

University of Oklahoma College of Law

University of Oklahoma College of Law Digital Commons

American Indian and Alaskan Native Documents in the Congressional Serial Set: 1817-1899

3-14-1892

Establishment of a Government Post

Follow this and additional works at: <https://digitalcommons.law.ou.edu/indianserialset>



Part of the [Indigenous, Indian, and Aboriginal Law Commons](#)

Recommended Citation

S. Misc. Doc. No. 94, 52nd Cong., 1st Sess. (1892)

This Senate Miscellaneous Document is brought to you for free and open access by University of Oklahoma College of Law Digital Commons. It has been accepted for inclusion in American Indian and Alaskan Native Documents in the Congressional Serial Set: 1817-1899 by an authorized administrator of University of Oklahoma College of Law Digital Commons. For more information, please contact Law-LibraryDigitalCommons@ou.edu.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MARCH 14, 1892.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

Mr. DOLPH, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported the following

LETTER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR, TRANSMITTING REPORT OF SPECIAL AGENT R. W. DELAMBERT RELATIVE TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A PERMANENT GOVERNMENT POST, RAINY LAKE RIVER, MINNESOTA.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, February 25, 1892.

SIR: There are herewith transmitted copies of a report, dated December 30, 1891, of Special Agent R. W. De Lambert, detailed May 9, 1891, to establish a permanent Government post on the Rainy Lake River, Minnesota, for the purpose of preventing the unlawful cutting of timber from the public lands in northern Minnesota, and shipment of same to the numerous sawmills located in Canada, and a copy of a letter, dated the 15th instant, from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, together with my letter of instructions to the Commissioner.

The fund for special agents is no greater than is demanded for the ordinary service of these valuable aids of the Commissioner, and believing that your committee will heartily approve the effort being made to preserve the public timber and the inviolability of our northern boundary, I most earnestly ask an appropriation in the sum of \$11,000 to establish a post of observation on the northern boundary on Rainy Lake River, and to protect the public timber on the territory of the watershed thereabouts and to preserve the inviolability of such boundary.

Very respectfully,

JOHN W. NOBLE,
Secretary.

Hon. J. N. DOLPH,
Chairman Committee on Public Lands, United States Senate.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, February 25, 1892.

SIR: I have read with much interest the report of Special Agent De Lambert and your recommendations upon the same.

Your suggestions seem to me to be wise, and I think the public interests demand that a post as described should be established. It is important, in my judgment, not only that the public timber should be

preserved, but that inroads upon the domain of the United States by Canadians and others should be stopped by timely arrests.

It will be well to have one of the agents appointed a United States commissioner, and another a United States marshal. This may make it possible to take the depredators in the very act of spoliation.

I shall transmit the report and your communication to the proper committees in Congress with request for a special appropriation to meet this peculiar demand, but in the meantime it should be taken, if you deem best, from the special agents' fund.

Yours truly,

JOHN W. NOBLE,
Secretary.

The COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., February 15, 1892.

SIR: Referring to letter from this office dated March 20, 1891, and to Department reply thereto, dated March 27, 1891, approving certain recommendations contained in the said office letter relative to the extensive timber depredations upon the public timber in northern Minnesota, and the establishment of a permanent Government post at some point on Rainy Lake River where the public timber and the interests of the Government could best be protected, I have the honor to transmit herewith the report of Special Agent De Lambert, who, with Special Agent Stout, was selected to carry out your wishes and the instructions of this office in the matter. These instructions were to make a careful examination of the Rainy Lake River and its tributaries, and to report generally upon the operations of the depredators on the public timber in that region, and also as to the best means of putting a stop to their unlawful work.

Special Agent De Lambert was also directed to state his views as to the advisability of providing for the erection of such buildings as may be required in establishing a permanent Government post, and an estimate of the cost thereof.

This office furnished diagrams of township plats of all the surveyed townships within the Rainy Lake River watershed, showing all entries therein to date.

Special Agents De Lambert and Stout were commissioned as United States deputy marshals without other pay than that received as special agents of this office, and the expedition started for its field of duty August 17, 1891, via Winnipeg and Rat Portage, Canada, and prosecuted its work of investigation until further progress was stopped by extreme winter weather, and returning reached Brainerd, Minn., the starting point, December 22, 1891.

The examination extended along the shore lines of Rainy, Namekan, and Kabatogama lakes as far as the east line of T. 69 N., R. 17 W., fourth principal meridian, and Special Agent De Lambert states that every bay and inlet of and stream entering into the said lakes was examined. Leaving the lakes, the Rainy Lake River from its source to its mouth at the Lake of the Woods and the Little Fork River and its tributaries, as far as they have been cleaned out so that logs can be driven, were carefully examined. The extent of the said water ways is more than 1,000 miles; the shores are unsettled, and the course of these

water ways is along an almost pathless wilderness; the trip was necessarily attended with much fatigue and discomfort, frequently with danger, and the magnitude of the work performed by the examining party is apparent.

Relative to the lands embraced in the watershed of the Rainy Lake River Special Agent De Lambert reports that the entire region was many years ago covered with immense pine forests; but that, long ago, the great bulk of the growing pine was destroyed by fires. To this pine timber succeeded heavy growths of elm, ash, maple, poplar, birch, and other deciduous trees, and the land is capable of high cultivation if properly cleared.

It occurred, however, that in some places these fires were checked by intervening swamps or from some other cause, and groves of pine were left standing here and there. These groves are generally situated on the head waters of the small streams, varying in extent from a few acres to several sections, and it is here almost exclusively that entries have been made. As stated in the special agent's report, in some few of the said entries the letter of the law—six months' residence—may have been complied with, but in every instance, with less than a half dozen exceptions, the spirit, and in the large majority of cases both the spirit and the letter, of the law have been violated.

The proof of this statement is found in the fact that in the twenty-four surveyed townships examined by this expedition, in which the title to 20,360 acres has passed from the Government under the pre-emption and homestead acts, there are but four settlers. These men with their families live directly on the water front of the Rainy Lake River, and all of the lands occupied by these men have been destitute of pine since the great fires above mentioned.

During the logging seasons of 1883 to 1891, inclusive, Special Agent De Lambert reports that from seven townships, located in five different ranges, examined by his party, there have been cut and removed 61,370,000 feet of pine logs, of which amount 11,270,000 feet were cut from clear Government lands; the remainder from lands the title to which has passed from the United States under cover of the settlement laws. Of the logs cut from clear Government lands 8,115,000 feet were bought by the Keewatin Lumber Manufacturing Company, of Keewatin, Ontario, Canada.

On the unsurveyed lands of the United States and within the Red Lake Indian Reservation trespasses have been committed from year to year by irresponsible parties, respecting whom Special Agent De Lambert states that their "residence and nationality change with the desirability of their keeping out of the reach of the United States or Canadian Governments." Their depredations are generally committed in the spring and fall, are confined to the banks of the streams, and seldom exceed 200,000 feet per trespasser. Sometimes, however, small camps are erected and operated by the combined forces of two or three men in partnership. The timber so cut is sold to Canadian mill-owners; all of whom are financially responsible.

Large operators also have cut pine from unsurveyed lands for the construction of dams to assist in their driving operations; the special agent estimates that the amount so cut on the territory examined is 200,000 feet.

The Canadian water front of the Rainy Lake River is thickly settled, and all along the American water front of this river, opposite nearly every Canadian homestead, roads have been cut into the forests, down which the Canadian farmers have hauled all the timber they use for

house logs, stables, fencing, wharves, etc. This timber is almost invariably cedar, and is taken from the Red Lake Indian Reservation or the public lands of the United States. These individual cuttings seem to be of small extent, the annual stumpage value of the timber being estimated at \$1,500.

There are six fishing establishments located on the American side of the Lake of the Woods—one on Garden Island and five on the Red Lake Indian Reservation. These establishments use large numbers of spruce and tamarack poles for setting their nets, and quantities of cord wood for fuel and logs for buildings, all of which are taken from Northwest Angle, Garden Island, or from the Red Lake Indian Reservation. The estimated stumpage value of this timber is \$1,000 annually.

From information obtained from the manager of the Rainy Lake River Boom Company, the United States deputy collector of customs at the mouth of the Rainy Lake River, and others professing to be familiar with the facts, Special Agent De Lambert estimates the total cut of pine timber on the Big Fork River and its tributaries, from 1882 to date, to be 85,000,000 feet; the proportion of trespass it was not possible to ascertain.

The illegal cutting on the Red Lake Indian Reservation lands is placed at 5,782,028 feet.

I would respectfully call attention to the statement that there is now almost no pine timber left on the public lands in the surveyed townships examined, and this has come to pass: First, under pretext of entries under the settlement laws, and secondly, through trespass on the unentered tracts.

There yet remain numerous groves of valuable pine growing on the unsurveyed and unsubdivided townships, the title to which is yet in the Government; but the eye of greed is already fastened on these, and unscrupulous individuals and companies are working to obtain possession of them. Agent De Lambert names a syndicate of capitalists now operating under the firm name of J. E. Tapley & Co., with headquarters at Fort Francis, Ontario whose publicly avowed object is to secure title to these pine lands.

Mr. Tapley is an American who is described as possessed of no means and less reputation. He has already been reported to this office as a trespasser upon United States public lands and upon lands within the Red Lake Indian Reservation.

I desire to call special attention to the mode of operation of the said firm, as explained on page 9 of the special agent's report, and to his statement that upon the application of alleged "settlers," who are in their employ, 68 N., R. 20 W., and 67 N., R. 20, 21, and 22 W., have recently been or are now being surveyed. The provisions and other necessities for carrying out these plans are furnished by George D. Stinson, a merchant of Fort Francis, who is paid therefor by the drafts of J. E. Tapley & Co. upon parties in Little Falls and St. Paul, Minn.

Special Agent De Lambert's report shows most careful, conscientious, and intelligent compliance with the instructions of this office, and is full of valuable information upon which, in my opinion, it would be well to act promptly.

He strongly recommends for the protection of the Government timber remaining along the watershed of the Rainy Lake River and its tributaries the establishment of a permanent post at the mouth of the river named; and his reasons for selecting this point are practical and satisfactory. The estimated cost of erecting suitable necessary buildings

and of furnishing them so as to render life at the post reasonably comfortable is \$3,000. The cost of equipment, canoes, etc., is estimated at \$500.

The force of the post, exclusive of the two special agents authorized by Department letter of May 14, 1891, should, in the opinion of Special Agent De Lambert, consist of two woodsmen and from three to six assistants, according to the work in hand. Good men for assistants can be secured for \$2.50 per day gross, and only three will be necessary, as canoe men and packers, when but the regular routine work of the post is to be transacted; but when at work in the field there will be required six assistants to act as chainmen, assist in scaling, and to keep the camps supplied with provisions.

As the work of the post will demand the employment of thoroughly reliable and efficient men as woodsmen, and as their services will be required at all seasons of the year, it is recommended that the said woodsmen be engaged for a year at a time at a salary of \$1,500 per annum each. This salary is a slight advance on that of the foreman of a first-class logging camp, but in view of the much greater isolation and privation the sum is not unreasonable, and I have the honor to respectfully commend the above recommendations to your favorable consideration.

If the location of this permanent post is approved by the Department, this office will at once take the proper steps to establish the same, and will undertake with some hope of success the work of protecting the public lands and timber of the region indicated from fraud and spoliation.

In this examination, which was intended to be merely preliminary to the primary object of selecting a proper site for the permanent Government post, it was not deemed best to hamper the special agents of the expedition with the task of reinvestigating and preparing reports upon the timber-trespass cases previously reported by other special agents, as it is believed that this can be more successfully accomplished operating from the post.

Attached to the report herewith is an exhibit of the lands examined by Special Agent De Lambert showing estimate of cutting on each tract.

I have the honor to request instructions in the matters herein presented.

Very respectfully,

THOS. H. CARTER,
Commissioner.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Brainerd, Minn., December 30, 1891.

SIR: By letter P of May 9, 1891, you detailed me to establish a permanent Government post on the Rainy Lake River, Minnesota, for the purpose of preventing the unlawful cutting of timber from the public lands in northern Minnesota, and shipment of the same to the numerous sawmills located in Canada. The point on the river where the boom of the Rainy Lake River Boom Company is located was designated as the place at which to locate the post, unless some other point more suitable in the interest of the service should be found. Special Agent A. T. Stout was directed to accompany and remain with me. You directed me to confer with the United States attorney in St. Paul and solicit his advice as to the best means to be adopted to accomplish the object sought, particularly as to whether Agent Stout and I should be appointed as United States deputy marshals with full authority to arrest parties found unlawfully cutting or removing public timber, and to seize and hold or sell the same should it be necessary in the public interests.

After instructions regarding the purchase of a camp outfit, which was to be first class in every respect and such as to make our surroundings as comfortable as possible, your letter proceeded:

"Upon arrival at the place selected as your post, you will at once proceed to make yourselves thoroughly familiar with plan of operations of the depredators and decide upon the best means to put a stop to same, when you will, without delay, submit a report therein to this office, stating your views in full, submitting an estimate therewith as to how many woodsmen, or timber inspectors it will be necessary for you to employ, for what length of time, and at what rate of compensation. You will also state your views as to the advisability of providing for the erection of a log house and such other buildings as may be required as a permanent Government post, and an estimate as to the cost thereof."

The carrying out of the latter instruction, involving as it did the examination of the watershed of the Rainy Lake River, was a work of great magnitude and to it I have devoted the whole time of myself and assistants.

You furnished diagrams of township plats of all the surveyed townships in the watershed, showing all entries therein to date.

By letter P of August 8, 1891, you authorized me to hire the assistants necessary to make the examination.

On August 12, 1891, Agent Stout and I were commissioned as United States deputy marshals, without other pay than that we received as special agents of your office.

On August 17, 1891, having made all preliminary arrangements and engaged the assistants authorized, we started for the field of duty via Winnipeg and Rat Portage, Canada, and after completing the examination as far as possible until further progress was stopped by extreme winter weather, I have the honor to submit my report as follows:

Our examination has extended along the shore lines of Rainy, Namekan, and Kabatogama lakes as far as the east line of T. 69 N., R. 17 W., fourth principal meridian, at which point the Namekan River connects Loon and Namekan lakes. This river is about a mile and a half long, is deep, narrow, and tortuous. A very careful examination of its inlet, outlet, and banks showed that logs had never been driven down it; therefore, as it is the only outlet for the chain of lakes east thereof, no cutting has been done east of that point. Every bay and inlet of, and stream entering, the three first-named lakes was examined. After leaving the lakes we examined the Rainy Lake River from its source to its mouth at the Lake of the Woods, and the Little Fork River and its tributaries as far as they have been cleaned out so that logs could be driven. The extent of the water ways examined is more than 1,000 miles.

The method of examination adopted was to follow the water ways until a logging or tote road, or a landing where logs had been banked, was found, then to follow the road to the camp and run lines around the extreme outer edges of the cutting, and then to locate the work according to the section lines, subdivide it into 40-acre tracts, and estimate the cut on each tract. A list of the lands examined is attached to this report, marked Exhibit A. The plats furnished showed the status of the lands on which cutting had been done, and on all tracts the title to which had passed to the State of Minnesota, or for which final certificates had been issued prior to the cutting, I called the cutting "legal," but where the cutting was done prior to the issuance of final certificates, or where the plats showed the land covered by an original homestead entry or declaratory statement filing, or that it never had been entered or filed on at all, or where timber had been cut on surveyed lands, or on land marked on the plats as "swamp" where the examination showed it was not swamp land, I called the cutting "trespass."

In connection with the cutting of pine timber on the surveyed townships, I desire to call attention to the character of lands embraced in this watershed and of the entries therein. Formerly this region was covered by immense pine forests, but long ago—between one and two hundred years—fires swept over the country and destroyed the great bulk of the growing pine. The region so swept by fire now bears a heavy growth of elm, ash, maple, poplar, birch, and other deciduous trees, and is rich agricultural land, capable when cleared and cultivated of being brought to a high state of productiveness. Wherever the land was protected by swamps, however, or the wind changed, or from any other cause the fire lost its force, groves of pine were left standing. These groves are generally situated on the head waters of the small streams and vary in extent from a few acres to five or six sections. It is exclusively—with the exceptions named hereafter—on lands covered by these pine groves that entries have been made.

In some few of the entries the letter of the law (six months' residence) may have been complied with, but in every entry, with the exceptions to be named, the spirit, and in a great majority of cases both the letter and the spirit, of the law has been violated. In proof of this I cite the fact that in the twenty-four surveyed townships examined, in which the title to 20,360 acres of land has passed from the Gov-

ernment under the preëemption and homestead acts, there are but four settlers. These men with their families live directly on the water front of the Rainy Lake River, two at the mouth of the Big Fork in T. 70 N., R. 26 W., one at the mouth of the Little Fork in T. 70 N., R. 25 W., and one at the source of the Rainy Lake River in T. 71 N., R. 24 W. All of the lands occupied by these settlers have been destitute of pine since the great fires before mentioned.

The plans of operation of the depredators have been as follows:

(1) On the surveyed lands: During the winters of 1883-'84 and 1884-'85 Michael McManus cut, in T. 70 N., R. 20 W., and T. 69 N., R. 19 W. and 20 W., 3,300,000 feet of pine timber, of which 750,000 feet was trespass. This timber was sold to the Keewatin Lumber Manufacturing Company, of Keewatin, Ontario.

During the winters of 1884-'85, 1885-'86, and 1886-'87 Charles A. Sellers, deceased, cut, in T. 65 and 64 N., R. 24 W., 18,495,000 feet of pine timber, of which 7,365,000 feet was trespass. This timber was sold to the Keewatin Lumber Manufacturing Company, of Keewatin, Ontario.

During the winters of 1887-'88, 1888-'89, and 1889-'90 Bailey & Saunders cut, in T. 61 N., R. 21 and 22 W., 20,620,000 feet of pine timber, of which 405,000 feet was trespass. The same firm, in the winter of 1889-'90, cut, in T. 69 N., R. 19 W., 855,000 feet of pine timber, of which 105,000 feet was trespass, and in T. 69 N., R. 20 W., 1,810,000 feet, of which 160,000 feet was trespass.

During the winter of 1890-'91 David Irwin cut, in T. 69 N., R. 21 W., 3,250,000 feet of pine timber, of which 30,000 feet was trespass.

The same season O. W. Saunders cut, in T. 64 N., R. 20 W., 6,735,000 feet of pine timber, of which 65,000 feet was trespass.

The same season W. T. Bailey cut, in T. 63 N., R. 23 W., 2,025,000 feet of pine timber, all from lands the title of which had passed from the Government, and in T. 61 N., R. 21 W., 3,225,000 feet, of which 1,700,000 feet was trespass.

(2) On the unsurveyed lands and the Red Lake Indian Reservation the trespasses on pine land have been committed by irresponsible persons whose residence and nationality changes with the desirability of their keeping out of reach of the officers of the United States or Canadian Governments. Their depredations have generally been committed in the spring and fall of the year, as they have not means with which to provision camps or obtain the necessary articles for outfit for work in the winter, are confined to the banks of the streams, and seldom exceed 200,000 feet per depredator. In a few instances, however, small camps have been erected and operated by two or three men in partnership. The timber so cut has been sold to several Canadian mill-owners, all of whom are financially responsible.

Pine timber has also been cut on the unsurveyed lands by the large operators and used for the purpose of building dams on the streams where necessary to make them drivable. The estimated amount of timber so cut and used in the territory examined is 200,000 feet.

(3) The Canadian water front of the Rainy Lake River is thickly settled. All along the American water front of said river, opposite nearly every Canadian homestead roads have been cut into the forests, down which the Canadian farmers have hauled all the timber necessary for house logs, stables, fencing, wharfs, etc., such timber having been cut from the Red Lake Indian Reservation or the public lands of the United States. The timber so cut is almost invariably cedar, of which there are great quantities on the American side. An examination of several of the roads showed the individual cuttings to be of small extent, a fair stumpage value of the timber cut varying from \$20 to \$75 per road. I estimate the aggregate annual stumpage value of such trespass at \$1,500.

(4) There are six fishery establishments located on the American territory of the Lake of the Woods, one being on Garden Island and five on the Red Lake Indian Reservation. These establishments use large numbers of spruce and tamarack poles for the purpose of setting their nets, as well as quantities of cord wood for fuel and logs for building purposes, all of which are cut from the northwest angle, Garden Island, or the Red Lake Indian Reservation. I estimate the aggregate annual stumpage value of the timber so used at \$1,000.

The total estimated cut of pine timber in the territory examined is 61,670,000 feet, of which 11,270,000 feet is trespass.

From information furnished by the manager of the Rainy Lake River Boom Company, the United States deputy collector of customs, stationed at the mouth of Rainy Lake River, and others who profess to be familiar with the facts, I estimate the total cut of pine timber on the Big Fork River and its tributaries, from the year 1882 to the present time, at 85,000,000 feet. No estimate of the amount of trespass was obtainable.

The total cut on the Red Lake Indian Reservation, as reported by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to the honorable Secretary of the Interior, under date of July 25, 1891, is 5,782,028 feet, all of which is trespass.

By means of entries having passed the title to the pine lands, and trespass having

severed the growing pine on unentered tracts, there is now almost no pine left on the public lands in the surveyed townships examined.

In the unsurveyed and unsubdivided townships, however, the title to numerous groves of pine is still in the Government. To secure title to these lands a syndicate of capitalists is now at work. The syndicate works under the firm name of J. E. Tapley & Co., with headquarters at Fort Francis, Ontario. Mr. Tapley is an American of no means and less reputation, who has been reported to your office as a trespasser of pine timber on the Red Lake Indian Reservation. The mode of operation of the firm is to examine the unsurveyed and unsubdivided townships and find the location and extent of the pine groves therein. They then build claim shanties on the lands, clear small tracts, and hire poor, worthless men to live thereon, furnishing them provisions. After all the pine land in a township is thus occupied, the "settlers" make application for survey. Upon such applications T. 68 N., R. 20 W., and T. 67 N., R. 20, 21, and 22 W., have recently been, or are now being, surveyed. No secret whatever is made of the operations of this firm in Fort Francis. The provisions and other supplies necessary are purchased from George D. Stinson, a merchant of that place, who is paid therefor by the drafts of J. E. Tapley & Co. upon parties in Little Falls and St. Paul, Minn.

For the purpose of protecting the timber upon the public lands in this watershed, I respectfully submit the following recommendations:

The establishment of a permanent post at the mouth of the Rainy Lake River.

My reason for recommending the establishment of the post is, that in view of the isolated situation of the watershed, its vast extent, its remoteness from civilized abodes of Minnesota, the difficulty of access thereto, and the primitive means of travel necessary, I do not believe it is possible to protect the interests of the Government without establishing a base of supplies at some reasonably accessible point. The mouth of the Rainy is the most desirable location because the post will then be below all the tributary streams, which can be more satisfactorily guarded there than from any point above; the tow and fishing boats en route to Rat Portage clear through the United States custom-house located there; therefore news affecting the public interest will be more readily obtainable there than at any other point; and as the Canadian steamers plying between Rat Portage and Fort Francis stop at Hungry Hall, Ontario, which is nearly opposite the site recommended, all points on the river will be of easy access by public conveyance.

Suitable buildings can be erected, and furnished in such a manner as to render life at the post reasonably comfortable, at an estimated cost of \$3,000.

I estimate the cost of equipments, canoes, etc., at \$500.

The duties of the special agent in charge should be to patrol the watershed and keep thoroughly familiar with all matters of interest or concern to your office; to make specific and careful investigation and actual scale of each trespass already committed, and secure evidence sufficient to enable the Government to collect full value therefor from the trespassers, or in case of their financial irresponsibility, from their vendees; to visit every logging camp in the watershed directly after work ceases each spring and survey the lands cut over. Wherever such survey discloses trespass upon the public lands, to carefully scale the trespass, seize the whole output of the camp—on the bank, if possible, or in the boom if from any cause bank seizure is impracticable—and cause the arrest and criminal prosecution of the trespasser, and to arrest all persons found cutting timber on the unsurveyed public lands or the Red Lake Indian Reservation, and seize and hold or sell the timber so cut.

The force of the post, exclusive of the two special agents, should consist of two woodsmen and from three to six assistants, according to the character of the work in hand. As the work of the post will demand the employment of thoroughly reliable as well as efficient men as woodsmen, and as their services will be needed at all seasons of the year, I recommend their engagement for a year at a time at a gross salary of \$1,500 per annum each. This salary is a slight advance on that of the foreman of a first-class logging camp, but as the life will be far more isolated and the privations much greater the sum is reasonable. Good men for assistants can be secured for \$2.50 per day gross. When only the regular routine work of the post is to be transacted three will be necessary, as canoe men and packers, but when at work in the field examining trespass, six will be required to act as chainmen, assist in scaling, and keep the camp supplied with provisions.

For the purpose of preventing fraudulent entries, I respectfully recommend that copies of final-proof notices of all lands within its jurisdiction be forwarded to the post by the local land offices. A careful investigation of each entry and its surroundings should then be made, and, if fraud appears, the United States attorney requested to appear at the local office on the day of final proof. If, in his judgment, sufficient grounds are there shown for such action, the entryman, his witnesses, and principals should be arrested and prosecuted for conspiracy.

I believe that the carrying out of these recommendations, with such amendments as may suggest themselves to you, will speedily put an end to depredations upon

the public timber, enable the Government to collect full value for a large percentage of the trespass already committed, preserve the public heritage to the actual home-seeker, and, with a little effort on the part of the State of Minnesota, in a few years transform one of the richest agricultural districts within her borders from an absolutely desolate, uninhabited wilderness, known only to a few woodsmen, into a region of happy homes and prosperous communities.

I feel that I ought not to close this report without expressing to you my high appreciation of the services of my assistants, particularly those of woodsmen N. B. Chase and E. J. Fulton. During the four months of our constant and intimate association they proved themselves to be thorough masters of their craft, as well as true, reliable men. To the zeal and fidelity with which they performed their duties, their unflinching good nature under the most trying circumstances, their cheerful endurance of the privations and great physical discomforts inseparable from our mode of travel, and to the energy and devotion to the interests of the Government they at all times displayed, is in a great measure attributable whatever success may have attended the expedition.

Very respectfully,

R. W. DE LAMBERT,
Special Agent, General Land Office.

The COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C.

I assisted in the examination of the watershed of the Rainy Lake River and in the preparation of this report, and concur fully therewith.

ALBERT T. STOUT,
Special Agent, General Land Office.

EXHIBIT A.

List of lands examined in the watershed of the Rainy Lake River, showing estimate of cutting on each tract.

Description.	Sec.	T.	R.	Legal cut, 1,000 feet.	Trespass, 1,000 feet.	Total, 1,000 feet.	When cut.	Name of operator.
Lot 6.....	10	70	20	125	.....	125	In 1883 or 1884....	M. McManus.
Lot 5.....	15	70	20	175	.....	175	do.....	Do.
Lot 7.....	15	70	20	.....	50	50	do.....	Do.
Lot 6.....	20	70	18	.....	20	20	do.....	Unknown.
Lot 9.....	27	69	19	150	.....	150	do.....	M. McManus.
NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	27	69	19	.....	15	15	do.....	Do.
Lot 10.....	27	69	19	50	.....	50	do.....	Do.
Lot 1.....	27	69	19	.....	135	135	do.....	Do.
SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	27	69	19	50	.....	50	do.....	Do.
Lot 3.....	22	69	19	.....	300	300	do.....	Do.
Lot 8.....	21	69	19	175	.....	175	do.....	Do.
Lot 2.....	21	69	19	75	.....	75	do.....	Do.
Lot 4.....	21	69	19	225	.....	225	do.....	Do.
NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$	21	69	19	200	.....	200	Winter of 1889-'90.	Bailey & Saunders.
SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	17	69	19	250	.....	250	do.....	Do.
NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	20	69	19	300	.....	300	do.....	Do.
Lot 3.....	21	69	19	.....	75	75	do.....	Do.
Lot 2.....	20	69	19	.....	30	30	do.....	Do.
Lot 2.....	35	69	19	25	.....	25	In 1883 or 1884....	M. McManus.
Lot 4.....	34	69	19	25	.....	25	do.....	Do.
NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$	25	69	20	400	.....	400	do.....	Do.
Lot 3.....	25	69	20	225	.....	225	do.....	Do.
Lot 4.....	25	69	20	200	.....	200	do.....	Do.
Lot 5, and SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$	25	69	20	.....	100	100	do.....	Do.
NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$	25	69	20	150	.....	150	do.....	Do.
Lot 2.....	26	69	20	150	.....	150	do.....	Do.
NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	26	69	20	150	.....	150	do.....	Do.
Lot 6.....	26	69	20	.....	50	50	do.....	Do.
Lot 1.....	27	69	20	200	.....	200	do.....	Do.
Lot 4.....	29	69	20	.....	100	100	do.....	Do.
Lot 7.....	31	69	20	.....	100	100	Winter of 1889-'90.	Bailey & Saunders
Lot 6.....	31	69	20	.....	60	60	do.....	Do.
NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	31	69	20	450	.....	450	do.....	Do.
SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	31	69	20	300	.....	300	do.....	Do.
NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$	31	69	20	400	.....	400	do.....	Do.
SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$	31	69	20	500	.....	500	do.....	Do.
Lot 3.....	1	69	21	150	.....	150	Winter of 1890-'91	D. Irwin.

10 PERMANENT GOVERNMENT POST, RAINY LAKE RIVER, MINN.

List of lands examined in the watershed of the Rainy Lake River, etc.—Continued.

Description.	Sec.	T.	R.	Legal cut, 1,000 feet.	Trespass, 1,000 feet.	Total, 1,000 feet.	When cut.	Name of operator.
Lot 4.....	1	09	21	75	.....	75	Winter of 1890-'91.	D. Irwin.
Lot b.....	1	09	21	60	.....	60	do	Do.
Lot 1.....	2	09	21	50	.....	50	do	Do.
Lot 2.....	2	09	21	35	.....	35	do	Do.
SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	30	09	21	550	.....	550	do	Do.
NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	30	09	21	250	.....	250	do	Do.
SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	30	09	21	150	.....	150	do	Do.
SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	30	09	21	50	.....	50	do	Do.
SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	30	09	21	.....	5	5	do	Do.
NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	31	09	21	60	.....	50	do	Do.
NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	31	09	21	150	.....	150	do	Do.
SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	31	09	21	400	.....	400	do	Do.
SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	31	09	21	300	.....	300	do	Do.
SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	29	09	21	350	.....	350	do	Do.
NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	29	09	21	200	.....	200	do	Do.
SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	29	09	21	400	.....	400	do	Do.
NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	32	09	21	.....	25	25	do	Do.
NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	31	71	21	.....	30	30	10 or 12 years ago.	Unknown.
NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	31	70	25	.....	10	10	Winter of 1888-'89.	Do.
S. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	31	70	25	.....	100	100	do	Do.
Lot 4.....	25	70	26	225	.....	235	Winter of 1887-'88.	Do.
Lot 3.....	27	05	24	80	.....	30	Between 1884 and 1887.	C. A. Sellers.
SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	27	05	24	475	.....	475	do	Do.
NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	27	05	24	425	.....	425	do	Do.
NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	27	05	24	500	.....	500	do	Do.
NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	27	05	24	500	.....	500	do	Do.
SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	27	05	24	300	.....	300	do	Do.
SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	27	05	24	550	.....	550	do	Do.
SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	27	05	24	650	.....	650	do	Do.
SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	27	05	24	300	.....	300	do	Do.
NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	27	05	24	500	.....	500	do	Do.
SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	27	05	24	300	.....	200	do	Do.
Lot 2.....	27	05	24	.....	90	90	do	Do.
NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	28	05	24	.....	300	300	do	Do.
NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	28	05	24	.....	150	150	do	Do.
SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	28	05	24	.....	200	200	do	Do.
SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	28	05	24	.....	5	5	do	Do.
NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	28	05	24	.....	175	175	do	Do.
NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	28	05	24	.....	40	40	do	Do.
Lot 1.....	22	05	24	.....	10	10	Winter of 1888-'89.	Fred Smith.
Lot 5.....	22	05	24	.....	5	5	do	Do.
Lot 6.....	22	05	24	.....	15	15	do	Do.
Lot 8.....	22	05	24	.....	20	20	do	Do.
NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	22	05	24	.....	30	30	do	Do.
Lot 9.....	22	05	24	.....	15	15	do	Do.
SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	22	05	24	.....	15	15	Between 1884 and 1887.	C. A. Sellers.
Lot 7.....	22	05	24	100	.....	100	do	Do.
Lot 1.....	23	05	24	.....	20	20	Winter of 1888-'89.	Fred Smith.
Lot 2.....	23	05	24	.....	10	10	do	Do.
Lot 4.....	23	05	24	.....	20	20	do	Do.
NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	26	05	24	.....	80	80	Between 1884 and 1887.	C. A. Sellers.
SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	26	05	24	.....	150	150	do	Do.
Lot 3.....	26	05	24	.....	25	25	do	Do.
NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	33	05	24	200	.....	200	do	Do.
SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	33	05	24	300	.....	300	do	Do.
NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	33	05	24	200	.....	200	do	Do.
NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	33	05	24	300	.....	300	do	Do.
NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	33	05	24	.....	175	175	do	Do.
SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	33	05	24	.....	450	450	do	Do.
SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	33	05	24	.....	20	20	do	Do.
NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	33	05	24	.....	10	10	do	Do.
SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	33	05	24	.....	40	40	do	Do.
SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	33	05	24	.....	80	80	do	Do.
NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	33	05	24	.....	400	400	do	Do.
NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	33	05	24	.....	300	300	do	Do.
SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	33	05	24	.....	25	25	do	Do.
NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	32	05	24	.....	60	60	do	Do.
SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	32	05	24	.....	50	50	do	Do.
NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	34	05	24	250	.....	250	do	Do.
SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	34	05	24	150	.....	150	do	Do.
NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	34	05	24	175	.....	175	do	Do.
NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	34	05	24	400	.....	400	do	Do.
NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	34	05	24	350	.....	350	do	Do.
SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	34	05	24	200	.....	200	do	Do.
SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	34	05	24	.....	300	300	do	Do.
NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	34	05	24	.....	50	50	do	Do.

List of lands examined in the watershed of the Rainy Lake River, etc.—Continued.

Description.	Sec.	T.	R.	Legal out, 1,000 feet.	Tres- pass, 1,000 feet.	Total 1,000 feet.	When cut.	Name of operator.
Lot 3	3	64	24	100		100	Between 1884 and 1887.	C. A. Sellers.
Lot 4	3	64	24	110		110	do	Do.
SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	3	64	24		75	75	do	Do.
SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	3	64	24	100		100	do	Do.
SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	3	64	24		15	15	do	Do.
Lot 1	4	64	24	115		115	do	Do.
Lot 2	4	64	24		275	275	do	Do.
Lot 3	4	64	24		100	100	do	Do.
Lot 4	4	64	24		25	25	do	Do.
SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	4	64	24	50		50	do	Do.
SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	4	64	24		25	25	do	Do.
SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	4	64	24		90	90	do	Do.
SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	4	64	24		100	100	do	Do.
SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	1	64	24	375		375	do	Do.
SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	1	64	24	250		250	do	Do.
Lot 10	1	64	24		15	15	do	Do.
SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	1	64	24		25	25	do	Do.
NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	2	64	24		25	25	do	Do.
NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	2	64	24		125	125	do	Do.
SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	2	64	24		25	25	do	Do.
SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	2	64	24		75	75	do	Do.
SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	2	64	24	10		10	do	Do.
SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	2	64	24	15		15	do	Do.
NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	12	64	24	300		300	do	Do.
NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	12	64	24	550		550	do	Do.
NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	12	64	24		80	80	do	Do.
Lot 1	12	64	24		5	5	do	Do.
NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	11	64	24		25	25	do	Do.
NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	18	64	24	175		175	do	Do.
SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	18	64	24	350		350	do	Do.
Lot 2	18	64	24		200	200	do	Do.
NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	18	64	24		30	30	do	Do.
NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	18	64	24	5		5	do	Do.
SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	18	64	24	300		300	do	Do.
SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	18	64	24	200		200	do	Do.
NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	14	64	24	5		5	do	Do.
SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	14	64	24		150	150	do	Do.
NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	24	64	24	350		350	do	Do.
NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	24	64	24		100	100	do	Do.
SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	24	64	24		20	20	do	Do.
SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	24	64	24		25	25	do	Do.
NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	24	64	24	90		90	do	Do.
SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	24	64	24	225		225	do	Do.
NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	24	64	24		325	325	do	Do.
Lot 1	24	64	24		50	50	do	Do.
Lot 2	24	64	24		185	185	do	Do.
NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	23	64	24	375		375	do	Do.
NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	23	64	24		40	40	do	Do.
SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	23	64	24		450	450	do	Do.
SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	23	64	24		500	500	do	Do.
NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	23	64	24		175	175	do	Do.
NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	23	64	24		150	150	do	Do.
SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	23	64	24	10		10	do	Do.
NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	23	64	24		125	125	do	Do.
SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	23	64	24	15		15	do	Do.
SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	23	64	24		400	400	do	Do.
NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	11	63	23	115		115	Winter of 1887-'88	Unknown.
SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	11	63	23	140		140	do	Do.
SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	11	63	23	150		150	do	Do.
SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	11	63	23	25		25	do	Do.
SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	26	64	20	650		650	Winter of 1890-'91	O. W. Saunders.
SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	26	64	20	400		400	do	Do.
SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	26	64	20	300		300	do	Do.
NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	26	64	20	550		550	do	Do.
NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	26	64	20		35	35	do	Do.
SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	26	64	20		5	5	do	Do.
SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	27	64	20	375		375	do	Do.
NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	27	64	20	350		350	do	Do.
SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	27	64	20	75		75	do	Do.
SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	27	64	20	200		200	do	Do.
NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	27	64	20	550		550	do	Do.
SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	27	64	20	300		300	do	Do.
NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	27	64	20	450		450	do	Do.
NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	27	64	20	15		15	do	Do.
SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	27	64	20	500		500	do	Do.
NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	35	64	20	375		375	do	Do.
NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	35	64	20		5	5	do	Do.
NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	21	64	20	150		150	do	Do.
SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	21	64	20	175		175	do	Do.

12 PERMANENT GOVERNMENT POST, RAINY LAKE RIVER, MINN.

List of lands examined in the watershed of the Rainy Lake River, etc.—Continued.

Description.	Sec.	T.	R.	Legal cut, 1,000 feet.	Tres-pass, 1,000 feet.	Total, 1,000 feet.	When cut.	Name of operator.
NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	21	64	20	200	.....	200	Winter of 1890-'91.	O. W. Saunders.
SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	21	64	20	150	.....	150	.....do.....	Do.
SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	21	64	20	50	.....	50	.....do.....	Do.
NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	21	64	20	.....	5	5	.....do.....	Do.
NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	28	64	20	30	.....	30	.....do.....	Do.
SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	28	64	20	450	.....	450	.....do.....	Do.
NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	28	64	20	125	.....	125	.....do.....	Do.
NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	28	64	29	.....	8	8	.....do.....	Do.
NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	20	64	20	250	.....	250	.....do.....	Do.
SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	20	64	20	.....	7	7	.....do.....	Do.
Unsurveyed lands on the Little Fork River between Wigwam Rapids and the mouth of Sturgeon River.				.....	25	25	.....do.....	Fred Smith.
Unsurveyed lands on Sturgeon River from the mouth of Bear River to the Little Fork.				.....	40	40	.....do.....	Do.
Unsurveyed lands on Little Fork River from the mouth of the Sturgeon to the Sturgeon Falls.				.....	465	465	.....do.....	Beatty Bros.
SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	25	61	22	.....	10	10	.....do.....	Bailey & Saunders.
SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	25	61	22	.....	130	130	.....do.....	Do.
NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	25	61	22	100	.....	100	.....do.....	Do.
NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	25	61	22	30	.....	30	.....do.....	Do.
NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	25	61	22	600	.....	600	.....do.....	Do.
NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	25	61	22	.....	75	75	.....do.....	Do.
SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	25	61	22	10	.....	10	.....do.....	Do.
SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	25	61	22	200	.....	200	.....do.....	Do.
All of.....	36	61	22	2,650	.....	2,650	Between 1887-'90.	Do.
NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	26	61	22	200	.....	200	Winter of 1888-'89.	Do.
SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	26	61	22	700	.....	700	.....do.....	Do.
NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	26	61	22	650	.....	650	.....do.....	Do.
NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	26	61	22	25	.....	25	.....do.....	Do.
SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	26	61	22	350	.....	350	.....do.....	Do.
NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	26	61	22	100	.....	100	.....do.....	Do.
SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	26	61	22	225	.....	225	.....do.....	Do.
SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	26	61	22	.....	5	5	.....do.....	Do.
NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	35	61	22	375	.....	375	Between 1887 and 1890.	Do.
NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	35	61	22	325	.....	325	.....do.....	Do.
NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	35	61	22	400	.....	400	.....do.....	Do.
SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	35	61	22	275	.....	275	.....do.....	Do.
SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	35	61	22	200	.....	200	.....do.....	Do.
SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	35	61	22	250	.....	250	.....do.....	Do.
NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	35	61	22	275	.....	275	.....do.....	Do.
SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	35	61	22	200	.....	200	.....do.....	Do.
SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	35	61	22	40	.....	40	.....do.....	Do.
NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	35	61	22	80	.....	80	.....do.....	Do.
SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	35	61	22	225	.....	225	.....do.....	Do.
NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	35	61	22	280	.....	280	.....do.....	Do.
NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	3	60	22	150	.....	150	Winter of 1889-'90.	Do.
NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	3	61	22	125	.....	125	.....do.....	Do.
NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	27	61	22	250	.....	250	Winter of 1887-'88.	Do.
NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	22	61	22	70	.....	70	.....do.....	Do.
SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	22	61	22	40	.....	40	.....do.....	Do.
NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	22	61	22	100	.....	100	.....do.....	Do.
SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	22	61	22	275	.....	275	.....do.....	Do.
SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	31	61	21	5	.....	5	.....do.....	Do.
SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	31	61	21	15	.....	15	.....do.....	Do.
NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	31	61	21	10	.....	10	.....do.....	Do.
NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	31	61	21	300	.....	300	.....do.....	Do.
NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	31	61	21	275	.....	275	.....do.....	Do.
SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	31	61	21	150	.....	150	.....do.....	Do.
SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	31	61	21	200	.....	200	.....do.....	Do.
NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	31	62	21	5	.....	5	.....do.....	Do.
NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	20	61	21	.....	50	50	Winter of 1888-'89.	Do.
SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	20	61	21	250	.....	250	.....do.....	Do.
NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	20	61	21	350	.....	350	.....do.....	Do.
NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	19	61	21	400	.....	400	.....do.....	Do.
SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	19	61	21	400	.....	400	.....do.....	Do.
SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	19	61	21	450	.....	450	.....do.....	Do.
NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	19	61	21	500	.....	500	.....do.....	Do.
NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	19	61	21	.....	100	100	.....do.....	Do.
NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	19	61	21	.....	5	5	.....do.....	Do.
SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	19	61	21	.....	5	5	.....do.....	Do.
NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	19	61	21	.....	25	25	.....do.....	Do.
NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	29	61	21	475	.....	475	Winter of 1889-'90.	Do.
SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	29	61	21	425	.....	425	.....do.....	Do.
NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	29	61	21	325	.....	325	.....do.....	Do.

List of lands examined in the watershed of the Rainy Lake River, etc.—Continued.

Description.	Sec.	T.	R.	Legal cut, 1,000 feet.	Tres- pass, 1,000 feet.	Total. 1,000 feet	When cut.	Name of operator.
NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	28	61	21	400	-----	400	Between 1888 and 1890.	Bailey & Saunders.
NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	28	61	21	500	-----	500	do	Do.
NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	28	61	21	550	-----	550	do	Do.
NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	28	61	21	500	-----	500	do	Do.
SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	28	61	21	450	-----	450	do	Do.
SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	28	61	21	525	-----	525	do	Do.
SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	28	61	21	500	-----	500	do	Do.
SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	28	61	21	350	-----	350	do	Do.
NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	28	61	21	-----	550	550	Winter of 1890-'91.	W. T. Bailey.
NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	28	61	21	-----	600	600	do	Do.
SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	28	61	21	-----	300	300	do	Do.
SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	28	61	21	-----	125	125	do	Do.
NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	27	61	21	450	-----	450	Winter of 1888-'89.	Bailey & Saunders.
SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	27	61	21	150	-----	150	do	Do.
SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	22	61	21	400	-----	400	Winter of 1889-'90.	Do.
SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	21	61	21	300	-----	300	do	Do.
SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	21	61	21	250	-----	250	do	Do.
SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	26	61	22	230	-----	230	do	Do.
SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	21	61	21	350	-----	350	Winter of 1889-'90.	Do.
NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	21	61	21	-----	125	125	Winter of 1890-'91.	W. T. Bailey.
SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	17	61	21	275	-----	275	do	Do.
NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	17	61	21	300	-----	300	do	Do.
All of	16	61	21	950	-----	950	do	Do.
NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	34	63	23	25	-----	25	do	Do.
SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	34	63	23	50	-----	50	do	Do.
SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	34	63	23	400	-----	400	do	Do.
NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	34	63	23	1,000	-----	1,000	do	Do.
NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	34	63	23	250	-----	250	do	Do.
SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	34	63	23	200	-----	200	do	Do.
NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	34	63	23	100	-----	100	do	Do.
Total	-----	-----	-----	50,400	11,270	61,670	-----	-----