	6249	Surprise, lode	Eagle.
14	6274	Gold King, lode	Boulder.
14	6274	Gold Queen, lode	Do.
14	6281	Fitzpatrick, lode	Clear Creek.
15	6334	Grand View, lode	Lake.
15	6251	Maggie L., lode	Clear Creek.
15	6251	Maggie L., mill site	Do.
16	6248	Little Alma, lode	Pitkin.
17	6332	Mineral Chief, lode	Clear Creek.
18	6127	Potrin, lode	Eagle.
19	6202	Volunteer Extension, lode	Gunnison.
21	6253	East Rough and Ready, lode	Gilpin.
21	6253	Retriever, lode	Do.
21	6253	Pullman, lode	Do.
21	6253	La Clede, lode	Do.
22	6306	Nathan Rich, lode	San Juan.
22	6261	Comstock, lode	Do.
22	6301	Georgiana, lode	Pitkin.
22	6301	Tom Hendrix, lode	Do.
22	6301	Williard L., lode	Do.
22	6301	Joe Dandy, lode	Do.
22	6301	Buckeye, lode	Do.
22	6301	Bob Roberts, lode	Do.
23	5988	Denver, lode	Summit.
23	6364	Chloride Hill, lode	Clear Creek.
25	6346	Little Pittsburg, lode	Gilpin.
26	6347	Silver Horn, lode	Clear Creek.
26	6350	Tippecanoe, lode	Boulder.
26	6350	Eagle of the West, lode	Do.
28	6376	St. Louis, lode	Clear Creek.
29	6359	Old England, lode	Boulder.
29	6338	Richmond, lode	Dolores.
30	6351	Maud S., lode	Gilpin.
30	6351	Harrison, lode	Do.
30	6365	Argentite, lode	Clear Creek.
May 2	6292	Hecla, lode	Park.
2	6292	Calumet, lode	Do.
9	6134	Lost, lode	Ouray.
9	6134	Illinois, lode	Do.
10	6377	Martin, lode	Clear Creek.

* A and B.

D.—Statement of surveys of mines and mill sites in Colorado, etc.—Continued.

Date of approval.	Survey No.	Name of claim.	County.
1890.			
May 10	6348	Mayflower, lode	Gilpin.
10	6348	Sunflower, lode	Do.
10	6348	Avondale, lode	Do.
19	6032	Sheridan, placer	San Miguel.
19	6353	Western Extension, lode	Boulder.
19	6353	Little Belle, lode	Do.
23	5786	Crouse, lode	Lake.
23	5786	Nichols, lode	Do.
23	5786	Michael, lode	Do.
23	5786	Salina, lode	Do.
23	5786	St. Jacobs, lode	Do.
23	5786	Fryer Hill, lode	Do.
23	5786	Union Bank, lode	Do.
23	5786	Nelson, lode	Do.
23	5786	Lumsden, lode	Do.
23	5786	Brink, lode	Do.
23	5786	Clark, lode	Do.
23	5786	Hopkins, lode	Do.
23	5786	Charles, lode	Do.
23	5786	Silver Cave, lode	Do.
24	6355	Governor Thomas, lode	Clear Creek.
26	6360	Niagara No. 2, lode	Gilpin.
27	*6360	Williams No. 2, lode	Gunnison.
27	6360	Williams No. 1, lode	Do.
27	6360	Lakelet, mill site	Do.
28	*6356	Bismarck, lode	Boulder.
28	6356	Bismarck, mill site	Do.
28	6029	Tercero, lode	Dolores.
29	6381	Ben Harrison, lode	Clear Creek.
29	6381	Crossus, lode	Do.
31	6398	Keystone, lode	Do.
31	6398	Pulitzer, lode	Do.
31	6398	Lone Star, lode	Do.
31	6398	R. E. Lee, lode	Do.
June 7	6331	Richard the 3d, lode	Pitkin.
7	*6361	Keystone No. 2, lode	Gunnison.
7	6361	Guilford, lode	Do.
7	6382	Wooden Eagle, mill site	Do.
7	6382	Carthage, lode	Do.
9	*6339	Banner, lode	Do.
9	6339	Banner, lode	Do.
9	6339	Eagle, lode	Do.
9	6339	Falcon, lode	Do.
9	6339	Flag, lode	Do.
9	6339	Curstone, lode	Do.
9	6339	Turbine, lode	Do.
9	6339	Flag, mill site	Do.
9	6272	Onyx, placer	Chaffee & Fremont.
9	6272	Zinc, lode	Do.
9	6357	Iron, lode	Lake.
9	6108	Uncle Sam, lode	Ourray.
10	6368	Tender Foot, lode	Pitkin.
10	6368	Lillian Gray, lode	Do.
10	6368	Fannie B., lode	Do.
10	6368	Crown Point, lode	Do.
10	6368	Epoch, lode	Do.
10	6368	Rose C., lode	Do.
11	6367	J. M. E., lode	Do.
11	6280	Park, lode	Clear Creek.
11	6349	May, lode	Summit.
11	6349	Nannie Houston, lode	Do.
11	6349	Contact, lode	Do.
11	6349	Germania, lode	Do.
11	6349	Lizzie, lode	Do.
13	5619	Star, lode	La Plata.
14	6385	Eureka, lode	Boulder.
14	6415	Bodie, lode	Eagle.
14	6415	Grover, lode	Do.
18	6100	Pride of Hunter Park, lode	Pitkin.
18	6268	Hanover, lode	Ourray.
18	6268	Hanover Fraction, lode	Do.
18	6268	Otting, lode	Do.
19	6380	S. C. B., lode	Lake.
24	6418	Bertha, lode	Gunnison.
24	6418	Monongahela, lode	Do.
24	6135	Lake Huron, lode	San Juan.
24	6404	Tingle Tangle, lode	Lake.
25	6410	Evans, lode	Gunnison.

* A and B.

D.—Statement of surveys of mines and mill sites in Colorado, etc.—Continued.

Date of approval.	Survey No.	Name of claim.	County.
June 25	6370	Tram, lode.....	Fremont.
25	6370	Mountain Pink, lode.....	Do.
25	6370	Gertrude K., lode.....	Do.
25	6370	Postmaster, lode.....	Do.
26	6379	Alice, lode.....	Lake.
26	6379	Marjory, lode.....	Do.
27	6328	Bright Hope, lode.....	Summit.
27	6328	Chippewa, lode.....	Do.
27	6328	Moonstone, lode.....	Do.
27	6328	Windsor, lode.....	Do.
27	6328	Red Wing, lode.....	Do.
27	6328	Boltvian, lode.....	Do.
27	6328	Wolfstone, lode.....	Do.
30	6330	Phoenix, lode.....	Pitkin.
30	*6345	Continental, lode.....	Boulder.
30	6345	Polar Star, mill site.....	Do.

*A and B.

E.—Statement of mineral surveys, original and amended, ordered in fiscal year ending June 30, 1890.

No. of surveys.	Nature of work.	Lodes.	Placers.	Mill sites.
	Original surveys, 1889:			
57	July.....	111	2	3
76	August.....	110	5	3
69	September.....	121	3	1
62	October.....	110	2	7
22	November.....	58		
40	December.....	81	2	3
	Original surveys, 1890:			
39	January.....	76	12	1
20	February.....	35	1	1
19	March.....	50	1	7
27	April.....	41	4	3
29	May.....	45	2	
45	June.....	58	8	2
505		905	42	31
	Amended surveys, 1889:			
4	July.....	4		
3	August.....	3		
1	September.....	1		
	October.....			
2	November.....	2		
2	December.....	2		
	Amended surveys, 1890:			
1	January.....			1
4	February.....	4		
5	March.....	4	1	
1	April.....	1		
2	May.....	2		
1	June.....	1		
26		24	1	1

F.—Statement of amended plats and surveys ordered by General Land Office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890.

Date of approval.	Survey No.	District	Name of claim.	County.
1889.				
July 6	2310	2	American Eagle, lode	Clear Creek.
6	1795	7	Julia, lode	Hinsdale.
15	799	3	G. M. Favorite, lode	Lake.
31	504	3	Little Bertha, lode	Do.
Aug. 8	1528	3	White Fawn, lode	Summit.
22	2268	7	Eldorado, lode	Ouray.
Sept. 5	2338	7	Taggart, lode	San Juan.
10	4215	3	Golden Wonder, placer	Eagle.
16	704	4	Mitchner, lode	Boulder.
26	2198	7	Paymaster, lode	Ouray.
Oct. 3	5374	*	Robert Fulton, lode	Park.
3	5374	*	Emily, lode	Do.
4	2217	7	Silent Friend, lode	Ouray.
11	2323	7	Sapinero, lode	Do.
Nov. 15	608	4	Ward H. Lamon, lode	Boulder.
20	2153	7	Lilly, lode	San Juan.
25	3779	3	Stilwell, lode	Pitkin.
Dec. 11	954	3	Fairmount, lode	Lake.
18	2316	2	Hand W., placer	Clear Creek.
18	2316	2	Vivian, placer	Do.
18	448	3	May Queen, lode	Lake.
1890.				
Jan. 7	1090	3	Gray Eagle, lode	Do.
18	217	7	Oberto, lode	San Juan.
27	B414	2	Kunegunde, mill site	Clear Creek.
30	1885	7	Early Bird, lode	Gunnison.
Feb. 28	3894	3	Golden Star, lode	Park.
Mar. 19	679	2	Tenth Legion, lode	Clear Creek.
21	3290	3	Buckeye, lode	Gunnison.
27	909	3	Across the Ocean, lode	Lake.
29	4356	3	White Prince, lode	Do.
29	716	3	Glengary, lode	Do.
29	802	3	Yates, lode	Do.
Apr. 2	4283	3	Bleak House, lode	Eagle.
2	650	2	Sydney Myers, lode	Clear Creek.
4	979	3	Baltimore, lode	Lake.
5	A. 377	3	Modest Girl, lode	Do.
7	5320	†	Sylvanita, lode	Boulder.
9	680	2	Livingston County, lode	Clear Creek.
May 10	1990	3	Queen of the Hills, lode	Eagle.
13	491	3	Lady Jane, lode	Lake.
16	916	3	Lillie, lode	Do.
22	6149	3	Switzer, lode	Jefferson.
June 23	2137	†	Grover Cleveland, lode	Clear Creek.
26	4533	6	Virginia Pet, lode	Pitkin.
27	403	7	Titusville, lode	San Juan.

* Leadville land district.
† Central City land district.

‡ Denver land district.
§ Garfield land district.

G.—Statement of persons employed in office of surveyor-general of Colorado during fiscal year ending June 30, 1890.

Name.	Capacity.	Name.	Capacity.
E. C. Humphrey	Surveyor-general.	E. T. Woodson	Draughtsman.
W. F. Gowdy	Chief clerk.	Anna Dawson	Do.
W. H. Hancock	Clerk.	M. G. Marsh	Do.
R. J. Fish	Draughtsman.	M. A. Camp	Do.
W. L. Hull	Clerk.	C. A. Walker	Do.
J. A. Gooch	Do.	G. T. Blair	Clerk.
J. M. Shannon	Do.	Geo. W. House	Do.
W. H. Holmes	Draughtsman.	A. E. Lowe	Do.
O. E. Harris	Clerk.	T. E. Jenkins	Do.
E. S. Davis	Chief of mineral division.	Geo. K. Kimball	Do.
F. H. Van Diest	Chief of land division.	Evelyn Meldrum	Do.
W. P. Jones	Draughtsman.	Thomas H. Bates	Do.
W. P. Carstarphen	Do.	Sam'l Splatt	Do.

H¹.—Statement of appropriation for surveyor-general and clerks.

Date.	Disbursements.	Amount.	Total.
1889.			
Sept. 30	Paid surveyor-general	\$625.00	
30	Paid clerks	1,455.00	
			\$2,080.00
Dec. 31	Paid surveyor-general ..	625.00	
31	Paid clerks	1,443.70	
			2,068.70
1890.			
Mar. —	Paid surveyor-general	625.00	
—	Paid clerks	1,403.50	
			2,028.50
Apr. 10	Paid surveyor-general	63.68	
10	Paid clerks	129.12	
			197.80
June 30	Paid surveyor-general	556.36	
30	Paid clerks	1,567.69	
			2,124.05
	Balance unexpended.....		.95
	CONTRA.		
1889.			
Aug. 17	Draft from United States Treasurer	2,125.00	
Nov. 9	.....do.....	2,125.00	
1890.			
Jan. 25	.....do.....	2,125.00	
May 8	.....do.....	2,125.00	
		8,500.00	8,500.00
July 1	Balance on hand due United States.....		.95

H².—Statement of appropriation for contingent expenses.

Date.	Disbursements.	Amount.	Total.
1889.			
Sept. 30	Paid for office rent.....		\$375.00
Dec. 31	.....do.....		375.00
1890.			
Mar. 31	.....do.....		375.00
June 30	.....do.....		333.79
	Balance unexpended		41.21
	CONTRA.		
1889.			
Aug. 17	Draft from United States Treasurer	\$375.00	
Nov. 9	.....do.....	375.00	
1890.			
Jan. 25	.....do.....	375.00	
May 8	.....do.....	375.00	
		1,500.00	1,500.00
July 1	Balance on hand due United States.....		41.21

H³.—Statement of appropriation for inspection of surveys.

Date.	Disbursements.	Amount.	Total.
June 30, 1890	Paid for inspection T. 8 S., R. 88 W		\$75.45
	Balance unexpended		1,324.65
	CONTRA.		
May 8, 1890	Draft from United States Treasurer	\$1,400.00	
		1,400.00	1,400.00
July 1, 1890	Balance on hand due United States		1,324.65

H⁴.—Statement of special deposits made by individuals.

Date.		Amount.	Total.
1889.			
July 1	Balance as per last report	\$11,039.96	\$11,039.96
31	Deposits for mineral surveys	3,587.50	
Aug. 31	.....do	4,137.50	
Sept. 30	.....do	4,929.00	
Oct. 31	.....do	3,225.25	
Nov. 30	.....do	2,110.00	
Dec. 31	.....do	3,085.00	
1890.			
Jan. 31	.....do	3,070.00	
Feb. 28	.....do	1,182.50	
Mar. 31	.....do	2,095.00	
Apr. 30	.....do	1,512.50	
May 31	.....do	1,890.00	
June 30	.....do	2,020.00	
Feb. 28	Deposits for Rico townsite	25.00	
Feb. 28	Deposits for Claim No. 2, V. & St. V. grant	6.08	
May 3	Deposits by Oney Carstarphen	1,495.42	
June 7	Deposits for Aspen townsite	25.00	
	CONTRA.		34,385.75
1889.			
Aug. 17	Draft from United States Treasurer	10,000.00	
Nov. 9	.....do	10,000.00	
1890.			
Jan. 25	.....do	10,000.00	
May 8	.....do	8,000.00	
June 30	Balance	7,425.71	
		45,425.71	45,425.71
1890.			
July 1	Balance		7,425.71

I.—Deputy mineral surveyors on active duty in the field.

Name and address.	Commiss- ioned.	Name and address.	Commiss- ioned.
Jacob J. Abbott, Lake city	Jan. 17, 1890	Albert E. Chase, Georgetown	Feb. 27, 1890
James W. Abbott, Ouray	Feb. 14, 1890	John C. F. Christian, Leadville	Apr. 23, 1890
Osmer H. Aikine, White Pine	July 10, 1888	Harvey G. Denniston, Denver	Sept. 9, 1884
Albert E. Arms, Rico	Oct. 15, 1888	Thomas L. Darby, Leadville	Feb. 8, 1890
Max Boehmer, Leadville	Jan. 17, 1890	James Dyson, Silverton	Mar. 25, 1890
Ebenezer C. Babbitt, Aspen	Feb. 3, 1890	Ernest LeNeve Foster, Georgetown	Nov. 12, 1889
Frank L. Biddlecom, Ouray	July 7, 1885	William J. Fine, Gunnison	Feb. 27, 1890
Blair Burwell, Durango	Nov. 3, 1888	John E. Field, Denver	Mar. 25, 1890
Francis F. Bruni, Fair Play	Feb. 27, 1890	J. Sire Greene, Denver	Sept. 13, 1882
Henry D. Bates, Aspen	Jan. 25, 1890	James M. Gardner, Del Norte	June 23, 1885
Christopher S. Batterman, Aspen	Mar. 31, 1890	George R. Harlbert, Ouray	June 1, 1885
Edwin E. Chase, Central city	Jan. 17, 1890	Victor G. Hills, Pueblo	Dec. 14, 1883
Leonard Cutshaw, Denver	July 21, 1883	Robert W. Hollis, Silverton	Dec. 8, 1884
Charles B. Cramer, Breckenridge	July 15, 1884	William H. Holmes, Silver Cliff	Mar. 25, 1884
Benjamin L. Cress, Red Cliff	Aug. 4, 1884	Ellery W. Hunt, Rico	July 10, 1886
Thomas P. Craig, Aspen	May 16, 1887	Frank D. Howe, Aspen	Oct. 29, 1887
Charles W. Comstock, Golden	Nov. 10, 1888	George Holland, Leadville	May 21, 1888
William A. Carvye, Aspen	Mar. 12, 1880	Lee Hayes, Aspen	Jan. 17, 1890

I.—Deputy mineral surveyors on active duty in the field—Continued.

Name and address.	Commissioned.	Name and address.	Commissioned.
Frank F. Johnson, Estabrook.....	Oct. 9, 1882	Joseph Paxton, Aspen.....	Sept. 18, 1889
Thomas W. Jaycox, Leadville.....	Aug. 23, 1885	Howard Platt, Leadville.....	Feb. 8, 1890
Finney Jones, Ironton.....	Mar. 25, 1889	William H. Rose, Yampa.....	Aug. 23, 1883
August Koppe, Silver Cliff.....	Oct. 15, 1883	Charles A. Russell, Boulder.....	Feb. 8, 1890
S. Emmett Kirkendall, Saguache....	May 28, 1888	Samuel A. Rank, Central city....	Jan. 17, 1890
Henry C. Lay, Jr., Telluride.....	Aug. 7, 1883	George M. Robinson, Leadville....	Jan. 7, 1890
William C. Lacy, Carbondale.....	May 3, 1888	Frank P. Swindler, Glenwood Springs.....	Apr. 17, 1883
Theodore H. Lowe, Colorado Springs.....	Feb. 8, 1890	Richard A. Skues, Pitkin.....	May 18, 1885
George N. Law, Rico.....	June 30, 1890	Caryl W. Smith, Red Cliff.....	May 15, 1886
George E. Marsh, Georgetown.....	Feb. 8, 1890	Edward S. Snell, Boulder.....	Oct. 9, 1886
Frank P. Monroe, Glenwood Springs.....	Feb. 8, 1890	John J. Steavenson, Denver.....	Mar. 23, 1888
Charles J. Moore, Leadville.....	Apr. 14, 1885	Charles F. Saunders, Aspen.....	Oct. 12, 1888
Marcellus T. Morrill, Golden.....	Jan. 24, 1883	Fred. H. Stevens, Idaho Springs...	Dec. 1, 1888
Jesse F. McDonald, Robinson.....	May 12, 1883	Edwin A. Sperry, Breckenridge....	Feb. 25, 1889
George T. McDonald, Aspen.....	Apr. 15, 1889	James F. Smith, Fair Play.....	Apr. 29, 1889
Frank A. Maxwell, Georgetown.....	Sept. 9, 1884	John A. Storm, Denver.....	Jan. 17, 1890
Alexander J. Mitchell, Aspen.....	Jan. 14, 1886	Samuel J. Spray, Salida.....	Do.
Charles W. Miller, Aspen.....	Mar. 29, 1887	Robert R. Sterling, Crystal.....	Do.
Arthur A. Miller, Platora.....	Aug. 12, 1889	Hugh R. Steele, Breckenridge....	Feb. 8, 1890
George Mills, Ouray.....	Jan. 17, 1890	George W. Teal, Boulder.....	Feb. 25, 1889
John H. Marks, Aspen.....	Apr. 24, 1888	Alfred Thielen, Leadville.....	Jan. 17, 1890
Auguste Mathez, Central city.....	July 21, 1888	Heiliger J. Van Wetering, Buena Vista.....	Mar. 8, 1883
Theophilus S. Mathis, Telluride....	May 2, 1890	Walter H. Wiley, Idaho Springs...	Aug. 23, 1883
George W. Nyce, Aspen.....	Apr. 16, 1888	Edward R. Warren, Crested Butte.	June 12, 1885
George D. Nickel, Del Norte.....	Jan. 17, 1890	George B. Walker, Breckenridge..	July 28, 1885
John O'Connor, Montrose.....	Feb. 13, 1889	Charles A. Walker, Breckenridge..	Feb. 8, 1890
William Byrd Page, Leadville.....	Aug. 2, 1886	Porter P. Wheaton, Georgetown...	Aug. 25, 1886
William H. Powless, Alma.....	Oct. 14, 1885	Thomas Withers, Denver.....	Aug. 2, 1887

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL OF DAKOTA.

UNITED STATES SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Huron, S. Dak., July 17, 1890.

In compliance with your circular letters E of April 23 and July 3, 1890, I have the honor to submit, in duplicate, my report of surveying operations in this district for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, with tabular statements, as follows:

A.—Showing contracts entered into on account of appropriation of \$20,000 for survey of public lands for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890.

B.—Showing contracts entered into on account of apportionment made to Dakota (\$93,000, March 17, 1890) for the survey of ceded Sioux Indian lands, act approved March 2, 1889.

No contracts were entered into during the fiscal year on account of special deposits by individuals for the survey of public lands, and no deposits were made for such surveys.

The following table shows the number of miles of public surveys in this district upon which office work was completed and returns transmitted during the fiscal year:

	Measurements.		
	Miles.	Chs.	Lks.
Standard lines.....	82	18	64
Guide meridians.....	47	78	37
Township and range lines.....	360	66	23
Section lines.....	2,219	43	96
Meander lines.....	59	07	00
Connecting lines.....	13	64	28
Boundary lines.....	129	47	15
Retraced standard lines.....	1		
Retraced township lines.....	8	40	
Retraced section lines.....	2	7	49
Retraced boundary lines.....	1	67	43
Total.....	2,926	40	55

Township plats prepared (46 townships subdivided).....	138
Exterior diagrams prepared.....	8
Mineral plats prepared.....	192
The aggregate of deposits for office work on account of mineral surveys during the year amount to.....	\$2,480
For additional reports.....	30
Total.....	2,510
Mineral surveys ordered.....	77
Amended mineral surveys ordered.....	4
Total.....	81
Mineral surveys approved.....	35
Amended mineral surveys approved.....	1
Total.....	36
Placer claims examined and reported.....	6

Very respectfully,

BORTIUS H. SULLIVAN,
Surveyor-General.

Hon. LEWIS A. GROFF,
Commissioner General Land Office, Washington, D. C.

A.—Statement showing contracts entered into on account of apportionment of \$20,000, made to Dakota for the survey of public lands during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890.

No.	Date.	Deputy.	Character and location of work.	Estimated cost.
33	1889. Sept. 14	Charles H. Bates and Roscoe K. Watson.	The subdivisional and meander lines of Ts. 160, 161 and 162 N., Rs. 65 and 66, T. 159 N., R. 67, and T. 157 N., R. 68; all west of the fifth principal meridian, Dakota.	\$2,470
34	Oct. 9	William Alley.....	The section and meander lines of the unsurveyed portions of Ts. 126 and 127, N., R. 62 west of the fifth principal meridian, Dakota.	125
35	Nov. 12	George W. Cooley ...	The lines between Rs. 2 and 3 and 3 and 4, through Ts. 7 and 8; the lines between Ts. 6 and 7 and 7 and 8, through Rs. 3 and 4; the lines between Ts. 7 and 8, through R. 2; also, the subdivisional lines of Ts. 7 and 12, R. 1; Ts. 8 and 10 and 12, R. 2; Ts. 7 and 10, R. 3, and T. 7, R. 4; all east of the Black Hills meridian and south of the Black Hills base line, Dakota.	2,550
36	1890. Feb. 15	Roscoe K. Watson....	The subdivisional and meander lines of T. 159 N., R. 61; of Ts. 158, 159 and 160 N., R. 62; of Ts. 158, 159, 160 and 161 N., R. 63, and of Ts. 159, 160, 161 and 162 N., R. 64; all west of the fifth principal meridian, in the State of North Dakota.	3,700
37	Feb. 21	George W. Cooley.....	The subdivisional lines of T. 9 S., Rs. 2 and 3 E. of the Black Hills meridian, South Dakota.	610
38	Feb. 18	George K. Dike and Louis G. Stine	The subdivisional and meander lines of T. 156 N., R. 59; Ts. 157 and 158 N., Rs. 60 and 61; T. 157 N., Rs. 62 and 63; Ts. 154 and 155 N., R. 69; Ts. 150, 151, 152, 153, 154 and 155 N., Rs. 70 and 71; and Ts. 154 and 155 N., Rs. 72 and 73; all west of the fifth principal meridian, Dakota.	8,000
46	Mar. 27	Richard G. Anderson and Porter Warner.	The second standard parallel from the line between Rs. 8 and 9, to the meridian of 103° W. from Greenwich; all township and range lines between the west boundary of R. 9 and said meridian of 103°, and between the first and second standard parallels; and so much of guide meridian, township and range lines, as are north of the first standard parallel, east of said meridian of 103° south of the north fork of the Cheyenne river and west of the south fork of said river; all north of the Black Hills base line and east of the Black Hills meridian, South Dakota.	200
50	....do....	Frank S. Peck	The subdivisional and meander lines of so much of T. 5 of Rs. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15, as lies south of the north fork of the Cheyenne river and west of the south fork of said river; all north of the Black Hills base line and east of the Black Hills meridian, South Dakota: <i>Provided</i> , however, that surveys shall not be made of any sections west of or intersected by the meridian of 103° west of Greenwich.	300
51	Apr. 1	Roscoe K. Watson....	The subdivisional and meander lines of Ts. 155 and 156 N., Rs. 74 and 75; all west of the fifth principal meridian, North Dakota.	1,220
63	June 28	....do	The subdivisional lines of T. 17 N., Rs. 2 and 3 E. of the Black Hills meridian, South Dakota.	640
Total.....				19,815

B.—Statement showing contracts entered into on account of apportionment made to Dakota (\$93,000, March 17, 1890) for the survey of ceded Sioux Indian lands, act approved March 2, 1889.

No.	Date.	Deputy.	Character and location of work.	Estimated cost.
39	1890. Mar. 12	Horace J. Austin.....	The Black Hills base line from the south fork of the Cheyenne river to the west boundary of R. 79 W. of the fifth principal meridian; the fourth, fifth, and sixth guide meridians from the said base-line to the first standard parallel north, and the seventh guide meridian from the White river to the first standard parallel north; all east of the Black Hills meridian, South Dakota.	\$2,000
40	.....do....	Miles T. Woolley.....	The first standard parallel from the south fork of the Cheyenne river to the Missouri river; the second standard parallel from the Big Cheyenne river to the Missouri river, and the fifth, sixth, and seventh guide meridians from the first standard parallel to the most northerly intersected boundary of the lands of the Great Sioux Indian Reservation, ceded per act of Congress approved March 2, 1889; also, the north and west boundaries of T. 5, R. 20; all east of the Black Hills meridian and north of the Black Hills base line, South Dakota.	2,050
41	.....do....	Edwin H. Van Antwerp.	The northern boundary of the Lower Brulé Indian Reservation; so much of the forty-fourth degree of north latitude as forms a portion of the south boundary of said reservation, and the remainder of said south boundary; also the first standard parallel through Rs. 76, 77, 78, and 79; the second standard parallel from the closing corner thereon of the line between Rs. 79 and 80 W. to the standard corner thereon of the same range line, and the line between Rs. 79 and 80 from the White river to the northwest corner of the said reservation; also the retracement of so much of the line between Rs. 72 and 73 as forms a boundary of said reservation; all west of the fifth principal meridian, South Dakota.	1,350
43	Mar. 27	Dwight C. Rice and Edwin H. Van Antwerp.	All surveys necessary for the completion of all exterior and subdivisional and meander lines, between the base-line and the first standard parallel north, from the east bank of the Missouri to and including the lines between Rs. 78 and 79, excepting American island, in the Missouri river; and the subdivisional and meander lines of Ts. 102 and 103 N., R. 76, and T. 103 N., R. 77; also retrace the base line from the west bank of the Missouri river to the closing corner to T. 100 N., Rs. 73 and 74; thence survey and mark the east boundary of the Rosebud Indian Reservation due north to its intersection with the right bank of White river; all west of the fifth principal meridian; <i>Provided</i> , That no surveys be made within the Rosebud Indian Reservation. Also, survey, mark, and establish all standard township, section, and meander lines between the Black Hills base-line and White river, from the seventh guide meridian east of the Black Hills principal meridian, to the west boundary of R. 79 W. of the fifth principal meridian; all in the State of South Dakota.	9,680
44	.....do....	Cyrus Walts and Monroe Warner.	The line between Ts. 103 and 104 N., R. 79; the line between Ts. 105 and 106 N., R. 72, 73, 76, 77, 78, and 79, and the lines between Rs. 76 and 77, 77 and 78, and 78 and 79, through Ts. 105 and 106 N.; also complete the subdivisional and meander lines of Ts. 102 and 103 N., R. 76; T. 103 N., R. 77; Ts. 103 and 104 N., R. 79; T. 105 N., R. 71, and Ts. 105 and 106 N., Rs. 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, and 79; all west of the fifth principal meridian, South Dakota; <i>Provided</i> , That no survey be made within any existing Indian reservation.	8,000

B.—Statement showing contracts entered into on account of apportionment made to Dakota (\$93,000, March 17, 1890) for the survey of ceded Sioux Indian lands, etc.—Continued.

No.	Date.	Deputy.	Character and location of work.	Estimated cost.
45	1890. Mar. 27	Richard G. Anderson and Porter Warner.	The second standard parallel from the meridian of 103° west from Greenwich to the fourth guide meridian; the third guide meridian and the fourth guide meridian, both through Ts. 5, 6, 7, 8. All township and range lines between said meridian of 103° and the fourth guide meridian, and between the line between Rs. 15 and 16, through Ts. 5, 6, 7, 8; also the subdivisional and meander lines of Ts. 1, 2, 3, 4 of Rs. 14 and 15, and Ts. 2, 3, 4 of R. 16; all north of the Black Hills base line and east of the Black Hills meridian, South Dakota: <i>Provided, however,</i> That no surveys shall be made south of the north fork of the Cheyenne river and west of the south fork of the same river.	\$5,800
47	....do....	George S. Cheyney....	All township and range lines between the south fork of the Cheyenne river and the line between Rs. 18 and 19, including the last-named line, and between the Black Hills base line and the first standard parallel north; also the subdivisional and meander lines of so much of Ts. 1, 2, 3 S., R. 13; Ts. 1, 2, 3, 4 S., Rs. 14, 15, 16, and T. 1 N., R. 16, as lie north of the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation and east of the south fork of the Cheyenne river; all east of the Black Hills meridian, South Dakota.	6,000
48	..do....	Eli Butterworth.....	The north linear boundary of the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation; the third guide meridian (line between Rs. 12 and 13), and the lines between Rs. 13 and 14 and 14 and 15, from said reservation boundary, to the Black Hills base line; the lines between Ts. 1 and 2, 2 and 3, and 3 and 4 S., through Rs. 13 and 14; the line between Rs. 19 and 20, through Ts. 1 and 2 N., and the lines between Ts. 1 and 2 and 2 and 3 N., through Rs. 19 and 20; also the subdivisional lines of T. 1 S., R. 18, and Ts. 1 and 2 N., Rs. 19 and 20; all east of the Black Hills meridian, South Dakota: <i>Provided, however,</i> that no surveys shall be made west of the south fork of Cheyenne river.	3,000
49	...do....	Frank S. Peck.....	The subdivisional and meander lines of so much of Ts. 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8, Rs. 10, 11, and 12; Ts. 5, 6, and 7, R. 13; and T. 5, Rs. 14 and 15, as lie north of the north fork of the Cheyenne river and east of the south fork of said river; all north of the Black Hills base line and east of the Black Hills meridian, South Dakota: <i>Provided, however,</i> that surveys shall not be made of any sections west of or intersected by the meridian of 103° west from Greenwich.	5,700
52	May 8	Dell B. Piper and Hiram A. Soule.	The fifth guide meridian (line between Rs. 20 and 21) and the sixth guide meridian (line between Rs. 24 and 25), from the Black Hills base line to White river, and all township, range, and subdivision lines between said fifth and sixth guide meridians from the Black Hills base line to White river; also the subdivisional lines and meanders of Ts. 7 and 8 N., from the line between Rs. 23 and 24, to the east bank of Missouri river; all townships between the second standard parallel north and Cheyenne river which lie west of the line between Rs. 26 and 27, and T. 8 N., R. 23; all east of the Black Hills meridian, South Dakota: <i>Provided,</i> that no surveys are to be made within any existing Indian reservation.	9,000
53	Mar. 27	Thomas F. Marshall..	All township and range lines between the fifth and sixth guide meridians and between the Black Hills base line and the Big Cheyenne river; also the subdivisional and meander lines of Ts. 1 and 2, R. 21, and Ts. 1, 2, 3, 4, Rs. 22, 23, 24; all north of the Black Hills base line and east of the Black Hills meridian, South Dakota.	6,000

B.—Statement showing contracts entered into on account of apportionment made to Dakota (\$93,000, March 17, 1880) for the survey of ceded Sioux Indian lands, etc.—Continued.

No.	Date.	Deputy.	Character and location of work.	Estimated cost.
54	1890. Mar. 27	Miles T. Woolley and Birney C. Woolley.	All township lines between the first standard parallel and Cheyenne river from the sixth guide meridian to the east bank of the Missouri river, and the subdivisional lines and meanders of all townships between the second standard parallel and Cheyenne river from the line between Rs. 26 and 27 to the east bank of Missouri river; all north of the Black Hills base line and east of the Black Hills meridian, South Dakota.	\$3,000
55	...do...	Frederick W. Pettigrow and Frederick C. Flickinger.	The subdivisional lines and meanders of Ts. 5 and 6 N. of the Black Hills base line from the line between Rs. 22 and 23 to the east bank of Missouri river; all east of the Black Hills meridian, South Dakota.	6,000
56	...do....	Carl Gunderson	All township lines between the sixth and seventh guide meridians from White river to the first standard parallel north, and the subdivisional lines and meanders of all townships in R. 28 from White river to the first standard parallel north, and Ts. 1 and 2 N., R. 29; all east of the Black Hills meridian, South Dakota.	4,000
57	...do....	Charles H. Bates.....	The west boundaries of the Standing Rock and Cheyenne River, Sioux Indian Reservation, the same being the meridian of 102° west from Greenwich, from the south fork of the Cannon Ball river to the Cheyenne river; also the subdivisional and meander lines of T. 2, R. 13; Ts. 6, 7, 8, Rs. 14 and 15; and Ts. 5, 6, 7, 8, R. 16; all north of the Black Hills base line and east of the Black Hills meridian, South Dakota.	5,000
58	...do....	George W. Carpenter.	The subdivisional lines and meanders of Ts. 1, 2, 3, and 4, Rs. 17 and 18; Ts. 3 and 4, R. 21; all townships in Rs. 21 and 22 between the first standard parallel and Cheyenne river, and T. 7, R. 23; all north of the Black Hills base line and east of the Black Hills meridian, South Dakota: <i>Provided</i> , that no survey be made within any existing Indian reservation.	5,100
59	...do....	Horace J. Austin	All meridian, township, section, and meander lines between the Black Hills base line and the first standard parallel from the seventh guide meridian to the east bank of Missouri river, excepting the subdivisional survey of Ts. 1 and 2, R. 29, and also excepting Farm island, in the Missouri river; all north of the Black Hills base line and east of the Black Hills meridian, South Dakota: <i>Provided</i> , that no surveys be made within any existing Indian reservations.	4,000
60	May 8..	Olo Quam.....	The fourth guide meridian (between Rs. 16 and 17) and the lines between Rs. 15 and 16, 17 and 18, through Ts. 1, 2, 3, and 4; the lines between Ts. 1 and 2, 2 and 3, 3 and 4, through Rs. 15, 16, 17; and the east and south boundaries of T. 1, R. 18; also the subdivisional and meander lines of Ts. 1, 2, 3, 4, S., R. 17; all south of the Black Hills base line and east of the Black Hills meridian, South Dakota: <i>Provided, however</i> , that surveys shall not be made within the Pine Ridge Indian reservation.	2,000
61	...do....	E. Channing Chilcott..	The line between Rs. 19 and 20, through Ts. 3 and 4; the line between Ts. 3 and 4, through Rs. 19 and 20; the west and north boundaries of T. 5, R. 19; also the subdivisional and meander lines of Ts. 3, 4, and 5, Rs. 19 and 20; all north of the Black Hills base line and east of the Black Hills meridian, South Dakota: <i>Provided, however</i> , that surveys shall not be made within any existing Indian reservation.	2,100
62	...do....	Horace J. Anstn, and Elbert D. Hawkins.	The subdivisional and meander lines of all townships in Rs. 25, 26, 27, from the first standard parallel north of the Black Hills base line to the left bank of White river, excepting Ts. 1 and 2 N., R. 25; all east of the Black Hills meridian, South Dakota.	5,000
Total				92,750

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL OF FLORIDA.

UNITED STATES SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Tallahassee, Fla., July 7, 1890.

In compliance with instructions contained in your circular letter E, dated April 23, 1890, I have the honor to submit, in duplicate, the annual report of this office in relation to the surveying service in this district during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890. I also submit duplicate tabular statements as follows:

- A.—Number of townships surveyed and miles run.
- B.—Number of plats and transcripts made.
- C.—List of contracts entered into.
- D.—Plats and descriptions of private claims for patents.

There have been portions of two townships surveyed upon petition of settlers, containing 2 miles 14 chains 45 links of line.

A contract was entered into with R. F. Ensey, by special instructions furnished him January 3, 1890, for the survey of an island in T. 8 S., R. 23 E., and his field notes were returned to this office; but, being found defective in essential points, they were returned to him for correction. He has since abandoned the survey.

Under directions from the General Land Office I have recently issued special instructions to R. B. Burchfiel for the survey of an island in T. 37 S., R. 41 E.

No contracts payable from general appropriation have been entered into, there having been no appropriation set apart for extending public surveys in this State during the current fiscal year.

No examinations of field work have been ordered or executed.

There are no arrears of office work uncompleted in this office; but quite an amount of such work has been carried to completion during the last half of the fiscal year.

There are to my knowledge no deficiencies remaining unliquidated arising under previous appropriations.

There have been made and approved six plats and descriptions of private land claims and three township plats by requisition of the General Land Office; also two plats, in triplicate, of lands surveyed as above stated.

Three lists of swamp and overflowed lands selected by the State of Florida, covering 1,086 acres, have been presented in due form by the proper State officer, under act of Congress of September 28, 1850, and were examined and approved by this office. Duplicate copies thereof were transmitted to the General Land Office and triplicate copies to the Gainesville land office.

Another list was presented for approval, but upon making personal examination of the lands included they were found to be not such as are described in said act as swamp and overflowed, and the selection was therefore rejected.

Documents have been transmitted to the several land offices, to other officials, and to individuals during the past fiscal year, as follows:

General Land Office:

Letters and reports	77
Diagrams	2
Plats and descriptions, private claims for patent.....	6
Plats of new surveys	2
Transcripts of field notes of same.....	2
Lists of swamp lands selected.....	3
United States land office at Gainesville:	
Letters	7
Diagrams	2
Plats of new surveys	2
United States Treasury Department, letters.....	20
Secretary of Interior, letters	2
Florida State officers, letters	4
Individuals, letters.....	144

Total

OFFICE PROPERTY AND RECORDS.

On December 13, 1889, I took charge of this office, receiving from my predecessor, Hon. W. D. Bloxham, the property thereof, which was found to correspond with the official inventory. Many of the volumes of field notes were found with their binding in a torn and injured condition. I have caused them to be repaired without expense to the department, as a temporary means of preserving the volumes until rebound. The index diagrams of the records being found incomplete and so worn with age and use as to be unserviceable, I have had new indexes constructed and carefully verified.

Of the nineteen volumes of township plats several are in bad condition both as to the binding and the plats themselves. Many plats seem to have been injured by the wear and tear of putting such large volumes in cases where they stand on edge, being constantly taken out for use. If the cases could be fitted with rollers on which each book could rest horizontally, it would prevent further injury from that cause. Several of these plat-books should be rebound, and the maps that are torn or defaced should be replaced by new ones reprocured from the field notes.

MINERAL LANDS.

No surveys have been made by direction of this office under the laws relating to mining claims. I have received several applications for the appointment of United States deputy surveyors of mineral lands; but as I have received no authority to make such appointments, and no instructions whatever from your department relating to these mineral lands, I have simply filed the applications for future action.

Great activity has prevailed for several months past in various counties of Florida in prospecting and staking valuable and extensive deposits of the mineral known as phosphate rock: and at certain places the work of mining and shipping this substance is being conducted on a large scale. It can hardly be doubted that the discovery of these deposits in Florida, exceeding in extent and thickness all such beds previously known in the world, is an event destined to produce great increase of value, not only in the mineral lands of the State, but the agricultural also. In the general effort to find and secure phosphate lands, many have decided to proceed in accordance with the law of United States mineral lands, and are awaiting action by your department in the premises.

This remarkable discovery of unsuspected wealth within a few feet of the surface, in scores of townships, has caused large numbers of men to explore the country geologically with spades and boring apparatus. By such means other useful substances are said to have been found, such as marl, kaolin, fossil guano, slate rock, mica-schist, mica, zinc ore, and sulphur, and specimens thereof submitted to the tests of the State chemist, showing that Florida ought long ago to have received the benefit of a thorough geological survey.

SWAMP LANDS RECLAIMABLE FOR SUGAR FARMING.

A very important recent agricultural development in this State is the establishment of sugar farms upon farms reclaimed by draining. These sugar lands previously were vast watery areas of saw-grass growing upon deposits of pure muck of unknown depth. Of the quality of this material an eminent official chemist wrote of a sample that "it seems to equal the best potting-mould and partakes more of the character of a manure than of a soil." When drained and cultivated it produces from 30 to 40 tons of canestalks per acre of a quality equal to the best raised in Cuba.

There are many places in this State where extensive sugar-mills, like the successful works at St. Cloud, may be operated upon similar reclaimed lands. The saw-grass marshes of south Florida are reported susceptible of drainage and reclamation. As soon as this is well done they are likely to command a large price per acre, judging by past experience in Polk county.

The unsurveyed portions of this State are said to include large areas of such land, and as its prospective value, which in past years was considered nothing, is now shown to be considerable, it is respectfully suggested that this office be authorized to take advantage of any season of unusual dryness to extend the lines of survey in that region. Capitalists interested in cane culture are favorably impressed by the success achieved in Florida, and are said to be considering plans for draining and reclaiming tracts of saw-grass marsh, where canals of no great depth or extent, with ample difference of altitude, may be relied on to carry off the water to the Atlantic or the Gulf. I would respectfully recommend that a portion of the general appropriation for surveys be set apart for this purpose, to be used under direction of the General Land Office, in case the recent low stage of water in the regions referred to should again occur.

THE SPANISH ARCHIVES.

Since 1849 this office has been the depository of that large mass of ancient documents of the Spanish provincial government left at St. Augustine when the United States acquired title to Florida. These records contain the basis of titles to lands to an extensive amount, and probably contain also historical matter of much value. In my opinion they are worthy of better care than they have heretofore received. It is believed that the Spanish land titles derived from them and preserved in other records, written and printed, are but a portion of the important matter still locked up in these archives, which contain the probate records, the original wills, the dockets of civil and criminal courts, and voluminous records of naval and military history.

These records are unique, and in case of loss can not be duplicated or restored. They are not wholly safe from fire. They have long been subject to the destructive attacks of insects which perforated some of the volumes and bundles to an alarming extent, so that I have used means for destroying the moths. These original manuscripts are of much the same character and importance as those of some of the Pacific districts, where they have been honored with a special officer as keeper of Spanish archives. I would respectfully recommend that provision be made for a competent clerk and translator, who shall index, translate, and preserve the valuable portions and make their contents accessible to investigation, before the fading of ink and ravages of insects shall render them useless, or fire shall entirely destroy them.

A similar collection of Spanish archives of the province of West Florida was kept at Pensacola in care of an officer called "keeper of Spanish archives." When that office was discontinued in 1849, the papers in his charge were retained at Pensacola. At the suggestion of your office I have made investigation, and find that only a small portion of these archives are extant, the remainder having been destroyed by fire.

JNO. C. SLOCUM,
Surveyor-General.

Hon. COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

A.—Statement of townships surveyed.

Description of survey.	Length of lines.	Acres.	Name of deputy.	Date of approval.
Island in T. 46 S., R. 24 E.	<i>M. C. L.</i> 1 69 77	118.42	Win. E. Loper	Nov. 9, 1889.
Port of same island, T. 47 S., R. 24 E.	0 24 68	7.18	.....do	Do.
Total	2 14 45	125.60		

B.—Statement of plats and transcripts made.

Description of land.	Plat sent to—	Date.	Transcript sent to—	Date.
T. 31 S., R. 26 E.	Local land office	Aug. 23, 1889	.....	.....
Sec. 21, T. 7 S., R. 18 E.	General Land Office ..	Jan. 17, 1890	.....	.....
Sec. 36, T. 46 S., R. 24 E.	Local and General Land Office.	Nov. 9, 1889	General Land Office.	Nov. 15, 1889.
Sec. 1, T. 47 S., R. 24 E. ....	.....do .....	.....do .....	.....do	Do.
Sec. 6, T. 1 N., R. 23 W.	Local land office	Nov. 18, 1889	.....	.....
Sec. 14, T. 9 S., R. 23 E.	General Land Office ..	Feb. 15, 1890	.....	.....

C.—List of surveying contracts.

Date of instructions.	Name of deputy.	Description of survey.	Estimated liability.
Jan. 24, 1889	Wm. E. Loper	Key Mount island in T. 46 and 47 S., R. 24 E.	\$75.00
Jan. 8, 1890	R. F. Ensey	Island in sec. 30, T. 8 S., R. 23 E.	30.00
May 20, 1890	R. B. Burchfiel....	Island in sec. 3, T. 37 S., R. 41 E.	40.00

D.—List and description of private land claims for patents.

Date.	Claimant.	Lands included.	Where sent.
Sept. 11, 1889	Joseph S. Sanchez	Sec. 43, T. 4 S., R. 29 E.	General Land Office.
Oct. 12, 1889	Thomas Travers	Sec. 37, T. 7 S., R. 29 E.	Do.
Do.	Philip Embara	Sec. 42, T. 7 S., R. 29 E.	Do.
Do.	James Rose	Sec. 46, T. 7 S., R. 29 E.	Do.
Feb. 15, 1890	Dan'l Hurlbert	Sec. 47, T. 7 S., R. 29 E.	Do.
Mar. 1, 1890	Wm. Travers	Sec. 43, T. 7 S., R. 29 E.	Do.

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL OF IDAHO.

UNITED STATES SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Boisé city, Idaho, July 21, 1890.

In compliance with the instructions of your circular letter, initial E, dated April 23, 1890, I have the honor to submit, in duplicate, my annual report of surveying operations in this district for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, with tabular statements as follows:

A.—Statement showing contracts awarded under the apportionment of \$10,000 allotted to this surveying district from the Congressional appropriation of March 2, 1889, for surveys and resurveys of public lands, as per official letter E of August 20, 1890.

B.—Statement showing lands embraced in special instructions to Edson D. Briggs, United States deputy surveyor, dated December 19, 1889, for surveys under the "special-deposit" system.

No contracts were awarded for surveys of public lands under provisions of sections 2401, 2402, and 2403, Revised Statutes, and no surveys were authorized under said system except those referred to in statement B.

No deposits were made during the year by railroad companies for field or office work.

The deposits on account of office work in connection with surveys of mining claims and mill sites for patent (Chap. VI, Title XXXII, Revised Statutes) amounted in the aggregate to \$2,585.

One additional deposit of \$7 was made on account of office work in connection with survey of "Mullan" townsite, situated on unsurveyed public land in Shoshone county, Cœur d'Alene land district.

No deposits were made for surveys under provisions of sections 2401, 2402, and 2403, Revised Statutes.

During the fiscal year surveys were executed aggregating 576 miles 28 chains and 62 links, classified as follows:

	Measurements.		
	Miles.	Chs.	Ln.
Township lines.....	106	50	22
Section lines.....	331	10	55
Meander lines.....	77	74	31
Standard lines.....	13	00	00
Meridian lines.....	47	15	00
Indian-reservation lines.....	.....	23	50
Connecting lines.....	.....	15	04
Total.....	576	28	62

Eleven townships and fractional townships were surveyed.

Plats and transcripts of field notes have been prepared, approved, and transmitted to your office (under contracts Nos. 119, 121, and 122 respectively) of all these surveys, excepting 11 or 12 miles of work executed in accordance with statement B, but not yet approved.

The foregoing does not include surveys by Edson D. Briggs, United States deputy surveyor, for allotment purposes within the Nez Percé Indian Reservation, in accordance with instructions of letter, initial E, dated July 19, 1889. A portion of the returns of said work from Deputy Briggs has been received, examined, and sent back to him May 31 last for corrections, explanations, and completion.

The survey of the "Pocatello" townsite, at the junction of the Utah and Northern and Oregon Short Line railroads, within the Fort Hall Indian Reservation (more fully described in my last annual report) was completed, approved, and accepted by the Secretary of the Interior, as per official letter G of April 12, 1890.

The survey of "Mullan" townsite, in northern Idaho, near the Mullan pass, through which are being constructed the Washington and Idaho (Union Pacific) and the Northern Pacific railroads, was executed, approved by me, and accepted by your office, as per letter, initial E, of April 24, 1890. The above townsites were surveyed under approved special instructions referred to in my annual report for 1888-'89.

Survey of "Bellevue townsite addition," in sec. 36, T. 2 N., R. 18 E., Idaho, under contract No. 120, dated May 28, 1889, Frank C. Mandell, United States deputy surveyor, was executed and completed returns made to this office during the fiscal year. The official plats and transcript of field notes have been approved, and are this day submitted for your action.

There were completed during the year, viz:

Plats of exterior lines of townships.....	2
Plats of townships subdivided.....	24
Plats of townsites and townsite additions.....	9
Plats of mining claims and mill sites (36 of which were plats of consolidated claims).....	248
Connected sheets of mineral-claim surveys.....	14
Total.....	297

Six consolidated mining claims (embracing 36 locations), 43 single location mining claims, 7 lode claims and mill sites in connection, and 1 mill site were surveyed for patent; in all, 69 mineral claims.

Seventy certified transcripts of approved field notes of agricultural, mineral, and townsite surveys were prepared and transmitted.

Applications for survey, accompanied by certificates of locations, of 69 mining claims and mill sites were received, examined, estimates on account office work furnished, and orders for surveys issued.

Six sets of special instructions to deputies were prepared, each in triplicate, for surveys, viz: Within the Nez Percé Indian Reservation, of fractional townships, in accordance with accompanying statement B, and of public lands under regular contracts respectively; also many special instructions for mineral-claim surveys.

Five hundred and thirty-five letters were written, comprising 638 pages of press copy.

Numerous petitions from settlers for surveys of public lands in different portions of Idaho were examined, and many of them submitted to your office, accompanied by affidavits of settlers, with the surveying contracts which were awarded during the fiscal year.

Work was largely performed also upon 9 (fractional) township plats of "special-deposit" surveys executed by Edson D. Briggs, United States deputy surveyor, under instructions, as per annexed statement B. The office work in connection with said surveys has since been almost completed, and the plats and transcripts will be approved and submitted to your office as soon as Deputy Briggs can be heard from in reference to a matter requiring some explanation, which he has been called upon to give.

In addition to the foregoing 2 reports were prepared by this office during the year upon arid lands and irrigation in Idaho. One of these, referred to in my annual report of a year ago to your office, was to the Senate Committee on Irrigation, which held a session at Boise city, August 17, 1889, and was accompanied by maps or diagrams of the several counties to illustrate. Another report, better suited to the needs of the people of Idaho, who are familiar with all the localities, was prepared from the same data at the request of Governor Shoup.

Referring to my annual report of last year to your office, I desire to repeat a recommendation therein made: That either the irrigation and reclamation of the arid lands of the West be undertaken by the government, "or the lands be granted to the respective States and Territories upon such terms and conditions as will assure the construction of necessary canals and reservoirs for reclaiming all of the lands possible.

"When thus reclaimed these lands in Idaho will support a dense population, afford homes for thousands of settlers, and be a source of wealth to their possessors and of revenue to the governments, both State and national.

"The immediate enhancement in the value of lands now a desert waste would be so great as to far more than refund the cost of irrigation, and the work is of such character as should be undertaken either by the federal government or by the Territory or State, in order that the greatest good may result to the greatest number."

The matter of irrigation is of vital importance to Idaho, and is attracting wide-spread attention to this State. The calls upon me are so numerous for information in the premises, and the subject is one of such importance to your office in relation to our irrigable arid public lands, that I have deemed it advisable to incorporate as

a part of this report the following from that originally submitted by me to Hon. George L. Shoup, governor of Idaho, as hereinbefore stated:

Irrigation in this State to the extent of the normal flow of streams has reached its limit in several counties, while in some it has been overdone, notwithstanding the fact that we have 8,791,350 acres of good agricultural land capable of reclamation by water, of which only 740,350 acres are now reclaimed and in process of reclamation, being only 8 per cent. of what might be accomplished. This estimate does not include the large areas of agricultural land in Idaho, Kootenai, Latah, Nez Percé, and Shoshone counties, which are not arid, and do not require artificial irrigation except to a limited extent; nor does it include a considerable area in other portions of the State, where the elevation is such as to insure rainfall sufficient for the growing of crops.

Thus it appears that about 8,051,000 acres of irrigable land, now arid, belong to the government, and ever will belong, as a heritage for sage-brush and jack-rabbits, until storage reservoirs and main canals are constructed.

It therefore remains for Congress to devise the plan and formulate the proceedings by which this water, which is in excessive abundance, shall be brought to these lands and maintained and controlled for the greatest good to the greatest number.

Hundreds of millions of pounds sterling have gone and are still going from England to India, where every available site for a canal is being occupied by an English joint-stock company. They realize from 8 to 25 per cent. yearly on their stock, and each one improves annually as an investment.

The fever caused by this success in India has extended to the United States, but the methods of joint-stock companies do not harmonize with our republican ideas. Local control in the hands of the land-owners concerned might be arranged, it would seem, to suit every irrigation basin, leaving nothing more to be desired.

The plan I have adopted for presenting this subject by counties, rather than irrigation districts or water-sheds, will present to all inquirers a full conception of the immense possibilities in store for each one of our counties and for Idaho as a whole.

ADA COUNTY.

Area of county.....	square miles..	2,424
Area irrigated.....	acres..	60,000
Area irrigable.....	do...	900,000

Canals from Bois  river, 9; total length, 149 miles; proposed, 130 miles.

Canals from Payette river, 4; total length, 66 miles; proposed, 120 miles.

For the 250 miles proposed in this county extensive and elaborate surveys and estimates have been made and their management is placed in the hands of capable, energetic men. As these canals will be of great capacity and occupy a high level, the whole of the arable portion of Ada county seems likely to be soon irrigated and settled up with ten or fifteen times its present population.

ALTURAS COUNTY.

Area of county.....	square miles..	2,100
Area irrigated.....	acres..	14,500
Area irrigable.....	do...	268,000
Lost river:		
Irrigated.....	acres..	5,000
Irrigable.....	do...	100,000
Wood river:		
Irrigated.....	do...	7,000
Irrigable.....	do...	12,000
Trail creek:		
Irrigated.....	do...	500
Irrigable.....	do...	1,000
Deer creek:		
Irrigated.....	do...	1,000
Irrigable.....	do...	2,500
Other small creeks:		
Irrigated.....	acres..	1,000
Irrigable.....	do...	2,500
Lava-bed plains:		
Irrigable.....	do...	150,000
Total irrigated.....		14,500
Total irrigable.....		268,000

The valleys in this county are not wide, excepting those of Big and Little Lost rivers and the great plains or Lava desert, which absorb those rivers even at their flood tide. Except for the reason just mentioned there is an abundant supply usually until about July 1; after which the supply is deficient and the only resort must be to reservoir storage. For this purpose a number of sites have been found, and their locations reported to the Bureau of Geological Survey for technical examination. Storage for the needs of Logan county must also be provided here.

The valleys of Lost river and the so-called Lava desert are said to contain 150,000 acres of good land, now wholly destitute of water, even for stock. The mountain drainage into these rivers embraces certainly 1,000,000 acres, or five times more than

enough if properly stored and utilized. Even in flood times all this water finds subterranean channels, the locations of which are but partially discovered, their geological features only surmised, and their remedy a matter of vague suggestion. As this soil is very rich and the water superabundant, reservoirs will not be required when the loss through the "sinks" referred to shall be avoided. This region may become reclaimed sooner and at less expense than the average of other localities.

BEAR LAKE COUNTY.

Total area of county, 1,300 square miles, less area lake-water surface.

Irrigation in this county is now practiced to a greater extent proportional with its size than any other county of Idaho.

A very careful estimate made by the ex-county surveyor J. C. Rich, civil engineer, who furnishes the statements in report from which the following is tabulated, puts the area now irrigated at 21,500 acres, and an additional 40,000 acres might be reclaimed from the desert by the construction of thirteen reservoirs at a total cost of \$59,500, or \$1.50 per acre on the land reclaimed; number of canals and ditches, 69; total length, 206 miles; cost, \$73,500; irrigated, 21,500 acres.

A project was inaugurated in Utah by a corporation foreign to the laws of this State, with a capital reported at \$2,000,000, for diverting the waters of Bear river and Bear lake by means of a canal extending into Utah for use and disposal in that Territory. Filings for this purpose were recorded according to the forms of law upon all the waters of Bear lake, Bear river, and its numerous tributaries, including the right to raise the surface of Bear lake several feet to serve as their storage reservoir.

In the counties of Bear Lake, Bingham, and Oneida we have 250,000 acres of good arable land which can rely only upon this source for their water supply; and its diversion, control, or interference by any party foreign in interest to the settlers upon these lands will be opposed by the authorities of Idaho.

BINGHAM COUNTY.

Total area of county, 12,364 square miles.

This is a large county and embraces an immense scope of valley along the Snake, Blackfoot, Teton, and Bear rivers and other minor streams. In this section the facilities for irrigation are so inviting that a large amount has already been accomplished, viz:

Irrigated and in process	acres..	284,750
Irrigable	do...	2,503,500
Length of canals constructed	miles..	617
Cost of canals (present)		\$593,400

Considering that most of this work has been done within the past two or three years, and that the progress at this time is more rapid than ever before, it is fair to conclude that within a comparatively short period this remaining two and a half millions of acres will be under cultivation.

It is well that the people of Bingham have from the first paid more attention to agriculture and less to mining. They are demonstrating that even in Idaho, where there is gold in every hill and valley, our sage-brush plains are the best paying mines.

With so great a body of irrigable lands above the American falls it was feared by those who first began to collect facts and study the features of the country with the view to irrigation that this region above the falls might consume all the water, leaving none, or but little, to be conveyed by canals to the high plains farther down Snake River valley. Fortunately, however, nature has placed a dam of hard trap-rock across the whole valley, from foot-hill to foot-hill, at the American falls, thus compelling all the waters above it, whether in open streams or filtering through the soil, to collect together again and pass over at the falls, losing nothing of its normal volume except the loss by evaporation.

Irrigation surveys by the government upon a practicable basis and under competent supervision in Bear Lake and Bingham counties would disclose all the features pertaining to a water supply, and point out what works are needed and the cost of their construction.

BOISÉ COUNTY.

Total area of county, 3,024 square miles.

This county embraces the north half of the basin drained by the north fork of Bois  and the entire upper basin of the Payette rivers, and is generally hilly and mountainous.

The only considerable bodies of farming land are Long valley, on the north fork of Payette, and in the Payette valley, below the junction of the north fork. The

first is estimated at 60 miles in length by 9 miles in width. The latter consists of four isolated settlements of from thirty to fifty families each.

Settlement commenced in Long valley only six years ago. The present population is estimated at 900, and many extensive ditches are now built and in process of construction.

The conditions here are peculiar. On the east are high, extensive mountains, affording late summer irrigation on that side of the valley, while upon the west side the mountains do not afford late irrigation, but the river water is very accessible and always abundant.

Another peculiarity exists in the soil or the climate, for only about one-half as much water is required here as in Ada or other counties.

The inhabitants here have formed associations for constructing and operating their own ditches, and say they need no outside aid to reclaim all the irrigable land in the valley. They deprecate and distrust such aid as an unnecessary interference, and say that their "home system" has all the strength needed to do the work, with the flexibility in the control to correct errors or redress grievances promptly.

This valley of the north fork of the Payette, in its geographical position, its direct northerly course, and its moderate fall, is very inviting as a railroad line, which, when built, can not fail to secure a fair traffic at once. Where a railroad ought to be constructed there is capital waiting to build such, and this route will not long remain unoccupied and unnoticed. The south portion of Boise county is very productive in mineral but nearly worthless for agriculture. On the upper waters of Moore's creek are situated the great "Boise basin" placer mines, where at one time eighteen, or twenty thousand men might be counted washing out, with primitive appliances, more than \$60,000,000 worth of gold. The tailings cover all the valleys 15 to 20 feet deep. The hills to their very tops are terraced with ditches, and the gulches everywhere spanned with old flumes now mostly neglected and going to ruin, not because of exhaustion of the mineral wealth, but because of the insufficiency of water and its storage.

All the hills in an area of 400 square miles are good placer ground if plenty of water for bed-rock flumes were available. It is said that this might be brought from upper south fork of Payette through a gap near Pioneerville, but such would be a costly undertaking.

Main canals built and building, 37 miles, exclusive of those in the settlements of Garden valley, Squaw creek, Horseshoe Bend, and Squaw Creek flat.

Area irrigated and in process	acres..	83,500
Additional irrigable land	do ..	262,000

CASSIA COUNTY.

Total area of county, 5,100 square miles, or 3,264,000 acres.

One-half of this county is undulating, producing good grass; one-fourth is level farming land, and one-fourth is high mountains, where much snow accumulates during the winter.

Length of canals and ditches	miles..	314
Number of canals and ditches		303
Irrigated land	acres..	82,000
Irrigable land	do ..	55,000

Besides the land above reported as irrigable there is a large body of rolling plains on the upper part of Salmon Falls River valley, estimated at three-fourths of a million acres, situated too high to be reached with water except from far up Snake river or by a canal through the Salmon Falls River cañon. The land is good, but its reclamation is thus made uncertain.

Only the streams from the mountains on the south of this county are available, and these are now fully utilized by the inhabitants to the full extent of their natural flow, without reservoirs. They have a great abundance of water usually until the latter part of June, and thereafter but very little. On this account and without reservoirs irrigation in this county has reached its maximum as now practiced, and the tendency at present is for the settlements to become smaller instead of larger.

The reclamation of all this body of fine land must principally come from Snake river, at a point 600 or 700 feet higher than at Starr's Ferry, or from a system of reservoirs to impound the water at points so situated as to readily recover all the land of value and sufficient in size to perfect the entire crops on all the lands to their full maturity.

Sites for about twenty-five reservoirs, covering areas from 20 to 2,000 acres each, with a depth of water varying from 15 to 30 feet, have been found, in all sufficient for the 737,000 acres above reported as irrigable, the whole to be obtained at a cost not exceeding 80 cents per acre on the land thus benefited. Of these reservoirs a few

may be selected that would cost \$50,000, which would relieve the present settlers and add 10,500 acres to the irrigated lands.

The water which nature supplies the earth with is not measured in Idaho by the number of vertical inches of rainfall during the year, but by the number of feet in depth of (compact) snow covering the mountains and high table-lands in the spring. This seldom fails to reach 6 to 8 feet, but in the winter of 1888-'89 the falling-off was unprecedented. The best record of this falling off was reported by Mr. Thomas A. Starrh, whose observations were upon Snake river at his ferry. Here the river is 800 feet wide and the usual rise in the spring is 6.5 to 7 feet; last year it was only 2 feet. When it is considered that as the stream rises higher and higher the current becomes more and more rapid, we may conclude that Snake river did not convey more than one-fourth its usual quantity of water, and its season was also correspondingly shortened. Still there was water enough for all Idaho had it been held back by some system of retention until needed for irrigation.

CUSTER COUNTY.

Total area, 4,350 square miles.

This county has three distinct agricultural valleys, which embrace the principal portion of its irrigable lands.

Lost River valley for about 45 miles in length and 6 miles in width lies in the southern part; Pahsimeroi on the northeast has a valley about 45 miles long by 10 miles wide; and Round valley on the Salmon river, near the center of the county, is about 10 miles in diameter, in which Challis, the county seat, is situated.

Lost River valley:		Round valley:	
Irrigated.....acres.	8,000	Irrigated.....acres.	6,000
Irrigable.....do...	164,000	Irrigable.....do...	42,000
Pahsimeroi valley:		Total irrigated.....do...	24,000
Irrigated.....do...	10,000	Total irrigable.....do...	446,000
Irrigable.....do...	240,000		

The soil of these valleys is of superior quality, and though high in elevation they are so protected by mountain ranges that immense herds of cattle, horses, and sheep find abundant pasturage through the winter. No railroad line is in or near this county; no route of emigrant travel through it. Even the government surveys have scarcely touched it, until last season some surveys were made in the Lost River valley. The only encouragement the settlers have is the excellence of soil, their ready market at neighboring prosperous mining camps, and in the salubrious climate of that region. Their season for irrigation is not a long one, and it is probable that canals around these valleys on a system of total circumvention would be sufficient without reservoir storage, at least until the whole reclaimable area shall become occupied. It is estimated that about 220 miles of canal would do this, and that it would have no aqueducts or costly mechanical structures; that all the surplus water from the gulches could be passed over weirs constructed of rough stone, everywhere at hand, and that the cost of the whole would not reach \$1 per acre on the land supplied.

ELMORE COUNTY.

Total area of county, 2,700 square miles.

North of the base line the surface in this county is mountainous and unfit for cultivation, except about 20,000 acres along South Bois  river. The soil is here very productive and may be irrigated by ditches from the river at an expense of about \$10,000.

South of the base line in Elmore county the surface inclines rapidly towards Snake river and is part of the great valley of that stream, containing 450 square miles, 210,000 acres of which is very good farming land. The creeks traversing this district flow from the low range of mountains skirting the south side of South Bois  river, which do not keep up the flow of water long in the spring. To irrigate this fine tract of country a belief existed that water might be brought through this range of hills; but upon examination and survey it is said to have been found very expensive. It therefore seems imperative that this portion of Elmore county must look to Snake river at some point above the American falls for its irrigation.

There are no canals or ditches in this county, except such as are supplied by springs, which are distributed to quite a number of ranches with astonishing results; four crops of alfalfa, yielding eight tons of hay per acre, in one season, are reported.

In this county, about 12 miles southwest of Rocky bar, Mr. A. D. Foote, engineer in charge of the United States irrigation survey in Idaho, has discovered locations for five great reservoirs with an average capacity of nearly 1,000,000 cubic feet of water. Nature made these reservoirs, now slightly out of repair; but at small expense they may be again restored. These reservoirs can not serve to irrigate any of Elmore county; but as tributaries of Bois  river they will abundantly re-enforce that stream

to irrigate the half million acres of farming lands in Ada county, if this plan shall be found cheaper than by extending the great Snake River canal.

In this connection provision should be made to supply with water the extensive placer grounds lying along Snake river, just above its confluence with Bois  river.

Land irrigated	acres...	10,000
Land irrigable	do....	230,000

LEMHI COUNTY.

Total area, 4,300 square miles.

The total area of this county is about 2,750,000 acres, of which the irrigable portion is estimated by the county surveyor, Hon. J. W. Birdseye, at 500,000 acres, or 18 per cent. of the whole. Its principal streams are the Salmon and Lemhi rivers, the valleys of which contain most of the irrigable land, lying in two planes, the lower one, not much above the level of the river, being easily irrigated, contains most of the present population; but the upper one, called "the bench" lands, situated upon a plane 50 to 100 feet above the rivers, is yet unimproved, although the soil for most purposes is considered preferable. The expense of bringing the river water upon the "bench lands" is too great for the settlers, and the water from the small tributaries will not afford a lasting supply unless held back in storage reservoirs. For this purpose many sites favorable for construction of reservoirs have been located; but, as is the case in several other counties, irrigation surveys and estimates must be made before an intelligent decision can be reached as between the supply from local lateral streams impounded and from the main rivers through long and large canals.

For the re-enforcement of the Lemhi river there is a very good site for a large reservoir at its head, near the county line, from which point to the mouth of the Lemhi the valley descends at an average rate of 40 feet per mile, thus giving the hydrographic engineer easy opportunity to cover with water every arable acre in the valley.

To cover the "bench lands" along the Salmon river, if the river be the source of supply, no reservoirs would be needed, and, as the fall is only about 15 feet per mile, a few long canals, instead of frequent short ones, would probably be adopted.

The plan of frequent ditches, one higher than another and covering it, as it were, is not desirable, the low lands being in danger of an uncontrollable oversupply and excessive saturation.

Besides the irrigable lands of the main valleys of the Salmon and Lemhi rivers, estimated at 500,000 acres, there is a wide expanse of such land at the head of the Lemhi, also some fine tracts on the Pahsimeroi and Birch Creeks, all of which may easily be supplied with irrigation, and thus swell the estimate of practicable irrigation in Lemhi county to at least 600,000 acres.

Land irrigated.....	acres..	10,000
Land irrigable.....	do ...	600,000
Number of (small ditches, 250; aggregate length.....	miles..	800
Number of (miners' ditches (additional).....	do....	200

LOGAN COUNTY.

Total area, 5,200 square miles.

This is a large county, most of which is good land and susceptible of irrigation when entered upon with adequate means and on well-matured plans.

Irrigation has now reached its limit so far as homestead settlers may accomplish it with their limited means.

Along Camas creek is located the principal agricultural settlement, extending about 30 miles in length by 3 in width. The gulches furnish water for only a limited period, but numerous large springs, together with a soil naturally moist, combine to make this a prosperous settlement. A number of small reservoirs are recommended for this valley, by means of which the area of cultivation would be doubled and furnish late irrigation to the ranches now improved.

Silver creek, fed by numerous springs, carried last year, in that exceptionally dry season, 7,000 miners' inches, and supplies 6,000 acres of cultivated land. The utility of water and the wealth in our basaltic soil when irrigated are here illustrated in sharp contrast with the barrenness all around, where the soil is the same, but without water.

Along Big and Little Wood rivers and on Clover and Fish creeks are settlements to the extent of easy irrigation, which, for so dry a season as the last, has proved to be overdone, compelling some settlers to go with their stock to the mountains, and some others to leave this section of the country.

Land irrigated	acres..	50,000
Land irrigable.....	do..	1,250,000

This great, almost compact body of fine arable land can be covered by the proposed Snake River canal, or quite as abundantly from the Wood rivers, which have their sources in the main Sawtooth, a range of mountains which is very high and prolongs its snow-melting season until August.

Good sites for storage on these rivers are not wanting. On the Upper Little Wood river one site is reported where a dam 600 feet long and 100 feet high would form a pool a half mile wide by 5 miles long, sufficient for supplying with water 80,000 acres of land during the irrigating season of one hundred days.

An area of about 80,000 acres might be supplied from an immense outpouring of water from the walls of the cañon on Snake river above Salmon falls. This water is supposed to come from the "sinks" of Lost river, but can not be conducted out from the cañon except by a flume 2 or 3 miles long.

Four good sites for reservoirs are reported in Alturas county, on Big Wood river, sufficient in size to supply all the valley of that river to its mouth.

At a point a few miles above Starrh's Ferry it is proposed to construct a dam in Snake river 35 feet high, and to extend a canal to a point opposite the great Shoshone falls, so as to cover about 200,000 acres, including several hundred acres of rich placer-mining ground. For this purpose a company is organized, surveys and estimates have been made, and preparations begun for commencing the work.

Recommendation has been made to the proper authorities that a few artesian wells be sunk in this country and elsewhere as experimental at government expense. If successful, individuals would thus be induced, in such localities, to sink other wells for themselves.

Much field engineering will be required in Logan county and works of considerable magnitude must be constructed; but the reclamation of so large an area of good land is an inducement sufficient to warrant twice the expenditure of money necessary for the work.

ONEIDA COUNTY.

Total area, 2,600 square miles.

Irrigation in this county has been accomplished to its fullest extent until assisted by storage reservoirs on the small tributaries or canals from the main Bear and Snake rivers. Some of the smaller reservoirs will doubtless soon be built by the inhabitants; but for the larger body of the unreclaimed lands in Oneida county main canals on a high level must be constructed, notably in Ts. 14 and 15 S., R. 38 E., a body of 40,000 acres awaits a canal from Bear river.

The report from this county states that a syndicate has been organized in Utah for monopolizing the waters of Bear river, with the purpose of carrying it into that Territory for disposal, against which diversion from Idaho the people of Oneida county protest.

About 20,000 acres of irrigable land in this county are in Snake River valley, outside the Fort Hall Indian Reservation, which all depends upon the proposed canal from that river.

Area now irrigated in Oneida.....	acres..	38,800
Area irrigable and unreclaimed.....	do....	148,000

The benefits of irrigation are nowhere in Idaho more clearly apparent than in Oneida county, nor the process of its utilization anywhere better understood. Their plan of ownership and control of the water by those who are the consumers works well here, where the associations are small, and probably would work as well on a scale very much larger.

OWYHEE COUNTY.

Total area, 7,812 square miles.

In this county irrigation has reached the extent possible by the present settlers and from the natural supply of the local streams. Its arable lands are mainly in the great valley of Snake river, and, like the rest of the valley below the American falls, they are so high above that river's channel that the water supply for irrigating these lands must come from some point above the falls, or from the lateral streams coming in from the mountains. From this latter source there is no question as to the abundance of water if sufficient storage be provided, and for this purpose good sites have been found for most of the needed localities.

As the waters of these lateral streams in Owyhee county subside about one month earlier than those of Snake river, a corresponding increase of storage capacity will be necessary. This and the existence of cañons at points at and below the foot-hills will probably complicate the subject of the water supply in this county and call for more exploration and more engineering skill than in any other part of Idaho. A very careful hydrographic survey is here necessary.

Area irrigated.....	acres..	21,300
Area irrigable	do...	248,500
Number of ditches		66
Total length of ditches.....	miles..	153

About 50 miles of small ditches, also about 60 miles of ditches used for mining and milling purposes, are not included in the above.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Total area, 2,900 square miles.

This county is bounded on the east by a low range of mountains, and on the west by Snake river, which is in a deep valley, too low to be brought out for irrigation.

The irrigable lands of this county lie in a horseshoe form, being about 100 miles around its outer limits and 30 miles across the chord of its inner segment, embracing an area estimated at a half million acres, less than one-tenth of which is yet irrigated, and that which is irrigated is but poorly supplied with water. Improved lands here that have water are worth \$20 per acre.

The mountains that supply this valley with water are not high nor extensive; their snows melt away in the early spring; the flood water is soon gone, and the long dry season then commences. The inhabitants of the lower valley find that the settlers above them can absorb all the water at this season when it is most needed.

On this subject Hon. T. C. Galloway, of Weiser, says:

"Unless means are devised for holding back, and a better way established for distributing and using water in this county, the larger and longer ditches will be abandoned, while the smaller ones will become sources of strife and litigation."

The Weiser river, with its twenty-five tributaries, are all within this county, and the county embraces the whole of the Weiser drainage and no more. It is therefore a separate drainage and irrigation district, the storage system the only possible plan, and it in this locality is a great and pressing want. Sites for storage reservoirs are reported to exist on almost every tributary to Weiser river, and the work of improving them ought to begin at once.

Here is a county exactly comprising one irrigation district and no more, where the storage system only can be adopted, and where no conflicts with other interests do or ever can exist; where there are 40 miles of main ditches, covering 40,000 acres now improved, but only feebly supplied with water, and where ten times as much more good land lies a hopeless desert. Action might here be taken without delay or further investigation, as well now as at some future period, to construct these reservoirs and test the plan of local control at the same time.

Congress might grant the remaining government land in this county that can be irrigated to the county authorities, to aid in the construction of the reservoirs and main canals, authorize the county commissioners to issue \$400,000 in "water bonds" and to construct and control the necessary works under iron-clad regulations governing the expenditures and accounts thereof. The net proceeds from the sale of lands and water rents would soon pay off the bonded indebtedness, and pay the government its price for the land also, if that be desired. The tax duplicate of Washington county would soon foot up \$10,000,000 and the water rents furnish a perpetual fund sufficient for all county purposes. To the people of the county it would socially prove a blessing, to the county itself a speculation, and to the government a much-needed and very valuable experiment on the great problem of irrigation and water control.

The immediate surrender of this isolated basin by the government would not interfere with the plans or prospects of any other locality, nor is there any cause for awaiting the surveys of this (or, indeed, any other) region, while there is cause for hastening to relieve the present settlers from distress such as that which resulted from the dearth of water last season.

Land partly irrigated	acres..	40,000
Land irrigable.....	do...	500,000
Main ditches	number..	5
Aggregate length	miles..	40

There are also numerous small ditches which have not been reported.

IDAHO, SHOSHONE, NEZ PERCES, LATAH, AND KOOTENAI COUNTIES.

Reports from these counties all agree in describing the surface of the country as being intersected by rivers which lie too far below the arable plains for their waters to be brought out for irrigation.

Besides this, the rainfall is usually sufficient for all agricultural purposes, and very satisfactory crops of grain, grass, vegetables, and fruits grow and mature even

as far north as Bonner's ferry, on Kootenai river, in Kootenai county. Some of the upland prairies are extensive, composed of a warm gravel and loam soil; timber is never inconvenient, and with a climate humid enough for the farmer there is nothing to prevent the formation of dense and prosperous settlements except the want of water for stock and domestic use.

From the great Camas prairie, in Idaho county, and the prairie between Hayden and Fish lakes, in Kootenai county, come no complaints of want of water for irrigation; but they do want water for their stock, and urgently request that the government sink artesian wells at a few widely separated localities as experimental. They are too poor "to take the chances," but not too poor to sink such wells for themselves when they know the cost and have a reasonable certainty of water.

In the prairie last named three wells have been sunk, at a distance of three and five miles apart, to the depth of 172, 225, and 311 feet, respectively, and some water obtained in each by pumping; but it is believed an artesian flow might be secured at the depth of 1,000 or 1,200 feet.

As the Lewiston and Cœur d'Alene land districts are not, by the General Land Office, classed as "desert" land districts, and the means of irrigation are not needed nor asked for, the call upon the government for experimental artesian wells is not without precedent nor without abundant need. There are many similar prairies in these counties equally desirable for settlement and equally dependent on outside aid in this direction, in all of which population and improvement would soon follow the successful search for water. Nothing more is wanted and nothing more is wanting.

The mining interests in this panhandle of Idaho are rapidly advancing, and the demand for agricultural supplies is correspondingly on the increase. The way to "open up" these lands to settlement and to supply the increasing mining camps is by the means of experimental artesian wells.

RECAPITULATION.

Counties.	Approximate area.	Irrigated and in process as reported.	Irrigable as reported.	The irrigable land now irrigated.	Total area reclaimable.
	<i>Sq. miles.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
Ada.....	2,424	60,000	900,000	6.25	62
Alturas *.....	2,100	14,500	268,000	5.13	21
Bear Lake.....	†1,900	21,500	40,000	35.5	74
Bingham †.....	12,364	284,750	2,503,500	10.5	35.5
Boisé.....	8,024	83,500	262,000	24	18
Cassia.....	5,100	82,000	655,000	11.1	22.5
Custer.....	4,350	24,000	446,000	5.1	17
Elmore.....	2,700	10,000	230,000	4.2	14
Lenhi.....	4,300	10,000	600,000	1.64	22.2
Logan.....	5,200	50,000	1,250,000	2.6	39
Oneida.....	2,600	38,800	148,000	20.8	11.2
Owyhee.....	7,812	21,300	248,500	8	42
Washington.....	2,900	40,000	500,000	7.4	29
Total.....	56,174	740,350	8,051,000	9.2	24

* Much on Lost river and lava bed. † This area includes the lake. ‡ Much of this is "in process."

The counties of Idaho, Kootenai, Latah, Nez Percé, and Shoshone, as before stated, are not arid and require very little irrigation; hence are not included in the above tabulated statement.

A great and increasing demand for public surveys exists. Judging from the petitions and affidavits of residents on the lands, this demand usually comes from bona fide settlers, who have actual improvements, many of whom have been on their claims for a number of years and desire to acquire title to their homes. In some instances the survey of heavily-timbered lands is sought. As a rule this office can not determine as to the advisability of surveys until the standard and township lines are run. Such exteriors should be surveyed over all portions of the State where practicable, in order primarily that the surveyor-general may form an intelligent opinion as to what townships should be subdivided, and secondarily in order to complete the public-land system of surveys, as nearly as possible, over this entire surveying district. This would also enable settlers on unsurveyed land to denote, in their petitions for surveys, the township and range in which their claims are situated—an impracticable matter now over a large portion of Idaho which has not been penetrated by public surveys.

I especially recommend an early extension of surveys in northern Idaho, where a

large number of people have settled within the last few years, and where many others desire to make their homes when surveys are assured.

The usual apportionment of the appropriation for such work each fiscal year is totally inadequate to meet the demands, and I suggest that at least the amount of my estimate, per letter of June 25 last, be apportioned to this surveying district from the appropriation for the coming fiscal year.

The resources of Idaho are not surpassed in extent by those of any of the Rocky Mountain or intermountain States or Territories. Although most of her mineral lands are scarcely prospected, yet has the output of minerals from this State grown until for 1888-'89 Idaho stood third in the production of precious metals (\$17,344,600), and for the year 1889-'90 the estimate, from data thus far received, will aggregate about \$20,000,000.

The timber resources are of an extent little known outside of Idaho. Virgin forests stretch from a few miles north of Bois  city in a northerly direction to the British possessions, and in a northeasterly direction to the Rocky mountains. The varieties are mostly pine, fir, spruce, hemlock, cedar, and cottonwood.

There is great activity in railroad construction, the Union Pacific and Northern Pacific companies having occupied, with main and branch lines, most of the available passes and valleys in the "Panhandle," while surveys for railroads have also been made in other portions of the State.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

JOSEPH C. STRAUGHAN,
U. S. Surveyor-General for Idaho.

Hon. LEWIS A. GROFF,
Commissioner General Land Office,
Washington, D. C.

A.—Statement showing contracts entered into under appropriation of March 2, 1889.

Contract.		Name of deputy.	Character and locality of work.	Liability.
No.	Date.			
123	1890. June 9.	Oscar Sonnenkalb and Samuel G. Rhoades.	The subdivision lines of the following townships, viz: Ts. 5 N., R. 26 E.; 6 N., R. 26 E.; 6 N., R. 28 E.; 6 N., R. 29 E.; 7 N., R. 22 E.; 7 N., R. 23 E.; 7 N., R. 24 E.; 7 N., R. 25 E.; 7 N., R. 26 E.; 7 N., R. 27 E.; 7 N., R. 28 E.; 8 N., R. 21 E.; 8 N., R. 22 E.; 8 N., R. 23 E.; 8 N., R. 27 E.; 8 N., R. 28 E.; 9 N., R. 21 E.; 9 N., R. 22 E.; 10 N., R. 21 E. of the principal base and Bois� meridian, district of Idaho. Also exterior lines of townships, viz: 7 N., R. 27 E.; 6 N., R. 28 E.; the north, east, and west exteriors of 8 N., R. 27 E.; the north and east exteriors of 7 and 8 N., R. 28 E.; the north and east exteriors of 6 N., R. 29 E.; 1 mile of south exterior 8 N., R. 21 E.; and 3 miles east exterior 10 N., R. 21 E. of the principal base and Bois� meridian, district of Idaho.*	\$4, 200
124	June 10.	Samuel G. Rhoades and John A. Long.	All of the heretofore unsurveyed exterior, subdivision and meander lines of the following townships, viz: S. 5 N., R. 39 E., fractional; 5 N., R. 40 E.; 4 N., R. 39 E., fractional; 4 N., R. 40 E., fractional; 8 N., R. 41 E.; 8 N., R. 42 E.; 6 N., R. 44 E.; 4 N., R. 45 E.; 5 N., R. 45 E.; 6 N., the principal base and Bois� meridian, district of Idaho. Also the resurvey of the north tier of secs. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, in T. 7 S., Rs. 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, and 44 E., including about 36 miles of first standard parallel south, about 36 miles of subdivision lines south of said sections, about 36 miles of subdivision lines between said sections and about 15 miles of closings; and surveys in fractional Ts. 5 and 6 S., R. 38 E., embracing about 5 or 6 miles, said resurveys and surveys being more particularly described in accompanying special instructions; also the survey of Ts. 2 and 4 S., R. 7 E., of the principal base and Bois� meridian, district of Idaho.†	5, 300

* Contract approved July 11, 1890, as per official letter E of that date.

† Contract approved July 10, 1890, as per official letter E of that date.

A.—Statement showing contracts entered into under appropriation of March 2, 1889—Cont'd.

Contract.		Name of deputy.	Character and locality of work.	Liability.
No.	Date.			
125	June 12.	George P. Trask.....	The meander and section lines and the previously-unsurveyed exterior lines of T. 50 N., R. 3 W., of the principal base and Boise meridian, district of Idaho. Also the survey of exterior boundaries and necessary intersections with public surveys in connection therewith of the "winter pasture" attached to Fort Cœur d'Alene military reservation, properly situate in Ts. 50 and 51 N., R. 5 W., of the principal base and Boise meridian, district of Idaho, more particularly described in the special instructions which constitute a part of this contract.*	\$500

* Contract approved July 17, 1890, as per official letter E of that date.

B.—Statement showing lands embraced in special instructions for survey under provisions of sections 2401, 2402, and 2403, U. S. Revised Statutes.

Date of special instructions.	Name of deputy.	Character and locality of work.	Remarks.
Dec. 19, 1889	Edson D. Briggs..	The heretofore unsurveyed portions of fractionally-surveyed townships, viz, T. 33 N., R. 4 W.; T. 33 N., R. 4 W., and T. 34 N., R. 5 W., of the principal base and Boise meridian, district of Idaho.	Authorized per letter E of September 26, 1889. Surveys made and office work now almost completed.

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL OF LOUISIANA.

UNITED STATES SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
New Orleans, La., July 19, 1890.

I have the honor to submit herewith the annual report of the operation of this office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, accompanied by the following tabular statements, viz:

A.—Estimate of funds for surveying service in Louisiana, for salary of surveyor-general and his clerks, and for the contingent expenses in his office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892.

B.—Statement of office work in arrear in the surveyor-general's office for the district of Louisiana.

C.—Statement of surveying contracts entered into by the surveyor-general of Louisiana on account of the appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889.

D.—Statement of surveying contracts entered into by the surveyor-general of Louisiana on account of the appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890.

E.—Statement of amount due deputy surveyor for expenses incurred while on his way to make field examinations.

F.—Statement of surveys made under "special instructions," as authorized by the General Land Office.

OFFICE WORK.

With the small and entirely inadequate clerical force allowed the office during the year a large amount of miscellaneous work has been done. The force has been largely employed in reproducing and reprotracting, from the original field notes of surveys, township plats, in lieu of those lost, worn out, and injured; in preparing in duplicate patent plats of confirmed and surveyed claims as basis for the issue of patents thereon; in investigating applications for "certificates of location," under section 3 of the act of June 2, 1858, and issuing scrips on the same and copying the evidences filed in support thereof; in correspondence with the department and attorneys and claimants with regard thereto; in keeping up with the general and miscellaneous correspondence with the deputy surveyors, individuals, etc.

I took charge of the office on the 20th day of May last, relieving Mr. Calhoun Fluker, who turned the office over to me in a most creditable and satisfactory condition, and whose administration of the same, so far as I am able to form an opinion, was most honorable to him and beneficial to the government. My own incumbency since that time, up to the 30th of June, has been so short that I have but little to report as coming within my observation and under my own control and supervision.

In reporting therefore upon the general needs of the office and its present condition and the necessity of bringing up the office work and field work so long in arrears, I feel that I can best do my duty in that regard by calling attention to, while at the same time I fully indorse the same, the remarks and recommendations of my predecessor in his report for the year ending June 30, 1888, and found on pages 447 and 448 of the "Report of the Bureau" for that year.

It is certainly remarkable that years should be allowed to roll on, decade after decade, leaving the citizens totally unable to obtain patents on at least 5,900 private claims, solely because the office possesses no "clerks" to prepare plats of survey. Time only adds embarrassments to this matter, and unless it is soon attended to the embarrassments will certainly increase. But, since my predecessors have urged the same matter for years past, I am satisfied that the department is fully cognizant of the facts in the premises.

FIELD WORK.

Two contracts for surveys were awarded to deputy surveyors this year: One to George O. Elms, deputy surveyor, under his own bid for the resurvey of "Pecan island," in the southwestern district, liability \$1,200; the other to Ruffin B. Paine,

deputy surveyor, for the survey of several townships and fractional townships within the limits of the "Houma grant," and the location of the claims of John McDonough, jr., and Henry Fontnot, in the southeastern district of Louisiana, east of Mississippi river, as required by decision of the Secretary of the Interior, dated January 6, 1888, and January 25, 1889.

The contract for surveys and resurveys of all the remaining townships in the "Houma grant," stated in exhibit D, was the result of the decisive legislation on the subject of this celebrated grant contained in the act of Congress approved March 2, 1889, commonly known as the "Gay bill." These surveys when completed, as they will be in the coming fall or winter, will be of great importance to the large number of settlers on the lands, who are anxiously awaiting their approval in order that they may place their claims in record in the manner pointed out by law. In this connection there is an important subject which I think should in advance receive the consideration of the department and be the basis of instructions to this office at an early date. I refer to my duty in the matter of compiling and transmitting with the returns of surveys lists of selection of swamp lands under the act of Congress granting such lands to the State of Louisiana, which may, by the field notes of survey, be found within any of the townships returned and to be returned within the old lines of the claim. As I understand the decision of the department of 11th April, 1888 (15 Copp's L. O., 32), overruling the former decision of May 3, 1881 (8 Copp's L. O., 21), the position it now assumes is that no lands were granted to the State under either of the swamp-land grants within any one of the three subdivisions of the "grant," either that of Donaldson and Scott, or of Daniel Clark, or of William Conway.

The "Gay bill" seems to proceed upon this construction, and, as I interpret it, consecrates the entire grant to homestead settlements under the laws of the United States, reserving to the State any right she may have to the "surplus" after all actual settlers shall have been satisfied. The question, therefore, of the State's right to such lands as may be returned as swamp under the surveys now under contract, not depending upon their physical characteristics as swamp and overflowed lands, but rather upon the status of the construction to be placed upon the lands referred to. I submit that this construction should at this time be settled by the department, or at least so far settled as may be necessary to the issue to me of the necessary instructions in the premises.

SATISFACTION OF CONFIRMED AND UNSURVEYED LAND.

Claims under section 3 of the act of June 2, 1858.

I find that during the fiscal year recently closed five of these claims have been adjusted by this office under the act of 1858. In this connection and in relation to this head of office matter, I respectfully refer you to, while approving the same myself, the remarks of my predecessor on p. 448 of the Bureau Report of 1888:

"The subject of the survey and the disposition by the United States of the beds of shallow lakes, ponds, former streams, etc., in this State, is one of increasing interest. Every year of increased and better drainage and levee construction increased the number of acres of these valuable lands, while the removal of obstruction rafts in the navigable streams, and, where total overflow is not prevented thereby, serves to diminish the period of overflow, thus increasing the time within which crops may be raised on such lands. As they are of immense fertility and often near cities and towns and railroads, which give them additional value, they attract the attention of cultivators and capitalists who are constantly seeking means through this office of acquiring title to them. But practically the subject is envionred with so many legal difficulties that, after learning them, many applicants in despair give up their efforts. I find that in 1877 the Bureau, after a full review of the embarrassments surrounding the subject, resolved to refer the whole matter to Congress, and I understand that such determination has been considered a bar to any proceeding under then existing circulars and decisions. I refer to pages 11 and 12 of the Land Office Report for 1877.

"As Congress has not taken action and some thirteen years have elapsed since the matter was so referred to that body, my recommendation is that the land department should go on and perform its duty under existing laws; and that for this purpose the "Circular of July 13, 1874" (1 Copp's L. O., 69) should be extended to districts for which there are surveyors-general, or at least to the district of Louisiana, and that a sufficient sum be annually set apart from the general appropriation for the survey of the public lands to pay for such surveys as may be made under such circular. It is rather an anomalous condition of affairs, and one not very creditable to our land system, which practically denies many legal steps by which every class of our citizens, settlers or capitalists, seek to honestly acquire title to these lands.

"If they apply to the United States land office for the proper district they are

there told that the township plats and tract books do not represent the desired tracts as surveyed lands, but as lakes, streams, ponds, etc., whose areas are unknown, and that until they are surveyed and the survey returned to the proper land office they are without authority to take any action at all looking to the acquisition of title. In brief they are referred to the surveyor-general in order to have the necessary survey made. When they come here they are told first, that, under the existing instructions and decisions, the whole matter is in suspense, that it was referred to Congress in 1877, and that, as that body has taken no action, the surveying department will take none; moreover they are further told that if this office could lawfully survey these lands no funds are allotted to pay for such matter, and if they reply that they are willing under the "deposit system" to pay for it themselves they are then told that, under the construction placed on the laws founding that system, it does not apply to lands of that status. They then go to the State land office, hoping to find in the State legislation some law or system arising under the supposed grant of such lands to the State under the federal swamp land grant, but are there met with the information that, in the absence of federal survey and selections and approval of these lands as inuring to the State under these laws, its officers are powerless to allow sales or any other kind of disposition known to the land laws of the State applicable to other lands. Thus practically every avenue of acquisition is found closed or so surrounded with expense and difficulty that the attempt is abandoned. And thus the richest lands in the State, probably amounting to half a million acres and of untold fertility, are placed beyond the reach of the citizens and must remain the breeding places of the alligators and snakes, infecting the surrounding air in hot weather with miasmatic poisons, instead of being drained and put in cultivation by the poor homeseekers or the more powerful capitalist or land improvement company. Some of these lakes contain from 10,000 to 25,000 acres, while those that contain from 500 to 5,000 acres are numerous.

"I strongly recommend that the bureau should take the subject in hand and supply instructions and money with which this office may take action in particular cases when proper application is made for that purpose."

It may not be inappropriate for me to state, though the subject has not been submitted to this office officially, that funds have to be apportioned to the district for the survey of the ten military reservations on the "Gulf coast," west of the Mississippi river, which it is contemplated to offer at sale under the act of July 5, 1884. The old surveys were made about 1830, and an examination of the field notes shows the most crude and imperfect methods of marking the lines and corners were practised. Most of the lands were then and are yet prairie or sea marsh, or upon sea shore and otherwise unfitted for perpetuating lines and corners of the public surveys. It is too plain that any tract to be disposed of under this law will have to be resurveyed, and this can be done better in the dry months of the fall and early winter than at any other season. Hence, if this matter is contemplated at all, it is now time to enter upon the preliminary steps.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. B. WILSON,
Surveyor-General, Louisiana.

Hon. COMMISSIONER OF GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C.

A.—*Estimate of funds to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, for surveying in Louisiana, for compensation of surveyor-general and his clerks and contingent expenses of his office.*

SURVEYS.

In the southeastern district	\$10,000
In the southwestern district	7,000
In the northwestern district	10,000
In the district north of Red River	10,000
For original surveys, resurveys, and corrective surveys of confirmed private land claims and donations	8,000
	<hr/> 45,000

SALARIES.

Salary of surveyor-general	2,000
Salary of clerks and draughtsmen for current work of the office and to bring up arrear work, including salary of chief clerk	18,000

CONTINGENT EXPENSES.

Messenger hire, stationery, binding, and other incidental expenses	1,200
Total	<hr/> 66,200

B.—Statement of office work in arrears in the surveyor-general's office, district of Louisiana.

- (1) Continuing and completing the exhibit of private land claims for all the districts of the State, except the southeastern district. (See L. O. R. for 1886, p. 507.)
- (2) Preparation of patent plats in duplicate for the located confirmed private claims for 5890 claims. (See L. O. R. for 1889.)
- (3) Two hundred township maps to be retracted or reproduced. (See L. O. R. for 1889.)
- (4) Examinations and researches to prepare confirmed private land claims for survey and location. (See L. O. R. for 1889.)
- (5) One thousand one hundred and twenty-four private land claims, for which certificates of location are to be issued under the act of Congress approved June 2, 1858. (See L. O. R. for 1889.)

ADDITIONAL.

- (6) Indexing record of letters to officers from October, 1886, to date.
- (7) Indexing record of letters to individuals from January 1, 1889, to date.
- (8) Indexing books of field notes in the different districts.
- (9) Copying general index of Commissioners' letters to surveyor general from July 26, 1803, to December 26, 1873, and completing said index to date.
- (10) Labeling and wrapping anew bundles containing field notes, and also plats, certificates, and orders of survey.
- (11) Labeling and wrapping anew the bundles containing letters from registers and receivers.
- (12) Labeling and wrapping anew old vouchers for disbursements.
- (13) Recording nearly all the field notes for preservation, a great number of which have become so torn and partly defaced, on account of constant use and age, as to render them illegible, and if not soon recorded will become useless.

C.—Statement of surveying contract entered into by the surveyor-general of Louisiana on account of the appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889. (See Commissioner's letter dated June 13, 1889).

No.	Date of contract.	Name of deputy surveyor.	Locality of work.	District.	Estimated liabilities.
1	May 22, 1889.	George O. Elms...	Survey of "Pecan island" T. 15 S., R. 1 and 2 W.; T. 15 S., R. 1 E.; T. 16 S., R. 1 W., and T. 16 S., R. 1 E.*	Southwestern district.	\$1,200

* Survey completed; field notes returned, and are now under examination.

D.—Statement of surveying contract entered into by the surveyor-general of Louisiana on account of the appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889. (See Commissioner's letter of March 4, 1890).

No.	Date of contract.	Name of deputy surveyor.	Locality of work.	District.	Estimated liability.
1	Nov. 11, 1888.	Ruffin B. Paine...	Fractional Ts. 8 and 9 S., R. 1 E.; Ts. 8, 9, and 10 S., R. 2 E.; Ts. 9 and 10 S., R. 3 E.; T. 10 S., R. 4 E.; T. 10 S., R. 6 E., and location of the claim of John McDonogh, jr., & Co., and of Henry Fontenot. (See decision of the Secretary of the Interior of January 6, 1888, and January 25, 1889.)*	Southeastern district, east of Mississippi river.	\$7,500

* Survey commenced early, but on account of high water the deputy abandoned his work and returned field notes of T. 10 S., R. 4 E., which are now under examination. The balance of the work in the field is much advanced and will soon be completed.

E.—Statement of amount due deputy surveyor for expenses incurred while on his way to make field examinations under special instructions, as authorized by the General Land Office, remaining unliquidated.

Date of instructions.	Name of deputy surveyor.	Locality of work.	District.	Amount due.
Mar. 22, 1889	Ruffin B. Paine	T. 10 S., R. 2 E.*	Southwestern	\$63.75

* Examination countermanded March 29, 1889, by Commissioner General Land Office. Appropriation exhausted. Countermanded while deputy was on his way to make examination. (Adjusted. See Commissioner's letter, July 10, 1889, for next Congress, as deficiency.)

F.—Statement of surveys made under special instructions, as authorized by the General Land Office, remaining unliquidated.

Date of instructions.	Name of deputy surveyor.	Locality of work.	District.	Amount due.
June 29, 1888	George H. Grandjean	Ts. 12 and 13 S., R. 11 E.*	Southeastern, east of river.	\$270.75

* Surveys completed; plat and field notes transmitted November 17, 1888. The amount of \$120 paid. (See Commissioner's letter, July 17, 1889); balance of \$150.75 reported to the Comptroller of Treasury to be submitted to Congress. (See Commissioner's letter, August 14, 1889.)

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL OF MINNESOTA.

UNITED STATES SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
St. Paul, Minn., July 11, 1890.

In compliance with instructions contained in your letter E of April 23, 1890, I have the honor to submit herewith, in duplicate, my annual report of the surveying operations in the district of Minnesota for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, with the following tabular statements:

A.—Statement of contract entered into by the surveyor-general of Minnesota for the survey of public lands, payable from the appropriation for the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1889. Contract not closed at date of last annual report.

B.—Statement of contracts entered into by the surveyor-general of Minnesota for the survey of public lands, payable from the appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890.

There have been surveyed during the year nine townships or fractional townships and five islands, the field notes of which have been approved and the surveys accepted, and triplicate plats of the same transmitted to the proper local land offices. Contracts have been entered into for the survey of six other townships, of which the surveys of four townships are reported as completed, the field notes not having been returned to this office.

The number of miles run and marked in the field during the year is as follows:

	Measurements.		
	Miles.	Chs.	Lks.
Standard and meridian lines.....	55	38	30
Township lines.....	88	76	34
Section lines.....	381	08	77
Connecting lines.....	1	73	69
Meander lines.....	7	16	83
Total.....	534	53	93

The number of acres surveyed is 143,390.49, which, added to the amount previously reported (42,848,625.29), gives the total number of acres surveyed in this State to date 42,992,015.78. The number of township plats made is 27. Applications which are being received at this office from settlers on unsurveyed lands, asking for the survey of the townships in which they are located, indicate an increased demand for surveys during the present fiscal year.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN F. NORRISH,
Surveyor-General.

COMMISSIONER OF GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C.

A.—Statement of contracts entered into by the surveyor-general of Minnesota for the survey of public lands, payable from the appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889. (Contract not closed at date of last annual report.)

No. of contract.	Name of deputy.	Date of contract.	Description of work.	Estimated liability.	Cost of survey.
5	J. B. Salisbury	1889. Mar. 21	The fifteenth standard parallel, from the corner to T. 161 N., Rs. 42 and 43 W., east 24 miles to the corner to T. 161 N., Rs. 38 and 39 W. The fifth guide meridian, from the corner to T. 161 N., Rs. 38 and 39 W., north to the international boundary line. The west and north exterior township lines of Ts. 161 and 162 N., Rs. 39, 40, and 41 W., and the west and north exterior township line of T. 163 N., R. 39 W. Subdivisions of Ts. 161, 162, and 163 N., R. 39 W.; Ts. 161 and 162 N., R. 40 W.; and T. 162 N., R. 41 W. of the fifth principal meridian, Minnesota.* (Special instructions, dated July 5, 1889, directs deputy to omit the survey of T. 161 N., R. 39 W., and that part of Ts. 162 and 163 N., R. 39, lying in the Great Hosenan swamp, and in lieu thereof to survey T. 161, R. 41 W., and that part of T. 163, Rs. 40 and 41 W., lying south of said swamp.)	\$2,750.00	\$2,654.88

* Surveys completed and accepted.

B.—Statement of contracts entered into by the surveyor-general of Minnesota for the survey of public lands, payable from the appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890.

No. of contract.	Name of deputy.	Date of contract.	Description of work.	Estimated liability.	Cost of survey.
(*)	Ernest E. Coley	1889. Aug. 0	Island in Itasca lake, in sec. 11, T. 143, R. 36, fifth meridian.†	\$10.00	.....
6	George F. Hamilton ..	Oct. 15	East and west exterior lines of T. 64, R. 13, and N. exterior T. 63, R. 14; subdivision T. 64, R. 13, and T. 63, R. 14, W., fourth meridian.‡	1,800.00	.....
7	Alvin C. Bailey	Nov. 12	Fourth guide meridian through Ts. 149 and 150 N. between Rs. 31 and 32, and north and south exterior lines T. 150 N., R. 32 W., subdivision fractional T. 150 N., R. 32 W., fifth meridian.§	450.00	\$382.69
(*)	John Abercrombie ...	Nov. 14	Island in Red Rock lake, in secs. 32 and 33, T. 128, R. 40 W., fifth meridian.§	12.00	12.00
(*)	J. E. Egan	1890. Jan. 6	Three islands in Pelican lake, in secs. 1 and 6, T. 120, Rs. 24 and 25, and secs. 31 and 36, T. 121, Rs. 24 and 25 W., fifth meridian.§	50.00	50.00
8	Jacob A. Westby	Mar. 14	East and west exterior lines of T. 64, R. 13, and north exterior T. 63, R. 14; subdivision T. 64, R. 13, and T. 63, R. 14, W., fourth meridian.||	1,800.00	.....
9	do	do	Subdivision T. 60 N., R. 19 W., fourth meridian.||	550.00	.....
10	E. W. & E. M. Griffin.	Apr. 9	Subdivision T. 60 N., R. 24 W., fourth meridian.||	800.00	.....
(*)	M. B. Haynes	Apr. 22	Island in Swan Lake, in Secs. 23, 24, 25, and 26, T. 110 N., R. 39 W., fifth meridian.¶	30.00	30.00
11	John B. Hawley and Jacob A. Westby.	June 12	West exterior line of T. 64 N., R. 17 W., and subdivision of T. 64, R. 12 W., and T. 64 N., R. 17 W., fourth meridian.||	1,450.00	.....

* Special instructions.

† No survey; deputy has left the State.

‡ Deputy failed to execute survey; work relet. See contract No. 8.

§ Survey completed and accepted.

|| No returns.

¶ Survey completed.

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL OF MONTANA.

UNITED STATES SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Helena, Mont., July 16, 1890.

In compliance with the instructions of your letter E, dated April 23, 1890, I have the honor to submit herewith my report, in duplicate, of the surveying operations of this district for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1889.

During the fiscal year surveys have been approved and reported as follows:

AGRICULTURAL SURVEYS.

	Measurements.		
	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Chs.</i>	<i>Lks.</i>
Base, standard, and meridian lines.....	56	65	66
Exterior township lines.....	120	60	51
Subdivisional lines.....	1,118	29	87
Closing and connection lines.....	4	60	56
Meander lines.....	60	53	57
Boundaries of Indian reservations.....	313	18	28
Townsite lines.....	1	2	74
Total.....	1,675	51	19

There were made during the year plats, transcripts of field notes, etc., as follows, viz:

Standard and exterior plats.....	9
Township plats.....	83
Townsite plats.....	4
Transcripts of field notes.....	34
Descriptive lists of townships for land offices.....	96
Tracings, sketch maps, meander sheets, blue prints, and transcripts for deputies, settlers, special agents, etc.....	130
Total.....	356

Twenty-five townships and fractional townships, one townsite, and the surveys of part of the south and east boundaries of the Crow Indian Reservation, and the boundaries of the Blackfoot, Fort Belknap, and Fort Peck Indian Reservations have been surveyed and accepted. The maps and transcripts of field notes of the surveys of all the Indian reservations were furnished, as required by their contracts, by the surveyors.

One contract was let payable from the fund of special depositors. No deposits were made by any railroad company for surveys, nor for surveys of private land claims, nor for office work of township surveys.

MINERAL SURVEYS.

Orders issued for surveys.....	350
Supplemental orders issued for surveys.....	43
Orders issued for reports on placers.....	24
Supplemental orders issued for reports on placers.....	1
Surveys examined and approved.....	322
Amended surveys examined and approved.....	18
Reports on placers examined and approved.....	18
Plats made.....	913

Transcripts made of surveys and reports on placers.....	309
New connected sheets made	84
Total agricultural and mineral plats made.....	1,009
<hr/>	
Deposits for office work on mineral surveys.....	\$11,535
Deposits for office work on reports on placers.....	240
<hr/>	
Total.....	11,775
<hr/>	
Number of letters received.....	1,553
Number of letters written.....	2,594

A new "Manual of Instructions for United States Deputy Mineral Surveyors for the District of Montana" has been completed and published, including sample field notes, and plat of lode and mill site, with instructions for writing field notes of "contiguous" lodes; also specimen field notes of "report on placer" claims, for the guidance of mineral deputies in executing surveys under the provisions of Title XXXII, chapter 6, United States Revised Statutes.

A very large amount of miscellaneous work was also performed, which is not included in the above statement, and which can not be given in detail.

Eleven contracts for the survey of public lands on the public domain, and also on the Crow Indian Reservation, have been let; estimated liability, \$34,060; and orders of survey have been issued for survey of Fisher's island, in secs. 11 and 12, T. 19 N., R. 3 E., and Bowers's island, in sec. 4, T. 19 N., R. 3 E., as authorized by Commissioner, liability, \$50.00.

Appended hereto are exhibits A, B, and C, showing the contracts let, and when issued, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1890.

There are now in this office awaiting examination field notes of contracts amounting to \$3,350; of one island (Fisher's) in secs. 11 and 12, T. 19 N., R. 3 E., and of townships surveyed by United States Deputy George K. Reeder, under the direction of G. V. N. Ogden, detailed clerk of the General Land Office, on Clark's fork of the Columbia river, in this State. These were filed in this office by the surveyor, and were ordered to be examined, plats and transcripts made, and transmitted to the Commissioner, as if regularly surveyed under contract by his letter E, dated March 11, 1890. For list of these townships, see exhibit D. These are partly examined and platted. One other contract (No. 228), estimated liability \$1,700, has been examined and maps nearly completed. The field notes of one contract, estimated value \$1,150, have been examined and returned for correction. The field notes of contracts to the estimated value of \$36,870 have not yet been returned by the deputies. These, however, with perhaps one or two exceptions, are all in the field prosecuting their work.

In the case of United States Deputies Rakowicz and Mead, contracts 224 and 225, in the Flathead Lake and Bitter Root River valleys respectively, in the western part of the State, they were prevented from finishing their work last year by the smoke from the burning timber, which obscured the sun, and made the use of the solar compass impossible during nearly the whole of the working season. They obtained an extension of time, and are now finishing their contracts in the field.

Contracts Nos. 196, 203, and 210, amounting to \$3,909.39, have lapsed, owing to expiration of limit of appropriation, and thus form a deficiency, of which \$1,869.35 was due from the appropriation of 1885-'86, and \$2,040.04 from the appropriation for 1886-'87. They were examined, approved, and returns forwarded to Commissioner from this office. The deputies having signified their assent to their being approved without payment made except through deficiency bill to be passed by Congress, Nos. 196 and 203 were approved by the General Land Office, and triplicate plats were filed in the local land offices. No. 210 is now being examined in the field by a special examiner.

All of the sum apportioned to this district by the Commissioner for surveys during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, has been contracted for. This result has been in great measure owing to the surveys being confined to agricultural and settled lands, and also to augmented rates being allowed by the terms of the last appropriation. I would also state that the recent practice of allowing surveyors-general to appoint local examiners to inspect and report on the work as soon as completed has, at least in this district, worked very well, and has enabled the examinations to be conducted with great promptness, efficiency, and economy, and has obviated in a great measure the delays which formerly occurred in approving the returns of contracts.

The compensation per mile allowed for public-land surveys is in most cases insufficient. Whilst there still remains some comparatively level land to be surveyed in Montana north of the Missouri river and along Milk river, the greater part of the State consists of narrow valleys along the principal streams and their branches, separated from each other by hills, mountains, or arid table-lands. In the west, par-

ticularly on the Clark's fork of the Columbia river and the Flathead Lake region, there is a great deal of good agricultural land, but heavily timbered, which, in the interest of the government as well as of settlers, should be surveyed. It is found by experience that it is impossible to survey this country (with any profit to the surveyor) even at the highest augmented rates allowed.

Under the most favorable circumstances the ground in any specified section of the country is generally so broken, and the quantity which can be surveyed so difficult to estimate, that even in large contracts it falls short, and the surveyor finds that he has made a large outlay for a comparatively small compensation. Hence it is notorious that it is almost impossible to have surveys made in distant and rough sections of the State unless the settlers assist the surveyor with their own labor, or that of their teams, free of charge. They should not be put to this expense; the compensation should be such as to justify the surveyor in undertaking the work without calling on the settlers for aid.

I would also state that for several years past the amount appropriated for clerical labor in the agricultural department has been insufficient to handle the work which has to be done. The draughtsmen particularly not only have the examination and platting of field notes and numberless maps to make, but a large amount of other work, such as tracings, diagrams, etc., to execute. Their number is so small that, when there is much extra work, the examinations and platting are much retarded, to the great loss in time of the government, settlers, and surveyors. The unequal proportion arises from the fact that the apportionment of surveying funds to a district is made out at the discretion of the Commissioner, whilst the amount to be paid for clerical labor is absolutely fixed by act of Congress, and there is no common relation between the two. There should be some means devised by which there should be a reasonable proportion between them.

ACCOMPANYING EXHIBITS.

A.—Statement showing contracts let under appropriation for public surveys for fiscal year ended June 30, 1890.

B.—Statement showing contracts let for surveys within the Crow Indian Reservation.

C.—Statement showing contracts let during the year payable from "special deposits."

D.—Statement showing the township and other lines surveyed by George K. Reeder, United States deputy surveyor, on Clark's fork of Columbia, under direction of G. V. N. Ogden, detailed clerk of General Land Office, now in surveyor-general's office, and being examined and platted by order of Commissioner.

Very respectfully,

GEO. O. EATON,
Surveyor-General for Montana.

COMMISSIONER GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C.

A.—Statement showing contracts let and payable from the appropriation for public surveys for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1890.

No.	Date.	To whom let.	Description.	Estimate.
232	1890. Jan. 4	Geo. T. Lanport ..	Survey of the Cooke City guide meridian north 11 miles 50.12 chains west of the fifty-seventh mile-post on south boundary of Montana, through Ts. 9 and 8 S., between Rs. 14 and 15 E.; the south, west, and north boundaries and subdivisions of T. 8 S., R. 14 E.; the west boundary and subdivisions of T. 9 S., R. 14 E.	\$1, 220
233	1889. Dec. 5	Paul S. A. Bickel..	Survey of the fractional south, west, and fractional north boundaries and subdivisions of fractional T. 15 N., R. 5 W.; fractional west boundary and subdivisions of fractional T. 16 N., R. 4 W.; west boundary and subdivisions T. 16 N., R. 5 W.; fourth standard north run west 24 miles to standard corner to Ts. 17 N., between Rs. 6 and 7 W.; west and fractional north boundaries and subdivision fractional T. 17 N., R. 6 W.; fractional south and west boundaries and subdivisions, fractional T. 19 N., R. 7 W.; south, west, and fractional north boundaries and subdivisions T. 19 N., R. 8 W.	1, 800

A.—Statement showing contracts let and payable, etc.—Continued.

No.	Date.	To whom let.	Description.	Estimate.
234	1889. Dec. 7	Rodney W. Page and Newton Orr.	Survey of the principal meridian of Montana through fractional T. 30 and Ts. 31 and 32 N., run 15 miles north to the standard township corner to Ts. 32 and 33 N., between Rs. 1 E. and 1 W.; the eighth standard north on a parallel of latitude east through Rs. 1 to 30 E., inclusive, 180 miles; Yantic guide meridian 12 miles north through Ts. 33 and 34 N., between Rs. 16 and 17 E.; the Belknap guide meridian 12 miles north through Ts. 33 and 34 N., between Rs. 20 and 21 E.; and 6 miles south through T. 32 N., between Rs. 20 and 21 E.; the Fort Browning guide meridian 12 miles south through Ts. 32 and 31 N., between Rs. 26 and 27 E.; exterior boundaries and subdivisions of Ts. 33 N., Rs. 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, and 23 E.; exterior boundaries and subdivisions of T. 34 N., Rs. 19 and 20 E.; exterior boundaries and subdivisions of T. 32 N., Rs. 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, and 26 E., and exterior boundaries, subdivisions, and meanders of fractional T. 31 N., Rs. 23, 24, 25, and 26 E.	\$10,000
235	1890. Jan. 20	Paul S. A. Bickel..	Survey of the subdivision lines of fractional T. 9 N., R. 5 W.	150
236	Feb. 18	Geo. T. Lanport..	Survey of the fractional west boundary, subdivisions and meanders of fractional T. 2 S., R. 14 E.; fractional south boundary, subdivisions, and meanders of fractional T. 2 S., R. 13 E.; fractional east boundary, subdivisions, and meanders of fractional T. 1 S., R. 16 E.; subdivisions fractional T. 1 S., R. 17 E.; fractional east and west boundaries, subdivisions, and meanders fractional T. 3 N., R. 31 E.; exterior boundaries and subdivisions T. 1 S., Rs. 46 and 49 E.; exterior boundaries and subdivisions Ts. 2 and 3 S., R. 47 E.; exterior boundaries and subdivisions, Ts. 4 and 5 S., R. 48 E.; eleventh guide meridian run south 6 miles through T. 5 S., between Rs. 44 and 45 E.; first standard parallel south run 12 miles east through Rs. 45 and 46 E., and west 6 miles through R. 48 E.; exterior boundaries and subdivisions of Ts. 4 and 5 S., R. 45 E.; exterior boundaries and subdivisions T. 6 S., R. 46 E.; twelfth auxiliary guide meridian run south through Ts. 6, 7, 8, and 9 S., between Rs. 47 and 48 E., to southern boundary of State; exterior boundaries and subdivisions of Ts. 7 and 8 S., R. 48 E.; exterior boundaries and subdivisions of Ts. 7 and 8 S., R. 49 E.	4,400
237	Mar 1	George Sheetz....	Survey of the fractional south boundary, subdivisions, and meanders of fractional T. 6 N., R. 38 E.; subdivisions of T. 8 N., Rs. 45 and 46 E.; subdivisions and meanders of fractional T. 15 N., R. 55 E.; east and west boundaries and subdivisions T. 5 N., R. 42 E.; subdivisions Ts. 1, 2, 3, and 4 N., R. 43 E.; subdivisions T. 4 N., R. 42 E.; subdivisions T. 1 N., R. 48 E.; south and east boundaries and subdivisions T. 1 S., Rs. 53 and 54 E.; first standard parallel south run east through Rs. 61 and 62 E. to east boundary of State; east and north boundaries and subdivisions Ts. 2, 3, 4, and 5 S., R. 61 E.; south and east boundaries and subdivisions Ts. 6 and 7 S., R. 61 E.; fractional north boundaries and subdivisions fractional Ts. 2, 3, 4, and 5 S., R. 62 E.; fractional south boundaries and subdivisions fractional T. 6 and 7 S., R. 62 E.	4,790
239	May 15	Victor E. Tull....	Survey of the base line east through R. 6 E., the east and north boundaries and subdivisions fractional T. 1 N., R. 6 E.	115
241	June 5	Paul S. A. Bickel and Galen H. Wheeler.	The survey of the fourth standard parallel north through R. 2 and fractional R. 3 W.; the south and east boundaries, subdivisions, and meanders of T. 16 N., R. 2 W.; the fractional east boundary, subdivisions, and meanders of fractional T. 16 N., R. 3 W.; the south, west, and fractional east boundaries and subdivisions of T. 18 N., R. 7 W.; the west and fractional north boundaries and subdivisions of T. 27 N., R. 8 W.; the west boundary and subdivisions of fractional T. 28 N., R. 8 W.	1,800
242	June 21	Angus McGillivray.	The survey of the south boundary and subdivisions of fractional T. 15 N., R. 13 W.; the north and fractional west boundary of T. 15 N., R. 14 W.; the east and west boundaries and subdivisions of T. 16 N., R. 14 W.; the south and west boundaries and subdivisions of T. 16 N., R. 15 W.; the fourth standard parallel north run west 40.43 chains through R. 13 W., and 12 miles through Rs. 14 and 15 W.	765
(*)	Apr. 11	William E. Kern..	The survey of island in secs. 11 and 12, T. 19 N., R. 3 W.	25
(*)	June 20	do	Island in sec. 4, T. 19 N., R. 3 E.	25

* Special instructions.

B.—Statement showing contracts let for surveys within the Crow Indian Reservation, payable from appropriation of \$100,000 made by 9th section of act of February 8, 1887 (24 Stats., 388).

No.	Date.	To whom let.	Description.	Estimate.
238	1890. Apr. 26	Samuel Bundock..	Survey of the Clark's Fork guide meridian run south through fractional T. 2 and T. 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 S, between Ra. 23 and 24 E; first standard parallel south run west through Ra. 22 and 23 E., and east through Ra. 24, 28, and 29 E; west and north boundaries and subdivisions Ts. 4 and 5 S., R. 23 E.; west and north boundaries and subdivisions T. 5 S., R. 22 E.; south, east and north boundaries and subdivisions T. 7 S., R. 24 E.; east boundary and subdivisions T. 6 S., R. 24 E.; east and north boundaries and subdivisions Ts. 4, 4, and 3 S., R. 24 E.; south, fractional west and north boundaries, subdivisions, and meanders T. 2 S., R. 25 E.; west and north boundaries and subdivisions T. 2 S., R. 26 E.; fractional west boundary, subdivision and meanders T. 1 S., R. 26 E.; west boundaries Ts. 4 and 5 S., between Ra. 27 and 28 E., run south 12 miles to first standard parallel south, to be designated as Pryor's Creek guide meridian; east and north boundaries and subdivisions T. 5 S., Ra. 28 and 29 E.; west and north boundaries and subdivisions T. 4 S., R. 31 E.; north and west boundaries fractional T. 9 S., R. 34 E.; fractional north and west boundaries and subdivisions T. 9 S., R. 33 E.; west and north boundaries and subdivisions T. 8 S., Ra. 33 and 34 E.; west and north boundaries and subdivisions T. 7 S., R. 34 E.; north and west boundaries and subdivisions fractional T. 9 S., Ra. 36 and 37 E.	\$0,000

C.—Statement showing contracts let during the year payable from "special deposits."

No.	Date.	To whom let.	Description.	Estimate.
240	1890. May 21	Gustave A. Kornberg.	Survey of the north, west, and fractional east boundaries and subdivisions of T. 5 N., R. 12 W.	\$110

D.—Statement showing the townships and other lines surveyed by George K. Reeder, United States deputy surveyor, on Clark's fork of the Columbia, in Montana, under direction of G. V. N. Ogden, detailed clerk of General Land Office, now in surveyor-general's office, and being examined and platted by order of the Commissioner.

When surveyed.	Description of surveys.
1889. August, September, October, and November.	Fifth standard parallel north through fractional R. 27 W.; exterior lines of fractional T. 21 N., Ra. 27, 28, 29 W., and T. 22 N., Ra. 29 and 30 W.; subdivision and meander lines of fractional T. 20 N., R. 27 W.; subdivision and meander lines T. 21 N., Ra. 27, 28, 29, and 30 W.; subdivision and meander lines T. 22 N., Ra. 29 and 30 W.

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL OF NEVADA.

UNITED STATES SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Reno, Nev., July 16, 1890.

In compliance with instructions contained in your letter E of date April 23, 1890, I have the honor to submit herewith annual report, in duplicate, of the surveying operations of this district for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890.

I also submit in duplicate tabular statements as follows:

- A.—Appropriation account for compensation of surveyor-general and employés.
- B.—Appropriation account for contingent expenses.
- C.—Appropriation account of special deposits by individuals for pay of clerks, etc., for office.
- D.—Appropriation for survey of public lands.
- E.—Balance of special deposits for survey of public lands and mining claims.
- F.—Statement of contracts entered into with deputy surveyors for the survey of public lands.

The number of miles contracted for chargeable to the appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, are as follows:

	Measurements.		
	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Chs.</i>	<i>Lks.</i>
Standard lines	6	00	00
Township lines	27	00	00
Subdivision lines	105	40	00
Total	138	40	00

The number of miles chargeable to the appropriation of August 4, 1886, which have been approved, were as follows:

	Measurements.		
	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Chs.</i>	<i>Lks.</i>
Standard lines	3	40	00
Township lines	49	10	00
Subdivision lines	879	64	76
Connecting lines	3	23	10
Total	935	58	86

Number of mining plats drawn, 188.

Sixty-six applications for mineral surveys have been made and \$2,030 deposited in the United States Treasury for office work on the same.

There are four contracts under the appropriation of August 4, 1886, which have not been acted upon. Of these the field notes of contracts 187, 188, and 189, comprising fifty-two townships and fractional townships, have been in this office for more than a year; and the field work of contract 186, comprising twenty-one townships, I understand is about completed, but the field notes have not yet been returned to this office.

I would urge the importance of clearing off the arrears of work in this office. The accumulation of old work embarrasses the current business, and the delay is a great injustice to the deputies who have done the work.

It is my purpose to clear off this old work as rapidly as possible, and to that end I would ask a liberal appropriation for office expenses.

There is quite a number of settlers in various parts of the State who have asked that the public surveys be extended so as to enable them to obtain title to their lands; and as no surveys have been made in this State outside the limits of the Central Pacific Railroad grant for a number of years, I would recommend that, in addition to the amount appropriated for surveys within those limits, a sufficient sum be appropriated to extend the surveys in other parts of the State to accommodate them.

The lands of this State, even those designated as second and third rate in the field notes and plats of the public surveys, need only irrigation to make them produce as abundant crops as regions favored by a more generous rainfall. And for much of this land irrigation is entirely practicable, needing only capital and the co-operation of the settlers to store the water in the mountains in the season of rainfall and bring it upon the lands as it is needed.

During the past year great interest has been manifested by the people of the State in the problems of water storage and irrigation. A State board of trade has been organized, and plans are being matured for building storage reservoirs and constructing extensive canals, which will bring under irrigation many times the area now cultivated.

For the last three years the rainfall has been exceptionally light, and last summer nearly all the streams of the State, including the Humboldt, Truckee, Carson, and Walker rivers, went entirely dry. The heavy snowfall of last winter, coming after a series of dry years with short feed, caused a heavy loss of live stock throughout the State; but the melting of the snow has filled the ground with water, restored the springs and streams, insuring good crops and abundant feed for stock, and enabling the quartz mills, which had been stopped from lack of water, to resume operations. This puts life into the languishing industries of the State, and gives reasonable assurance of a prosperous season both in agriculture and mining.

In view of this improved condition of affairs in the State, I feel justified in asking much more liberal appropriations for surveys than have been made for several years past.

GEO. F. TURRITTIN,
U. S. Surveyor-General for Nevada.

Hon. LEWIS A. GROFF,
Commissioner of General Land Office.

A.—Statement of account of appropriation for salaries of surveyor-general and employes during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890.

DR.		CR.	
United States Surveyor-General C. W. Irish, to amount paid quarter ending September 30, 1889.....	\$1,070.97	By appropriation for salaries of surveyor-general and employes.....	\$4,300.00
To amount paid quarter ending December 31, 1889.....	1,061.34		
To amount paid quarter ending March 31, 1890.....	1,075.00		
To amount paid fractional quarter ending June 23, 1890.....	992.41		
To balance returned to United States Treasurer.....	100.28		
	4,300.00		4,300.00

B.—Statement of account of appropriation for rent of office, fuel, books, stationery, etc., during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890.

DR.		CR.	
To amount paid quarter ending September 30, 1889.....	\$150.75	By appropriation for incidental expenses in office of surveyor-general of Nevada.....	\$800.00
To amount paid quarter ending December 31, 1889.....	198.14		
To amount paid quarter ending March 31, 1890.....	174.50		
To amount paid fractional quarter ending June 23, 1890.....	221.12		
To balance returned to United States Treasurer.....	55.49		
	800.00		800.00

C.—Statement of account of special deposits by individuals for public-land surveys and mineral claims, for pay of clerks, draughtsmen, and contingent expenses of office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890.

DR.		CR.	
To amount paid quarter ending September 30, 1889	\$8. 15	By amount appropriated	\$520. 00
To amount paid quarter ending December 31, 1889	9. 00		
To amount paid quarter ending March 31, 1890	234. 00		
To amount paid fractional quarter ending June 23, 1890	18. 00		
To balance returned to United States Treasurer	250. 85		
	520. 00		520. 00

D.—Statement of account of appropriation for surveys of public lands during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890.

DR.		CR.	
Balance June 30, 1889	\$1, 630. 00	Appropriation	\$1, 630. 00

E.—Statement of account of special deposits by individuals for surveys of public lands and mineral claims in Nevada for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890.

DR.		CR.	
To amount paid quarter ending September 30, 1889	\$8. 15	By balance July 1, 1889	\$16, 555. 75
To amount paid quarter ending December 31, 1889	9. 00	By amount deposited quarter ending September 30, 1889	580. 00
To amount paid quarter ending March 31, 1890	234. 00	By amount deposited quarter ending December 31, 1889	1, 090. 00
To amount paid quarter ending June 30, 1890	18. 00	By amount deposited quarter ending March 31, 1890 .....	.....
To balance	18, 316. 60	By amount deposited fractional quarter ending June 23, 1890	330. 00
	18, 585. 75	By amount deposited fractional quarter ending June 30, 1890	30. 00
			18, 585. 75

F.—Statement of contracts entered into by the United States surveyor-general for Nevada with deputy surveyors for the survey and resurvey of public lands during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890.

Contract.		Name of deputy.	Character and location of field work.
No.	Date.		
(*)	Sept. 18, 1889	J. M. Houston	North, east, and part of south boundary of sec. 29, T. 9 N., R. 27 E., Mount Diablo meridian.
191	June 13, 1890	Thomas H. George....	East, south, and west boundaries, and so much of the first standard parallel north as constitutes the north boundary of T. 5 N., R. 35 E., from the northwest corner of said township eastward to the southeast corner of T. 6 N., R. 35 E.; also all the subdivision lines of said T. 5 N., R. 35 E., together with all the west boundary and the west 3 miles of the north boundary and all subdivision lines included between said west boundary and eastward to and including the east line of sec. 4, the south line of sec. 3, and the east lines of secs. 10, 15, 22, 27, and 34, all in T. 6 N., R. 35 E., Mount Diablo meridian.

* Special instructions.

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL OF NEW MEXICO.

UNITED STATES SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., July 19, 1890.

As directed in your letter E, dated April 23, 1890, I submit my report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890.

During the year ten contracts have been awarded for the survey of public lands in New Mexico, all of which are made payable from the appropriation for the survey of public lands. The annexed statement, marked exhibit A, fully describes each contract.

Of the contracts therein mentioned, Nos. 249, 250, and 251 have been executed and returned, and the surveys provided for have been accepted by your office.

The surveys provided for in contract No. 252 have been executed and returned, but are not yet accepted.

The annexed statement, marked exhibit B, is a true statement of surveys which have been returned and reported during the year. The number of miles of different lines established, as therein stated, is as follows:

	Measurements.		
	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Chs.</i>	<i>Lks.</i>
Standard	33	40	00
Township and township retracements	188	49	47
Subdivisions	536	60	09
Closings	46	03	79
Reservation	1	56	10
Grant boundaries	4	00	00
Meanders	2	71	18
Total	813	40	63

All of the surveys approved and reported by this office, as above stated, have been executed in whole or in part during the year, with the exception of surveys executed under contracts Nos. 238, 240, and 241.

The number of miles of different lines established is as follows:

	Measurements.		
	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Chs.</i>	<i>Lks.</i>
Standard	32	00	00
Township	165	11	76
Subdivision	349	08	90
Closings	33	60	80
Grant boundaries	4	00	00
Meanders	1	00	00
Total	585	01	46

During the year surveys of nineteen townships and fractional townships have been reported. All of these surveys have been accepted, and triplicate plats have been filed, with the exception of surveys executed under contract No. 238.

It is greatly to the credit of the deputy surveyors who have executed work under these different contracts that in not a single instance has work been rejected upon an examination of the surveys in the field.

The demand for public surveys seems to be increasing. I am constantly in receipt of letters from settlers in all parts of the Territory inquiring as to the manner of preparing applications for survey of public land. In reply to all of these letters I have given instructions, which are in all cases full and complete, and which direct in the minutest particulars as to the form and substance of the application. Notwithstanding this, applications for public surveys are in many cases not only defective in form,

but they do not contain the information which is necessary to form an intelligent opinion as to whether or not the township is of the character which the public interest requires to be surveyed.

In view of the fact that settlers on public lands are not accustomed to prepare documents of this character, to hold them to technical accuracy would, under existing regulations, be an effectual bar to the survey of government lands. This difficulty might be obviated by furnishing a blank form, to be prepared under the direction of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, which might easily be comprehended, and when properly filled out to contain all the information required.

I have had many applications and letters of inquiry relating to the survey of townships made fractional by preliminary surveys of unconfirmed grants. In these cases settlers have been promptly advised that under the rulings of the department such townships are not surveyable.

The only possible objection to surveying townships which are made fractional by these preliminary surveys is that the lines upon which the township lines would close may not be adopted when final action is taken on the grant. On the other hand, a reference to the map of this Territory will show that surrounding many of these preliminary surveys the government land is unsurveyed. Some of this land may be classed as the richest in New Mexico, and upon which settlers have lived for years, making improvements and cultivating the same, without being able to obtain title to their homes. If these lands were surveyed they might be disposed of to the mutual advantage of the government and the settlers.

That the present state of affairs is a hardship on the settlers needs no further demonstration. Unless final action is to be taken in regard to these unconfirmed grants in the very near future, I am of the opinion that this rule should be abrogated. If it is not thought to be advisable to close on these grant lines, which may not be permanent, and to complete the survey of the fractional township in case the grant is finally declared to be invalid or the boundaries changed, the township lines might be extended within the boundaries of the preliminary survey, and that portion of the township which is in conflict with the grant might be withheld from sale and entry. This is especially so when only a small portion of the township would be cut by the line of the grant.

That the title to the land included within the boundaries of these grants has been so hopelessly imperfect for so many years is enough in itself to seriously impair the prosperity of New Mexico. It is an additional hardship that lands not included therein should be tied up also.

During the year plats have been made as follows:

Township.....	57
Diagrams of exterior lines.....	20
Mining claims.....	164
Grants.....	2
Miscellaneous plats.....	6
Mining districts.....	24

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MINING.

The aggregate of deposits made on account of mining claims during the year is \$1,590. During the past sixty days there has been a great increase in the number of applications for survey of claims, and especially so for claims located in the Las Cruces district. Reports from different parts of the Territory indicate that new discoveries are being constantly made.

Many of the locators of mining claims are poor men, who, because of the great cost of patenting their claims, find it necessary to make the statutory expenditure year after year for the lack of ready money to perfect their titles.

In referring to the mineral resources of New Mexico, it must be remembered that some of the richest mineral land in the Territory is within the surveyed boundaries of confirmed and unconfirmed Spanish and Mexican grants. As under the laws of Spain and Mexico, the right to mines was reserved to the government, unless expressly granted, in confirming Spanish and Mexican grants, the mineral should be reserved to the United States, unless it clearly appears that the mineral was expressly granted by Spain or Mexico.

During the year twenty-four diagrams of mining districts have been made, and even now this work is not up to date. It is my purpose to push this work to completion as soon as possible.

In a number of cases errors have been discovered in old surveys in connecting the same with locating monuments or public survey corners. The serious nature of such errors is evident. Errors of this class have been found in the work of deputies who have left the Territory and can not now be found. If practicable, there should be some method of correcting these errors without putting the mine owners to expense.

GRANTS.

During the year the boundaries of the grant known as La Salina, which said grant was confirmed to the heirs of Henry Volcker, have been established. Prior to the survey an investigation was made for the purpose of furnishing information upon which to base special instructions.

Only one petition has been filed under section 8 of the act of June 22, 1854.

The claim above referred to is filed by the Indians of Isleta, who claim certain lands outside of the boundaries of the grant confirmed to them, and which is alleged to have been purchased by them in 1750. They claim to have been in actual possession of the land ever since the date of sale to the pueblo. No evidence has as yet been submitted in support of the case. The failure of claimants to present their claims may be easily accounted for. It is a matter of some expense to present a claim before this office. Witnesses must be brought here and an attorney must be employed. Even should the surveyor-general return a favorable report to Congress, the return for all this trouble and expense would be very small. Past experience shows that the report would probably not be acted on by Congress, without which action the opinion of the surveyor-general would amount to nothing, in view of the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States that the favorable opinion of the surveyor-general is no evidence of title.

There is no subject that more justly demands the immediate attention of the government of the United States than this matter of unsettled land claims. The number and character of unsettled claims, so far as they have been filed in this office, is given in the annexed statement marked exhibit C. But there is also a very great number of just claims that have not been filed.

New Mexico was first taken possession of by Spain, through an expedition commanded by Coronado, just three hundred and fifty years ago, before De Soto had reached the Mississippi. It was permanently settled before 1600. From that time till 1821 title to land within its borders was gradually passing from the government of Spain to private parties. In a similar manner the republic of Mexico, by wise colonization laws, endeavored to promote the settlement and private ownership of lands, while the governors acting under her authority often gave away land with what seems to us reckless prodigality. When New Mexico became a part of the United States it contained a population of 80,000. Some of these were wealthy and held great tracts of land, often given them as a reward for military services. Although smaller holdings of land are more consonant with our ideas of what is best for a free community, still, it must not be forgotten that the government of the United States agreed to protect these persons in the enjoyment of their property, whether they resided here and became citizens of the United States or removed southward and remained citizens of Mexico. A large number of these claims have been adjusted under the provisions of the law of 1854 establishing the office of surveyor-general, and the remainder would soon be disposed of if Congress would act upon the reports of the surveyor-general. A careful re-examination and resurvey would, however, in many cases, be desirable, by reason of the conflicting reports of previous surveyors general, and in order that all the facts obtainable bearing on each case might be laid before Congress. If, however, Congress should be unwilling to take the responsibility of deciding these cases, it should empower some tribunal to proceed to decide them.

SMALL HOLDINGS.

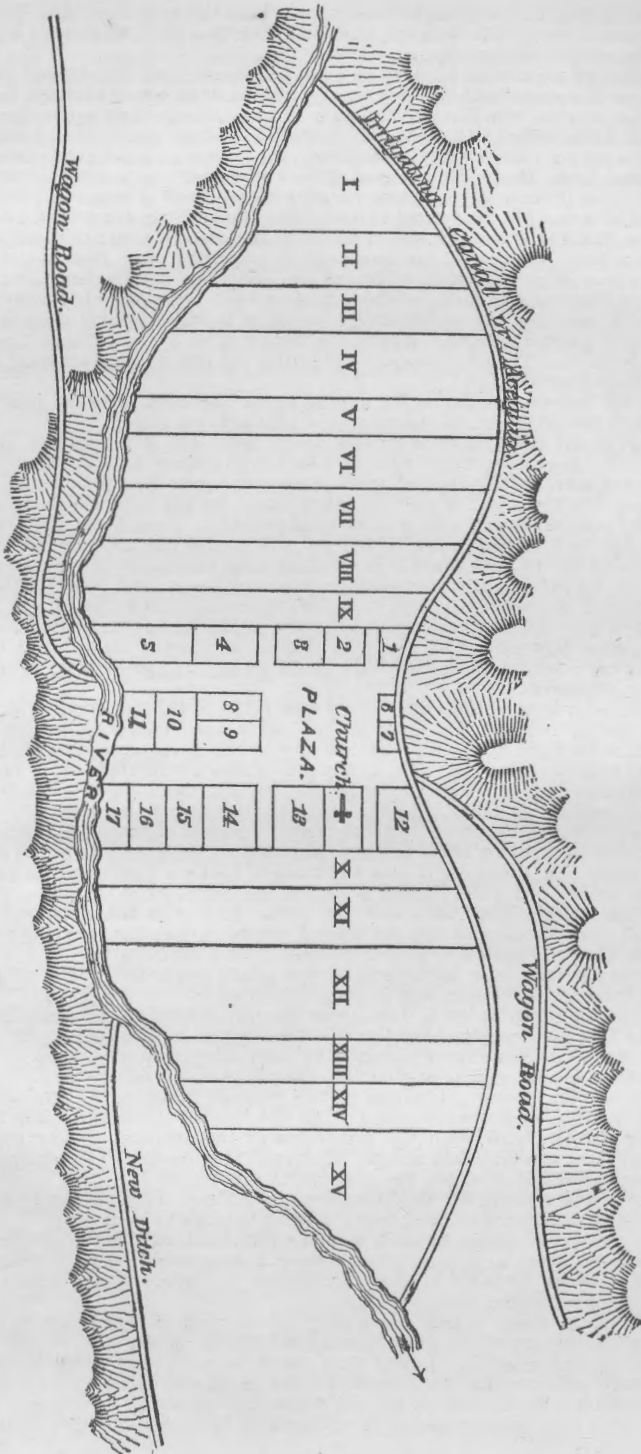
By far the larger part, however, of the 80,000 people who became citizens of the United States by the annexation of New Mexico were poor. They and their ancestors had been located where they were by the colonization plan pursued by Spain and Mexico.

About the time of the discovery of New Mexico Emperor Charles V of Germany (being also King of Spain) decreed as follows:

"If in that which is already discovered in the Indies there should be any places and districts so good that it may be proper to found settlements, and any person should make application to settle and reside in them, in order that with a greater will and profit they may do so, the viceroys and presidents may give them in our name lands, house lots, and waters in conformity with the disposition of the land."

This plan was pursued until the annexation of the territory by the United States. Under the republic of Mexico the colonization laws and regulations became a very complete system, admirably adapted to the character of the people they were designed to benefit and to the character of the country to be occupied. The governing ideas always were that to any one without land lands should be given as long as the government had unoccupied land, and that it was better for the nation that the country should be settled and the land reduced to private ownership.

Generally the lands and waters were assigned to each person "in conformity with the disposition of the land" by an inferior officer (alcalde) sent with them for the purpose. The result would be a placita with its outlying lands, something like the following:



The Arabic figures indicate the house-lot, on which the man lives with his family, and the Roman numerals his farm-lot, on which he raises the little crop of wheat and vegetables by which they subsist.

The moisture which causes his crop to grow comes not from the blue sky over his head, but from the acequia at the rear; and when his turn comes to use it he euts its bank with his hoe and the life-giving water quickly fills his first square of earth to the depth of a few inches; then, as the ground all slopes gently down toward the river the water moves quietly on from cross-ridge to cross-ridge, leaving the squares behind it so thoroughly soaked that under the warm sun of New Mexico they will produce luxuriantly of whatever may be required of them. From the nature of his cultivation his land must extend from the acequia downward as the land slopes, and so farms that look all out of shape to the eastern man are the almost universal custom here. And they are more apt to grow narrower than wider, for if a man who owns a strip 200 yards wide and one-fourth of a mile long dies, leaving four children, then each of them, without will or deed, but simply because every one understands it, becomes the owner of one-fourth of it—that is, of a strip of the full length and fifty yards in width. Again, the owner of lot 3 may on marriage acquire with his wife lot 14. Then he goes on cultivating the two without seeming to try to get his holdings consolidated.

Of course the owners can not make entries under the land laws for land in such shapes. Their not living on the lands would also prevent entry.

The owners of all the farm-lots up and down the river live together about the plaza, in which they can quickly rally in case of an Indian attack, the regulations requiring every man to be supplied with arms and horses for the common defense. Unitedly they dig the acequia and do other work for the common good; unitedly they rear the village church and maintain its worship. Sometimes the settlement was established by a formal grant, which gave to it also the land for 10 or 20 miles on either side of it. In such cases it is specified that this is for the common benefit of the settlers, by furnishing them pasture land and wood land, and for those who should afterward join themselves to the new settlement. The idea of the Mexican people always was that the large tract gave the settlement room to grow, and that any new-comer or boy coming of age, who wanted a piece of land out of the common stock to cultivate, could have it and could go on to improve it by taking out a new ditch or otherwise.

In view of these facts I think that every one living in this community at the time that it was transferred to the United States had a certain interest in the outlying lands, and that they did not belong exclusively to the heirs or assigns of the one or more settlers mentioned in the original papers. I also think that every member of such a community, no matter how poor he may be, was included in the provision of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo; that Mexicans electing to become citizens of the United States "shall be protected in the free enjoyment of their liberty and property." In order to protect them in their property in land, and to avoid taking it away from them and throwing it into the mass of its own property, the public domain, it was necessary for the United States to determine what the property of each one was. That should have been done at once. As it was not done and matters were allowed to drift along in the old way, I consider that the Mexican custom as to the rights of newcomers who joined themselves to a community continued to run, and that every person now holding land on a grant made under the colonization laws has an interest in the outlying lands of the grant.

The question as to what each man owns should be settled at once. The whole prosperity of New Mexico depends upon it. The gravest evils have already resulted. Supposed interests in community grants have been bought up, and under them large tracts have been fenced and poor men have found themselves substantially shut up to their farm-lots and thereby reduced to the greatest distress. Where they could get a living from the farm-lot combined with the herd of goats and sheep living on the common pastures, and with the privileges of the common timber lands, they can not get it from the farm-lots alone. The result is wide-spread suffering, restlessness, and trouble, which threaten the peace of the community.

I think that the remedy for this is surveys, combined with authority given the land offices to issue patents to each man for what belongs to him:

The deputy surveyor going to such a community and telling the people that he has come to assist them in getting title to their homes would be rendered every assistance. Let every farm-lot of long occupancy be surveyed and shown on the township plat as belonging to its owner.

Then, if it be an unconfirmed community grant with outlying lands, assign to each one a wood-lot, say of the same size as his farm-lot, in payment for his inchoate right in these outlying lands. Lands that could be made very valuable can not be left as unfenced commons for the benefit of a few goats and cattle.

The system that was adapted to the old times and the needs of a sparsely settled community must now pass away and be replaced by the American plan of individual

ownership and inclosed lots, and the sooner the government makes the inevitable change the better it will be for all concerned.

After the plat goes to the register, the indications of ownership thereon should be subject to contest by any one claiming the same land in the same manner that entries are now. But there would be but few contests. The ownership of lots in this country is well known and universally acquiesced in, with rare exceptions. Long-continued occupation, with the consent of the government and all parties interested, constitutes as just a claim as property is held by anywhere. A settlement of these matters in accordance with justice will be a permanent settlement, and will be the best for the government and the best for all interested in New Mexico.

Certain title to the land is the foundation to all values. Enterprise in this Territory is greatly retarded because that foundation is so often found lacking.

ARREARS IN OFFICE WORK.

Office work has been completed on all public surveys which have been returned and accepted.

The current work incident to mineral surveys is well in hand, as plats have either been made or are now being completed of all surveys which have been returned and accepted during the year. The work of preparing maps of the different mining districts has been neglected for years. Notwithstanding the fact that twenty-four maps have been made during the year it will require much labor to bring them up to date.

Corrections have been made in the field notes of surveys executed by D. J. M. A. Jewett under his contract No. 216. If the field notes of these surveys are accepted, plats of twenty-four townships and fractional townships must be made.

A complete and convenient index should be made of the plats and notes of all sub-divisional lines.

The annual reports of the surveyor-general for New Mexico for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1888, and June 30, 1889, make mention of arrears of office work then existing. With the very limited clerical force now at my disposal, it is absolutely impossible to attend to the work which should have been done years ago, and at the same time to give prompt attention to the current work of the office. Descriptive lists should be made of all surveys, as is provided in section 2395, United States Revised Statutes, which has not been done, and the field notes of surveys should be copied. The work of classifying and recording Spanish archives should not be neglected. This matter has been referred to your office and its importance explained. Every document relating to the title to land should be recorded and the copy compared with great care with the original. These documents contain the evidence of title to vast tracts of land, and age and much handling are fast rendering them useless.

If these documents were properly recorded, the record could be used and the originals need only be occasionally referred to.

In order to thoroughly understand the necessity for this work one need only go over the records and note what much handling has done in the way of mutilation and obliteration.

If these documents are to be preserved, the appropriation asked for that purpose (\$2,000) must be made.

The total number of claims filed is 212. Of this number 65 have not been recorded at all, but most of them consist of but few papers; 131 claims have been partially recorded, which leaves but 16 cases recorded in full.

It is estimated that it would take one man from a year to a year and a half to do the recording and he would need an assistant to help him in comparing, who should be a skillful Spanish scholar and experienced in this kind of work. The Indian pueblo grants have never been docketed, and these are some papers in these cases that are not recorded. The Spanish archives, consisting of documents not filed as claims against the United States, have been indexed up to and including No. 1249. Eighty-eight other Spanish documents of the same class have been put in wrappers and briefed, but are not yet recorded. There are probably about fifty other unindexed documents, some of which are very voluminous, which have not been touched. The completion of the indexing has been impossible on account of the lack of sufficient force in the office.

The Journals of the Departmental Assembly should be either translated or critically examined and searched for action touching land titles. As an instance of the mistakes made in this office through ignorance of the contents of these journals and other Spanish documents that had not been indexed or translated, permit me to call your attention to the grant reported as No. 106, known as the Juan Otero grant.

This grant was approved by the surveyor-general in 1875, and subsequently surveyed to the extent of a square league, or more than 4,300 acres. A number of years ago the translator of this office discovered, among the unindexed archives, official documents showing that this grant had been revoked by the departmental assembly

within four months after it was made. The documents were in the custody of this office at the time the grant was approved, but being unindexed they were practically unavailable and their existence was doubtless unknown to the surveyor-general.

Many claims on the private land claim docket have never been correctly or fully entered, as the original entries were made by an incompetent person, and the inadequacy of my office force makes it impossible to correct the errors and supply the omissions made.

A correct chronological list of the governors, captains-general, and political chiefs of New Mexico is much needed. A full and correct list of these officers has never been made.

An index showing the documents in which the signatures of these and other officers are found would be of great value in comparing the signatures claimed to be those of these officers upon documents filed as muniments in claims against the government.

APPROPRIATIONS.

By letter of June 16, 1890, I submitted my estimate for surveying service in this district for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, as follows:

Salary, surveyor-general	\$3,000
Salaries, clerks surveyor-general's office	15,000
For preservation of Spanish archives in this office	2,000
Contingent expenses, surveyor-general's office	1,500
For surveys and resurveys of confirmed private land claims	5,000
For surveys and resurveys of unconfirmed private land claims	20,000
For surveying public lands	10,000
For examination of surveys (old) and resurveys	5,000

61,500

In the letter above referred to the necessity for making the several appropriations asked for was fully set forth.

I desire at this time to again call your attention to the imperative need of an appropriation for the survey of unconfirmed grants.

I think it is generally realized by the officers of the government, and by members of Congress, as well as by the citizens who have taken the trouble to post themselves in the matter, that the unsettled condition of land titles in New Mexico should not be allowed to continue. The first step to attain the object of bringing order out of this confusion must be careful surveys to determine the amount of land that should be embraced in valid private land claims, to reconcile as far as possible conflicting boundaries, and to prepare maps showing the extent and position of each claim.

To do this in so vast a territory will require much labor and a large expenditure of money, and I am satisfied that in justice to the people of this Territory the items asked for for the survey of land claims should not be reduced.

As the matter now stands I am in many cases unable to recommend the reservation of land for ancient and valid grants, for the reason that the description given in the documents, by virtue of which colonies were settled and put in possession of lands in different parts of the Territory scores and even hundreds of years ago, are often simply statements of natural objects which bound such claims on the different sides, and these boundaries can not be determined with relation to the public surveys without a careful location of the grant on the ground.

And so in hundreds of cases claimants under the United States land laws are coming in conflict with the ancient inhabitants whose rights were guaranteed by solemn treaties of the nation.

Entrymen make filings upon their villages, homes, and churches, and I know of no way of preventing this confusion except as suggested above.

It has heretofore been impossible to do anything, because the money necessary for the requisite surveys has not been appropriated.

In some cases I have evidence from my deputies that a large grant has been extended by an erroneous preliminary survey in one or more directions beyond its plain boundary calls. The persons holding small tracts within these extended boundaries know the facts and that their rights are paramount to the grant claimants. This state of things produces ill-feeling.

Good understanding could be re-established by a careful resurvey in which all parties could see that justice was intended.

These surveys and resurveys are equally needed whether a land-court bill is enacted or not.

The necessity for a small appropriation for preserving the Spanish archives of this office has been fully set forth on a previous page.

The great number of irregularities in the older of the public surveys has been often

called to your attention, and I trust that the item for resurveys and examination of old surveys will not be reduced.

As to the need of an increased appropriation for the clerical force of this office, it is evident that if the necessary work is to be done in the field my force of clerks must be in proportion.

EXHIBITS.

- A.—Statement of all contracts let during the year for public surveys.
- B.—Statement of surveys returned and reported during the year.
- C.—Statement showing the condition of all unpatented grants now on file in this office.

Very respectfully,

EDWARD F. HOBART,
Surveyor-General for New Mexico.

Hon. LEWIS A. GROFF,
Commissioner General Land Office.

A.—Statement of contracts let under appropriation for public surveys for fiscal year ending June 30, 1890.

No.	Date.	Contractor.	Liability.	Description.
249	1889. Aug. 10	Walter G. Marmon ...	\$725	Exterior lines between Rs. 12 and 13 E., T. 27 N.; between Ts. 26 and 27 N., R. 13 E., and between Ts. 27 and 28 N., R. 13 E., and the subdivisional lines of T. 27 N., R. 13 E. Accepted.
250	Nov. 20	Leonard M. Brown ...	400	Subdivisional lines of T. 17 S., R. 8 W. Accepted.
251	Dec. 17	do	200	Range line between Rs. 8 and 9 W., T. 29 S., R. line between Rs. 7 and 8 W., T. 29 S., and the subdivisional lines of fractional T. 29 S., R. 8 W. Accepted.
252	1890. May 5 ..	George H. Pradt	275	Township lines between Ts. 1 and 2 N., R. 21 W., and subdivisional lines of fractional T. 2 N., R. 21 W. Reported.
253	May 2 ..	Mark Howell	500	Lines of T. 9 S., R. 17 E. Not reported.
254	May 9 ..	Daniel B. Merry	525	So much of the following exterior and subdivisional lines as are now unsurveyed and which lie outside of the Ramon Vigil grant: Range line between Rs. 5 and 6 E., T. 19 N., and the subdivisional lines of T. 19 N., R. 6 E.; also the retracement and re-establishment of such exterior and subdivisional lines as may be necessary. Not reported.
255	June 5 ..	Leonard M. Brown ...	1,400	For survey of the rangeline between Rs. 5 and 6 E., Ts. 6 and 7 S. Township line between Ts. 6 and 7 S., R. 6 E. First auxiliary guide meridian east in T. 16 S. and subdivisional lines of T. 6 S., R. 6 E., and T. 16 S., R. 13 E. Not reported.
256	June 7 ..	Daniel B. Merry	800	Survey of so much of the subdivisional line of T. 8 S., Rs. 17 and 18 E., as shall be found to be outside of the Anton Chico grant. Not reported.
257	June 23.	Walter G. Marmon ...	500	Survey of so much of the following exterior and subdivisional lines as shall be found to be outside the Beaubien and Miranda grant: Sixth correction line north in R. 15 E. The unsurveyed portion of the range line between Rs. 14 and 15 E., T. 25 N., and subdivisional lines of fractional T. 25 N., R. 15 E. Not reported.
258	June 23.	Clayton G. Coleman ..	2,500	Resurvey of the exterior and subdivisional lines of Ts. 13, 14, 18, 19 S., R. 21 W. The closings of said townships, together with the closings of Ts. 1, 20, 21 S., R. 21 W., on the boundary line between New Mexico and Arizona. Not reported.

B.—Statement showing surveys approved during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890.

No. of contract.	Date.	Deputy.	Description.
238	1888. July 14	Benjamin F. Bailey ...	Such portions of the line between Ts. 9 and 10 S., Rs. 14 and 15 E., and between Rs. 14 and 15 E., Ts. 9 and 10 S.; also such subdivisinal lines of T. 9 S., R. 14 E., and T. 10 S., R. 15 E., as shall be found to be outside of the Fort Stanton military reservation. Not accepted.
240	Dec. 17	...do	The exterior and subdivisinal lines of those parts of Ts. 7 and 8 S., Rs. 2 and 3 W., now included in that part of the Fort Craig military reservation lying outside of the Pedro Armendarey grant, No. 34. Accepted.
241	Dec. 26	William White	Exterior lines between Rs. 20 and 21 W., T. 6 S., and subdivisinal lines of T. 6 S., R. 20 W. Accepted.
242	Dec. 26	...do	All that part of the township line between Ts. 23 and 24 N., R. 17 E. outside of the Mora grant, and the subdivisinal lines of all that part of T. 24 N., R. 17 E., outside the Mora grant. Accepted.
245	1889. Jan. 7	...do	The sixth correction line north through Rs. 13 and 14 E., township line between Ts. 25 and 26 N., R. 14 E. Range line between Rs. 13 and 14 E., and 14 and 15 E., T. 25 N., and subdivisinal lines of T. 25 N., R. 14 E. Accepted.
246	Apr. 8	Walter G. Marmon ...	Township line between Ts. 1 and 2 S., R. 21 W. Range lines between Rs. 20 and 21 W., T. 1 S., and subdivisinal lines of fractional T. 1 S., R. 21 W. Accepted.
247	May 9	Howard Coleman	Range line between Rs. 12 and 13 E., T. 18 S.; exterior lines of T. 17 S., R. 12 E., and the subdivisinal lines of T. 17 S., R. 12 E. Accepted.
248	June 18	Leonard M. Brown ...	Third correction line south in Rs. 8 and 9 W.; east and west boundaries of T. 17 S., R. 8 W.; east, south, and west boundaries of T. 16 S., R. 8 W., and subdivisinal lines of T. 16 S., R. 8 W. Accepted.
249	Aug. 10	Walter G. Marmon ...	The exterior line between Rs. 13 and 14 E., Ts. 26 and 27 N., between Rs. 12 and 13 E., T. 27 N., between Ts. 26 and 27 N., R. 13 E., and between Ts. 27 and 28 N., R. 13 E., and the subdivisinal lines of T. 27 N., R. 13 E. Accepted.
250	Nov. 20	Leonard M. Brown ...	T. 17 S., R. 8 W. Accepted.
251	Dec. 17	...do	Range line between Rs. 8 and 9 W., T. 29 S.; range line between Rs. 7 and 8 W., T. 29 S.; subdivisinal line of fractional T. 29 S., R. 8 W. Accepted.
(*)	.....	...do	Exterior and subdivisinal lines of fractional Ts. 16, 17, 18, 19 S.; fractional R. 7½ W.

* Special instructions.

C.—List of Spanish and Mexican private land claims in the Territory of New Mexico which Mex., or have been transmitted to the General

NOTE.—The league below referred to is the league

Reported No.	File No.	Name of claim.	Area of grant as claimed or estimated.	Area of grant, according to official survey.	Estimated proportion of land.	
					Agricultural.	Grazing and timber.
					Per cent.	Per cent.
5	29	Casa Colorado .....	.....	131,779.87 acres, or 30 leagues and 1,571.47 acres.	5½	94½
6	32	Hugh Stephenson or Bracito.	According to Arch-or's survey, 20,195 acres.	10,612.57 acres, or 2 leagues and 1,932.30 acres.	75	25
7	8	Town of Tecolote. ....	.....	48,123.38 acres, or 11 leagues and 380.30 acres.	10	90
8	11	Los Tugoa.....	.....	9,646.50 acres, or 2 leagues and 966 acres.	10	90
9	39	John Scolly or La Junta.	25 square leagues...	108,507.64 acres or 25 leagues and 1.04 acres.	25	75
11	40	Town of Chillili.	4 square leagues, more or less.	41,481 acres, or 9 leagues and 2,418.48 acres.	30	70
12	41	Agua Negra	4 square leagues.....	4,447.03 acres, or 1 league and 106.75 acres.	10	90
17	53	Las Animas .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	54	Alexander Vallé.....	.....	541.55 acres, or about ¼ of a league.	50	50
20	6	Baca location .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	12	Town of Las Vegas. ....	.....	496,446.96 acres, or 114 leagues and 1,655.04 acres.	10	90
21	47	Town of Taijque ...	1 square league.....	7,185.55 acres, or 1 league and 2,845.27 acres.	7	93

are now either pending in the office of the United States surveyor-general at Santa Fé, N. Land Office, and still remain unpatented.

of 25,000,000 square varas, equivalent to 4,340.28 acres.

Names of claimants at time of filing petition in the office of the United States surveyor-general.	Former attorneys.	Present attorneys.	Action taken by surveyors-general.	Remarks.
<p>Rafael Gutierrez, Mariano Pino, Francisco Baca, Bartolo Garcia, and José Sais for themselves and the inhabitants of Casa Colorado.</p> <p>The heirs at law of Juan Antonio Garcia, deceased, and Hugh Stephenson, a vendee of said heirs.</p> <p>The heirs of Salvador Montoya, deceased, for themselves and behalf of the inhabitants of the town of Tecolote.</p>	<p>J. Houghton</p> <p>John S. Watts</p> <p>H. N. Smith</p>	<p>.....</p> <p>Frank Springer. ....do</p> <p>.....</p> <p>Catron, Thornton & Clancy and Louis Sulsbacher for heirs of Salvador Montoya; Fiske & Warren and M. Salazar for inhabitants.</p>	<p>Approved</p> <p>.....do</p> <p>.....do</p>	<p>The timber land is about twice as much as the agricultural land.</p> <p>Surveyor-general has recently (June 30, 1890) recommended the making of a new survey.</p> <p>Principally grazing and timber land.</p>
<p>Donaciano Vigil, for himself and the legal representatives of Francisco Trujillo, Diego Padilla, and Bartolomé Marquez.</p>	<p>Watts, Smith, & Houghton.</p>	<p>.....</p>	<p>.....do</p>	<p>Land generally very broken and covered with pine, piñon, and cedar timber, with some small prairies producing fine grass. Surveyor-General Julian, on July 12, 1887, recommended that a new survey be made.</p>
<p>John Scolly, William Smith, Gregorio Trujillo, Augustin Duran, James Giddings, Francisco Rmoero, and their heirs and representatives.</p>	<p>J. Houghton, M. Ashurst, T. J. Wheaton, and H. H. Smith.</p>	<p>.....</p>	<p>Approved</p>	<p>This claim was confirmed by Congress to the extent of only 5 square leagues.</p>
<p>Ines Armenta, Salvador Tafoya, Marcello Gurulé, Gabriel Moya, José M. Lucero, José Padilla, Sabino Gonzalez, and 41 others.</p>	<p>W. H. Henrie, H. M. Atkinson.</p>	<p>.....</p>	<p>.....do</p>	<p>Land mostly rough and broken, covered with a heavy growth of pine, piñon, cedar, and oak timber.</p>
<p>Antonio Sandoval</p>	<p>M. Ashurst, S. M. Baird.</p>	<p>.....</p>	<p>.....do</p>	<p>The area of this survey was intended to be 1 square league according to a new standard vara, as decided by Commissioner Sparks.</p>
<p>Ceran St. Vrain and Cornelia Vigil.</p>	<p>Smith & Houghton.</p>	<p>.....</p>	<p>.....do</p>	<p>This claim is entirely in the State of Colorado.</p>
<p>Alexander Vallé</p>	<p>.....do</p>	<p>.....</p>	<p>.....do</p>	<p>.....</p>
<p>Heirs of Luis Maria Baca.</p>	<p>John S. Watts</p>	<p>.....</p>	<p>.....do</p>	<p>This claim was for the same tract of land as that granted to the town of Las Vegas.</p>
<p>Francisco Lopez, Henry Connelly, and Hilario Gonzalez, for themselves and on behalf of the residents of Las Vegas and vicinity.</p>	<p>Smith, Houghton & Ashurst.</p>	<p>.....</p>	<p>.....do</p>	<p>On March 22, 1887, Surveyor-General Julian recommended the execution of a new survey. It was partially executed.</p>
<p>People of the town of Tajique.</p>	<p>S, M. Baird</p>	<p>.....</p>	<p>.....do</p>	<p>.....</p>

C.—List of Spanish and Mexican private land claims in the Territory of New Mexico which Mex., or have been transmitted to the General

Reported No.	File No.	Name of claim.	Area of grant as claimed or estimated.	Area of grant according to official survey.	Estimated proportion of land.	
					Agricultural.	Grazing and timber.
22	20	Town of Torreon...	1½ square leagues...	14,146.11 acres, or 3 leagues and 1,125.27 acres.	Per cent. 15	Per cent. 85
23	21	Town of Manzano.....	.....	8,689.74 acres, or 2 leagues and 9.18 acres.	20	80
24	45	Town of San Isidro.....	.....	11,476.68 acres, or 2 leagues and 2,796.12 acres.	5	95
26	58	Jornada Del Muerte	From 2,000,000 to 2,500,000 acres.	.....	.....	.....
27	65	Town of Las Fram- pas.	About 11 leagues and 4,105.90 acres.	46,461.22 acres, or 10 leagues and 3,058.42 acres.	10	90
28	62	Sebastian Martin.....	.....	51,387.80 acres, or 11 leagues and 3,044.72 acres.	10	90
31	67	Vicente Duran de Armijo.....	.....	57.18 acres.....	95	5
36	64	Town of Chamita.....	.....	1,636.29 acres.....	100	.....
38	30	Ramon Vigil.....	.....	31,802.92 acres, or 7 leagues and 1,420.96 acres.	5	95
39	9	Garvacio Nolan.....	.....	575,968.71 acres, or 132 leagues and 3,051.75 acres.	20	80
44	36	Ojo del Espiritu Santo.	.....	113,141.15 acres, or 26 leagues and 293.87 acres.	3	97
45	61	José Sutton.....	.....	69,445.55 acres, or 16 leagues and 1.07 acres.	20	80
47	51	Antoine Leroux.....	.....	126,024.53 acres, or 29 leagues and 156.41 acres.	10	90
49	93	Bernabé M. Montafio	7 square leagues....	151,056.90 acres, or 34 leagues and 3,487.45 acres.	5	95
50	131	Antonio Sedillo.....	About 24 square leagues.	88,079.78 acres, or 20 leagues and 1,274.18 acres.	5	95
51	87	Ojo de en Medio.....	.....	3,546.06 acres.....	5	95
52	133	Roque Lovato.....	About 3,840 acres...	1,619.86 acres.....	3	97
50	89	Lorenzo Marquez.....	.....	13,706.02 acres, or 3 leagues and 685.18 acres.	1	99
54	139	Cuyamungué.....	About 5,000 acres...	1,086.30 acres.....	20	80
55	197	Juan B. Valdez.....	About 20,500 acres..	6,583.29 acres, or 1 league and 2,243.01 acres.	5	95

are either now pending in the office of the United States surveyor-general, Santa Fé, N. Land Office, and still remain unpatented—Continued.

Names of claimants at time of filing petition in the office of the United States surveyor-general.	Former attorneys.	Present attorneys.	Action taken by surveyor-general.	Remarks.
Nerio Antonio Montoya and other inhabitants of the town of Torreon. Roman Sisneros, for himself and residents of the town of Manzano.			Approved	Nearly all this grant is either grazing or timber land. This grant is best adapted to stock raising, but many portions are farmed.
Dolores Perea, Francisco Sandoval, José Andres, Sandoval Antonio Baca, Disiderio Valdez, and José Antonio Montoya.			do	With the exception of about 600 acres, this grant is a barren rocky waste, destitute of water, wood, and grass.
Juan Bautista, Vigil y Alarid, Antonio José Rivera, and Michael S. Honck.	J. Houghton		Rejected	This grant was never surveyed.
Cristobal Romero			Approved	A new survey of this grant has been ordered, but is not yet made.
Mariano Sanchez	M. Ashurst		do	
Gaspar Ortiz	do		do	Nearly all this grant is arable.
Manuel Trujillo, for himself and other residents of the town of Chamita.	do		do	
Ramon Vigil	J. S. Watts		do	
Fernando Nolan, Eugenio Nolan, Maria Leonor Nolan, and her husband, — Aberta Maria Martina Delgado, et al.	T. D. Wheaton		do	The lands in this grant were restored to entry by order of the Secretary of the Interior, dated January 9, 1886.
The surviving heirs at law of Luis Cabeza de Baca.	J. S. Watts		do	
José Sutton	W. Claude Jones		do	April 3, 1886, Surveyor-General Julian recommended the rejection of this claim.
Antoine Leroux, for himself and the legal representatives of Pedro Vigil de Santillana, Juan Bautista Vigil, and Cristobal Vigil.	Smith & Houghton.	John Dunn and Oliver Leslie Ellis.	do	Surveyor-General Julian recommended a new survey of this grant.
The heirs of the original grantees.	J. S. Watts		do	Surveyor-General Julian recommended a new survey of this claim.
Felipé Chavez, for himself and as agent for the heirs and legal representatives of Antonio Sedillo.	Henry Hilgert and John Gwin.		do	Surveyor-General Julian recommended the rejection of this claim.
J. Francisco Chavez	J. Bonifacio Chavez.		do	Do.
Gaspar Ortiz Alarid, for himself and for the heirs and legal representatives of Roque Lovato.	John Gwyn, jr.		do	
Pablo Fernando and Felipé Delgado and the heirs of Simon Delgado.	S. B. Elkins		do	
John W. Conway and wife.	Samuel Ellison		do	
José Luis Valdez, José Francisco Valdez, María Ignacio Valdez, et al.	do		do	Do.

C.—List of Spanish and Mexican private land claims in the Territory of New Mexico which Mex., or have been transmitted to the General

Reported No.	File No.	Name of claim.	Area of grant, as claimed or estimated.	Area of grant, according to official survey.	Estimated proportion of land.	
					Agricultural.	Grazing and timber.
					Per cent.	Per cent.
56	130	Gotera.....	Supposed to be about 490 acres.	598.44 acres.....	90	10
57	136	José F. Baca y Terrus <i>et al.</i>	About 2,000 acres...	1,589.87 acres.....	90	10
58	78	Rancho del Rio Grandé.	.....	109,043.80 acres, or 25 leagues and 536.80 acres.	15	85
59	132	Los Cerrillos.....	.....	2,287.41 acres	20	80
60	138	Town of Galisteo ...	Supposed to be about 9,000 acres.	.....	.....	.....
61	141	Cebolla .....	.....	17,159.57 acres, or 3 leagues and 4,138.73 acres.	10	90
62	145	Town of Cieneguilla	Believed to contain about 25 square leagues.	43,961.54 acres, or 10 leagues and 558.74 acres.	5	95
63	135	Caja del Rio .....	.....	62,343.01 acres, or 14 leagues and 1,579.01 acres.	2	98
64	149	Mesita de Juana Lopez.	About 90 square miles, or 57,600 acres.	42,022.85 acres, or 9 leagues and 2,960.33 acres.	3	97
65	150	Juan Gabaldon.....	.....	11,619.56 acres, or 2 leagues and 2,939 acres.	2	98
66	134	Nacimiento .....	.....	131,725.87 acres, or 30 leagues and 1,517.47 acres.	20	80
67	3	San Clemente.....	Supposed to contain about 90,000 acres.	89,403.40 acres, or 20 leagues and 2,597.80 acres.	20	80
68	140	Luis de Armenta ...	About 472 acres.....	444.24 acres.....	10	90
69	151	Juan Salas.....	.....	436.41 acres.....	12	88
70	10	Estancia.....	About 320,000 acres.	415,036.56 acres, or 95 leagues and 2,709.96 acres.	5	95
71	83	Cañon de Chama....	About 184,320 acres.	472,736.95 acres, or 108 leagues and 3,986.71 acres.	5	95
72	148	Ojo del Apaché .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
73	152	Piedra Lumbre.....	About 9 square leagues.	48,336.12 acres, or 11 leagues and 593.04 acres.	5	95
74	143	Arroyo de los Chamizos.	Supposed to contain about 1,300 acres.	637.23 acres.....	5	95
75	119	Juan Luis Ortiz.....	About 115,200 acres.	33,250.39 acres, or 7 leagues and 2,868.43 acres.	3	97
76	153	San Antonio del Rio Colorado.	About 46,000 acres..	18,955.22 acres, or 4 leagues and 1,594.10 acres.	5	95
77	156	Ojo Caliente	About 92,060 acres..	38,590.20 acres, or 8 leagues and 3,867.96 acres.	5	95
78	154	San Miguel Spring..	About 23,040 acres..	25,176.39 acres, or 5 leagues and 3,474.99 acres.	3	97

are now either pending in the office of the United States surveyor-general at Santa Fé, N. Land Office, and still remain unpatented—Continued.

Names of claimants at time of filing petition in the office of the United States surveyor-general.	Former attorneys.	Present attorneys.	Action taken by surveyor-general.	Remarks.
Nazario Gonzales	Samuel Ellison ..	Francis Downa ..	Approved.	The claimant has protested against the existing survey.
Heirs and representatives of José Francisco Baca y Terrus <i>et al.</i> Inhabitants of the Rancho del Rio Grandé.	.....do .....	.....do .....	.....do	
Heirs of Manuel Delgado. Ignacio Chaves, Vicente Roival, Nicolas Pino, and others.	S. B. Elkins .....	.....do .....	.....do	Not surveyed.
John T. Graham and Wm. Blackmore.	T. B. Catron .....	.....do	Approved.	
Anthony Joseph, Adolph Guttman, Julius Triedman, and Lucien Stewart.	Samuel Ellison .....	.....do .....	.....do	Surveyor-General Julian recommended the consideration of an equitable claim.
Manuel Baca y Ortiz, Faustin Baca y Ortiz, Pablo Baca y Ortiz, Severano Baca y Ortiz, <i>et al.</i>	John S. Watts .....	.....do .....	.....do	
Heirs of Domingo Romero and Miguel and Mannel Ortiz.	S. B. Elkins, T. B. Catron.	John H. Knabecl ..	.....do	The matter of a new survey is now before the Secretary of the Interior, on appeal.
Pablo Dominguez	S. B. Elkins .....	.....do .....	.....do	
The heirs and legal representatives of the thirty-six original grantees.	John Gwyn, jr. ....	.....do .....	.....do	Surveyor-general recommended the rejection of this claim.
The legal representatives of Ana de Sandoval y Manzanares.	J. Houghton, J. Bonifacio Chavez, John Gwyn, jr.	.....do .....	.....do	
Luis Gold	John Gwyn, jr. ....	.....do .....	.....do	Surveyor-General Julian recommended confirmation to the extent of 8.82 acres.
Juan Salas	S. B. Elkins .....	.....do .....	.....do	
Maria de los Dolores Nolan, Antonio Nolan, Francisco Nolan, Fernando Nolan, Engenio Nolan, Maria Leonor Nolan, <i>et al.</i>	T. D. Wheaton .....	.....do .....	.....do	Surveyor-General Julian recommended the rejection of this claim.
The heirs and legal representatives of Francisco Salazar.	Samuel Ellison .....	.....do .....	.....do	
John L. Taylor	John S. Watts, S. B. Elkins, H. L. Waldo.	.....do	Rejected ..	Not surveyed.
José P. Gallegos and others.	.....do .....	.....do	Approved.	
Albino Bustamente and Juan José Martin.	S. B. Elkins .....	.....do .....	.....do	Surveyor-General Julian recommended the rejection of this claim.
The heirs, and those holding under them, of Juan Luis Ortiz.	S. B. Elkins, T. B. Catron.	.....do .....	.....do	
J. M. Lesser and others, residents of the town of San Antonio del Rio Colorado.	J. M. Lesser .....	.....do .....	.....do	Surveyor-General Julian recommended the confirmation of this claim to the extent that it was actually occupied and improved.
Felix Galbys, Anthony Joseph, <i>et al.</i>	Samuel Ellison .....	.....do .....	.....do	
Tomas Baca <i>et al.</i> , heirs and representatives of Bartolome Fernandez.dododo	

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Reported No.	File No.	Name of claim.	Area of grant as claimed or estimated.	Area of grant, according to official survey.	Estimated proportion of land.	
					Agricultural.	Grazing and timber.
					<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
79	158	San Lorenzo or Alamillo.	.....	130,138.98 acres, or 29 leagues and 4,270.86 acres.	15	85
80	147	Juan de Mestas.....	.....	1,686.47 acres.....	20	80
81	146	Alfonso Rael de Aguilar.	4 square leagues.....	.....	.....	.....
82	157	Salvador Gonzalez	Containing approximately 240,000 acres.	23,661 acres, or 5 leagues and 1,959.60 acres.	1	99
83	164	Town of Bernalillo..	About 180,000 acres	11,674.37 acres, or 2 leagues and 2,993.81 acres.	80	20
84	165	Angostura.....	About 6,400 acres..	2,319.04 acres.....	90	10
85	161	Doña Aña Bend Colony.	.....	19,323.52 acres, or 4 leagues and 1,902.40 acres.	50	50
86	162	Mesilla Colony.....	.....	33,960.33 acres, or 7 leagues and 3,578.37 acres.	85	15
87	159	Gaspar Ortiz y Pais.	.....	Grant has been surveyed, but there is no plat on file in office.	.....	.....
88	166	City of Santa Fé ..	.....	17,361.11 acres, or 4 square leagues.	25	75
89	160	La Talaya	About 34,560 acres..	1,003.55 acres.....	10	90
90	163	Refugio Colony.....	.....	26,130.19 acres, or 6 leagues and 88.51 acres.	75	25
91	144	Town of Alameda ..	.....	106,274.87 acres, or 24 leagues and 2,108.15 acres.	20	80
92	168	Jacoma.....	About 9,600 acres..	46,341.48 acres, or 10 leagues and 2,938.68 acres.	5	95
93	142	Cañon del Rio Colorado.	About 115,000 acres.	42,939.21 acres, or 9 leagues and 3,876.69 acres.	5	95
94	167	Uña de Gato.....	.....	Grant has been surveyed, but there is no plat on file in the office.	.....	.....
95	169	Town of Cevilleta ..	.....	224,770.13 acres, or 51 leagues and 3,415.85 acres.	90	10
96	170	Ignacio Chaves.....	4 square leagues	243,036.43 acres, or 55 leagues and 4,321.03 acres.	5	95
97	171	Joaquin Mestas.....	1 square league.....	3,632.94 acres.....	10	90
98	172	Cañada de los Alamos.	.....do	148,862.94 acres, or 34 leagues and 1,203.42 acres.	5	95
99	173	Filipé Tafoya, <i>et al.</i>	.....do	22,578.12 acres, or 5 leagues and 876.72 acres.	3	97
100	175	Miguel and Santiago Montoya.	A little more than seven-eighths of a square league.	3,263.09 acres.....	10	90
101	176	Antonio Baca.....	1 square league	43,653.03 acres, or 10 leagues and 3,250.23 acres.	8	92
102	155	San Marcos Spring..	2,250 acres	1,890.62 acres.....	7	93

are now either pending in the office of the United States surveyor-general, at Santa Fe, Land Office, and still remain unpatented—Continued.

Names of claimants at time of filing petition in the office of the United States surveyor-general.	Former attorneys.	Present attorneys.	Action taken by surveyors-general.	Remarks.
Ramon Luna, Anastacio Garcia, <i>et al.</i>	.....	.....	Approved.	
José de la luz Roibal and Jesus M. Montoya. Jesus Maria Ortiz <i>et al.</i>	John Gwyn, jr. .....do .....	.....	.....do	Not surveyed.
The heirs and legal representatives of Salvador Gonzales.	Samuel Ellison .....	.....	.....do	Surveyor-General Julian recommended the rejection of this claim.
The heirs and legal representatives of Luis Garcia.	H. L. Waldo .....	.....	.....do	
José L. Perea and others, assignees and legal representatives of Juan José Callegos.	.....do .....	.....	.....do	
Inhabitants of Doña Aña Bend.	John D. Bail .....	.....	.....do	
Inhabitants of the civil colony of Mesilla.	.....do .....	.....	.....do	
José Manuel Ortiz	Fiske & Stevens, R. H. Tompkins.	.....	.....do	Do.
Inhabitants of the city of Santa Fé.	Samuel Ellison .....	.....	.....do	
The heirs and legal representatives of Manuel Trujillo.	.....do .....	.....	.....do	
Inhabitants of the civil colony of Refugio.	John D. Bail .....	.....	.....do	
The inhabitants of the town of Alameda.	John Gwyn, jr .....	.....	.....do	Do.
The heirs and legal representatives of Ignaceo Roival and Jacinto Pe-laez.	Samuel Ellison .....	.....	.....do	
José Antonio Laforct .....	.....do .....	.....	.....do	Do.
Manuel A. Otero .....	.....do .....	.....	.....do	Surveyor-General Atkinson decided the grant papers to be forgeries.
Inhabitants of Cevilleta .....	.....do .....	.....	.....do	
The heirs and legal representatives of Ignacio Chaves <i>et al.</i>	.....do .....	.....	.....do	Surveyor-General Julian recommended the rejection of this claim.
The heirs and legal representatives of Joaquin Mestas.	.....do .....	.....	.....do	Do.
The heirs and legal representatives of B. Miera y Pacheco and Pedro Padilla.	.....do .....	.....	.....do	Do.
The heirs and legal representatives of Felipé Tafoya, Diego Antonio Chaves, and Pedro de Chaves.	.....do .....	.....	.....do	Do.
The heirs and legal representatives of Miguel and Santiago Montoya.	.....do .....	.....	.....do	Do.
The heirs and legal representatives of Antonio Baca.	.....do .....	.....	.....do	Do.
The legal representatives of Antonio Urban Montafio.	.....do .....	.....	.....do	Do.

C.—List of Spanish and Mexican private land claims in the Territory of New Mexico which N. Mex., or have been transmitted to the General

Reported No.	File No.	Name of claim.	Area of grant as claimed or estimated.	Area of grant, according to official survey.	Estimated proportion of land.	
					Agricultural.	Grazing and timber.
					<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
103	177	Luis Jaramillo.....	1 square league	18,046.59 acres, or 4 leagues and 685.47 acres.	5	95
104	178	Baltazar Baca and sons.	2½ square leagues ...	12,207.40 acres, or 2 leagues and 3,526.84 acres.	5	95
105	179	Petaca	About 90 square miles, or 57,600 acres.	186,977.11 acres, or 43 leagues and 345.07 acres.	3	97
106	181	Juan Otero	4,340.27 acres.....	4,340.26 acres.....	5	95
107	180	Town of Socogro....	2,400 square miles, or 1,536,000 acres.	843,259.59 acres, or 194 leagues and 1,245.27 acres.	5	95
108	182	Town of Vallecito..	Approximately 30,000 acres.	114,400.54 acres, or 26 leagues and 1,553.26 acres.	3	97
109	110	Francisco A. Gijosa.....	.....	1,557.83 acres.....	35	65
110	121	San Cristobal.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
111	115	Santa Teresa	4 square leagues, more or less.	9,681.29 acres, or 2 leagues and 1,000.73 acres.	90	10
112	117 116	José Trujillo.....	.....	5,999.69 acres, or 2 leagues and 1,659.41 acres.	30	70
113	127	Cañon de los Pedernales.	Approximately from about 200,000 to 250,000 acres, or from 46 to 58 leagues.	.....	.....	.....
114	122	Santa Barbara.....	.....	18,489.23 acres, or 4 leagues and 1,128.11 acres.	10	90
115	125	Cieneguilla.....	.....	45,244.43 acres, or 10 leagues and 1,871.63 acres.	15	85
116	111	Antonio Martinez.....	.....	67,480.20 acres, or 15 leagues and 2,376 acres.	10	90
117	116	Juan de Jesus Lucero.	.....	.....	.....	.....
118	97	Nerio Antonio Montoya.	Containing about 70,000 acres.	60,214.13 acres, or 13 leagues and 3,790.49 acres.	3	97
119	49	San Miguel Del Bado.	.....	315,300.80 acres, or 72 leagues and 2,800.64 acres.	10	90
120	139	José Dominguez.....	.....	.....	90	10
121	126	Maragua.....	About 520 acres.....	389.82 acres.....	3	97
122	128	Cañon do San Diego.	9,572.57 acres, or 2 leagues and 1,072.01 acres.	3	97

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Names of claimants at time of filing petition in the office of the United States surveyor-general.	Former attorneys.	Present attorneys.	Action taken by surveyors-general.	Remarks.
The heirs and legal representatives of Luis Jaramillo.	Samuel Ellison	.....	Approved.	Surveyor-General Julian recommended the rejection of this claim.
The heirs and legal representatives of Baltazar Baca and sons.	do	.....	do	Do.
The heirs and legal representatives of José Julian Martinez and others.	do	.....	do	Surveyor-General Julian recommended the consideration of an equitable title to the land actually granted.
The heirs and legal representatives of Juan Otero.	Waldo & Ellison.	.....	do	Surveyor-General Julian recommended the rejection of this claim.
Inhabitants of Socorro and other towns.	Hubbell & Ellison.	.....	do	Surveyor-General Julian recommended the consideration of an equitable claim to the land actually occupied and improved.
Inhabitants of the town of Vallecito.	Samuel Ellison	.....	do	Surveyor-General Julian recommended the rejection of this claim.
Inhabitants of the town and vicinity of Taos.	do	.....	do	
David Martinez and others.	Santiago Valdez.	.....	Rejected.	Not surveyed.
Jesus Escobar, Jesus Maria Escobar, and other heirs of Francisco Garcia.	Gildersleeve & Ellison.	.....	Approved.	Surveyor-General Julian recommended the rejection of this claim.
Silvestre Gomez and other heirs and legal representatives of José Trujillo.	Samuel Ellison	.....	do	
Antonio Valdez, Policarpio Garcia, et al.	John Gwyn, jr.	.....	do	Surveyor-General Julian recommended the rejection of this claim. No survey has ever been made.
Conception Leyva, Prudencio Martinez, et al.	R. H. Tompkins and H. L. Langan.	.....	do	
The heirs and legal representatives of Andres Montoya.	Samuel Ellison	.....	do	Surveyor-General Julian recommended the consideration of an equitable claim for about 500 acres.
The heirs and legal representatives of Antonio Martinez.	do	.....	do	Surveyor-General Julian recommended the rejection of this claim.
The assignees and legal representatives of Juan do Jesus Lucero.	do	.....	Rejected.	Surveyors-General Atkinson and Pallen both rejected this claim on the ground that the papers were forgeries.
The heirs and legal representatives of Juan Antonio Cabera de Baca.	John S. Watts	.....	Approved.	Surveyor-General Julian recommended the execution of a new survey.
Inhabitants of the settlements of La Cuesta, San Miguel, Las Mulas, El Pueblo, etc.	.....	.....	do	Surveyor-General Julian recommended that the grant be confirmed to the heirs and legal representatives of Lorenzo Marquez and fifty-seven others.
Santiago Valdez	.....	.....	Rejected.	Not surveyed.
Samuel Ellison and others.	Samuel Ellison	Approved.	
Amado Chaves and others.	Amado Chaves	do	

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					Agricultural.	Grazing and timber.
					Per cent.	Per cent.
123	42	Rancho de Galvan	17,018 acres, or 3 leagues and 3,997.16 acres.	7	93
124	113	Town of Peña Blanca .....	.....	585.66 acres	90	10
125	120	Don Fernandez de Taos .....	.....	1,899.89 acres	50	50
126	123	Bartolome Baca .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
128	189	Las Truchas .....	.....	10,314.65 acres, or 2 leagues and 1,634.09 acres.	16	90
129	24	José Manuel Sanchez Baca	1 square league	3,601.19 acres	95	5
130	188	Town of Albuquerque	4 square leagues	4 square leagues	60	40
131	124	Polvareda	Supposed to contain about 4½ square leagues.	35,024.18 acres, or 8 leagues and 1,201.94 acres.	10	90
132	191	Antonio de Salazar	Probably about 126 square miles, or 80,640 acres.	23,351.12 acres, or 5 leagues and 1,649.72 acres.	10	90
133	106	Rito de los Frijoles .....	.....	23,022.28 acres, or 5 leagues and 1,320.88 acres.	2	98
134	190	San Mateo Spring	Containing about 4 square leagues, more or less.	3,547.46 acres	25	75
135	95	Cañada de Cochiti .....	.....	104,654.24 acres, or 24 leagues and 387.32 acres.	2	98
136	52	Santiago Ramirez .....	.....	6,165.90 acres, or 1 league and 1,825.62 acres.	3	97
137	187	Sebastian de Vargas	About 24,000 acres .....	.....	.....	.....
138	193	Cañada de Santa Clara	About 90,000 acres .....	.....	.....	.....
139	201	Santo Tomas de Iturbide	2 square leagues .....	.....	.....	.....
140	199	Town of Abiquiu .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
141	202	Domingo Valdez	About 12 square miles, or 1 league and 3,339.72 acres.	.....	.....	.....
142	200	Santo Domingo and San Felipe .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
143	1	Mannel Alvarez	16 square leagues
144	88	Las Huertas
145	184	Town of Atrisco	About 12 square leagues

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Heirs of Francisco Sandoval and legal representatives of Ignacio Sanchez Vergara.	Amado Chaves	Approved.	Surveyor-General Julian recommended the execution of a new survey.
Inhabitants of the town of Peña Blanca.	John S. Watts, Chaves & Wade .....	.....	do	
Inhabitants of Don Fernandez de Taos.	.....	.....	do	
Manuel A. Otero and others.	Samuel Ellison .....	.....	Rejected.	Not surveyed.
The heirs and legal representatives of Francisco Montes Vigil.	Chaves & Wade .....	.....	Approved.	
The heirs, assignees, and legal representatives of José Manuel Sanchez Baca.	W. L. Rynerson .....	.....	do	There is a petition on file in this case asking that a new survey be made of the north boundary line of the grant.
Inhabitants of the town of Albuquerque.	Breeden & Hazeldine .....	.....	do	
The heirs and legal representatives of Juan Pablo Martin.	Samuel Ellison .....	.....	do	Surveyor-General Julian recommended the rejection of this claim.
Ramon Salazar, for himself and others.	do .....	.....	do	Surveyor-General Julian recommended the consideration of an equitable title.
The heirs and legal representatives of Antonia Rosa Lujan.	Chaves & Wade, John S. Watts	Clarence Key	do	
Roman A. Baca and others.	Breeden & Waldo .....	.....	do	Surveyor-General Julian recommended the rejection of this claim.
James G. Whitney and others, legal representatives of Antonio Lucero.	Fiske & Warren .....	.....	do	Do.
Harvey E. Easterday and Benito Bórrego.	Smith & Houghton, Caudaleiro Martinez .....	.....	do	
The heirs, legal representatives, and their assigns, of Sebastian de Vargas.	P. L. Vanderveer .....	.....	Rejected.	Surveyor General Julian recommended the consideration of an equitable claim. No survey has been made of this claim.
The Indians of the Pueblo of Santa Clara.	U. S. Pueblo Indian agent .....	.....	Approved.	
Mariano Barela, Ramon Salazar, Pablo Córdova, Anastacio Costilla, and others.	Rynerson & Wade .....	.....	do	Surveyor-General Julian recommended the rejection of this claim, but subsequently transmitted to the G. L. O. new evidence in support of the title. Not surveyed.
J. M. C. Chaves and associate owners.	J. M. C. Chaves .....	.....	do	Not surveyed.
Marcos Valdez, Dolores Valdez and her husband, José Maria Rodriguez, Julio Valdez, and Luciano Valdez, and those holding under them.	James H. Purdy .....	.....	Rejected.	Do.
Inhabitants of the pueblos of Santo Domingo and San Felipe.	U. S. Pueblo Indian agent .....	.....	Approved.	Do.
Don Manuel Alvarez	John S. Watts .....	.....	Rejected.	Do.
The heirs and legal representatives of Andres de Aragon and others.	Chaves & Wade	do	Do.
Inhabitants of the town of Atrisco.	Chaves, Chacon & Key	Approved.	Do.

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					Per cent.	Per cent.
146	102	El Tajo.....	24,889.925 acres, or 5 leagues and 3,188.525 acres.
147	203	José Antonio Lucero.	About 4,000 acres...	.....	.....	.....
148	84	Plaza Blanca .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
149	85	Plaza Colorado .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
150	98	Cañon de Carnue .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
151	196	Town of El Rito	Nearly 52,000 acres, or nearly 12 leagues.	.....	.....	.....
152	204	Guadalupita	About 180 square miles, or 26 leagues and 2,352.72 acres.	.....	.....	.....
153	205	Las Cienequitas .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
154	207	Las Lagunitas .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
155	208	Nicolas Duran de Chaves.	.....	.....	.....	.....
156	209	Los Ranchos.....	About 48 square miles or 30,720 acres, being 7 leagues and 338.04 acres.	.....	.....	.....
157	210	Pajarito	About 56 square miles, or 35,840 acres, being 8 leagues and 1,117.76 acres.	.....	.....	.....
158	109	Cristobal de la Sorna.	20,000 acres or 4 leagues and 2,638.88 acres.	.....	.....	.....
159	81	Arroyo Hondo.....	About 23,040 acres, or 5 leagues and 1,338.60 acres.	.....	.....	.....
160	211	José Garcia.....	Believed to be less than 11 square leagues.	.....	.....	.....
161	212	Henry Völeker.....	640 acres.....	640 acres.....	1	*99
162	192	Neustra Señora de los Dolores-Miria.	.....	.....	.....	.....
	4	Cienega .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	5	Galisteo .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	7	Town of Chaperito..	.....	.....	.....	.....
	23	Angostura de Pecós.
	26	Town of Cubero....
	34	Juan Francisco Pinard.

* Mineral.

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Names of claimants at time of filing petition in the office of the United States surveyor-general.	Former attorneys.	Present attorneys.	Action taken by surveyors-general.	Remarks.
Franz Huning and Charles F. Huning.	Henry Hilgert, H. M. Atkinson and John A. Knaebel.	.....	Approved.	Not surveyed.
Juan Lucero, Agapito Lucero, Ignacio Lucero, Marcelino Lucero, and others.	Urbano Chacon.	.....	do	Do.
J. M. C. Chaves and others.	W. H. Patterson.	.....	do	Do.
do	do	.....	do	Do.
The heirs and legal representatives of Juan Ignacio Tafuya and others.	Samuel Ellison	.....	do	Do.
Epifanio Lopez and others	John H. Knaebel.	.....	do	This approval was only for the land actually occupied. Not surveyed.
Maria Altigracia Gallegos and Juan B. Gallegos.	Langhorne & Ronquillo.	.....	Rejected.	Not surveyed.
The heirs and legal representatives and assigns of Pedro Gallego and Juan Miguel Maca.	John P. Victory.	.....	Approved.	Do.
Francisco Griego, Mannela Meanes de Chaves, G. Badoracco, José Lueras, and others.	do	.....	Rejected.	Do.
José Chaves, Y. Gallegos, Felix Chaves, Prefecto Chaves y Chaves, Juan José Chaves, and others.	Catron, Thornton and Clancy.	.....	Approved.	Do.
José Maria Griego, Reyes Romero, Pedro Griego y Santillanes, and 245 others.	Edward L. Bartlett.	.....	do	Do.
Tomas C. Gutierrez and 16 others.	do	.....	do	Do.
José de Jesus Torres, José Dolores Mondragon, Gregorio Mondragon, and 301 others.	Santiago Valdez.	.....	do	Do.
Diego Martinez, Pablo Martinez, Flor Martinez, Gabriela Medina, and 71 others.	do	.....	do	Do.
Mariano Otero.....	John H. Knaebel.	.....	Rejected.	Do.
Heirs, assigns, and legal representatives of Henry Vöcker.	W. H. Selden	W. H. Selden	.....	Confirmed by act of Congress of October 1, 1888.
Antonio Jaques and Mariano Barela. Names of claimants are unknown, as no petition has been filed in the case.	Francis Downs	E. A. Fiske	Rejected.	Not surveyed.
Juan Ortiz	do	.....	do	Do.
José Apodaca, Lucrecio Lucero, José E. Lucero, Telesfor Lucero, and 213 others.	Francis Downs.	Francis Downs.	.....	Do.
Unknown, as no petition is on file.	do	.....	do	Do.
Residents of the town of Cubero.	John S. Watts	Amado Chaves	Do.
Juan Francisco Pinard	do	do	Do.

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					Agricultural.	Grazing and timber.
					Per cent.	Per cent.
	35	José Manuel Córdova.
	37	Santa Rosalia Mine.	.....	.....	.....	.....
	59	Town of Vallecito ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
	71	José Dolores Fernandez.	.....	.....	.....	.....
	72	Francisco Gonzales.	.....	.....	.....	.....
	75	Arqueta .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	76	Angostura.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	77	Cristobal Jaramillo	.....	.....	.....	.....
	79	Rito de San José....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	80	Los Conejos.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	82	Cañada de los Mes- tinos.	.....	.....	.....	.....
	86	Las Talaya .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	90	El Cadillal.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	91	El Embudo .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	92	Dabalos .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	94	Guadalupita.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	98	Tesuque.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	99	Towns of Los Can- delarios, Los Guegos, Los Gal- legos, Los Publa- nos, Los Ranchos, and El Rancho.	.....	.....	.....	.....
	100	Beale's Colony.....	45,000,000 acres, or 10,387 square leagues.	.....	.....	.....
	101	Lode Basquez.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	103	Rancho de Santa Cruz.	.....	.....	.....	.....
	104	Alfonso Raúl de Aguilar.	About 345 acres....	.....	.....	.....
	105	Plaza of Guadalupe.	.....	.....	.....	.....
	107	Santa Rita del Cobre.	31,213 acres .....	.....	.....	.....
	112	Rio del Oso .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	114	Mesilla Valley.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	174	Arroyo Hondo.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	183	Vallecito .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	185	San José Spring....	About 4 square leagues.	.....	.....	.....
	186	La Nasa .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	194	Santa Rita del Cobre.	.....	.....	.....	.....
	195	Sitio de Navajo.....	Supposed to contain 100,000 acres.
	197	Josquin Garcia
	198	Pueblo Colorado....

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Names of claimants at time of filing petition in the office of the United States surveyor-general.	Former attorneys.	Present attorneys.	Action taken by surveyors-general.	Remarks.
José Manuel Córdova, for himself and others.	Smith & Ashurst	.....	.....	Not surveyed.
Antonio Cano and other heirs of Ignacio Cano.	do	.....	.....	Do.
Inhabitants of the town of Vallecito.	.....	.....	.....	Do.
José Dolores Fernandez, for himself and others.	M. Ashurst	.....	.....	Do.
Francisco Gonzales.	J. Houghton	.....	.....	Do.
Unknown, as no petition is on file.	.....	.....	.....	Do.
do	.....	.....	.....	Do.
J. C. Hubbell	J. Houghton	.....	.....	Do.
Unknown, as no petition is on file.	.....	.....	.....	Do.
José Maria Martinez, Antonio Martinez, Julian Gallegos, and Celedonio Valdez, for themselves and others.	J. Houghton	.....	.....	In the present State of Colorado; not surveyed.
Unknown, as no petition is on file.	.....	.....	.....	Not surveyed.
do	.....	.....	.....	Do.
do	.....	.....	.....	Do.
do	.....	.....	.....	Do.
do	.....	.....	.....	Do.
do	.....	.....	.....	Do.
Antonio José Garcia and many others.	John Townsend, agent, Catron & Thornton	.....	.....	Do.
The inhabitants of the towns of Los Candelarios, Los Guegos, Los Gallegos, Los Pudiaños, Los Ranchos, and El Rancho.	John Gwin, jr.	.....	.....	Do.
No petition is filed in case.	H. Clay Stephens.	.....	.....	Do.
Heirs of Antonio Ortiz, deceased.	John S. Watts	.....	.....	Do.
Tomas Cabeza de Baco.	do	.....	.....	Do.
José Manuel Gueterez, Cornelio Torres, and Esquipula Montoya.	Samuel Ellison	.....	.....	Do.
Inhabitants of the Plaza of Guadalupe.	John S. Watts	.....	.....	Do.
Heirs and legal representatives of Francisco Manuel de Elgueta.	do	.....	Dismissed.	Do.
Unknown, as no petition is on file.	.....	.....	.....	Do.
Meregildo Guerra <i>et al.</i>	J. Houghton	.....	.....	Do.
Unknown, as no petition is on file.	.....	.....	.....	Do.
Heirs and legal representatives of José Garcia de la Mora.	Samuel Ellison	.....	.....	Do.
Heirs and legal representatives of Paulin Montoya and others.	Chaves & Wade	.....	.....	Do.
Albino Lopez.	.....	.....	.....	Do.
Martin B. Hayes.	W. W. Wilshire.	.....	.....	Do.
Rafael Armijo.	Stearns & Douglas.	.....	.....	Do.
Jesus Maria Vigil, for himself and others.	.....	.....	.....	Do.
José Isabel Martinez and Gabriel Archuleta, for themselves and associates.	John H. Knabel and Candelario Martinez.	.....	.....	Do.

C.—List of Spanish and Mexican private land claims in the Territory of New Mexico which or have been transmitted to the General Land

Reported No.	File No.	Name of claim.	Area of grant as claimed or estimated.	Area of grant, according to official survey.	Estimated proportion of land.	
					Agricultural.	Grazing and timber.
					<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
	206	Santiago Bóne				
	213	Isleta Indians				
	S	Pueblo of Laguna.....		125,225.18 acres, or 28 leagues and 3,697.34 acres.		
	TT	Pueblos of Zia, Santa Aña, and Jemez.	About 276,480 acres, or 63 leagues and 3,042.86 acres.	382,849 acres, or 88 leagues and 904.36 acres.		
	U	Pueblo of San Cristobal.				
	V	Pueblo of Zuni.....		17,581.25 acres, or 4 leagues and 20.13 acres.		

are now either pending in the office of the United States surveyor-general at Santa Fé, N. Mex., Office, and still remain unpatented—Continued.

Names of claimants at time of filing petition in the office of the United States surveyor-general.	Former attorneys.	Present attorneys.	Action taken by surveyors-general.	Remarks.
Trinidad Lopez, Maria Cleofas Bone de Lopez, and others.	Fernando Nolan.	Fernando Nolan.	.....	Not surveyed.
Indians of the pueblo of Isleta.	J. M. Clark.....	.....	.....	Do.
Indians of the pueblo of Laguna.	John S. Watts ..	United States Pueblo Indian agent.	Approved.	
Indians of the pueblos of Zia, Santa Ana, and Jemez.	Samuel Ellison ..	.....do .....	.....do	
.....	.....	.....	.....	The Pueblo is extinct.
Indians of the pueblo of Zuni.	.....	United States Pueblo Indian agent.	Approved.	

Total number of claims in this exhibit	184
Total area of one hundred surveyed claims, acres	6,738,881.61
Percentage of this area which is agricultural	13.21
Percentage of this area which is grazing and timber	86.79

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL OF OREGON.

UNITED STATES SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Portland, Oregon, July 22, 1890.

In compliance with instructions contained in your circular letter E, dated April 23, 1890, I have the honor to submit, in duplicate, my report of transactions relating to the surveying service in this district for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, accompanied by tabular statements as follows:

A.—Statement of contracts entered into by the surveyor-general of Oregon for the survey of public lands, payable from the \$10,000 allotted to Oregon out of the general appropriation of \$200,000 made by act of Congress approved March 2, 1889.

B.—Statement of contracts entered into by the surveyor-general of Oregon for surveys, payable from the appropriation of \$10,000 made by the Indian appropriation act of Congress approved March 2, 1889.

C.—Statement of contract entered into by the surveyor-general of Oregon for allotment surveys on the Siletz Indian Reservation in Oregon, payable from the appropriation of \$100,000 provided for surveys and resurveys for allotment purposes by act of Congress, approved February 8, 1887.

D.—Estimate of funds required for the surveying service in Oregon for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892.

I have to report the aggregate number of miles surveyed and reported to your office since my last annual report as follows, viz:

Description of surveys.	Measurements.
	<i>Miles. Chs. Lks.</i>
Reservation boundary lines.....	58 30 13
Donation claim and connecting lines.....	41 78 31
Standard lines.....	3 40 70
Township lines.....	46 11 43
Subdivisional lines.....	416 09 07
Total.....	566 09 64

These surveys embrace 91,076.61 acres.

There have been prepared by this office 93 books of certified transcripts of field notes, 3 plats of donation land claims, 2 plats of standards parallel, 8 plats of exteriors, 176 plats of subdivisions, 3 maps of boundary of diminished Umatilla Reservation, 2 maps of north boundary of Warm Springs Indian Reservation, 46 descriptive lists; 888 official letters were written, covering 1,697 pages.

There were also prepared for the use of special agents and deputy surveyors in the field 20 plats and 16 transcripts of field notes.

There were forwarded to the Commissioner of the General Land Office 58 books, certified transcripts of field notes; 2 plats of reservation boundary, 1 plat standard parallel, 1 plat donation land claims, 4 plats of exteriors, 45 plats of subdivisions.

In addition to this there were forwarded for the Commissioner of Indian Affairs 35 books, certified transcripts of field notes; 1 plat of reservation boundary, 21 township plats of Umatilla Indian Reservation, 2 township plats of Siletz Indian Reservation, 3 township plats of Grande Ronde Indian Reservation.

There were forwarded to local land office 34 township plats, 23 descriptive lists, 6 mining plats, 4 special plats; also swamp-land lists No. 65 to 74, inclusive, embracing 3,060.45 acres.

MINING CLAIMS.

During the fiscal year special deposits have been made aggregating \$415, as follows: \$405 for office work in connection with survey of ten mineral claims; \$10 for office work in connection with examination and report on two placer claims, for most of

which the necessary orders have been issued to deputy mineral surveyors. Number of mineral surveys officially made, 7; number of examinations of placer claims reported to this office, 8; number of mining plats made, 35.

CONDITION OF CONTRACTS ENTERED INTO PRIOR TO JULY 1, 1889.

Special contract entered into with Deputy Surveyors Currin and Noland May 4, 1887, provided for the survey of the original boundary of the Umatilla Indian Reservation in Oregon, the boundary of the diminished reservation, the extension of the lines of public survey over the entire reservation, and the subdivision into 40-acre tracts of such sections as might be selected for allotment to the Indians.

The field work executed under this contract was completed and returns made to this office prior to July 1, 1888.

On April 1, 1889, Mr. B. P. Douglass was appointed special examiner of surveys to inspect this work. These surveys were examined during the months of May, June, and July, and while the examiner found several discrepancies in measurement and quite a number of irregularities in the construction and markings of corners, he considered the work on the whole had been fairly well done, and recommended the approval of the surveys.

This report was filed in this office on August 30, 1889, and transmitted to your office on the following day in response to a telegram asking for the same, thus giving this office but a limited time in which to examine it.

Considering the irregularities were principally technical in character, and in view of the recommendation of Examiner Douglass, who had inspected the work in the field, and, further, considering that nothing remained for this office to do but to recommend either the approval or rejection of the entire survey, I concurred in the recommendation of the examiner, that the surveys as executed by Currin and Noland under their special joint contract be approved.

Upon an inspection of Examiner Douglass's report when it reached your office, and comparison with the deputies' field notes, the discrepancies and irregularities were considered to be of such a character as to preclude the work being accepted without certain corrections being made.

In accordance with instructions from your office Deputies Currin and Noland, on April 15, 1890, were ordered to at once proceed to the field and make certain specified resurveys and corrections in their work in order to place the same in proper shape for final acceptance.

These instructions were carried out, the corrections made, and returns thereof submitted. The new township plats were prepared and the surveys were finally approved and accepted by your office.

Deputy Surveyor Andrew Todd completed his surveys under contract No. 541, dated May 25, 1889, and returned his field notes to this office. However, before the office work had been entirely completed we were obliged to suspend further work on same in order to complete the maps and transcripts in connection with the surveys on the Umatilla Indian Reservation, for which there was a very urgent demand.

Work on Deputy Todd's contract is now completed and transcripts and plats will be forwarded to your office.

Contract No. 542, with William H. Wilbur, United States deputy surveyor, dated May 29, 1889, provided for surveys in T. 32 S., Rs. 14 and 15 W.

When Deputy Wilbur submitted his returns they were found to contain so many errors and irregularities as to necessitate the rejection of the work unless numerous corrections were made in the field and the notes rewritten.

Permission was granted by your office for the deputy to apply for an extension of time in which to return to the field and correct his work. As Deputy Wilbur evinced but little desire to make such application, after considerable correspondence his returns were rejected by this office on July 2, 1890, for reasons more fully set forth in my letter E, dated July 3, 1890, to your office, recommending the rejection of his surveys and the cancellation of his contract.

Contract No. 543, dated May 31, 1889, with Henry A. Harvey, United States deputy surveyor, provided for surveys in Ts. 38, 39, 40, and 41 S., R. 12 W., and T. 39 S., R. 13 W.

These surveys were completed and returns submitted to this office, but owing to some necessary corrections having to be made, Deputy Surveyor Harvey applied for and obtained an extension of time to August 31, 1890, in which to make his returns. He is now in the field.

With the foregoing exceptions all the work contracted for prior to July 1, 1889, has been completed and plats and transcripts forwarded to your office.

PUBLIC SURVEYS.

During the past year numerous petitions have been received in this office asking for surveys in different parts of the State. The bulk of the petitions are for surveys in townships along the coast, where the lands are for the greater part broken

and mountainous, covered with timber, often quite heavily, and almost invariably covered with a very dense undergrowth, which makes the work of surveying it difficult and expensive. These lands when once cleared are generally well adapted for agricultural and grazing purposes, and are fast filling up with settlers, who to all appearances have located thereon in good faith, and with the intention of making permanent homes for themselves and families.

For several years past it had been the policy of your office to prohibit the survey of forests or heavily timbered lands, and former regulations provided that the survey of a township must be completed in its entirety unless natural obstacles rendered its completion absolutely impossible, but owing to the restriction in the appropriation act confining the surveys to agricultural land, provision was made for the survey of timbered lands where they were adapted to agriculture and occupied by actual bona fide settlers, who at great labor and expense had made for themselves permanent homes.

The surveying instructions were modified so as to provide that a deputy surveyor should survey all the cultivable land and omit the uncultivable, but that in surveying a township the subdivisional lines must be extended over all the land that can be properly classed as agricultural. This restriction made the work of surveying a township more tedious and expensive than if a deputy was allowed to complete it in its entirety, as he was compelled to stop the survey of a line when it reached irrigable land, unless lands of a proper character lay beyond. It also placed upon him the responsibility of determining what lands were agricultural, and consequently surveyable, under existing restrictions.

Owing to this and the further fact that nearly all the surveyors desired were in the mountainous regions along the coast, where the undergrowth is very dense, competent surveyors were deterred from entering into contracts even at the highest rates of \$18, \$15, and \$12 per mile for standard, township, and section lines, respectively, allowed in cases of exceptional difficulty in the execution of the surveys.

Eleven contracts have been entered into and one survey provided for under special instructions, the estimated liability aggregating \$5,405, payable from the appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890.

I expected to award contracts for other additional surveys, the estimated liability aggregating more than \$3,000, but was disappointed.

Offers had been made by competent surveyors to execute surveys in four townships, at certain stipulated rates per mile.

The consent of your office to award the contracts and allow the rates asked had been granted.

In the mean time this office had been furnished with copies of the Manual of Surveying Instructions of December 2, 1889, and with the contracts prepared for the execution of surveys in these four townships. A copy of the manual was forwarded to the contracting deputies.

The contracts were returned without being executed, the surveyors claiming that under this manual considerable more work was required of the deputy; and in a rough mountainous country like that in which the proposed surveys were to be made, it would be very difficult, making their work close within the limits prescribed.

I endeavored to find other surveyors to undertake the work, but did not succeed.

I regret this as I was very desirous of executing contracts covering as much as possible of the amount allotted to this district. I believe, however, that contracts can be awarded for the survey of these townships as soon as the appropriation becomes available.

Your office has placed a liberal construction on the restriction confining surveys to agricultural lands, and I am of the opinion that much less difficulty will be experienced in securing the services of competent surveyors, providing fair rates are allowed for executing the work.

At the present time there are quite a number of petitions on file in this office, asking for the survey of lands that are occupied and improved by actual settlers, but the localities and character of the land in the townships sought to be surveyed are such as will require the benefit of the special augmented rates in order to secure contracts.

I would therefore respectfully recommend that a liberal amount be apportioned to this district from the appropriation for the present fiscal year for the survey of the public lands, as the demands for such as are actually needed is now very urgent and constantly increasing.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DOUGLAS W. TAYLOR,
U. S. Surveyor-General for Oregon.

HON. COMMISSIONER GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C.

A.—Statement of contracts entered into by the surveyor-general of Oregon for surveys of public lands, payable from the appropriation of \$200,000 made by act of Congress approved March 2, 1889.

No.	Date.	Name of deputy.	Location and description of work.	Estimated liabilities.
(*)	1889. July 23	Andrew Todd	Meanders of the Nehalem river through T. 4 N., Rs. 7 and 8 W., Willamette meridian, Oregon. †	\$130
544	Aug. 14	George Fitzhugh	For completion of surveys in T. 31 S., R. 15 W., Willamette meridian. †	75
545	Aug. 15	Charles M. Collier and Robert O. Collier.	For completion of the survey of T. 18 S., R. 1 E., Willamette meridian. †	400
540	Aug. 16	.....do	For the completion of the survey of T. 18 S., R. 11 W., and all lines necessary to survey T. 19 S., R. 11 W., Willamette meridian. †	750
548	Aug. 26	Sannuel L. Lovell	For the lines necessary to complete the survey of the exterior boundaries of Ts. 3 and 4 N., R. 9 W., and the subdivisions of the south half of T. 4 N., R. 9 W., Willamette meridian. †	550
550	Dec. 16 1890.	Albert R. Buttolph	For the completion of surveys in Ts. 19 S., R. 12 W., Willamette meridian, Oregon. †	50
551	Mar. 19	John C. Arnold	For the completion of surveys in T. 2 S., R. 32 E., and Ts. 1 and 2 S., R. 33 E., Willamette meridian. †	800
552	June 5	Albert P. Wilson	For all lines necessary to complete the surveys in Ts. 1, 2 and 3 S., R. 10 W., and Ts. 2 and 3 S., R. 11 W., Willamette meridian. †	375
553	June 14	Henry Meldrum	For all lines necessary to complete the surveys in T. 4 S., Rs. 5 and 6 E., Willamette meridian. †	900
554	June 20	Rolla Canfield	For all lines necessary to complete the surveys in T. 35 S., R. 14 W., Willamette meridian. †	500
555	June 25	Albert P. Wilson	For all lines necessary to complete the surveys in the N. † of T. 6 S., Rs. 10 and 11 W., Willamette meridian. †	400
556	June 28	Charles M. Collier	For all lines necessary to complete the surveys in T. 20 S., R. 2 W., Willamette meridian, Oregon. †	475
				5,405

* Special instructions.

† Survey completed and the field notes returned to this office.

‡ Survey completed and accepted by Commissioner of General Land Office.

§ Deputy in field.

|| Contract awaiting the approval of the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

B.—Statement of contract entered into by the surveyor-general of Oregon, payable from the appropriation of \$10,000 made by the Indian appropriation act of March 2, 1889.

No.	Date.	Name of deputy.	Location and description of work.	Estimated liability.
547	1889. Aug. 24.	John A. MoQuinn	For surveying the west boundary of the Warm Springs Indian Reservation in Oregon.*	\$1,000

* Deputy in field.

C.—Statement of contract entered into by the surveyor-general of Oregon, payable from the appropriation of \$100,000 for surveys and resurveys made by act of Congress approved February 8, 1887.

No.	Date.	Name of deputy.	Location and description of work.	Estimated liability.
549	1889. Aug. 30.	Levi C. Walker	For surveying meander, exterior, and subdivisional lines in Ts. 6 and 8 S., R. 10 W., and Ts. 7 and 10 S., R. 11 W., Willamette meridian, for allotment purposes in the Siletz Indian Reservation, Oregon.*	\$700

* Survey completed and accepted by Commissioner of General Land Office.

D.—*Estimate of funds required for the surveying service in Oregon for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892.*

	Items.	Total.
SURVEYS.		
For running, measuring, and marking—		
Standards parallel.....	\$2,500	
Township lines.....	7,500	
Subdivisional and meander lines.....	30,000	
Total for surveys.....		\$40,000
SALARIES.		
For salary of surveyor-general.....	2,500	
For salaries of clerks.....	4,500	
Total for salaries.....		7,000
CONTINGENT EXPENSES.		
For the pay of messenger, purchase of stationery, and other incidental expenses.	1,500	
Total.....		1,500
Total estimate for the service.....		48,500

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL OF UTAH.

UNITED STATES SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Salt Lake city, Utah, July 18, 1890.

I have the honor to submit herewith, in duplicate, the annual report of the United States surveyor-general's office for the district of Utah for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, accompanied by the following tabular statements, viz.:

A—Statement showing condition of resurveys of public lands under appropriation for resurveys approved during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890.

B—Statement showing condition of surveys of public lands surveyed under repayments made by the Central Pacific Railroad Company, approved during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890.

C—Statement showing number of townships, extent of mileage and character of soil surveyed under repayments made by the Central Pacific Railroad Company, and approved during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890.

D—Recapitulation showing number of miles of surveys approved and number of acres embraced therein, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890; also, total number of acres surveyed in this Territory up to June 30, 1890.

E—Statement showing contracts returned prior to June 30, 1890, but which have not yet been approved by the surveyor-general.

F—Statement showing contracts let prior to the commencement of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, the field notes and plats of which have not yet been returned to this office.

G—Statement of contracts let during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, the field work of which is not yet completed.

H—Recapitulation showing number of miles surveyed and returned to this office prior to June 30, 1890, but not yet approved; also recapitulation of number of miles included in contracts let prior to the commencement of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, the plats and field notes of which have not yet been returned to this office.

The above statements show that the number of miles of surveys approved was 323 miles 45 chains 11 links; number of miles surveyed and returned but not yet approved, 1,503 miles 37 chains; number of miles included in contracts let prior to the commencement of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, but not yet returned to this office, 990 miles 2 chains 95 links; also that 4 surveying contracts were let during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, the field work of which is not yet completed.

The number of acres of public lands surveyed up to June 30, 1889, was 12,339,931.19; number surveyed and approved during fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, 91,814.41, making a grand total of 12,431,745.60 acres surveyed and approved up to June 30, 1890.

The number of township plats made and approved during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, was 6.

The number of township plats made but not yet approved is 19. There has been a number of tracings of township plats made for the United States Geological Survey, and about the usual amount of miscellaneous draughting, tracing, etc., done in the Agricultural Department.

The Central Pacific Railroad Company deposited, on selections, \$99.74 for field work and \$12.47 for office work, making a total of \$112.21; and the Union Pacific Railroad Company deposited, on selections, \$4,215 for field work and \$526.87 for office work, making a total of \$4,741.87 during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890.

There were not any "special deposits by individuals for the survey of public lands" made during the year.

In the mineral department there were 220 orders issued during the year, as follows:

198 lode claims, at \$27	\$5,346
11 amended surveys, at \$15	165
7 mill sites applied for after lode, at \$27	189
4 reports on placer claims	37

Paid for conflicts	5,737
	1,180

Making a grand total of \$6,917 paid into this department of the office during the year. There were 936 mineral plats made embracing 238 lode claims, 6 amended surveys, and 1 mill site.

There are 10 mineral claims in process of working up, 25 mineral claims suspended awaiting instructions from Washington, 21 mineral claims suspended awaiting action of applicants, and 6 mineral claims suspended awaiting action of deputy surveyor.

There are not any claims filed in the office that have not been taken up.

Considerable office work during the last year has been done in the preparation of detailed schedules of mining claims, preparatory to the making of connected plats of the more important mining districts; but, as in most of these districts, a certain amount of field work is necessary, for which as yet no fund is provided, but little useful result has yet been attained.

Your attention is most earnestly requested to the urgent need in this office of a system of connected mineral plats, and to the applications for an appropriation for this purpose made in estimates of June 19, 1889, and July 9, 1890, and in letters of December 24, 1889, and May 27, 1890.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully,

ELLSWORTH DAGGETT,
U. S. Surveyor-General for Utah.

Hon. COMMISSIONER GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C.

A.—Statement showing condition of resurveys of public lands under appropriation for "resurveys" approved during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890.

Contract.		Deputy.	Resurveys.	Extent.	Rate.	Cost.
No.	Date.					
156	1887. Mar. 10	Arthur F. Benson*	Meridian lines: T _s 7, 8, and 9 N., R. 1 E., Salt Lake meridian Township lines: South and east boundaries, T. 7 N., R. 1 E.; south boundary, T. 8 N., R. 1 W.; east and south boundaries, T. 8 N., R. 2 E.; east boundary, T. 9 N., R. 1 E., Salt Lake meridian Subdivision lines: T _s 7, 8, and 9 N., R. 1 E., Salt lake meridian Closings: T. 8 N., R. 1 E.	M. C. L. 14 00 00 18 78 08 31 69 70 28 64 68 06	\$7.00 5.45 4.20 4.20	\$98.00 70.85 133.86 .01 302.72

* Cost of survey, \$302.72; amount of contract, \$297.80; deficiency, \$4.92.

B.—Statement showing condition of surveys of public lands surveyed under repayments made by the Central Pacific Railroad Company and approved during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890.

Contract.		Deputy.	Surveys.	Extent.	Rate.	Cost.
No.	Date.					
157	1887. Mar. 10	Arthur F. Benson*	Meridian line: T. 7 N., R. 1 E. Township lines: South and east boundaries, T. 7 N., R. 1 E.; south and west boundaries, T. 8 N., R. 1 W.; east boundary, T. 8 N., R. 2 E.; east boundary, T. 9 N., R. 1 E.; north boundary, T. 9 N., R. 2 E., Salt Lake meridian Subdivision lines: T. 7 N., R. 1 E.; T. 8 N., R. 1 W.; T. 8 N., R. 1 and 2 E.; T. 9 N., R. 1 and 2 E., Salt Lake meridian Closings: T. 8 N., R. 1 W.; T. 8 N., R. 1 and 2 E., Salt Lake meridian	M. C. L. 4 00 00 28 72 64 225 56 10 08 31 258 57 05	\$7.00 5.45 4.20 4.20	\$28.00 157.55 947.94 .44 1,133.93

* Amount of contract, \$1,140.70; cost of survey, \$1,133.93; excess, \$6.77.

C.—Statement showing number of townships, extent of mileage, and character of soil surveyed under repayments made by the Central Pacific Railroad Company, and approved during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890.

No.	Description.	Description of lines.				Character of soil and extent of area.		
		Meridian.	Township.	Section.	Connecting lines.	Agricultural.	Mineral iron.	Total.
		<i>M. O. L.</i>	<i>M. O. L.</i>	<i>M. O. L.</i>	<i>M. O. L.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
1	T. 7 N., R. 1 E.	4 00 00	4 70 96	13 52 23	.....	6,417.06	.....	6,417.06
2	T. 8 N., R. 1 W. ....	.....	11 00 72	00 05 75	.....	23,024.96	40	23,064.96
3	T. 8 N., R. 1 E. ....	.....	.....	21 76 30	01 94	9,877.03	.....	9,877.03
4	T. 8 N., R. 2 E. ....	.....	2 00 96	59 76 60	05 63	23,005.32	.....	23,005.32
5	T. 9 N., R. 1 E. ....	.....	5 00 00	10 00 63	.....	6,402.04	.....	6,402.04
6	T. 9 N., R. 2 E. ....	.....	6 00 00	60 04 64	.....	23,048.00	.....	23,048.00
		4 00 00	28 72 64	225 56 10	08 31	91,774.41	40	91,814.41

No.	Date of survey.	Deputy.	Number of contract.	Additional.
1	June 16 to 24, 1887	Arthur F. Benson	157	+
2	June 24 to July 8, 1887	do	157	.....
3	July 11 to 14, 1887	do	157	+
4	July 27 to August 9, 1887	do	157	.....
5	July 18 to August 13, 1887	do	157	+
6	July 14 to 27, 1887	do	157	.....

RECAPITULATION.

D.—Total number of miles of surveys approved during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890.

Fund.	Measurements.			
	Meridian.	Township.	Section.	Connecting lines.
	<i>M. O. L.</i>	<i>M. O. L.</i>	<i>M. O. L.</i>	<i>M. O. L.</i>
Resurvey	14 00 00	18 78 08	31 69 70	.....
Repayments by Central Pacific Railroad	4 00 00	28 72 64	225 56 10	08 31
	18 00 00	47 70 72	257 45 80	08 59

	Measurements.
	<i>M. O. L.</i>
Meridian	18 00 00
Township	47 70 72
Section	257 45 80
Connecting lines	08 59
Total	323 45 11

Total number of acres surveyed up to June 30, 1889 12,339,931.19
 Total number of acres surveyed and approved during fiscal year ending June 30, 1890.. 91,814.41

Total number of acres surveyed and approved up to June 30, 1890 12,431,745.60

E.—Statement showing contracts returned prior to June 30, 1890, but which have not yet been approved by the surveyor-general.

Contract.		Deputy.	Fund payable from—	Extent.	Estimated cost.
No.	Date.				
154	1886. June 28	Otto E. Salomon	Appropriation for resurvey of public lands.	M. C. L. 60 40 00	\$334. 75
155	...do .....	...do	Repayments made by Union Pacific Railroad Company.	291 40 00	1, 430. 50
159	1887. May 3	Edward W. Koeber*..	Appropriation for survey of appraised and relinquished military reservations.	114 77 00	636. 25
160	...do	Robert Gorlinski †...	Appropriation for survey of appraised and relinquished military reservations.	725 40 00	2, 492. 25
164	1888. Mar. 8	Arthur F. Benson †...	Appropriation for resurveys of public lands.	33 40 00	178. 50
165	...do .....	...do	Repayments made by Central Pacific Railroad Company.	196 40 00	1, 041. 50
166	Aug. 9	...do .....	...do	72 00 00	384. 00
				1, 593 37 00	6, 497. 75

* Fort Thornburg military and wood and timber reservation.

† Fort Crittenden (Camp Floyd) military reservation.

‡ Field notes only returned; plats not yet filed by deputy.

F.—Statement showing contracts let prior to the commencement of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, the field notes and plats of which have not yet been returned to this office.

Contract.		Deputy.	Fund payable from—	Extent.	Estimated cost.
No.	Date.				
158	1887. May 3	Edward W. Koeber*..	Appropriation for survey of appraised and relinquished military reservations.	M. C. L. 94 54 95	\$475. 65
161	July 9	...do	Repayments made by Central Pacific Railroad Company.	303 40 00	1, 277. 62
169	1889. June 21	Augustus D. Ferron..	Regular appropriation for resurvey and survey of publiclands for fiscal year ending June 30, 1889.	591 08 00	3, 000. 00
				990 02 95	4, 753. 27

* Fort Cameron military and wood and timber reservation.

G.—Statement of contracts let during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, the field work of which is not yet completed.

Contract.		Deputy.	Description.	Extent.	Amount of contract.
No.	Date.				
170	1890. June 4	Edward W. Koerber*..	RESURVEY.	M. C. L.	
			Standard lines, second standard parallel north through Rs. 1 and 2 W. Township lines, west and fractional north boundaries in Ts. 9 and 10 N., R. 2 W.	12 00 00	
			Subdivision lines, Ts. 8, 9, 10, and 11 N., R. 2 W.	17 70 00	
			Subdivision lines, Ts. 8, 9, 10, and 11 N., R. 2 W.	51 68 00	
			SURVEY.		
			Township lines, fractional north boundary Ts. 9 and 10 N., R. 2 W.	3 15 00	
			Subdivision lines, Ts. 8, 9, 10, and 11 N., R. 2 W.	44 36 00	
			Meander lines, island in Bear river in T. 9 N., R. 2 W.; all of the Salt Lake base and meridian, Utah Ter.	7 00 00	
				136 29 00	\$762.05
171	June 10	Augustus D. Ferron †.	All exterior and subdivision lines comprising the arable lands in the following townships, to wit: T. 2 S., R. 2 W.; T. 1 S., Rs. 2, 3, and 4 W.; T. 1 S., R. 2 E.; T. 2 S., Rs. 1 and 7 E.; T. 4 S., Rs. 1 and 2 E.; T. 17 S., R. 7 E.; T. 16 S., R. 6 E.; T. 13 S., Rs. 2, 3, and 6 E.; T. 11 S., R. 6 E.; T. 10 S., R. 3 E.; T. 10 S., R. 1 E. of the Salt Lake base and meridian, Utah Ter.		2,500.00
172	June 17	Edward W. Koerber †..	All exterior and subdivision lines comprising the arable lands in the following townships, to wit: T. 12 S., R. 2 E.; T. 15 S., Rs. 1 and 2 E.; T. 14 S., Rs. 2 and 3 E.; T. 21 S., R. 1 E.; T. 20 S., R. 2 E.; T. 19 S., R. 2 E.; T. 18 S., R. 3 E.; T. 17 S., Rs. 2 and 4 E.; T. 16 S., R. 4 E.; T. 23 S., Rs. 1, 2, and 3 W. of the Salt Lake base and meridian, Utah Ter.		2,000.00
173	June 18	Adolphe Jessen †.....	All exterior and subdivision lines comprising the arable lands in the following townships, to wit: T. 30 S., Rs. 7 and 6 E.; T. 29 S., Rs. 7 and 6 E.; T. 26 S., Rs. 4 and 5 E.; T. 30 S., R. 5 E.; T. 29 S., R. 5 E. of the Salt Lake base and meridian, Utah Ter.		500.00
					5,762.05

* Payable from repayments made by the Central Pacific Railroad Company for the resurvey and survey of public lands.

† Payable from regular appropriation for resurvey and survey of public lands approved March 2, 1889.

RECAPITULATION.

H.—Number of miles surveyed and returned to this office prior to June 30, 1890, but not yet approved.

Fund.	Measurements.					
	Meridian.	Standard.	Military boundaries.	Township.	Section.	Meanders.
Resurvey.....	<i>M. C. L.</i> 8 40 00	.....	.....	<i>M. C. L.</i> 6 00 00	<i>M. C. L.</i> 88 40 00	<i>M. C. L.</i>
Repayments Central Pacific Railroad.....	.....	.....	.....	41 40 00	227 00 00	.....
Repayments Union Pacific Railroad.....	12 00 00	3 40 00	.....	31 40 00	231 40 00	13 00 00
Appropriation for survey of military reservation.....	.....	16 00 00	131 77 00	106 09 00	586 40 00	.....
	20 40 00	19 40 00	131 77 00	185 00 00	1,133 40 00	13 00 00

	Measurements.		
	<i>M.</i>	<i>C.</i>	<i>L.</i>
Meridian.....	20	40	00
Standard.....	19	40	00
Military boundaries.....	131	77	00
Township.....	185	00	00
Section.....	1,133	40	00
Meanders.....	13	00	00
Total.....	1,503	37	00

Number of miles included in contracts let prior to the commencement of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, the plats and field notes of which have not yet been returned to this office.

Fund.	Measurements.						
	Meridian.	Standard.	Military boundary.	Boundary Indian Reserve.	Township.	Section.	Closings.
Repayments Central Pacific Railroad.....	<i>M. C. L.</i> 24 00 00	<i>M. C. L.</i> 4 00 00	.....	<i>M. C. L.</i>	<i>M. C. L.</i> 19 40 00	<i>M. C. L.</i> 256 00 00	<i>M. C. L.</i>
Regular appropriation for resurvey and survey.....	30 00 00	24 00 00	.....	8 00 00	107 00 00	420 28 00	2 40 00
Appropriation for survey of military reservation.....	4 00 00	.....	22 69 95	.....	9 60 00	58 05 00	.....
	58 00 00	28 00 00	22 69 95	8 00 00	136 20 00	734 33 00	2 40 00

	Measurements.		
	<i>M.</i>	<i>C.</i>	<i>L.</i>
Meridian.....	58	00	00
Standard.....	28	00	00
Military boundary.....	22	69	95
Boundary Indian reserve.....	8	00	00
Township.....	136	20	00
Section.....	734	33	00
Closings.....	2	40	00
Total.....	990	02	95

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL OF WASHINGTON.

UNITED STATES SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Olympia, Wash., July 16, 1890.

I have the honor to submit herewith, in duplicate, the annual report of this office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, accompanied by the following tabular statements, viz:

A.—Statement showing condition of contracts not closed at date of last annual report.

B.—Statement of contracts let for the survey of public lands in the State of Washington, the number of miles and acres in each township surveyed, the number of plats made and the estimated liability of contracts under the appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890.

The accompanying statements show the aggregate number of miles surveyed during the past fiscal year as follows:

Number of standard lines run, 6 miles; number of township lines run, 116 miles 78.40 chains; number of section lines run, 768 miles 65.05 chains; number of meander lines run, 76 miles 40.83 chains; total number of miles surveyed, 968 miles 24.28 chains.

Number of townships surveyed, 16; number of donation claims surveyed, 1; number of township plats, tracings, etc., made, 261.

No special deposits made for survey of public lands during the past fiscal year.

Amount of special deposits for office work on mining claims, \$1,285.

Number of mineral surveys, 32.

No deposits made by railroad companies for cost of surveys and office work.

Respectfully submitted.

THOS. H. CAVANAUGH,
U. S. Surveyor-General for Washington.

Hon. LEWIS A. GROFF,
Commissioner General Land Office.

A.—Statement showing condition of contracts not closed at date of last annual report.

Contract.		Name of deputy.	Character and location of work.	Number of miles surveyed.				Acres.	Plats made.				Cost of survey.
No.	Date.			Township.	Section.	Meander.	Total.		Original.	General Land Office.	Registrar.	Total.	
322	1898. June 26	Adrian W. Wisner....	North boundary, subdivisions, and meanders, T. 27 N., R. 37 E.	M. O. L. 3 12 05	M. O. L. 46 23 92	M. O. L. 7 16 95	M. O. L. 56 52 92	17,554.73	1	1	1	3	\$2,113.82
			Fractional west boundary, subdivisions, and meanders, T. 27 N., R. 38 E.	54 50'	16 43 50	8 41 24	25 59 24	6,638.62	1	1	1	3	
			Fractional north and west boundary, subdivisions, and meanders, T. 27 N., R. 39 E.	4 03 43	39 14 54	7 35 78	50 53 75	15,081.55	1	1	1	3	
			Subdivisions and intersections on seventh standard parallel, T. 28 N., R. 41 E.	-----	60 67 93	-----	60 67 93	23,302.58	1	1	1	3	
			West boundary, subdivisions, and intersections, on seventh standard parallel, T. 28 N., R. 42 E.	6 00 43	60 24 68	-----	66 25 11	22,799.80	1	1	1	3	
			North and east boundary and subdivisions, T. 27 N., R. 44 E.	12 01 53	59 72 84	-----	71 74 37	22,973.19	1	1	1	3	
			East boundary, subdivisions, and intersections on seventh standard parallel, T. 28 N., R. 44 E.	5 74 50	60 21 03	-----	66 15 53	22,824.43	1	1	1	3	
326	June 26	Joseph M. Snow.....	North and west boundary, T. 22 N., R. 22 E.	12 01 50	-----	-----	12 01 50	-----	1	1	-----	2	} 1,134.10
			North boundary and subdivisions, T. 23 N., R. 22 E.	5 78 35	59 77 64	-----	65 75 99	23,015.52	1	1	1	3	
			Subdivisions and intersections on sixth standard parallel, T. 24 N., R. 22 E.	-----	61 03 03	-----	61 03 03	23,568.95	1	1	1	3	
331	1888. June 7 1889. May 7	Alexander L. Coffey..	Resurvey of west boundary, survey of north boundary, subdivisions, meanders, and intersections on Indian allotments, T. 27 N., R. 22 E.	9 41 46	48 51 50	11 30 68	69 43 64	18,066.68	1	1	1	3	} 40.00
			Extending lines of survey over lands in former bed of Sylvanlake, T. 21 N., R. 34 E.	-----	5 00 28	-----	5 00 28	160.25	1	1	1	3	
331	May 7	Ignatius A. Navarro..	North and west boundary, subdivisions, meanders, and connections, with Indian allotment surveys, T. 30 N., R. 24 E.	12 00 69	61 30 43	14 77 02	88 28 14	19,926.09	1	1	1	3	} 1,298.01
			North and west boundary, subdivisions, and meanders, T. 30 N., R. 25 E.	9 54 37	28 11 64	12 40 91	50 26 92	10,462.31	1	1	1	3	
			North and west boundary, subdivisions, and meanders, T. 31 N., R. 25 E.	7 30 80	32 49 55	7 21 30	47 21 65	12,333.59	1	1	1	3	
			West boundary, subdivisions, meanders, and connections, with Indian allotment surveys, T. 32 N., R. 25 E.	5 00 00	14 19 24	7 16 95	26 36 19	4,313.59	1	1	1	3	

332	May 15	Charles M. Anderson	South, east, west boundary and subdivisions, T. 15 N., R. 6 E.	18 00 79	59 01 11	-----	77 01 90	22,393.68	1	1	1	3	611.24
333	June 14	Francis F. Loehr.....	Fractional north boundary and subdivisions, T. 7 N., R. 30 E.	2 00 00	10 76 83	-----	12 76 83	4,769.05	1	1	1	3	68.80
334	June 19	Francis D. Henry.....	Exterior, subdivisions, and meanders, T. 16 N., Rs. 7 and 8 W.			-----							(f)
335	June 17	Timothy R. Berry.....	Third standard parallel through Rs. 6, 7, and 8 E.; the exterior, subdivisions, and meander lines of T. 12 N., Rs. 7 and 8 E., and T. 13 N., R. 8 E.			-----							(f)
336	June 19	William G. Gosselin.....	Exterior and subdivision lines of T. 19 N., R. 15 E., Tps. 32, 33, and 34 N., R. 43 E., the eighth standard parallel through Rs. 42 and 43 E. and exteriors, and subdivisions of north half of T. 29 N., R. 3 W.			-----							(f)
337	June 15	Isaac M. Galbraith.....	Exteriors, subdivisions, and meanders of T. 39 N., R. 5 E.			-----							(f)
Total.....				113 34 40	724 29 69	76 40 83	914 24 92	270,184.61	18	18	17	53	-----

* Special instructions.

† No returns.

Contract canceled at request of deputy, June 18, 1890.

B.—Statement of contracts let for the survey of public lands in the State of Washington, the number of miles and acres in each township, the number of plats made, and the estimated liability of each contract under the appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890.

Contract.		Name of deputy.	Character and location of work.	Number of miles surveyed.					Acres.	Plats made.					Estimated liability of contract.
No.	Date.			Standard.	Township.	Section.	Meander.	Total.		Original.	General Land Office.	Register.	Total.		
338	1889. July 24	Isaac M. Galbraith..	Ninth standard parallel north, through R. 6 E., part of north and west boundary and subdivisions, T. 37 N., R. 6 E.	M. c. l. 6 00 00	M. c. l. 3 44 00	M. c. l. 44 35 36	M. c. l.	M. c. l. 53 79 36	16, 216. 63	1	1	1	3	\$309. 06	
339	Aug. 16	Robert F. Whitham.	Exteriors, subdivisions, and meanders of T. 30 N., R. 12 W., and Ts. 29 and 30 N., R. 13 W.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(*)
340	1890. May 9	William L. Rockwell	Lines of public survey over lands in former bed of Sylvan lake, T. 21 N., Rs. 33 and 34 E.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10. 00
341	June 10	Gilbert M. Ward....	Exteriors and subdivisions Ts. 12 and 14 N., R. 5 W., Ts. 12 and 13 N., R. 6 W., and T. 21 N., R. 9 W.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4, 000. 00
342	June 10	Edwin Richardson..	Subdivisions T. 6 N., R. 11 E.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	720. 00
343	June 10	George James	Eighth standard parallel north, through Rs. 6 and 7 E.; exteriors, subdivisions, and meanders, T. 32 N., R. 6 E., and Ts. 30 and 32 N., R. 7 E.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3, 750. 00
344	June 20	George A. Schwartz.	Resurvey and survey of the south and west boundary of the Yakima Indian reservation.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2, 163. 00
345	June 23	Byron C. Majors....	Subdivisions of T. 17 N., R. 5 E.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	732. 00
246	June 23	Louis P. Quellette ..	Exteriors and subdivisions of Ts. 36 and 40 N., R. 5 E., and fractional T. 24 N., R. 8 E.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1, 900. 00
			Total brought forward from statement A.	.....	113 34 40	724 29 69	76 40 83	914 24 92	270, 184. 61	18	18	17	53	.....
			Total	6 00 00	116 78 40	768 65 05	76 40 83	968 24 28	286, 401. 24	19	19	18	56	.....
			Number of miscellaneous township plats, tracings, etc., made.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	205	.....	.....	205	.....
			Total number of plats and tracings made.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	224	19	18	261	.....
			Total estimated liability of contracts under appropriation for the survey of public lands, 1890.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11, 421. 06
			Total estimated liability of contract under appropriation for survey of Indian reservations, 1890.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2, 163. 00
			Total estimated liability of all surveys under contract, 1890.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13, 584. 06

* Contract withdrawn before approval.

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL OF WYOMING.

UNITED STATES SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Cheyenne, Wyo., July 14, 1890.

In compliance with instructions contained in your circular letter of April 23, 1890, initial E, I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report, in duplicate, of the surveying operations in the district of Wyoming, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, with tabular statements as follows, viz:

- A.—Statement of contracts entered into under the regular appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890.
- B.—Statement of contracts entered into under the appropriation of February 8, 1887, for the allotment of lands in severalty to Indians.
- C.—Statement of mineral surveys platted and transcribed.
- D.—Statement of deposits made by individuals for office work on mineral surveys.
- E.—Statement of contracts entered into under appropriation of March 3, 1885, for surveys of abandoned military reservations.

REGULAR APPROPRIATION.

Under the appropriation of \$10,000 for surveys in this district, two contracts were entered into, but too late for any field work to be done thereunder during the fiscal year.

Of the contracts let under the appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889, the field notes of contract No. 234, dated June 19, 1889, with Frank H. Jones, deputy surveyor, have been filed in this office, and the office work thereon will soon be completed.

Examination of the field work under this contract is now in progress.

The field notes of surveys under contract No. 233, dated May 13, 1889, with Franklin O. Sawin, deputy surveyor, have not yet been returned to this office.

SPECIAL DEPOSITS.

No special deposits for surveys of public land in this district this year.

AGGREGATE OF WORK DONE DURING THE FISCAL YEAR.

Number of plats and diagrams made.....	22
Number of transcripts of field notes made.....	28

DEFICIENCIES.

Under appropriation for examination of surveys during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889, there is a deficiency of \$1,113.40 on account of the examination of the survey of the Fort Fetterman military reservation in this district. This deficiency was reported in the last annual report of this office.

Very respectfully,

WILLIAM A. RICHARDS,
U. S. Surveyor-General.

Hon. LEWIS A. GROFF,
Commissioner General Land Office, Washington, D. C.

A.—Statement of contracts entered into under the regular appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890.

Contract.		Name of surveyor.	Description of survey.	Estimated liability.
No.	Date.			
237	1890. June 18	J. E. Shannon.....	The ninth standard parallel north 24 miles; the eleventh auxiliary meridian west 18 miles; the exteriors of Ts. 37 and 38 N., R. 90 W.; Ts. 38, 39, and 40 N., R. 91 W.; T. 39 N., Rs. 92, 93, 94, and 95 W., and the subdivisional lines in above townships surveyable under the appropriation.	\$5,000
238	June 26	W. O. Owen.....	Resurvey of the seventh and eighth standard parallels between the ninth and tenth guide meridians west; the ninth and tenth guide meridians west between the seventh and eighth standard parallels; the exterior lines of Ts. 29, 30, 31, and 32 N., Rs. 73, 74, 75, 76, and 77 W.; also the subdivisional lines of T. 32 N., Rs. 75, 76, and 77 W., which are surveyable under the appropriation.	5,000

B.—Statement of contracts entered into under the appropriation of February 8, 1887, for the allotment of lands in severalty to Indians.

Contract.		Name of surveyor.	Description of survey.	Estimated liability.
No.	Date.			
236	1890. Mar. 22	H. B. Carpenter...	The Wind River meridian, 12 miles. The exterior and subdivision lines of Ts. 2 N., Rs. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 E.; T. 3 N., Rs. 1, 2, 3, 5, and 6 E. of the Wind River meridian. T. 1 N., R. 1 W.; T. 2 N., Rs. 1 and 2 W.; T. 3 N., Rs. 1 and 2 W., T. 4 N., Rs. 2 and 3 W.; T. 5 N., Rs. 2 and 3 W., all north of base line, and T. 2 S., R. 2 W. of Wind River meridian, in Shoshone Indian Reservation, Wyo.	\$12,000

C.—Statement of mineral surveys platted and transcribed.

Survey.		Surveyor.	Name of claim.	Date of United States register's receipt.
No.	District.			
53	2	Charles Bellamy.....	Van M. and Snowflake lodes.....	Dec. 18, 1889 Do.
54	2	.....do.....	Endymion lode.....	

D.—Statement of deposits made by individuals for office work on mineral surveys.

Date.	Depositor.	No.	Where deposited.	Amount.
Nov. 21, 1889	S. W. Downey	7804	First National Bank, Denver, Colo....	\$90

E.—Statement of contracts entered into under appropriation of March 3, 1885, for surveys of abandoned military reservations.

Contract.		Name of surveyor.	Description of survey.	Estimated liability.
No.	Date.			
235	1889. Dec. 19	J. E. Shannon	The exterior and subdivision lines necessary to connect the lines of the public surveys with the new eastern boundary of the Fort McKinney military reservation, in Ts. 50 and 51 N., R. 82 W.	\$90

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