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ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE
FOR
THE YEAR 1888.

INT 88—VOL I—1

REPORT.

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., October 4, 1888.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to submit the annual report of the General Land Office for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1888.

On the 17th day of November, 1887, the resignation of Hon. W. A. J. Sparks as Commissioner was accepted by the President, and from that date the duties of administering the affairs of the bureau devolved upon me as Acting Commissioner until March 26, 1888, when my appointment as Commissioner was confirmed by the Senate.

Thus it will be seen that about one-third of the fiscal year was included within the incumbency of my predecessor, and the remainder covered by my service as Acting Commissioner and Commissioner.

WORK PERFORMED.

During the past fiscal year ending June 30, 1888, the General Land Office patented or otherwise passed title to and conveyed 8,605,194.29 acres of the public domain.

The several States and Territories within the limits of which these patented lands fall, and the number of acres to each, are respectively as follows:

	Acres.		Acres.
Alabama	286,776.16	Mississippi	68,960.00
Arkansas	234,930.67	Missouri	167,554.99
California	172,509.46	Montana	107,377.58
Colorado	214,465.45	Nebraska	563,172.90
Dakota	2,669,718.50	Nevada	83,417.04
Florida	133,064.53	New Mexico	40,760.00
Illinois	200.00	Ohio	320.00
Idaho	82,720.00	Oregon	268,024.83
Iowa	7,280.00	Utah	52,640.00
Indiana	160.00	Washington	245,096.24
Kansas	1,400,235.21	Wisconsin	649,551.92
Louisiana	160,659.73	Wyoming	43,446.50
Michigan	64,133.01		
Minnesota	888,019.57	Total	8,605,194.29

AGRICULTURAL PATENTS ISSUED.

Forty-seven thousand one hundred and eighty patents were issued during the past year for lands classed as agricultural, as against 24,558 for the year previous.

These patented lands fall within the following classes of entries, and within the States and Territories below named:

Patents issued during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888.

States and Territories.	Final homesteads.	Commuted homesteads.	Pre-emption cash.	Timber culture.	Timber and stone.	Desert.	Warrant and scrip locations.	Private cash.	Graduation cash.	Act of June 15, 1880.	Miscellaneous cash.	Town-sites.	Total number of patents by States and Territories.
Alabama	631		5					1,117		18	1		1,772
Arkansas	376	20	22				6	1,014	5	16	1		1,460
Arizona	21	1	23			22	1						68
California	243	91	185		420	23	13	4	17				1,000
Colorado	355	26	652	4			8	215		1	1	2	1,265
Dakota	4,040	3,073	8,447	439			65	154		107	306		16,684
Florida	16	29	30				88	571	1	43	1		756
Illinois							1						1
Iowa	24		4				5	11					44
Indiana							1						1
Idaho	342	14	68			89	2			1		1	517
Kansas	3,352	1,771	491			552	19	5		985	1,564	5	8,744
Louisiana	228	1					32	684		7			952
Michigan	200	5					27	134		1			367
Minnesota	1,755	81	169	190			21	1,094		5	7		3,322
Mississippi	424							7					431
Missouri	554	35	10				2	357	5	18	2		983
Montana	269	41	233			78	3	2		5	24		655
Nebraska	1,409	493	986	103			29	261		7	211	1	3,500
Nevada	7		2			10							19
New Mexico	104	15	120			5	4						248
Ohio								2					2
Oregon	743	46	333	13	38	19	5	398		2	7		1,604
Utah	37	1	35			204	5			42		5	329
Washington	748	83	488	5	169	9	3	9		5	2		1,521
Wisconsin	184	4	4				3	474		3			672
Wyoming	15	5	66			176						1	293
Total	16,077	5,835	12,403	754	627	1,187	344	6,513	28	1,266	2,129	17	47,180

NOTE.—The above table contains 3,144 patents which were written before the 30th of June, 1888, but were not issued until the first part of July, 1888.

MINERAL PATENTS ISSUED.

One thousand and thirty-four mineral and one hundred and fourteen coal-land patents were issued during the year, the latter covering coal-fields aggregating 15,988.72 acres.

The States and Territories within which these patented entries fall are given in the table below:

States and Territories.	Coal land.	Acres.	Mineral and mill-site.
Alabama			1
Alaska			1
Arizona			26
California	1	40.00	95
Colorado	64	9,869.17	615
Dakota	3	278.50	17
Idaho			29
Montana	21	2,577.58	119
New Mexico	6	1,080.00	36
Nevada			38
Oregon			3
Utah			54
Washington	7	776.97	
Wyoming	12	1,368.50	
Total	114	15,988.72	1,034

RAILROAD LAND PATENTS ISSUED.

Eight hundred and twenty-nine thousand one hundred and sixty-two and forty-five hundredths acres were patented or certified under the law to the several States for railroad purposes during the year, as appears by the following table:

States.	Acres.
Arkansas	280.00
Iowa	160.00
Minnesota	*290,968.99
Wisconsin	537,753.40
Total	829,162.45

* Patents issued to Northern Pacific Railroad Company.

SWAMP-LAND PATENTS ISSUED.

Ninety-six thousand five hundred and fifteen and nineteen hundredths acres were patented to the several States under swamp-land grants, as shown below:

States.	Acres.	States.	Acres.
Alabama	999.22	Michigan	257.26
Arkansas	1,050.67	Minnesota	65,530.53
California	496.96	Missouri	9,451.71
Florida	11,627.29	Oregon	1,316.13
Illinois	40.00	Wisconsin	4,278.46
Iowa	80.00		
Louisiana (act of 1849)	1,386.91	Total	96,515.19

STATE SELECTIONS APPROVED.

Ninety-nine thousand two hundred and five and forty-two hundredths acres were approved to the several States during the year on selections made under educational and internal improvement grants, as shown by the following table:

States.	For agricultural colleges.	For public buildings.	For school indemnity.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
California	2,993.94	160.00		3,153.94
Colorado	1,996.28			1,996.28
Louisiana			6,007.19	6,007.19
Nevada			80,377.04	80,377.04
Oregon			7,670.97	7,670.97
Total	4,990.22	160.00	94,055.20	99,205.42

MISCELLANEOUS PATENTS ISSUED.

Twenty-six thousand four hundred and two and fifty-one hundredths acres were patented during the year, consisting of private land claims

donations, Indian claims in severalty, and scrip locations, which patented lands fall within the States and Territories below named :

States and Territories.	Area.	States and Territories.	Area.
	<i>Acres.</i>		<i>Acres.</i>
California	8, 818. 56	Kansas	1, 195. 21
Louisiana	945. 63	Nebraska	3, 172. 90
Florida	477. 24	Alabama	2, 256. 94
Missouri	823. 28	Colorado	200. 00
Oregon	2, 397. 75		
Washington	959. 27	Total	26, 402. 51
Michigan	5, 155. 75		

Thus in small compass is given the net result, *in acres* only, of the work finally disposed of by this bureau during the last fiscal year.

The time and labor expended on cases which did not reach the final stage of patenting and on the general routine business of the office, in the supervision of the work done in the local offices, the direction of the special agent force, the examination and decision of contest proceedings, the projection and examination of surveys, the adjustment of repayment claims, the auditing of all accounts connected with the public land service, the year's correspondence, receiving, distributing, and filing the constantly increasing number of land entries and filings made during the year, can not be dwelt upon at length under this head, but will fully appear in the reports of the several divisions having charge of the different branches of business in this bureau.

Enough has been shown, however, by way of results accomplished, viz, the careful examination and patenting of land entries involving over 8,500,000 acres, to warrant me in saying that, considering the inadequate force employed, the General Land Office has made gratifying progress during the past year in disposing of the enormous accumulations of business.

In support of my opinion as to the satisfactory results of the year's work, a critical examination of the reports furnished by the respective divisions of this bureau is invited.

The statistical information furnished touching the amount of public land sold, entered, and selected under the various land laws, together with the comparisons made with the business of other years, is useful and instructive. Likewise is the statement touching the cash receipts from the sale and disposition of the different classes of the public lands during the year, which shows the gross receipts from all sources to be \$13,547,137.42, exceeding the receipts of 1887 by \$1,253,961.75, and those of 1886 by \$4,501,688.83, and likewise being in excess of the receipts for any year since 1836.

BUSINESS REMAINING UNDISPOSED OF JUNE 30, 1888.

Having thus far only called your attention to work done during the last fiscal year, as shown by the number of acres of public lands patented and otherwise disposed of, it becomes my duty to invite your earnest consideration of the following carefully prepared statement, showing the exact condition of the accumulated mass of business re-

maining undisposed of in this office at the end of the past fiscal year ; and, feeling the absolute necessity for accurate information touching the amount of business delayed because of insufficient force to take it up and act on it, I have caused a thorough examination to be made of all the unfinished business, by classes, and have obtained the number of entries on hand of each class verified by actual count.

You may therefore rest assured that the figures and facts here given, which were obtained after much care and labor, are correct. I therefore bespeak for them candid and careful consideration, to the end that the real cause of delay in the disposition of the public land business may be known and appreciated, and, I trust, remedied by an increase of force in this bureau somewhat adequate to the constant increase of business.

The business still pending undisposed of in the General Land Office may be best considered under three heads or classes, viz: (1) Final entries. (2) Original entries. (3) Miscellaneous claims and selections.

Of the first class there were pending on the 30th of June, 1888, 238,156 entries.

It is needless for me to say that in this class of entries the claimants have presumably complied with the law by payment of the government price for the land or by settlement, residence, and improvement, or both ; and having made final proof of their compliance, their entries are now being held in the Land Office until they can be reached for examination in the order of receipt in this office, and when found correct will be passed to patent.

Under the improved methods of examination now in force, which will be noticed in another part of this report, it is my expectation that this office will, with the present force, finally dispose of 75,000 of these cases during the present year; yet there will remain 163,156 cases, or more than two-thirds of the whole number, untouched at the end of the year; and if the number of final entries this year equals that of last year, which was 70,468,* at the end of this fiscal year, June 30, 1889, there will still remain of final entries at least 233,624 undisposed of.

The following table gives accurate information of the number of the different classes of final entries pending on June 30, 1888, and the States and Territories in which they are found, from which it appears that the single State of Kansas has 75,038, Nebraska, 24,337, and the Territory of Dakota, 37,493.

It would not be possible for this office to do more than dispose of the Kansas final entries now awaiting final action in one year.

It will be further observed from this table that there are 45,375 final homestead entries awaiting examination, in which class of entries the homesteader is required by law to show five years' residence on his homestead before he can submit his case to this office or demand a patent for his land ; hence the delay suffered by this class of entrymen is the more grievous.

* For table giving number, acreage, and cash receipts from the different classes of final entries made during the past year see page 14.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

Final entries, by classes, for each State and Territory,

States and Territories.	Final home- steads.	Soldiers' addi- tional home- steads.	Commuted cash.	Pre-emption cash.	Private cash.
Alabama.....	3,885	1	396	112	3,118
Alaska.....					
Arizona.....	122	24	60	372	
Arkansas.....	4,988	19	91	95	1,838
California.....	2,080	143	1,241	6,008	187
Colorado.....	919	68	896	8,761	98
Dakota.....	9,333	60	4,524	22,808	
Florida.....	1,890		369	295	394
Idaho.....	504	2	90	1,119	
Iowa.....	50	5	13	30	11
Kansas.....	4,702	14	9,555	17,834	
Louisiana.....	788		26	13	3,880
Michigan.....	891	13	134	72	1,757
Minnesota.....	2,656	136	520	2,717	1,703
Mississippi.....	1,166		23	1	1,780
Missouri.....	953	8	44	40	276
Montana.....	444	2	102	1,565	
Nebraska.....	5,103	32	4,551	13,304	
Nevada.....	36	2		1	
New Mexico.....	851	71	104	1,568	104
Oregon.....	1,275	12	211	2,671	59
Utah.....	548	3	89	316	
Washington.....	1,339	123	276	2,826	35
Wisconsin.....	596	23	58	96	1,550
Wyoming.....	306	46	88	837	
Total.....	45,375	807	23,461	83,396	16,790

PUBLIC LANDS.

pending in General Land Office June 30, 1888.

Act June 15, 1880.	Graduation cash.	Warrant and scrip locations.	Desert land.	Timber and stone.	Timber culture.	Miscellaneous.	Coal.	Mineral and mill site.	Total.
226	1,971	20				9	2		9,740
								5	5
			170		49	2		163	962
9	2,197	4			7			4	9,252
8		15	306	3,846	48	47	4	582	14,515
11			2		442	115	39	2,665	14,016
39		35	1		526	45		127	37,493
41	266	415				1,112			4,782
			282		13	4		160	2,174
2		11			92	3			217
55		1			726	*42,151			75,038
39	533	229			23	11			5,492
14	44	302				12			3,339
		75			195	30			8,032
		1				16			3,335
5	343					4			2,206
2	878					5			3,344
5		4	612		72		23	513	24,337
		15			810	517			257
			83					135	3,053
			103		50		13	189	4,717
1		1	97	241	108	4		37	1,697
			205		9		25	412	5,807
2			29	1,000	111	14	32	20	2,315
11	15	24							2,223
		19	837		10	1	44	35	
473	6,247	1,171	2,727	5,087	3,284	44,109	182	5,047	238,156

* Includes 40,200 entries on "Osage Trust and Diminished Reserve" Indian lands, in a large number of which final payments have not yet been made.

ORIGINAL ENTRIES PENDING.

Of the second class of business pending, viz, original entries, there were on hand on the 30th of June, 1888, 350,953.

These are composed of:

Original homesteads	217,640
Original timber cultures.....	126,530
Original desert entries	6,718
Mineral applications	65
Total	350,953

It will be noticed that the above class of entries outnumber the final entries by 112,797; and while representing only inchoate rights under the several land laws, yet they segregate the land covered thereby.

In addition to the work of posting them on the tract-books, much additional labor is involved in the decision by this office of contests against these entries, instituted for abandonment and various other charges of non-compliance with law on the part of those who made them.

So these entries, from the time they reach this office until they ripen into final or completed entries under the various laws which govern them, are the source of much labor to this office.

During the past fiscal year the number of original entries made and forwarded to this office is as follows:

Homesteads.....	46,236
Timber cultures	24,472
Desert entries.....	1,764
Mineral applications	1,382
Total	73,854

During the same period final proof was made on the above classes of original entries as follows:

Homesteads.....	22,413
Timber cultures.....	984
Desert entries.....	621
Mineral entries	1,359
Total	25,377

The following table shows the number of original entries, by classes, on which final proof has not been made, still pending in this office on June 30, 1888, and the several States and Territories in which they are found. From this table it will be seen that the States and Territories having the largest number, respectively, of original entries are: Dakota, 65,083; Kansas, 49,687; Nebraska, 49,630:

Original entries, by classes, for each State and Territory pending in the General Land Office
June 30, 1888.

States and Territories.	Homestead.	Timber culture.	Desert.	Mineral applications.*	Total.
	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.
Alabama.....	12,357				12,357
Arizona.....	865	552	642		2,059
Arkansas.....	14,587	24			14,611
California.....	13,089	3,604	1,179	19	17,891
Colorado.....	12,806	20,755		27	33,588
Dakota.....	29,828	35,199	28		65,055
Florida.....	7,264	3			7,267
Idaho.....	3,119	1,680	935		5,734
Iowa.....	839	405			1,244
Indiana.....	1				1
Kansas.....	27,126	22,561			49,687
Louisiana.....	6,822	317			7,139
Michigan.....	3,396				3,396
Minnesota.....	12,140	3,891			16,031
Mississippi.....	5,969				5,969
Missouri.....	10,491				10,491
Montana.....	2,126	1,520	814	4	4,464
Nebraska.....	24,875	24,755			49,630
Nevada.....	229	30	20	3	282
New Mexico.....	1,795	729	416	1	2,941
Ohio.....	1				1
Oregon.....	6,850	3,812	209	3	10,874
Utah.....	5,226	796	1,073	6	7,101
Washington.....	9,269	3,866	66	2	13,203
Wisconsin.....	5,334	3			5,337
Wyoming.....	1,236	2,028	1,336		4,600
Total.....	217,640	126,530	6,718	65	350,953

*Several thousand applications remain in the various local land offices, and are not here accounted for. No time being fixed by law in which the claimants are required to make final proof, in the absence of contest they are not considered by this office until perfected by final entry.

MISCELLANEOUS SELECTIONS AND CLAIMS PENDING.

RAILROADS.

Railroad selections aggregating 25,429,866.11 acres were pending unadjusted and undisposed of at the end of the fiscal year June 30, 1888.

SWAMP LANDS.

Seven hundred and eighty-one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven and fifty-nine hundredths acres, embraced in State selections under the swamp-land grants, were pending undisposed of at the end of the fiscal year.

EDUCATIONAL AND INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

One million eight hundred and fifty thousand acres, embraced in State selections for educational and internal improvement purposes, remained undisposed of at the end of the fiscal year.

For the status of private claims reference is made to that part of this report particularly treating of that subject.

FILINGS.

No information can be given as to the number of filings pending in this office or of the acreage covered thereby.

The land filing is simply a declaration of intention on the part of the person making it that he or she claims the right to hold a particular tract of land and comply with the law governing its disposition; with a view of purchasing it or otherwise acquiring title thereto; but this declaration does not effect a segregation of the land. It is, when reported, properly posted on the tract-books of this office, and has no other force or effect than a formal notice of priority of right between parties until merged into a final entry by proof of compliance with law and payment of the Government price for the land.

And inasmuch, too, as there are often many filings on the same tract, it would serve no useful purpose to compute them.

Twenty-eight thousand three hundred and sixty-three filings were merged into final entries last year by final proof and payment, and are, in classes, as follows:

Pre-emption	23,151
Coal	152
Timber and stone	2,420
Indian land	2,640
Total	28,363

For table showing number, acreage, and cash receipts for final entries made on different filings during the past year, see page 14.

Thus I have brought to your attention in the short space I am able to devote to this part of my report the two important subjects, viz:

- (1) The business disposed of during the year.
- (2) The business still pending on June 30, 1888.

On the first point, as I before stated, in my opinion, the General Land Office made considerable progress last year in the work before it.

On the second I invite your earnest consideration and that of Congress, with the hope that additional facilities will be afforded for the early and proper disposition of the delayed business now pending.

My particular recommendation in this behalf will be found under the proper head in another part of this report.

DISPOSALS AND RECEIPTS.

The sales, entries, and selections of public lands under the various acts of Congress relating thereto made during past fiscal year embrace 24,160,784.82 acres, and of Indian lands 325,049.09 acres, making a total of 24,485,833.91* acres; being a decrease of 1,372,204.22 acres as compared with the fiscal year 1887, and an increase of 2,361,269.99 acres over the fiscal year 1886.

The receipts from the disposals of public lands are \$12,701,072; from sales of Indian lands, \$821,113.77—a total of \$13,522,185.77; being an increase as compared with the fiscal year 1887 of \$1,253,961.75, and

* Does not include acreage in final desert, commuted homestead, final homestead, final timber culture, and act June 15, 1880, entries, which have been heretofore reported under the head of original entries.

an increase of \$4,501,688.83 as compared with the fiscal year 1886, to which is to be added \$13,320.65 received on account of timber depredations and \$11,631 received for certified copies of records furnished by the General Land Office, making the total receipts for the year from all sources \$13,547,137.42, exceeding the receipts for any year since 1836.

For particular information as to all entries, final and original, and selections of the public lands, made during the last fiscal year, together with cash receipts and fees for each class, your attention is called to the table on pages 14 and 15:

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

Class of entry.	No. of entries.	No. of acres.	Cash receipts.	
			Sales.	Fees and commissions.
FINAL ENTRIES.				
Public sale	9	448.85	\$11,524.87	
Private entry	1,318	1,457,500.56	1,942,412.15	
Pre-emption	23,151	3,463,306.65	4,611,461.11	
Timber and stone	2,420	341,968.61	854,933.69	
Coal	152	21,646.95	342,849.40	
Mineral	1,314	31,734.56	117,996.85	
Town-sites	5	653.10	816.38	
Town lots	648		35,601.91	
Abandoned military reservations	12	646.88	1,509.40	
Indian lands	2,640	325,049.09	821,113.77	
Desert lands	621	185,148.43	185,454.19	
Commuted homesteads	14,057	2,137,988.82	2,854,905.41	
Act June 15, 1880	151	14,588.98	18,352.76	
Military bounty-land warrants	198	19,985.00		\$637.00
Agricultural college scrip	4	480.00		16.00
Private land scrip	339	24,308.09		41.00
Supreme court scrip	5	519.84		4.00
Valentine scrip	3	113.75		3.00
Sioux half-breed scrip	7	919.75		
Donation claims	6	1,752.86		55.00
Indian allotments	11	1,585.00		
Homesteads (final)	22,413	3,175,400.64		109,199.70
Timber cultures (final)	984	134,416.12		3,936.00
	70,468	11,340,162.53	11,798,931.89	113,891.70
ORIGINAL ENTRIES.				
Timber culture	24,472	3,735,305.10		334,719.00
Desert land	1,764	572,656.08	196,033.71	
Homesteads	46,236	6,676,615.93		680,429.92
Homesteads, Indian	7	1,092.90		
	72,479	10,985,670.01	196,033.71	1,015,148.92
RAILROAD AND STATE SELECTIONS.				
Railroad		6,525,300.09		81,588.03
Swamp		781,857.59		
Swamp, indemnity		12,292.22		161.40
Educational, etc.		471,402.01		5,934.80
		7,790,851.91		87,684.23
RECAPITULATION BY TOTALS.				
Final entries	70,468	11,340,162.53	11,798,931.89	113,891.70
Original entries	72,479	10,985,670.01	196,033.71	1,015,148.92
Railroad and State selections		7,790,851.91		87,684.23
Aggregate	142,947	30,116,684.45	11,994,965.60	1,216,724.85

June 30, 1888; also amount of cash receipts for same, and increase or decrease as compared June 30, 1887.

Increase as compared with 1887.				Decrease as compared with 1887.			
No. of entries.	No. of acres.	Cash sales.	Fees and commissions.	No. of entries.	No. of acres.	Cash sales.	Fees and commissions.
5	277.47					\$8,865.45	
1,748	290,894.85	\$414,581.35		7,247	66,046.21	40,368.75	
1,765	261,346.42	653,378.17					
68	10,185.37	175,133.10					
	4,069.65	14,960.40		11			
1	253.21	316.51					
568		26,697.31					
				21	181.21	1,820.32	
				2,555	421,588.20	663,188.53	
				162	61,588.03	61,311.42	
3,856	895,472.45	809,194.84		170	21,606.37	30,473.53	
14	1,209.73		\$55.00				
4	480.00		16.00				
325	22,308.13		1.00				
				7	360.16		\$20.00
				1	46.25		1.00
5	679.75						
1	304.13		10.00				
11	1,585.00						
2,647	426,363.16		13,145.84				
				495	70,203.50		1,976.00
10,918	1,615,429.32	2,094,261.68	13,227.84	10,669	641,619.93	806,028.00	1,997.00
				3,255	489,092.73		42,498.00
		8,251.44		478	178,358.01		
				5,792	917,734.23		70,964.89
7	1,092.90						
7	1,092.90	8,251.44		9,525	1,585,184.97		113,462.89
	953,492.76		11,945.82				
					877,029.71		
	102,055.09		1,741.31		2,981.52		21.23
	1,055,547.85		13,686.63		880,011.23		21.23
10,918	1,615,429.32	2,094,261.68	13,227.84	10,669	641,619.93	806,028.00	1,997.00
7	1,092.90	8,251.44		9,525	1,585,184.97		113,462.89
	1,055,547.85		13,686.63		880,011.23		21.23
10,925	2,672,070.07	2,102,513.12	26,914.47	20,194	3,106,816.13	806,028.00	115,481.12

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MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The foregoing table does not contain the items below enumerated, viz:

6,468 excess payments, covering 16,692.45 acres; cash received therefor..	\$27,301.52
One competitive bid	207.00
Rent of lots	1,711.60
49,884 miscellaneous filings	158,445.00
Receipts from timber deprecations	13,320.65
Receipts from fees for transcripts of records	11,631.00
For reducing testimony to writing	122,830.20
Total	335,446.97

FILINGS.

In addition to the foregoing, and not included in the total areas of current sales, entries, and selections, are pre-emption, homestead, and miscellaneous filings, viz:

	Number.
Pre-emption filings	41,411
Soldiers' declaratory statements	1,154
Filings upon Indian lands	1,010
Mineral applications	1,382
Coal-land filings	1,673
Timber and stone land filings	2,430
Miscellaneous filings	824
Total	49,884

The area of land embraced in the above filings not yet entered aggregates 6,787,000 acres.

CASH RECEIPTS.

From cash sales	*\$11,203,071.95
From homestead fees and commissions	789,629.62
From timber-culture fees and commissions	338,655.00
From military bounty-land warrant locations	637.00
From fees on scrip. locations	67.00
From fees on pre-emption and other filings	158,442.00
From fees for reducing testimony to writing, etc.	122,830.20
From fees on donation claims	55.00
From fees on State selections	6,096.20
From fees on railroad selections	81,583.03
Total receipts from public lands	12,701,072.00
Receipts from disposal of Indian lands	821,113.77
Receipts from timber deprecations	13,320.65
Receipts from fees for transcripts of records furnished	11,631.00
Total	13,547,137.42

ACCOUNTS.

Four thousand eight hundred and seven accounts were examined, audited, and adjusted, covering \$16,319,090.19; a decrease of 722 accounts and an increase of \$2,109,111.23 as compared with the previous year.

The adjusted accounts embrace receipts amounting to \$14,629,952.61 and disbursements to the amount of \$1,689,137.58.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT.

The amount deposited for surveys under the individual deposit system was \$68,578.50.

There were also deposits made by railroad companies to reimburse the United States the costs of survey of lands selected by them amounting to \$92,617.59.

*An average of a fraction over \$1.35 per acre.

REPAYMENTS.

Six hundred and fourteen repayment claims for lands erroneously sold, amounting to \$56,747.47, were adjusted and approved.

Eighty accounts for reimbursement under the act of March 3, 1887, amounting to \$30,759.42, were adjusted and allowed.

STATE FUND ACCOUNTS.

The amount reported to the First Comptroller as accruing to the several States entitled by acts of admission into the Union to 5 per cent. of the net proceeds of sales of the public lands is \$326,168.35.

LANDS RESTORED TO PUBLIC DOMAIN.

In the annual report of 1887 my predecessor made a statement of the amount of lands restored to the public domain from prior appropriations of various kinds during the present administration by executive and congressional action. (See report of 1887, p. 113.) This statement omitted some important items, having been hastily prepared. For this reason I have prepared a corrected statement for this report, bringing the work down to the end of the fiscal year 1888. The detailed statement will be found in the Appendix A, to be added with other statistical matter. Herewith I give a recapitulation of the table as follows:

Quantity of land actually restored to the public domain, and of land recommended for recovery by the action of the General Land Office and Secretary of the Interior, from March 4, 18-5, to June 30, 1888.

Description.	Acres.
LANDS ACTUALLY RESTORED TO THE PUBLIC DOMAIN.	
Lands in granted railroad limits restored.....	<i>Acres.</i> 2, 108, 417. 33
Forfeitures of railroad grants under acts of Congress.....	*28, 253, 347. 00
Railroad indemnity lands restored.....	21, 323, 600. 00
Private land claims—withdrawn lands restored.....	759, 558. 85
Entries under pre-emption, homestead, timber-culture, desert, mineral, and timber-land laws canceled in regular course of examination and proceedings in General Land Office for abandonment, illegality, and other causes.....	†29, 729, 761. 48
Invalid State selections (internal improvements and swamp).....	984, 310. 85
Total actually restored to the public domain and opened to entry and settlement.....	83, 158, 990. 51
RECOVERY OF LANDS RECOMMENDED.	
Lands within railroad grants recommended for recovery:	
Recovery of land recommended and pending for review of Secretary.....	12, 300. 00
Recovery of land recommended and pending on appeal before the Secretary.....	1, 500, 000. 00
Suits recommended for the recovery of land.....	813, 687. 18
Railroad forfeitures under bills now before Congress.....	‡54, 323, 996. 00
Private land claims:	
Recommendations to Congress to reject claims heretofore favorably reported....	4, 732, 480. 15
Resurveys ordered reducing area of claims.....	629, 500. 00
Suits recommended to vacate patents.....	635, 255. 00
Lands forfeited in Oregon and recommended for recovery under grants for military wagon-roads.....	2, 368, 320. 00
Total recommended for recovery.....	65, 020, 538. 33
Grand total actually restored to the public domain and recommended for recovery.....	148, 179, 528. 84

* Several of the acts declaring these forfeitures were passed in 1885, prior to March 4, but the executive orders making the actual restorations were issued since that date.

† This item includes 4,500,390 acres from which unlawful inclosures were removed, thus opening the lands to settlement.

‡ Under the bill which recently passed the Senate the quantity of land forfeited will equal 5, 627, 436 acres, but the aggregate quantity forfeited under the bills of the two houses, if adopted, will equal 54, 323, 996 acres, as above.

SURVEYS OF THE PUBLIC LANDS.

During the fiscal year surveys have been accepted after an examination in the field and careful inspection of the returns in this office as follows:

	Acres.
California	30,280.63
Colorado	239,445.69
Dakota.....	773,574.52
Florida.....	116,155.79
Idaho.....	161,213.29
Illinois.....	1.04
Kansas.....	8,927.36
Minnesota.....	12,243.40
Missouri.....	234.49
Montana.....	64,393.76
Nevada.....	22,900.44
New Mexico.....	766,515.05
Oregon.....	468,537.23
Utah.....	10,965.02
Washington.....	234,308.56
Wisconsin.....	3.23
Wyoming.....	2,642.82
Total.....	2,912,342.32

The appropriation (approved March 3, 1887) for the surveying service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888, was \$50,000, of which sum \$10,000 was authorized to be applied to the examination of surveys, etc.

The amount actually available for public surveys and applicable to all surveying districts was \$40,000. Expenditures were of necessity and under official regulations confined to districts where existing settlements on the lands presented paramount claims for recognition. The annual surveying instructions for the fiscal year 1885-'86, which defined the class and character of the lands to be surveyed, were continued in force for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888.

Owing to the limited appropriation no regular apportionments were made except to the districts of Colorado, Dakota, Montana, and Oregon, which amounted to nearly \$30,000.

In all cases where *bona-fide* settlers had made applications for the survey of the lands claimed by them and the facts were brought to the attention of this office surveyors-general were requested to forward the applications, with recommendations. On receipt of the applications and recommendations, if on examination the same proved satisfactory, the proper surveyor-general was authorized to invite proposals in the usual manner for the survey of the lands in question. In the event of satisfactory bids being received, contracts for the execution of the work were duly awarded and subsequently approved. It not unfrequently happened, however, that no bids were received, owing to the low rates of mileage allowed by law, in which case further action was necessarily suspended.

ARIZONA.

No contracts for the survey of the public lands in this district were awarded during the fiscal year. Three contracts for survey of the boundaries of the White Mountain or San Carlos Indian Reservation, and of the San Xavier (Papago) and Salt River (Pima and Maricopa) Indian Reservations, liabilities amounting to \$7,827, were awarded and approved. In addition to the Indian reservation surveys, one contract, liability \$1,000, for surveys within the military reservations of Camps Crittenden, Goodwin, Grant, and Fort Verde Garden Reserve, was also awarded and approved.

CALIFORNIA.

Eleven contracts and three sets of special instructions, involving liabilities aggregating \$2,034, were awarded and issued for public land surveys during the year. Owing to the low rates of mileage and the mountainous character of the lands embraced in many of the applications for survey no bids were received for the execution of the work, and surveying operations were thus restricted.

In his annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888, the surveyor-general refers to the number and character of applications and petitions for surveys which were received at his office during the year and to the present manner of inviting proposals for surveys; also to the inadequate rates now allowed for executing the same. The following extract from said report relative to the subject of rates is deemed of interest:

SURVEYING RATES TOO LOW.

It is next to impossible, furthermore, to secure bids for the performance of government work at the existing legal rates of mileage, viz, \$5, \$7, and \$9 per mile, respectively, for section, township, and meander lines.

The lands yet remaining unsurveyed in California are chiefly hilly, mountainous, and timbered in character, and no surveyor can take a contract at rates so low and make enough to pay the expenses of his camping outfit alone. Such inadequate rates must certainly have the tendency to make deputies hurry over their work and to accept assistance from interested parties contrary to regulations. Adequate compensation must be paid before the public surveys can be done expeditiously and honestly.

COLORADO.

Seventeen contracts and four sets of special instructions in lieu of contracts for public land and other surveys were awarded and issued by the United States surveyor-general and approved by this office during the fiscal year. Included within said contracts and instructions were the following surveys, viz: The military reservation of old Fort Lyon (liability, \$500); the north boundary of the Southern Ute Reserve (liability, \$435); and the survey of lands within and closing on Pagosa Springs, Forts Sedgwick and Lyon (liability, \$425).

The total liability of contracts for public-land surveys awarded and approved aggregates \$11,750, which was the amount allowed and apportioned to Colorado out of the available \$40,000 appropriation.

Additional applications for public-land surveys in various portions of the district were forwarded by the United States surveyor-general with favorable recommendation and earnest appeals for approval. Owing to the limited appropriation and the needs of other districts they were not allowed, but will be given precedence during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889.

DAKOTA.

The sum of \$11,000 was apportioned to Dakota for surveys during the fiscal year, under which six contracts for public-land surveys were awarded and approved. In addition thereto two contracts for Indian reservation surveys (one for allotments within the Devil's Lake Reservation and one for the western boundary of the Sioux Reservation), total liabilities \$9,350, were awarded and approved.

FLORIDA.

But one contract for public surveys was awarded in this district during the fiscal year, which was for omitted surveys and meander lines in the vicinity of Lake Buffum, in township 31 south, range 26 east.

In August, 1887, the United States surveyor-general submitted a list of alleged unsurveyed lands for the survey of which applications were on file in his office. Said lands consisted of "strips" lying outside of original meander lines, accretions to islands, so-called swamp lands, and other lands to which riparian rights have attached. Subsequent inquiry proved in every case, where explicit information with illustrating diagram was furnished, that under existing regulations applications for the survey and disposal of lands of stated character could not be entertained.

It was further ascertained that in every case where the lands in question appeared from the official plat to be of a swampy character the State of Florida had formally "selected" said unsurveyed lands under her swamp grant, and title in many instances had passed from the Government.

IDAHO.

No applications for surveys of public lands were received from this district during the fiscal year; consequently no contracts were awarded. A contract for the survey of the boundaries of the Lemhi and Nez Percés Indian Reservations (authorized by the department on the recommendation of the Indian office) was awarded and approved in May, 1887; liability \$1,200, payable from the Indian appropriation.

LOUISIANA.

With the exception of special instructions (liability \$150) issued for corrective surveys in township 24 south, range 32 east, southeast district, no public land or other surveys were authorized or approved in this district during the fiscal year.

MINNESOTA.

Three contracts and one set of special instructions were awarded and approved for small fragmentary subdivisinal surveys during the year; total liability, \$325. In addition to said fragments a contract was awarded and approved in June, 1887, for surveys within the White Earth Indian Reservation; liability \$2,436, payable from the Indian appropriation. This contract was authorized by the department on the recommendation of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

The demand for public surveys by actual settlers on lands within his district is clearly stated by the United States surveyor-general in the following extract from his annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888:

The demand for public surveys by actual settlers has greatly increased during the past year.

A large number of settlers are reported to have located upon the unsurveyed lands lying northwest of the Red Lake Indian Reservation, and a petition signed by thirty of said settlers, representing improvements valued at \$18,000, has been received by me asking for the survey of said lands. A large number of the residents of the counties in which these lands are located have also petitioned for the survey of the same. A large proportion of these lands are reported to be valuable for agricultural purposes, and if surveyed would soon be settled upon and improved.

In the northeastern portion of the State, in the vicinity of Vermillion Lake, in consequence of the rapid development of the iron interests and the large growth of such towns as Tower and Ely, there is an increasing demand for lands for settlement, and applications from persons claiming to be *bona fide* settlers have been received during the year past asking for the survey of about twenty townships. Some of these settlers state that they have been living on their claims for more than four years. In some of these towns it is stated that there are over forty settlers. I consider it very desirable that these surveys should be made as early as practicable, and would request that I may be authorized to survey during the present fiscal year such townships as are occupied by any considerable number of settlers.

MONTANA.

The sum of \$3,000 was originally apportioned to this district for public surveys for the fiscal year, out of which one contract (liability \$2,940) was awarded and approved. Three contracts (aggregate liability \$8,100) were awarded in July, 1887, payable from the appropriation for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1887, which, for obvious reasons, were temporarily suspended. In June last, prior to the expiration of the fiscal year, one of said contracts (liability \$3,000) was approved, and new contracts, embracing the surveys provided for in the two which were suspended and finally disapproved, were awarded, approved, and made payable from the appropriation for the current year. In addition to the foregoing, one contract (liability \$390) payable from special deposits, and one contract (liability \$60) for town-site survey, payable from the appropriation, were also awarded and approved. The total liability of contracts for public-land surveys aggregated \$11,390. Three contracts for the survey of boundaries and allotments within the Crow Indian Reservation (liability \$10,100, payable from Indian appropriations) were also authorized by the department on the recommendation of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

NEBRASKA AND IOWA.

The anomalous condition of the office of United States surveyor-general for this district, by reason of the failure of Congress to make appropriation for the expenses thereof or to formally close the same, continued during the fiscal year. Several applications for resurveys in the western part of the State of Nebraska were received, but could not be entertained for reasons stated. The fact as to the entire absence of all evidences of public surveys in the western tiers of townships in Nebraska is fully established, and the absolute necessity for resurveys can not be overlooked.

NEVADA.

No contracts for public-land or reservation surveys were awarded in this district during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888.

NEW MEXICO.

Four contracts for public-land surveys (aggregate liability \$1,700) were awarded in this district during the fiscal year. One contract for the survey of the outboundaries of the Jicarilla Indian Reservation (liability \$500) was awarded and approved, but was subsequently canceled at the request of the contracting deputy.

The unprecedented demand for public surveys in New Mexico during the past year is referred to in the following manner by the surveyor-general in his annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888:

The demand for public surveys in New Mexico has for a number of years past been very great, and during the past year unprecedented in the history of this office. From all parts of the Territory actual settlers, many of them new-comers, have written me repeatedly and very urgently that surveys should at once be made in their respective localities, so that they may proceed to acquire titles to their new homes, but to almost all of them I have been compelled to make the reply that Congress having failed to make adequate appropriations for this branch of the service it is not possible for me to accommodate them.

In many of these cases surveys should have been made years ago, when this office was engaged in the unprofitable business of surveying the plains and open portions of the country, where surveys will not be needed for years to come, if ever. A double wrong is inflicted upon many poor settlers here by denying them now the surveys they need and are justly entitled to, simply because government officials in times past squandered the money appropriated for their benefit in making useless and uncalled-for surveys.

OREGON.

Two contracts and four sets of special instructions, in lieu of contracts, for public surveys, aggregating in liability \$840, were awarded and approved during the fiscal year. In addition thereto there were awarded and approved two contracts for the survey of the boundaries of the Klamath River Indian Reservation and of the Grande Ronde Indian Reservation, total liability \$4,700, payable from the Indian appropriation. These surveys were authorized by the department on their commendation of the Indian Office.

The following extract from a letter from the United States surveyor-general for Oregon, dated December 6, 1887, sets forth the impossibility of securing the execution of public-land surveys at the existing legal rates of mileage:

I consider that there is very little land in Oregon that can be surveyed as it should be for less than \$12, \$10, and \$8 per mile, while that which is mountainous, heavily timbered, or covered with dense undergrowth is well worth \$16 for base, standard, meridian, and meander lines, \$13 for township and range lines, and \$10 for subdivisinal and connecting lines per mile. No one who is not familiar with the character of the country can form a correct idea of the difficulties to be encountered by the deputy surveyor in executing the surveys in the mountains, and especially along the coast, where it is often impossible to run more than one mile a day.

Very few of the competent and reliable surveyors can be found who will make an estimate on any of the work advertised on account of the low rates that now prevail.

I inclose a copy of the letter that accompanied the bids of Charles M. Collier, which will give you some idea of the roughness of the country. There are many places along the coast that are desirable for homes and are fast settling up, and should be surveyed. The completion of the railroad connecting Oregon and California, and the construction of the Oregon Pacific Railroad, will cause many more persons to locate within our borders. I would therefore respectfully recommend that such action may be taken as will secure better rates for surveys in this State. Should this be done, I am confident that the entire \$16,000 asked for for extending public surveys in Oregon during the coming fiscal year, and even a much larger sum, could be used to great advantage.

UTAH.

Three contracts for public-land surveys (liability \$3,661), payable from repayments made by railroad companies, were awarded and approved during the year. In addition thereto, two contracts for resurveys (liability \$234), which were found necessary to initiate the original surveys provided for in the first-named contracts, were also awarded and approved.

WASHINGTON.

Two contracts for public surveys were awarded and approved. The liability of one contract, amounting to \$287, is chargeable to the annual appropriation, while that of the other contract (\$1,384) is payable from special deposits. Special instructions (liability \$40) for a fragmentary survey in Sylvan Lake were also issued by the United States surveyor-general and approved by this office.

WYOMING.

No contracts or special instructions for public land or other surveys were awarded or issued in this district during the fiscal year.

The following extract from a letter dated June 26, 1888, from the United States surveyor-general, details the present condition of the public surveys in that Territory. When actual settlements shall have been made upon lands which purport to have been officially surveyed the entire omission of all evidences of former surveys thereon will be brought to light, and thus necessitate their resurvey. Resurveys in the absence of existing settlements on the lands are deemed inexpedient.

The surveyor-general says:

In reply to your letter "E" of May 4, 1888, I have the honor to state that I have as yet been unable to get further information concerning settlements in the townships therein referred to. This is doubtless owing to the necessities of spring

months, which require the ranchman to be at work planting and cultivating crops. Settlers far from trade centers seldom appear in town during the spring and summer months.

The question of erroneous and fraudulent surveys in this Territory appears to be settled beyond all controversy, and the necessity of making such surveys or resurveys as will enable the settler to accurately locate his claim is, to my mind, a matter of great importance.

If this proposition is accepted, the next thing to be considered is, what evidence of fraud shall be accepted as conclusive. Settlers have of necessity been compelled to employ professional surveyors to locate their claims on account of two reasons. The first case is one where no monuments of the public surveys could be found anywhere, and the second, fully as misleading and unsatisfactory as the first, presents to the settler an occasional corner, but the same is improperly marked.

I fully believe that not one established corner in twenty can be found bearing marks which correspond to the requirements of the "manual" under which the surveys were made. I refer particularly to surveys contracted for during and since 1880. In the absence of official investigation, the evidence of settlers and private surveyors, submitted under oath, is the only evidence attainable at this time. This I believe to be sufficient, and if appropriations can be obtained for resurveys, where such evidence has been placed on file—evidence which fully describes the tracts of land to be surveyed and enumerates the improvements already made and under construction—it is, in my opinion, the duty of the Government to have these surveys properly made.

DISCONTINUED DISTRICTS.

In addition to the foregoing, contracts for the following reservation surveys were awarded during the fiscal year by the Commissioner as *ex-officio* surveyor-general and approved by the Secretary of the Interior, viz:

Subdivision of the Fort Wallace Military Reservation in Kansas; liability \$350, payable from the appropriation of \$20,000, per act of March 3, 1885.

Allotments within the Modoc and Ottawa Indian Reservation in Indian Territory; liability \$1,500, payable from the Indian appropriation of February 8, 1887.

Subdivision of the Iowa Indian Reserve in Kansas and Nebraska; liability \$600, payable from the Indian appropriation of \$10,000, per act of March 3, 1885.

Resurvey of the eastern boundary of the Seminole lands in Indian Territory; liability \$2,000, payable from the Indian appropriation of \$35,000, per act of March 2, 1887.

The stated reservation surveys were authorized by the department, and, except in the case of Fort Wallace, on the recommendation of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

SURVEYS UNDER THE SPECIAL-DEPOSIT SYSTEM.

In June, 1885, a large number of contracts for public land surveys, the liabilities of which were payable from special deposits, were suspended and ultimately disapproved. These contracts were awarded to various parties in several of the surveying districts. Circular instructions relative to deposits by individuals for the survey of the public lands were issued June 24, 1885, and are still in force.

No contracts for public surveys payable from special deposits were approved during the fiscal years ended June 30, 1886 and 1887, and but

few applications therefor were made, and they were uniformly disapproved by reason of non-compliance with official instructions of June 24, 1885.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1888, five contracts for public surveys under the provisions of sections 2401 and 2403 Revised Statutes of the United States were awarded and approved. Two of these contracts (liability \$765) were awarded in the California district; one in Montana, liability \$390; and two in Washington Territory, aggregate liability \$1,684.

RESURVEYS.

A number of applications for resurveys in Florida, Colorado, Kansas, and Nebraska were received during the past year, all of which were disapproved and the applicants advised that resurveys of lands of the character described would only be executed in compliance with specific authorization by Congress. The class of lands in question are those that have been disposed of by the Government under the metes and bounds of the original official surveys and the titles to which have passed to individual owners. It is held that disputes relating to the boundaries of lands of said character should properly be adjudicated by county surveyors and courts of competent jurisdiction.

As distinguished from the class of lands referred to are large areas, situate principally in western Nebraska and eastern Colorado, where evidences of the original official surveys were long since literally extinguished (if ever established) by natural causes. When it is remembered that under existing surveying regulations, as per the manuals of surveying instructions approved February 22, 1855, and May 3, 1881, sticks of timber $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet long by 4 inches square can be used as "posts in mound" to indicate "standard township corners," the "mounds of earth" to be $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high with 5 feet bases around the posts, it is not surprising that the action of the elements alone should cause the posts to rot, the mounds to crumble, and the pits to fill up during the space of twenty-five to thirty years, admitting (with reservations) that the contracting deputy surveyors actually complied with the terms of their contracts and surveying instructions in the first instance.

For a number of years past this office has persistently applied to Congress for an appropriation to provide stone or iron monuments for marking the lines and corners of the public surveys, but all to no purpose. The "old system" still prevails, and the "evidences" of public surveys, even when properly established, are of a temporary character only, and soon become obliterated.

The expense of resurveying these large areas of virtually unsurveyed lands in Nebraska and Colorado should of right be borne by the General Government, and specific appropriations for that purpose would not only empower this office to dispose of constantly increasing demands for relief on the part of the settlers, but enable them to clearly define

the limits of their respective claims and to acquire titles to lands actually occupied.

The following extracts from the annual report of the United States surveyor-general for Nebraska for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1888, regarding the condition of the original public surveys in that State are deemed of interest as bearing upon the question of resurveys and their ultimate necessity:

Reports continue to come into this office regarding the inaccurate and altogether unreliable character of the public surveys in various portions of the State. In many of these cases I have, upon request of the parties in interest, visited the localities in question, and in the case of townships 5 and 6 north, ranges 34 and 35 east, have reported to your office in detail the irregularity of the lines and corners as found in said townships. Standard, township, section, and other corners are reported as found all the way from a few chains to 20 or more chains away from their proper sites, and in many instances no corners nor a sign of any can be found. For these reasons it will be necessary to set apart a portion of the surveying fund for the purpose of resurveying these defective original surveys.

I am not able now to estimate how extensive this defective and in many cases fraudulent work may be as compared with the total work done within the State, but consider that it will be a large contingent of future surveying operations, as judged from the reports to this office by the deputy surveyors now in the field, it being impossible to find starting and closing corners for new surveys without initiating quite extensive resurveys. This for the present has been provided for by paying for such resurveys from the estimated liability of the contracts and requiring the deputy to cease surveying operations when he has reached the limit of that liability. Thus the projected surveys will fall short of the extent intended at first by the amount of the resurveys.

RATES OF MILEAGE FOR PUBLIC SURVEYS.

The appropriation for the surveying service for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1888, as per the act approved March 3, 1887, prescribed the following rates of mileage for public surveys, namely: \$9 for standard and meander lines, \$7 for exterior township lines, and \$5 for subdivisional section lines. No additional provision was made for the survey of mountainous lands or lands heavily timbered or covered with dense undergrowth, which had, with but few exceptions, heretofore been the practice.

Sections 2404 and 2405 of the Revised Statutes of the United States provide that specified augmented rates may, in the Commissioner's discretion, be paid for the survey of heavily timbered and underbrush lands in California, Oregon, and Washington Territory. Although it has been successfully held by the department since 1876 that the so-called revised statute or "augmented" rates were not affected by the rates prescribed in the annual appropriation bills, the question was again carefully considered in the light of past decisions, present exigencies, and the wording of the act of March 3, 1887, and it was finally determined, in view of the expressed wording of the act named, that no rates of mileage other than as prescribed therein could legally be allowed, notwithstanding the previous departmental decisions and rulings as to the statutes cited.

It is well known that the remaining unsurveyed lands in California and Oregon, as well as large areas in Nevada, Colorado, Montana, Idaho, and Washington Territories, consist mainly of mountainous

lands heavily covered with timber and dense undergrowth. While under existing regulations applications for the survey of forests or heavily timbered lands are not entertained, and therefore not in question, there still remain large tracts of mountain lands which are covered with dense undergrowth known as "chemisal" or "chaparral," and almost impenetrable in localities. In California these lands are in demand, being specially adapted to grape culture, and many applications for survey were presented to the United States surveyor-general; but owing to the insufficient rates of mileage allowed by law but very few bids for surveys were submitted, and in the majority of instances no responses were received to the published invitations for proposals.

In several instances, notably in California, Colorado, and Washington Territory, facts have been brought to the attention of this office showing in effect that applicants for the survey of the mountainous lands embracing their claims, in order to secure said surveys at existing surveying rates, have covertly agreed with the contracting deputy surveyors to duplicate in cash or its equivalent the Government mileage. Where these allegations have been investigated (the practice being in direct antagonism with official regulations) the original statements were subsequently greatly modified and strong efforts made to suppress the facts for fear that they would militate against the acceptance by this office of the executed surveys, and thus delay the settlers in their earnest desire to acquire legal title to their respective claims. Although sufficient evidence has been obtained to justify the belief that "bonuses" have in fact been paid by settlers to secure the services of competent and reliable surveyors, this office has been compelled, in justice to all parties in interest, to accept the modified allegations that the admitted "assistance" was in the nature of teams and wagons for transportation, subsistence for teams and men, and "volunteers" for field-work, such as chainmen, axmen, etc.

ADDITIONAL SURVEYS NEEDED.

In my judgment there is great need of an increase of appropriation for surveys of the public lands. For the fiscal years ending June 30, 1887, and June 30, 1888, the amount appropriated for this purpose was only \$50,000 each year, while in the sundry civil bill for the current year \$100,000 is provided for. In my estimates for the next fiscal year I repeat the recommendation of my predecessor, that at least \$300,000 be appropriated for surveys.

Several reasons have been urged against extending public surveys over the unsurveyed portions of the public domain. One of them is that we already have more land surveyed than is occupied or will be occupied for years to come. It is true that much of the public domain surveyed is unoccupied, but it is also true that this unoccupied surveyed land is almost if not quite all within mountainous regions, where settlements can not be made and never will be made, and it will never

be valuable for anything except for grazing purposes, or else such lands are in the arid desert regions of the West, which can not be reclaimed by any system of irrigation that is now in use. It may, therefore, be said that there is scarcely any surveyed land at present open to settlement and entry by home-seekers on the public lands except as it is made vacant by the cancellation of some previous entry or by throwing open to settlement lands which had been reserved for railroad grants or for other purposes.

Another objection to extending the surveys which has more weight is that the present laws allow settlement and improvement on unsurveyed land, and as no entries except desert entries can be made until surveys are extended over these lands there is no encouragement to speculative or fraudulent entries. In reply to this argument, however, I call attention to the extended reports from local officers (see pages 55-87), which show that fraudulent and speculative operations on the public lands have been largely checked. I also call attention to the reports of the surveyors-general of the department, which will be found in their proper places, in which these officers urge the great necessity for extending the Government surveys. It appears from these reports that there are thousands of settlers on the unsurveyed lands, many of whom have resided there for years, who are extremely anxious to have their lands surveyed in order that their titles may be perfected. They naturally hesitate about improving the lands to any considerable extent for the reason that a survey may show that the improvements of two or more settlers are upon the same subdivision, and more or less loss may result in the adjustment of their respective rights. It also appears that towns are springing up in places on unsurveyed lands in the Northwest, and it is certainly a matter of importance to the inhabitants to have the titles to their homes settled.

In addition to the foregoing reasons for increasing the appropriations for surveys I call attention to the provisions of the act of March 3, 1887, peremptorily requiring the adjustment of all unadjusted railroad grants. But the lands along the lines of some of the largest of these grants are unsurveyed, and no adjustment can be made until the surveys are extended. Thus the grants to the Northern Pacific, the Oregon and California, the California and Oregon, the Southern Pacific, and the Atlantic and Pacific can not be fully adjusted until the lands within both the granted and indemnity limits are surveyed, while the grants to the Union Pacific, the Central Pacific, and the Kansas Pacific can not be finally closed until additional surveys are made defining their grants. It will be seen that these include the largest grants made, and very large tracts, especially along the line of the Northern Pacific, are unsurveyed. The States in which these unsurveyed railroad lands lie are especially interested in having them surveyed, for the reason that such lands are not subject to State, county, and municipal taxation until they are defined by survey.

Another very important reason for urging the completion of the surveys of lands included in railroad grants is the fact that the department is helpless to prevent depredations on the public timber on unsurveyed lands within the limits of railroad grants. Some of our most important suits have failed for the reason that, as the lands were unsurveyed, it was impossible to prove definitely whether the timber cut and removed was on Government land or land which inured to the railroad company under its grant. Consequently the courts held that the Government could recover only nominal damages.

I hope this matter will receive the earnest consideration of Congress.

EXAMINATION OF SURVEYS IN THE FIELD.

By the act of March 3, 1887, the sum of \$10,000 out of the appropriation of \$50,000 for surveys and resurveys was made available for examinations in the field. In view of this very limited appropriation only four examiners of surveys were employed upon this work. All possible progress in the examination of current surveys was made with the small force of examiners available, and a few examinations by special examiners appointed by surveyors-general were authorized. The work in the field was continued until the middle of November, 1887, when, owing to the small balance remaining unexpended, the services of all but one of the examiners were necessarily dispensed with and work in the field was practically suspended. The examiner retained was engaged upon very important work in connection with fraudulent surveys in California, and but a portion of his time was spent in the field.

By the act of March 30, 1888, making appropriations for urgent deficiencies of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888, there was appropriated for the examination of surveys the sum of \$10,000. As soon after the date of the appropriation as the services of competent persons could be obtained six examiners were appointed, including three who had previously been employed. As examinations had been suspended for several months for want of funds, the examiners were instructed to proceed with all possible speed consistent with a proper inspection of the lines, and very rapid progress was made in the work.

During the past year, upon favorable reports by examiners, surveys have been accepted in California under three contracts, Colorado six contracts, Dakota six contracts, Montana seven contracts, Nevada one contract, New Mexico two contracts, Oregon three contracts, Utah three contracts, and in Washington Territory four contracts.

This office has during the year accepted a number of fragmentary surveys and surveys of small portions of fractional townships in several surveying districts without a field examination, the amount involved in each case being so small that it was not deemed advisable to incur

the expense of an examination which, in some instances, would have exceeded the cost of the survey.

Quite a number of reports on field examinations were received so late in the fiscal year that it was not practicable to consider the same in this office and take action upon the surveys examined before the close thereof.

FRAUDULENT AND DEFECTIVE SURVEYS.

As a result of examination in the field the following surveys were rejected, wholly or in part, as being fraudulent or defective:

- In Arizona, contracts Nos. 56 and 58.
- In California, contracts Nos. 121, 322, 355, 377, 382, 383, 385, and 399.
- In Nevada, contract No. 174.
- In New Mexico, contract No. 211.
- In Oregon, contract No. 508.
- In Washington, contracts Nos. 307 and 308.

A detailed statement of the condition of these rejected surveys, as described by the special examiners, will be found in Appendix E, to which I call special attention.

CONTRACTS FOR SURVEYS OF INDIAN RESERVATIONS.

Under the appropriation of \$100,000, made by act of February 8, 1887, for surveys and resurveys of Indian lands, contracts have been let by direction of the Secretary of the Interior amounting in liability to \$20,700, as follows:

State or Territory.	Reservation.	Description of work.
Arizona	Papago and Pima and Maricopa ..	Boundaries and subdivisional surveys.
Dakota	Devil's Lake	Subdivisional surveys.
Indian Territory	Modoc and Ottawa	Do.
Montana	Crow	Do.
Oregon	Grande Ronde	Boundaries and subdivisional surveys.

Under the act of March 2, 1887, appropriating \$35,000 for the survey and subdivision of Indian reservations, contracts were let amounting in the aggregate to \$6,235, as follows:

State or Territory.	Reservation.	Description of work.
Colorado	Southern Ute	Part of north boundary.
Dakota	Sioux	Part of west boundary.*
Indian Territory	Seminole	East boundary.
Montana	Crow	Parts of east and south boundaries.
New Mexico	Jicarilla	Outboundaries.

* Pending the negotiations for the relinquishment of a part of the Sioux Reservation the execution of this survey has been suspended.

IOWA INDIAN RESERVATION.

Under the appropriation of \$10,000, per act of March 3, 1885, a contract was awarded for the survey of the Iowa Indian Reservation in Kansas and Nebraska, liability of contract, \$600.

FRAUDULENT SURVEYS IN CALIFORNIA.

Additional developments as to the surveying syndicate of Benson & Co.—Indictments by the grand juries.

In the annual report of this office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887 (pages 255, 256), in a copy of a communication from the Commissioner to the Secretary, reference is made to the action of the United States judges in refusing to grant the petition of the United States district attorney for a rehearing in the Benson cases, the previously presented indictments by the grand jury in these cases having been quashed in court by reason of an incorrect averment.

The Federal grand jury which considered the so-called Benson cases for the second time was organized September 12, 1887, and submitted their findings November 2, 1887, reporting twenty-four indictments against John A. Benson and others. The grand jury which investigated said cases for the third time was organized January 10, 1888, and made report February 4, 1888, embracing eleven indictments against said parties.

Under the November indictments, twenty-four in number, pleas in abatement and demurrers were filed in court by the defendants' counsel. After numerous postponements and delays on the part of the defendants three of said indictments were finally ordered certified by the court to the Supreme Court of the United States, on a disagreement of the presiding judges as to validity, two holding the indictments were invalid, while one held them to be good and valid.

The February indictments (two for conspiracy and nine for perjury) had not been acted upon by the court on August 1, 1888.

Full particulars as to the past and present status of the several indictments which were found by the three grand juries against John A. Benson, his associates and employés, together with matters relating to the general subject of fraudulent surveys in California, will be found in the detailed report thereon, as furnished by Charles F. Conrad, special agent, who has been in charge of said matters in the interest of this office for the past three years.

PRIVATE LAND CLAIMS.

ARIZONA.

The annual report of the surveyor-general for Arizona, which appears in its appropriate place in this report, contains a tabulated statement of the private claims of Spanish or Mexican origin involving lands within his district. There are nineteen of these claims, of which thirteen have been reported upon favorably by former surveyors-general and are now pending before Congress for consideration.

The estimated area of said claims is, as reported, 5,195,348 acres of the choicest land in the Territory, claimed, says the surveyor-general,

by aliens "having no material interest in the advancement of the Territory save the gratification of their selfish ends. Truly the amount of land claimed by these parties is an empire in itself, and where is the State or Territory in this nation that would not feel its blighting effects? Extract this amount of the very best land and water from the resources of any of the States, and I venture it would materially affect their resources and stimulate to vigorous protest the most conservative of them."

He urges the importance of early action by the Government in adjusting these claims.

THE PERALTA CLAIM.

Reference was made in the last annual report to this alleged grant, embracing nearly 5,000,000 acres in the heart of the Territory, and including some of its finest lands and thriving towns. September 23, 1887, the surveyor-general denied the application of J. A. Reavis and wife for a preliminary survey. He declined to consider the application at that time for reasons stated, and an appeal from his decision was taken to this office.

I decided April 16, 1888, that the matter was interlocutory and not appealable in its nature, and returned the papers to the surveyor-general, before whom this claim is still pending, and is so reported by him

RANCHO EL PASO DE LOS ALGODONES.

This alleged grant, with an estimated area of some 22,000 acres, claimed by the Colorado Commercial and Land Company, is, in my opinion, totally without merit. In the year 1880 the Commissioner of the General Land Office transmitted to Congress through the Department the report of the surveyor-general in this case, recommending its rejection upon the grounds that the title papers were forged and antedated.

The lands involved have been withdrawn from settlement from the time that proceedings were instituted before the surveyor-general, looking to his action in the matter under the act of 1854.

Unless Congress in the near future takes some positive action in the matter of settlement of private claims now pending the Algodones grant (the papers in which have been withdrawn from the congressional files by interested parties) should receive special action, in order that the land may be opened to settlement.

NEW-MEXICO.

It is well known that the most important claims arising under the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo and the Gadsden purchase awaiting recognition by the United States are in New Mexico.

The surveyor-general's report, which will be found in full in its proper place, discusses the questions connected with said claims at length, and is worthy of careful perusal.

Three new claims were filed during the year: No. 209, Las Ranchas tract; No. 210, Sitio de Pajarito; No. 211, José García.

I submit a few extracts from the surveyor-general's report:

In the claims which I have disapproved within the past year, the land which will be restored to the public domain, should my recommendations be approved, will amount to 81,653 acres. The errors I have pointed out in the survey of patented and unpatented grants suggest a further saving to the Government of 1,503,962 acres, which, added to the 81,653 acres just mentioned, give an aggregate of 1,585,798 acres. Should my views be adopted and enforced, this amount will be restored to the public domain. Added to the estimated aggregate of public lands unlawfully appropriated in New Mexico, as given in my report of last year, namely, from eight to nine million acres, it will be safe to say that more than 10,000,000 acres of the nation's patrimony have been illegally surrendered to individual claimants, and thus withdrawn from settlement and tillage under the pre-emption and homestead laws. I need not say that so flagrant a wrong to the people of New Mexico invites the vigorous and unsparing use of every legitimate power of the Government in securing its redress.

The surveyor-general still adheres to his objections to all propositions to refer pending claims to the courts or a commission for settlement. He says:

After a very careful consideration of the whole matter, I reached the conclusion two years ago, as then set forth in my annual report, that the best and speediest method of adjudicating these cases would be an act of Congress referring them to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, with the right of appeal to the Secretary of the Interior, as in other cases. The act of Congress of July 22, 1854, makes it the duty of the surveyor-general "to ascertain the origin, nature, character, and extent" of these grants, and make full report thereon to Congress, with a view to the final action of that body.

This work was begun in 1855, and is now substantially completed. The claims are on the files of the General Land Office, including duly certified copies of the papers in each case, the evidence, both documentary and oral, the reports of the surveyor-general, and the supplementary reports recently submitted, all printed and in their orderly connection. What is obviously wanted is the reference of the cases thus prepared to the land department for decision on the basis of action thus supplied. This would utilize the labor expended in past years in putting the cases in orderly shape and speed their decision. Congress refused to adjudicate any more of them; but this certainly does not make nugatory the records thus prepared, but only necessitates their submission to the tribunal established by Congress for the purpose of dealing with all questions touching the public domain. I am utterly unable to see any valid reason for the creation of a new and special tribunal for the settlement of these cases. Should it be established, it will be obliged to dispose of the cases on the papers on file in the General Land Office. No other method of proceeding is possible, since the witnesses are nearly all dead, and the record of their evidence must be received. These views were substantially repeated in my last report, and soon after its publication I was gratified to find them vigorously supported by Secretary Lamar in his annual report.

* * * * *

I have personally examined nearly all the claims in New Mexico, and have no hesitation in saying that the whole batch of them could be disposed of in from one to two years by a competent lawyer who would industriously apply himself to the task under the supervision of the Secretary of the Interior. There is therefore no necessity, or even excuse, for a migratory court or commission to pass upon these cases, which are such as the officials of the land department are accustomed to examine and competent to decide, and involve no greater interests than those constantly adjudicated by the head of that department with the help of his legal advisers. Let me add that the transfer of these cases from the regularly constituted authorities at the seat of Government to a special tribunal would not only complicate the business instead of simplifying it, but would involve a large expenditure, which can be avoided by a small outlay providing for such additional force as the Department of the Interior may require for its additional work. Prompt action is the thing wanted. The very machinery of a court invites procrastination. This alone is a sufficient objection to its creation now, even waiving the fatal objections to it which I have urged.

I cite the foregoing because I substantially concur in Mr. Julian's views. In my judgment the final disposition of these claims, which

have been too long delayed already, can be more cheaply, efficiently, and expeditiously reached by committing their decision to the General Land Office upon the evidence now on file or to be furnished, with an appeal to the Department, and, if deemed desirable, to the Supreme Court of the United States from the Department, than by any other plan which has been suggested. But if this plan does not meet with the views of Congress I can not too strongly urge that some other method of settling them than now exists should be adopted without delay.

CALIFORNIA.

There are a few private claims in this State upon which final action has not been taken by the land department. One case has been settled and patent issued during the last fiscal year.

The patent to the Rancho Cabeza de Sante Rosa (part of), James Eldridge, confirnee, and patent to "lands near San Juan Bautista," Rufino Castro *et al.*, confirnees, have been delivered to the persons entitled to receive the same, and the fees due upon the survey deposited.

The patent to the Rancho San José y Sur Chiquito has been transmitted to the surveyor-general, and is in his office awaiting the pleasure of claimants.

MEXICAN GRANTS.

The surveyor-general states:

Relative to these grants, which cover almost one-twelfth of this State, I can add but little to my report of last year, which treated of this subject in detail, showing the origin of Mexican grants, how secured and confirmed, and pointed out specific instances of fraud in the securing thereof; nevertheless, I am of the opinion, then expressed, that to attack the titles of these ranchos, some of which have been patented by the United States for more than thirty years, is to lessen the confidence in the security of titles issued by this Government. A successful attack upon any patented rancho would not restore its acreage to the public domain, but would in most cases benefit individuals only.

SPANISH ARCHIVE DEPARTMENT.

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

Since my last yearly report I am pleased to inform you that the work in this archive department is steadily progressing, and that I have now completed copies and translations of all the original title papers and documents that were filed in the eight hundred and thirteen land claims presented to the United States Board of Land Commissioners, and also to all expedientes and Spanish records, books, etc., that relate to Mexican land grants in California.

Then follows a statement of this work in detail, which will be found in the surveyor-general's report, in its proper place in the appendix, to which I call special attention.

LOUISIANA.

Very few private claims in Louisiana have been called up for final disposition during the past year, except such as have not been located in place or otherwise satisfied by the United States, and in which indemnity, in the form of scrip known as "surveyor-general's certificates

of location," is claimed under the provisions of the third section of the act approved June 2, 1858. (Stat. 11, 294.)

Forty-five cases of this character have been approved and the scrip duly issued and delivered during the fiscal year under existing regulations and decisions, involving 32,036.89 acres of land.

Nearly all the indemnity scrip under said act of 1858 is issued in lieu of unsatisfied claims in Louisiana, owing to the large number of unlocated or conflicting private claims in that State, and I quote from the surveyor-general's report upon the subject as follows:

Of all private land claims coming before the department for satisfaction under the above act (1858) I venture to say none are more intricate and difficult of comprehension and intelligent determination than those appertaining to the district of Louisiana. The history of the State, with its different sovereignties and changes of government, with its past crude and imperfect surveys, and its laws, finding their origin in a different source from that of any other State in the Union, necessarily makes this the case. For want of knowledge of the land system and of our civil law these claims, now numbering some eleven hundred and sixty-four, and including claims for deficiencies in area of located claims resulting from deficient surveys, conflict of title, etc., embracing over 1,000,000 acres, due land claimants of Louisiana for the past several years, have been virtually suspended by the department. However, recent wise departmental decisions and the principles therein announced, notably in the cases of Stephen Sweaze, Elias Blunt, Lettrieus Alrio, and J. P. Cloutier, have removed the obstructions, most of which were technical, heretofore in the way of the equitable adjustment and satisfaction of these claims, and opened the way to claimants to have their rights speedily passed upon and determined.

In the annual report of this office for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1887, referring to a bill introduced in Congress "to abrogate the powers of the executive officers of the United States in allowing indemnity locations or scrip for confirmed unsatisfied private land claims, under section 3 of the act of Congress approved June 2, 1858, * * * and to vest that power in the courts of the United States," my predecessor expressed his opinion that this office and the department have endeavored to guard the public domain from the pressure of claims determined to be unfounded or found to be unsupported; that the executive branch of the Government has adjudicated the cases arising under the general scrip act of 1858 for a quarter of a century, during which time a system has been developed, precedents established, and rules and regulations formulated by this office and the Department governing the disposition of such cases; that this system would, of course, be radically changed by the legislation proposed, and therefore, in his best judgment, the jurisdiction for satisfying with scrip, where practicable under existing laws, confirmed but unlocated claims, may safely be left where it now is—with the proper executive officers of the Government.

Reference was also made to office report to the Department dated December 10, 1886, in response to Senate resolution of July 28, 1886, requiring information as to the condition of scrip claims in Louisiana, and inquiring also "whether there is any defect in existing laws, executive regulations and decisions, or otherwise, which impedes the adjustment of such claims." Upon this subject the Commissioner expressed himself as follows:

With the understanding that you desire my views upon this branch of the subject, I have to say that there are no apparent defects in said act of 1858, the existing reg-

ulations thereunder, or generally in the line of decisions by the land department in adjudicating scrip cases. The defect is not in the Federal statutes or executive requirements thereunder, but in the civil laws of Louisiana, under which parties are enabled to assert their right to indemnity scrip. I refer especially to the facility with which, through probate proceedings in the parish courts, parties not otherwise in privity can acquire title to inchoate claims and procure recognition as the legal representatives of deceased confirmees. In this manner, in times past, the act of 1858 (which was intended to be a statute of repose, remedial simply in its nature) has largely served the purpose of speculators, who procured the opening of the successions, purchased unlocated claims at "succession sales" for a nominal sum (simply the costs of court), and procured the scrip. The result in such cases has been that the United States has lost public lands to the extent of the certificates issued in some State or Territory where there were "offered" lands, and neither the original confirmees nor their heirs have received any benefit. * * * In my opinion no legislation is required to expedite the class of claims arising under said act of 1858. If any legislation is had, it should be of a restrictive character.

The area of the public domain, and especially of "offered" land remaining to be practically given away by the Government, has rapidly decreased during the thirty years that the act of 1858 has been in force, and sound public policy demands that the residue of the tillable domain should be husbanded for the use of actual settlers—the overflow of populous communities. The timbered land also demands protection.

Hundreds of thousands of acres of surveyor-generals' scrip have been issued and applied upon "offered" land within the past thirty years, and the beginning of the end does not seem to have been reached. A million acres more of such indemnity, it is reported, are still "due land claimants of Louisiana," and no estimate is available showing the quantity which may hereafter be required to satisfy similar claims in Florida (where there is a surveyors-general), or in Missouri, Mississippi, and other States having no surveyors-general.

Claims from the last-mentioned States would be presented directly to the Commissioner of the General Land Office for determination as surveyor-general *ex officio*.

As this class of land scrip is applicable only upon such lands as are obtainable at private cash entry, at the minimum price of \$1.25 per acre, it can be worth no more to any one than its ostensible face value, and the Government simply loses \$1.25 upon the location of each acre of it. Viewed in this light, no land is lost through the operation of the aforesaid act. The scrip is used in lieu of cash by the locator *per se* and by the pre-emptor and homesteader under the provisions of the act approved January 28, 1879 (Stat., 20, 274). But considering the intricacy of many of these claims, the time devoted to them by surveyors-general and their assistants, by the employes of this office, and by the law clerks of the Department in appealed cases, etc., the loss in money to the Government upon each acre of scrip issued and located is far in excess of the nominal value of the land so entered.

I accordingly make the following suggestions: Such legislation as would secure to meritorious claimants indemnity in cash from the Treasury of the United States, at the rate of \$1.25 per acre for lands lost in place, would relieve the land department of this class of cases, and probably secure to the successors of the original confirmees all the ad-

vantages they now possess under the act of 1858. This would, of course, necessitate the abrogation of the third and fourth sections of said act.

If, however, the indemnity provisions of the act of 1858 are to remain in force, in my opinion a reasonable time should be fixed by law within which all such claims for land scrip must be presented to the proper tribunal, to the end that this branch of business of the land department may be definitely settled and terminated, and voluminous records and files connected therewith cease to accumulate. The expense and labor incidental to the conduct of this one branch of public business might then be diverted profitably into other channels.

R A I L R O A D S .

ADJUSTMENTS UNDER ACT OF MARCH 3, 1887. .

The act of March 3, 1887, authorizes and directs the Secretary of the Interior to immediately adjust, in accordance with the decisions of the Supreme Court, each of the railroad land grants made by Congress to aid in the construction of railroads and heretofore unadjusted.

The second section of said act provides—

That if it shall appear upon the completion of such adjustments respectfully [respectively], or sooner, that lands have been, from any cause, heretofore erroneously certified or patented by the United States to or for the use or benefit of any company claiming by, through, or under grant from the United States, to aid in the construction of a railroad, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to thereupon demand from such company a relinquishment or reconveyance to the United States of all such lands, whether within granted or indemnity limits; and if such company shall neglect or fail to so reconvey such lands to the United States within ninety days after the aforesaid demand shall be made it shall thereupon be the duty of the Attorney-General to commence and prosecute, in the proper courts, the necessary proceedings to cancel all patents, certification, or other evidence of title heretofore issued for such lands, and to restore the title to the United States.

In the majority of cases the quantity of land granted to each of the several land-grant railroad companies is the quantity embraced within the alternate odd or even numbered sections, as the case may be, within the primary or granted limits of their respective grants. It is necessary, therefore, in making the adjustments required by the above-mentioned act, to make a careful examination by legal subdivisions of all the lands in the alternate sections and parts of sections within the primary limits of the several grants in order to ascertain their area, and also their status at the date of the attachment of the railroad right, *i. e.*, the date of definite location of the road. Such of said sections as are shown by the records to have been vacant unappropriated public lands on that date inured under the railroad grant, and are so classified, while lands that had been sold, reserved, or otherwise disposed of, or to which the right of pre-emption or homestead had attached, are treated as lost to the grant, and are so classified, the railroad company being allowed, under the indemnity provisions of its grant, to select other lands in lieu thereof from its secondary or indemnity limits. A further classification is also made of such lands in both granted and in-

demnity limits as are found to have been erroneously certified or patented under the grant, in order that proceedings may be taken to vacate the title which passed to the company by such certification or patent.

Considerable progress has been made in the work of adjustment, the examination and classification of one wagon road and thirty-two railroad grants having been completed. These adjustments, so far as made, disclose the fact that seven railroads and one wagon road have had lands certified or patented to them in excess of the amounts to which they were legally entitled. The names of said roads and the amounts thus wrongfully certified are as follows:

	Acres.
Alabama and Chattanooga, successor to the Wills Valley Railroad Company.	72,054
Little Rock and Fort Smith Railway Company	5,224
Pensacola and Georgia Railroad Company	6,406
Alabama and Florida Railroad Company, Florida	19,048
Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad Company	82,688
Saint Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway Company, main line	20,411
Southwest branch Pacific Railroad	2,400
Coos Bay wagon road	10,359
Total	218,590

It was also found in nearly every road thus far examined that many tracts which are shown by the records to have been covered by uncanceled pre-emption declaratory statements at the date of the attachment of the railroad right have been certified under the railroad grant.

These certifications, which amount to 395,000 acres, were the result of former rulings of the Department that a pre-emption settlement or filing, if afterwards abandoned, was no bar to the attachment of the railroad right.

In your decision of July 9 last, in the case of William H. Malone *v.* Union Pacific Railway Company, you 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 railroad grant.

Under the principle announced in this decision the above mentioned certifications, so far as they include lands which were covered by *prima facie* valid pre-emption filings at the date of the attachment of the railroad right, were erroneous, and it becomes the duty of the Department to take the necessary steps to vacate the certification, as provided in the second section of the act of March 3, 1887.

Accordingly the majority of the companies, the examination of whose grants has been completed, have been furnished with lists of the lands claimed to have been erroneously certified and allowed thirty days within which to show cause why the same should not be reported to the Department for appropriate action under the act of 1887. Several of the companies have filed their answers, which will be submitted to the Department with my opinion on the questions involved as soon as possible, while others have asked and have been granted an extension of time.

One case, arising upon the application of sundry settlers in the State of Minnesota, asking the institution of suits by the Government to va-

cate the certification of certain lands to the Winona and Saint Peter and the Saint Paul and Sioux City Railroad Companies, has been submitted for the consideration and action of the Department.

BURLINGTON AND MISSOURI RIVER RAILROAD IN NEBRASKA.

By the act of July 2, 1864, a grant was made to the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Company to aid in the construction of its road from the Missouri River to a junction with the Union Pacific Railroad at the one hundredth meridian of west longitude. Under this act the railroad company definitely located its road between the points mentioned in the granting act.

By act of Congress approved May 6, 1870, the company was authorized to relocate a portion of its road and to connect with the Union Pacific Railroad at or near the Fort Kearney Reservation. It was provided, however, that such relocation should not change the location of the land grant, and that the company should receive no different or other or greater quantity of land than it would have received if no change had been made in the location of its road.

Under this act the company relocated and constructed its road so as to connect with the Union Pacific Railroad near Fort Kearney.

In the case of the *United States v. Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Company* (98 U. S., 334) the Supreme Court held that the grant was one of quantity—ten sections per mile on each side of the road—but that selections could not be made on one side of the road to make up a deficiency on the other.

In the selection and patenting of its lands the company was allowed credit for 186.11 miles of road, and the grant south of the road being deficient, it was allowed to make good such deficiency from the lands north of the road.

By office letter dated November 24, 1884, the attention of the department was called to the fact that the company had been allowed to make up the deficiency in its grant in the manner above set forth. The case having been remanded to this office for further report was again submitted to the department with office letter of December 16, 1886, wherein my predecessor held that the company was entitled to lands for but 182.45 miles, the distance of the line of original location from the Missouri river to a point as far west as that at which the constructed line intersects the Union Pacific Railroad.

On this basis the company would be entitled to 1,167,680 acres on each side of its road, and as it has received 1,368,044.70 acres on the north of its road I recommended the institution of proceedings for the recovery of the lands patented in excess of the amount to which it is entitled.

March 29, 1888, you affirmed the decision of this office and directed that the necessary steps be taken to recover the lands erroneously patented.

The lands constituting this excess are now being designated as rapidly as possible, and upon the completion of such designation the company will be called upon to reconvey to the United States, and should it refuse or fail to do so the matter will be reported to the department for the institution of suit.

A reconveyance by the company, or a favorable decision by the court in the event of a refusal or failure to reconvey, will result in the restoration of 200,000 acres to the public domain.

THE GUILFORD MILLER CASE.

In your decision of the 2d of August last in the case of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company *v.* Guilford Miller you held as follows:

The grant of July 2, 1864, provided for a statutory withdrawal when the map of general route was filed. This statutory withdrawal became effective in Washington Territory when the map of July 30, 1870, was filed and approved. The statutory withdrawal, once exercised, was thereby exhausted and could not be repeated, and it continued in duration until the definite location of the road.

It therefore follows that the filing and acceptance of an amended map of general route was without authority of law, and the executive withdrawal made by the order of the Commissioner of the General Land Office on the filing of said map was without validity or sanction of law.

The language in section six of the granting act, which expressly directed that the homestead and pre-emption laws should be "extended to all other lands on the line of said road when surveyed, excepting those hereby granted to said company," was a mandate effectually prohibiting the exercise of the executive authority to withdraw any "lands on the line of said road;" and an order made on definite location, continuing in effect for indemnity purposes, such a withdrawal is in violation of law and without effect, except as notice of the limits within which the company would be entitled to select indemnity.

A tract of public land not within the limits of the statutory withdrawal on general route of 1870, but falling within the indemnity limits on definite location, was free from the operation of the grant, and subject to appropriation under the general land laws, until such time as properly selected by the company under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.

This case has been pending in this office and the Department since November, 1884, and a large number of cases—about two thousand—in which the facts are similar to those in the Miller case have been suspended by this office, awaiting the decision of the Department on the questions involved. These cases can now be acted upon without further delay.

The second part of the decision, that relating to the indemnity withdrawal, is applicable to all lands within the indemnity limits of the grants to the Northern Pacific, the Atlantic and Pacific, the Southern Pacific, the California and Oregon, and the Oregon and California Railroad Companies. The grants to these companies are the five largest grants containing an indemnity provision, the aggregate area of the indemnity lands affected being about 17,836,000 acres.

REVOCATION OF INDEMNITY WITHDRAWALS.

On August 13, 15, and 17, 1887, your predecessor, Secretary Lamar, revoked the indemnity withdrawals theretofore ordered for the benefit of twenty-two railroads and two wagon-roads, and directed that the

lands covered thereby be restored to the public domain and opened to settlement under the general land laws.

The necessary instructions for the restoration of the lands affected by said orders were duly issued to the registers and receivers of the proper land districts, as the result of which more than 21,000,000 acres were restored to settlement and entry.

On December 15, 1887, similar orders were issued for the restoration of the indemnity lands of twelve additional railroads, which orders were duly carried into effect.

No estimate of the number of acres affected by these orders has been made, the amount in each case being small, consisting mostly of isolated tracts.

RAILROAD SELECTIONS.

The number of acres of railroad selections pending at the close of the fiscal year was 25,429,866.11, an increase of 5,217,572.02 acres. Of this amount 21,660,846.88 acres were selected by railroad companies whose roads were not completed within the time required by their respective grants.

For several years legislation looking to the forfeiture of the grants to these roads has been pending in Congress, and this office, in order to avoid complicating the matter by passing the legal title out of the United States, has suspended their selections and withheld certification or patent, as the case may be, for the lands embraced therein.

Under the principle announced by the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of *Schulenburg v. Harriman* (21 Wall., 44), that until a forfeiture is declared either by legislation or by judicial proceedings authorized by law the title to the lands granted remains unimpaired in the grantee, this office, notwithstanding the manifest failure of the companies to comply with their obligations, is powerless to treat their grants as forfeited and to restore the lands covered thereby to the public domain.

The number of selections of this class is constantly increasing, and as this office can not do otherwise than recognize the grants under which they are made as being in full force and effect it is of the utmost importance that the question of forfeiture be settled as early as practicable.

Full information respecting the several roads which were not completed within the time required by law has been furnished Congress from time to time. In all such cases the railroad companies are clearly in default, and, in my opinion, the power to enforce the forfeiture of their grants should be exercised, for it is impossible for these companies to successfully maintain that there has been a waiver of the right of forfeiture on the part of the Government, in view of the fact that ever since the dates of their non-compliance with the express terms of their respective grants, in almost every instance, legislation has been pending in one branch of Congress or the other, though as yet ineffectual, look-

ing to and insisting on declarations of forfeiture as against these defaulting companies.*

I accordingly recommend the forfeiture of all lands granted in aid of the construction of railroads which are coterminous with those portions of the several roads which were not completed within the time limited by their respective granting acts or the acts amendatory thereof.

THE SWAMP-LAND GRANT.

The claims presented to this office under the acts of Congress relating to swamp and overflowed lands during the year cover 781,857.59 acres, making the total amount claimed under said acts to date 78,189,130.69 acres.

Patents have issued during the past year for 96,515.19 acres, and the amount patented to the several States to date has reached the enormous aggregate of 56,840,251.09 acres.

The following statement shows the amount of land patented to each of the States to which the grant has been extended (the approval of the State of Louisiana under the act of March 3, 1849, having the force and effect of a patent):

	Acres.
Alabama	410, 189. 84
Arkansas	7, 503, 356. 13
California	1, 465, 397. 35
Florida	16, 060, 418. 39
Illinois	1, 455, 601. 45
Indiana	1, 257, 743. 61
Iowa	1, 181, 878. 23
Louisiana, act of 1849	8, 708, 378. 03
Louisiana, act of 1850	225, 172. 32
Michigan	5, 667, 304. 64
Minnesota	2, 846, 324. 88
Mississippi	3, 258, 746. 60
Missouri	3, 411, 548. 99
Ohio	25, 640. 71
Oregon	32, 627. 22
Wisconsin	3, 329, 922. 64
Total	56, 840, 251. 09

Under these acts, within a period of less than forty years, the title to an area greater than the States of New York, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and New Jersey has passed from the General Government to the fifteen States to which these acts apply. The grant has not been extended to the States of Kansas, Nebraska, Nevada, and Colorado, nor to the several Territories. It is a notorious fact that from the beginning of the work of adjusting these grants the claims presented embraced large quantities of dry arable land, and the efforts of this office to ascertain the tracts properly subject to the grants and reject the fraudulent claims have frequently failed.

* In Appendix F will be found a statement showing the extent of construction after the expiration of the time limited and forfeiture bills pending.

and thousands of acres of land valuable for agricultural or other purposes, and by no means so swampy or subject to overflow as to be thereby rendered unfit for cultivation, have been patented to these States.

Most of the States elected to make selections by their own agents and furnish evidence that the lands so selected were swamp or overflowed within the meaning of the grant.

These agents were generally compensated at a certain rate per acre for the lands selected, but actuated by self-interest they returned large quantities of dry land as inuring to the States under the granting acts. By the acts of March 2, 1855, and March 3, 1857, Congress sought to bring the matter to a close by confirming the selections made up to that date; but notwithstanding the fact that by these acts all inquiry as to the character of the lands claimed was thus cut off, and a large quantity of land known to be dry was given to the States, claims for large amounts of land not within the terms of the original grants have been presented to this office since the passage of these acts. There is no limit of time for presenting such claims, and there is no prospect of a final adjustment of the grants for many years to come.

The acts of March 2, 1855, and March 3, 1857, also provided indemnity to the States for swamp and overflowed lands disposed of by the United States for cash, warrants, or scrip between the date of the original grant and March 3, 1857, and under these provisions more than \$1,500,000 has been drawn from the Treasury and nearly 600,000 acres of good agricultural land patented as indemnity, mainly because of the diligence of State and county agents, who were paid a percentage of the amount secured.

The original grants were made for the expressed purpose of enabling the States to construct the levees and drains necessary to reclaim the swamp and overflowed lands within their limits, and it was required that the proceeds of the lands should be applied to the reclamation of the same, which was as worthy and meritorious an object as that for which any grants of the public lands, save, perhaps, educational grants, were ever made. Many of the States transferred their claims to the counties, and the money realized from the sale of the lands, or from the claims to indemnity, has been used for the construction of roads, bridges, public buildings, and purposes other than that contemplated by the granting acts. In some States these lands have been disposed of in large quantities for a merely nominal consideration or granted to railroad and other corporations. Only a small part of the proceeds has been devoted to the reclamation of the lands, and the intention of the grant has either been defeated in this manner or utterly ignored.

From the beginning the States, or their grantees, have through their agents spared no efforts to increase their claims, and it is to be regretted that in many cases these efforts have succeeded because of the lax administration of the laws or the too liberal construction placed thereon. The rigid scrutiny to which such claims have been subjected

under the orders of my immediate predecessor, which have been continued in force since my assumption of the duties of this office, has resulted in a great saving to the Government, and the amount of claims presented, especially for indemnity, has decreased very materially. Heretofore agents, armed with authority to represent the State and prosecuting claims upon commissions amounting sometimes to 50 per cent. of the proceeds, have presented claims for lands or indemnity and have managed to enlist representatives of the States in support of their claims, thus securing patents or money for large areas of valuable land not swamp or overflowed.

In all cases these claims are now carefully investigated by agents employed for that purpose, and until these investigations are concluded and the agents' reports received no action is taken on the claims. During the past year indemnity has been awarded to the amount of \$30,528.32 and 8,486.44 acres in other land, while indemnity claims covering 233,656.93 acres have been disallowed. Claims to 71,368.12 acres of lands "in place" have also been rejected.

The special agents for whom appropriation has been made heretofore were diligently employed until the 1st of June, when the appropriation was exhausted and the agents were necessarily furloughed without pay.

The result of their work is shown by the figures above given. In addition to the foregoing, I would state that out of over 233,000 acres claimed as swamp and overflowed land by the State of Oregon recent reports of agents of this office, made after examination of said lands in the field, show that over 111,000 acres are dry lands.

Many complaints have reached this office that in the State of Minnesota, where the field-notes of the public surveys have been agreed upon as the basis for adjustment of the State's claims, surveys have been falsely and corruptly made and large bodies of land, especially in the northeastern part of the State, valuable for agriculture or for the minerals and timber found thereon, have been fraudulently returned as swamp or overflowed. These surveys, it was alleged, were made in the interest of railroad and mining companies to which grants or sales of swamp land have been made by the State. In September last Dr. L. J. Woolen, chief of the swamp land division of this office, was detailed to examine certain lands in the Duluth district, to ascertain whether the returns of the deputy surveyors showing a large area of swamp land were correct. His report shows that most of the surveys made in that district since 1880 are fraudulent and unreliable, and that as the result thereof many tracts of valuable land, not swampy or overflowed, have been patented to said State. This report was submitted to the Department on the 28th of April last, with a recommendation that lands in said district claimed by the State, surveyed since 1880, be examined in the field by agents of this office, instead of relying on the returns of the deputy surveyors, and that all approvals of swamp lands in the district

not patented be revoked and the right of the State to the lands determined by examination in the field.

The area of the State of Florida is 37,931,520 acres, and the selections of swamp and overflowed land made by the agents of said State reported to this office cover 20,259,389 acres. The selections in many cases embrace whole townships.

In one of these townships, containing about 20,000 acres, all selected and returned as swamp, and reported as such by former agents of this office August 18, 1879, and patented to the State February 14, 1880, the field-notes of survey, under the most liberal construction that can be placed on them, show but 1,560 acres to be swamp land, and in no case does it appear from the field-notes that anything near the quantity claimed by the State is of the character of land contemplated by the grant.

It is my intention to have a thorough examination made of all the lands claimed under the swamp grants by competent agents as soon as practicable, and it is believed that much valuable land now claimed by the States will soon be restored to settlement and entry without putting settlers to unnecessary expense and annoyance in securing homes on these lands.

CONTESTS.

In April, 1887, steps were taken preliminary to the organization of a contest division for this office, which, on June 1, 1887, resulted in the order of your predecessor directing that such a division should be formed.

The result has fully justified the action taken. In spite of crowded quarters and inadequate force gratifying progress has been made on this highly-important class of work. By the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889, provision was made for the appointment of ten "special examiners of contests," etc., at \$2,000 per year each. At this time (September 15) six of these new examiners are at work. The benefit which was expected to be derived from the appointment of competent lawyers at a reasonable compensation to work on these cases has been realized. Already these clerks, who were appointed only on full assurance of their competency, are writing excellent decisions, and are materially assisting in disposing of contest appeals.

This class of work is nearly two years behind, and the number and intricacy of cases is constantly increasing. During the year 22,588 contests were in the files of this office, and 14,408 cases were finally disposed of, leaving a balance undisposed of July 1, 1888, of 8,100, as compared with 11,378 pending July 1, 1887. This gain of 3,278, however, was almost entirely in the class of unappealed cases, which are now not much over six months in arrears.

COMPILATION OF MAPS.

Much work has been done on the general map of the United States and on separate maps on a larger scale of separate States and Territories.

A manuscript map of the United States, compiled under a contract made in 1884, was thoroughly revised, especially in the portions representing the States and Territories in the far west. A contract for issuing an edition of 5,000 copies of this revised map was awarded to Mr. Isaac Friedenwald, of Baltimore, on October 31, 1887, and on February 17, 1888, the official original sheets were sent him. It is expected that the delivery of these maps, completed, will soon begin.

Under an extension of a contract made by my predecessor the following State and Territorial maps have been received, the originals having been compiled and traced during the year:

Arizona, 1,500 copies; Indian Territory, 1,500 copies; Louisiana, 1,000 copies; Minnesota, 2,000 copies; Montana, 2,000 copies; Ohio, 1,500 copies; Wyoming, 2,000 copies; Michigan, 1,500 copies (not yet delivered).

A new map of Washington Territory is also almost completed, of which 2,000 copies will be printed.

A detailed statement of this branch of the work, viz: compiling township plats, examining and reporting on maps sent to the land office by railroads, asking rights of way through the public land, and maps of preliminary location of roads, making land-district maps, making maps of land grants, maps of private claims, maps of Government reservations, and much other miscellaneous work will be found in Appendix L to this report.

FRAUDS AND TRESPASSES AGAINST PUBLIC LANDS.

The work of the special agents during the last fiscal year has been effective both in suppressing the unlawful speculations in the public lands and in fully developing the facts in many extensive and flagrant frauds. The time of the agents for the investigation of entries has been principally devoted to examining clusters of entries alleged to have been made in the interest of companies or individuals who were attempting to acquire title by illegitimate means to large tracts of the public domain or of single entries in which the fraud was instigated by parties other than the entrymen, and in procuring evidence and conducting the trials on the part of the Government in such cases wherein hearings had been ordered. A reference to a few of the conspicuous cases, and to the character of some of the entries investigated by the agents, will show the importance of the service performed.

In California one agent has been almost exclusively engaged on timber-land entries made upon redwood lands in the Humboldt district and in aiding the United States attorney in procuring and preparing the testimony for the criminal prosecution of some of the parties who committed the frauds. A great majority of the entries investigated were found to have been in the names of poor and ignorant people, who had never seen the lands, and who, immediately after the issuance of the final certificates, transferred their respective claims to syndicates or individuals dealing in lumber or timber lands. The facts and circumstances generally indicate that the entrymen were induced for a small consideration to make the entries for the benefit of the persons to whom the lands were conveyed.

The other agent in California has examined a large number of agricultural entries made upon lands valuable chiefly and in many instances solely for the timber thereon and for the purpose of transferring the lands to speculators. He also investigated a large number of timber-land entries. One batch of this class of entries, embracing 12,000 acres of land in the Stockton and Visalia districts, was examined by one of the timber agents, and was found to have been transferred to a San Francisco firm, who, it is alleged, induced the entrymen to take up lands for their benefit.

Among the cases investigated in Oregon were eleven desert-land entries, covering 6,000 acres, in the Lakeview district. Five of these are alleged to have been made in the interest of one man, and the remainder for another person upon lands not desert in character. Eight timber-land entries upon 1,280 acres were examined and found to have been made for speculation and for the benefit of a firm who furnished the money to pay for the lands and for the fees of the local officers, and to whom the tracts were conveyed immediately after final proof. Six pre-emption, homestead, and desert land entries, embracing 2,400 acres, in another locality, were discovered to have been made for the benefit of a firm of stockmen by their employés.

The special agent was also employed in investigating and conducting the trials in eighteen pre-emption entries, covering 2,800 acres, in the La Grande district. The entrymen entered into a written agreement with a certain land speculator prior to making their entries to transfer the land to him, which was done immediately after entry.

In the Seattle district, Washington Territory, trials were had and conducted by the agent, involving seventeen pre-emption and timber land entries, covering about 2,700 acres. From the evidence in these cases it appears to have been a scheme engineered by an agent of a firm of Michigan lumbermen who were striving to obtain title to the lands on account of their great value for the pine timber thereon. The purchase-money was furnished by the agent of the firm, who also supplied the entrymen with provisions. The lands were all transferred to the firm after entry, and in some cases they took mortgages upon

the same before the final certificates were issued. Twelve other timber-land entries for 1,900 acres in the same district were held for cancellation upon the agent's reports, showing that the lands were not subject to such entries and that the claims were speculative and made for the benefit of a third party, to whom the lands were transferred immediately after proof. Twenty-one entries, embracing 3,360 acres, were investigated and found to be fraudulent, the entrymen having been hired to perpetrate the fraud by a land speculator, to whom they were deeded after entry. A large number of entries made under similar circumstances for the same individual had been previously canceled.

The cases investigated in Arizona are principally desert-land and timber-culture entries, which were found to be upon lands not subject to appropriation by such entries, and most of them were made for the benefit of third parties.

I shall mention only five cases in New Mexico. One involved forty-five entries, upon about 7,000 acres of land, extending 15 or 20 miles along the Arroya Tequexquite. The lands were conveyed to a cattle company immediately after entry, pursuant to an agreement with the entrymen, in most cases made before final proof. Forty-one pre-emption and homestead entries, embracing 6,500 acres, were found to have been made in the names of mythical entrymen and subsequently conveyed by deeds purporting to have been executed by the alleged claimants to a third party, who transferred them to a cattle company. Ninety-one entries, embracing 14,500 acres, were discovered to have been made at the instigation and for the benefit of another cattle company. The lands lie along the Rio Grande River and its tributaries, and control the water right for 15 or 20 miles. In San Miguel County eighty-four entries of 160 acres each were investigated and found to have been made in the interest of a cattle company. The lands are along the cañons, and were so located as to control the water and all available lands in a large district. One of the boldest and most flagrant frauds discovered was committed in the interest of a firm of cattlemen in the Las Cruces district. Fifty-six of these entries, covering 10,500 acres, have been discovered to be fraudulent. The entrymen never lived upon their claims, and most of them were in the employ of the firm during the period of their alleged residence. Temporary shanties were placed on the claims by the cattlemen for use in making final proofs, all of which were immediately thereafter removed. The lands extend 20 or 25 miles along the Rio Pecos. While the entries in the above-mentioned cases in New Mexico only cover about 52,000 acres, they actually control an immense territory by appropriating all the water in the respective localities. The cattlemen are masters of the country, and they domineer and rule the people in their vicinity in such a way as to make it exceedingly difficult to induce parties to give evidence of the fraudulent transactions.

In Colorado the agents have investigated a large number of important cases. In the southern part of the State fifty-seven homestead entries, upon 8,000 acres of very fine coal land, were found to have been made in the names of fictitious persons. Forty-two of the entries were made by one man and fifteen by another. The patents having issued the investigations were for the purpose of having suits instituted in the courts to set them aside. In another section of the State thirty entries, covering 4,800 acres of grazing lands along certain water-courses, were found upon investigation to have been made for the benefit of a ranchman, who thereby obtained control of a much larger territory, the adjacent lands being worthless without the use of the water controlled by these entries. Similar frauds were discovered in other parts of the State. Seventy-eight desert-land entries, embracing 48,000 acres, were entered in the Cheyenne district, Wyoming, and transferred immediately after proof to a land and ditch company, which had been previously organized for the purpose of acquiring title to said lands. Most of the entrymen lived in the eastern States and had never seen the land, nor did they make any expenditure thereon. The purchase-money and all other expenses were paid by the company, who evidently used the names of the entrymen in making the entries.

The agent has spent a considerable portion of his time in procuring evidence and preparing himself for the trial in another batch of fifty-five desert-land entries made under similar circumstances. These entries cover 35,000 acres, and the final proofs were made alleging the reclamation of the tracts, which was found not to be true. These entrymen all lived in the eastern States and were never in Wyoming, and had no interest in the lands, and took no part in making the entries except to sign their names to the entry papers.

In Montana a large number of desert-land entries were discovered to have been made on good agricultural lands. Thirty-three entries of this kind, embracing 21,000 acres, were in one locality. In another place ten entries, upon 6,000 acres, were found to have been made in the interest of a land and cattle company.

The agents in Utah and Idaho have investigated several clusters of entries made in the interest of parties to whom the lands were conveyed after final proof.

The same is true of the agents in Dakota, although I find a greater number of frauds in single entries there than elsewhere. In one locality seven pre-emption entries were made in the interest of a cattle company. The entrymen were cowboys, and never resided on the lands. The only improvements were a log pen on each claim and a few furrows plowed.

The fraudulent entries in Minnesota have been principally upon the pine lands in the northern portion of the State. It appears from the reports of the agents that many pre-emption and commuted homestead entries in the Duluth and Saint Cloud districts have been made upon lands not suitable for agriculture and only valuable for minerals or the

timber thereon. The claimants go upon the land, erect a temporary shanty, and occupy it a very short time, partially clear a quarter or a half acre, and then make their final proofs and leave the country. The country is inaccessible and uninhabited. Many townships which were entered under the pre-emption and homestead laws are found to contain no traces of ever having been occupied. Not one settler is to be found. Consequently it has been very difficult to obtain evidence respecting the claims, and the progress of the investigations has been slow and not entirely satisfactory.

One of the conspicuous cases in Nebraska in which hearings were had during the year included forty pre-emption and commuted homestead entries in the McCook district, all of which were made in the names of mythical persons and for the benefit of a cattle company. About one-half of the entries have been canceled upon evidence of the fraud, and the remainder are awaiting action. In the North Platte district hearings were held in seventeen cases which developed the same character of fraud, the entries, however, having been made in the interest of another company. Sixty-eight entries and filings upon lands in the same locality had been previously canceled upon evidence showing that they were made for the benefit of said company.

In southern Kansas a great many Osage entries have been discovered to have been made without any settlement whatever and in the interest of land speculators. The same facts are shown in respect to pre-emption and commuted homestead entries in other parts of the State. The agents have also investigated and caused the disbarment of a large number of land attorneys and agents, who were found to be engaged in improper and unprofessional practices in connection with the public lands.

The investigations in the southern States have revealed the fact that most of the fraudulent entries in that section have been instigated by and made in the interest of lumbermen and turpentine distillers.

Very little time of the agents or of this division has been given to isolated claims which are still owned by original claimants.

It has been found to be almost universally the case that where fraud has been committed there was a transferee who had been conspicuously connected with the transaction.

All of the above-mentioned entries were made several years ago. It is a fact that very little fraud has been discovered in recent entries, and none where it was committed by corporations or individuals, who were attempting to acquire title to large tracts of the public domain. The few frauds discovered in entries made within the last three years have been in isolated claims, and not in clusters of entries made in the interest of syndicates or individual speculators, as was the case with earlier frauds.

I find upon examination that there are 13,060 entries under investigation. Ten thousand nine hundred and twenty-two of these were made

prior to January 1, 1886, and 2,142 were made since that time. So that about 84 per cent. of all entries suspended upon evidence or suspicion of fraud are old entries, which were made from two and a half to five or six years ago. Of the 2,142 entries made since January 1, 1886, I find only 635 were withdrawn on specific charges of fraud. One hundred and seventy were directed to be investigated on charges made in contests, which were subsequently abandoned. The remaining 1,337 are under investigation on general charges, the allegations in most of the cases being failure to comply with law or that the lands were not of the character subject to such entries. Fifty-two were held for investigation because they were within unlawful inclosures, and 160 on account of the character of the land.

Many entries are included in the same charge, and a preliminary investigation as to the truth of the allegation may be sufficient to dispose of them. Every precaution has been taken to prevent recent entries in which there was a suspicion of fraud from going to patent until the facts could be ascertained, for the reason that great publicity has been given as to what was required of claimants, and if they evaded or violated the law it was done after being fully warned against it; and for the further reason that the evidence in such cases could be more easily obtained and a more satisfactory investigation made.

It will be seen from the foregoing statement that there are comparatively few charges against recent entries, and, judging from this fact and the further fact that the charges against fraudulent entries have heretofore been generally made very shortly after the allowance of the entries, I conclude that land frauds have been checked to a very large extent. Another evidence of this fact is the great falling off in abandoned contests and in the relinquishment of entries in localities where collusive contests and fraudulent entries were used to keep the lands in reservation until the speculator could sell the relinquishment of the entry or the waiver of his right under the contest to a third party. This reform has been accomplished mainly by the rigid enforcement of the circular of March 19, 1887, relative to the enrollment and disbarment of attorneys and agents by the local officers, and the investigation of unprofessional and illegal acts of attorneys by the special agents. This species of fraud has been practiced chiefly by disreputable land agents and attorneys. These facts, shown by the records of this office, strongly corroborate the statements made by registers and receivers, hereafter set out, to the effect that the active efforts of special agents have largely aided in checking fraudulent practices.

While there may be instances of speculation in the relinquishment of entries and in collusive contests, they are only isolated cases, and are not by parties who make a business of it. The advertisements containing long lists of relinquishments by land agents, which were so common in the newspapers in certain localities a few years ago, have entirely disappeared. A large number of hearings were held during the year

in cases investigated by the agents. They not only procured the evidence of the frauds, but conducted the trial in the capacity of representatives of the Government. These duties required a very high degree of intelligence and great vigilance. There being no law or power to compel the attendance of witnesses at hearings, their evidence could only be obtained by persuasion. The agents very often had to contend with the best legal talent in the locality and the powerful influence of wealthy corporations and individuals, who had become the owners of the lands involved.

The timber agents have investigated many extensive timber depositions upon the public lands during the year and prepared the cases for trial in the courts. Great care has been taken to impress upon them the importance of confining their investigations to cases of magnitude and to the operations of parties who made a business of speculating in the public timber, and they have been repeatedly instructed and warned not to take up their time in investigating small trespasses by settlers, who had taken the timber for their own use, unless there were aggravating circumstances connected with the trespass. The result has been fewer cases investigated, but involving larger amounts. The value of the timber or material involved in the trespasses reported during the last fiscal year is shown by the records to be one-third larger than that in the cases reported during the preceding year.

Among the important cases in which suits have been or soon will be recommended on the agents' reports are the following: In Arizona two, against two different companies, one involving \$143,570, and the other \$64,000; in Colorado two, one against a lumber company for \$52,000, and one against an individual for \$58,800; in Idaho two, against different firms, one for \$17,000, and the other for \$7,250; in Dakota two for \$20,000 and \$19,200, respectively; in Montana two, one for \$170,000 against a mill company, and one for \$38,400 against a lumber company; in California two against lumber firms for \$37,000 and \$732,000, respectively; in Oregon suits against certain individuals for \$215,500, and against a lumber company for \$54,400; and in Washington Territory two suits were recommended for \$67,000 and \$741,200, respectively. The suit against the Sierra Lumber Company to recover \$2,000,000 for timber unlawfully cut from public land is still pending. During the year a re-investigation of the trespass and resurvey of the lands trespassed upon were made at the request of the assistant United States attorney having charge of the suit. It is believed that the evidence now in possession of the officers of the Government is sufficient upon which to recover the full amount sued for. The suits against the Northern Pacific Railroad Company and the Montana Improvement Company, in Montana and in Idaho, are being pressed for trial; and new and extensive depositions by said companies have been investigated during the year, and every effort has been made to check their bold and defiant operations, but without success.

The efforts to protect the public timber on the Pacific coast have had better effect. Special Timber Agent J. M. Bernhardt, in a communication dated July 10, 1888, states that "I find very few cases of timber trespass where the work has been done recently. The vigilance of the department and the prompt manner in which it has dealt with violators of law during the last three years has put an effectual check on depredations in the State of Oregon." Agent Brockenbrough states in a letter dated July 9, 1888, that there had been a considerable decrease in the number of timber depredations in Oregon during the past year as compared with former years.

Special Timber Agent Walter Virden reported from Santa Fé, N. Mex., July 5, 1888, as follows:

Up to a comparatively recent period very loose notions prevailed in this Territory relative to the right of saw-mill men, tie-cutters, and others to take timber from unoccupied public lands, many believing that if suit should be brought against them by the Government they would be allowed to settle at a low rate of stumpage, and thus be relieved from further embarrassment. The filing of the suits above referred to has already borne good fruits in creating a healthier moral sentiment than has ever before prevailed here, and this effect will doubtless be heightened when the suits shall have been decided, the Government being supplied with abundant proof to sustain the charges made.

In Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, and Mississippi the greater part of trespassing has consisted in cutting and boxing pine trees for the gum thereof, to be distilled into spirits of turpentine. The trees are often killed by the boxing, and if not, they are rendered worthless for lumber. The prosecution of the distillers has, in a measure, checked their operations and created a healthier sentiment in respect to the rights of the Government in communities where such trespasses have heretofore been committed. The office has been advised that many of the distilleries which were formerly supplied with material taken from the public lands have been removed and are now operating on products from private lands. Agent Vancleave states in a recent letter that "I can now inform you that all the turpentine orchards reported upon by Agent Griffin and myself in eastern Louisiana have been abandoned, and no new orchards have been opened up by these depredators upon the public domain, because they have learned during the past three years, through your office and through the United States circuit and district courts, where you have caused suits to be instituted against them, that the boxing and chipping of pine timber upon the vacant public lands and unperfected homestead entries is a trespass which subjects them to both civil and criminal prosecution. These men have to some extent been made to feel the rigors of the law, and they are not now quite so reckless in their disregard of the Government's property right."

Reports have been received from western Florida indicating that timber unlawfully procured from public land in that State is probably being shipped in large quantities to foreign ports. The Italian firm of E. Campo Donico & Co. is charged with having received 4,512,000 feet

of public timber, and probably exported a portion of the same. This firm is composed entirely of aliens, the majority of whom reside in Genoa, Italy, and are successors to the Italian firm of Piaggio Bros., reported to have despoiled the public lands of millions of feet of timber in years past.

The agents in Alabama in like manner report more than 17,000,000 feet of timber taken from public land in that State, run to Pensacola, and there sold in the market or shipped to foreign ports.

At the suggestion of this office the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, under date of April 9, 1888, directed the collectors of customs at the ports of Pensacola and Mobile to co-operate with the agents of the Interior Department in carrying out the provisions of sections 2462, 2463, and 4205 of the Revised Statutes in the matter of not allowing clearance to vessels laden with timber unlawfully procured from public land.

In the States of Michigan, Minnesota, and Wisconsin the trespasses in many instances have been found to be upon land covered by pre-emption or homestead entries, which were made simply as a cloak under which to denude the land of the timber thereon. The action of this office in the cases of Prell and Reagan and the Spaulding Lumber Company and the decision of the United States circuit court of Michigan in the case of *United States v. Murphy* have had a most salutary effect in those States.

The act of June 3, 1878, relative to the cutting and removal of timber by citizens from mineral lands in certain States and Territories for mining and domestic purposes has been the cause of the public lands, both mineral and agricultural, being denuded of timber by a class of bold and desperate trespassers, who rob the Government under color of right granted by said act, or rather use the act as a shield to prevent their unlawful transactions and purposes from being discovered or punished. Companies have been formed and corporations organized with immense capital, who employ large forces of men to cut and remove the timber and ship it to their mills, where it is manufactured into lumber and sold in the general market, irrespective of what disposition or use was to be made of it afterwards. Little, if any, attention is paid to the character of the land, whether mineral or non-mineral, or to the size of the trees cut, whether under or over 8 inches in diameter. Even under a proper construction the act is entirely too broad in its terms, and permits the public timber to be taken without such restrictions as would be suggested by a due consideration for the future interests of the States and Territories; but still greater injury results from the vague and indefinite language used, which gives color to a still wider construction and opens the way to the most extravagant speculation in the public timber.

The act should be so amended as to prohibit the timber from being cut and removed by any one except a settler for his own use in farming, or in his mines, or for domestic purposes.

The force of timber agents is entirely too small to protect the public timber.

CALIFORNIA REDWOOD CASES.

Referring to office report of 1886 and 1887 regarding certain entries of land in the Humboldt (California) district under the act of June 3, 1878, alleged to have been made in the interest of the Humboldt Redwood Company, hearings have been held in regard to forty-seven of these entries, and by office decisions of March 29 and April 14, 1888, the same were held for cancellation.

The testimony at these hearings showed that the entries were made in the interest of a syndicate organized for the purpose of securing title to a large tract of land very valuable for the redwood timber thereon.

The entries were shown to have been made by reckless and wholesale perjury and subornation of perjury. Regular agents were employed, who were authorized to offer men \$50 each to make entries for such land and to execute a deed of the same, the entrymen rarely knowing to whom they transferred the land.

The parties who now claim the land made no attempt to contradict the testimony offered by the Government relative to the fraudulent character of the entries, or to show that the entries were made in good faith.

The records of Humboldt County show that the land embraced in about three hundred and sixty entries under the act of June 3, 1878, amounting to about 57,000 acres, has been conveyed to the trustees of the Humboldt Redwood Company, composed of Scotch capitalists and other parties, citizens of the United States, associated with them. The timber alone on the land was estimated by one of their associates in the venture, who is a timber expert of great experience, to be worth \$11,000,000.

About ninety more of these entries have been held for cancellation, and hearings are now pending in regard to the same. Proceedings have been instituted to set aside the patents issued on about one hundred and seventy-five of such entries, reports having been received from special agents of this office to the effect that they were all made in a similar manner to those in which hearings have been held, as stated above.

REPORTS FROM LOCAL OFFICERS.

Under date of June 6, 1888, I addressed to the registers and receivers of the different land offices throughout the Territories and land States the following letter, to wit:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., June 6, 1888.

REGISTER AND RECEIVER:

GENTLEMEN: Having commenced the compilation of data and information to be embraced in my next annual report, I desire you to furnish me, as soon as practicable, all information from your office that, in your judgment, would be useful knowl-

edge to the public, but especially do I want information upon the following points:

- (1) Has the attempt to improperly acquire the public domain under any of the existing land laws decreased or increased since your incumbency; and if any change, state causes?
- (2) Within your district under which of the existing laws by which the public domain may be acquired are the most attempts made to improperly acquire lands, and what in your judgment is the cause of the same?
- (3) In what proportion is the speculative attempts to enter lands, as compared with those of home-seekers?
- (4) Any and all other useful information touching the land interest in your district to be furnished in a close and concise form on or before the 1st of August next.

S. M. STOCKSLAGER,
Commissioner.

My object in calling for this report from the local officers was this: The policy of the present administration in requiring a full and substantial compliance with the various laws for the disposition of the public lands and in vigorously investigating charges of fraud perpetrated against the Government has been enforced now for over three years. I desired to ascertain, from those having charge of the actual work of disposing of the lands and coming into direct contact with the people, whether any results have been accomplished by these efforts, which had for their object the repression of the evils and abuses which had grown up under former administrations, and which have been fully treated by my predecessor in his reports.

The result of this call has been astonishing as well as gratifying. Responses have been received from fifty-seven offices in twelve out of the sixteen public-land States and seven out of the eight Territories, to wit: Alabama, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Kansas, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, Oregon, Wisconsin, Dakota, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Washington, Wyoming, and Utah.

In response to the first question, forty-six of the reports indicate a decrease of attempts to improperly acquire the public domain, and most of them do this in most emphatic terms. No report of an increase has been received, although five substantially record no decrease, while six are silent on the point. The reports as to the causes of this marked decrease in such illegal attempts are various. A large majority of the reports ascribe the great improvement in such matters to the more rigid rulings of the office and the department, the closer scrutiny exercised by the local officers under official regulations in taking final proofs and the use of the new forms for taking proof, and the cross-examination provided for. A large percentage of the reports give as one of the most marked causes of improvement the active and efficient services of the special agents of the office.

It is remarkable how these officers, scattered over all parts of the country, agree in the opinion that the timber-culture and pre-emption laws and the commutation feature of the homestead law furnish the readiest means of acquiring public lands improperly, while in the States and Territories where desert-land entries are allowed that provision of the law is also generally condemned. In these particulars the responses of the local officers very signally support and supplement my reports

on pending and proposed legislation as to the disposal of the public lands, heretofore made to Congress and further treated of elsewhere herein. In this connection I call special attention to the report of the register at the Duluth, Minn., land office with regard to threatened frauds under the recent act of February 8, 1887, allotting lands in severalty to non-reservation Indians. I also call special attention to the language of the register at Wichita, Kans., giving his reasons for believing that the homestead law alone should be retained.

The fifty-seven reports mentioned are printed herewith, even at the risk of increasing my report to more than its usual length, for the reason that I think they present a remarkable showing and furnish much useful information as to the actual workings of the present laws and regulations, and give many suggestions that may be valuable in shaping legislation and official action in the future.

Said reports are as follows :

HUNTSVILLE, ALA.

Frank Coleman, register, and J. C. Street, receiver, of the land office at Huntsville, Ala., on July 27, 1888, write :

The interest in the public lands of this district has enhanced very greatly. Many miles of railroad have within a few years been constructed in the territory of the district, and public lands that were formerly very difficult of access and generally deemed to be of little value have thus been greatly increased in value. It may be presumed that the tendency to "improperly" become possessed of such lands has increased, in some measure, proportionable to their rapid enhancement in value.

We have had some complaint of fraud in the entry of mineral lands, and do not doubt that the greed for such lands has been very tempting. All specific charges that have reached us have been duly reported.

We believe the most attempts to acquire land improperly are under the *pre-emption* laws. Here is found the cheapest plan, and it is used in order to cover timber depletions.

With exception of the many suspicious circumstances surrounding some of the entries made upon lands restored to entry by operation of the revised "mineral" list, received May 7, 1-87, we believe that the homestead entries of the district have very generally been made in good faith. In the great majority of cases the entryman is a native of the vicinity of the land entered.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

Register Yeakle and Receiver Quindley, of the Little Rock land office, Arkansas, under date of July 11, 1888, write :

The attempt to improperly acquire the public domain under the pre-emption law has decreased since our incumbency (January 1, 1886). Fewer filings made; cause, rigorous execution of the laws against timber trespass under the administration of the late Commissioner Sparks and yourself. The homestead law is generally complied with, and failures to make satisfactory final proof is due in most cases to ignorance of the law.

Out of eleven hundred final homestead proofs which came before us for initial action between January 1, 1886, to June 30, 1888, we approved one thousand and sixty-four. The remainder were rejected for insufficiency of proof of residence in the majority of cases, and but two for obvious frauds.

We have no knowledge that the homestead law is being abused to any material extent in this district.

We believe the pre-emption law to be largely used by timber thieves and persons who make the filing for speculative purposes. Out of twelve filings made at this office, all timbered land, during January, 1886, but three were transmuted to homestead entry, and none paid out under the pre-emption law. Not 1 per cent. of the

filings made at this office under the pre-emption law are perfected, and not exceeding 20 per cent. changed to homestead entries by the persons who make the filings; they are usually made either for the purpose of denuding the land of its valuable timber under color of title, or for barter or sale of the relinquishment, most persons supposing that a filing simply is treated in the nature of an entry.

We estimate that 50 per cent. of the pre-emption filings made at this office are for speculative purposes. The pre-emption law should be repealed, for the commutative feature or privilege of the homestead law embraces all of its advantages.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Register W. C. Bradford and Receiver M. Leigh, of the San Francisco land office, under date of July 2, 1888, say:

Attempts to improperly acquire the public domain under existing laws have decreased because of more stringent rules regarding final proofs and entries.

In all final entries, where proof is made in the local land office, the claimant and witnesses are subjected to an oral examination in addition to the written forms, whereby it is endeavored to ascertain the extent of their knowledge and many of the little details of the case which would not otherwise appear. By this system of oral examination the office is better able to satisfy itself as to the merits of the case, and often to inform the intending settler of the uselessness of his endeavor to avoid the requirements of the law. When the proofs are taken outside of this office we are compelled to accept the evidence offered, and are precluded from making an oral examination. We find, as a general rule, that the majority of suspended entries are those in which the proofs were not taken in this office. We believe that the number of speculative and fraudulent entries would be much decreased by requiring all final proofs to be taken before the register and receiver.

The first and most pressing need is an increased appropriation that the business of the office may be brought up.

When we assumed the duties of this office it was at a time when increase of business was just commencing. It has constantly increased since that time. We commenced with honest endeavors to make the administration of this office a credit to us and an honor to the Department. We sought to close up all of the work of our predecessors which came unfinished to us, and to keep our own work well in hand. But the clerical force allowed us has been entirely inadequate to our needs, and the enormous increase of our work has permitted the accumulation instead of a decrease of the unfinished business. The home seekers of this district constantly and justly complain of the delays in this office, but we are powerless to relieve them.

We believe there should be a change in the charges of fees. In taking of testimony, where outside help is required, the parties of interest should be permitted to make their own terms as to price, and not, as is now the rule, pay 22½ cents per folio, when that is an excess of the charge made to us. There does not appear to be any good reason why the parties should be obliged to pay into the Treasury a sum of money for which they receive nothing. The same is true as regards fees collected for work done before an officer other than the register or receiver.

Finally, we urge a special appropriation for this office, to be used for the purpose of arranging, binding, and indexing Department letters from 1880 to date.

The greatest number of fraudulent entries is under the timber-culture laws. There are two primary causes; the first is the facility of speculating in the entries. A timber-culture entry withholds the land from settlement for one year, during which time the entryman may dispose of his claim to advantage. If he fails to make the expected profit in the first year, he may retain it another whole year by the small outlay necessary in getting one of the neighbors to plow 5 acres more. At the end of two years he may abandon and another party make a similar entry, and repeat the former proceedings. In this way a tract may be withheld from settlement almost indefinitely.

Again, the timber-culture entry is made use of to withhold lands in order to tide over a period until it becomes convenient to enter it under a settlement law. This practice is quite frequent.

The second cause is more honest, if not quite so frequent. It is the difficulty of raising the trees from climatic causes, there being no rains in our section, except for a small portion of the year. The man who honestly sets to work to secure the necessary growth of trees may find his labors all undone by the summer droughts. The stringency of the law compels him after one or two failures to abandon his efforts, and he then looks around for a way to dispose of his claim without loss.

We also notice that many residents of the cities make timber-culture entries with the expectation of complying with the law, having the necessary work done by hired

labor. It is really necessary to state that in almost every case the result has been disastrous and the entry abandoned. Out of several hundred entries in this office but one final entry has been made, and no other attempt to enter has been made up to this time.

STOCKTON, CAL.

Register George A. McKenzie and Receiver John E. Budd, of the Stockton land office, California, under date of July 6, 1888, write:

Attempts to improperly acquire the public domain during the past three years under existing laws have sensibly decreased, owing to the decisions and instructions of the Department requiring clear and unequivocal proof of compliance with requirements of law and the searching and comprehensive examination required of applicants.

The timber-culture law in this district has been used as a cloak to cover fraud for speculation to secure the use thereof for years by the payment of an entry fee, or to reserve the same until the applicant can make entry under some other law. Out of two hundred and thirty-seven applications made in this office there has never been a final entry.

Attempts have also been made to enter timber lands under the pre-emption and homestead law, but they have been checked by the active efforts of the special agent in this district in securing cancellations of filings and entries fraudulently made on timber land under such laws and the prosecution of the entryman.

Attempts are made to enter timber lands in the interest of associations of persons, but all such entries are being investigated by the special agent under directions of the department. We make it a rule to notify the special agent of all suspicious entries.

We would respectfully suggest that the publication of land notices under the rules of publication in the place geometrically nearest the land does not give proper publicity in the mountainous regions of this district. The selection of a paper of general circulation in each county, and the regulation of prices to be charged, would give better satisfaction to settlers, more publicity, and enable local officers to exercise better supervision over publications and the rendition of publishers' affidavits in season.

Registers and receivers should have authority to issue subpoenas for witnesses in contested cases, to be served by officers and returned in the manner provided by the code of civil procedure of the State. Witnesses, especially in cases instituted by the department, are unwilling to appear unless compelled or constrained by proper process.

The percentage of speculative attempts to enter lands in this district is very small and is decreasing, owing to the strict and searching course of examination and proof required of compliance with law as to residence and improvements. The home seekers have no difficulty in satisfying these requirements, but the speculator is correspondingly deterred thereby. The latter also seeks to make proof before the clerks or judges of the counties. As the latter have no particular interest in determining the good faith of a party, such proofs are usually prepared in advance and simply verified on date of proof.

BODIE, CAL.

John W. P. Laird, register of the land office at the Bodie, Cal., on July 23, 1888, writes:

The attempt to improperly acquire the public domain has decreased since my incumbency. I attribute this decrease to the searching nature of the questions propounded to applicants on making final proof and to the rule requiring affidavits to be made on the personal knowledge of the applicants.

Most of the attempts to improperly acquire lands in this district are made under the pre-emption and desert-land laws; under the pre-emption law, on account of the small amount of improvements required and because of the short period of residence before making final proof; under the desert land law, because no residence is required, and for the further reason that three years time is given within which to convey water upon the land, without requiring any improvement to be made thereon, or requiring the entryman to expend a sum annually in the construction of ditches. In grazing counties parties can well afford to pay 25 cents per acre, if by doing so they can secure the use of the land for their stock for a period of three years.

Those entries made in this valley which have fallen under my immediate observation are mostly desert entries, and I am fully satisfied that one-third of them were originally made for speculative purposes. If a rule was made requiring applicants under the pre-emption law to make an affidavit at the time of filing the application

that they had not theretofore had the benefit of said law, and also requiring them to file non-mineral affidavits, as in other cases, it would shut off, to a great extent, speculative entries. The most injury results from the desert-land law as it now exists, as large tracts are held under said law by parties who are evidently holding the same for speculative purposes, and are thus, for a period of three years at least, effectually preventing actual settlers from acquiring homes on the public domain. If a rule could be made allowing contests for failure to comply with the law before the expiration of the full period of three years, and upon the hearing of such contests, where it is clearly made to appear that no attempt has been made to appropriate water or to construct ditches to irrigate the land in question and an unreasonable length of time has been allowed to elapse, then in such a case to declare forfeited such entries, the evil of the present law would be materially if not effectually checked.

HUMBOLDT, CAL.

B. W. Hutchins, receiver of the land office at Humboldt, Cal., on July 10 writes :

The attempt to improperly acquire the public domain has decreased, for the reason that land speculators and sharps have had less-encouragement since 1886. There are no lands in this district subject to entry under the timber-culture or desert acts.

In my opinion, the attempts of *bona fide* settlers and home-seekers are far in excess of speculators, for the reason that the greater proportion of immigrants to this district are composed of the class of persons who can content themselves upon rough and rugged land so long as the climate is pleasant and the soil productive, both of which features predominate in this portion of California.

Good farming lands bordering upon and located in the vicinity of the Klamath river, which would afford homes for one thousand families, are virtually placed out of the reach of home-seekers by reason of inaccurate and suspended surveys.

Many settlers are deprived of the opportunity of completing their entries, and they are harassed by mining syndicates of San Francisco, who are entering the lands as mineral for the sole purpose of acquiring title to farming and timber land and preventing actual settlement of the country by a class of citizens who would be glad to make homes thereon. These mining syndicates are allowed to enter the land in these suspended townships from under the actual settler, when the settler must wait until the land has been resurveyed before he can complete his entry, when really the land entered is not actually mineral land and entered for other purposes than the mineral (it is claimed) that the land contains. And for a speedy relief for the settlers in that vicinity, and for those who are desirous of obtaining homes therein, I would most respectfully urge that the township be resurveyed or reinstated as to the original survey, as to townships 11, 12, 13, 14 north, ranges 1, 2, 3 east, Humboldt meridian.

SHASTA, CAL.

Sylvester Hull, register of the land office at Shasta, Cal., on July 22, 1888, writes :

Since my incumbency in this office the attempt to improperly acquire the public domain under the pre-emption and homestead laws has materially decreased, the cause being a more strict compliance with the requirements of said laws by pre-emption and homestead settlers, which your office has caused to be enforced.

In my judgment the greater portion of the timber-culture and desert-land entries made in this district are made to improperly acquire lands.

Timber-culture entries are made by parties who have exhausted their pre-emption and homestead rights and desire to acquire more land. They make a timber-culture entry, do as little as possible to comply with the requirements of the law, and make their proof; after that no timber is cultivated.

Desert-land entries are made by parties who desire to obtain large tracts of land for speculative purposes, in many instances, no doubt, on lands which are not desert in character. Many complaints are made by settlers to this office that large tracts of land are held and controlled by parties under the desert-land act which are not desert lands, and that such would be settled upon by pre-emption and homestead settlers if they were allowed to do so—the cause, I think, being the fault of the law, for the reason that there is no inducement for millmen to invest capital in putting up mills and machinery for the manufacture of lumber and other purposes unless they can control more than 160 acres of timber land. To a poor man a timber claim is of no value unless he can sell it. Hence the inducement for speculative entries. Consequence, the greater portion of such claims pass into the hands of millmen or capitalists.

SUSANVILLE, CAL.

J. E. Pardee, register of the land office at Susanville, Cal., on July 28 writes:

There are undoubtedly fraudulent entries made and attempted to be made in this district, but I have no positive knowledge of any specific cases, although I have suspicions (not founded, however, upon evidence).

My belief is that more fraudulent attempts are made to acquire title to Government land under the pre-emption law and the timber and stone act of June 3, 1878, than under all others; divided about equally between these two classes, caused by desire on the part of large stock owners to obtain title to certain lands containing springs (and therefore being the key to large ranges), also to lands suitable for pasturage and hay lands.

Home-seekers comprise a large preponderance of the applicants in this district.

GUNNISON, COLO.

Register Frank P. Tanner and Receiver M. T. Allison, of the Gunnison land office, Colorado, under date of July 11, 1888, say:

The attempt to improperly acquire title to public land has largely decreased since the installation of the present officers of this district. The cause is found in the fact that Special Agent Edwin S. Bruce has reported a large number of entries for cancellation, which has created a feeling among the settlers that they must comply with the law in regard to residence and improvements before they can acquire title to their claims.

More attempts are made to improperly acquire the public domain under the pre-emption than under any other law. The cause is found in the fact that only six months are required to perfect title, where under other provisions a much longer time is required.

As near as we are able to judge, the speculative attempts to enter lands will probably reach 10 per cent. of the total entries.

LAMAR, COLO.

Register Frank P. Arbuckle and Receiver Frank H. Shrock, of the Lamar land office, Colorado, under date of July 12, 1888, state:

Attempts to improperly acquire the public domain have noticeably decreased since our incumbency, and we attribute this decrease to the fact that the location of this new land office brings the perpetrator within easy reach of the vigilance exercised by the local office, resulting in rendering these frauds very difficult and dangerous. Prosecutions before the United States court have been commenced, and, as we believe, will be carried to a successful issue on account of frauds perpetrated in this district. Another cause operating is a decrease in the rush of immigration and a consequent decrease in the eagerness to acquire public land.

We believe that the pre-emption law has resulted in the acquirement of fraudulent title to public lands to a much greater extent than any other, excepting, perhaps, the commuted feature of the homestead law. Greater and more numerous frauds have been perpetrated under the timber-culture law, but they have only resulted in the fraudulent transfer and sale of relinquishments and the repeated entering of the same tract, and have not permanently deprived the United States of the land.

It is hard to estimate the proportionate fraudulent applications to those of honest home-seekers. We believe, however, that those desiring to make actual, permanent homes of the public domain are not in excess of 60 per cent. of the whole. This is merely a rough approximation, as we have no means of knowing the extent of the fraudulent claims.

We believe that an amendment of the provisions of the circular of March 19, 1887, requiring every attorney, agent, or other person authorized to do business before the land office in the interests of other parties to pass examination before the local office would result in suppressing a very large proportion of the frauds and hardships now perpetrated by those practitioners, as it is quite evident that, no matter what the qualifications or character, any one can obtain such a certificate as is deemed compliance with the provisions of the circular above mentioned.

More liberal appropriations for clerk help in maximum offices would allow the register and receiver more time to closely inspect all suspicious papers or other matters brought before their offices, and thus enable them the better to conserve the interests of the Government.

PUEBLO, COLO.

W. Bayard, register, and J. R. Kilbourn, receiver, of the land office at Pueblo, Colo., on July 16 write:

The attempt to improperly acquire the public domain under existing laws has decreased fully 50 per cent. since our incumbency.

We mention three causes: First, the careful scrutiny and exacting examination to which all *final proofs* on agricultural entries are subjected in this office before final papers issue; second, the presence of many immigrants and prospective applicants for public domain from the Middle and Eastern States, who are seeking homes and instigating contests against fraudulent or unlawful entries, and so exercise a check on the would-be greedy despoilers of the public domain.

The general policy of the administration "in the protection of *bona fide* settlers, the suppression of fraud, the prevention of land monopoly, and preservation of the public domain for actual inhabitancy by the people," has exerted a potent and widespread influence on large proprietors, cattle-kings, and land monopolists.

In this district the largest number of attempts to improperly acquire lands under existing laws has been made under the timber-culture and coal laws.

The proportion of speculative attempts to enter lands compared with those of home-seekers is about one-third of the whole.

HURON, DAK.

Register J. S. McFarland and Receiver E. M. Miller, of the Huron land office, Dakota, write:

The attempt to improperly acquire title to the public domain has largely decreased since our incumbency in office. We think there are several reasons for this: First, there has been but little emigration to this part of the Territory; second, the lands still unoccupied are not so desirable as those taken before our incumbency, and a patented claim now will not bring much more than a relinquishment would cost a few years ago; and lastly, the people fully realize now that to acquire title to lands they must strictly comply with the law as to continuous residence and cultivation, which all are, with few exceptions, trying to do.

We think there is but little attempt now to acquire title improperly to the public domain under either the homestead or pre-emption laws, but it is our opinion that under the timber-culture law many of the filings made are for mere speculation, and not with intent to finally acquire absolute title by complying with the law. No doubt some of the timber-culture entries are made by persons who desire to hold the land until they can make final homestead or pre-emption proof on land they now occupy, when they will relinquish their timber-culture entry and file thereon a homestead or pre-emption and occupy the land.

We think the speculative attempts to enter lands, as compared with home-seekers, at the present time is small.

Contests for the purpose of holding lands for speculative purposes have largely decreased. We have made it a rule that contestants shall prosecute their contests with vigor, and unless we see a disposition to do this dismiss the contest. Our object has been in this way to break up the speculative contest business, and we are sure we have succeeded in a large measure.

It has been impossible for us to manage the business of the office to meet our own views fully and secure the best results on account of the lack of the necessary help required.

DULUTH, MINN.

C. P. Maginnis, receiver of the land office at Duluth, Minn., on July 13 writes:

The attempt to acquire land fraudulently under either of the land laws in this district has decreased, caused by a stricter interpretation of existing law and practice of the General Land Office.

A great many frauds may be perpetrated under commuted homestead and pre-emption laws. But as good faith is the only requirement, and as no living person except the party in interest can define what the entryman's intentions are or what good faith means as applied to homesteads and pre-emptions, we know of no remedy under the present law.

The cause of fraud in this district is a desire to secure the land for the value of the timber and supposed minerals.

This might be avoided to a certain extent if it were not for the interpretation of section 2461 Revised Statutes, and Circular "P," December 15, 1885, wherein all persons are forbidden to cut or remove timber from the lands entered under the pre-emption or commuted homestead law until patent issues. A strict observance of this rule often works a great injustice and hardship on the lawful owner of the land at present, as the issuing of patents is so far behind that several years must pass before he can avail himself of the value of the property that he has fulfilled every requirement of the law to procure, and is often the cause of the entire loss of his pine, as if, for instance, a forest fire runs over it it is of no value if not removed immediately. If the requirements of this circular are to be strictly adhered to, we would advise the immediate inspection of the land by a special agent, upon whose recommendation patent would issue, or at least confer upon the settler the right to use all his property as he might elect. If this might be accomplished and he secured by the sale of his timber the money needed it would, in many instances, relieve him from selling the land, as the purchase price of the wood could be applied to the purchase of stock and cultivation of the farm. Honest settlers are often forced into selling their land by the statement of interested parties that he can never get a patent for land in this district, and that he had better sell, as a transfer of title gives color to and looks like a fair transaction. In this way the timber sharks secure help from the law intended to defeat them.

A large number of entries in this district are made for the money that the timber can be sold for after proving up. This district is nearly all covered with timber, most of it pine. The west part of Minnesota and all of Dakota is prairie land, devoid of timber of all kinds. It is absolutely necessary that the farmers on these prairies be supplied with wood and lumber, in fact to withhold them would endanger the lives of a great many of these people, and although the preservation of forests might be very beneficial in the future, any law or practice that deprives the pioneer of the immediate use or adds to the present high price would be unpopular and deservedly so.

Lumbering operations upon land entered more than four years ago in all kinds of ways have been attended with the greatest waste from devastating fires propagated by the refuse topplings and brush left uncared for upon the ground. The best judges estimate that there is from this cause an annual destruction of thrifty timber, mostly upon Government land, equal at least to five times the amount cut. This could have been prevented, and further destruction can now to a great extent be prevented through the enactment and enforcement of proper forestry laws regulating the sale of the timber as wanted, and providing for the protection of the young growth, with suitable penalties for such as so carelessly conduct lumbering or clearing, either on their own or Government lands, as to endanger the public. It is a great evil, tending to the concentration of ownership in land and the holding of lands from settlers for high prices that they are permitted to be entered by persons of a transient class, such as do not really intend to make a home upon them. If entries were strictly limited to homesteads without the privilege of commutation this would be avoided. If the mining laws in force in other States and Territories, or some modifications of them, were extended to this State, it is probable that better prices for the lands would be realized and capital and labor drawn to a greater extent into the mining business. The present laws have enabled a few companies to acquire about all the ore in sight and to hold it undeveloped and unworked either for the speculative value or to prevent their working in competition with mines already opened. Such laws should provide for the forfeiture of the land in case development and working should cease. There are indications of extensive lead and silver deposits over a large area of the district, the range nearest Lake Superior, and many are now prospecting for them, which makes further necessity for the application of the mineral-land laws to this State.

A great abuse is arising under the provisions of section 4, act of February 8, 1887, known as the general allotment, act for the benefit of non-reservation Indians. A large number of mixed bloods, thousands of them, are available (as claimed) for entries under this act, either upon the surveyed or unsurveyed lands. They usually work in the pineries of Wisconsin and Minnesota, and are of a low class, the creatures of their employers; have never in fact held tribal relations upon a reservation. They easily obtain recognition through their relatives in the "band" and formal certificates of membership, affidavits, as required. We have been obliged to pass five entries on unsurveyed lands for such parties during the present month. When informed that the entry would give them no right to sell the land they answered that they could "sell the timber." A party of sixteen of the same class was taken by a lumber company on the unsurveyed lands at the beginning of this month for the purpose of locations, and if this is continued all the valuable selections on the unsurveyed land of the district, over one hundred townships, will be taken.

The mixed bloods are citizens, have the right to vote, to pre-empt and homestead land; in many cases have already exercised these rights. Why should they be classed as Indians? All the above party of five and party of sixteen are citizens of Wisconsin. The north part of the district is so inaccessible that agents have been unable to give it proper attention. About 150,000,000 feet of pine have been cut there and run into Canadian waters this season; no tax and no tariff. It is doubtful whether it was all cut on patented lands.

GRAND FORKS, DAK.

Register J. M. Corbet and Receiver W. J. Anderson, of the Grand Forks land office, Dakota, under date of July 6, 1888, report—

A marked decrease in the attempt to improperly acquire the public domain, which we attribute to the policy of the land department, through its interpretation and construction of the statutes in insisting upon a closer observance of the land laws in matters of settlement, residence, etc., thus confirming entries made to *bona fide* homeseekers and discouraging dishonest speculators, ultimately accomplishing the purpose for which the land laws were created.

Under none of the land laws is there any flagrant attempt made to improperly acquire public lands. The timber-culture law, instead of being beneficial to any beyond a few *bona fide* entrymen, still maintains its reputation here, as elsewhere, of offering an open field for speculation. Although timber-culture entries are made and the lands held thereunder for a year or two, they ultimately pass into the hands of persons in search of homes. Should the timber-culture law not be repealed, but continue in force, we believe its ends would be better subserved by confining the entry when once made to one particular tract within the section, preventing that tract, when once entered as a tree claim, from conversion into any other form of entry—once a timber-culture claim always such.

Such a provision would stop the traffic in relinquishments and to a reasonable certainty secure a growth of trees which would be a wonderful benefit to settlers. If once a law, entrymen under its provisions, knowing it to be impossible to secure title under any other law, would, from the beginning, comply with its requirements.

Under the pre-emption law we have to contend with frequent attempts on the part of the claimant to make proof on a very meager showing of cultivation and improvement. The designing land-seeker first makes a pre-emption filing, puts up temporary buildings, shows requisite good faith by breaking a few acres, adds a few other improvements, and in six months makes proof. This done, he makes a homestead entry, having borrowed \$300 or \$400 above the Government price on his pre-emption claim, hauls his buildings from his pre-emption to his homestead, and for the first time begins an actual, *bona fide* residence, having simply used his pre-emption right as a stepping-stone to a substantial beginning on the homestead, very often entirely forsaking the land pre-empted, the title to which eventually dodges the mortgagee.

We find the homestead law universally respected and for the most part complied with. The abuses of the land laws in our agricultural regions, whereby title to land passes from the government in the apparent course of business, arise out of ignorance of the settler rather than by his intentional designs to improperly acquire the same. His ignorance of the effect and requirements of the land laws frequently leads him to commit errors which often savor of fraud, when in reality his laches result while acting in good faith in his endeavor to acquire a home.

We should like to see authority vested in local officers to compel the attendance of witnesses at times of trial before them in contest cases.

A work codifying the rulings now extant in the land department would be very acceptable to local officers.

We presume that the department will take cognizance of the fact should the pre-emption and timber-culture laws be repealed, whereby the fees of the local officers would be lessened, that other provisions with regard to a certain salary will be provided therefor.

MITCHELL, DAK.

M. H. Rowley, register, and T. F. Singiser, receiver, of the land office at Mitchell, Dak., under date of July 14, write:

Attempts to fraudulently acquire title to the public domain under existing laws have practically ceased in this district. All entries now being made in this district result through relinquishment or cancellation by contest.

The pre-emption law undoubtedly presents the easiest method of acquiring title to public land, and offers the readiest and surest opportunity for fraud. It should be entirely repealed or so amended as to require one year's continuous residence, the breaking up and reducing to a state of cultivation of at least 25 acres, and otherwise improving the tract to an amount covering at least the price of the lands. It should also be amended so as to require a claimant to be a full citizen of the United States before allowing him to acquire title under it. In its present shape an alien may acquire title to our public lands.

The timber-culture law, in its present form, is open to serious objection. It offers too easy opportunity to speculate in relinquishments, and permits the title to land taken up under it to remain in abeyance for an almost indefinite period. It is valueless as now constructed as a means of securing to a treeless country any sort of a growth of forest trees or other timber. It should be either repealed or so amended as to be of use in carrying out its original intent.

So long as relinquishments are allowed the timber-culture law will be, to all intents and purposes, a dead letter. It is also useless unless stringent provisions in regard to cultivation and improvement are ingrafted upon it. It is of no good so long as parties may relinquish and enter the land so taken up under other laws. To be of benefit it must be: "once a tree claim—always a tree claim." The present law has been greatly abused, has aided speculation, and retarded the growth, settlement, and cultivation of this section of country.

Speculative attempts to acquire title are not numerous as compared with those of actual home-seekers. Five per cent. will fully cover the speculative efforts in this district at this time. It is a matter of regret that contests are not decided and concluded by the department in a less period of time than is now prevailing. Where settlers are poor, as in this country, from two to four years is too long a time to require them to wait for decisions in litigation entries. Many are worn out waiting, and compelled to abandon the country and go elsewhere to obtain a livelihood. If Congress properly understood this matter we doubt not sufficient clerical force would be speedily supplied to enable your office to bring this class of work up to date.

We also recommend that entries upon which proof has been made be examined within a brief period of their receipt by the department for the purpose of ascertaining technical defects and the presence of all needful papers. It is difficult to remedy defects and restore or furnish missing papers two or three years after proof has been offered. Frequently principals and witnesses are dead or have removed elsewhere, having sold out to other parties, thus making it almost impossible to complete the case as to insure the issuing of a patent.

DEVIL'S LAKE, DAK.

E. G. Spilman, register, and S. S. Smith, receiver, of the land office at Devil's Lake, Dak., under date of July 18, write:

Attempts to improperly acquire lands upon the public domain since our incumbency are manifestly on the decrease, owing partly to the fact that towns have been generally established throughout this district, county seats located, and speculative filings on the public domain, so far as these causes obtain, largely concluded. Land values have thus become more settled and conservative as an incident of settlement and development.

All attempts to improperly acquire lands on the public domain, so far as an approximate judgment can be formed, are made under the timber-culture law. This law is one of doubtful utility, very few claims being in condition to justify the belief that the holders will be able eventually to make good their title under the provisions of the law, however faithfully they have endeavored to perform its conditions.

The relative proportion of timber-culture filings with relinquishments of the same is about one hundred to eighteen, but it is not assumed that all relinquishments are improperly made. "The speculative attempts to enter lands as compared with home-seekers," in our judgment, in this district, will not exceed 5 per cent. of speculative entries as compared with those of the *bona fide* home-seekers.

After a careful review of the working of the various land laws in this district, we desire to express the opinion that so far as the development and settlement of the country is concerned the exigencies of the case are best met by the pre-emption law.

Fraudulent entries under this law have reached almost a minimum in this district.

The actual and presumptive cases of land being appropriated by aliens who have declared their intention to become citizens of the United States, but who make final proof under the pre-emption law without having done so—many of whom never do take out their final citizenship papers (this being especially true of Canadians, who cross the line, settle upon, acquire, and sell land, and return to their homes without

becoming citizens of the United States)—would suggest a change in the law in that respect, viz, that all aliens, without depriving them of their present rights of settlement on the public domain, be required in all cases to become citizens of the United States before being allowed to make final proof for their claims. This would work but little hardship to the honest settler, and would weed out cases of fraud, saving much valuable territory to the public by checking indiscriminate settlement and appropriation of the public domain.

FARGO, DAK.

M. F. Battelle, register, and F. S. Demers, receiver, at Fargo, Dak., on July 12, write:

What attempts have been made to fraudulently acquire lands have been made under the pre-emption law. The slight residence and few improvements necessary to make proof under that law are, in our judgment, the cause of such attempts being made.

Some pre-emptors file their declaratory statement in the spring, break a few acres, put up a cheap shake, prove up in the fall, and, after proof is accepted, mortgage the land and remove therefrom. This is of no benefit to the country, but is, in fact, a drawback, as those tracts lay year after year unimproved, and are not, of course, open to such *bona fide* settlers as take land for the purpose of having a home for themselves and families.

In this district we think the attempts to procure lands in this manner are in the proportion of about one to twenty as compared with those of home-seekers.

We think that about 10 per cent. of the entries under the timber-culture law in this district are speculative. About that number of timber-culture claims are held for one or two years; then when the time comes that, to meet the requirements of the law, some work should be done on the tract, they are relinquished for a consideration, and other parties file on them to repeat the same thing.

Under the homestead law we find the best class of settlers men who take up land in good faith to make a home for themselves and families.

They live on it for a term of years, and, as a general rule, when they come to make proof they have good improvements, land under good cultivation, and are in comfortable circumstances. Our best citizens are of this class.

The attempts to improperly acquire lands have greatly decreased during our incumbency. The reason for this is that under existing regulations proofs are more closely scrutinized than was formerly the case.

In our opinion it would be a benefit to the country and to the interests of the actual settler if the pre-emption and timber-culture laws were repealed.

ABERDEEN, DAK.

N. H. Harris, register of the land office at Aberdeen, Dak., on July 23, 1888, writes:

Owing to the strict enforcement of the public land laws and the regulations of the General Land Office there has not been, within our knowledge, since our incumbency, any attempt to acquire the public domain fraudulently.

Entries under the timber-culture laws are most open to suspicion, as under such entries there is a wider margin for speculation and fraud, and in nine cases out of ten, when made by non-residents, such entries are made for purely speculative purposes. If this law is not repealed, it should be so amended, in order to accomplish the purpose of its enactment, that entries made under said law should be restricted to the residents of the State or Territory within which the lands lie, and a tract of land once segregated under a timber-culture entry should always remain such. There are instances in this district where timber-culture entries have by relinquishment passed through the hands of every member of the family, finally to become a pre-emption or homestead entry, thus defeating the object of the law.

We have no actual knowledge of any speculative or fraudulent attempt to acquire the public domain since our incumbency, and if there be such attempts the proportion is very small in comparison with entries made by honest home-seekers.

BLACKFOOT, IDAHO.

Register Frank W. Beane and Receiver John Montgomery, of the Blackfoot land office, Idaho, under date of June 21, 1888, state:

The most attempts to acquire the public domain improperly is, in our opinion, under the desert land act. We give as our reasons for such belief that a larger area can

be acquired without a full compliance with law, there having been and still is a wide difference of opinion in the minds of the people as to what constitutes irrigation and reclamation, and as to what is desert land within the meaning of the law, the benefit of the doubt being in favor of the applicant.

At least one-half of the timber-culture entries are made in bad faith, and one-third of the balance will never be consummated. Out of 962 entries up to date but two have been proved up on. The effect of this is to keep large tracts of available land from being settled upon by home-seekers. While there doubtless were a great many entries initiated in good faith, it is clearly evident that timber can not be successfully propagated in this locality by artificial means, owing to the inadequate irrigation facilities, severe winters, and droughts.

Attempts to improperly acquire the public domain under existing land laws have very materially decreased during the past year, for the reason that since June, 1887, there has been stationed at this place a special agent for the purpose of investigating fraudulent entries, whose presence has had a wholesome effect.

Speculative attempts to enter lands as compared with those of home-seekers are very small, which is attributed to the fact that this district is composed chiefly of agricultural lands, and is sought for principally by parties desiring to make homes.

The Fort Hall Indian reservation embraces more than 1,800,000 acres of the choicest agricultural land in this district, the greater portion of it being unoccupied and unused by the 1,500 Indians of all ages now residing thereon. If each head of a family were given 320 acres and the balance thrown open to settlement, nearly a million of acres could be restored to the public domain, which is now, and probably always will be, of no use to anybody under the present arrangement; and it is safe to say that the greater portion of it would be located upon by *bona fide* home-seekers within a year after its restoration.

LEWISTON, IDAHO.

Francis F. Patterson, register, and Charles M. Foree, receiver, of the land office at Lewiston, Idaho, on July 31, 1888, write:

From all the information we can gain fraudulent attempts to acquire public lands have greatly decreased in number since the advent of the present administration.

We believe that the new form of testimony has been an important factor in accomplishing this result. From what we can learn, not only from our official intercourse with settlers, but from other sources of information, we are of opinion that frauds in obtaining public lands are of the rarest occurrence.

Nearly all the land which has been taken up for speculative purposes has been taken either under the pre-emption or timber-culture law. In the former the claimant makes final proof and sells the land immediately afterwards; in the latter the land is held until the claimant has a favorable opportunity to sell his relinquishment. So far as we can learn such cases of fraud under the pre-emption law are now very rare. Frauds under the timber-culture law we believe to be more frequent. Lands are taken and held under its provisions, not only for the sale of the relinquishments, but frequently to hold the land until minor sons become of age or friends come from the East, or for a variety of other reasons. The large majority of timber-culture claimants honestly intend to comply with the law, and many do so, while others find it so expensive a method of taking land that they abandon the attempt to make timber grow.

We believe that 5 per cent. would more than cover the speculative entries. We believe that the homestead law is by far the best method of disposing of the public domain. The commutation of homesteads occasionally makes an opening for fraud, but in most cases homesteads are commuted for some good and sufficient reason. A good many of the townships in our district have been only partly surveyed. In most of these cases the unsurveyed part has been settled upon for years. There are also large tracts of land which have never been surveyed, and large numbers of people have settled thereon. Public surveys in this district have practically ceased for some years, while the tide of immigration is rapidly pushing forward. Even under the special deposit system settlers are compelled to wait for years after the deposit is made, which causes great complaint.

HAILEY, IDAHO.

Henry O. Billings, register, and Charles O. Stockslager, receiver, at Hailey, Idaho, on July 17, 1888, report as follows:

The attempt to improperly acquire land in this district is seldom made, and, if anything, has decreased during the incumbency of the present officials. This decrease we attribute to the fact that but few land speculators come to this Territory.

In our judgment the attempts to improperly acquire land are more frequently made by timber-culture applicants. In this arid region, from the scarcity of water, it is almost impossible to successfully cultivate timber, but under existing laws a person can obtain the use of the land for nearly four years without planting anything but tree seeds.

Many desert entries are made upon land which is not desert in character. These occur upon unsurveyed lands, and are made, not with fraudulent intent, but in order that settlers may have undisturbed possession. Additional surveys are imperatively needed in this district, and, if made, will remove the temptation to make the desert entries above referred to.

The proportion of speculative attempts to enter land as compared with those of home-seekers is too small to be calculated in this district. The land interests in this district can be most benefited by extending the public surveys.

CONCORDIA, KANS.

Register Samuel Demers and Receiver Carnehan, of the Concordia land office, Kansas, under date of June 11, 1888, state :

Since our incumbency there has been a marked and distinctive improvement in public sentiment, backed and sustained by the settler on the domain, that none of those who have not honestly complied with the requirements of the several laws shall obtain title to any of the lands. This talk about casting a cloud on every settler's home is not heard of among the honest settlers. They rather court investigation, and they want the land speculator to go far hence. * * * It is almost impossible to successfully smuggle final proof through.

WA-KEENEY, KANS.

Register W. C. L. Beard and Receiver John Schuyler, of the Wa-Keeney land office, Kansas, under date of July 12, 1888, state :

The attempt to improperly acquire title to land has decreased since our incumbency for the following reasons :

The rulings and requirements of the department have been so modified that it is now possible to force a more strict compliance with the law.

The public domain in this district is becoming exhausted, and each settler is in a measure driven to comply with the law from fear of others taking advantage of his failure.

In the past the most attempts to acquire land improperly were made under the second section of act of June 15, 1880; but as this kind of entries do not frequently occur now, we believe the most attempts are now made in pre-emption entries and in commutation of homestead entries, the great majority of these being made at the earliest possible moment, the bare residence of six months being really the only definite requirement of law.

We believe that 75 per cent. of the entries made are speculative, *i. e.*, those made and proved up under the homestead and pre-emption laws. We might also add in this connection that a very large majority of the entries made under the timber-culture laws in this district might be considered as speculative, it being nearly impossible to grow the timber, and they must eventually be relinquished and proved up under some other law. We will also add that in our opinion 90 per cent. of the homestead entries taken in this district are commuted to cash entries (under section 2301 E. S.), and the probabilities are that in 98 per cent. of these cases the purchase money has been borrowed and the land mortgaged.

GARDEN CITY, KANS.

Register C. F. M. Niles and Receiver S. Thanhouser, of the Garden City land office, Kansas, under date of June 18, 1888, write :

The operation of the timber-culture laws in this district is a farce. It is almost impossible to raise trees here without irrigation at great expense. We may safely say that 95 per cent. of the timber-culture entries are speculative. It is a difficult matter to ascertain the good faith of many claimants under the pre-emption laws and who avail themselves of the privilege of the commutation clause under the homestead laws, because many claimants make proof in the shortest possible time, within six months from date of settlement. If good faith means seeking a home, all of these quick,

short-time cash entries are speculative. Long residence is the only sensible measure of good faith. The greater the improvements the larger the loan obtainable. Thus a settler may live on a tract only six months, have improvements worth \$500, and not be a home-seeker. On the other hand, a settler may have improvements worth only \$50, live on a tract actually and constructively for two years, and be a genuine home-seeker. The cause of fraud and speculation is wholly short residence. In our opinion the law should be either a downright purchase without residence or a residence without purchase, and the former is objectionable for a multitude of reasons. * * * As a matter of fact, fear of contest causes compliance with the law in many cases.

We would recommend legislation that would make the attendance of witnesses, particularly in United States cases, compulsory. If this were brought about, in conjunction with the reforms of the department in the matters of the registration of all notices, the accuracy of rulings, and the strict requirements in the matter of services and posting of notices, the improvement would be complete.

The attempt to improperly acquire the public domain since our incumbency (two and a half to three years ago) has decreased. The primary cause is the efficiency and rigor in the service and the investigations and requirements of this administration. * * * Under former administrations affairs were wildly chaotic and strongly lethargic. Here, then, is the cause of causes, in the decrease of attempts to improperly acquire the public domain. This administration tightened up the loose strings, enforced existing legislation, issued new forms of final-proof blanks that went to the very bottom of an individual settler's compliance with the law, gave this land district a special agent to personally investigate fraud, rendered decisions that peremptorily insisted upon the meaning of the law, and put to flight many would-be fraudulent entrymen. Energy and system aided the reform. And another cause for decrease in fraudulent entries within the time of our incumbency is the rapid settlement of this land district and the consequent enhancement in value of the lands. Settlers have often been obliged to comply with the law because of fear of a contest. Entrymen have often become actual settlers because of the increased value of the land.

SALINA, KANS.

Receiver O. F. Searl, of the Salina land office, Kansas, under date of July 9, 1888, writes:

Attempts to improperly acquire title (i. e., to procure patent) to public land is much greater under the pre-emption law and the commuted homestead law, while the law under which lands are mostly held for speculative purposes under original entries is the timber-culture act. The reason for this is that under the timber-culture act any person can hold for \$14 a greater section of land for one year; in other words, he gets an option for one year on 160 acres of land for \$14. For \$10 more (the expense of breaking five acres) will extend his option for another year, and for less than \$20 more he can hold it for the third year, thus for less than \$50 a greater section can be held for three years, and this, in sections of country where lands are rapidly increasing in value, is a great temptation to many.

Attempts to improperly acquire the public domain have decreased since our incumbency in September, 1886, especially under the homestead and pre-emption laws, caused to a great extent by the new and improved blanks used in making final proof, and we think, to some extent, from the greatly increased number of final proofs rejected by this office for non-compliance with law. The records show an increase of several hundred per cent. of rejected proofs over former years, and very few are appealed from.

I am of opinion that 75 per cent. of the timber-culture entries are made with a view of getting the increased value of the land, and not with the intention of acquiring title under the law. The records of this office show that the timber culture entries made up to July 1, 1888, number 4,244; that to same date only 315 final certificates have been issued. Up to July 1, 1879, 2,621 entries were made, all of which were eligible by lapse of time to have made final proof on or before July 1, 1887, but the actual number made was 273. During the six months ending December 31, 1878, 226 entries were made, and of these only 28 remain intact on the books and only 18 have passed to final certificate. A large majority of the entries now of record, on which final proof has not been made, are now in the hands of second to fifth entrymen. These facts force me to the opinion as stated above.

The matter of hearing in land entries is of much importance and could be made of great service to the Government in preventing fraudulent entries. Prior to July 1, 1886, but one case is of record in this office. Since then about twelve hearings have been ordered and trial had on most of them. In the first cases the special agent succeeded very well in procuring witnesses, as it was not generally known by the people,

when summoned by the special agent, that they were not compelled to obey. But this soon became known, and to a great extent by information given by defendants through their attorneys, so that now it is almost impossible to procure desirable witnesses. It is a very easy matter for defendants to persuade all witnesses whom they do not desire to have testify against them not to appear. The consequence is that the case must be heard with such witnesses as the defendant may choose shall testify against him and no others. Trials of this kind are farcical, and unless the department can be granted some compulsory process it is almost useless to continue the trial of cases on reports of special agents.

WICHITA, KANS.

Frank Dale, register of the land office at Wichita, Kans., on July 21, 1888, writes :

There is now in this district no organized effort upon the part of individuals or corporations to acquire lands from the Government fraudulently. Prior to the change of administration there were numerous cattle syndicates organized in the southern portion of this State, many of which were in this district, and such syndicates acquired quite large tracts of land. The methods of their illegal work are now well known, and since we have had charge of this office they have ceased in their illegal attempts. The reasons for such cessation are well known here. The final proofs are carefully scrutinized, and if they appear at all suspicious further proof or special examination of the condition of improvements, settlement, residence, etc., is made. But we think the vigorous prosecution upon the part of the Government as instituted under the system of special agents has probably done more to paralyze the syndicates than all other causes combined.

In this district thousands of acres of land fraudulently entered during the years 1883, 1884, and 1885 have been restored to the public domain and held for honest settlers.

The restoration has been accomplished by the hearings instituted by the General Land Office through the special agent and this office. The only objection that is urged against this work that is worthy of consideration is that it disquiets the title of the lands in dispute, and in some instances is a hardship against settlers who desire to sell their land or borrow money upon the same. We therefore suggest that the investigation set on foot for the purpose of inquiring into the character of the entries be conducted as speedily as possible. Under the existing laws, to wit, homestead, pre-emption, and timber culture, the homestead law only should be retained; even the commutation portion of that law should be abrogated. The homestead law requiring five years' residence upon and improvement of the land fulfills the destiny for which it was intended.

The man who lives for five years upon 160 acres of land usually has the same in such a state of cultivation that he can support himself and family from the proceeds of the farm. They also become attached to the place and have an affectionate regard for their home. They can hardly be induced to sell their land or impair their title by mortgaging the same. Consequently the Government has a cheerful, contented, and self-supporting family, a tribute to the wisdom of the law under which they acquired title to their homes.

The pre-emption law has long outlived its usefulness. A family settles upon a quarter section, lives upon the same but a short time, makes final proof, mortgages the land for a few hundred dollars, stays upon the land until its money is exhausted, the interest upon the mortgage falls due, is unable to make payment, sells out for a small premium above the amount named in the mortgage, and the land passes to the mortgagee. As a means of getting a family a home it is a failure. The person settling upon the land has not resided on the same long enough to become attached to it; he was compelled to mortgage the land for the purpose of securing money to pay for the same, and had not the land in such a productive condition that he could make a living off of the tract. The rate of interest to new settlers is always usurious. If the pre-emption law is to remain in force, it should be amended so that a pre-emptor can not prove up under three years, and he should not be compelled to pay more than one-eighth of the purchase price when final proof is accepted, the remainder of the same due to be paid in installments, with a low rate of interest. The timber-culture law should never have been enacted; in nine cases out of ten it is used for speculative purposes. Relinquishments are hawked about for sale to the highest bidder, and the cases are very rare where a timber-culture filing is made with the intention of trying to comply with the law. Our records show, in almost all cases, several relinquishments frequently to members of the same family, and, further, that the land is finally entered under the homestead or pre-emption law.

The writer of this letter settled upon a homestead near this place in 1872 and

lived upon the same a number of years. The opportunity for observing the workings of the different laws has been ample, and a firm conclusion reached that all laws except the homestead act should be repealed if we would hold the public domain for those persons who desire to obtain a home.

From a careful estimate, I do not think that 5 per cent. of the lands entered at this office during the past three years have been fraudulently entered.

DULUTH, MINN.

Register William Colville, of the Duluth land office, Minnesota, under date of July 6, 1888, says:

The attempt to improperly acquire the public domain under all the existing laws, save under the Indian allotment act, hereinafter specified, has decreased since we assumed our official duties one year ago, the causes of which are:

1st. The most desirable timber and mineral selections had then been taken on the surveyed lands. Timbermen now take little interest in second-rate timber.

2d. The rigid enforcement of the provisions of the homestead and pre-emption laws as to improvement and residence, showing the good faith of the settler (through examination by special agents on the ground for improvements and of the records for conveyances), and the suspensions of the issue of patents pending such investigation, has made dealers in timber lands timid as to investments, and money-loaners must now be certain that the entryman has in reality complied with law as to improvements and residence.

3d. A better class of settlers. Until within the past four years business operations in this district were confined to lumbering and the exploration and entry of land for timber and minerals. The employés, largely a class of transients living from hand to mouth and wasting the proceeds of a season's work in a few days of dissipation, were retained for trifling sums to hold claims with nominal or no improvements and "to prove up" and convey them to land dealers. Now the actual working of the mines gives permanent employment to large numbers, and with the increase of business in general has drawn a class of steady workingmen, in the main frugal and saving, many of whom, as opportunity presents, make entry for their own use, mainly in view of the prospective values usually attending the growth and development of the country.

Commuted homesteads afford facilities for frauds equal to pre-emptions, and are favored for the reason, notwithstanding the extra expense in fees, that six months subsequent to filing is allowed for making settlement. Frauds are about in proportion to the number of entries in each class, whether pre-emption or commuted homesteads. During the past year 258 declaratory statements and 469 homestead filings were made, and within the same time of earlier homestead filings 69 were commuted and 16 proved up on more than five years' actual residence. The commuted entries were on filings made from a year to one year and a half before the final entry, and it is probable that the homestead filings for the year last past will be commuted in like proportions as before—say at least seven-eighths of the homestead filings will be commuted. The 16 uncommuted homesteads above mentioned represent the filings for at least two years, settlers being allowed to prove up on from five to seven years' residence.

From our point of view substantially all the pre-emption and commuted homesteads are speculative. It is the universal custom to abandon the land upon "proving up." This is a necessity of the case from the character of the country and the fact that no highways are opened. There is literally no transportation save upon the backs of men, except in the immediate neighborhood of towns (and there are but three in the district); no products raised can be marketed. It is impossible for the "settler" to earn a living upon his land. The country is all timber; there are thousands of beautiful lakes and waterfalls; water-power is unlimited.

It is traversed by parallel ranges of the best magnetic iron ore. In the nature of things many mining and manufacturing towns will be established, followed, as roads connecting these are made passable, by permanent settlement. It is with such prospects in view that the claims are taken and held, in many cases, doubtless, with the intent to make permanent homes when such conditions obtain. In the mean time most of the entrymen will have parted with the title. Not 10 per cent. of the entries are made by actual home-seekers, except from this prospective conditional point of view, and such entries (as is now held) are not tainted with fraud and are not merely speculative.

TRACY, MINN.

George W. Warner, register, and P. K. Wiser, receiver, at Tracy, Minn., on July 16, 1888, write:

Attempts to improperly acquire title to the public domain under existing land laws received its check in the adoption of the blank forms now in use in pre-emption,

homestead, and commuted homestead final proofs; these, together with instructions to officers before whom the final proofs are made, requesting the said officers to cross-examine the claimants and witnesses, with the view to draw from each a statement of all the facts that would in any manner affect the rights of the Government or the claimant.

The result has been satisfactory. Relinquishments have been quite frequent, presumably the result of a conviction on the part of the claimant that he would be unable to establish his claim.

Our opinion is that the timber-culture law is burdened with bad faith and fraud. It is difficult to secure positive proof that timber-culture entries are held in bad faith. But we do know that quarter-sections in this district that have been cultivated to crops for six, nine, and twelve years relinquished at intervals of about three years. Although continuously subject to the provisions of the timber-culture law, there need not necessarily be a single tree growing thereon: there is no positive evidence of bad faith; the claimant may live elsewhere and rent or by other means secure the plowing and cultivation of only the 10 acres required by law, or 100 acres of crops may be raised for three years, when it may be relinquished, and some other member of the same family make new entry of the land and continue the same course. We, therefore, feel that speculation is the most prominent feature of the timber-culture law. We deal mostly with five and seven year homestead claims, proofs in support of which are, with but few exceptions, perfectly satisfactory. About the only speculative attempts coming to our notice are connected with the timber-culture law.

SAINT CLOUD, MINN.

P. B. Gorman, register, and C. F. McDonald, receiver, of the land office at Saint Cloud, Minn., on July 31, 1888, write:

Attempts to "improperly acquire the public domain" had decreased during our incumbency up to November 7, 1887, at which date, in pursuance of instructions from your office, we opened to filing and homestead entry the so-called 40-mile indemnity limit lands of the Northern Pacific Company. Much of this land was only, or largely, valuable for the pine timber thereon, and the parties making entry did so, to a considerable extent, for speculative purposes, as our information is that the homesteaders intend to "commute" in most cases and secure the land for the timber thereon. So far as we are advised, these entrymen are acting for themselves individually. If such entries and filings are "improper," then this class has increased within six months.

In this district the pre-emption and homestead laws (the latter by commutation) are the only ones which are involved in attempts to improperly acquire lands. We can not assign a cause other than that these laws afford the only means. We have no "tree-claim" entries in this district.

Prior to November, 1887, the proportion of speculative attempts to enter lands was about 5 per cent. If we include the entries upon Northern Pacific Railroad Company lands as "improper," the proportion since that date has been about 25 per cent. of the whole number of homestead entries and pre-emption filings. If not included, the proportion would be as above stated.

JACKSON, MISS.

Register James D. Stewart, of the Jackson land office, Mississippi, under date of July 7, 1888, declares:

If it should become the settled policy of the Government to withhold the public domain in this district for homestead purposes only the homestead laws might be properly amended so as to force those who have squatted upon public lands to apply to enter the same within a reasonable time thereafter; otherwise these lands so located upon would be subject to depredation and remain upon the hands of the General Government for an indefinite time, thus depriving it of the revenue derived from its actual settlement and entry and the State of the taxes that accrue from the entry of these lands after patents have been issued therefor.

Instances have occurred in this State where parties have lived upon lands for periods of from ten to thirty years without applying to enter the same until in some cases contests arise, after which they are forced to do so within thirty days after the final adjudication of the said contests.

Speculative demands for lands in this district have enormously increased, and cash purchases have been made to the extent of hundreds of thousands of acres, generally by non-resident citizens, and of course far in excess of home-seekers.

Attempts to improperly acquire the public domain in this State since our incumbency seem to be on the decrease, the cause of which is the efficiency of the special timber agents under the direction of the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

BOZEMAN, MONT.

Register George W. Monroe and Receiver William A. Imes, of the Bozeman land office, Montana, under date of July 30, write :

Attempts to improperly acquire public domain under existing land laws in our district are very slight, and have decreased since our incumbency. Applicants for lands are mainly settlers in good faith desiring homes, and the watchfulness of special agents has had good influence. We believe that most of the attempts to improperly acquire lands are under the timber-culture and desert-land laws, as they do not require residence and personal presence on the lands. The timber-culture law allows much latitude in time and compliance, and we believe many such entries are made with the intention of holding and using the land as long as possible and then handing it down to a relative to do likewise, or selling it out to some other person, who would rather buy than enter contest, with its attendant expense, delay, and possible ill-feeling, as a settler desiring to make a permanent home does not wish to be at enmity with his neighbors.

The proportion of speculative attempts to enter lands as compared with home-seekers is less than one in a hundred.

Great necessity exists for the extension of public surveys in our district. Surveys made three years ago have not yet been returned because of inadequate appropriations for clerk-hire in the office of the surveyor-general.

HELENA, MONT.

S. W. Langhorne, register, and H. S. Howell, receiver, of the land office at Helena, Mont., on July 24, write :

During our incumbency our observation and experience lead us to the belief that unlawful attempts to acquire title to the public lands under existing laws has very materially decreased during the past two years. While we do not think that fraudulent efforts so to do have at any time reached alarming proportions, they have certainly been reduced to the minimum, caused by the full and searching manner of eliciting proof as now prescribed, the rigid enforcement of the rules and regulations, and the fact that the policy of the land department in demanding that claimants come before them with clean hands has been more thoroughly grounded into the public mind.

The timber-culture act is, in our judgment, the one most persistently abused. It is seldom used for the purpose of acquiring title thereunder. It is simply used as an instrument to withdraw land from filing and entry until the applicant can find more convenient time for filing on the land under some other act, and in some instances, no doubt, for speculative purposes.

Not one final proof has been made in this district, and the record of relinquishments filed and entry made the same day by parties relinquishing fully demonstrates the above statement. It can not be said that the act is used to acquire title unlawfully, because titles are not attempted to be perfected thereunder.

The desert-land act has been doubtless used in isolated cases to acquire land unlawfully, but we think instances are rare even in this, and we conclude that the majority of these entries are made with the honest intention of reclaiming the land.

Whatever may have been the practices heretofore, we are satisfied that with the rules and regulations now in force the opportunity has disappeared for an unlawful acquisition of the public domain to any great extent.

It needs but a visit to the agricultural portions of this Territory, which, by the way, is small compared with the total area, to establish the fact that the lands are actually settled upon and cultivated as far as the limited means of the settlers, the acquirement of water rights (without which the land, as a general rule, is valueless for farming purposes), and the facilities for getting the crops to market will allow.

NORTH PLATTE, NEBR.

William Neville, register, and John Treacy, receiver, of the land office at North Platte, Nebr., on July 21, 1888, write :

Attempts to improperly acquire the public domain under the public land laws have decreased very much since we have been in office in this district, and the change is attributable to four principal and many minor causes.

The strict rulings of the Department of the Interior as to residence and cultivation, and the rejection of proofs for insufficiencies, have discouraged men who made a business of hiring persons to pre-empt and make sham residence and improvements for their benefit.

The vigilance and activity of special agents, the decrease in the quantity of good vacant land, and the consequent tendency on the part of the home-seeker to contest where good land is illegally held; and perhaps the most effective the instructions of the honorable Commissioner of March 19, 1887, which shut out shyster land attorneys and agents, who, being incompetent to do a legitimate practice successfully, turned their attention to the procuring of filings and contests for speculation by sale of right, and who also, by reason of their familiarity with crooked ways, when not principals, were aiders and abettors for pay.

In our district a great number of fraudulent and improper attempts have been made under the timber-culture act and are owing to two causes. After the fee for filing is paid the applicant or his instigator has a year in which to look for a purchaser without further outlay of money or time, and but a few dollars gives another year to turn in. Residence not being required, the whole country is the field in which operators may look for applicants with expansive consciences and speculative desires. For these two reasons crooked agents, attorneys, and locators combined it with contesting for speculation as a business.

The next greatest number of attempts to improperly acquire the public domain has been made under the pre-emption and commutation acts. In these cases, although considerable money was required, title was obtained quickly for transfer. Corporations and companies desiring large bodies of contiguous land for range and other purposes operated under these acts for land when title was absolutely necessary, and under the timber-culture act when only possession was necessary, without much outlay of money.

Where there is one fraudulent or speculative filing or entry made in our district now there are probably ninety-nine made by honest home-seekers. There are doubtless some entries pending that were fraudulent at their inception, but the days are over for making such filings.

The rulings requiring five years' residence on homesteads from date when residence is established and eight years' cultivation and protection of trees on timber claims at first created some dissatisfaction, but as the settlers discover the law always required what is now ruled better feeling exists. The settlers commend strict rulings, because slack or inadvertent decisions and rulings operate to the advantage of illegal and insincere applicants and claimants.

SIDNEY, NEBR.

J. M. Andrews, register, and G. B. Blakely, receiver, of the land office at Sidney, Nebr., on July 18, 1888, write:

The attempt to improperly acquire title to the public land in this district has very materially decreased since July 2, 1887, the date of the opening of this office. The causes of the decrease are as follows:

Nearly all of this district is embraced in one county, and nearly all of the land business is done directly with the local office, thus being transacted under the personal supervision of the register and receiver.

The steadily increasing immigration and the consequent rapid settlement of the vacant lands has driven out the cattle-men, who can no longer find range sufficient for the support of large herds. With the departure of the cattle-men the desire and the need of large bodies of land for grazing purposes has ceased to exist, and consequently the attempt to secure title to large tracts of land for such purposes has almost entirely ceased.

There are very few attempts made at present to fraudulently acquire title under the homestead or pre-emption laws.

Under the timber-culture law it is different, as the very nature of the act opens up a wide field for fraud and speculation; no residence being required, all the work necessary can be done by agents. Under the provisions of the act three years can elapse before trees need be planted. During these three years the claim can be held at a slight expense. The increase in value of the tract, by reason of settlement and improvements of surrounding lands during this time, enables the holder to sell the relinquishment at a handsome profit. The purchaser of the relinquishment may enter the land as a timber claim and do the same thing as the former claimant. This practice may be continued for years, withholding one-fourth of the public land from settlement and cultivation.

We have no record of a final proof having been made upon a timber-culture claim in our district.

In view of the rapid decrease in the area of vacant public land and the increase in the number of home-seekers, we believe that the best and wisest law that could be passed at the present time would be one repealing all existing land laws except those requiring actual residence, improvement, and cultivation as a means of obtaining title.

The number of speculative and collusive contests has been greatly reduced in this district by a strict enforcement of the provisions of the circular of March 19, 1887. While under the present laws it is impossible to entirely prevent such contests, the admission to practice of reputable persons only, and a close and careful investigation of all cases, has in a great measure put a stop to collusion and speculation.

M'COOK, NEBR.

S. P. Hart, register of the land office at McCook, Nebr., on July 22, 1888, writes :

Entries are generally made by actual settlers who are desirous of obtaining homes and to secure the remnant of agricultural lands.

To actual settlers the repeal of the pre-emption and timber-culture laws would greatly facilitate the object of the Government in giving homes to the homeless and dispose of the entries made for speculation, as in nearly every instance which has come under our observation speculative entries are in that class, and it is nearly impossible for this office or that of yours to determine who are making speculative entries until made and relinquished by the applicant.

It is almost the universal opinion of settlers that the tree-claim and pre-emption laws should be dispensed with, which would greatly enhance the value of the lands in this, that every quarter-section of land would be settled upon and improved, and commuted cash entries should not be allowed, or the law should be changed in some way that cash proof could not be submitted until there were at least from 50 to 80 acres of breaking.

As the law is now about 40 per cent. make residence, break as little as they think possible to submit proof with a reasonable expectation of receiving receiver's final receipt, mortgage the land to some moneyed corporation, pick up their traps and leave, and the land lies unoccupied for a number of years untilled, passes into the hands of some other speculator, and is held for years without development and improvement, and in the meantime the timber-culture entries would all be relinquished, homesteads put upon them, and in less than ten years the required results designed by the timber-culture law would be realized.

EUREKA, NEV.

D. H. Hall, register, and W. O. Mills, receiver, or the land office at Eureka, Nev., on July 12, 1888, write :

The attempt to improperly acquire the public domain under the existing laws, in this district, has palpably decreased of late years. Most of the larger tracts, held hitherto by mere possessory title, have been or are being properly entered under the various laws.

In our district the most attempts to improperly acquire lands have been under the desert-land act, the cause for which lies in the fact that it gives such ample time to hold possession without improvements and holds out inducement for reimbursement after failure to comply with the laws.

But few strictly speculative attempts to enter lands have been made in the district. But very few homestead applications have been made. The reason for both of these facts appears to be the extreme liberality of the State land laws in disposing of the 2,000,000 acre grant. For this reason, the State laws allowing such liberal terms, viz, 20 per cent. of the purchase price and twenty-five years' credit at 6 per cent. interest, terminable by cash payment of the remaining \$1 per acre, at the pleasure of the applicant, most of the entries made in this land district are by State selections, instead of the several acts by which lands can be acquired directly from the General Government. The immense quantities of unsurveyed land, some of it the most fertile in the State, which can be held by mere occupation, is another drawback to direct entries. With the introduction of artesian wells and the reclamation of the vast valleys of the State now useless for any purpose, and the exhaustion of the several grants to the State and the railroads, the era of actual settlement and direct acquisition of lands from the Government will doubtless be greatly increased in the future.

LAS CRUCES, N. MEX.

Edmund G. Shields, register of the land office at Las Cruces, N. Mex., on July 23, 1888, writes :

There has been but little attempt since my incumbency to acquire title through fraud to the public domain.

I attribute the decrease to the vigilance of the administration in protecting the public lands from inroads, and the vigorous examinations made necessary of claimants and witnesses when proofs are made. The change has made the would-be perjurer afraid. Again, I must say that many of the cases which are reported, as fraudulent are so simply from the lax manner in which the former administration permitted entries. The system was so loose that, by custom, to the people generally it became law. Thousands of acres of land have been held under the desert-land acts for three years. This was accomplished by making the first payment of 25 cents, which operated as a lease for three years. This office has notified such claimants, and restored to the settlers thousands of acres of such entries.

James Brown, receiver at the Las Cruces land office, New Mexico, writes:

I regard the desert-land law as the fruitful source of a great deal of "crookedness." Pre-emption entries come next. A residence of six months will allow the entryman to pay the price fixed by law, and it is not a difficult matter to get people out here to swear to almost anything.

The cancellation of both of those laws would be of vast benefit to the next generation and work no hardship to those of the present.

Another suggestion I would make is this: I would recommend the repeal of the law allowing homestead entries to be commuted to cash after a residence of six months, and would require every one to reside on his homestead the length of time required by law. If 160 acres is not sufficient for the homesteader, then increase the amount to 320, but do away with desert-land and pre-emption entries and require the five years' residence on homesteads. By this course the excuse for committing frauds will be done away with.

LA GRANDE, OREGON.

Receiver J. T. Ourhouse, of the La Grande land office, Oregon, under date of June 23, 1888, reports:

The attempt to acquire the public domain improperly has greatly decreased during our term of office. This has been caused by its being understood by the public that the Government was determined to execute the law, and that the officials were also resolved to bring to justice all violators of the land laws.

Fraudulent entries are most common in the entries of timber lands under the timber and stone acts and the pre-emption and homestead laws. The cause is, all the entryman wants is the timber. His entry never was intended for the purpose of making a home, but it is only used as a blind to enable him to dispose of the timber and then abandon the land.

At present, as far as we can judge, speculative attempts to enter lands are confined to mill-men, men owning large bands of cattle, and men cutting ties for railroads. The proportion is hard to tell between them and home-seekers, but these attempts have greatly decreased under the present administration. Prosecutions had, and those now pending, have frightened these men. To break their system up all that is necessary is for the Government agents to do their duty without fear or favor, hunt up these violators of law, and bring them to justice. The masses are on the side of public justice and honest administration.

If a law was passed so that in Government land cases the special agent could compel the attendance of witnesses a great step would be taken to insure success in Government suits. Many cases are now lost by the Government in consequence of a refusal of important witnesses to attend. Such a law would insure success in United States land cases, and thus deter evil-doers.

It is evident that the efforts of special agents to stop fraudulent entries and timber depredations are supported by an enlightened public sentiment. If the present efforts are continued firmly and determinedly, no doubt the end will be a complete suppression of these abuses.

THE DALLES, OREGON.

Register F. A. McDonald, of The Dalles land office, Oregon, under date of July 6, 1888, says:

In my judgment the introduction of new final-proof blanks has had the effect of compelling entrymen to make a compliance with law that was not formerly the case. The effect in this particular has been most salutary. The employment of "dummies" in making proof does not, in my opinion, exist in this district. There are doubtless cases in which pre-emptors make proof with the intention of transferring the title in

accordance with a bargain made at the time of filing declaratory statement, but I believe such cases are at the minimum.

I would say that more attempts are made to acquire land improperly under the pre-emption law than any other, although but few cases exist in which there is not a substantial compliance with law. I am satisfied that more or less land is acquired improperly under the timber and stone act, but under the present construction of the law it is only by absolute perjury that anything can be accomplished in this line.

I think the actual home-seeker outnumbers the speculator at least ten to one, although it is mere speculation to institute a comparison.

The homestead law is the only one free from objection. The timber-culture law should, in my candid judgment, be abolished at once. It only needs a glance at the record of timber-culture entries of any local office to disclose the fact that the majority of claims are instituted with no intention of complying with the law if the starting number of relinquishments on every page is any indication. I think it can not be gainsaid that the timber-culture law is a convenient thing to juggle with when a single quarter section will be taken and relinquished a half dozen times. The really successful cultivation of timber in this district is a rare exception.

NORTH YAKIMA, WASH.

L. S. Howlett, receiver at the North Yakima land office, Washington Territory, writes, under date of July 25, 1888:

There has been, so far as I know, no attempt to improperly acquire the public domain under any of the existing land laws. The existing law, which affords the easiest means for speculation, and which is doubtless abused by speculators in this district as well as every other district where it is in operation, is the timber-culture law.

The proportion of speculators to home-seekers is, in my judgment, very small. This district is now much prospected by home-seekers, who are coming in much faster than ever before. In fact, this office does more business in one month now than it has done in previous years in a quarter. The fact that not half the lands within the district are surveyed works against the rapid settlement of the public domain in the district and in the entire Territory.

The desert-land act, which has doubtless been abused in some instances, is, in this district, the means of greatly encouraging efforts to irrigate large tracts of arid land which will be first-class for farming when watered.

WALLA WALLA, WASH.

R. Guichard, register, and David J. Wilcox, receiver, of the land office at Walla Walla, Wash., on July 19, 1888, write:

The attempt to improperly acquire the public domain under the existing land laws has materially decreased since our incumbency, for the reason that claimants are now required to prove their good faith and non-speculative intentions. We think that we can safely say that since the new rules promulgated by the department no attempts have been made to improperly acquire the public domain.

While we are mindful of the feeling that exists in the Eastern States in the belief that the timber-culture and pre-emption laws are failures, we, in the comparatively treeless and uncultivated region of Washington Territory, know from observation that these laws are a help to the farming community, and necessary laws, the repeal of which would tend to stop immigration to our Territory and prove disastrous to the growing of trees upon the sun-beaten hills. True, a large percentage of timber-culture entries made are relinquished, but this is not caused by a desire to speculate, but oftentimes on account of inability through poverty to further comply with the timber-culture laws, which have proven not very profitable if taken for speculative purposes, but, on the contrary, the most expensive claims under the land laws. No man has yet made proof on a timber-culture claim without expending thereon from \$500 to \$1,000, and the reason is the generally dry condition of the soil.

The pre-emption and timber-culture laws are an indispensable necessity to the immigrant, who has perhaps become involved in the Eastern States, sold his homestead, and come West to again build for himself a home under the privileges of the pre-emption and timber-culture laws. Both laws are necessary to him in order that he may secure enough land whereby to make a living. One hundred and sixty acres is not sufficient in this dry country, as one East might suppose. The land can only be cultivated every second year. It must be plowed in the spring, sown in the fall in order to take advantage of the fall, winter, and spring rains, and the crop is then

harvested in July or August following. Out of 160 acres of the agricultural land now available, only perhaps 100 acres are susceptible to cultivation, owing to its rocky and hilly nature; hence only 92 or 50 acres of the tract can be made to yield a crop each year, which, at an average yield of 20 bushels to the acre and at an average price of 45 cents per bushel, would make his yearly income about \$450, out of which he must pay the expenses of plowing, sowing, harvesting, etc.

The want of sufficient rainfall during the summer precludes the idea of diversified farming. Now, if the immigrant knows that he can only secure 160 acres under the land laws, out of which he derives such a small revenue as we have above shown, he will remain East.

ASHLAND, WIS.

G. W. Carrington, register, and Floyd H. Boyd, receiver, of the land office at Ashland, Wis., under date of July 12, 1888, state:

The only change becoming noticeable in our district is the tendency towards *bona fide* claims. The rapidly increasing population of this section of the country, and the complete possession of pine lands by the dealers in pine, in our opinion are the cause.

The pre-emption law, we think, gives speculators more latitude than the homestead, and seems a promoter for the opposite of good faith.

LA CROSSE, WIS.

Register John B. Webb, of the La Crosse land office, Wisconsin, under date of July 5, 1888, says—

That little attempt has been made to acquire the public domain improperly within this land district, and if any change it is for the better, and the cause of this change, in my opinion, was the close scrutiny of all entries by your predecessor, Hon. Commissioner Sparks.

Under the pre-emption law there were more attempts made to improperly secure lands than under other existing laws. Claimants do not seem to understand the necessity of actual and continuous residence.

The speculative attempts to secure lands as compared with home-seekers do not exceed 5 per cent.

EAU CLAIRE, WIS.

Emmett Horan, register, and S. S. Kepler, receiver, of the land office at Eau Claire, Wis., on July 26, 1888, write:

We are of the opinion that comparatively few attempts are now made in this district to acquire public lands in a fraudulent manner. The temptations to do so are much less than formerly. Our district consists very largely of timber lands. There is hardly a full quarter-section of smooth prairie subject to entry. About all the valuable pine lands and nearly all of the best hardwood tracts have been selected by the railroads or entered by lumbermen, speculators, and settlers. Consequently a large proportion of the Government lands remaining, while desirable for farming purposes, are not sufficiently valuable in timber to make it much of an object to acquire them improperly.

The great mass of homesteaders in this district are, in our opinion, honest, hard-working men, who are attempting in good faith to secure homes. We should consider 5 per cent a large estimate for the frauds among them.

The pre-emption law, and that part of the homestead law which permits settlers to commute, furnish the best opportunities for frauds upon the Government. Our records show that but a small proportion, say 10 per cent., of all those who file pre-emption claims prove up, and of those who prove up undoubtedly a large proportion do so to sell out on speculation. Probably 25 per cent. of pre-emption and commuted homestead proofs are made with a view of selling out on speculation.

There are in this district, in the vicinity of Lake Court d'Oreilles, a quantity of valuable pine lands which were withdrawn from market for reservoir purposes. The Government has constructed no reservoirs yet, nor does it seem likely to; yet, according to common report, more or less of the pine timber on these lands is stolen each winter.

The lands would be just as valuable for reservoir purposes after the removal of the pine timber

CHEYENNE, WYO.

Edgar S. Wilson, register, and William M. Garrard, receiver, of the land office at Cheyenne, Wyo., on July 16, 1888, write:

Attempts to improperly acquire the public domain have greatly decreased under all the laws. A rigid enforcement of the law accounts for the change, the requirement of identification in all cases being an important factor, as checking fictitious entries.

Under the timber-culture, desert, and pre-emption laws, in the order named: Timber-culture filings are generally made to hold the land, without intention to comply with the law, and the act, so far as this district is concerned, may be pronounced a fraud. Many desert entries have been made without intent to reclaim, but we do not think this the case now to the same extent, largely owing to the requirements of personal knowledge of the land and of publication of notice of intention to make final proof. The chief difficulty in the matter of pre-emptions has been and is the making of fraudulent entries for the benefit of parties other than the claimant.

It is difficult to state the proportion, but it is a decreasing one. The relative number of homesteads continually grows larger, and final proofs more clearly show that the intention of entrymen is to acquire homes.

Public opinion, heretofore demoralized and recognizing the Government as legitimate pr-y, has greatly improved on account of the influx of settlers, and because of a general conviction that the administration means to enforce the law to the utmost of its power.

Your circular of March 19, 1887, holding to stricter responsibility both lawyers and land agents, but especially protecting the people against the latter class by calling for evidence of character and capacity, has been found of great value. The mass of the people mean to do right, and most frauds are directly traceable to some unscrupulous agent.

A vast area held under the desert act, amounting to over 350,000 acres, upon which no attempt to reclaim was ever made, and much of which borders on water-fronts, has been restored to the public domain by the cancellation of the entries. A large number of presumably fraudulent pre-emption filings also have been allowed to expire on account of the strictness of proof now required. Thus the acreage open to homesteads has been greatly enlarged. Entries of coal and other minerals, in which this district is rich, seem generally to have been made in good faith.

Much desert land is so situated as to be almost impossible to reclaim by men or moderate means, but this difficulty is largely obviated by the organization of companies, which, by a recent territorial law, are required to furnish water at reasonable rates, while the corporations, formed under the old statute, are enabled to dominate large areas by granting water or refusing it at will, at the same time holding a monopoly of the supply

BUFFALO, WYO.

J. J. Orr, receiver of the land office at Buffalo, Wyo., on July 17, 1888, writes:

As to the attempts to improperly acquire the public domain under existing laws, such have diminished rather than increased during recent years. The reason for this is that the greater portion of the most desirable lands have been taken, and the best and most valuable of what is left is found in smaller bodies, and offers less inducement to land grabbers, who seek by "crooked" ways to monopolize the public lands in large bodies.

We are satisfied that more of the public lands have been acquired improperly and fraudulently under the pre-emption laws than under perhaps all others. The short time which persons are required to actually reside upon the land under this law, and the indefinite regulations in regard to the settlement and improvements to be made upon it, seem to have been favorable to these fraudulent attempts by enabling capitalists and companies to employ men to settle upon it for a mere pittance, and when final proof is made they pay for the land and it passes to them; and there seems to be no way to avoid this, as it is a rare thing that a single individual, even if he knows of the fraud, chooses to contest one of these fraudulent entries single-handed. The obstacle in the way of the Government doing it successfully is the difficulty, or rather impossibility, of getting witnesses in the face of the intimidation on the part of these associations to testify to the facts, there being no compulsory process of law by which they can be made to testify before the land office.

In irrigating districts like this the proportion of home-seekers is small as compared with the number of settlers, for the reason that the class of persons who are actually seeking homes is composed of men of limited means, who are unable to settle upon a

claim here and improve it within any reasonable time to such extent as to be able to sustain themselves and families upon it. Nearly all of the land now open to settlement in this district requires irrigation to make it produce a paying agricultural crop, and it requires an outlay of capital which the ordinary settler is unable to make.

Under a well-regulated system of irrigation the lands in this district can be reclaimed to such an extent as to make a fine-paying agricultural and grazing country.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

Register D. Webb and Receiver G. W. Parks, of the land office at Salt Lake City, Utah, on July 21, 1888, write:

We are of the opinion that attempts to improperly acquire public lands in Utah Territory have largely decreased during the past three years. We attribute it to the vigorous policy of the Interior Department in its efforts to unearth frauds and to prevent the issuance of patent on any entry when the law in spirit and act was not fully complied with. Notice has been served, and it is being more and more realized throughout the West, that the public lands can not be fraudulently acquired, and that the attempt involves danger to the would-be thieves.

More successful frauds seem to be committed under the pre-emption act than any other. Under the timber-culture act less land is actually fraudulently patented, but speculators have availed themselves of this law more than any other to fraudulently hold possession of large numbers of entries without any expectation of complying with its provisions.

We believe that in Utah the entries of *bona fide* home-seekers are largely in excess of those who enter with speculative intentions. We are of the opinion that the pre-emption and timber-culture laws should be repealed at once and the homestead law so modified as to require an actual five years' residence, while the desert-land act should be modified so as to decrease the acreage and to require settlement and cultivation.

O'NEILL, NEBR.

Register John R. Markley and Receiver A. B. Charde, of the O'Neill land office, Nebraska, under date of July 27, 1888, report:

Attempts to improperly acquire the public domain have decreased; cause, change in administration and regulations.

Timber-culture act and pre-emption act, in the order named; cause, opportunity for speculation and slight compliance with law required since Sparks's administration.

Different in different localities and under different acts. Average in district under homestead act not over 20 per cent. Pre-emption act probably 40 per cent. Timber culture entries are over half for speculative purposes.

The liberal construction of the law by the present honorable Commissioner and the honorable Secretary of the Interior, particularly in regard to the slight residence and improvements now required, is, in our judgment, a departure that in many respects has the effect to open the doors to perjury and fraud. We think an honest and reasonable compliance should be required. Wholesale perjury or false swearing is one of the faults of the present system. Vicious and unprincipled attorneys prepare affidavits containing the necessary statements regardless of truth, and the affiant raises his right hand and swears that it contains the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth; when as a matter of fact the witness seldom, if ever, has had the affidavit read, or knows what it contains.

Local officers should also, in our judgment, have power to compel witnesses in Government contests to attend and give testimony in all cases when demanded by special agents.

DENVER, COLO.

T. J. Mott, register, and J. M. Ellis, receiver, of the Denver land office, Colorado, under date of August 13, 1888, report:

We would respectfully state that, in our opinion, in local offices established for the accommodation of the public, a prompt and efficient service is of the greatest importance, and the more so when the public is not only ready and willing but anxious to defray the expenses incident to the service rendered.

Under existing laws, especially since the act of August 4, 1886, which deprived the register and receiver of certain fees with which an additional clerical force was hired,

no provision having been made to replace this force by clerks employed by the Government, and under the assignment of clerical force to this office, it has been impossible, with day and night work, to extend the accommodation to the public to which it is entitled; and the Government has been deprived of fees which should have been earned by Government clerks, and which were necessarily diverted to outside parties, for the reason that there has not been sufficient force to transact the business.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887, the cash receipts of this office were \$345,542.23, and for one-half of that year three clerks were allowed; during the other half we had four clerks. The receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888, were \$649,676.46, and the office had four clerks, with the exception of a period of two and a half months, when it was allowed two extra clerks to post the tract-books. The fees and commissions of this office now exceed \$105,000 annually, and the total amount received by the office to defray all expenses during the last fiscal year was \$10,757.40, including the salaries of the register and receiver.

Prompt service would not only give great satisfaction to the general public with which the local office comes in daily contact, but would be effective in preventing many frauds. Were the people satisfied that in contest cases there would be an early determination of the same by the local office as well as by the General Land Office, and that there would not be a long delay before the cancellation of entries, they would make the investigation of all fraudulent entries by the contests defray the expenses and lay bare much that the agents of the Government can never discover nor procure evidence sufficient to substantiate. Even as it is, there has been filed in this office since October 1, 1886, over sixteen hundred contest cases, and as the lands improve in value the greater will be the number. The practice and decisions of this office have been such as to encourage contests and deprive relinquishments of value, with a view of preventing the use of the laws for speculative purposes; but advantage has been taken of the delays connected with carrying through contests to a cancellation of entries, and land has been held for years in spite of all that could be done. By the settlement of the country these lands become valuable, and relinquishments of the same find a ready market at a good price. More than thirteen thousand timber-culture entries have been made in this district, and yet only nineteen have passed to final proof; and hence it is seen that the bonus offered by the Government to cause trees to grow where none had grown before has not attained the object, for, while it is true that the great bulk of these entries have not been made sufficiently long to entitle the entrymen to make final proof, still the great number of relinquishments filed clearly shows what use is being made of the law. The timber-culture law is used for speculative purposes as well as to reserve the land for the entryman until final proof has been made under the pre-emption law; in the latter case, the timber-culture entry is relinquished and a homestead entry made on the land.

The facilities which have been afforded for mortgaging pre-emption claims at the time of making final proof, "for the purpose of obtaining money to pay for the land," are having the tendency to accomplish by indirection what has been the intent of the law to prevent—the accumulation of large bodies of land in the hands of corporations—and tend to encourage the settler to use the public domain in connection with his pre-emption right as capital to secure enough means to establish a home upon the homestead claim. While ostensibly a loan, the money advanced is a larger sum than that necessary to pay for the land, and is in fact, in a majority of cases, the purchase price. By this method the object of the law to provide homes for those desiring to obtain them is defeated, and the law is used as a medium of obtaining title to a portion of the public domain which can not otherwise be purchased. We are of the opinion that the loan companies will obtain title to large bodies of the public domain.

We are pleased to state that we think, by a rigid enforcement of the laws, the old methods of fraudulently obtaining title to public lands have been almost entirely abandoned; and it has been the object of this office, during the incumbency of the present officers, to require in all cases of final proof such evidence of good faith in the attempt to appropriate public lands as would satisfy them that the object of the law was being carried out; and having rejected hundreds of proofs in which the testimony showed only a formal compliance with the requirements of law, a marked improvement in the character of proofs submitted is observed, the rejections now made not amounting to 10 per cent. of what they formerly were. The consequence has been to somewhat limit the appropriation of the public lands to actual settlers—those desiring homes. The large increase of the population during the last two years in this district, as evidenced by the number of votes cast, fully corroborates the above statement. The actual settlers have heartily commended the policy pursued in endeavoring to save the land for those seeking homes, and will heartily co-operate with Government officials for this purpose, for the attention of the office has been constantly called to the fact that after final proof has been made many settlers leave their claims. An active co-operation of the *bona fide* settlers of the country can be obtained if sufficient facilities are afforded the local officers wherewith the business coming before the same can be speedily and effectively transacted, thereby removing

the inducement to make entries for speculative purposes, and at the same time destroying the value of relinquishments, which will result in much good to the actual settler as well as to the General Government. Such co-operation, the actual settler realizing that his rights are being protected, would be more beneficial than even the service of special agents, and the general objects of the laws more fully attained.

LARNED, KANS.

Register Henry W. Scott and Receiver H. M. Bickel, of the Larned land office, Kansas, under date of July 27, 1888, report:

The decrease in attempts to improperly acquire the public domain during the present administration is almost unprecedented, the principal reasons for which being—

(1) We have had a special agent here, in the person of Clarke S. Rowe, who was an indefatigable worker, and the exposures resulting from his investigations have had a wholesome and lasting effect.

(2) The present final-proof blanks are far superior to those formerly in use, the new forms being a statement of the facts in the case, while the old ones were more of a conclusion of what the law requires. This was particularly true upon the question of residence. The questions in the new forms are so constructed and arranged that bad faith on the part of the claimant is readily discerned from that alone, when final proofs are rejected from this cause. Not more than 5 per cent. of such rejected proofs are appealed from this office, and in the majority of instances the claimant returns to his land, and his next proof shows full compliance with the law.

(3) The fact that notaries public can no longer take final proofs is also an important factor in preventing frauds. While notaries public were taking proofs the competition for this class of business was so great that the officer was often the zealous agent of the claimant and his worth was measured by his ability to "get proofs through the local office." If the law could be so modified that but one officer in each county could be authorized to take final proofs it would destroy the competitive scramble for this class of business entirely; and, instead of the officer being interested in securing favorable action on the proof, he would be more likely to act as an officer, and be just to both the claimant and the Government.

The most attempts to improperly acquire the public domain are made under the pre-emption and commutation laws, the principal reasons for which results from the fact that the entryman can reside for six months upon the land, the time required by law, and upon proving up the same can secure a loan from eastern and European capitalists upon his land for a much greater sum than the land will sell for. The money is handled mostly by irresponsible local agents, 90 per cent. of whom have no interest whatever in the matter, except the commission of 2 or 3 per cent. they get for making such loan. The fruits of these injudicious investments will be reaped when the mortgages become due unless the price of land advances tenfold or more within a few years. Single men and women are induced by these agents to file upon land with the promise of a stipulated sum in the shape of a loan when they have lived upon it the required length of time and have secured their final receipt. The claimants in such cases only estimate the amount of money they can earn, calculating the time actually employed in making a satisfactory showing to the register and receiver whereby they can secure a final receipt from the receiver for their final entry fees. This is particularly true of the Osage trust and diminished reserve Indian lands. We are of the opinion that fully 75 per cent. of these lands are acquired with speculative intent, and the decision of Hon. Acting Secretary Muldrow, in the case of the United States *v. Woodburry et al.* (vol. 5, L. D., p. 303), has contributed largely to this. The six weeks required to publish notice of intention to make final proof is often regarded as the maximum period of occupancy, and it is often vehemently argued that residence upon such land is not necessary. We find that most claimants are not aware that they are not complying with the intent and spirit of the law, but inquiry discloses the real speculator to be some loan agent or other person residing in the little villages near the land.

In making original entry under the timber-culture law the speculation is also great. Fifty per cent. of timber-culture entries are made with a view to holding them for a few years and then selling the relinquishment at an advance. The General Land Office circular of March 19, 1887, holding that speculation in relinquishments is cause for the disbarment of attorneys, has done much towards remedying that evil.

The extreme and unusual drought last year did much to discourage settlers, and many persons who made settlements in the best of faith have been compelled to abandon their claims, and on this account it has been often difficult to determine whether or not individual cases are meritorious or otherwise. It has been understood to be the policy of the General Land Office in such cases to give the claimant the benefit of the

doubt. Agreeable to this policy, our course can best be illustrated by our record of rejected proofs. For the year ending June 30, 1887, we rejected 307 final proofs, but for the year ending June 30, 1888, there were only 124 rejected.

On account of the drought no reliable data can be given as to the probable percentage of speculative attempts to enter lands as compared with those of home-seekers.

The policy of the administration to have none but honest, competent men in the service has been conspicuously demonstrated in this State by the removal of the register of this office for corruption and general unfitness for the discharge of the duties incumbent upon such an officer. The said removal has done much in Kansas to give the people greater confidence in the honest intentions of the administration and the resolute will of the Chief Executive to put such intentions into the strictest execution.

This office has been for years surrounded and the district has been infested with an unsavory alliance of pretended land attorneys and loan agents, who have been practicing their piracies upon the unsuspecting settlers. Their conduct had long since become unbearable, and all attempts to subdue them had proved fruitless until the removal of the register aforesaid. Since that event we have inaugurated a reform in this respect. Three land attorneys at Larned have been disbarred, and one at Medicine Lodge, Kans., all of whom are awaiting appeals.

DURANGO, COLO.

Register Richard McCloud, of the Durango land office, Colo., under date of July 23, 1888, reports:

The attempts at fraud in this district have decreased. Under the homestead, pre-emption, and commutation laws the decrease is caused, in my opinion, by the new testimony questions for claimant and witnesses. If the officer who takes the testimony has a fair knowledge of the land laws, with these questions he can soon detect the weak spot in the claimant's proof and the exact truth. Claimants do not now attempt to make final proof until they can show sufficient residence, cultivation, and improvements. I do not see any good reason for the repeal of the pre-emption and commutation law. Heretofore timber-culture entrymen have satisfied their consciences when executing the affidavit by their own interpretation of what is timber.

I think it would be well if some general circular should be issued, based upon the recent decisions of your office and the honorable Secretary of the Interior, to designate what is "timber" under the law for entries made prior to October 11, 1887 (case of James Spencer, 6 L. D., 217), and also under the law since that decision, as to the size of trees and number on a section, and whether or not scrub piñon, oak, cedar and pine are considered timber.

Speculators can not get land in large tracts under the pre-emption, homestead, and timber-culture laws, and they have used the school-indemnity-selection act to do so. They get the State agent to select a tract of land that suits them, then try to arrange with the State for a lease, and eventually purchase it for from \$1.25 to \$5 per acre.

In the mineral regions few avail themselves of the town-site acts to obtain land for proposed town-sites or additions to towns already established, but take up the land under the placer law. There is hardly a foot of land in this land district in which mineral colors can not be found, but the land can easily be shown to be more valuable for agriculture than mineral. But no opposition or protest is made to these placer applications for patent, and as the papers are correct in form they pass to entry and to patent.

Under the coal-land act persons get what is substantially a lease from the United States of 160 acres of coal land for one year for the sum of \$3. As an illustration, there are 160 acres of coal land within one mile of the town of Durango, known as the city coal bank, and it has been worked for the past six or seven years and the coal sold to consumers in Durango. Each year it has been filed on by a different person, and no application to purchase has yet been made.

The proportion of speculative attempts to enter lands, as compared with those of home-seekers, is not more than one-eighth at the present time. Previous to 1882, when business was done for the county in the Lake City land district, it must have been fully one-half from what I have learned since I have been in this office. Many homestead and pre-emption cash entries have been made for the timber alone and conveyed on the day of entry to speculators to hold as timber lands. Also, about the same period, several tracts of land were taken up under "soldiers' additional homesteads" that were coal land and are now held by a corporation.

I believe that a special timber agent, with power to examine into fraudulent land entries, should visit this land district at least once in every three months and travel over the district away from railroads. It is more than a year since this district has

been visited by a special agent. I have reported such violations of the timber law as came to my knowledge, but I have not learned of any examinations or reports on the same. I learn that saw-mills are at work on the timber in the Mancos and Montezuma valleys, and also in Ascholeta county, and tie-choppers busy on contracts for the Denver and Rio Grande Railway Company.

I believe that the Fort Lewis military reservation of 30,000 acres should be reduced to three sections of land—about 2,000 acres. When this reservation was established the town of Durango and the county of La Plata was very sparsely settled, but now Durango is a city of nearly 4,000 people and constantly growing. The boundary of the reservation is within 5 miles of Durango, and the land is wanted for actual settlement. It also contains several coal measures that would be purchased quickly at \$20 per acre. Twenty-eight thousand acres of this reservation is of no use or benefit to the military, and would be of great use to home-seekers; and I earnestly request that some means be taken by you to have it thrown open for settlement, but not by cash sales.

The fee of 2 per cent. on sales of lots (town-site cash entries) under section 3381, United States Revised Statutes, is not sufficient compensation for the work necessary in making the papers and record for an entry, and should be increased to 10 per cent. Most of the Pagosa Spring town-site lots are from \$3 to \$5 per lot, and often but one lot is an entry.

Where the unsurveyed land is settled upon it should be surveyed, so that settlers can make entry of the land. The surveyor-general of Colorado has advertised for bids to survey the western part of the Montezuma valley, and the survey should be proceeded with as soon as possible, as I am informed nearly one hundred settlers are now upon the land. There is also one township (township 35 north, range 6 west, New Mexico meridian) surrounded by surveyed townships for which no plat has yet been filed in this office, owing, as I am informed, to a fraudulent survey of this township some three or four years ago. Settlers upon this township have petitioned for a new survey, so that they could make entry, but no proposals for bids have yet been made by the surveyor-general. A large part of the township in which Durango is situated (township 35 north, range 9 west, New Mexico meridian) and all of township 36 north, range 9 west, New Mexico meridian, are suspended because of an incorrect survey made some years ago. Another survey was made a few years afterwards, and now another survey is being made. It is hoped the present survey will be correct and final, so that the settlers can make final entry of their land and the lines be permanent. Competent local surveyors state that all the trouble of incorrect or fraudulent surveys is caused by the small price allowed for the survey; that it is impossible for surveyors to do honest work at the present maximum price. If such is the case, it would be economy for the Government to allow a sufficient price to obtain honest work. A correct survey in the first instance would save local officers much annoyance and time.

The Southern Ute Reservation will probably be thrown open to settlement in about one year, and a rush will then be made for the land by settlers. It would be advisable to have the land correctly surveyed and the plats in this office on or before the date fixed for the removal of the Indians.

GLENWOOD SPRINGS, COLO.

Register S. J. DeLan and Receiver J. S. Swan, of the Glenwood Springs land office, Colorado, under date of August 1, 1888, report:

We are of the opinion that the attempts to improperly acquire the public domain have materially decreased since our incumbency of this office, and we attribute it to the firm position of the present administration in protecting the said domain for home-seekers; and, considering it our duty so to do, we have strictly investigated all final proofs offered, rejecting all that we are not thoroughly satisfied with, subjecting the proof-makers to rigid oral examination in each case. This action has prevented parties from attempting proof who had not fully complied with the law, and while some may have evaded our scrutiny and made improper entries they must have (if there be any) perjured themselves to do so.

We believe that more improper attempts to acquire lands in our district are made under the pre-emption and timber-culture laws; the latter is used by non-residents of the district for speculative purposes, and we doubt if any final entries of timber-culture applicants will ever be made in our district.

Pre-emption filings are made for speculative purposes also; and some of the claimants, after relinquishing their claims for a consideration, settle on other lands, holding them from honest home-seekers until they can get a price for their illegal possession. We are, however, satisfied that the practice has somewhat decreased since our incumbency of this office, and we will continue to do all in our power to eradicate it.

We think the speculative attempts to enter lands, as compared with home-seekers, in our district are about 1 to 10, except in coal lands, where it is possibly larger.

There are many thousands of acres in this district not available for agricultural purposes, simply because of the great difficulty of obtaining water for irrigation. These lands are of the richest soil, and by location and climate particularly adapted for farming and fruit-raising. Tracts of rich lands have been irrigated by ditches built by companies, who have reaped a good income selling water to settlers, and in many cases settlers have combined their labor and means and constructed ditches at (for poor men) great expense. In view of these facts (and the price of land being the same as to pre-emptors in rainfall districts) we urgently recommend that Congress either extend the desert-land act to this State or appropriate funds to construct reservoirs to save the immense quantities of water that are annually wasted, and which could, at a small outlay, be utilized to the great advantage of the arid but rich lands embraced in the public domain of this district.

We call special attention to our letter of December 20, 1887, and your letter "A" of December 28 in reply thereto. The need of assistance in this office has increased since the said dates. About every question that can arise in a land office is presented in our district, and the agricultural and mining questions that arise require the studious attention of the officers. Some of the pending contests involve properties of great value and rest on close questions of law and practice, and it is impracticable for the register and receiver to give them the proper consideration and attend to the clerical duties of the office, added to which is the voluminous correspondence alluded to in our letter of December 20, which has increased as the suspended townships are resurveyed and refiled. Under these circumstances we respectfully urge that we be allowed the two clerks asked for in our said letter of December 20, and an additional one for contest cases.

SPRINGFIELD, MO.

Register George M. Sawyer and Receiver Ambrose H. Wear, of the Springfield land office, Missouri, under date of August 7, 1888, report :

We have not detected during the past fiscal year any attempt to improperly acquire the public domain under existing land laws. So far as we have been able to ascertain by inquiry and close observation, all entries have been made by actual settlers, who located with intention of making for themselves homes.

We think it would be safe to assert that not more than 1 per cent. of the land applied for under the land laws in this district is so applied for improperly and with intent to speculate and defraud.

Three-fourths of the entries at this office are made under the homestead law.

It is a noticeable feature in the business of this office that not more than 1 per cent. of the entries made under the pre-emption law are consummated, and not more than 10 per cent. are transmuted to homestead entries.

Cash entries are, as a rule, for small tracts of 40 and 80 acres, and are made by actual settlers.

In this district there yet remain about 400,000 acres of vacant Government land. Most of this is rough and timbered land, susceptible of being converted into homes. It is being rapidly taken, largely under the homestead laws.

VANCOUVER, WASH.

Register W. S. Austin and Receiver John O'Keane, of the Vancouver land office, Washington Territory, under date of July 7, 1888, report :

Attempts to improperly or fraudulently acquire lands within this district during the greater part of our term of office have been inconsiderable till about the 1st of September, 1887, when, owing to the high price of timber, numerous applications were made in this part of our district, west of the Cascade Mountains, to acquire lands under the timber-land act of June 3, 1878, the number of applications running from 339 to 416 to the present date. The greater number of these, with the exception of those made in the fall of 1887, were for lands in Lewis county, within the newly-added portions of our district, and a large number of the final proofs have been taken and held to await examination and report by special agent before approving or rejecting same. The price of timber, and consequently of logs, having dropped, the rush for timber lands seems to have spent its force, although an occasional application is recorded. The act of June 3, 1878, and the pre-emption act of 1841 are those under

which most frauds are perpetrated, and of the two we regard the former as most liable to be used as an instrument of fraud. In Lewis and Thompson counties, however, the applicants under each law seem to be running a neck and neck race, and it is hard to determine under which law more fraud is sought to be perpetrated. We have reason to believe, though we have no direct proof on this point, that among rival claimants under these two laws there the whole aim is to secure the valuable timber upon the lands applied for regardless of how title may be acquired. We can not know the true inwardness of the matter until we hear from the special agent. As a rule the high price of lands, and consequent value of timber lands, is the inciting cause to fraud under both these laws.

As a matter of general interest we know of nothing (if we except the forfeiture of railroad grants) that would so advantage the public at large as a general extension of public surveys. There is much unsurveyed land now settled upon that should be surveyed, and we are daily called upon in person and by letter, by settlers thereon, who urge us to advise them and assist them in obtaining surveys. The price now paid for surveying will not justify a competent man to undertake the work. From \$15 to \$20 per mile should be paid, and much land in every county in the district should be immediately surveyed for the accommodation of actual settlers and the development of the country. The Northern Pacific Railroad Company should also be compelled to either select the lands along the line of their road from Portland to Kalama, definitely located on September 22, 1882, or renounce all claim to them. They tell all applicants that they have no claims to these lands, but steadfastly resist all attempts by the settlers to acquire title thereto. They are playing the part of the dog in the manger, and should be compelled to assert title or relinquish all claim to said lands. The continued failure of Congress to take any final action regarding forfeiture of the grant to said road between Wallula and Portland also works a great hardship and injustice to many, and could your office find some way under the act of April 21, 1876, of restoring these lands to the public domain it would be a cause of general rejoicing.

Our impression is that the right of pre-emption has been more greatly infringed upon by efforts of frauds or fictitious entrymen, though in this our district has been particularly lucky, as we do not know of a solitary instance wherein fraud was unmistakably evident, only a laxness in carrying out the plain requirements of the law; but this has disappeared as the age of the present administration has increased. The reason of all this has been, or is, the short time required for residence and cultivation in matters of pre-emption and the small fee for entry or filing required under the existing laws.

The efforts at speculative attempts to enter or acquire lands in this district are indeed quite limited, but of course there are some which generally seem incited by a desire to dispose of the timber, and this sentiment, as we have before stated, is much more apparent in matters of pre-emption. In homestead entries we can not now recall a single instance where speculative motives were clearly or even remotely shown. The great desire of the people of our State is for new or increased surveys of public lands. Much of our very best land is as yet untenable because of not being surveyed. And even a remote but definite prospect in this regard would be cherished with much satisfaction. Also a speedy settlement of the vexed questions of swamp and railroad lands and wagon-road grants would be most pleasing to our population. We do not know what more we can say that would be of any degree of interest to either you or the public.

ROSEBURG, OREGON.

Register Charles W. Johnston and Receiver A. C. Jones, of the Roseburg land district, Oregon, under date of August 13, 1888, report:

Efforts to wrongfully acquire public lands, or rather lands under the public-land laws, have greatly decreased since our incumbency in office, and the principal causes leading thereto have been the continued efforts upon the part of the General Land Office to punish offenders and to reserve or preserve the public domain for the benefit of *bona fide* and honest settlers, and also the more thorough and careful course pursued in making or accepting final proofs in both matters of homestead and pre-emption entries, as well as in that of timber entries under the act of June 3, 1878.

There seems to have been a confidence built up in the estimation of the people by the action of Commissioner Sparks and his successors in office to the effect that everything is being done for the very best interest of honest settlers; and though at times the rulings of the department may seem harsh and oppressive in particular individual cases, a general acquiescence is given, because such action seems general and for the best interests and welfare of the many.

LEADVILLE, COLO.

Register H. R. Pendery and Receiver T. W. Burchinell, of the Leadville land office, Colorado, under date of August 13, 1888, report:

No attempts to acquire in our office any lands, either improperly or for speculative purposes, have been made to our knowledge.

WAUSAU, WIS.

Register S. E. Thayer, of the Wausau land office, Wisconsin, under date of August 1, 1888, reports:

The attempts to improperly acquire the public domain have undoubtedly decreased within the last three or four years quite materially, and I would assign two reasons for the reduction: First, the great reduction in the amount of valuable pine timber upon the public lands has lessened the temptation to improperly acquire it. Secondly, and principally, the general land laws have been administered with more strictness and justice than formerly.

I am of the opinion that the most attempts to improperly acquire the public domain are made under the pre-emption law. I believe that in ninety-nine out of every hundred pre-emption entries in this district the entries have been made in order to secure possession of valuable pine timber, the land upon which it stands not entering into consideration, and that a pre-emptor seldom, if ever, complies with the spirit of the laws. Numerous attempts to improperly acquire the public lands are also made under the commutation clause of the homestead law, but the proportion of cases in which good faith is evident is far greater than under the pre-emption law. I would say that there is a greater proportion of fraudulent entries under the pre-emption law than under the homestead law proper, for the reason that a much shorter term of residence and cultivation is required under the former law; and as between the pre-emption law and the commutation clause of the homestead law, I think the difference in the cost of the preliminary papers, and the fact that the provisions of the homestead law as to commutation to cash entry are not so well known as those of the pre-emption law, explain why a greater number of fraudulent entries are made under the pre-emption law.

As to the proportion of speculative attempts as compared with those of home-seekers, I am of the opinion that from 80 to 90 per cent. of the final entries made at this office during the last three years were made by actual home-seekers.

I have no further information to furnish upon the subject of your letter; but I would like to add in closing that my experience in this office has thoroughly convinced me that the pre-emption law, which was intended for a wise and good purpose, has become a fraud, a delusion, and a snare, and should be repealed. I am also of the opinion that the commutation clause of the homestead law should be altered so as to require at least eighteen instead of six months' residence.

IMPROVED METHODS.

To provide proper facilities for carrying out the public-land laws and to see that they are complied with by those who seek to acquire public lands virtually constitute the only reasons for the existence of the General Land Office. These two duties imply both a helpful interest in those who rightfully claim the benefits of the land laws, and at the same time a watchful regard for honest and faithful compliance with at least the spirit of their provisions. That difficulties attend the administration of these laws, and that individual hardships are necessarily visited on some who do not merit them, is not disputed. But, on the other hand, it is true as well as lamentable that gross frauds have in times past been perpetrated against the Government in the unlawful acquirement of public lands, and that like attempts are now being constantly made can

not be doubted in view of the certain evidences of fraud and deceptions in this direction obtained on hearings and investigations by this office in cases now pending before it. In view of these things, nothing less than a careful examination of each case acted on is tolerated, to the end that it may clearly appear whether or not there has been a substantial compliance with the law and regulations of the land department. Examination of cases presented for patenting is therefore the most important, and likewise the most burdensome, of all the various duties devolving on the General Land Office.

To simplify, systematize, and accelerate these examinations was a much-needed reform on the old methods in vogue for many years, which permitted each particular clerk examining cases to determine upon a cursory view of the record, without noting points of compliance or non-compliance, whether or not the various requirements of law were complied with, and, consequently, whether cases were to be approved or suspended. Under such loose and unsystematic examinations necessarily many improper cases were approved for patent, and often more worthy cases were suspended or held for cancellation when they should not have been. Thus often questionable cases were hastened to patent and good ones unnecessarily delayed. A full appreciation of these hindrances to this most important work led me, as Acting Commissioner, to introduce into general use on the 30th day of August, 1887, the examination card or brief, since used by all examining clerks in noting the substantial status of every case acted on.

Inasmuch as the order itself both indicates the objects to be attained by the card system as well as the manner in which it is now used the same is here given in full:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., August 30, 1887.

To CHIEFS OF DIVISIONS C, G, P, F, AND O,

General Land Office:

In order to facilitate the business of this office and to guard against mistakes and errors of judgment—

- (1) In recommending improper cases to the board of review;
- (2) In incorrectly suspending cases for amendment or for other cause, thus delaying the proper and speedy disposition of land entries, you will observe the following requirements:

I.

All clerks in your respective divisions who make final examinations in homestead, pre-emption, desert-land, timber-culture, and all cash cases will henceforth conform such examinations to the points embraced in the examination cards to be hereafter furnished.

II.

Such clerks or examiners will carefully fill out the blanks on said card, extending their notes on the back thereof (if necessary), in a distinct, legible hand, written in ink, signing their initials, with date of examination.

III.

Examiners will be held strictly responsible for all mistakes or omissions found in examinations made by them, and their efficiency and carefulness will be graded accordingly.

IV.

The recommendation of cases to the board of review and the suspension of cases for any cause will no longer be made by the clerks examining the same.

V.

After cases have been examined or briefed they will be disposed of by the chief of division or section, or by one or more experienced clerks, as may be required, specially designated for the purpose by the chief, who will carefully inspect all examinations made, and if the blanks are regularly and intelligently filled out dispose of cases by classes in the order strictly as follows:

Class 1. Select from all cases examined in any local office first those cases which clearly in his judgment should go to patent, and recommend and send them without delay to the board of review, with the usual indorsement over his signature, together with the examination card.

Cases recommended for patent sent to the board of review will there be examined according to the rules governing said division, and a record kept of all errors, mistakes, or omissions made by the clerks who fill out the examination cards, with name of clerk making same. Said record to be considered in estimating the efficiency of said clerk. This record to be forwarded to chief clerk weekly.

Class 2. Doubtful cases and those requiring amendment will be next passed on, and all substantial defects, and how to cure and amend them, will be indorsed on the back of examination slip for the guidance of those who write the letters of suspension.

Class 3. Entries to be held for cancellation will be so indorsed, with reasons therefor, and suspended accordingly.

VI.

No office will be passed, however, until these three classes of cases are disposed of in order above indicated, and the filing away indefinitely of suspended cases without taking definite action on the same in the order of time prescribed in Rule 5 is expressly prohibited.

VII.

The examination card or slip, with all indorsements, must be kept with care for permanent reference.

VIII.

When any suspended case has been cured by amendment, the amendment, with date made, shall be indorsed on back of examination slip and be passed on in the order of other cases (Rules 5, 6) in the same office.

WILLIAM WALKER,
Chief Clerk, General Land Office.

Approved:

S. M. STOCKSLAGER,
Acting Commissioner.

In the supplemental report made by me to the select committee of the Senate, Hon. F. M. Cockrell chairman, in relation to the business and methods of this office, the matter of examination of cases by the

card system was referred to and explained and its merits set forth as follows:

The object sought to be attained by it was to facilitate the business of this office by accomplishing the following results:

(1) By avoiding the recommendation of *defective* entries to the board of review, thus delaying necessary amendment till reached in that division.

(2) By avoiding improper suspension of cases for amendment or other cause, viz: On account of imperfect examinations many cases have been suspended for *minor* defects, and after the delay incident to amending these some *fatal* defect or omission is found, necessitating additional amendment and delay, thus multiplying the work of the office and annoyance to claimant.

Any mistakes like the foregoing are necessarily avoided as a rule by the use of the examination card.

By referring to those accompanying this report, which are "briefs" of actual cases now pending in the board of review (the number and class of entry being noted on each case), it will be observed that the exact status of each case, whether good or bad, can be seen within a small compass, all the elements of compliance being connectedly set forth in their order.

It is impossible for the best clerk to examine the various points in a case and carry them in logical connection in his mind to a correct conclusion without making serious and frequent mistakes. For instance—

By examining the card herewith sent, applying to homesteads or pre-emptions, twelve statutory essentials will be noted about which there can be no discretion exercised by examiner, and without observing which no case can properly be patented, regardless of the "good faith" which may be shown by improvement, cultivation, etc. Description, area, date of residence, entry, proof, advertisement, officer taking proof, residence claimed, military service, and naturalization are such requirements.

The remaining points likewise are essential in determining intelligently the character of compliance. So when an examination is made as contemplated by the cards now used in the General Land Office the exact status of any entry is evident. If good, it goes to patent at once; if defective, all defects are seen and cured at *one time*.

If bad, the entry can be held for cancellation without doubts as to propriety of the action.

Examiners can dispose of more cases by the use of the card than without it, for the reason, viz:

In filling up the card from the papers in a case the operation is simply clerical, without any mental worry as to the *character* of the compliance. Experience has demonstrated that from twenty to forty cases are the daily average of clerks, according to the kind of entries examined and clerical ability of examiners.

When examinations have been thus made, the clerk making same does not pass on the sufficiency of compliance, but some experienced clerk in each section is required to pass on the examinations as made, he being able to dispose of the examinations of four examiners.

It has thus been demonstrated that this is the surest and most expeditious method of disposing of all classes of cases.

It is confidently believed that the use of these cards will greatly increase the efficiency of the clerical force in the Land Office, and that even clerks of limited experience may do good work in preparing the examinations to be passed on by those only who better understand the requirements of the law and regulations touching final proof.

And that the use of these cards will, to a great extent, do away with the necessity of a second examination of the various papers and records in each case by the board of review, which was undoubtedly necessary under the old system of approving cases for patent, as appears fully by some of the examination cards accompanying this report.

The views expressed in the above report have been fully confirmed by the notable increase of the amount and quality of the work done each successive month since that time, as will appear from the reports of the several divisions engaged on the examination of cases on file in your department.

And I have no doubt that this system of briefing final proof proceedings will, to a marked degree, decrease the number of appeals to your department upon improper suspensions, and in appealed cases the presence of a thorough brief of the salient points of evidence will af-

ford no little assistance to those passing on the questions in controversy.

These cards or briefs are prepared for each of the more important classes of entries, and several forms are here inserted that you may fully comprehend the use made of them. Some are in blank, some are filled out.

F. C. 8136.

District—Kirwin, Kansas.

No. of acres—160.

Errors in description—None.

Transmuted, D. S.—Filed June 3, 1878.

Date of settlement—May 30, 1878.

“ “ residence—Sept. 1, 1879.

“ “ entry—June 15, 1878.

“ “ proof—March 6, 1885.

“ advertised, “ “ “

“ of certificate, “ “ “

Officer taking proof—Register.

No. of weeks advertised—6.

Proof by claimant.

Improvements—Sod house 16 x 24, 2 windows, door, and well.

Value of—\$200.

Acres broken—65.

“ in crop, —; No. of seasons—6.

Kind of crops—Not stated.

Residence claimed—6 yrs., 8 mos., and 19 days.

Military or naval service claimed, —.

“ “ “ “ verified, —.

No. of absences—None.

Native-born —.

Claimant's family—Wife and 1 child.

Remarks.—Residence not established within 6 months from date of entry, and no explanation.

Call for affidavit explaining why.

Recommendation—Suspend.

Examined 10th day of January, 1888.

W. L. SPALDING,
Examiner

PRE. No. 669.

District—Bismarck, Dakota.

No. of acres—160.

Errors in description—None.

Date of settlement—June 8, 1883.

“ “ residence, “ “ “

“ “ proof, July 8, 1884.

“ advertised, “ “ “

“ of certificate—Oct. 17, 1884.

Officer taking proof—Probate judge.

No. of weeks advertised—6.

Proof by claimant.

Improvements—House 1½ story, 16 x 22 ft.; addition, 10 x 12 ft. and well.

Value of—\$385.

Acres broken—11.

“ in crop, —; No. of seasons, —.

Kind of crops—No crop shown.

Residence claimed—13 months.

Military or naval service claimed, —.

“ “ “ “ verified, —.

No. of absences—No absences.

Total duration, —.

Cause, —.

Native-born, —.

Supplemental proof, —.

Claimant's family—Wife and 2 children.

Papers missing, —.

REMARKS: Register's certificate not signed. Return to local office to have register's signature attached.

Recommendation—Suspend.

Examined 10th day of January, 1888.

W. L. SPALDING,
Examiner.

TIMBER CULTURE.

No. —; district —.

No. acres, —; compact—in 1 sec., —.

All descriptions compared—Errors, —.

Native, naturalized, declared intention,

Date of entry, —.

“ final proof, —.

Date advertised, —; No. weeks, —.

“ of certificate, —.

Proof made by claimant—heir—guardian.

Officer taking proof, —.

“ advertised, —.

Acres broken—1st year, —; 2d, —; 3d, —.

Cultivated 2d year, —; kind, —.

“ 3d “ —; “ —.

Acres to trees, seeds, or cuttings 3d year, —; kind,

“ “ “ “ “ “ 4th “ —; “

Total acreage to trees on tract, —.

No. years 1st half trees cultivated, —.

“ “ 2d “ “ “ —.

No. trees per acre, —.

Total trees at date of proof, —; condition—.

Average size—Height, —; diam'r, —.

Papers not signed and missing, —.

Papers executed outside of district, —.

Supplemental proof and date, —.

Did claimant sign original and non-mineral affidavits before officer in district same time and place? —.

Examined, — day of —, 188—.

Examiner.

Clerks using these cards will be held to a strict responsibility for all errors and omissions, and on estimating their reliability and efficiency all such errors and omissions will be considered.

These cards to be used only for the purpose intended.

WILLIAM WALKER,
Chief Clerk.

DESERT.

- No. —; district —.
- County, —; No. acres, —.
- Compact—Not compact, —.
- All descriptions compared—Errors, —.
- Native-born, naturalized, —.
- Date of entry, —.
- Officer (and court) taking declaration and affidavits, —.
- Date final proof, —.
- “ advertised, —; No. weeks, —.
- Officer (and court) taking, —.
- Improvements, —.
- Water—Source of, —.
- Main ditches—No., —; dimensions, —.
- Lateral ditches—No., —; dimensions, —.
- Ownership of water, —.
- “ ditches, —.
- No. times land flooded each year, —.
- What months flooded, and duration, —.
- Subdiv'ns not flooded—Why? —.
- Crops raised, and number seasons, —.
- Water supply—Abundant, continuous, doubtful.
- Mineral or coal, —.
- Kind of trees on land, date of entry, —.
- Springs or streams on or adjoining land, —.
- NOTE.—(1) All supplemental proofs and date; (2) are declarations and affidavits on personal knowledge; and (3) papers missing, —.
- Examined — day of —, 188—.

_____,
Examiner.

Clerks using these cards will be held to a strict responsibility for all errors and omissions, and in estimating their reliability and efficiency all such errors and omissions will be considered.

These cards to be used only for the purpose intended.

WILLIAM WALKER,
Chief Clerk.

CARD SYSTEM FOR REGISTERS AND RECEIVERS.

The Select Committee of the Senate, Hon. F. M. Cockrell chairman, upon a thorough investigation of the examination card system, in their report to the Senate of the Fiftieth Congress on methods and business in the General Land Office, on page 231, say:

Your committee take pleasure in calling special attention to the order of August 30, 1887, to Chiefs of Division C, G, P, F, and O, requiring them in all final examinations in homestead, pre-emption, desert land, timber culture and all cash cases to use and fill in the blanks in examination cards, copies of which accompany same.

The improvement in the disposition of cases under the requirements of this order is so marked as to demonstrate beyond question its correctness and advantages. It is an oasis in the desert.

The system of having employes in examining cases to brief them on cards, instead of attempting to read over the papers and then adjudge the case ready for patent, suspension, or holding for cancellation, to be pigeon-holed, is a decided improvement for the better, and should be extended to all cases examined by employes not thoroughly familiar with the law and requirements, and then submitted for decision to a competent chief or person to examine such brief.

On page 229, in further discussion of this matter, said committee recommended as follows:

The Commissioner should likewise prepare forms of printed briefs or reports—one for each class of entries—to be signed and returned by the registers and receivers, with the papers in each entry approved by them. These briefs, or reports, should be in interrogatory form, the questions propounded being such as to require the registers and receivers to answer specifically as to compliance with all legal and all departmental requirements set forth in the one consolidated general circular to be issued as before suggested, and to which alone reference should be made. And also such as require them to answer specifically in regard to the most frequent mistakes, errors, and omissions found in cases heretofore approved and returned by them to the General Land Office, thus preventing their recurrence. Samples of such interrogatories in such briefs or reports might be as follows:

(1) Have you properly signed all papers?

Answer. _____.

(2) Have claimant and witnesses properly signed their names to all papers?

Answer. _____.

(3) Do they agree with the published notice?

Answer. _____.

(4) Do names and descriptions agree in published notice, original proof, and final entry papers?

Answer. _____.

After mature consideration I deemed the last suggestion of the Senate committee important and valuable, and acting on the same prepared forms for each class of entries, to be filled out by registers and receivers, and forwarded with each case approved by them to this office. I have no doubt but that in thus formally calling attention of the local officers to the various points in final proof papers, on which they most frequently make omissions and mistakes, the delay incident to correcting same by this office will be avoided.

These forms are now on file in your department awaiting the publication of the revised general circular.

NEEDFUL LEGISLATION.

Under this head I desire to call your attention first to the singular fact that no authority of law exists for compelling the attendance of witnesses to testify on behalf of the Government in proceedings before registers and receivers looking to the protection of the public land interests of the country against the manifold frauds and spoliations which constantly threaten them.

That there is any difference of opinion as to the propriety and necessity of legislation of this sort can only arise, it seems to me, either from want of knowledge of the difficulties which meet and thwart nearly every attempt on the part of the Government to expose and punish frauds committed against the public land laws, or, on the other hand, from a skepticism on the part of those who consider the question as to the existence and extent of these fraudulent practices.

The investigation of any matter by any tribunal, especially when connected with gross violation of law, is necessarily fruitless without the power to compel the attendance of witnesses.

As I had occasion once before to say, in calling your attention to this

subject, "some parties possessed of information that would defeat fraud shrink from the position of voluntary informers, others are deterred from the fear of exciting the ill-will of defendants, and others are controlled by pecuniary considerations not to appear and give testimony. Thus the important interests of the people are left unprovided for and dependent entirely upon chance, the caprice, cupidity, or timidity of witnesses, who might be compelled to appear and testify and be protected as Government witnesses."

And when it is further considered that by far the most grievous violations of the land laws have been committed by corporations and other strong and influential combinations of individuals and capital in their attempts, sometimes successfully, to monopolize by fraudulent entries and other means the most valuable portions of the public lands, such as parts of the great timber belts of the western States and Territories, the most valuable coal-fields, the lands adjacent to rivers in the arid regions, with a view to commanding the water supply, and by cutting and destroying valuable timber growing on public land, it is not at all strange that witnesses who are neither paid their expenses of attendance nor protected from assaults while giving and after giving their testimony, as has recently happened in such cases, should refuse voluntarily to attend and testify at their own personal expense and peril.

These peculiar circumstances surrounding the most important cases to be investigated, and the utter failure of the Government thus far to secure the testimony of witnesses who refuse to testify in certain pending investigations, the Union Cattle Company case, of Wyoming, for instance, would appear to be convincing proof of the necessity of such a law as here recommended.

As an instance of the difficulty experienced in seeking to obtain the testimony of witnesses in hearings on behalf of the Government I insert the following extract from Inspector Bowers's report to the department of August 29, 1888, in relation to certain hearings which he was instructed to conduct on behalf of the Government in the Union Cattle Company case:

So long as the local land officers are powerless to compel the attendance of witnesses in hearings before them, so long will men refuse to testify in Government cases, which will fall to the ground for want of evidence. It is an easy matter to persuade men to absent themselves from a disagreeable task, and few men care to go upon the witness stand when not personally interested themselves. With fellows of the baser sort a few dollars have a wonderfully silencing effect. Some authority for compelling the attendance of witnesses should be granted at once by Congress in cancellation cases, or such hearings should be discontinued and these questions be tried in the courts.

During the month of May I spent most of the time in hunting up witnesses for these hearings. They were scattered over Wyoming and Colorado. Many whose names were given me as workmen upon these ditches in 1885 belonged to the Arab class of the frontier and could not be found, and many who were refused to give their testimony. Over a large part of the country where these lands in controversy are located there is no settlement, and only wandering cowboys knew about it. This class, being dependent for employment on cattlemen, would give no testimony, as they said other cattlemen would be influenced by this company to "black-list" them if they did. This Union Cattle Company always has been since its organization one of the most powerful in Wyoming.

As to the real existence and extent of organized attempts to defraud the Government in the ways above mentioned, I am aware that some, even in high places, appear to be incredulous and unconcerned.

To be so minded, in view of the accumulated testimony and recommendations of my predecessors of this and other administrations, is to deny the usual weight that is given to ordinary testimony.

Hon. N. O. McFarland, former Commissioner of the General Land Office, in his annual report for 1884, bore abundant testimony to the existence of the most stupendous land frauds at that time being practiced against the Government, some of which this administration has already investigated and exposed, and others are now being tried under many difficulties, arising almost entirely from want of power on the part of officers of the Government to compel the attendance of witnesses at the hearings and a sufficient force of special agents to collect necessary information.

Since Judge McFarland's statements and recommendations relate expressly to this lack of authority to compel attendance of witnesses, and to the necessity of increased facilities for the prevention and investigation of frauds against the public land laws, I here insert a portion of the same as bearing directly upon both the prevalence of these fraudulent attempts and the necessity for every reasonable means being given the land office for their suppression :

In a special report submitted May 15, 1884, in reply to a resolution of the Senate, I stated as follows :

"Beyond cases specifically examined, I have no doubt that much has been done in the way of prevention within the sphere of these operations. But the territory to be covered is so vast, and the proportion of fraudulent entries found to exist is so large, that if it be the intention of Congress that the remaining public lands shall be protected from indiscriminate absorption through illegal and fraudulent appropriations more adequate legislative measures will need to be adopted.

"The repeal of the pre-emption and timber-culture laws, which I have heretofore recommended, is one of the first essential steps in this direction. It is not possible by any administrative action to close the doors opened to abuses under these laws.

"This may equally be said in reference to the timber-land and desert-land laws and the commutation features of the homestead laws, and also of the provisions allowing the filing of soldiers' homestead declarations by attorney, which latter provision is used to defraud both the soldier and the Government.

"If all laws for the disposal of public lands, except the homestead law, were repealed, and the latter amended as heretofore suggested, the great bulk of misappropriations would disappear from future entries.

"An examination of pending entries alleged and believed to be fraudulent would require a special agent to be constantly on duty in each of the principal land districts, and in some districts one such agent would be unable to cope with the work before him.

"If the system of examination in the field is to be effective provision should be made for not less than one hundred special agents. The compensation of such agents, including guides, surveyors, and assistants, averages about \$3,600 a year each, and additional expenses for the payment of witnesses and the cost of taking testimony on the part of the Government at hearings before local officers are also necessarily incurred. The total appropriation for the protection of the public lands the next fiscal year should not be less than \$400,000 if efficient measures are desired. An addition of twenty-five clerks, who should be of the higher grades, would also be necessary in this office in directing the operations of special agents and examining and acting upon their reports.

"Further legislation is also requisite to authorize registers and receivers to subpoena witnesses and compel their attendance."

In another part of his report he states :

If it is the legislative purpose to adhere to the policy of preserving the remaining public lands for actual settlers and to prevent the acquisition of great bodies of land

in fraud of law by single individuals and corporations, American or foreign, sufficient means should be placed at the disposal of the land department to prevent the vast and widespread violations of law which have been brought to the knowledge of this department and the notice of Congress.

I have discharged my duty in presenting this subject, as I have from time to time in my annual reports and in special reports submitted to Congress, as clearly and forcibly as I could, and I leave to the higher power of that body the responsibility of determining the course to be pursued.

The above quotation should serve also fully to answer the charges made by certain persons who seem not only to question the existence of land and timber frauds, but to believe that the special-service force and other agencies of the General Land Office for investigating frauds are used rather to harass honest poor men than to detect guilty ones.

In concluding this part of the subject of needed legislation I can but express the hope that the attention of Congress may again be called to this matter, with the view that local land officers will be clothed with the necessary authority to summon and compel the attendance of witnesses in all cases involving the investigation or determination of title or claim to public land, and also to punish for contempt those who refuse to testify, subject only to such privileges as obtain in courts of record, and that proper provision be made for service of process and payment to witnesses of reasonable fees for mileage and daily attendance.

I N D E M N I T Y S C R I P .

In 1806 the policy was inaugurated of issuing indemnity scrip for confirmed private land or other claims which remained unsatisfied, either partially or wholly, by reason of failure to locate or by prior appropriation of the land granted or deficiency in place.

Besides this indemnity scrip, a large amount of Indian scrip has issued in exchange for lands surrendered to the Government by certain Indian tribes. Thus we have Sioux half-breed scrip, Chippewa half-breed scrip, etc., all of which is locatable upon unoccupied vacant lands of the Government under certain restrictions provided in each case. This class of scrip can hardly be considered as indemnity scrip, being more in the nature of an even exchange of lands.

Another feature of the policy of the Government to indemnify by a grant of lands for a failure of a grant in place is the practice of allowing selections upon lists made up by the grantee setting forth the lands claimed to be lost, as is provided for in the swamp-land and educational grants to the States and the grants to railroad, wagon-road, and canal companies.

The principle underlying all of these indemnity provisions of the law is that of providing for the selection by the grantee of other lands in lieu of such as he may fail to receive by the express terms of the grant. While the public lands were plentiful and the demand for them was small this practice was apparently equitable and proper. The lands which were comparatively inaccessible were not of great value, and no

temptation to speculation through these indemnity provisions of law was presented.

But the conditions have greatly changed in the last quarter of a century. Vacant public lands are becoming scarcer day by day, and are growing correspondingly valuable. The policy of the Government now is to encourage actual settlement on the public lands by small holders, who will improve and cultivate their lands. This policy is antagonized by the former policy of granting lands as indemnity for those lost in place out of express grants. In the very nature of things there can be no limitation on the quantity of land obtained by a single individual by the location of scrip or by purchasing selected indemnity lands, while no settlement nor improvement can be required. Some of the scrip now out, as the Porterfield and Valentine scrip, can be located on any unappropriated public land, whether surveyed or not, except mineral lands, and, instead of being valued according to the minimum price of public lands, it has a market value of from \$75 to \$100 an acre. It can be used to secure lands on which towns are to be built, or on which railroad crossings, bridges across large streams, and other profitable enterprises are to be located, without any condition or requirement except the surrender of the scrip. Instances have occurred of these locations on lands within the corporate limits of cities and towns.

In what I have said on the subject of private land grants I called attention to the importance of amending the act of 1858, which provides for the issuance of scrip to the extent of the failure in place of confirmed private claims; and I desire to repeat that recommendation under this head of needed legislation. I think that act should be so amended as to provide a money indemnity of \$1.25 an acre instead of the issuance of scrip as to all claims hereafter filed. I am also of opinion that the same policy should obtain hereafter in making provisions for any kind of indemnity. As an apparent step in the direction of the policy I recommend I call attention to the change of practice in regard to military bounties. Prior to the war of the rebellion bounties to soldiers and sailors who served in the various wars were provided for by issuing military bounty-land warrants in the nature of scrip, while the soldiers and sailors of the late war were paid a money bounty instead of receiving land warrants.

FINAL PROOF AND NOTICE.

On March 3, 1877, an act was approved providing that the affidavit and proof in final homestead cases might be made "before the judge, or in his absence before the clerk of any court of record of the county and State, or district and Territory in which the lands are situated," etc. (19 Stat., 403), amending section 2291 Revised Statutes.

The act of June 9, 1880 (21 Stat., 169), amending sections 2262 and 2301 Revised Statutes, provides that in pre-emption and commuted homestead final entries the affidavit required may be made "before the clerk of the county court or of any court of record of the county

and State or district and Territory in which the lands are situated," etc.

Thus it is seen that different officers are designated for taking the necessary affidavits in these different classes of settlement entries, while no reason is known to exist for any distinction. Great confusion has resulted from the operation of these two acts, from the fact that settlers frequently advertise and make their proof before the wrong officer and are put to the inconvenience and expense of having to make new proof.

I would recommend that the act of March 3, 1877, be amended so as to extend its provisions to the cases covered by the act of June 9, 1880, and that this latter act be repealed. It would be better probably in the amended act to provide for the taking of proof before clerks of courts.

P E N D I N G L E G I S L A T I O N .

The repeal of the pre-emption, commuted homestead, and timber-culture laws, also the laws providing for public and private sale of public lands, are the principal changes in the present land laws contemplated by the bill recently passed by the House of Representatives (H. R. 7901) and now pending before the Senate.

Substantial changes are also contemplated in the same bill of the timber and desert land acts and the present mineral laws.

The provision in said bill authorizing settlers to defend against mistakes or mistaken constructions of acts of Congress by the Interior or Executive Departments, in consequence of which lands claimed by them had been certified or patented to land-grant corporations or persons holding grants from foreign governments, is, in my judgment, both wise and just.

The proposed repeal of the pre-emption, timber-culture, and commuted homestead laws is but in harmony with repeated urgent recommendations by my predecessors and myself to Congress on this subject. I have no doubt the good effects of the repeal of these laws would be rapidly seen in the immediate diminution of frauds and attempted frauds against the public lands.

In this connection I would call your attention to the reports of registers and receivers (see pages 55-87), which unanimously demand the repeal of the three laws mentioned as the only solution of the vexed problem of how to prevent fraudulent appropriations of the public lands. Out of fifty-seven of these reports forty-six indicate a marked decrease in the number of attempts to improperly acquire land, owing to the present methods of cross examination and a closer scrutiny generally of all final proof proceedings, supplemented by the presence and activity of the special agent force.

These forty-six reports are also almost unanimous in pointing to the pre-emption, commuted homestead, and timber-culture laws as the chief methods adopted by those who attempt unlawful practices in the acquirement of the public lands in their respective districts.

Other changes are proposed in said bill, the more important of which are those affecting provisions of the desert, mineral, and timber and stone laws. Inasmuch, however, as I have heretofore stated my views on the separate provisions of the bill, I will only further remark that I indorse the same as a whole, and hope its further consideration by Congress will result in its becoming a law.

On other land legislation now pending in Congress I have already communicated my views to you and to Congress.

ESTIMATES AND APPROPRIATIONS.

In Appendix M will be found a statement giving, in detail, the estimated needs of the office and the local offices for the next fiscal year. In general terms it may be said that as to the local offices there will be little if any change from the estimate made by my predecessor for the current year. (See Annual Report for 1887, p. 96.)

In this connection I desire to call attention to the report of my predecessor for the year ending June 30, 1887, showing the vast accumulation of work then in this office, and also to the preceding pages of this report, which show that, notwithstanding the most strenuous efforts, the work of the office is still falling behind. The most pitiful appeals to have patents issued are coming in from settlers, the titles to whose homes are uncertain because no action has been taken on proof made two and three years ago. In many instances, also, unjust accusations are made against this office of discriminating in favor of some claimants and against others, because the practice of this office, which is to dispose of cases in their regular order, is not understood by claimants.

The only possible relief for the overburdened condition of the office will be to give us a larger clerical force, especially in the higher grade clerkships, and more room. The limited force now at my disposal is so hampered and crowded in the greatly inadequate space the clerks occupy that they work at a great disadvantage, and do not accomplish as much in disposing of work as could be accomplished in ample quarters. This evil is growing constantly worse, as papers are accumulating by the ton, and our file-room is already overcrowded.

REORGANIZATION OF THE FORCE.

I would recommend a reorganization of this office by act of Congress, providing for the necessary divisions in this bureau and fixing the salaries of the various officials at sums commensurate with the services rendered. In all the other bureaus of the Interior Department, as well as in other departments of the Government, so far as I know, the necessary divisions are designated by law, while in this bureau the divisions are organized by order of the Secretary, and, with four exceptions, the chiefs are fourth-class clerks, detailed to duty as chiefs of divisions at \$1,800 a year. The special examiners mentioned in my remarks on

contest work, who receive \$2,000 per annum, are assigned to duty in divisions H and P, where the anomalous condition is presented of clerks receiving higher pay than their chiefs, who are held responsible for the correctness of all work done by said clerks. The officials of the Land Office, in my judgment, are worthy of compensation equal to what is paid to those of any other bureau under the Government. I know of no reason why a discrimination should be made, and such discrimination has an unfavorable effect upon the force in this office.

If this suggestion of reorganization should be favorably considered by you, I will take pleasure in submitting for your consideration a detailed plan of such an organization as in my judgment would greatly improve the efficiency of the Land Office.

In this connection I desire to call attention to the following extracts from the report for 1880 of the Public Lands Commission, which was created by a provision in the sundry civil appropriation bill passed March 3, 1879:

Notwithstanding the great increase of labor in this office and the change in the character of the work requiring higher and better qualifications, the law officer of the bureau and its principal clerks are paid only the salaries fixed by law forty-four years ago, when the salaries of members of Congress were fixed at \$5 per day for the time employed. Since then all grades of salaries save those of low-grade officers, who toil throughout the year without vacation, have been greatly increased. Increase of numbers of clerks at low salaries has, from most urgent necessity, been allowed by law.

The commission, with a view to bettering the service, would respectfully recommend the reorganization of the General Land Office shown in the following tables, which show the difference between the present and the proposed organization:

PRESENT ORGANIZATION.

1 Commissioner, at \$4,000	\$4,000
1 chief clerk, at \$2,000	2,000
1 recorder, at \$2,000	2,000
1 law clerk, at \$2,000	2,000
1 principal clerk public lands, at \$1,800	1,800
1 principal clerk private land claims, at \$1,800	1,800
1 principal clerk surveys, at \$1,800	1,800
6 clerks, class four, at \$1,800 each	10,800
1 draughtsman, at \$1,600	1,600
22 clerks, class three, at \$1,600 each	35,200
1 assistant draughtsman, at \$1,400	1,400
40 clerks, class two, at \$1,400 each	56,000
80 clerks, class one, at \$1,200 each	96,000
30 clerks, class one, at \$1,000 each	30,000
9 copyists, at \$900 each	8,100
9 assistant messengers, at \$720 each	6,480
6 packers, at \$720 each	4,320
12 laborers, at \$660 each	7,920

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273,220

PROPOSED ORGANIZATION.

1 Commissioner, at \$6,000	6,000
1 Assistant Commissioner, at \$3,000	3,000
1 chief clerk, at \$2,500	2,500
1 solicitor, at \$2,700	2,700
1 recorder, at \$2,400	2,400
1 clerk in charge of surveys	3,000
9 chiefs of divisions, at \$2,400 each	21,600
1 chief draughtsman, at \$2,200	2,200
10 assistant chiefs of divisions, at \$2,000 each	20,000

15 clerks, class four, at \$1,800 each	\$27,000
35 clerks, class three, at \$1,600 each	56,000
40 clerks, class two, at \$1,400 each	56,000
50 clerks, class one, at \$1,200 each	60,000
10 draughtsmen, at \$1,200 each	12,000
20 clerks, at \$1,000 each	20,000
10 copyists, at \$900 each	9,000
2 packers, at \$840 each	1,680
1 chief messenger, at \$840	840
9 assistant messengers, at \$720 each	6,480
12 laborers, at \$720 each	8,640
	321,040

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The commission would recommend a much larger force for one or two years, if there were room in which to advantageously place it. The room allotted to the General Land Office is not quite the worst that it could be, nor is it wholly inadequate, but it approximates both. The immense bulk of valuable records of the office is stored in cheap wooden cases in dark rooms and darker halls, to which clerks must constantly go for examination of files of papers and volumes of records, which, when found, cannot, in dark or cloudy weather, be read without carrying them to a window, which may be 100 feet away.

It may be safely estimated that the want of more convenient and suitable room costs the Government the one-fourth part annually of all money appropriated for clerical force in the General Land Office.

If there were sufficient and suitable room for the purpose, it would be both wisdom and economy to add as largely to the clerical force as might be necessary to enable the Commissioner to thoroughly inspect the records of the office and ascertain errors, reproduce all mutilated and worn-out records while it may be done; but the room is not sufficient, and the best thing that can be done until room is provided is to give the maximum force that can be employed and pay salaries high enough to get good, if not the best, talent.

I insert this, not for the purpose of approving the reorganization there recommended, though in its general features it is right, but I call attention to the pressing need of a more efficient organization of the bureau, which, even so long ago, was found to exist. The business in the disposal of the public lands has wonderfully increased, while there has not been a corresponding improvement in the efficiency of the force; and if the overcrowded condition of the files and the clerks of the office called forth such condemning words as are there found how much worse must the condition be now at the end of eight years, with very little more space at the control of the office and many millions of papers received since then, for the safe-keeping of which the officials of the bureau are held responsible. If the public generally understood the condition of the records which contain the evidence of title to their homes and lands I do not believe they would tolerate for a day a policy which would continue that condition.

A NEW ELEVATOR.

I respectfully beg leave to call attention to a matter that is entirely within the province of your department, and that is the great need of an elevator in the western end of the building, in which is situated your office, the General Land Office, and the Patent Office. The Land Office is in the western end of the building. Its clerks are scattered through three floors, nearly one-third being on the third floor. The tract-books and original files are on the third floor, and are records and files which

require the constant examination by the clerks from all divisions of the office. Much time and labor is lost by clerks in laboriously climbing several flights of stairs in going to and from their work and in making examinations of tract-books and entry papers.

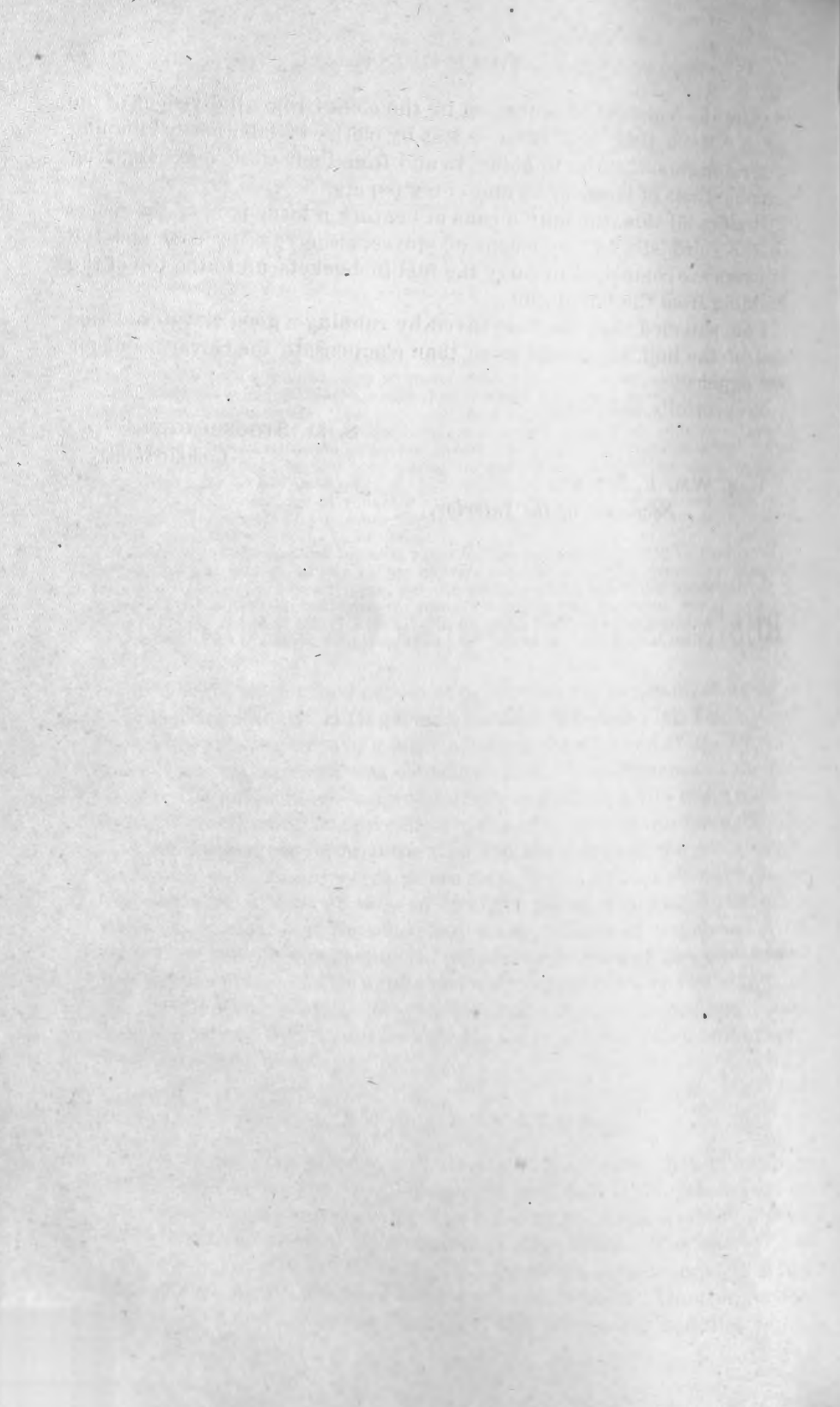
Besides all this, the only means of heating a large part of the rooms in the third story is by means of stoves, either gas or coal, and the laborers are compelled to carry the fuel in buckets up to the top of the building from the foundation.

I am satisfied that the time saved by running a good elevator at this end of the building would more than compensate the Government for the expense.

Respectfully submitted.

S. M. STOCKSLAGER,
Commissioner.

Hon. WM. F. VILAS,
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, 1888.

ANNUAL STATEMENT

BUSINESS OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE

BY DIVISION AND IN SUBVISING DISTRICTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 1882

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

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A.—DIVISION OF THE CHIEF CLERK.

This division has charge of the following items of business relating to the general administration of affairs connected with the several departments of the General Land Office.

- (1) The receipt, recording, and distribution of all correspondence.
- (2) The receipt and distribution of and accounting for all stationery supplies.
- (3) Examination of official bonds of all registers and receivers.
- (4) Assignment of the clerical force, preparation of pay-rolls, granting of leaves of absence for one day and recommendation as to annual and sick leaves, record of attendance, etc.
- (5) Inspectors' and special agents' matters.
- (6) Apportionment of contingent expenses of local land offices, embracing rent, clerk hire, etc.
- (7) Also all matters relating to the general administration of office affairs.

Number of letters received in the office 150,786, of which 7,327 required the attention of this division, the remainder being distributed to the various divisions to which they pertained. One hundred and twenty-four joint resolutions and enrolled bills were also received and reported upon. This does not include letters making application for maps, circulars, etc., amounting to about 11,500, the registering of which was discontinued in 1885. Money letters were received containing \$13,756.90.

Deposited in the United States Treasury.....	\$11,631.00
Received for maps turned over to the superintendent of documents.....	125.95
Received for sale of lands in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, turned over to Commissioner, act March 3, 1877.....	77.20
Excess fees returned to senders.....	1,922.75
	13,756.90

The law clerks and law examiners, in addition to other duties, read and criticise all letters written and decisions made in the several divisions of the office.

RESTORATION OF LANDS TO THE PUBLIC DOMAIN.

Statement showing areas of lands restored to the public domain since March 4, 1885, to June 30, 1888, and the quantity of land now pending action for recovery under recommendations of the General Land Office.

Companies.	Location of land restored.	Acreage restored.	Total acreage restored.	Remarks.
		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	
<i>Lands in granted railroad limits.</i>				
Southern Pacific.....	California, within forfeited limits of Texas and Pacific.	550,000.00	.....	Commissioner's decision April 4, 1885, affirmed by the Secretary of the Interior November 2, 1885.
Atlantic and Pacific, from San Buenaventura to San Francisco, Cal.	California.....	1,500,000.00	.....	Commissioner's decision July 13, 1886, affirmed by the Secretary of the Interior March 23, 1886.

Statement showing areas of lands restored to the public domain, etc.—Continued.

Companies.	Location of land restored.	Acreage restored.	Total acreage restored.	Remarks.
<i>Lands in granted railroad limits—Continued.</i>				
Northern Pacific	Washington Ter..	<i>Acres.</i> 32,400.00	<i>Acres.</i>	Commissioner's decision September 13, 1886, affirmed by the Secretary of the Interior October 18, 1886.
Sioix City and Saint Paul ...	Iowa	26,017.33		
Total			2,108,417.33	
<i>Forfeitures of railroad grants under acts of Congress.</i>				
Iron Mountain	From Pilot Knob, in Missouri to Helena, Kans.	601,600.00		Act of June 28, 1884.
Oregon Central	In Oregon	810,880.00		Act of January 31, 1885.
Texas and Pacific		15,692,800.00		Act of February 20, 1885.
Atlantic and Pacific	California and New Mexico.	10,795,480.00		Act of July 6, 1886.
New Orleans, Baton Rouge and Vicksburg.		352,587.00		Act of February 28, 1887.
Total			28,253,347.00	
<i>Railroad indemnity lands restored.</i>				
Alabama and Chattanooga ..	Alabama		2,500.00	
Atlantic and Pacific	Arkansas	10,000.00		
	New Mexico	650,000.00		
	Arizona	1,630,000.00		
	California	1,000,000.00		
			3,290,000.00	
Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha	Wisconsin		125,000.00	
Dalles military road	Oregon		1,200,000.00	
Flint and Pierre Marquette ..	Michigan			No estimate.
Florida Railway and Navigation Company.	Florida		342,000.00	
Gulf and Ship Island	Mississippi		270,000.00	
Marquette, Houghton and Ontonagon.	Michigan (Upper Peninsula.)		400,000.00	
Missouri, Kansas and Texas.	Kansas		5,700.00	
Mobile and Girard	Alabama			No estimate.
New Orleans Pacific	Louisiana		200,000.00	
Northern Pacific	Wisconsin	6,400.00		
	Minnesota	890,000.00		
	Dakota	1,800,000.00		
	Montana	4,000,000.00		
	Idaho	500,000.00		
	Washington	1,500,000.00		
	Oregon	250,000.00		
			8,946,400.00	
Oregon and California	Oregon		1,800,000.00	
Oregon Central Wagon Road	Oregon		700,000.00	
Pensacola and Atlantic	Florida			No estimate.
Saint Louis, Iron Mountain, and Southern.	Missouri	10,000.00		
	Arkansas	5,000.00		
			15,000.00	
Saint Paul and Duluth	Minnesota		8,000.00	
Southern Pacific	California		3,800,000.00	
Tennessee and Coosa	Alabama			No estimate.
Vicksburg, Shreveport and Pacific.	Louisiana		19,000.00	

* Several of the acts declaring these forfeitures were passed in 1885, prior to March 4, but the executive orders making the actual restorations were issued since that date.

Statement showing areas of lands restored to the public domain, etc.—Continued.

Companies.	Location of land restored.	Acreage restored.	Total acreage restored.	Remarks.
<i>Railroad indemnity lands restored—Continued.</i>				
		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	
Vicksburg and Meridian	Mississippi . . . . .	.....	.....	No estimate.
Wisconsin Central	Wisconsin . . . . .	.....	200,000.00	
Wisconsin Farm Mortgage..	Wisconsin . . . . .	.....	.....	No estimate
Total . . . . .	.....	.....	21,323,600.00	
<i>Private land claims—Withdrawn lands restored.</i>				
Gervacio Nolan grant	New Mexico.....	576,000.00	.....	Commissioner's recommendation, May 30, 1885, concurred in by the Secretary of the Interior January 9, 1886; re-affirmed April 5, 1886.
Vigil and St. Vrain, or Las Animas grant.	.....	183,553.85	759,553.85	Commissioner's letter May 19, 1888.
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>				
Entries under pre-emption homestead, timber culture, desert, mineral, and timber-land laws canceled in regular course of examination and proceedings in the General Land Office for abandonment, illegality, and other causes.	.....	*25,229,371.48	*25,229,371.48	
Invalid State selections canceled, including internal improvement, swamp, etc.	.....	984,310.85	984,310.85	
Unlawful inclosures removed	.....	4,500,390.00	4,500,390.00	
Total land actually restored to the public public domain.	.....	.....	83,158,990.51	

* This amount includes 3,591,179 acres of the public domain from which unlawful inclosures had been removed by the action of the General Land Office.

Lands within railroad grants recommended for recovery by the General Land Office from March 4, 1885, to June 30, 1888.

	Location of land restored.	Acreage restored.	Total acreage restored.	Remarks.
<i>Recovery of land recommended and pending for review of Secretary's decision.</i>				
Jackson, Lansing and Saginaw.	Michigan	<i>Acres.</i> 12,300.00	<i>Acres.</i> 12,300.00	Commissioner's decision May 11, 1885, affirmed by Secretary of the Interior April 6, 1887.
<i>Recovery of land recommended and pending on appeal before the Secretary of the Interior.</i>				
Northern Pacific	Washington Ter..	1,500,000.00	1,500,000.00	Commissioner's decision January 12, 1886, in <i>McRae vs. Northern Pacific Railroad Company</i> .

Lands within railroad grants recommended for recovery, etc.—Continued.

	Location of land restored.	Acreage restored.	Total acreage restored.	Remarks.
<i>Suits recommended for the recovery of land.</i>				
Missouri, Kansas and Texas.	Kansas	<i>Aces.</i> 39,000.00	<i>Aces.</i>	Commissioner's letter January 22, 1886.
Do	do	183,046.61	.....	Commissioner's letter October 31, 1887.
Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston.	do	43,555.23	.....	Do.
Central Pacific	San José Rancho	1,401.60	.....	Commissioner's letter March 6, 1886.
Atlantic and Pacific	Missouri	90,827.11	.....	Commissioner's letter June 8, 1886.
Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship Canal.	.....	68,647.47	.....	Commissioner's report to the Secretary of the Interior June 9, 1886, on Senate bill 1507.
Oregon Central Military Road.	Oregon	162,564.61	.....	Commissioner's letter July 17, 1886.
Central Pacific	Las Pocitas rancho	7,300.00	.....	Commissioner's letter July 27, 1886.
Burlington and Missouri River.	Nebraska.....	200,364.70	.....	Commissioner's letter September 10, 1886.
Sioux City and Saint Paul.	Iowa	21,979.85	.....	Commissioner's letter August 30, 1887.
			818,667.18	
Lands forfeited in Oregon, and recommended for recovery, under grants for military wagon-roads.	.....		2,368,320.00	Letter of Secretary of the Interior to the President of March 13, 1888. See Senate Ex. Doc. 124, Fiftieth Congress, first session.

Forfeitures of railroad lands embraced in bills now pending before Congress.

Company or road.	Location of land forfeited.	Estimated number of acres which will be forfeited by House bill.
Gulf and Ship Island	Mississippi	652,800
Coosa and Tennessee	Alabama	140,160
Coosa and Chattanooga	do	144,000
Mobile and Girard	do	651,264
Selma, Rome and Dalton*	do	258,624
Atlantic, Gulf and West India Transit	Florida	676,000
Pensacola and Georgia	do	679,680
Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas	Louisiana	364,800
Jackson, Lansing and Saginaw	Michigan	176,256
Marquette, Houghton and Ontonagon	do	284,400
Ontonagon and Brulé River	do	288,000
La Crosse and Milwaukee	Wisconsin	195,724
Chicago, Saint Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha	do	1,446,400
Wisconsin Central	Wisconsin	464,480
Saint Vincent Extension, Saint Paul and Pacific (now Saint Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba).	Minnesota	1,118,600
Western Railroad .....	.....	243,712
Southern Minnesota Railway Extension .....	.....	832,115
Hastings and Dakota	Michigan	819,840
Northern Pacific	do	36,907,741
California and Oregon .....	.....	1,740,800
Oregon and California .....	.....	2,086,400
Southern Pacific .....	.....	4,147,200
Total		154,323,996

* Lands certified to State for this road prior to May 23, 1872, amounting to 440,700.16 acres, were confirmed to State by act of that date (17 Stat., 159) for sole use and benefit of the Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad Company. The lands so confirmed may not be subject to forfeiture.

† Under the bill which recently passed the Senate, the quantity of land forfeited will equal 5,627,436 acres; but the aggregate quantity forfeited under the bills of the two houses, if adopted, will equal 54,323,996 acres, as above.

PRIVATE LAND CLAIMS.

Recommendations made to Congress to reject claims heretofore favorably reported.

No.	Name of grant.	Location.	Acres.	Remarks.
45	Ojo del Anil, José Satton, claimant.	New Mexico	69, 445. 55	No grant; no legal nor equitable claim.
49	Barnabe M. Montana <i>et al.</i>	do	120, 056. 97	Heirs and legal representatives of Antonio Sedillo; failure to show equitable claim.
50	Cañada de las Apaches grant	do	88, 079. 78	
51	Nerio Antonio Montoya grant.	do	8, 546. 06	Description indefinite and vague; no legal title nor equitable claim.
55	Encinas grant, José Luis Valdez, claimant.	do	6, 583. 29	No valid grant nor equitable claim; boundaries indefinite and vague.
62	Town of Cieneguilla	do	26, 000. 00	Valid but overestimated.
63	San Joaquin del Nacimiento	do	131, 725. 85	Invalid.
67	Ana de Sandoval y Manzanares for the San Clemente tract.	do	89, 403. 40	
68	Land grant to Luis de Armenta.	do	470. 00	Failure of claimant to establish title from original grantees; no proof that original grantee complied with conditions of grant.
70	Estancia tract	do	415, 036. 56	No grant.
71	Cañon de Chama	do	453, 375. 91	No legal title to land.
75	Sierra Mosca	do	115, 200. 00	No legal title nor equitable claim.
79	Arroyo de San Lorenzo	do	130, 138. 98	Invalid.
82	Cañada Ancha tract	do	103, 959. 31	No parties claiming title.
87	Caspar Ortiz grant	do	14, 000. 00	Claimants had no confirmation upon grant depended on in this case.
91	Town of Alameda	do	106, 274. 87	Claimants failed to connect themselves with original grantee; no evidence to show that conditions of original grant were complied with.
93	Cañon del Rio Colorado tract.	do	42, 939. 21	No legal title nor equitable claim.
96	Ignacio Chaves <i>et al.</i> grant.	do	243, 036. 43	Invalid.
98	Cañada de las Alamos tract.	do	148, 862. 94	Failure of claimants to connect themselves with original grantee, etc.
99	Grant of Felipe Tafuya <i>et al.</i>	do	22, 578. 12	Failure of claimant to establish legal title or equitable claim.
103	Grant to Luis Jaramillo	do	18, 046. 50	Claimants failed to show interest in the claim.
105	Petaca grant.	do	170, 000. 00	No valid grant, etc.
106	Ojo de la Cabra tract	do	4, 340. 26	Claimants failed to show interest in claim.
107	Town of Socorro	do	1, 612, 000. 00	Claimants failed to show valid title or equitable claim.
108	Vallecito de Lovata tract.	do	114, 400. 54	
111	Santa Teresa tract.	do	9, 681. 29	Invalid under Gadsden treaty, sixth article.
113	Cañon de Pedernales	do	256, 000. 00	Invalid.
115	Cieneguilla tract	do	44, 744. 00	Claimant failed to comply with conditions of grant.
120	Las Truchas, Francisco Montes Vigil.	do	6, 000. 00	
132	Claim of Antonio de Salazar.	do	22, 000. 00	Equitable claim, but overestimated.
135	Cañada de Cochiti	do	104, 554. 24	Invalid.
137	Grant to Sebastian Vargas	do	24, 000. 00	Valid, but overestimated.
148	Plaza Blanca	do	14, 000. 00	
	Total		4, 732, 480. 15	

Resurveys ordered reducing areas of private land claims.

		Location.	Acres.
47	Los Luceros	New Mexico	100, 000. 00
27	Las Trampas	do	25, 000. 00
12	Aqua Negra	do	13, 000. 00
23	Town of Manzano	do	8, 500. 00
20	Town of Las Vegas	do	480, 000. 00
	Total		629, 500. 00

Suits recommended to vacate private land-claim patents.

	Location.	Acres.
Tierra Amarilla	New Mexico.....	594,000.00
Muscupíabe	California.....	25,000.00
Cañada de Guadalupe and Buri Buri	do	1,000.00
Las Palgas and Cañada de Raimunda	do	12,255.00
Citre de Madara	do	3,000.00
Total		635,255.00

RECAPITULATION.

	Acres.	Total acreage restored.
LANDS ACTUALLY RESTORED TO THE PUBLIC DOMAIN.		
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Lands in granted railroad limits restored.....	2,108,417.33	
Forfeitures of railroad grants under acts of Congress.....	28,253,347.00	
Railroad indemnity lands restored	21,323,600.00	
Private land claims, withdrawn lands restored	759,553.85	
Entries under pre-emption, homestead, timber culture, desert, mineral, and timber land laws canceled in regular course of examination and proceedings in General Land Office for abandonment, illegality, and other causes	25,229,371.48	
Invalid State selections (internal improvements and swamp)	984,310.85	
Unlawful inclosures removed	*4,500,390.00	
Total actually restored to the public domain and opened to entry and settlement.....		83,158,990.51
RECOVERY OF LANDS RECOMMENDED.		
Lands within railroad grants recommended for recovery:		
Recovery of land recommended and pending for review of Secretary	12,300.00	
Recovery of land recommended and pending on appeal before the Secretary	1,500,000.00	
Suits recommended for the recovery of land.....	818,687.18	
Railroad forfeitures under bills now before Congress.....	†54,323,996.00	
Lands forfeited in Oregon and recommended for recovery under grants for military wagon roads	2,368,320.00	
Private land claims:		
Recommendations to Congress to reject claims heretofore favorably reported	4,732,480.15	
Re-surveys ordered reducing area of claims.....	629,500.00	
Suits recommended to vacate patents	635,255.00	
Total recommended for recovery		65,020,538.33
Grand total actually restored to the public domain and recommended for recovery		148,179,528.84

*In a statement made May 12, 1888, this item, amounting then to 3,591,179 acres, was included in the item "Entries canceled for abandonment," etc. It is thought best to make a separate item of it, however, as no entries were involved in such action. The total restoration of lands by office action, therefore, is, as to these two items, 29,729,761.48 acres.

†Under the bill which recently passed the Senate the quantity of land forfeited will equal 5,627,438 acres, but the aggregate quantity forfeited under the bills of the two Houses, if adopted, will equal 54,323,996 acres, as above.

B.—RECORDER'S DIVISION.

(1) This division has charge of the preparation and issue of all agricultural patents upon approval of entries by the Commissioner; also

(2) Keeps a record of the number of unsatisfied military bounty-land warrants and Porterfield warrants.

(3) The filing and preservation of the foregoing patented entries, and the record thereof.

(4) All letters received and correspondence incidental to above.

Work performed in this division during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888:

Number of letters received.....	16,109
Number of letters written.....	13,269
Pages of record covered by letters written.....	5,034
Circulars sent out.....	442
Copies furnished from patent records.....	4,531
Attorneys' cards received and answered.....	12,718

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, aggregating 1,860 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, have been satisfied by the issue of scrip.

The number of such claims now pending is 313, aggregating 99,798 $\frac{2}{3}$ acres.

WAR OF 1812 WARRANTS.

[Act of July 27, 1842.]

One hundred and seventeen warrants of this class were issued for 19,200 acres, which appear to be still outstanding.

PORTERFIELD WARRANTS.

[Act of April 11, 1860.]

One hundred and fifty-three warrants were issued under this act, aggregating 6,133 acres.

One hundred and two of said warrants have been patented, leaving 51 unpatented.

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, 1888, 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.
Alabama	920	Michigan	4,440
Arkansas	320	Minnesota	800
Arizona	480	Mississippi	160
California	4,400	Montana	160
Colorado	1,080	Nebraska	1,380
Dakota	3,400	New Mexico	160
Florida	680	Oregon	720
Kansas	4,760	Washington	360
Louisiana	1,080	Wyoming	160
		Total	25,440

SUMMARY.

Denomination of warrants.	40 acres.	80 acres.	120 acres.	160 acres.	Total acres.
Act of 1847	5			13	2,280
Act of 1850	20	11		7	2,800
Act of 1852		17	29	97	20,300
Act of 1855					
Totals	25	28	29	117	25,440

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, 1888.

Grade of warrants.	Number issued.	Acres embraced thereby.	Number located.	Acres embraced thereby.	Number outstanding.	Acres embraced thereby.
Act of 1847:						
160 acres	80,676	12,908,160	79,089	12,654,240	1,587	253,920
40 acres	7,583	303,320	7,081	283,240	502	20,060
Total	88,259	13,211,480	86,170	12,937,480	2,089	274,000
Act of 1850:						
160 acres	27,442	4,390,720	26,863	4,298,080	579	92,640
80 acres	57,713	4,617,040	56,342	4,507,360	1,371	109,680
40 acres	103,973	4,158,920	100,751	4,030,040	3,222	128,880
Total	189,128	13,166,680	183,956	12,835,480	5,172	331,200
Act of 1852:						
160 acres	1,222	195,520	1,194	191,040	28	4,480
80 acres	1,609	135,920	1,664	133,120	35	2,800
40 acres	9,070	362,800	8,883	355,320	187	7,480
Total	11,901	694,240	11,741	679,480	250	14,760
Act of 1855:						
160 acres	115,004	18,400,640	109,750	17,500,000	5,254	840,640
120 acres	97,019	11,642,280	90,817	10,898,040	6,202	744,240
100 acres	6	600	5	500	1	100
80 acres	49,454	3,956,320	48,163	3,852,240	1,301	164,080
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	262,388	34,043,070	249,509	32,348,350	12,879	1,694,720

SUMMARY.

Act of 1847	88,259	13,211,480	86,170	12,937,480	2,089	274,000
Act of 1850	189,128	13,166,680	183,956	12,835,480	5,172	331,200
Act of 1852	11,901	694,240	11,741	679,480	250	14,760
Act of 1855	262,388	34,043,070	249,509	32,348,350	12,879	1,694,720
Total	551,766	61,115,470	531,376	58,800,790	29,390	2,314,680

C.—PUBLIC LANDS DIVISION.

This division is charged with the permanent record of all entries or other classes of claims to the public domain under the various public-land laws.

These entries and claims are noted in tract books, especially prepared, showing by legal subdivisions for each land district all the surveyed public land, after which they are examined with reference to their validity, or sufficiency as to final proof, etc.

The posting of these claims in said books, their examination, the conduct of correspondence incidental thereto, and the adjudication of the complicated questions arising under them, form a very considerable portion of the work of the General Land Office, as will be seen from the following statement covering the year ending June 30, 1888:

Entries, locations, selections, and filings, by classes, received for record during the year ending June 30, 1888.

ENTRIES AND SELECTIONS.

Class of entry.	No. of entries.	No. of acres.
FINAL ENTRIES.		
Public sale.....	9	448.85
Private entry.....	1,318	1,457,500.56
Pre-emption.....	23,151	3,403,300.65
Timber and stone.....	2,420	341,968.61
Coal.....	152	21,646.95
Mineral.....	1,314	31,784.56
Townsites.....	5	653.10
Town lots.....	648	.....
Abandoned military reservations.....	12	646.88
Indian lands.....	2,640	325,049.09
Desert lands.....	621	185,148.43
Commuted homesteads.....	14,057	2,137,988.82
Act of June 15, 1880.....	151	14,588.98
Military bounty-land warrants.....	198	19,985.00
Agricultural college scrip.....	4	480.00
Private land scrip.....	339	24,308.09
Supreme court scrip.....	5	519.84
Valentine scrip.....	3	113.75
Sioux half-breed scrip.....	7	919.75
Donation claims.....	6	1,752.86
Indian allotments.....	11	1,585.00
Homesteads (final).....	22,413	3,175,400.64
Timber cultures (final).....	984	134,416.12
	70,468	11,340,162.53
ORIGINAL ENTRIES.		
Timber-culture.....	24,472	3,735,305.10
Desert land.....	1,764	572,656.08
Homesteads.....	46,236	6,676,615.93
Homesteads, Indian.....	7	1,092.90
	72,479	10,985,670.01

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

Class of entry.	No. of entries.	No. of acres.
RAILROAD AND STATE SELECTIONS.		
Railroad		6, 525, 300. 69
Swamp		781, 857. 59
Swamp, indemnity		12, 292. 22
Educational, etc		471, 402. 01
		7, 790, 851. 91
RECAPITULATION BY TOTALS.		
Final entries	70, 468	11, 340, 162. 53
Original entries	72, 479	10, 985, 670. 01
Railroad and State selections		7, 790, 851. 91
Aggregate	142, 947	30, 116, 684. 45

FILINGS.

	Number.
Pre-emption filings	41, 411
Soldiers' declaratory statements	1, 154
Filings upon Indian lands	1, 010
Mineral applications	1, 382
Coal-land filings	1, 673
Timber and stone land filings	2, 430
Miscellaneous filings	824
Total	49, 884

The area of land embraced in the above filings not yet entered aggregates 6,787,000 acres.

Entries by classes pending at the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888.

ORIGINAL ENTRIES.

States and Territories.	Home- steads.	Timber culture.	Desert.	Total.
Soldiers' and sailors' additional homesteads	37			37
Alabama	12, 161			12, 161
Arkansas	14, 336	23		14, 409
Arizona	227	546	642	2, 015
California	12, 458	3, 514	1, 178	17, 150
Colorado	12, 508	20, 500		33, 008
Dakota	29, 252	34, 421	28	63, 701
Florida	6, 983	3		6, 986
Iowa	8, 801	390		1, 191
Idaho	3, 037	1, 646	835	5, 618
Kansas	25, 716	21, 709		47, 425
Louisiana	6, 375	309		6, 684
Michigan	3, 329			3, 329
Minnesota	11, 526	3, 774		15, 300
Mississippi	5, 883			5, 883
Missouri	10, 408			10, 408
Montana	2, 025	1, 487	812	4, 324
Nebraska	23, 885	23, 865		47, 750
Nevada	225	29	20	274
New Mexico	1, 583	723	416	2, 722
Oregon	6, 447	3, 770	209	10, 426
Utah	5, 212	787	1, 073	7, 072
Washington	8, 961	3, 829	66	12, 856
Wisconsin	5, 239	1		5, 240
Wyoming	1, 209	2, 010	1, 886	4, 555
Total	210, 473	123, 336	6, 715	340, 524

Entries by classes pending at the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888—Continued.

FINAL ENTRIES.*

States and Territories.	Homesteads.	Soldiers' additional homesteads.	Timber culture.	Desert land.	Timber and stone.	Private cash.	Commuted cash.	Pre-emption cash.	Act June 15, 1880.	Graduation cash.	Coal cash.	Warrant and scrip locations.	Miscellaneous.	Total
Alabama	3,719	1				2,722	343		226	1,971		18		9,000
Arkansas	3,948	19				1,526	65	6	9	2,197		4		7,774
Arizona	115	24		40			58							237
California	1,760	143	1	177	2,571	168	899	1,077	6			11	15	6,828
Colorado	665	68	12			83	732	1,749	11		29		106	3,455
Dakota	6,424	60	406	1			2,884	1,059	30			35	11	10,926
Florida	1,248					340	104	42	41	266		414	1,094	3,549
Idaho	166	2	11	228			26	113						546
Iowa	23	5	11				9	7	1	2				58
Kansas	3,137	14	500				7,915	1,077	32				848	13,523
Louisiana	628					3,864	19	5	39	533		229		5,317
Michigan	619	13				1,530	113	19	14	44		228		2,580
Minnesota	1,902	136	141			1,162	193	4				27	20	3,585
Mississippi	1,125					1,762	12		5	343				3,247
Missouri	388	8				220	10	3	3	878				1,510
Montana	286	2	3	380			71	37			1	1		1,782
Nebraska	4,337	32	592				3,558	741				12	443	9,715
Nevada	36	2		81										119
New Mexico	422	71	3	59		104	69	88			1			817
Oregon	799	12	31	58	117	44	112	379					2	1,554
Utah	521	3	3	168			88	75						858
Washington	690	123	83	26	201	7	127	295	1		18		10	1,581
Wisconsin	596	23				1,550	58	36	11	15				1,289
Wyoming	284	46		516			75	102				19		1,042
Total	33,838	807	1,797	1,734	2,889	15,091	17,538	6,908	436	6,247	49	998	2,550	90,882

* Embraces all entries remaining undisposed of from previous years, as well as those received during the current year.

Work performed in the division during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888.

Letters pending June 30, 1887	3,486
Letters received during year ending June 30, 1888	40,468
Total	43,954
Letters disposed of:	
By answer	16,986
By filing (no answer required)	17,135
By reference to other divisions	6,498
Total disposed of	40,619
Balance pending June 30, 1888	3,335
Letters written	27,843
Letters referred to other divisions	6,498
Pages of record of letters written up to January 14, 1888	*5,404
Entries, filings, and locations received	†192,831
Entries, selections, locations, etc., posted on records	257,696
Cases examined, recommended for patent, and referred to division O	22,338
Final entries posted but not finally acted on July 2, 1887	44,960
Final entries examined during the year but not disposed of finally or by letter	3,979
Final entries examined and suspended	8,438
Cancellations noted on records	46,263
Average number of clerks employed during the year ending June 30, 1887	89
June 30, 1888	80

* The copying into permanent records of office letters other than in press copy-books was discontinued January 14, 1888.

† The selections cover 7,790,851.91 acres, and embrace those made under State, swamp, and railroad grants. Original entries cover 10,985,670.01 acres; final entry locations, 11,340,162.53; total acreage, 30,116,684.45.

SOLDIERS' ADDITIONAL HOMESTEAD CERTIFICATES.

During the year for the first time a careful count was made of all the soldiers' additional homestead certificates that have been issued under the circular of May 17, 1877, and of the number of such certificates located, with the following result:

	No.	Acres.
Soldiers' additional homestead certificates issued up to July 1, 1888	5,335	370,728.93
located up to July 1, 1888	3,420	241,818.27
outstanding	1,915	128,912.66

STATE SELECTIONS APPROVED.

For schools	94,055.20
For agricultural colleges	4,990.22
For public buildings	160.00
	99,205.42

GREAT SIOUX INDIAN RESERVATION IN DAKOTA—PROPOSED RESTORATION OF A LARGE QUANTITY OF LAND TO THE PUBLIC DOMAIN.

An act of Congress, approved April 30, 1888, authorizes the President to negotiate with the several tribes of the Sioux Indians for the cession to the United States of certain lands included within their present reservation in Dakota. Provision is made for six permanent reservations for the tribes receiving rations and annuities at the Pine Ridge, Rosebud, Standing Rock, Cheyenne River, Lower Brulé, and Crow Creek agencies respectively, and for the restoration to the public domain of the Sioux lands not included in these permanent reservations.

Should the Indians accede to the propositions embodied in this act, a body of land, including the counties of Stanley, Nowlin, Ziebach, Scobey, Delano, Choteau, Rhinehart, Martin, and Wagner, and parts of the counties of Gregory, Lyman, Presho, Pratt, Sterling, Pyatt, Jackson, Washington, Hettinger, Hughes, Hyde, Buffalo, and Brulé, estimated to contain 8,993,774 acres, will be placed at the disposal of the United States. Much of this land, I am unofficially informed, is well adapted to agriculture.

The act further provides that the lands embraced in the contemplated cession shall be disposed of under the homestead laws, with the additional requirement of a payment of 50 cents per acre by persons obtaining the same; that the rights conferred upon soldiers by sections 2304 and 2305 of the Revised Statutes shall not be abridged with reference to these lands, except as respects said payment of 50 cents per acre, and that entries made upon the tract ceded shall not be subject to commutation. Moneys received under these provisions are to be applied to defraying the expense of disposal of the land, and the residue is to become a permanent fund to be used for the benefit of the Indians in certain modes indicated by the law. Unofficial estimates give a larger area to the proposed restoration than is here stated. Such calculations are presumed to be based upon reservation boundaries proposed in various bills, but not adopted.

The estimate given above is believed to be approximately correct.

THE VIGIL AND ST. VRAIN OR LAS ANIMAS GRANT IN COLORADO—A
LARGE QUANTITY OF LAND THEREIN THROWN OPEN TO ENTRY.

The grant made to Cornelio Vigil and Ceran St. Vrain by the Mexican authorities in 1844, numbered 17, embraced within its outboundaries about 922 square miles or 4,000,000 acres of land in the south-eastern portion of Colorado, the Arkansas river being its northern boundary. This grant was confirmed by the act of June 21, 1860, to the extent of 22 square leagues, or 97,614.53 acres, within said boundaries. Under this act and the act supplemental thereto, approved February 25, 1869, derivative claims were filed largely in excess of the quantity embraced in the confirmation. By letter to the district officers at Denver dated March 11, 1870, they were instructed to withhold from entry the lands within the boundaries of the claim. By letter to the Pueblo officers dated February 21, 1873, they were instructed that on and after February 24, 1873, filings and entries might be allowed for all lands within said grant not embraced in the derivative claims, as the time for filing the latter would expire on the 23d of the same month. These officers, acting as a commission under the act of 1869, on February 23, 1874, made awards in whole or in part in thirteen claims, and rejected the remaining ones, nineteen in number. A large quantity of land was excluded from the awards, but remained withheld from entry. Appeals were taken from the decisions of the commission to this office, and then in turn to the department, the decisions of both being that the decisions of the commission were appealable. The departmental decisions were made in the case of Thomas Leitensdorfer, whose claim had been rejected. William Craig, one of the derivative claimants, had received an award aggregating over three-fourths of the quantity confirmed. Leitensdorfer claimed a share of the awards but not the land claimed by Craig. Upon the decision of the department, referred to above, the latter applied to the President to direct issue of a plat of his award, which is the only evidence of title contemplated by the act of 1869. The Attorney General having given his opinion that the award of the district officers was final, the President, on March 2, 1877, directed that the plat or diagram be furnished to Craig, and this order was subsequently carried out.

The reasons for thereafter withholding from entry the lands not embraced in the awards, and for concluding to open them to filing and entry, which was done by letter to the Pueblo officers of May 19, 1888, in which certain applications to enter such lands were considered, are given in the following extracts from the letter:

Before the plat was delivered, Leitensdorfer filed his bill of equity in the circuit court of the United States for the district of Colorado against the surveyor-general of Colorado and William Craig. A recital of what this court decided is unnecessary here, because subsequently, during the October term, 1887, the Supreme Court of the United States, to which the case was carried on appeal, reversed the decree of the circuit court and remanded the cause, with instructions to dismiss the bill, in which the following language was used: "We are not called upon in this cause to decide whether the judgment of the supreme court of the District of Columbia at a special term is or is not erroneous, nor whether an appeal would lie from it, nor whether by law Leitensdorfer is entitled to be heard before the Commissioner of the General Land Office upon his appeal from the decision of the register and receiver. What we do say, and all we say, is that, if he is entitled to such an appeal, his remedy is not by a bill in equity." (See 123 U. S., 189.)

During the progress of these proceedings in the courts, this office was left in the uncertainty as to what decision would be rendered in the matter in controversy, and accordingly, on January 26, 1878, it was decided that all the lands claimed must still remain suspended, because, although only one claim was immediately involved in the

suit then pending in the courts, the principle thus established has been held to apply to all the other derivative claims. Inasmuch as a letter formally rescinding the action of this office just referred to has never, to my knowledge, been written, your action in rejecting the applications to enter the lands was perfectly proper. The reasons given can, however, no longer be considered as an excuse for withholding the land not embraced in the awards.

The Supreme Court of the United States having failed to decide the point on which a decision was expected, and I may say hoped for, *i. e.*, whether or not the parties are entitled to an appeal from the action of your office, the department is, in my opinion, thrown back on the order of the President, which appears to conclude the department as it now stands, and the tracts outside of the limits of lands allowed by the register and receiver ought to be considered as public land. (See case of Rafael Chacon, 2 L. D., 590; 11 C. L. O., 122).

Following the precedent established by Hon. Secretary Teller in the decision just referred to, numbers of entries have been allowed where the applications were rejected by you for exactly the same reason given in these cases.

The applications of the parties referred to above are herewith returned, and you will allow the entries upon payment of the proper fee and commissions and evidence of present qualifications. Advise them accordingly.

You will hereafter allow all entries and filings for the land claimed by the derivative claimants under this grant, but not embraced in the awards, upon presentation of the applications with the proper fee and commissions.

The lands thus restored to the public domain aggregate 183,553.85 acres.

THE OMAHA INDIAN LANDS IN NEBRASKA.

These lands were thrown open to sale April 30, 1884, by proclamation dated April 30, 1884, issued by the Secretary of the Interior pursuant to act of Congress of August 7, 1882, the terms of sale being as follows:

First payment by April 30, 1885; second, within one year thereafter; and last within one year from date second payment became due, with interest on deferred payments at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

The act of March 3, 1885, extended the time of first payment two years from date the lands were thrown open to settlement (April 30, 1884), giving sixty days' grace within which to make such payment.

The proclamation dated March 19, 1884, does not admit of filings later than seven months from April 30, 1884.

The act of August 2, 1886, extended the time of payment to settlers who filed by November 30, 1884, two years from June 29, 1886, which made first payment due June 29, 1888; second, one year thereafter; and third, one year after second payment, but required the interest on said payments to be paid annually at the time the said payments are "now" due.

No filings are provided for unless made before August 2, 1886.

Parties who had filed since November 30, 1884, and prior to August 2, 1886, could on August 2, 1888, make first payment, but the interest must be paid annually on August 2.

Parties who failed to pay the interest on amount of purchase money due April 30, 1886, were allowed sixty days from August 2, 1886, to make such payment.

The act of May 15, 1888, extended the time for making payment two years beyond the period fixed in the act of August 2, 1886, and provides for the sale by the Secretary of the Interior of all lands not heretofore sold, or in which the purchasers shall be found to be in default for a period of two years (under the act of August 2, 1886) on July 15, 1888.

STATE SELECTIONS.

The selections pending at the end of the fiscal year under the various Congressional grants for educational and internal improvement pur-

poses and salines aggregate, approximately, 1,850,000 acres. Although the approvals of such selections during the year do not embrace more than 99,205.42 acres, much was accomplished in the way of preliminary examinations embracing about 350,000 acres.

The present condition of this branch of the work is stated more in detail as follows:

Alabama.—The grant of 46,080 acres for university purposes of April 23, 1884, is approaching a final adjustment.

The State has presented a claim of over 30,000 acres as school indemnity, the greater portion of which is founded on valid bases. That this grant remains unadjusted to such an extent is accounted for by the fact that the war of the rebellion occurred soon after the grant of indemnity of February 26, 1859, in lieu of deficiencies arising because of natural causes, etc., was made, and also the fact that the additional provision for indemnity thereby made seems to have been overlooked since the close of the war until lately. Considerable progress has been made in the preliminary examinations of this claim.

California.—During the year a statement as to the condition of the agricultural college grant was reached, which in the main proved acceptable to the State, and adjustments are being made as fast as conflicting claims are disposed of.

It having been alleged that the school indemnity selections for the State considerably exceeded the quantity to which the State was entitled, approval of such selections was suspended in 1885 pending a further adjustment of the grant. In April of this year adjustment of pending selections had proceeded so far that it was concluded that they and the current selections might be approved, if covered by the required non-mineral affidavits and found to be of lands subject to selection and on valid bases, the act approved March 1, 1877, having proved, as construed by the department and acquiesced in by the State, the means of adjusting the grant without enlarging it, so far as selections approved prior thereto are concerned, and it being found that very few selections, if any, approved since said date, are in excess of the losses or deficiencies used as the bases thereof.

The grants for public buildings, internal improvements, and the university remain unadjusted, but an endeavor will be made to reach this work at an early day.

Colorado.—Statements respecting the condition of the internal improvement and agricultural college grants were made and communicated to the State officials during the year, and the grants are nearing adjustment.

It was not found practicable to pass upon any considerable number of the school selections, because legislation is needed for the relief of the State and to make it feasible to administer the grant, which contains certain unnecessary and inconsistent restrictions. Relief is provided for in Senate bill 423, which was recommended by this department and is pending in Congress, having passed the Senate. Should this bill become a law it would enable this office to take action upon the applications of the State, which are fast accumulating.

Louisiana.—The State claims school indemnity in the quantity of about 90,000 acres. It has been found necessary, in order to verify her claim, to tabulate the losses of and deficiencies in school lands in the entire State, and that work is progressing and a large number of adjustments have been made.

Minnesota.—The work pertaining to school indemnity has been resumed, and when the department shall have ruled on the question of

whether double minimum lands may be selected in lieu of mere deficiencies in school lands (not actual lands lost) where the townships used as the bases of selections fall with the granted limits of railroads (see *ex parte* case of Minnesota, p. 121, Annual Report for 1887), the way will be opened for disposing of a number of pending selections.

Nebraska.—To adjust the school grant it is found necessary to tabulate the losses and deficiencies in the entire State. It is hoped that this work may be commenced at an early day.

Nevada.—Over 800,000 acres are embraced in pending selections of lands made under the act of June 16, 1880, granting 2,000,000 acres of land for schools in lieu of sections numbered 16 and 36. Of this quantity selections aggregating between 300,000 and 400,000 acres have been examined.

Oregon.—As practically all the grants to the State for the purposes above mentioned have been adjusted, except the school grant, all the selections being reported are school indemnity selections, in respect to which the work is kept well up.

Very little work is being received from the other public land States under said grants.

RULINGS AS TO SCHOOL SELECTIONS.

(1) *School sections in Washington Territory—coal lands—indemnity.*—Lands in sections 16 and 36 in Washington Territory found to contain valuable deposits of coal are not comprehended in the reservation of the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections for schools made by the act of March 2, 1853, and therefore indemnity is not allowable for lands in sections in the Territory, so numbered, embraced in coal land entries. (To register and receiver, Olympia, Wash., October 13, 1887; not reported.)

(2) *School indemnity selections in California in lieu of swamp lands—act of March 1, 1877.*—The swamp grant of September 28, 1850, being of prior date to the school grant made to California by the act of March 3, 1853, the school grant, where the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections in whole or in part were swamp at the date of the swamp grant, suffers a diminution to that extent, and there is no provision of law under which indemnity can be claimed.

School indemnity selections based on swamp lands in said sections, approved prior to March 1, 1877, are comprehended in the provisions of the second section of the act of that date contemplating purchase of the land selected by the vendees of the State, or restoration of the same to the public domain in case they refuse after due notice to do so. (To register and receiver, Visalia, Cal., October 17, 1887; not reported.)

(3) *School indemnity selections in California approved on false bases or in lieu of unsurveyed school lands in place prior to March 1, 1877—cancellation—confirmation.*—A school indemnity selection in California approved prior to March 1, 1877, based upon the loss of an alleged tract particularly described in the selection, but which is found not to exist because covered by a body of water, should be canceled under the act of March 1, 1877, although such selection may not be in excess of the quantity of school indemnity to which the township may be entitled by reason of being fractional. A selection approved prior to said act, based upon an unsurveyed portion of a school section in place, gets confirmation thereby. (To register and receiver, San Francisco, November 25, 1887; not reported.)

(4) *Act of March 1, 1877—two school indemnity selections approved on the same basis—confirmation.*—A selection in California of a 40-acre subdivision of land as school indemnity having been approved prior to the act of March 1, 1877, as based on a different tract from that described as the basis of selection in the original application, is held to have been confirmed by said act, notwithstanding that a subsequent selection based on the same loss of school land as that described as the basis of the prior selection, as approved but not as originally made, had been approved prior to the act. The subsequent selection is held for cancellation under the act with the view of further adjusting the grant and permitting the vendee of the State to get title by purchase thereunder. (To register and receiver, San Francisco, June 11, 1888; not reported.)

NOTICE OF THE REMOVAL OF THE LAND OFFICE FROM OLYMPIA TO SEATTLE, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, AND CHANGE OF BOUNDARY LINE BETWEEN THAT LAND DISTRICT AND THE VANCOUVER LAND DISTRICT.

Notice is hereby given that the President of the United States, by executive order dated June 27, 1887, has directed that the office for the sale of public lands, now located at Olympia, in Washington Territory, be removed to Seattle, in said Territory, and that the boundary lines of the said district be so changed that the fourth standard parallel in said Territory shall be the southern boundary line of the Seattle land district and the northern boundary line of the Vancouver land district.

Further notice of the precise time when the office at Olympia will be removed to Seattle and when the land officers at Vancouver will be in readiness to receive applications for the lands hereby transferred will be given by the land officers of the respective districts by publication.

Given under my hand at the city of Washington this 1st day of July, 1887.

By order of the President.

NOTICE OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE BUFFALO LAND DISTRICT, WYOMING TERRITORY.

Notice is hereby given that by act of Congress approved March 3, 1887, it is provided that all the public lands in the Territory of Wyoming lying in the counties of Johnson and Crook, in said Territory, shall constitute a new land district, to be called the Buffalo district, and that the office of the same shall be at the town of Buffalo, in Wyoming Territory, until removed therefrom by the President.

The office of said district will be opened for the disposal of public lands at a date to be hereafter fixed, notice of which will be given by the register and receiver of the district by publication.

Given under my hand at the city of Washington this 21st day of September, A. D. 1887.

NOTICE OF THE CHANGE OF BOUNDARIES OF THE LAKE CITY, GUNNISON, DURANGO, AND DEL NORTE LAND DISTRICTS IN COLORADO, AND REMOVAL OF LAND OFFICE FROM LAKE CITY TO MONTROSE, AND CHANGE OF NAME OF LAKE CITY LAND DISTRICT TO MONTROSE LAND DISTRICT.

Notice is hereby given that the President of the United States, by executive order dated January 4, 1888, has pursuant to law directed the following changes of boundaries in land districts in Colorado, etc.:

(1) The boundaries of the Lake City land district shall be as follows:

Commencing at a point where the line between townships 8 and 9 south of the sixth principal meridian intersects the western boundary of the State of Colorado, thence east along said line to the northeast corner of township 9 south of range 97 west, thence south to the line between townships 11 and 12 south, thence east along said line to the northeast corner of township 12 south of range 91 west, thence south along said line to the third correction line south, thence west along said correction line to the line between ranges 6 and 7 west of the New Mexico principal meridian, thence south along said range line to the northeast corner of township 41 north of range 7 west, thence west along the line between townships 41 and 42 north to the western boundary of the State, thence north with said boundary line to the place of beginning.

(2) Transfer from the Lake City to the Gunnison land district all of the townships in R. 1, 2, and 3 W. of the New Mexico principal meridian and north of the line between T. 42 and 43 N.; all of the townships in R. 4, 5, and 6 W. of said meridian and north of the line between 41 and 42 N.

(3) Transfer from the Lake City to the Del Norte land district all of the townships and parts of townships in Rs. 1, 2, and 3 W. of the New Mexico principal meridian south of the line between T. 42 and 43 N. and all of the townships and parts of townships in R. 4, 5, and 6 W. of said meridian, south of the line between T. 41 and 42 N.

(4) Remove the land office now located at Lake city to Montrose, and the Lake City land district shall be hereafter known as the Montrose land district.

Given under my hand at the city of Washington this 7th day of January, A. D. 1888.

By the President.

NOTICE OF MODIFICATION OF EXECUTIVE ORDER OF JANUARY 4, 1888, CONCERNING CHANGE OF BOUNDARIES OF LAND DISTRICTS IN COLORADO, ETC., AS EMBODIED IN PUBLIC NOTICE NO. 913.

Notice is hereby given that the President of the United States, by executive order dated April 14, A. D. 1888, has pursuant to law directed that the north and east boundary lines of the Durango land district, in the State of Colorado, as indicated by his order of January 4, 1888, and given in public notice No. 913, dated January 7, 1888, shall be altered and prescribed as follows:

Beginning at a point on the west boundary of the State of Colorado, where the line between Ts. 41 and 42 N. intersect the said boundary; thence east along said line to the northeast corner of T. 41 N., R. 11 W., of the New Mexico principal meridian; thence north to the northwest corner of sec. 19, T. 42 N., R. 10 W.; thence east to the northwest corner of sec. 22, T. 42 N., R. 8 W.; thence north to the northwest corner of sec. 3, T. 42 N., R. 7 W.; thence north to the northwest corner of sec. 22 of T. 43 N., R. 7 W.; thence east to the northwest corner of sec. 19 of T. 43 N., R. 5 W.; thence south between ranges 5 and 6 west, to the summit of San Juan mountains; thence along the summit of the San Juan mountains to the ninth correction line north; thence south, between ranges 2 and 3 east, to the south boundary of the State.

The registers and receivers of the various land districts affected by the aforesaid change of boundaries will give further notice by publication of the precise date when they will be prepared to receive applications for the lands involved thereby.

Given under my hand at the city of Washington this 20th day of April, A. D. 1888.
By the President.

NOTICE OF THE DISCONTINUANCE OF THE LAND OFFICES AT DETROIT AND EAST SAGINAW, MICH., THE TRANSFER OF THEIR RECORDS AND ARCHIVES TO THE REED CITY LAND OFFICE, AND REMOVAL OF THE SAME TO GRAYLING, MICH.

Notice is hereby given that the President of the United States, by executive order dated February 7, 1888, has pursuant to law directed that the offices for the disposal of public lands now located at Detroit and East Saginaw, in the State of Michigan, be discontinued, and the records and archives of said offices be transferred to the Reed City land office, which, by said executive order, is removed to Grayling, Mich.

Further notice of the precise time when the above orders will be carried into effect will be given by the registers and receivers of the respective districts by publication.

Given under my hand at the city of Washington this ninth day of February, A. D. 1888.

By the President.

NOTICE OF THE REMOVAL OF THE UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE FROM NIOBRARA TO O'NEILL, NEBRASKA.

Notice is hereby given that the President of the United States, by executive order dated April 7, 1888, has pursuant to law directed that the office for the sale of public lands now located at Niobrara, in the State of Nebraska, with its records and circulars, be removed to O'Neill, in said State.

The register and receiver of the district will give notice by publication of the precise date when their office will be closed at Niobrara preparatory to removal and reopening the same at O'Neill for the transaction of public business.

Given under my hand at the city of Washington this 9th day of April, A. D. 1888.
By the President.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICES.

ALABAMA : Huntsville. Montgomery.	DAKOTA—Continued. Watertown. Fargo. Yankton. Bismarck. Deadwood. Grand Forks. Huron. Aberdeen. Devil's Lako.	MICHIGAN: Grayling. Marquette. ^b	NEVADA : Carson City. Eureka.
ARKANSAS : Little Rock. Camden. Harrison. Dardanelle.	FLORIDA : Gainesville.	MINNESOTA : Taylor's Falls. Saint Cloud. Duluth. Fergus Falls. Worthington. Tracy. Benson. Crocketon. Redwood Falls.	NEW MEXICO : Santa Fé. Las Cruces.
ARIZONA : Prescott. Tucson.	IDAHO : Boisé City. Lewiston. Blackfoot. Hailey. Cœur d' Alene.	MISSISSIPPI : Jackson. MISSOURI : Boonville. Ironton. Springfield.	OREGON : Oregon City. Roseburgh. Le Grand. Lakeview. The Dalles. Harney, <i>c</i>
CALIFORNIA : San Francisco. Marysville. Humboldt. Stockton. Visalia. Sacramento. Los Angeles. Shasta. Susanville. Independence.	IOWA : Des Moines.	MONTANA : Miles City. Helena. Bozeman.	UTAH : Salt Lake City.
COLORADO : Denver City. Leadville. Central City. Pueblo. Del Norte. Montrose. ^a Durango. Gunnison. Glenwood Springs. Lamar.	KANSAS : Topeka. Salina. Wichita. Kirwin. Concordia. Larned. Wa-Keeney. Oberlin. Garden City.	NEBRASKA : Lincoln. <i>c</i> Grand Island. North Platte. Bloomington. Neligh. Valentine. McCook. Chadron. Sydney. O'Neill. <i>d</i>	WASHINGTON : Seattle. Vancouver. Walla Walla. Spokane Falls. North Yakima.
DAKOTA : Mitchell.	LOUISIANA : New Orleans. Natchitoches.		WISCONSIN : Menasha. Falls of Saint Croix. Wausau. La Crosse. Ashland. Eau Claire.
			WYOMING : Buffalo. Cheyenne. Evanston.

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.

a Lake City district discontinued; new office to be opened at Montrose.

b Detroit and East Saginaw districts consolidated with the Reed City district and the office located at Grayling and opened for business April 16, 1888.

c Beatrice district consolidated with that of Lincoln September 15, 1887.

d Office at Niobrara closed June 30, 1888, and opened at O'Neill July 16, 1888.

e A new district was created with the office at Harney by the act of May 21, 1888, but the office has not yet been opened.

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 the allotment of lands in severalty to Indians, under the act approved February 8, 1887, are carried into effect.

Twenty-six thousand four hundred and two and fifty-one hundredths acres were patented during the year, consisting of private land claims, donations, Indian claims in severalty, and scrip locations, which patented lands fall within the States and Territories below named:

States and Territories.	Area.	States and Territories.	Area.
	<i>Acres.</i>		<i>Acres.</i>
California.....	8, 818. 56	Kansas	1, 195. 21
Louisiana.....	945. 63	Nebraska.....	3, 172. 90
Florida	477. 24	Alabama	2, 256. 94
Missouri.....	823. 28	Colorado.....	200. 00
Oregon	2, 397. 73		
Washington	959. 27	Total	26, 402. 51
Michigan	5, 155. 75		

WORK PERFORMED.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888, the work done in the division was as follows:

California private land claims patented.....	1
Oregon and Washington Territory donations patented.....	10
Florida, Louisiana, and Missouri private land claims patented.....	8
Indian claims patented.....	38
Entries, with certificates of location, finally approved.....	13
Claims in New Mexico under act of July 22, 1854, reported to Congress.....	13
Claims in Louisiana and Florida satisfied by scrip.....	46
Claims within limits of Las Animas grant, Colorado, in which awards were made, finally adjudicated.....	1

In addition to the foregoing there have also been examined and approved and passed for patenting 116 entries made with certificates of location issued under act of June 2, 1858, June 2, 1860, etc.

The total number of letters received in this division of the office during the fiscal year was 1,313, and the total number written was 1,247.

Many cases have been examined, some of which have been passed for patenting, while others have been suspended on account of imperfections and are now subjects of correspondence or have been returned to the local officers for amendment or further proof. Of the cases decided some are now on appeal or awaiting the expiration of the time within which appeal may be taken, or having been decided on appeal are now awaiting the execution of the decision by the proper officers.

The following statement is submitted with regard to the condition of the work in the division at the beginning of the current year:

California cases docketed and not finally adjudicated.....	15
Confirmed New Mexico and Colorado private land claims reported and not finally adjudicated.....	27
Oregon, Washington Territory, New Mexico, and Arizona donations reported and not finally adjudicated.....	149
Scrip cases, act June 2, 1858, reported and awaiting action.....	83
Claims reported under act June 22, 1860, and supplemental legislation, to be reported to Congress by this office.....	2
Florida, Louisiana, Michigan, etc., cases awaiting action.....	2,945
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.....	999

The following are among the decisions, reports, and recommendations made since last annual report:

SURVEY OF LANDS PATENTED BY GOVERNMENT.

[To the Secretary of the Interior, March 16, 1888.]

Your letter of the 7th of March, 1888, with a request for an expression of my opinion on the questions contained in a communication of the Acting Commissioner of the General Land Office, was received. The questions asked by the Acting Commissioner are:

"1st. Has this office any legal authority to order a survey of lands which have been patented by the government, and which prima facie belong to private citizens?"

"2d. Would said survey when made (necessarily *ex parte* in its nature) and offered as evidence be conclusive in the face of the patented survey, which is strictly official and executed under express authority of law, and which has not been successfully impeached?"

"3d. Would an *ex parte* survey made by the government on lands which are not for the present under its control be competent evidence, such as would be received by the

court in view of the decision of the circuit court of California, U. S. vs. Western Pacific Railroad Co. (8 Sawyer, p. 81)?"

These questions are answered in their order.

1st. The public lands, or the public interest therein alone, are, under the general law, committed to the care of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, subject to your supervision. After the government has taken all the preliminary legal steps leading to a patent, and issued the patent for the land to the purchaser or rightful claimant, without fraud or mistake, the land becomes private property. If a contest as to boundary arises after the delivery of the patents to two such patentees, the government has no legal interest therein, except to furnish the proper judicial tribunals and process by which the private contention can be justly settled. In such a contest between private parties for their private interest, the government, as between two of her citizens, each of whom has an equal right to her protection, should not cast the weight of her influence in either scale of the balance of justice. In the courts the parties should be left on terms of equality to seek an unbiased judgment. So, after the delivery of the patents, where fraud or mistake is alleged, which affects only private rights, and where the public has no interest in the lands, and no public right is to be subserved or protected, there is no legal authority vested in the Commissioner of the General Land Office to expend public money to make surveys to sustain allegations of fraud on one side or the other. In such a case his power ends with the issue of the patent, and the wrong, if any exists, must be redressed through the courts. But where substantial allegations of fraud or mistake are made, the sustaining of which will restore to the public domain lands wrongfully patented, or subserve the public interest, or protect the public right, the Commissioner may, in his discretion, direct a survey as a part of the investigation to sustain the alleged fraud or mistake, and to furnish evidence in the proper court to establish it. Subject to the conditions last stated, your first inquiry is answered in the affirmative.

2d. A survey made under the circumstances stated would not be conclusive, but on allegation of fraud in the original running of the lines might with other facts be evidential.

3d. In connection with other testimony to establish fraud or mistake in the original running of the lines, the testimony of the surveyor who re-ran the lines as to the facts found by him on the ground, together with the plats made by him, might be admissible as evidence to sustain an allegation of fraud or mistake.

ARIZONA AND NEW MEXICO.

PRIVATE LAND GRANTS IN NEW MEXICO AND ARIZONA.

[To Hon. William M. Stewart, U. S. Senate, Washington, D. C., February 10, 1888.]

In response to your letter of the 31st ult. asking to be furnished with the date, name, and extent of such private land grants in New Mexico and Arizona now awaiting legislation, "and also the aggregate excess of land that will be required to satisfy them in addition to the amount required if they were confined to eleven square leagues each," I have the honor to forward a tabular statement as follows:

Name of grant.	Date.	Area in acres.	Excess of 11 square leagues.
NEW MEXICO.			
Ojo del Añil.....	1838	69, 445. 55	<i>Acres.</i> 20, 620. 07
B. M. Montaña <i>et al.</i>	1753	151, 056. 97	102, 231. 49
Cañada de los Apaches.....	1769	88, 079. 78	39, 254. 30
Río Grande.....	1795	109, 043. 80	60, 218. 32
Caja del Río.....	1742	62, 343. 01	13, 517. 53
San Joaquín del Nacimiento.....	1769	131, 725. 87	82, 900. 39
San Clemente.....	1716	89, 403. 40	40, 577. 92
Estancia.....	1845	415, 036. 56	306, 211. 06
Cañon de Chama.....	1806	472, 736. 95	423, 911. 47
Arroyo de San Lorenzo.....	1825	130, 138. 98	81, 313. 50
Cañada Ancha tract.....	1742	103, 959. 31	55, 133. 83
Town of Alameda tract.....	1710	108, 274. 87	59, 449. 39
Bartolome Baca.....	1819	Unknown.	.....
Una de Gato tract.....	1839	475, 000. 00	426, 174. 52
Town of Cevalletta, or Joya grant.....	1819	224, 770. 13	175, 944. 65
Ignacio Chaves <i>et al.</i>	1768	243, 036. 43	194, 210. 95
Cañada de los Alamos.....	1768	148, 862. 94	100, 037. 46
Petaca grant.....	1836	186, 977. 11	138, 151. 63
Town of Socorro.....	1845	843, 259. 50	794, 434. 11

Name of grant.	Date.	Area in acres.	Excess of 11 square leagues.
NEW MEXICO—continued.			
			<i>Acres.</i>
Town of Vallecito grant.....	1824	114,400.54	65,575.96
Cañon de Pedernales.....	1807	256,000.00	297,174.52
Oji de Borrego tract.....	1768	60,214.13	11,388.65
San Miguel del Bado.....	1794	315,300.80	266,475.32
José Dominguez.....	1702	Unknown.	
Cañada de Cochiti.....	1728	104,554.24	55,728.76
Domingo Valdez.....	1742	Unknown.	
Guadalupe.....	1837	115,200.00	66,374.52
Las Huertas.....	1767	Unknown.	
Town of Atrisco.....	1700 and 1768	70,000.00	21,174.52
Cañon de Carnué.....	1810	Unknown.	
El Rito.....	About 1800	51,840.00	3,014.52
Pueblo of Laguna.....	1680	125,225.18	76,390.70
Pueblos of Zia, Santa Ana, and Jemez.....	1766	382,849.00	334,023.52
Cañada de Santa Clara.....	1763	90,000.00	41,174.52
ARIZONA.			
Rancho Tumacacari and Calabazas.....	1807	32,007.95	3,182.47
El Sopori.....	1838	160,000.00	111,174.52
Total area required in excess of 11 square leagues to each grant.....			4,437,153.21

It is proper to state that many of the grants enumerated have never been surveyed, and that the areas of such when given are from the best data available in this office.

I will also state that the grant to Gervacio Nolan, in New Mexico, is not tabulated, for the reason that on the 9th of January, 1896, Secretary Lamar decided that Congress legislated upon the same by the act of July 1, 1870, confirming the Gervacio Nolan grant in Colorado, and therefore ordered that it be thrown open to settlement.

There is also an alleged grant in Arizona of large dimensions known as the "Peralta" grant, the claimants of which have applied to the surveyor-general of Arizona for investigation and preliminary survey. Their application was rejected by the surveyor-general, from which decision an appeal was prayed to this office, where the matter is now pending.

If the areas of these two grants, as determined in the Nolan and estimated in the Peralta, were included in the total excess of eleven square leagues to each grant in New Mexico and Arizona, it would be increased to the extent of perhaps 5,000,000 acres.

ARIZONA.

EL PASO DE LOS ALGODONES GRANT.

[To Hon. William F. Vilas, Secretary of the Interior, March 7, 1888.]

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, by departmental reference of 28th ult., of letter without date of Hon. Marcus A. Smith, House of Representatives, asking that the order withdrawing the El Paso de los Algodones grant in Arizona be revoked and the lands opened to settlement.

You ask for report in duplicate and the return of papers.

In reply I have to state that on the 13th of November, 1880, this office transmitted to the Department of the Interior for submission to Congress the report of the surveyor-general of Arizona, recommending the rejection of this grant "on the grounds that the title papers are forged and antedated."

The grant is claimed by "The Colorado Commercial and Land Company."

Said report of the surveyor-general was accompanied by the original title papers and the proceedings had in the case before the surveyor-general.

It appears by the proceedings of the House of Representatives of February 16, 1881, that on that day leave was granted the claimants to withdraw from the files of the House the papers in the case, no action having been taken by the House upon the claim other than its reference to committee.

The lands included in the grant have been withdrawn from settlement from the time that proceedings were instituted before the surveyor-general looking to his action in the matter of the confirmation of the grant by Congress,

It is upon this statement of facts that Mr. Smith asks that the order of withdrawal of these lands from ordinary disposal by the government be revoked, and that they be "thrown open to occupancy and purchase as other like public lands."

Mr. Smith states in his letter that the papers in the case were actually withdrawn by the claimants from the files of Congress, but of this fact this office has no official knowledge; but even admitting that they were so withdrawn, the proposal submitted would still be of doubtful expediency. There is nothing in the fact to show conclusively that the claim has been finally abandoned, or that the claimants have exhausted their resources for its recognition by the government in some other manner.

Of course it would be most desirable to have the lands in question relieved of the existing impediment and restored to settlement, but I would respectfully suggest that any premature action on the part of the government might subject it to future embarrassment and individuals embracing such opportunity for settlement to injury and loss.

It is to be presumed that Congress will in the near future take some positive action in the matter of settlement of private claims now pending, and I am of the opinion that the better policy is to await some definite plan of Congressional action in the premises rather than to resort to measures of doubtful expediency.

Respectfully submitted in duplicate and Mr. Smith's letter returned as directed.

ALLEGED PERALTA GRANT.

[To Hon. John Hise, U. S. surveyor-general, Tucson, Arizona, April 16, 1888.]

I am in receipt of your letter of Nov. 19, 1887, stating that you had received notice of an appeal from your action of September 23, 1887, denying the application of J. A. Reavis and wife for a preliminary survey of the alleged Peralta private land claim. Accompanying the papers which you forward is a letter from attorneys of Mr. Reavis in Washington, stating that the appeal is sent to you "in accordance with the suggestion contained" in letter of October 22, 1887, "from the Commissioner of the General Land Office to Mr. James A. Reavis."

The letter referred to was one returning to Mr. Reavis a paper purporting to be an appeal from your action, as above stated, with the information that "when a case arising in a surveyor-general's office is appealable under the rules of practice the appeal must be filed in the office of the surveyor-general."

This letter contained no implication that an appealable case had arisen, and the assumption of the attorneys that the appeal was sent you "in accordance with the suggestion of the Commissioner" was incorrect.

Your refusal to entertain the application for survey was based upon the ground that there is no present appropriation for the investigation of private land claims in Arizona, and that before the question of a survey can be considered there are preliminary investigations to be made which will require a thorough examination of the papers on file.

By the protocol to the treaty of 1848 the United States is bound to recognize such legal value in grants made in New Mexico prior to May 13, 1846, as the same might then possess, and it was provided that such titles as were legitimate titles under the Mexican law in New Mexico at that date should be acknowledged before the American tribunals.

It therefore became incumbent upon the United States to provide a method for the ascertainment of such legitimate titles and their acknowledgment as aforesaid, and Congress did this by the act of July 22, 1854 (10 Stat., 308), the eighth section of which prescribes the method that must be followed in asserting and obtaining the acknowledgment of all private land claims within the Territory of New Mexico as then existing; and no tribunal or officer of the United States has any other duty, power, authority, or jurisdiction in respect to such claims than as arising under or in pursuance of that statute.

The act provides for an exhaustive inquiry by the surveyor-general into all private land claims existing within the Territory mentioned, and for a full and detailed report thereon, to be laid before Congress with a view to the confirmation of bona fide grants and to give full effect to the treaty of 1848, and all lands covered by claims so reported by the surveyor-general are to be reserved from other disposal or appropriation by the government until the final action of Congress on such claims.

A reservation, therefore, of lands embraced within the claimed limits of alleged private land grants is not legally created until it attaches by force of law upon the submission to Congress of the surveyor-general's report, and perhaps no reservation then attaches unless the claim is favorably reported; but, in any event, the ascertainment by the surveyor-general of the origin, nature, character, and extent of a claim must first be thus made and duly reported.

It is to be observed that there is no requirement in this section that any survey should be made by the surveyor-general at any stage of proceedings provided for

therein. Other sections of the same act do specifically require surveys for other purposes, but there is no requirement of surveys for this purpose.

By the ninth section of the act, "full power and authority" are given to the Secretary of the Interior "to issue all needful rules and regulations for fully carrying into effect the several provisions of this act."

Rules and regulations to carry the eighth section into effect were issued August 21, 1854 (Land Office Report for 1854, pp. 19-27). These regulations prescribe the duties of the surveyor-general, but do not include any direction to make surveys in advance of the confirmation of the grants. On the contrary it is prescribed that he shall "*require of every claimant an authenticated plat of survey, if a survey has been executed, or other evidence showing the precise locality and extent of the tract.*"

The positive identification of the lands claimed is therefore the duty of the claimant in the first instance. He must show "*the precise locality and extent of tract claimed,*" and until he does this (among other things required) I apprehend that the surveyor-general has no duty to perform.

It is not made either by law or regulation a duty of the surveyor-general to make this identification preliminary to his examination of the claim.

That he may do anything within the sphere of his official action and responsibility and the appropriations made by Congress for the purpose, while engaged in his investigations, which is necessary to be done to establish the true character of the alleged grant and its true locality and extent, is unquestionable. It may need a survey in a particular case to determine some questionable point of location, direction, or otherwise, and if a survey should be necessary for any purpose in any case it would be a survey at the instance and for the information of the government, and not a survey at the instance or in the interest or for the benefit of the grant claimant. The claimant could not be heard to dictate to the surveyor-general or to this department whether or when a survey should be made in the course of the official investigation of his claim. It would obviously be an unseemly interference for him to attempt to prescribe or in any manner to control the course of any such investigation.

The law fixes the time when a reservation shall be created for the benefit of the grant claimant, and I apprehend that a reservation prior to that time, whether by survey or otherwise, would be an extra-official act not warranted under the law, and not justified by public policy or a due regard for the public interests or the rights of adverse claimants.

The practical effect of an official survey of a private land claim is to segregate the surveyed land from the public domain, and to give to claimants the power of eviction under local laws, and to vest in them such presumptive rights as will enable them to cajole or force occupants to compromise with them for the privilege of remaining in possession of homes and property.

It is very clear that this power of domination should not be conferred upon grant claimants by the voluntary act of the land department before an official determination of the validity of the claim has been made in the manner provided by law, and before a statutory reservation has been created by force of law following such determination.

From information informally communicated by claimants in the present instance it would appear that they have in fact filed in your office their own showing of the precise locality and extent of the tract claimed by them. Hence no survey is needed to identify the tract they claim. It follows, therefore, that there is no legitimate ground upon which a survey could be urged at the present time, if at the present time claimants had standing under the law and regulations to urge any.

The only effect of a survey in this case at this time would be to enable claimants to antagonize the rights and claims of others before their own are established.

The grant is alleged to have been made in 1758. If such grant were actually made it is very strange that it was not publicly asserted, authentically surveyed, and actually reduced to indisputable property right during the 60 years and over after the date of the alleged grant in which the country remained under the jurisdiction of the grantor government, nor during the whole period of the existence of the Mexican government over said territory after the establishment of Mexican independence, nor for thirty years further after cession of territory to the United States, during the whole of which respective periods the claim might have been lawfully asserted and maintained if it were in law and fact a legitimate title, and not a non-existent nor an abandoned or escheated claim.

Under these circumstances it would not seem that parties now alleging an interest in this claim have any equitable right, if they had any legal cause, to ask to be suddenly put in a position to exercise the prerogative of ownership over an estate that, if ever a verity, has been dormant for one hundred and twenty years, or nearly four generations, and to ask to be enabled by permission of this department, before establishing the validity of their claim, and before the genuineness, authenticity, or sufficiency of the alleged proofs offered in support thereof have been ascertained, to assert a private title to the towns and cities, villages, farms, productive mines, Indian

country, and public domain embraced in a territorial area equal in size to the State of Massachusetts, and in virtue of such departmental permission to evict or compel compromises from adverse claimants in long possession or holding by patent, entry, or occupation under the laws of the United States.

The magnitude of this claim challenges the attention of the country; its long abeyance raises presumptions that must be settled by indisputable evidences; and it may not be overlooked that officers of the government charged with the execution of the laws will be held to a strict accountability for the legal and proper exercise of their powers, duties, and responsibilities, and that their discretion will be invoked to the just protection of the public interests rather than to a hasty promotion of private ends in advance of due process of law.

From the beginning of the present century down to 1880 it was the uniform practice to make surveys of private land claims only after confirmation by Congress. It had never been held that the laws contemplated preliminary surveys before confirmation, and no appropriation for this purpose had ever been made.

The first appropriation for the survey of unconfirmed claims was made upon the recommendation of this office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880. This appropriation was continued, with an interval, to June 30, 1886, when it was discontinued at the instance of this office, the result of the experiment having been found in a high degree injurious, great abuses having been perpetrated under the system, as shown by the Commissioner's annual reports for 1883 (p. 12), 1884 (p. 12), and 1885 (p. 25).

During the period of these appropriations it was customary to permit claimants to make deposits to secure the cost of such surveys, and this was the state of the law and practice at the date of the decision of the Secretary of the Interior in the Tres Alamos case, March 8, 1886 (4 L. D., 430).

The act of March 3, 1885 (23 Stat., 499), provides, "That hereafter in all cases of the survey of private land claims the cost of the same shall be refunded to the treasury by the owner before the delivery of the patent."

This act, as stated in the Tres Alamos case, refers exclusively to the survey of confirmed claims, and not to any preliminary survey of unconfirmed claims. But under this act a survey could not be made of a confirmed claim payable from the deposit. The survey must be made from the proper appropriation, and the deposit is a refundment to the treasury of the expenses incurred. Surveys are not and can not in any case be made payable out of a *deposit*, but must always be made out of an *appropriation*. When a deposit is by law made an appropriation, then the money deposited becomes available for use, but it is the appropriation made by Congress, and not the deposit made by applicant, that is so available. Section 2679, U. S. Revised Statutes, prohibits the executive department of the government from expending in any one year any sum in excess of appropriations made by Congress for that fiscal year, or to involve the government in any contract for the future payment of money in excess of such appropriations. Section 3732 also provides that no contract on behalf of the United States (except for certain military or naval purposes) shall be made unless the same is authorized by law or is under an appropriation adequate to its fulfillment.

It is legally impossible for the surveyor-general to enter into a contract for the survey of a private land claim, either preliminary or final, in the absence of an appropriation therefor. A mere deposit does not of itself constitute an appropriation. Money may be placed in the treasury by the voluntary act of a depositor; it can be drawn from the treasury only under some specific provision of law. If, therefore, a deposit should be made for the preliminary survey of a private land claim, the money could not be used to pay for the survey in the absence of an appropriation for that purpose. No such appropriation now exists, and none has been made since the dates above referred to, when for reasons above stated this office discontinued its recommendation for such appropriations.

You declined to consider the application for a survey in the present case at this time, and the question is whether an appeal lies from your action in the matter.

The rules governing appeals are well known. Among these the following are fundamental:

1. The party offering to appeal must have the standing of an appellant; his interest must be shown. The question whether Mr. Reavis has established his right to represent this claim is one primarily for your determination, as it is necessarily the first question that addresses itself to a surveyor-general when he is called upon to investigate a claim. The time of the surveyor-general and the means of the government can not be expended in examining a claim if there are no parties qualified to take, nor in hearing parties who do not represent legal claimants. Questions of descent, devise, heirship, and legitimacy are all involved, and the interest of claimants must be conclusively shown. When a party claims an estate from the government the burden of proof is upon him, and he must establish the interest he seeks to represent.

Certain papers have been informally deposited in this office by Mr. Reavis, which are said to be copies of similar papers filed in your office, purporting to relate to this

claim, but such papers can not be considered here in advance of their examination, scrutiny, and investigation by yourself and your official report. A case is not here until it is reported by the surveyor-general.

2. To entitle an appeal to consideration the issue must be appealable in its nature. Interlocutory matters are not appealable. An application for a preliminary survey pending the investigation of a claim is an interlocutory motion, and appeal does not lie.

The appeal offered can not therefore be recognized, and the papers submitted by you are herewith returned.

CALIFORNIA.

COMMON BOUNDARY OF THE LAS PULGAS RANCHO AND THE CAÑADA DE RAIMUNDO.

[To Hon. Wm. F. Vilas, Secretary of the Interior, March 2, 1888.]

On the 23rd of November, 1886, this office was notified by the Attorney-General that suit had been ordered with a view to set aside the patent for the Rancho Las Pulgas in California.

In due time P. D. Wigginton, esq., of California, informed the office that he had been assigned by the Attorney-General to prosecute the case on the part of the government.

The principal grounds of the suit is a contention as to the proper location of the boundary, which, under the respective decrees of confirmation, is common between the Las Pulgas rancho and the Cañada de Raimundo.

The Raimundo claimants hold that under the decree (18 How., p. 539) confirming the Las Pulgas, the western boundary thereof is limited by a line running one league from the Bay of San Francisco and parallel therewith. They also claim that by the patented survey of said western boundary it is wrongfully located some two or three leagues distant from the bay; that by the proper adjustment thereof the Raimundo claimants would come into their rightful possession of the whole of the San Raimundo valley; and that, consequently, a large body of public lands would be restored to the public domain.

Upon this hypothesis Mr. Wigginton applied to this office for a survey of said line, the map thereof to "be used in court on the trial of said Pulgas case as ordered."

The surveyor-general of California was ordered by Mr. Sparks, then Commissioner, to make the survey as requested, which, after further correspondence and some modification, was finally executed and returned to this office.

Soon thereafter complaint was filed by Mr. Wigginton to the effect that said survey was not correctly executed; that it did not show on the earth's surface the exact and proper location of said league line, and after considerable correspondence another surveyor was sent into the field to test said line as to its accuracy of location.

His report is to the effect that the former deputy had located it from five to seven chains in excess of one league distance from the bay.

These surveys have already cost the government in the neighborhood of one thousand dollars (\$1,000) and still the Raimundo claimants are not satisfied with the execution thereof, and claim that they can not with safety go into court with such exhibits as evidence in the case.

In fact, it is admitted upon all hands that unless the patented line of the Pulgas rancho on the bay of San Francisco, which was established over thirty years ago, is re-run and re-established, it will be next to impossible to fix a parallel line on the earth's surface exactly one league distant therefrom.

Consequently, Gen. J. W. Denver, as attorney, and R. S. Thornton, as agent, have filed in this office letters, which are in the nature of applications, for the re-establishment of said patented shore-line, and for such other surveys in the field as would practically amount to a resurvey of the whole Pulgas rancho, and which would involve the expenditure of a large amount of money, on the part of the government, in addition to what has already been expended.

I inclose copies of said applications, and have the honor to suggest that they be forwarded, with the statement of the case, which is in duplicate, to the Attorney-General, for an expression of his opinion upon the following points, which it seems to me have in a legal sense an important bearing upon the matters involved.

1st. Has this office any legal authority to order a survey of lands which have been patented by the government, and which *prima facie* belong to private citizens?

2d. Would said survey when made (necessarily *ex parte* in its nature) and offered as evidence be conclusive in the face of the patented survey, which is strictly official and executed under express authority of law, and which has not been successfully impeached?

3d. Would an *ex parte* survey made by the government on lands which are not for the present under its control be competent evidence, and such as would be received

by the court, in view of the decision of the circuit court of California. (U. S. vs. Western Pacific Railroad Co., 8 Sawyer, p. 81 ?)

I have only to add that this office feels disposed to render any aid that can be given towards the accomplishment of right and justice in the matter presented, and that its action will be materially hastened by the early attention of the Attorney-General to the questions propounded.

RANCHO SAN JOSÉ Y SUR CHIQUITO.

[To Hon. L. Q. C. Lamar, Secretary of the Interior, December 2, 1887.]

On the 8th of December, 1885, the surveyor-general of California transmitted, for patenting the plat, descriptive notes of survey, etc., of the Rancho San José y Sur Chiquito.

About the same date Moses G. Cobb, attorney in behalf of coal claimants within the limits of the rancho, forwarded an application for leave to prosecute a bill in equity in the name of the United States against the rancho claimants, to set aside the decree upon which the survey was executed.

On the 4th of January, 1886, this office informed Mr. Cobb that it had no objection to the method of procedure suggested. Subsequently S. W. Holladay appeared as an attorney in the case, acting conjointly with Mr. Cobb, and afterwards seems to have taken entire control of it by consent of Mr. Cobb.

The same privileges were extended by this office to Mr. Holladay as had been granted to Mr. Cobb, and on the 11th ult. he transmitted copy of bill in equity to be filed in the circuit court for the northern district of California, with statement from the records of the case as the basis for the suit.

It may be stated briefly that the San José y Sur Chiquito claim was rejected by the board of land commissioners on the 28th of August, 1855; that a transcript of the proceedings before said board was filed in the U. S. dist. court for the southern district of California on the 20th of January, 1856; that on the 20th of May, 1856, the claimants filed notice of appeal from the decision of the board.

The case remained in the district court until June 8, 1864; when, on account of some interest of the judge in the claim, it was ordered removed to the circuit court of California. The case was tried in the circuit court, and on the 1st of November, 1864, the decree of the board of land commissioners rejecting the claim was affirmed.

An appeal from this action of the circuit court was filed and granted to the U. S. Supreme Court, but subsequently, in October, 1868, said circuit court passed an order setting aside its former action and remanding the cause back to the district court for further proceedings.

On the 2nd of June, 1882, said district court, after additional testimony had been filed in the case, rendered its decision confirming title to the claim, and thus reversing the decree of the board of land commissioners, and from this latter action no appeal has ever been filed.

The first point in the complaint is that the district court in the first instance never acquired jurisdiction in the case because of the neglect and failure of the claimants therein to file notice of their intention to prosecute an appeal from the decision of the land commission within six months from the time of filing of the transcript from the said land commission.

This point, however, is not well taken, for the reason that the record discloses the fact that the notice of appeal was filed within six months from the time of the filing of the transcript; the transcript was filed January 20, 1856, and the notice of appeal May 20, 1856, just four months intervening. And were it otherwise, and the six months had actually elapsed, I think the point raised would not hold good, for the reason that the attorney of the United States appeared in the case and conducted the trial on behalf of the government; and so far as appears from the record made no objections to the lateness of the appeal. Hence, whatever irregularity might have occurred by reason of the appeal being taken out of time was waived and cured by the appearance of counsel.

The second point raised is: "That the said order and decree of the circuit court of October 23, 1868, vacating the said decree of November 1, 1864, affirming the decree of the land commission, was procured through the false and fraudulent representations and concealment of facts from said court by the said Emory and Bassett and their attorneys employed therein, and the same was therefore null and void."

It will be observed, however, that the point here set forth is not extrinsic or collateral to the matter tried by the court in the first instance.

"The acts for which a court of equity will on account of fraud set aside or annul a judgment or decree between the same parties, rendered by a court of competent jurisdiction, have relation to frauds extrinsic or collateral to the matter tried by the first court, and not to a fraud in the matter to which the decree was rendered." (U. S. vs. Throckmorton, 4 Sawyer, 42, 4 L. D., p. 568.)

The third point raised is: "That the said decree of October 23, 1868, remanding said cause to the district court of the United States, was null and void for want of jurisdiction and power to make the same."

This point is involved in the preceding one, and is governed by the principle laid down in the decision quoted.

I am satisfied from an examination of the bill in equity presented for my consideration that the government could not succeed in the action, and that upon its face the bill does not present a sufficient cause of action.

The government, as well as the claimants, was represented by counsel, and it is reasonable to suppose that the courts were advised as to the parties respectively represented; hence they acted with the facts before them, and neither their acts nor the jurisdiction under which they acted can now be disturbed, although an error may have been committed. I have therefore the honor to recommend that suit be not instituted upon the bill of complaint presented.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

FLORIDA.

CERTAIN PARCELS OF LAND WITHIN THE CITY LIMITS OF PENSACOLA.

[To Hon. Wm. F. Vilas, Secretary of the Interior, March 9, 1888.]

I am in receipt of department letter of the 27th ultimo enclosing a communication dated at Pensacola, Fla., February 20, 1888, by Mr. F. C. Humphreys, clerk of the U. S. dist. court, calling attention to certain parcels of land within the city limits of Pensacola, "ceded by the treaty from Spain to the United States, that are now in the possession of squatters, and to which the United States government holds title."

A report is requested as to whether the records of this office afford any information upon the subject.

I have the honor to state, in reply, that the data obtainable from the files and records in this office relative to the lots of land designated by Mr. Humphreys are very meagre and unsatisfactory.

In Gales and Seaton's Am. State Papers, vol. 4, pp. 230, 234, will be found a report upon and plan of Pensacola by Commissioners Overton and White.

In the year 1827 the city was surveyed by United States authority—plat on file here; which survey it seems was per instructions "laid before the mayor and aldermen of said city, and no errors found." Said survey shows the lots designated by letters of the alphabet, referred to by Mr. Humphreys and others. Some of them were occupied or claimed at that time for the following purposes, viz: Guard-house, public gaol, custom-house and revenue office, court-house, market-house and public magazine, hospital, old barracks, national magazine, church lot, public prison, public school, parish vicar, etc.

The act of Congress approved June 28, 1832 (4 Stat. 550), provided for the selection by the President of such lots and buildings in the cities of St. Augustine and Pensacola as were needed for public purposes, to be kept for the use of the United States; also for the sale by auction of the public grounds "not so set apart for public purposes."

The records of the Treasury Department ought to show what particular parcels of land were selected as aforesaid for the use of the government and are still in its possession. The provisions of said act for the sale of certain public grounds do not appear to have been carried into effect, so far as Pensacola is concerned.

It will be noticed that the act reserved from sale "any lot or parts of lots, or other grounds which have been by the laws of Spain or the United States vested in the corporations of said towns, or which have been set apart for churches or burying grounds by the laws aforesaid, or by any ordinance of the corporate authorities of the said cities."

By the act of April 22, 1826 (Stat. 4, 156), the United States had relinquished its title to certain lots or parts of squares to the municipal and church authorities. Acting Commissioner Jno. Wilson in a communication addressed to Senator Morton, September 18, 1852, declined to order an official resurvey of the city, finding no law of Congress warranting such action. The occupancy of lot "K" or "barracks" lot was in question at that time, but the Commissioner stated that he could not give an opinion in the case with the materials before him, &c. (See exhibit A, herewith.)

I inclose, also, copies of office letters dated Feb. 9 and 10, 1866, addressed to Hon. A. C. Harding and the postmaster at Pensacola (Theo. Bissell) respectively. The reply of Mr. Bissell can not so far be found on the files of this office. From memoranda upon the plat of survey of 1827 this seems to have been the latest correspondence in the premises. (See exhibits B and C and D herewith.)

The "accompanying memoranda," alluded to by Mr. Humphreys, was not received, and I respectfully submit the following suggestions:

Progress seems to be the order of the day in Florida, as in other parts of the land. There has been a healthy increase in her population during the last decade, and Pensacola doubtless feels the impulse and has a share in the increased prosperity of the State; but of the measures there contemplated for public or private benefit I have no certain information.

If at this time it is deemed advisable to investigate the rights of parties having prescriptive titles only to lands in said city protected neither by treaty-obligations nor statutory provisions, such examination of titles should be thorough, exhaustive, and final, and conducted under the direction of the Department of Justice.

This would possibly involve an examination of the old Spanish records relating to West Florida in charge of the "keeper of archives" at Pensacola; the files and records of the surveyor-general's office at Tallahassee; the laws of the United States and of Spain; the title records of the city of Pensacola, or of the county, and of the city ordinances since the change of flags in the year 1821.

Any aid which this office can render in the matter will be cheerfully given.

It is also suggested that remedial legislation by Congress may yet be necessary; something in the nature of a statute of repose, an act to quiet titles within said corporate limits.

Mr. Humphreys' letter is herewith returned.

LUCRETIA WILLIAMS'S CLAIM—SENATE BILL NO. 1583.

[To Hon. Wm. F. Vilas, Secretary of the Interior, July 20, 1888.]

On the 29th ult. the Committee on Private Land Claims of the United States Senate addressed a letter here enclosing Senate bill No. 1583 "to confirm to Lucretia Williams the title to one square league of land in the State of Florida," and requesting that all papers in the case on file in this office be transmitted to said committee with any suggestions and information which this office may see proper to give.

I have therefore the honor to report through your department as follows:

First. The title of the bill is in error in locating the land in Florida. Its proper location is in the State of Louisiana.

Second. On the 7th of March, 1884, this office made a full report to Congress, through your department, enclosing the original papers of record in the case and recommending the claim for confirmation as reported.

Third. The defects and informalities of the case as set forth in said report and as they appear in the records of the case are as follows, to wit:

(1) The abstract of claimant's title is not given, and the chain of title is but partially set forth in the claimant's petition or notice.

(2) A sworn statement by the claimant of the land supposed to be covered by the claim is wanting.

(3) The original grantee Michell conveyed to *Miguel Crow* (or *Joseph Miguel Crow*) four leagues of land, or that part of the original claim lying on the east side of the Sabine river.

(4) The claim for these four leagues was presented to the register at Opelousas, under the act of May 11, 1820, in the name of *Isaac Crow*.

(5) The next conveyance is a deed from John and James Crow to Hugh McGuffin, for one square league of the land on the east side of the Sabine river, "conceded to their father, as they believe, under the name of *Miguel Crow*."

The grantors are styled in the deed "major heirs of *Isaac Crow* and *Margaret*, his wife," with the implication attaching as to whether or not there were other and minor heirs.

Fourth. In view of these several informalities and defects I would decline, as an original proposition, to recommend the claim for confirmation, but as they are presented and discussed in my predecessor's report in a fair and impartial manner, Congress can have no difficulty in forming its conclusion as to what legislation is appropriate in the premises.

KANSAS.

MILITARY RESERVATION AT FORT LEAVENWORTH—LEAVENWORTH COAL COMPANY.

[To Hon. Wm. F. Vilas, Secretary of the Interior, July 7, 1888.]

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, by your reference, of a communication from the Hon. Secretary of War of the 15th ult. in relation to the sale and patenting of twenty acres of land in the military reservation at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, to the Leavenworth Coal Company, and also the conveyance to said company of the right

to mine coal underlying the rest of the reservation for the period of sixteen years from the 20th of July, 1868.

You also forward copies of papers from the War Department setting forth the facts which formed the basis and led to the issuance of a patent by this office for the premises described, as well as a copy of the patent itself.

In your note of reference you ask for a report in duplicate on the subject-matter of the communication, with return of papers.

As aforesaid the history of the case is set forth in the papers referred by you, and is in brief as follows:

On the 30th of November, 1860, the Secretary of War executed a lease of twenty acres of land in the military reserve at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, to Samuel Denman, William H. Russell, and Thomas Ewing, jr., with the exclusive right to mine for coal under the lands of said military reserve. The lease was for sixteen years with privilege of extension.

After the lessees had expended some \$40,000, and reached the deep coal beds of that region, it was discovered that the lease was invalid, because the Secretary of War was not authorized under the law to make it.

The matter was subsequently brought to the attention of Congress, and on the 20th of July, 1868, (15 Stats., p. 392), it passed an act authorizing the sale of the said twenty acres of land in the military reservation at Fort Leavenworth, and directing the Secretary of the Interior to issue a patent therefor; "which patent shall also grant to the said company and its successors and assigns the exclusive right to mine for all coal underlying the lands now comprised in the military reserve aforesaid."

Under direction of the Secretary of the Interior this office on the 23th day of December, 1868, issued a patent giving and granting "the title in fee to the aforesaid twenty acres in the southeast corner of the Fort Leavenworth Military Reserve, and also the exclusive right to mine for all coal underlying the remaining lands comprised at the date of said act, in the military reserve aforesaid, for a period of sixteen years from the date of said act of 20th July, 1868, reserving to the said company as the assigns of the lessees 'the preference in an extension' upon the express conditions, nevertheless, that said company, its successors and assigns, shall furnish the United States military post at Fort Leavenworth with coal as they may require from time to time free of charge at the bank, and said company shall pay as a royalty to the government of the United States one-fourth of 1 cent per bushel on each bushel of coal raised by them, except that furnished for government purposes, and according to such regulations as may from time to time be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior for the collection of said royalty, and on failure to furnish said post with coal or to pay said royalty the right to mine granted by these presents shall thenceforth wholly cease and determine."

There is nothing on file in this office to show that any regulations have been prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior since the date of patent regulating the conditions thereof as to royalty, &c.

The Hon. Secretary of War states in his letter that "the commanding general of the Department of the Missouri was instructed, under date of September 13, 1872, to demand and procure all coal needed at Fort Leavenworth free of cost, as provided by law and the patent, but it does not appear that any coal has ever been received by the United States under the terms of said lease.

"It is not known whether the royalty of one-fourth of 1 cent per bushel has been demanded or received from said company, the matter being under the jurisdiction of your department."

Under the circumstances, therefore, I deem it necessary that a special agent of this office, as suggested by you, should be sent to Fort Leavenworth to examine and report upon all the facts connected with the case, and I have the honor to so recommend.

The papers referred are returned herewith as directed.

LOUISIANA.

HEIRS AND LEGAL REPRESENTATIVES OF JEAN BAPTISTE CORNEAU.

[To register and receiver, New Orleans, La., Jan'y 19, 1883.]

Referring to the register's letter of the 13th instant, I have to state that as early as May 13, 1848, the register of the land office at Opelousas forwarded here a paper (copy of said letter and paper herewith inclosed), for the purpose of having certain lands in Secs. 14 and 15, Tp. 11 S., R. 8 E., Louisiana, patented to the heirs and legal representatives of *Jean Baptiste Corneau*.

These lands were claimed in satisfaction of the relief granted by acts of March 2, 1841, and August 29, 1842. (Stats., 6, pp. 820, 871.)

For some reason the Opelousas office did not report this disposal on their abstract of sales; and consequently the lands claimed as aforesaid were never entered upon the tract books of this office until some time in 1875, when a pencil note was made on these books of the Corneau claim.

These lands appearing vacant upon the tract books were approved to the State of Louisiana as swamp lands November 14, 1854.

These lands having been disposed of to the State in a manner which is equivalent to a patent, in my judgment the jurisdiction of this office over the same has ceased; and if any error has occurred in their disposal the court must apply the remedy.

The only aid this office could afford the Corneau claimants, if the location was free from conflict, would be to place the entry in a condition for patenting; but as the State either holds a good title to said lands, or else under the approval holds title thereto as trustee for the Corneau claimants, there appears to be no necessity for any steps to be taken to correct any irregularities, if such exist, with a view to preparing the Corneau location for patent, and therefore you are instructed to allow the matters involved to rest upon their present status.

The cost of copying the record and files of this office is fifteen cents per hundred words, and one dollar for each certificate and seal of office.

This is referred to that the Corneau claimants may be advised of the fees necessary to be deposited to secure authentic copies of documents on file here.

DAVID DEVOR'S CLAIM.

[To Calhoun Fluker, esq., United States surveyor-general, New Orleans, La., February 25, 1888.]

On the 17th of January, 1888, J. F. Ellis applied to you for the issuance of indemnity certificates of location under the provisions of the act of Congress approved June 2, 1858 (Stat., 11, 294), in satisfaction of the confirmed but unlocated and unsatisfied private land claim of *David Devor*, entered as No. 142, 3d class, in the report of the register and receiver at Opelousas, dated Dec. 30, 1815. (Green's ed. Am. State Papers, Vol. 3, 162.)

Jan. 19, 1888, you decided that the claim for scrip was a valid one, and accordingly prepared and transmitted to this office for approval the following-described certificates, viz: Nos. 473 A to 473 H inclusive, aggregating 680⁵⁶/₁₀₀ acres, the equivalent of 800 French arpens, the amount of land for which said claim was confirmed by the act of Feb. 5, 1825, (Stat., 4, 81.)

You are aware that Mr. Ellis originally applied for this scrip in the year 1882; that his request was denied by the then surveyor-general; that upon appeal this office, Oct. 4, 1882, sustained the action of the surveyor-general in denying the scrip; and that upon appeal to the department the action of this office was approved by Mr. Secretary Teller Oct. 31, 1883. (2 L. D., 403.)

Whether this claim against the United States for indemnity under the aforesaid act of 1858 is or is not *res adjudicata* is the question now before me for consideration.

Your action in the premises seems to have been based upon the theory, 1st, that the claim is a valid one under the statute; 2d, that scrip was refused by the former surveyor-general, Commissioner of the General Land Office, and Secretary of the Interior, because the case fell within the rule laid down in that of *Joshua Garrett* (7 Copp, 55); and said case having been since *overruled* by the department in *Lettriers Ario* (5 L. D., 158), such overruling has the effect of restoring the rights of Ellis under said act of 1858.

It is contended by counsel for Ellis (orally) that this is essentially a *new case*; that scrip has now been prepared and submitted here for approval under existing constructions of law and current regulations; that the entire land department heretofore declined to take any steps to issue the scrip simply because the claim was not brought within the requirements of the ruling in the Garrett case (supra), which requirements have been swept aside, &c. That the former proceedings were interlocutory in their nature and did not go to the merits of the case.

But it is the same *claim*, the same parties and subject-matter. The case presents no new feature except as above mentioned, and I am therefore of the opinion that it is *res adjudicata* so far as the Executive is concerned.

Without doubt Secretary Lamar had full power and authority to overrule any principle of departmental law established by his predecessors Secretaries Schurz and Teller, and to change said rulings as to all *future cases* coming before the department for adjudication; but whether the department can now re-open a case finally determined by Secretary Teller, because the law applied by him in his decision of the case has since been differently construed, changed, or overruled, is a different question.

Jan. 6, 1888, in the case of "*Charles P. Chouteau et al.*" (not yet printed) the Hon. Secretary said: "Counsel urge with great energy that the Mainville heirs are not concluded by the various executive decisions connected with these several surveys and the claim of right thereunder. Whatever of truth there may be in this conten-

tion, it still remains true that these decisions, especially the executive ones, are final *as to this department*, and are conclusive against the further exercise of *its* jurisdiction of the subject matter," etc.

In the case of "The Pueblo of San Francisco" (5 L. D., 492), the Secretary says, "The rule of the department in reference to the opening of a matter by one Secretary which has been formally adjudicated and closed by his predecessor is well settled. The almost uninterrupted current of authorities on this point sustains the general proposition that a Secretary has no power or authority to revise or reverse the final decree of his predecessor in a matter properly before him." (See citations.) "That there may be and are exceptional cases which justify a departure from the general rule is undoubtedly true. Among them is the case where the action of a previous Secretary was without jurisdiction and void; it is of course not then binding upon his successor."

Nothing appears to show that Secretary Teller was without jurisdiction in the case at bar; hence, in the light of authorities quoted, the previous decision must be held to have exhausted the jurisdiction of the land department in the premises, even though a hardship ensue.

If the Secretary himself has no authority to re-open a case finally determined by his predecessor, it can hardly be urged that an inferior officer can do what the superior officer can *not* do.

This office clearly has no right to issue and deliver the described scrip, except upon a reversal of the aforesaid department decision of October 31, 1883, by competent authority.

You will advise the party in interest of the purport of this decision and of his right of appeal therefrom under the rules, and at the proper time notify this office of whatever action has been taken pursuant to your notice.

ASA HICKMAN'S CLAIM.

[To Calhoun Fluker, esq., U. S. surveyor-general, New Orleans, La., April 25, 1888.]

I have had under consideration the application of Leo Vandegaer, curator of the vacant succession of Asa Hickman, for certificates of location under the 3rd section of the act of Congress approved June 2, 1858 (Stats., vol. 11, p. 294). This act provides for the issue of certificates of location to the confirmer, or his legal representatives, for confirmed but unsatisfied or unlocated private land claims.

This claim is entered under No. 233 in the report dated Nov. 1, 1824, of the register and receiver of the southwestern land district, Louisiana, referred to in said report, as follows, to wit: "233. Asa Hickman, of the parish of Natchitoches, assignee of John Mayhew, filed his notice, claiming, by virtue of habitation, occupation, and cultivation, a tract of land lying within the late neutral territory, situated on the Bayou Santaburb, bounded above by other land claimed by the claimant, on other sides by vacant land, and containing 640 acres. The claim is supported by the following testimony taken before the board."

"We are of opinion this claim ought to be confirmed; and in the abstract have classed it with claims of the 'third class.'"

It was confirmed by the act of Congress approved May 24, 1828, entitled "An act to confirm claims to lands in the district between the Rio Hondo and Sabine river founded on habitation and cultivation." (Stats., vol. 6, p. 382.)

It appears by patent certificate No. 626 dated Sept. 13, 1833, and signed by Valentine King, register of the land office at Opelousas, La., that the claim of Asa Hickman, assignee of John Mayhew, was located on section 35, Tp. 7 N., R. 9 W., Louisiana. The tract books of this office show that said section is reserved to satisfy this claim. No patent has issued, nor is there any application for a patent on file here.

On the plat of survey of this township approved July 17, 1832, the improvements of Asa Hickman appear to be in sec. 26, said township and range, and the improvements of Wm. Hickman appear to be on sec. 35.

In a letter dated Jan. 27 last, from the register at Natchitoches, La., he reports that "section 35, town. 7, range 9, containing 640.20 acres, purchased by John Mayhew, No. 233, Sept. 13, 1833, Cert. No. 626, Asa Hickman, assignee.

"In the 'list of Rio Hondo claims' on file in office (register's office) same is entered William Hickman, bounded by Bayou, Santa Barb, below by Cummings, embracing the whole of sec. 35, town. 7, range 9 W., containing 640.20 acres, pat. cert. 107, dated April 21st, 1853."

This claim having been located in place, and the location being intact upon the tract books of this office, it can not be classed as an unlocated claim; and hence the claimant is not entitled to indemnity under the 3rd section of said act of 1858, which provides for the issue of certificates of location where the claim in whole or in part has not been located or satisfied.

The certificates of location prepared by you Dec. 24 last, designated as 472 A to 472 H, in satisfaction of said claim, are held for cancellation, and you will notify the parties in interest of the purport of this decision, allowing the usual time for appeal under the rules of practice.

JAMES BARBUT'S ALLEGED CLAIM, NO. 361.

[To Calhoun Fluker, esq., U. S. surveyor-general, New Orleans, La., May 8, 1888.]

I have had under consideration the application of D. C. Hardee, by his attorneys, Robt. H. and Jas. L. Bradford, for certificates of location under the 3rd section of the act of Congress of June 2, 1858, for the alleged claim of *James Barbut*, entered under No. 361 in James O. Cosby's Register A of June 7, 1813.

In said Register A said claim is referred to as No. 361; by whom claimed, James Barbut; original claimant, James Barbut; nature of claim and from what authority derived, British patent; date of claim, 17 October, 1774; quantity claimed, 2,000 acres; where situated, Feliciana; by whom issued, Peter Chester; when surveyed, _____; by whom surveyed, _____; inhabitation and cultivation from 1809 to 1814. (Duff Green's Am. State Papers, vol. 3, p. 43.)

Commissioner Cosby, in his remarks upon this register, states: "Register A comprehends patents derived from the British and Spanish governments at a time when they possessed and exercised the undisputed sovereignty of the soil, and therefore they ought, in the opinion of the undersigned commissioner, to be confirmed by the government of the United States. In relation to the claims derived from the British government, it may not be inapplicable to remark that they are distinguishable in one prominent feature from those granted by the Spanish government prior to her treaty of retrocession to the French government. By the treaty of peace between Great Britain and Spain, in 1783, the absolute time of eighteen months was given to his Britannic Majesty's subjects to enable them to sell their estates and remove their effects, accompanied by a declaration that should not that time be sufficient to answer those purposes, his Catholic Majesty would give a prolongation proportioned to that end. In 1785 a prolongation of four months was given by the King of Spain. Not one out of fifty of the British claimants availed themselves either of the original limitation or of its subsequent extension. Hence the Spanish government considered the lands held under British patents which had not received its confirmation as being vacant. That such was the decision of that government is clearly demonstrated by the course which it pursued in relation to them. So far as comes within the commissioner's knowledge, it is a fact that the lands covered by British patents of the last-mentioned description were indiscriminately regranted by the Spanish government whenever application was made for them conformably to the laws, usages, and customs of that government. How far this circumstance ought to effect the validity of those patents in relation to individual conflicting claims, or what its operation ought to be consistently with the laws of nations, the principles of distributive justice, and the rights of individuals, the commissioner leaves for the consideration of those who are the constitutional guardians of public and private property. He deemed it his duty simply to state the fact without subjoining any comments." (Duff Green's Am. State Papers, vol. 3, p. 62.)

By letter dated July 20, 1830, to the register and receiver at St. Helena, it was held that "the United States intended to confirm no British claim contained in the report of James O. Cosby, unless the claimant had either sold or conveyed his right according to the provisions of the treaty between Great Britain and Spain of 30 September, 1783, or had actually settled on and cultivated the land at that date. Hence, before the recognition of any British title, there must be most positive and satisfactory proof produced, either of the actual sale and conveyance under the said treaty or of actual settlement and cultivation at the date thereof. Without such evidence no British claim is valid under the act of Congress."

Under date of July 26, 1830, this office issued the following notice:

Notice to claimants to lands under British grants situated in the land district west of Pearl river and east of the island of New Orleans.

"Those persons who obtained on the 6th, 7th, and 8th of January last, from the register and receiver of the land office at St. Helena, in the State of Louisiana, certificates of confirmation of certain British grants of land in the above-mentioned district numbered one to seventy-five, inclusive, and which are particularly designated in the abstract hereto subjoined, are hereby notified that said grants are not recognized by any law of the United States and that said certificates of confirmation are void and of no effect.

"By direction of the Secretary of the Treasury.

"JOHN M. MOORE,

Chief Clerk and Acting Commissioner.

"GENERAL LAND OFFICE, 26th July, 1830."

Abstract of certificates issued by the register and receiver of the land office at St. Helena, La., commencing 6th January, 1830, and ending 8th January, 1830.

CERTIFICATES.

* * * * *
 "No. 75, James Barbet, on James O. Cosby's report A No. 356, for 2,000 acres in parish of Feliciana, dated 8th January, 1830:

"The above abstracts of certificates were issued on the 6th, 7th, and 8th of January, 1830, as appears by reference to their respective dates annexed to each certificate. The date of the claims can be ascertained by reference to James O. Cosby's report of British and Spanish patents under the letter A.

"THOMAS GREEN DAVIDSON, Register.

"A. G. PENN, Receiver.

"LAND OFFICE, ST. HELENA, 1st June, 1830."

Again, on the 9th February, 1831, this office, in a letter to the register at St. Helena court-house, Louisiana, held "that in every such case" (referring to British grants included in J. O. Cosby's report) "where it does not appear from the report that the land claimed was sold and conveyed according to the provisions of the treaty of 30 September, 1783, or actually settled and cultivated by the person holding the legal title therein at the date of that treaty, the claim is not confirmed, and the certificate which has been issued is null and void.

"To entitle any person claiming under a British patent to a certificate under the act of 3d March, 1819, it must appear, from the face of the reports referred to in that act, that the land was sold and conveyed or settled and cultivated by the legal owner in 1783, as no evidence respecting either of those points can now be received."

By reference to said report the grant appears to have been made Oct. 17, 1774, by Peter Chester to James Barbut; inhabitation and cultivation claimed from 1809 to 1814.

As there is nothing in said report to indicate that said claim has ever been sold or conveyed, nor inhabited and cultivated at the date of the treaty of 1783, it cannot be held that it is recognized by the 1st section of said act of 1819. This identical claim having been declared void and of no effect by this office and the Secretary of the Treasury, I must decline to authenticate said certificates.

The certificates are therefore held for cancellation, and you will notify the parties in interest of the purport of this decision, allowing the usual time for appeal under the rules of practice.

SAMUEL NORRIS'S CLAIMS NUMBERED 164 AND 165.

[To Calhoun Fluker, esq., U. S. surveyor-general, New Orleans, La., June 28, 1838.]

I have considered your communication of April 25th last, with stated inclosures, in the matter of the private land claims of *Samuel Norris*, numbered 164 and 165 in the reports dated May 30 and June 6, 1840, of the register and receiver at Opelousas, La., and confirmed by the 7th section of the act approved July 6, 1842 (5 Stat., 491).

These claims not having been located in place or otherwise satisfied by the United States, you prepared indemnity scrip in satisfaction of the same under the provisions of the act of June 2, 1858, and transmitted it to this office for approval Dec. 22, 1857, and the scrip was approved and returned to you March 3, 1858, "for delivery to the party legally entitled thereto."

Mr. James L. Bradford applied for this scrip Dec. 8, 1857, as attorney for Leo Vandegear, curator of the succession of said Norris, deceased, filing at the same time a complete transcript of all the proceedings relative to the appointment and qualifications of said curator in the parish of *Sabine*; which probate proceedings you stated were "regular and in accordance with the laws of this State, and establish the curatorship of the applicant," &c.

It appears that you have not delivered the scrip, for the reason that there was found in your office a prior application therefor, filed October 9, 1872, by one *W. H. Hawford*, claiming to be the owner of the Norris claims by virtue of a probate sale dated Oct. 4, 1872. Hawford, in the same month and year, by act of sale conveyed all his right and title in the aforesaid claims to D. J. Wedge.

You state that "article 929 of the Louisiana code of practice of 1870, which is now the law in force with regard to the place of opening successions, reads as follows: 'The place in which a succession is opened is and in future shall be held to be as follows, notwithstanding any former law to the contrary.'

"In the parish where the deceased resided if he had a domicile or fixed place of residence in the State,

"In the parish where he left landed property if he had neither domicile nor place of residence in the State; or in the parish in which it appears from the inventory that his principal property was situated if he had property in several parishes.

"In the parish where he died if he had no certain nor any fixed property."

"Now the succession of Samuel Norris having been opened in two parishes, to wit, in the parish of Catahoula in 1872, on the application of W. H. Hawford for letters of curatorship, and in the parish of Sabine, in 1887, by Leo Vandegaer, curator, and the proceedings had in both parishes and under both courts being entitled, in my opinion, to equal weight and credit, I declined and refused to deliver said certificates either to Mr. Bradford, att'y for Vandegaer, or to Mr. Wedge, holding under Hawford.

"In order to determine who the legal representative of the deceased conferee is, whether Vandegaer or Wedge, or either of them, the question arises, which set of probate proceedings are valid, and which court had jurisdiction if either—the one sitting for the parish of Catahoula or the one sitting for the parish of Sabine?

Under the law cited this cannot be determined, in my opinion, in the absence of legal proof either of the parish where deceased resided, or if a non-resident the parish where he left landed property, or if he had no fixed property the parish where he died," &c.

On April 2, 1888, D. J. Wedge—Hawford's vendee—addressed you a communication dismissing the application for relief by Hawford, and "renouncing any right of claim in him or myself" (Wedge) "as his vendee of said claim and ask leave to withdraw the papers filed in the case, and that this paper be filed as my renunciation," &c.

Mr. Wedge also makes the following statement: "Upon investigation it has been ascertained that said Norris was for many years a resident of the parish of Catahoula, but that shortly before his death he removed to the parish of Sabine, said State, where he died, having changed his domicile to that parish. Therefore legally it appears that the succession of Norris should have been settled in the parish of Sabine, which the records I have examined show me was afterwards done, and that said succession is yet in process of administration in said parish."

Upon this point you report that said "letter and renunciation is accompanied with no proof whatever of its contents, and in my judgment cannot effect the question involved. For if Mr. Wedge could by such a letter give validity to the probate proceedings had in the parish of Sabine, Vandagaer, by filing a similar one, could attach jurisdiction to the parish of Catahoula."

You conclude by expressing the opinion that until Vandagaer establishes by legal proof the fact that the court of Sabine parish had jurisdiction of the case, you can not deliver the scrip to him.

In the Court of Claims, June 1, 1885, in the cause entitled "John Ledyard Hodge and Andrew H. Sands, legal representatives of Antonio Vaca, vs. the United States," it was held that the Department of the Interior upon the questions involved was *functus officio*.

In this case the said Hawford (above mentioned) had purchased the Vaca claim at a succession sale, applied for the scrip, received and sold the same. The scrip was properly issued under the act of 1858, but apparently improperly delivered, because Vaca had sold his claim during his lifetime, and the opening of his succession was an unnecessary act in that regard.

Davis, J., in his opinion, sets forth "that if the claimants' allegations are well founded they probably have a remedy against Hawford, and if they have been injured by the laches or errors of government officers, they may perhaps have a claim for indemnity which will be recognized by Congress; but under the motion now made, and under the provisions of the Bowman act, we have to decide at this time not upon the rights of the claimants, but upon the power of the Secretary.

"The statute provides (11 Stat., 294) that where a private land claim has been confirmed by Congress but has not been located and remains unsatisfied, the appropriate surveyor-general shall 'issue to the claimant or his legal representatives' a certificate of location.

"Hawford made application under this act, his title was on its face valid, and scrip was issued which certified that Vaca 'or his legal representatives' were entitled to locate certain quantities of land. This scrip was sent to the surveyor-general, who delivered it to Hawford, relying upon the apparently good title set up by him. Perhaps this was an error which leaves the United States liable in damages to the claimants, but it was none the less an exercise of the power given by the act and exhausted that power. It either was or was not the duty of the surveyor-general to decide in whom the title to the certificate rested; if it was his duty, then the performance of it is not reviewable by his successor; if the decision of that question was not by law imposed upon him, then the issue of the certificates running on their face to Vaca or his legal representatives, even if delivered by mistake to one not entitled to receive them, was an exercise of all the power the statute gave him. The statute allows the General Land Office to issue one set of certificates, and only one, in satisfaction of these grants;

it does not authorize that office to correct errors by the issue of duplicate sets, and any wrong done or injury inflicted by the mistaken delivery must be remedied in the courts or by Congress. It is our opinion that the Department of the Interior is without further power in the matter and the motion is allowed."

In the case at bar the certificates of location were properly issued under existing law and instructions, and the only question before the land department at this time is the question of *delivery*.

This, however, is an important matter, because under the provisions of the act approved Jan. 28, 1879 (Stat., 20,274), the scrip when properly located upon the public domain is patentable *in the name of the locator*; and his title to the certificate must be satisfactorily shown before patent issues.

The courts of Catahoula and Sabine, sitting as courts of probate in and for said parishes, had and have original unlimited jurisdiction in probate and succession matters; and the action of either court in the premises is binding and conclusive in the courts of the United States, and also in its executive departments, unless want of jurisdiction over the *subject-matter* can be affirmatively shown.

"The purchaser of real estate at a succession sale is bound to look to the jurisdiction of the court and its order directing the sale, and if they are sufficient, he is protected." (See Lettrieux Alrio, 5 L. D. 158.)

The *proces verbal* of the opening of Norris' succession in Catahoula parish, in 1872, throws no light on the question of jurisdiction. Unless the court *had* jurisdiction, of course Hawford took nothing by his purchase at that time.

And if the succession was properly opened, and Hawford's purchase was valid, of course the curator appointed in Sabine parish has nothing to administer upon.

Your action in the matter is therefore sustained; but you will call upon Mr. Vandagaer to furnish proof that under the laws of Louisiana the court of Sabine parish had jurisdiction to make the appointment as aforesaid.

The record as to the form, appointment, oath of curator, bond, etc., is satisfactory. If the proof furnished is in your opinion sufficient, and as Mr. Wedge has removed all benefit which he might derive under the sale to Hawford, the scrip may be delivered accordingly.

The curator is responsible to the court for his acts, and I think the government would then be sufficiently protected from erroneous delivery and can thereafter recognize any sale or assignment of the scrip by said curator.

In any subsequent action taken by you in the premises you will give due notice to all concerned and allow the usual opportunity for appeal to this office and the department under the rules of practice now in force.

The papers transmitted by you are herewith returned, and you will file all the evidence in this office in case you make delivery of the scrip, retaining authenticated copies for your own files.

HEIRS OF JOHN INNERARITY FOR SCRIP FOR UNSATISFIED JUDGMENT IN THE CASE OF JOHN LYNDE vs. THE UNITED STATES.

[To register and receiver, New Orleans, La., June 28, 1888.]

I have had under consideration the petition of the heirs of John Innerarity for scrip for the unsatisfied portion of the judgment of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of John Lynde vs. the United States (11 Wallace, p. 632).

Upon an examination of the record of the case of John Lynde I find that the Supreme Court of the United States at its December term, 1870, in the cause entitled U. S. vs. heirs of John Lynde, awarded scrip under the 6th section of the act of Congress of June 22 1860 (Stats., vol. 12, p. 82), to Henrietta Blanc, the widow of John Lynde, Robert S. Lynde, and Rose Lynde, the widow of Robert C. Cammack, for the equivalent of 32,075 arpens or 27,253.75 acres, to be located upon any of the public lands of the United States subject to private entry at the rate of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre.

Subsequently, the attorney for the widow and heirs of John Lynde ascertained that John Lynde, by an act passed before B. Pedesclaux, notary public, at the city of New Orleans, La., on the 11th of August, 1808, sold to John Forbes & Co. 15,134 arpens, equivalent to 12,873.90 acres; and that on the 12th August, 1812, he also sold, by act passed before Michel de Armas, the quantity of 5,470 arpens of land of their claim, making in the aggregate 20,604 arpens, equivalent to 17,513.40 acres; and thereupon the said widow and heirs of John Lynde on the 20th December, 1872, entered in said case, in the district court of the United States for the district of Louisiana, a remittitur of scrip for 17,513⁴⁰/₁₀₀ acres, leaving 9,740⁴⁰/₁₀₀ acres to be satisfied by scrip under the award.

Under date of April 6, 1874, this office issued scrip in favor of the heirs of John Lynde in satisfaction of the award of the Supreme Court of the United States to the extent of 9,740⁴⁰/₁₀₀ acres.

It appears that subsequently Fanny W. I. Innerarity *et al.*, the heirs and legal representatives of James Innerarity, brought suit in the courts of Louisiana for the scrip due them by virtue of the sale by John Lynd to the firm of John Forbes & Co.

The Supreme Court of the United States, at its October term, 1878, in the cause of the United States *vs.* Innerarity, awarded scrip to Fanny W. I. Innerarity, the heirs and legal representatives of James Innerarity, a member of the firm of John Forbes & Co., to the extent of 4,287.³⁰/₁₀₀ acres, being one-third part of 12,863.90 acres, the equivalent of 15,134 arpens, being the land purchased August 11, 1808, by John Forbes & Co., of John Lynd.

This award was satisfied by the issue of scrip by this office February 10, 1879.

By the act of Congress approved June 22, 1860 (Stat., vol. 12, p. 82), and supplemental legislation, the machinery was provided for the final settlement of this class of claims, either by bringing them into court or before the register and receiver of the proper district land office acting as a board of commissioners under instructions from this office.

A petition was prepared addressed to the district court for the district of Louisiana by A. P. Hulse, esq., attorney in fact for the legal representatives of John Innerarity, but was not filed, as appears by a letter dated April 12, 1879, from Wm. H. Wilson to Hon. C. W. Jones; and subsequently a petition prepared by said Hulse setting forth the facts in the case was filed in the land office at New Orleans by one W. H. Wilder, but not until the act of June 10, 1872 (extending the provisions of the act of June 22, 1860) had expired by limitation.

Congress having provided a way by which this class of claims were to be adjusted, and the parties in interest in the claim of John Innerarity as one of the three partners in the firm of John Forbes & Co. having failed to take advantage of the remedial legislation within the time allowed by law, the claim of the heirs of John Innerarity must fail through their own laches.

This office can not issue scrip without some express authority of law.

The petition for scrip must be denied.

You will notify the parties in interest of the purport of this decision and allow the usual time for appeal under the rules of practice.

LOUIS AND PIERRE RICHARD'S CLAIM, NO. 96 B.

[To Calhoun Fluker, esq., U. S. surveyor-general, New Orleans, La., November 11, 1887.]

I have considered the application for certificates of location under the act of June 2, 1858, in the case of *Louis and Pierre Richard*, which claim is entered as No. 96 "B," in the report of the commissioners for the western district of Louisiana, dated April 6, 1815. (Am. State Papers, Green's ed., vol. 3, pp. 85, 88, and 102.)

On September 27, 1877, the certificates in this case, numbered 387 A to 387 E, inclusive, aggregating 2,722.³⁰/₁₀₀ acres, were prepared at your office and transmitted here for approval; the act of April 29, 1816 (Stat. 3, p. 328); being relied upon for the confirmation of said claim to the extent of 3,200 arpens.

Surveyor-General Brewster, in his report upon this case, states that he made a careful and complete examination thereof; and it appears that he was unable to establish the *locus* of said claim with any certainty from the records accessible to him.

He was of the opinion, however, that the confirmation attached to the entire quantity claimed; and he recognized Mr. *D. J. Wedge* as the legal representative of "Louis and Pierre Richard" by virtue of his purchase at a succession sale in Lafayette parish, Louisiana, in the year 1872.

This claim is based upon a purchase from John, an Indian chief of the Attakapas tribe; and on pages 85 to 88, vol. 3, State Papers, we find a dissertation upon the sort of title by which Louisiana Indians of different ways of life held lands under the former government, disposed of the same, &c.

The third class of claims held by virtue of titles derived from the aborigines is thus described: "Thirdly, claims for land purchased from Indians of the description last mentioned" (namely, tribes of Christian Indians, or the chiefs of such tribes) "who from the evidence adduced before the board shall appear to have been in the actual occupancy of the land at the date of their sales, but whose deeds of sale may not have been presented for the ratification of the governor. In this case the Indians are considered as having transferred only the right of occupancy, which they held at the will of the government. The title is incomplete, but the purchaser supposed to have an equitable claim for the confirmation of his title to so much of the land claimed as would be a full indemnity for the consideration he may have paid."

The principal question arising upon this application for scrip under the act of 1858, is that of the confirmation of the claim by the said act of April 29, 1816.

I am of the opinion that it was confirmed, if at all, in accordance with the full and exact recommendations of the commissioners (taken as a whole), as set forth in their report which was submitted to Congress; but not for 3,200 arpens of land.

The confirmatory act after specifying several reports, including the one containing the Richard claim and the method of classification adopted in the reports, proceeds: "SEC. 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, "That the claims marked B and described in the several classes in the above-mentioned reports of the commissioners for the western district of the State of Louisiana, formerly Territory of Orleans, and recommended by them for confirmation, be and the same are hereby confirmed: *Provided nevertheless*, That under no one claim shall any person or persons be entitled under this act to more than the quantity contained in a league square."

Congress therefore (in the preamble to the act), for the purpose of identification, indicated the schedules of claims designated in the several reports by the letter "B" (although the claims so classified were not always recommended for confirmation for the entire amount of land applied for), and next enumerated all the classes of claims reported upon either favorably or adversely by the land officers of said district acting as a board of commissioners; but in order that there might be no misunderstanding as to the *individual claims* confirmed by said section one, inserted therein, *nudis verbis*, that the "B" claims so confirmed were *such as had been recommended for confirmation by the commissioners*.

The particular report on the Richard claim concludes thus: "To say the most which the commissioners conceive can be said for the claim, it comes within the third class of purchasers from Indians as designated in the report No. one of Opelousas claims to which the board refers. The claimants, therefore, can only be entitled to so much of the land claimed as might be deemed a remuneration for extinguishing the kind of title which the Indians possessed."

Referring now to the original manuscript report of the commissioners where the Richard claim is tabulated, it is found that the letter "C" and the letter "B" have both at some time been written opposite the claim. The letter "B" was evidently last placed there in heavy lines. Was it placed there by authority of the commissioners, or was a fraud thereby attempted to be perpetrated by some one having access to the record?

The fact can probably not be determined at this late day.

The letter "B" was evidently there when said report served as a copy for Duff Green's American State Papers, and a proper theory perhaps would be that the Commissioners first placed the letter "C" opposite the claim, as indicating their judgment as to its invalidity, but afterwards, when recommending its confirmation to a *certain extent*, that is to say, for a quantity of land to be *equitably determined at some future period*, the letter "B" was placed against said claim.

The act of 1816, in the disposition of so many cases, did not give areas, &c., in express terms. Nothing but general phraseology was used to cover its purpose of approval; hence the amount of land involved in the individual claims which were the subject of such favorable legislation must be sought in the original reports upon which the act was based alone, when not supplemented by record evidence, such as requestes, orders of surveys, etc., under the former government, in respect to quantity and location.

That the statute, using such general terms, confirmed some claims for the precise amount of land favorably recommended by the commissioners, and others for a greater or lesser quantity than so recommended, seems to be an untenable theory; and I am therefore convinced that the Richard claim and all others designated in said act as "recommended for confirmation" were confirmed after the manner and according to the exact tenure and measure of the recommendation made in each case.

Louis and Pierre Richard were reported as entitled to so much of the land claimed as might be deemed a remuneration for extinguishing the kind of title which the Indians possessed.

I know of no tribunal before which under existing laws the equities in this floating claim can be established if my views as to the effect of the confirmatory act are correct; consequently the *amount* of indemnity under the act of 1858 to which the claim may be entitled can not be determined.

The application for scrip is denied in accordance with the foregoing; and from this decision an appeal will lie to the Hon. Secretary of the Interior, under the rules. You will so advise the party in interest.

POLLY LEMMON'S CLAIM, NO. 134.

[To Calhoun Fluker, esq., U. S. surveyor-general, New Orleans, La., Jan'y 12, 1838.]

I have had under consideration the application of J. L. Bradford, attorney for J. A. Small, the curator of the vacant estate of Polly Lemmon, for certificates of location under the 3rd section of the act of Congress approved June 2, 1858 (Stats., vol. 11, p. 294).

The claim of Polly Lemmon is entered under No. 134, 3rd class of the report, dated Nov. 1, 1824, of the register and receiver of the S. W. dist. of La., confirmed by

the act of Congress approved May 24, 1828, entitled "An act to confirm claims to lands in the district between the Rio Hondo and Sabine river, founded on habitation and cultivation" (Stats., vol. 6, p. 382).

On the 3rd March, 1839, Congress passed an act entitled "An act for the relief of Polly Lemon" (Stats., vol. 6, p. 780), which provided "That Polly Lemon, or her legal representatives or assigns, are hereby authorized to locate on any unappropriated public land in the northwestern district for the sale of lands in the State of Louisiana six hundred and forty acres, in lieu of the same quantity of land taken from her by the United States for public purposes near Fort Jesup, in the State of Louisiana; and the register of the land office at Natchitoches is authorized and required to have said location made and issue a certificate of such location, so that a patent may issue for the same: *Provided*, Said location shall be made within twelve months from the passage of this act, conforming to the legal surveys."

By reference to House report No. 253, 2nd Sess., 25th Congress, it will be found that the Committee on Private Land Claims, on 4th January, 1838, reported a bill for the relief of Polly Lemon. This report is in the following terms, viz:

"That the petitioner is entitled to a tract of land containing 640 acres situated between the Rio Hondo and the Sabine, or in that part of the State of Louisiana commonly called the 'Neutral Territory,' a short distance from Fort Jesup. She presented her claim to the register of the land office and receiver of public moneys for the land district south of Red river, Louisiana, for their decision and report thereon, under the acts of Congress passed for the purpose of adjusting claims to land in that district, who recommended it, among many others, for confirmation; and on the 24th day of the month of May, in the year 1828, an act was passed confirming the claims mentioned in the said report (*vide* Laws U. S., vol. 8, page 109), except some specially enumerated," &c.

The claim of Polly Lemmon under the confirmation of 1828 appears to have been located on sec. 27, T. 8 N., R. 10 W., Louisiana.

It appears by the files here that under date of July 28, 1836, Mary Lemmon conveyed to one Isaac Griffith all her right, title, and interest to sec. 27, T. 8 N., R. 10 W., Louisiana.

On the 28th September, 1836, said Griffith conveyed said section 27 to Ludger Lastrapes and John J. Taylor.

On the 20th August, 1839, George King, parish judge and ex-officio auctioneer, in pursuance of an order to the parish court of parish of St. Andry, sold the undivided half interest in said sec. 27 of Ludger Lastrapes to John J. Taylor.

On September 6, 1839, John J. Taylor, as the assignee by mesne conveyances of Polly Lemmon, relinquished all the right, title, or interest in and to said sec. 27 to the United States.

On Sept. 6, 1839, John J. Taylor, claiming to be the legal assignee of Polly Lemmon applied to locate in satisfaction of the act of 1839, *supra*, the E. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 30, SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 29, and NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 32, Tp. 22 N., R. 14 W., Louisiana.

Under date of Sept. 11, 1839, the register of the U. S. land office at Natchitoches, Louisiana, issued patent certificate No. 1560, covering the lands applied for by Mr. Taylor.

This location is intact upon the records of this office, and appears on the tract books as selected for Polly Lemmon, John J. Taylor, assignee.

The patent certificate and papers in the case appear to have been submitted to the solicitor of this office for his opinion as to the right of Taylor to a patent for the land located under said act of 1839, and he (the solicitor) decided that under the laws of Louisiana the mesne conveyances from Polly Lemon were sufficient to vest her title and right in Taylor.

From the foregoing it will be seen that the claim of Polly Lemon has been fully satisfied, and hence the application for scrip by J. A. Small as the curator of the vacant estate of Polly Lemmon, under the 3rd section of the act of Congress approved June 2, 1858, must be denied.

The scrip is therefore held for cancellation; and you will notify the parties in interest of the purport of this decision, allowing the usual time for appeal under the rules of practice. If no appeal is filed within the time allowed, you will so notify this office.

JAMES BRYSON'S CLAIM, NO. 19.

[To U. S. surveyor-general, New Orleans, La., Dec. 1, 1887.]

I have had under consideration the application for certificates of location under the 3rd section of the act of Congress approved June 2, 1858 (Stats., vol. 11, p. 294), for the claim of James Bryson, entered under No. 19, Register D, of James O. Cosby (Duff Green's Am. State Papers, vol. 3, p. 56). In the body of the certificates prepared by you under date of Feb'y 5th, 1877, the act of Congress of March 3, 1819 (Stats., vol. 3, p. 528), is given as the law confirming this claim.

The 1st section of this act recognizes certain claims the title of which were reported as complete.

The 2nd section confirms all claims "founded on any order of survey, requette, permission to settle, or any written evidence of claim derived from the Spanish authorities, which ought, in the opinion of the commissioners, to be confirmed."

The 3rd section confirms as donations the claims comprised in the list of actual settlers not having any written evidence of claim.

The claim of Bryson is entered in Register "D"—Register of claims to land in the district west of Pearl river in Louisiana, founded on orders of survey (requettes), permission to settle, or other written evidence of claim which in the opinion of the commissioner ought not to be confirmed."

This claim not being a complete grant was not recognized by the 1st section of the said act of March 3, 1819. It being founded upon written evidence of title and not recommended for confirmation the 2nd section did not confirm it, as that section confirmed only such claims as "ought in the opinion of the commissioners to be confirmed," and it was not confirmed by the 3rd section of said act, as that section confirmed claims based upon residence and cultivation without any written evidence of title.

The 3rd section of the act of Congress of June 3, 1858, provides for the issue of certificates of location "where any private land claim has been confirmed by Congress and the same in whole or in part has not been located or satisfied either for want of a specific location prior to such confirmation or for any reason whatsoever other than a discovery of fraud in such claim subsequent to such confirmation, it shall be the duty of the surveyor-general of the district in which such claim was situated, upon satisfactory proof that such claim has been so confirmed and that the same in whole or in part remains unsatisfied, to issue to the claimant or his legal representatives a certificate of location for a quantity of land equal to that so confirmed and unsatisfied," &c.

This claim never having been confirmed by Congress the application for scrip under the act of 1858 must be denied.

The scrip is therefore held for cancellation, and you will notify the parties in interest of the purport of this decision, allowing the usual time for appeal under the rules of practice.

[To Calhoun Fluker, esq., U. S. surveyor-general, New Orleans, La., May 22d, 1888.]

On December 1, 1887, this office declined to issue certificates of location under the provisions of the act approved June 2, 1858, in satisfaction of the claim of *James Bryson*, upon the ground that the claim had not been confirmed by Congress.

Messrs. Bradford, Lamar, and Zachry, atty's for the scrip claimant, now apply for a reconsideration of said decision, and I have carefully reviewed the case and considered the argument filed.

The claim of James Bryson is entered as No. 19 of Register "D" in Commissioner J. O. Cosby's report upon "claims to land in the district west of Pearl river," &c., "which in the opinion of the commissioner ought *not* to be confirmed." (Am. State Papers, Green's ed., vol. 3, p. 56.)

Said claim was founded upon an order of survey dated August 8, 1806, by C. de Grampre, for 600 arpens of land in Feliciana; and settlement and cultivation were claimed from the same date, 1806.

Unless a confirmation of this claim by Congress can be established there is no provision of law for the issuance of the indemnity scrip applied for.

It is urged by counsel that the claim was confirmed as a donation for the quantity embraced in the order of survey (510 $\frac{4}{10}$ acres) by the 3d section of the act approved March 3, 1819. (Stat. 3, p. 530.)

It is clear, also, that the provisos to said 3d section apply to the claims in said register "D" as well as the claims embraced in the "list of actual settlers."

The following is the language of said 3d section: "*And be it further enacted*, That every person, or his or her legal representative, whose claim is comprised in the lists or register of claims reported by said commissioners, and the persons embraced in the list of actual settlers, or their legal representatives, not having any written evidence of claim reported as aforesaid, shall, where it appears by the said reports or by the said lists that the land claimed or settled on had been actually inhabited or cultivated by such person or persons in whose right he claims on or before the fifteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, be entitled to a grant for the land so claimed or settled on, as a donation: *Provided*, That not more than one tract shall be thus granted to any one person, and the same shall not contain more than six hundred and forty acres; and that no lands shall be thus granted which are claimed or recognized by the preceding sections of this act."

This claim was neither "recognized" nor *confirmed* by the preceding sections of the act, and I held that "it was not confirmed by the 3d section of said act, as that section confirmed claims based upon residence and cultivation *without any written evidence of title.*"

Bryson's claim was an incomplete title, with written evidence thereof, in the nature of an order of survey from the French authorities; and many claims were confirmed by the 2d section of the act of 1819, of like character, with this exception that "orders of survey" were granted *prior* to the treaty of 1803.

Bryson received his order after the cession.

Cosby's explanation of his classification (Register C and D) on page 62, State Papers, throws a clear light upon his action in the premises, and Congress only could afford relief.

It is contended that Congress afforded adequate relief by said 3d section, and that the language "not having any written evidence of claim, as aforesaid," applies only to "the persons embraced in the list of actual settlers or their legal representatives," and not to persons who had showed settlement or cultivation on the land claimed prior to April 15, 1813, as shown by the reports or registers of claims, in contradistinction to the pure squatters without paper titles embraced in the "list."

The land which would have been covered by a survey of Bryson's claim is not shown; consequently, if the claim received just the same consideration by the act of 1819 as that of any settler without written evidence of title in Cosby's report, then it is subject to the same official construction and requirements, and its *locus* must be established before the question of its confirmation can be determined. (See dept. decision of April 8, 1878, in case of "David C. Hardee," Ld. Off. Rept. 1878, p. 127.)

The case is governed, also, in my opinion (if it is a donation) by department decision of Dec. 15, 1886, case of "John Shafer" (5 L. D., 283), in which it is held that, as a question of fact, it must be shown "that the claim * * * did not embrace lands included within any claim of the other classes mentioned in the confirmatory act. Until this be shown there is no basis for indemnity under the act. That is to say, there is no showing made that the claim in question has been confirmed by Congress for any definite amount of land."

Upon this view of the matter I must decline to reverse my decision of Dec. 1 last and approve the scrip, and you will so notify the applicant or his attorneys.

CASE OF COQUEHEIM HAYEM AND J. J. TAYLOR.

[To Hon. Wm. F. Vilas, Secretary of the Interior, July 12, 1888.]

I am in receipt of a letter dated the 29th ultimo, from the Senate Committee on Private Land Claims, inclosing H. R. 6394 entitled "An act for the relief of Hayem and Taylor," and requesting to be furnished with all papers on file here in the case and any suggestions or information relative to the matter which I may see proper to give.

I have the honor to state that said claim was reported to Congress through the department Feb'y 5, 1880, pursuant to the fourth section of the act approved June 22, 1860 (12 Stat., 85), and supplemental legislation.

The claim was presented in the name of Coqueheim Hayem, J. J. Taylor, and A. Despanet de Blanc, and reported by the register and receiver at New Orleans acting as a board of commissioners under the act of 1860 as claim one of class one; and the original transcript of proceedings was submitted to Congress as provided by law, with the decision of this office, on the date above mentioned.

I can supply no further information or papers in the case.

After a careful examination of the evidence of title presented this office reported that "the claim is valid in A. Despanet de Blanc for the four arpents below, and in Hayem and Taylor for the eight arpents above;" and it was recommended "that the twelve arpens claimed by them and described in their application herein, comprising section 13 of township 11 south, range 6 east, and section 56 of township 11 south, range 7 east, southwestern district of Louisiana, be confirmed to the said claimants according to their respective interests therein."

I see no cause for making a different recommendation. It may be stated that while the naked legal title to the land involved is in the United States the equitable title is elsewhere; and it is only necessary by legislative enactment to pass the legal title or provide for the issue and delivery of patent to the true parties in interest. The appropriate committees of Congress may and probably have satisfactory evidence upon the question of present proprietorship.

A copy of the aforesaid office report of Feb. 5, 1880, is herewith inclosed, together with H. R. 6394.

MICHIGAN.

REAR PART OF SURVEY 206 IN THE NAME OF ANTOINE NICHOLAS PETIT.

[To register and receiver, Detroit, Mich., Dec. 17, 1887.]

I am in receipt of register's letter of the 29th ultimo covering a communication without date addressed to John O'Leary by J. L. Paldi.

The register states that Mr. O'Leary has made application to purchase the rear part of survey 206, in the name of Antoine Nicholas Petit, containing about 40 acres, which has been refused.

In fulfillment of a promise to Mr. O'Leary instructions are called for in the matters involved.

I find by an examination of the records and files of this office that in the year 1810 claim No. 206 was surveyed by commencing at a point on the St. Clair river in Tp. 3 N., R. 16 E., Michigan, and running thence from this point N. 69° W. 107.07 chs.; thence N. 21° E. 19.68 chs.; thence S. 69° E. 105.00 chs., and thence S. 15° W. 19.78 chs. to the place of beginning, containing 209.69 acres.

It appears by a certificate No. 479, dated Treasury Department, 25 January, 1812, directed to the Secretary of State, that this survey is described as follows: Beginning at a post standing on the border of river St. Clair between this tract and a tract confirmed to James Robinson; thence N. 69° W. 92.89 chs.; thence N. 21° E. 19.68 chs. to a post standing on the south line of a tract confirmed to the widow and heirs of Antoine Mini; thence S. 69° E. 90.82 chs. to a post standing on the border of river St. Clair; and thence along the border of said river down-stream S. 15° W. 19.78 chs. to the place of beginning, containing 180.70 acres.

The courses and distances in this certificate appear to have been taken from the patent certificate No. 206, issued by the register of your office under date of September 2, 1810.

The patent dated June 16, 1812, follows the courses and distances given in the patent certificate.

There are two plats on file here of survey 206. The only difference in these plats is the length of the side lines. One plat shows that the south line runs within 7 chs. of the N. W. corner of the Robinson claim, while the other plat shows this line to stop 15.93 chs. short of Robinson's N. W. corner.

I find the field-notes of the survey of 1810 on file here (being the one having the shorter side lines), but the field-notes of the other survey I am unable to find.

Both of these plats have longer side lines than those given in the patent.

The register's patent certificate, hereinbefore referred to, is partly written and partly printed. The printed part contains the following words in reference to this claim, namely: "Containing by the return of the surveyor;" after these quoted words is written the following: "One hundred eighty acres and $\frac{7}{10}$ of an acre."

If this recital in this patent certificate is true the surveyor made a return of survey to your office which never reached this office.

In order to bring the land outside of the lines of the patent in this case and which lie within survey 206 upon the rear part thereof into market the public surveys must first be extended over these rear lands and the tracts offered for sale according to law. When this is done and the same are not sold, then Mr. O'Leary's application to enter the same for cash can be considered and not before.

If Mr. O'Leary desires to have these rear lands surveyed as public lands he can file in your office an abstract of title showing who is the present owner of the lands patented in survey 206. After this is done you will instruct Mr. O'Leary to notify the parties in interest, as shown by such abstract, that application is to be made for the survey of these rear lands as public lands and to furnish proof of service of such notice.

You will at the same time instruct Mr. O'Leary that he must furnish the affidavit of at least two disinterested witnesses showing the present condition of the lands for which survey is asked—that is, if occupied, improved, or cultivated, by whom such occupancy, improvement, or cultivation is made, and furnish proof that such parties, if any there are, have also been served with notice of the action contemplated.

When these instructions have been complied with, you will forward the evidence submitted to this office, when the same will be considered and passed upon.

MISSOURI.

WM. GOFORTH'S CLAIM, NO. 462.

[To Calhoun Flukes, esq., U. S. surveyor-general, New Orleans, La., October 22, 1887.]

I have had under consideration the application of Charles L. [G.] Boudowsque, by his attorney, James L. Bradford, for certificates of location under the 3rd section of the

act of Congress approved June 2, 1858, entitled "An act to provide for the location of certain confirmed private land claims in the State of Missouri, and for other purposes" (Stats., vol. 11, p. 294), for the claim of William Goforth, entered under No. 462, in the 1st class, 2nd species of the report dated Nov. 20, 1816, of Harper and Lorrain, register and receiver for the eastern district of Louisiana. (Green's Am. State Papers, vol. 3, p. 225.)

In said report this claim is described as "462. William Goforth claims a tract of land situate in the county of Lafourche, containing fifty arpens front by forty arpens in depth. This claim is founded on an order of survey issued by the proper officer."

The report of the register and receiver embraces three classes of claims, which are divided into three species.

The first class of claims comprehends such claims as in their opinion stand confirmed by law. The second class comprehends the claims which ought to be confirmed, and the third class comprehends such claims which can not be confirmed under existing laws.

The first class embraces three species: The first species contains claims founded on complete grants; the second species contains claims founded on incomplete grants or concessions, warrants, or orders of survey granted prior to the 20th of December, 1803.

The claim of Goforth is found under No. 462, in the 1st class, 2nd species.

In the concluding paragraph of this species the R. and R. state that "We are of opinion that all the claims included under the second species of the first class are already confirmed by the act of Congress of the 12th April, 1814."

In the appendix to their report the R. and R. say, "With respect to the second species of claims in the first class, which are bottomed on incomplete titles, the law at present appears to be this, 'every claim to land supported by an order of survey granted by the proper Spanish officers prior to the first day of October, 1800, in favor of persons residing in Louisiana on that day and who have fulfilled the conditions attached to their concessions, must be confirmed in their claims without limitation as to quantity; but when all the conditions attached to the concession have not been fulfilled, yet if it appears that the land has been actually located and surveyed by a proper officer before the 20th of December, 1803, it must be confirmed to the claimant to an extent not exceeding one league square, provided the order of survey bears date prior to the 20th of December, 1803, and provided also that the claimant has not received in his own right a donation grant from the United States in the State of Louisiana.' These principles, we think, are deducible from the acts of Congress passed on the second March, eighteen hundred and five, and twelfth of April, eighteen hundred and fourteen. Although the last-mentioned act seems to apply chiefly to claims heretofore acted upon and rejected by the boards of commissioners, yet we think the same liberal principles in the spirit of the law were intended to apply to claims since entered under the laws extending the time for filing claims, and we have therefore reported on these claims according to this impression."

In the description of this claim the date of the order of survey is not given, nor is there anything in the record to show its date.

The 1st section of the act of April 12, 1814 (Stats., vol. 3, p. 122), provides—

"That every person or persons, or the legal representatives of any person or persons, claiming lands in the State of Louisiana, or the Territory of Missouri, by virtue of any incomplete French or Spanish grant or concession, or any warrant or order of survey, which was granted prior to the twentieth of December, one thousand eight hundred and three, for lands lying within that part of the State of Louisiana which composed the late Territory of Orleans, or which was granted for lands lying within the Territory of Missouri before the tenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and four, and where the claimant or the person under whom he claims were resident in the province of Louisiana at the respective times aforesaid, or at the time the said concession, warrant, or order of survey was granted, and whose claims have been filed with the proper register or recorder of land titles according to law and are embraced in the report of the commissioners or register or recorder for the district within which the lands claimed do lie, in every case where it shall appear by the said report of the commissioners, register, or recorder that the concession, warrant, or order of survey under which the claim is made contains a special location or had been actually located or surveyed within the Territory of Orleans before the twentieth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and three, or actually located or surveyed within the Territory of Missouri before the tenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and four, by a surveyor duly authorized by the government making such grant, such persons shall be and they are hereby confirmed in their claims," &c.

There is nothing to show the date or order of survey.

The register and receiver merely state in their report that "this claim is founded on an order of survey issued by the proper officer," but do not give the date or any other information in relation to it.

It does not appear that this claim was ever presented to a board of commissioners prior

to the approval of the act of April 12, 1814; nor is there any evidence to show that the warrant or order of survey contains a special location, or that the claim had been actually located or surveyed prior to Dec. 20, 1803; hence the claim could not have been confirmed by this act.

Under date of January 31, 1879, your office prepared, in satisfaction of this unlocated claim, certificates of location numbered 432 A to 432 F, five for three hundred and twenty acres and one for one hundred and one acres and forty hundredths of an acre; in all 1,701 $\frac{40}{100}$ acres, the equivalent of 2,000 arpens.

On the face of said scrip the act of Congress approved May 11, 1820, entitled "An act supplementary to the several acts for the adjustment of land claims in the State of Louisiana" (Stats., vol. 3, p. 573) is given as the act confirming this claim.

The first section of this act provides as follows: "That the claims for land within the eastern district of the State of Louisiana described by the register and receiver of the said district in their report to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, bearing date the twentieth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, and recommended in the said report for confirmation, be and the same are hereby confirmed against any claim on the part of the United States."

The act of Congress of May 11, 1820, confirmed only such grants as were recommended for confirmation.

The statement of the register and receiver that this claim was "already confirmed by the act of Congress of 12th April, 1814," is merely in the nature of an opinion as to the status of the claim, and is not what can be termed a recommendation for confirmation. Being as they supposed confirmed it needed no confirmation; and hence made no recommendation; and as the confirmatory act only confirmed such claims as were recommended the act of May 11, 1820, did not apply to this case.

The Supreme Court of the United States, at its December term, 1850, in the cause of Evariste Blanc, plaintiff in error, v. George W. Lafayette and John Hagan, having under consideration the claim of Louis Liotan, entered under No. 409, same class and species, held that "the register and receiver had said in their report that all the claims included under the second species of the first class were already confirmed by the act of the 12th of April, 1814. In this they were certainly mistaken," &c., &c. (11 Howard, 104, or 18 Curtis, 565.

I am of opinion, and so decide, that this claim has never been confirmed by Congress, and hence the parties are not entitled to scrip under the 3d section of the act of Congress approved June 2, 1858, which provides "that in all cases of confirmation by this act, or where any private land claim has been confirmed by Congress and the same in whole or in part has not been located or satisfied, either for want of a specific location prior to such confirmation or for any reason whatever other than a discovery of fraud in such claim subsequent to such confirmation, it shall be the duty of the surveyor-general of the district in which such claim was situated, upon satisfactory proof that such claim has been so confirmed, and that the same in whole or in part remains unsatisfied, to issue to such claimant or his legal representatives a certificate of location for a quantity of land equal to that so confirmed and unsatisfied," &c.

You will notify the parties in interest of the purport of this decision, allowing the usual time for appeal under the rules of practice.

NEW MEXICO.

PLAZA COLORADO TRACT, NO. 149.

[To Hon. L. Q. C. Lamar, Secretary of the Interior, August 17th, 1887.]

I have the honor to transmit herewith, for submission to Congress, the report dated April 25, 1886, in duplicate, of the surveyor-general of New Mexico, on the private land claim known as the Plaza Colorado tract, No. 149.

The surveyor-general recommends "that title to the land be confirmed to the legal representatives of the grantees, reserving to the United States any minerals that may exist therein." He states that "it is shown by the testimony of witnesses that the land within the boundaries stated in the petition have been occupied by the various claimants; the land extends along the river about two miles, along the Copper hills on the north about four miles, and from north to south nine or ten miles. A strip along the river less than a half a mile in width is cultivated. The remainder of the tract is rough and broken, and is used for pasturing stock and for obtaining firewood."

According to the surveyor's estimate of the extent of the grant it would contain about 18,240 acres.

In the event of the confirmation of this claim I would respectfully suggest that it be limited to the land actually cultivated and occupied by the legal representatives of the original grantees, to be located within the boundaries specified in the grant.

This would cover all the tillable land and embrace an area of from 500 to 1,000 acres.

SANTA TERESA GRANT.

[To Hon. William F. Vilas, Secretary of the Interior, March 15, 1888.]

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt by departmental reference of letter from the Department of State, dated December 17, 1887, covering a copy of a note from the Mexican minister resident, and also the petition of a Mr. J. Escobar y Armendariz, a Mexican citizen, in relation to his title to a private land claim in New Mexico known as the "Santa Teresa" grant.

These papers are also accompanied by the brief of Hon. J. W. Foster of this city, bearing upon the title of said J. Escobar y Armendariz to said grant; and you direct this office to "report in duplicate and return papers."

The facts in the case are generally as set forth in the copy of petition referred as well as in the accompanying brief of Mr. Foster, and may be epitomized as follows, so far as they are authenticated by the transcript and the report of the surveyor-general of New Mexico dated December 11, 1878, viz:

The grant is claimed to have been made to one Francisco Garcia prior to the year 1790 by the Spanish authorities of what was then New Biscay and now the State of Chihuahua. The original muniments of title are alleged to have been lost or destroyed during the occupation of El Paso del Norte by the United States troops in 1846. The land claimed is situate on the west bank of the Rio Grande del Norte, in the county of Doña Ana, New Mexico, and in that portion thereof embraced by the Gadsden purchase.

By the 6th article of the treaty with Mexico dated March 30, 1853, and which included the Gadsden purchase, it was provided that—

"No grants of land within the territory ceded by the first article of this treaty bearing date subsequent to the day—twenty-fifth of September—when the minister and subscriber to this treaty on the part of the United States proposed to the government of Mexico to terminate the question of boundary, will be considered valid or be recognized by the United States, or will any grants made previously be respected or be considered as obligatory which have not been located, and duly recorded in the archives of Mexico."

Nearly nine months prior to this limitation in the treaty the grant claimants made application to the judicial authorities at El Paso del Norte for perpetuation of title. The application and proof submitted seem to have been in accordance with the laws and customs of the State of Chihuahua, in whose jurisdiction the claim in question was situate.

In pursuance of this application, and upon the evidence of several witnesses showing the previous existence of the grant to the tract claimed, the loss of the title papers during the American occupation of El Paso del Norte in 1846, and the occupancy of the land by the grantee and his heirs from time immemorial, the second civil justice of the cantonment of Bravas, Bentura Lopez, rendered a decree declaring the property to belong to José Maria Garcia and his co-heirs under and by virtue of the grant to Francisco Garcia, their father.

It also appears that this same jurisdiction, on the 16th of January, 1853, went in person upon the claim, and in the presence of witnesses as to the old boundaries and monuments, proceeded to relocate the grant and place claimants in possession by certain legal formalities.

The transcript of these proceedings was presented to the surveyor-general as the basis of the claim. It was duly authenticated as required by the laws of the United States relative to documents offered in evidence in the United States courts from foreign countries, and other corroborative evidence of the genuineness of the grant being on file in his office, he proceeded to rule as follows:

"The evidence of occupation of the tract by Francisco Garcia, and after his death, by his widow and heirs, for a continuous period from prior to or about the year 1790, until recently, raises a strong presumption in favor of the validity of the grant independent of the documentary evidence referred to, and it is believed to be a good and valid grant.

"The claim is therefore approved to the heirs and legal representatives of Francisco Garcia and their assignees, according to the boundaries as herein set forth, and as described in the resurvey or act of possession of January 16, 1853, executed at El Paso del Norte by Bentura Lopez, second justice and of 1st instance of the cantonment of Bravas."

The papers in duplicate were forwarded to your department for transmission to Congress on the 7th of December, 1880, and as will appear from your records were transmitted to Congress December 11, 1880, where the case is still pending, awaiting the action provided for in 8th section of the act of July 22, 1854 (U. S. Stats., v. 10, p. 309).

It appears from the records of this office that on the 3rd of December, 1885, Hon. Geo. W. Julian, then and at present U. S. surveyor-general of New Mexico, addressed a personal note to Hon. Wm. A. J. Sparks, former Commissioner, desiring to know what policy he should pursue in respect to the examination of private land claims which had been reported by his predecessors.

On the 11th of December, 1885, Mr. Sparks replied: "In my annual report I have recommended that all claims heretofore transmitted to Congress *pro forma* through this office be remanded for re-examination. Should any cases reported upon by your predecessors be brought to your attention in which it appears that an investigation is desirable in the public interest, I know of no objection to your making such investigation, but on the contrary think it ought to be made for the information of this office and Congress.

"Any supplemental reports sent up by you will be transmitted to Congress for consideration."

Accordingly, on the 16th of October, 1886, Surveyor-General Julian made a supplemental report on the grant under consideration, and after stating the facts substantially as already submitted and quoting the sixth article of the Gadsden treaty of December 30, 1853, *supra*, reported as follows:

"According to this language, as I understand it, no grant of land comprised within the territory covered by this treaty can be recognized by the United States as valid, whether the date of the grant be prior or subsequent to the time specified, unless the grant shall have been duly recorded in the archives of Mexico. As there is no proof that this was done, I can not recommend the approval of this claim by Congress, nor could I do so if the grant had been produced and shown to be genuine, because the record of it in the archives of Mexico is made an indispensable condition of title.

"Neither can I recommend the recognition of an equitable claim. In my opinion it could not be founded on a grant which is made invalid by a treaty between the United States and Mexico. Congress is precluded by this treaty from respecting the grant or considering it obligatory, and the equity which the case would otherwise have presented is lost."

This report was forwarded to the department, with the concurrence of Commissioner Sparks, for submission to Congress, on the 4th of May, 1887.

It appears that the petitioner is a claimant of the aforesaid grant by purchase from the legal representatives of the original grantee, and he prays you for a report to the following effect in brief:

First. That the documentary evidence on file in the surveyor-general's office and before Congress shows a good and valid title under the laws, usages, and customs of Mexico, &c.

Second. That Congressional action be expedited looking to the final confirmation of the grant.

Third. That a resurvey of the grant be made corrective of the survey thereof now before Congress.

As regards the first prayer I deem it sufficient to say, in addition to the foregoing statements, that in my judgment no further expression of opinion on the part of the Executive is called for in advance of any indication by Congress of a desire therefor; as regards the second, that what it is proper for Congress to do and when to do it is a matter for itself to determine, and I see nothing remaining to be done by which the department can expedite the action of Congress.

As to the third it might be proper to state that the survey of the grant now before Congress is merely a *preliminary* one, and if Congress should confirm the grant by the boundaries set forth in the documentary evidence on file in the case the survey must be made to conform thereto. In other words, the survey must correspond with the terms of the confirmatory act, whatever they may be, *should Congress see proper to confirm the grant.*

Moreover, there is no appropriation at this time for the survey of unconfirmed private land claims in New Mexico.

The papers referred are herewith returned.

RESURVEY OF LAS VEGAS GRANT.

[To Hon. William F. Vilas, Secretary of the Interior, April 4, 1888.]

The surveyor-general of New Mexico, by his letter of March 22, 1887, called the attention of this office to the matter of the resurvey of the Las Vegas grant, stating as his opinion that the official survey thereof, made in the year 1860 and covering a little less than 500,000 acres, "is manifestly indefensible."

He was also of the opinion from his investigation of the case that "the papers show a grant for agricultural purposes of numerous specified allotments of land, amounting to perhaps 20,000 acres, the particular areas of which several tracts can only be determined by a survey. The remainder of the land included in the out-boundaries specified was evidently intended for pasturage, and the grant provides that these lands and their waters 'shall be free to all.'"

He also states that the Mexican government was not in the habit of making grants in fee of such large bodies of land for pastures; that his predecessor "approved the grant and Congress confirmed it as recommended by him, but he had no right to approve of a grant in fee of this large body of lands for pasturage, and did not do so unless by implication, while Congress in confirming the grant did not in my opinion confirm it for more than the Mexican government did or could grant."

In view of these considerations he advocated a resurvey of the grant and that patent issue for the land actually granted for agricultural purposes, the surplus to be restored to the public domain and to actual settlement.

See letter herewith marked A.

This letter was answered by my predecessor April 16, 1887, as follows:

"For the reasons set forth in your report I have no hesitation in authorizing the resurvey of the grant as proposed, and you will enter into contract for the execution of the same with a competent deputy and forward the contract here for approval before the end of the fiscal year."

On the 22nd of July, 1887, the surveyor-general forwarded the report of Mr. W. M. Tipton, who had been appointed by him "as a commissioner to investigate the boundaries of the Las Vegas grant, &c., and suggested that it would be advisable, for reasons stated, that this office should select the agent for the work proposed.

See his letter herewith of July 22, 1887, enclosing Tipton's report marked B.

The above suggestion was not favorably entertained by this office, and on the 12th of October, 1887, he was authorized to have the investigation made by some competent surveyor of his own selection whenever the funds at his disposal for such purpose would justify.

On the 21st of October following he replied, stating that he had no funds at his disposal for such work, and still insisting that this office provide a competent surveyor for the speedy completion of the investigation proposed.

See his letter herewith of October 21, 1887, marked C.

To this a reply was sent November 5, 1887, stating "that this office can not at present send a surveyor for the purpose desired; but as there is a balance of \$2,050 remaining of the appropriation of March 3, 1887, for surveying private land claims in New Mexico, and as from the present rate of expenditure it appears that not more than \$1,000 of that sum will be required for office expenses, it follows that there is about \$1,000 at present available for the work proposed.

"If you think that this sum is sufficient to enable you to make any satisfactory progress in the investigation and accurate survey of this claim, you are authorized, in your discretion, to devote it to that purpose."

On the 7th of February, 1888, the surveyor-general reported that the above sum was nearly exhausted, and suggested the propriety of a special act of Congress making provision for the completion of the work, &c.

See his letter marked D.

Having been called upon for an estimate of the amount which would be required to complete the investigation and resurvey, on the 28th of February last the surveyor-general forwarded an estimate that the sum required would reach \$6,000.

See letter and estimate marked E.

Upon this review of what has already been done by this office in the premises, and in view of what is further suggested by the surveyor-general as necessary to the completion of the work proposed, involving a large appropriation of money by Congress, I have thought it advisable to submit the matter for your consideration, and for such instructions as you may deem appropriate under the circumstances.

And to this end I have the honor to call your attention to the original title papers in the case, found in your volume No. 2, "Private Land Claims in New Mexico," page 575, which also contains the report of the surveyor-general of New Mexico, dated December 18, 1858, in pursuance of the 8th section of the act of July 22, 1854, for ascertaining the origin, nature, character, and extent of Spanish and Mexican grants in the Territory of New Mexico.

This report of the surveyor-general was forwarded to Congress with letter of the Secretary of the Interior of February 3, 1860.

There were two claimants before the surveyor-general for the same tract of land, but in his report they were both embraced in the same office number 20, and by that number confirmed by Congress by sec. 3, act of June 21, 1860 (U. S. Stat., v. 12, p. 71).

At this point the report of the Senate Committee on Private Land Claims, dated May 19, 1860, becomes pertinent, as without doubt it was upon this report that the act of June 21, 1860, was passed. (See Senate Rep'ts of Com's, vol. 2, No. 228. Int. Dept. No. 892.)

"* * * To this tract the two claimants are:

"First. The heirs of Luis Maria Baca claim under a grant made by the provincial deputation of Durango to said Baca and his seventeen sons on the 29th May, 1821, which

grant was ratified and confirmed on the — February, 1825, by the departmental assembly of New Mexico. This grant was in fee and is a genuine and valid title. Second. The town of Las Begas or Las Vegas. This town claims under a grant made on the 23th March, 1835, to Juan de Dios Mase and twenty-seven others by the territorial deputation on a petition which represented the land to be public land, and the petitioners were put in possession. The land has been divided out and several hundred families are located on it.

"The surveyor-general, having none but ministerial duties to perform, has recommended the confirmation of both these titles, leaving to their respective claimants the right of adjusting their conflicting claims in the courts. But Congress has other duties imposed on it and is bound to legislate in such manner as to prevent, if possible, so disastrous a result as the plunging of an entire settlement of families into litigation, at the imminent hazard of being turned out of their homes or made to purchase a second time from a private owner lands for which they paid their government a full equivalent in the labor, risk, and exposure by which they have converted a wilderness, surrounded by hostile savages, into a civilized and thriving settlement, and this can be done with little loss or cost to the government.

"The claimants under the title to Baca, also represented by Judge Watts as their counsel, have expressed a willingness to waive their *older title* in favor of the settlers if allowed to enter an equivalent quantity of land elsewhere within the Territory; and your committee can not doubt that Congress will cheerfully accept the proposal, which indeed would undoubtedly have been acceded to by Mexico if the territory had remained hers, and to whose rights and duties the United States have succeeded.

"The committee have therefore prepared an amendment to the House bill, by way of substitute, embracing the several provisions above referred to."

By reference to the act of June 21, 1860, it will be found that all of the provisions of this report of the committee were incorporated therein and that the Baca heirs having surrendered their older title, the claim No. 20 was confirmed to the town of Las Vegas, as will more fully appear by the 6th section of said act, and which will be referred to hereafter.

By reference to the petition of the Las Vegas claimants it will be found that they described the land petitioned for by specific boundaries, to wit: "On the north the Sapello river, on the south the boundary of the grant made to Don Antonio Ortez, on the east the Aguage de la Zegua, and on the west the boundary of the grant to San Miguel del Bado."

The grant is as follows:

"The land contained *within the boundaries expressed in this petition* is granted not only to the petitioners and the residents of El Bado, but also generally to all who may be destitute of lands to cultivate, provided that the grant to these lands is made on condition that the pasture and watering places are free to all." * * *

José Jesus Ulibarri, the constitutional justice, gives a list of persons to whom a lotments of land were made and the process and manner of distribution thereof, and, after referring to the list of individuals who resided in the new settlement and the distribution which he had made, says: "I proceeded to make known to them the *petition found at the commencement of this document, assigning to them the same boundaries as are set forth in the petition.* I also informed them that the water and pasture were free to all," &c.

The surveyor-general in his report to Congress says that his duty was "simply to ascertain whether the claims presented to him were of such a nature as to separate the land embraced *within the boundaries set forth in them from the public domain,*" &c.

And in the conclusion of his report he says: "It is firmly believed that the land embraced in either of the two grants is lawfully separated from the public domain and entirely beyond the disposal of the general government," &c.

Congress confirmed the claim as recommended in the surveyor-general's report, and the survey thereof is *prima facie* in accordance with the boundaries set forth in the petition of the claimants and referred to in the several title papers connected with the case.

See official plat of survey herewith marked F.

In view of this summary of the case the following points are presented:

First. Did the surveyor-general in his report to Congress recommend the confirmation of the claim in accordance with the boundaries set forth in the petition of the claimants and referred to in the grant?

Second. If so, and the same having been confirmed by Congress as recommended, is there any authority vested in the executive department of the government for the curtailment of the limits so confirmed, notwithstanding any limitation as to the quantity which was authorized to be granted under the colonization laws of Mexico?

Third. Is the condition in the grant making the "pasture and watering places free to all" applicable to all the land contained within the boundaries expressed in the petition?

Fourth. If so, would not the disposal of the land outside the allotments referred to by Surveyor-General Julian in his letter of March 22, 1887, under the pre-emption and homestead laws necessarily convey the fee to such land thus disposed of and thereby destroy an absolute condition of the grant?

In conclusion, I would call your attention to the 6th section of the act of June 21, 1860, aforesaid, which provides "that it shall be lawful for the heirs of Luis Maria Baca, who made claim to the said tract of land as is claimed by the town of Las Vegas, to select, instead of the land claimed by them, an equal quantity of vacant land not mineral in the Territory of New Mexico, to be located by them in square bodies not exceeding 5 in number." * * *

The selections under this section, 5 in number, have already been made on the basis of the present survey of the Las Vegas grant, and your predecessor, in his decision of June 15, 1887, in relation to what is known as "Baca Float No. 3," held as follows: "It was ascertained that the quantity of land claimed by the town of Las Vegas was 496,446.96 acres, and therefore each location embraced 99,289.39 acres." This would seem to be an official recognition by your department of the quantity embraced in the present survey.

STATUS OF THE ALBUQUERQUE GRANT.

[To Hon. Wm. F. Vilas, Secretary of the Interior, March 14, 1888.]

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt by departmental reference of letter of the Attorney-General of 2nd inst., enclosing letter from U. S. Attorney Smith, of New Mexico, and also from the mayor of the town of Albuquerque, in said Territory, relative to the propriety of instituting legal proceedings to establish the status of the "Albuquerque grant."

"Report on status of the lands in duplicate" is requested, and that the papers be returned.

In reply I have the honor to state that the claim of the inhabitants of the town of Albuquerque, in Bernalillo county, New Mexico, was approved by the surveyor-general of New Mexico in accordance with the provisions of the 8th section of the act of July 22, 1854, and the instructions thereunder of the Department of the Interior of August 25, 1854.

The opinion of the surveyor-general approving the claim is dated September 5, 1882, and is as follows: * * * "In view of all the facts I am of the opinion that the inhabitants of the town of Albuquerque have a just and lawful claim for the land petitioned for, and I approve to the inhabitants of said town the claim for four square leagues, having the center of the flag-staff and adobe monument surrounding the same in the middle of the main plaza or square about the center of the old town of Albuquerque as the center of said tract, unless it may be subsequently shown that the mutual point is elsewhere, and having for its exterior boundaries north and south and east and west lines through the respective termini of lines one Spanish league in each direction north, south, east, and west from the central point." * * *

"The claim is hereby approved and recommended for confirmation by Congress to the inhabitants of the town of Albuquerque."

A certified transcript of the record before the surveyor-general was forwarded through this office to the Department of the Interior, for transmission to Congress, on 26th of December, 1883, and your records will show that it was transmitted to Congress on the 14th of January, 1884.

The section of the act aforesaid provides that "until the final action of Congress on such claims all lands shall be reserved from sale or other disposal by the government." * * *

Therefore, until Congress takes some action in the premises, the land covered by the claim is in a state of legislative withdrawal from sale or other disposal by the government.

The printed transcript of the record in this case will be found in Senate Ex. Doc. No. 56, 48th Cong., 1st session.

The papers referred are herewith returned.

CAÑON DE CARNUÉ, NO. 150.

[To Hon. L. Q. C. Lamar, Secretary of the Interior, November 19, 1887.]

I have the honor to transmit herewith, for submission to Congress, the report dated March 11, 1886, in duplicate, of the surveyor-general for New Mexico, on the private land claim known as the *Cañon de Carnué*, No. 150.

The surveyor-general recommends "the confirmation of the title to the land to the legal representatives of the original grantees, reserving to the United States all minerals found therein."

No estimate is given as to the area of the tract claimed, but from the testimony and petition of claimants it is ascertained that it contains from 70,000 to 106,000 acres.

Upon an examination of the record in the case, which consists of copies of alleged originals, it appears that Sam'l Ellison, as att'y for claimants, filed a petition with the surveyor-general for New Mexico under the 8th section of the act of July 22, 1854, asking that their claim be investigated and approved, claiming title under an alleged grant made in the year 1819. No boundaries are given, but they file a diagram showing the claim to cover a tract fifteen miles north and south and nine miles east and west.

Subsequently said attorney filed an amended petition substantially the same as the first.

On the 6th Feb'y, 1763, Don Tomas Velez Cachupin, governor and captain general of this kingdom of New Mexico, made a grant of the place asked for at Carnué to certain named persons.

Possession was delivered to the land on the 12th Feb'y, 1763. On Feb'y 20, 1763, the governor approved the act of the alcalde in giving possession.

On April 12, 1771, the governor gave directions that the land be resettled, and for failure to resettle the land the grant shall be taken back and they shall be dispossessed.

On 16th day of April, 1771, the chief alcalde gave notice that he would meet the settlers on April 24, 1771, at the royal buildings in the town of San Felipe de Albuquerque for the proper purpose. Accordingly, on the latter date, the alcalde met the parties at the place set and notified them that should they desire to retain said land they would have to resettle the same, which they refused. On 27th May, 1771, said alcalde proceeded to the settlement of Carnué and demolished the buildings and left them in ruins.

On the 1st November, 1818, Don Juan Duran and 19 others petitioned the governor and captain-general for a grant of the Carnué. This petition was forwarded Nov. 3, 1818, to Don Pedro Pino by the governor for report. On same day Pedro Bautista Pino referred the matter to the señor alcalde of Albuquerque for opinion concerning the petition of the petitioner. On the 4th Nov., 1818, José Mariano de la Peña reported that the petition was not prejudicial and it may be beneficial to the same jurisdiction.

Juan Ignacio Tafoya, with 26 others (not named), filed a petition with the governor asking to be placed in possession of a tract of land with the following boundaries: "From what is called the Cuertecita as far as what is called the San Antonito."

On January 26, 1819, the governor directed the alcalde to report with all minuteness. On 29th same month and year the alcalde reported that "The place which they ask for in order to settle thereon appears as having been partitioned according to the *expediente* which on the 17th I sent to you; with this one there are three petitions of these and the other petitioners. Many of these have lands of their own and by inheritance, by grant and inheritance. You will be pleased to decide that which you may deem of your superior pleasure."

On Feb'y 3, 1819, the governor directed the alcalde to note the persons owning land, &c.

On 5th of same month the alcalde made his report wherein certain persons named are reported as not owning land.

On Feb'y 10, 1819, this paper was forwarded to the assessor's office, and on the same day the assessor reported that the parties who are petitioners for the land have a right to the same and it should be given them.

On Feb'y 11, 1819, the governor gave directions to the alcalde to place the petitioners in possession with certain conditions.

On Feb'y 24, 1819, the alcalde in compliance with the decree of the governor proceeded to place the parties in possession, which was continued until the 26th of same month. The out-boundaries given are as follows:

"From the entrance of the Cañon de San Miguel de Carnué to the Tejira the width of the cañon to east and from here south to north as far as the cross set up to the north of San Antonia as is set forth at the beginning of this second possession; it not being possible to make grant as far as San Antonia, as they ask, because the woods, waters, and pastures of watering places are common to the frontier from Bernalillo to Belen, for which cause others can not be settled. * * * From what is called the Cienega of the Cañon de Carnué to the Tejira and from here to the latter north to south settlement of San Antonio there are some pieces which may be occupied by other settlers in the same need as the grantees, notwithstanding that the waters are not sufficient to open up a large cultivation." He also stated that ten other persons had been added to the number contained in the petition.

On March 4, 1819, Antonio Chaves and seven others petitioned the senior chief alcalde to distribute the surplus land amongst them.

On same day the matter was referred to the justice of the town for report, and March 6, 1819, the justice reported in favor of the petitioners.

On March 7 the alcalde submitted the matter to the governor, who, on the 15th of same month, directed that the parties be placed in possession; and accordingly, on the 26th of March, the alcalde placed the parties in possession of certain described tracts.

On April 14, 1819, the chief alcalde issued certain regulations for the new settlement from San Miguel de Carnué as far as San Antonio.

On April 21, 1819, the alcalde issued an order relative to the water supply, the report of the produce raised, with governor's directions, dated Nov. 13, 1819.

On March 11, 1820, the alcalde makes a report to the governor upon the status of the new settlement.

On March 16, 1820, the governor directed Don Pedro Pino to report upon the matter, and on the same day Pedro Bautista Pino made his report, which was favorable to the making of a grant.

On March 13, 1820, the alcalde transmits a list of the settlers of Carnué to the governor.

In the event of the confirmation of this claim by Congress I would suggest that it be limited to the lands actually cultivated and in possession of original grantees or their descendants, according to their individual portions, to be ascertained by authentic survey, the whole to be limited to the boundaries described in the act of possession, reserving to the United States all mineral lands.

TOWN OF ATRISCO CLAIM.

[To Hon. L. Q. C. Lamar, Secretary of the Interior, Nov. 19, 1887.]

I have the honor to transmit herewith, for submission to Congress, the report dated January 28, 1886, in duplicate, of the surveyor-general for New Mexico, on the private land claim known as the Town of Atrisco.

Surveyor-General Julian, in his report, expresses the opinion "that this claim would have been recognized under the laws, usages, and customs of Spain and Mexico, and therefore that it should be confirmed by the United States."

He recognizes the claim as covering a tract of land about 8 miles from north to south and about 14 miles from east to west, which makes about 112 square miles or about 71,680 acres.

I find upon an examination of the record in the case, which consists of copies from alleged originals, that "Chaves and Wade, att'ys for petitioners," filed a petition with the surveyor-general of New Mexico, asking that their claim be approved and confirmed to the heirs and successors of the original grantee. The boundaries of the tract claimed under a grant made in the year 1768 are as follows:

"On the north, commencing at a point 2 leagues S. of the town of San Fernando, in front of 2 large cottonwood trees standing close together; on the south by El Alama Gacho, a point 3 leagues S. of the said trees; on the west by the river Puerco, and on the east by the top (Ceja) of the hill called the Rio Puerco mountain."

Subsequently, under date of Dec. 31, 1885, Amado Chaves, Urbana Chacon, and Clarence Key, representing themselves as attorneys, filed a supplementary petition, in which they ask, in addition to the land described in the first petition, the approval of a tract of land with the following boundaries: "On the north by the Baranca de Juan de Perea; on the south by the lands of Captain Antonio Baca; on the east by the Rio Grande; on the west by the Ceja del Rio Puerco."

The distance from the northern boundary to the southern boundary is said to be three Spanish leagues, and from the eastern to the western about four Spanish leagues, claiming the same by virtue of an alleged grant said to have been made in or about the year 1700.

By reference to the translations of the original muniments of title it is found that at some time prior to April 28, 1768, José Hurtado de Mendoza and others, claiming to be citizens of the town of Atrisco, filed a petition with the governor and captain-general, in which petition they state that "owing to the very circumscribed condition we are in at the said town, being scarce of land for the support of our live stock of all kinds, because on the northern side our planting lands lie upon the Rio del Norte, and the town of Albuquerque, on the eastern side of said river, is very close, as well as the Ranchos del Estero, and on the south is the land of Captain Antonio Baca; on account of which confirmation we avail ourselves of the western side, having no other tract or grazing ground, and which being unappropriated and unsettled from time immemorial up to the present day, we took possession thereof, settling it from the end of the Bosque Grande on the Puerco river to the Cerro Colorado; upon which tract each of us constructed ranches and corrals, and have thus been using its pasture for our stock, as also its fire-wood, there being no other place whence to supply ourselves during the whole year; and we have not during all the time we have occupied the land been at all injurious to the settlers of the town of San Fernando, on the

said Puerco river, for from the said Bosque Grande to the town referred to there is about a league and a half, and this neither in past time nor at the present day have they ever settled, the said settlers of San Fernando never having needed the said tract," &c.

On the 28th April, 1768, the governor and captain-general, after considering the petition and hearing argument and "also in consideration of the limited extent of the land held by the petitioners for the pasturage and increase of their live stock, and considering also that it appears from the papers in the grant and the act of possession made to the resident settlers of San Fernando del Rio Puerco that towards the south there was granted to them two leagues and no more, and I being informed that the Cerro Colorado, mentioned as a boundary in the act of possession in the said grant, is distant from the end of the two leagues, the terminus to which the settlers of San Fernando acquired title, a long distance, this space being the same in which the people of Atrisco have pastured their stock for so many years, during which time, although they have not had a formal right to hold and place their stock upon the said land, they, the said people of Atrisco, have, owing to their long use thereof as public land, acquired a better right than any other party whatever to ask a grant to the land, and now that they have done so, I" * * * "do therefore declare that I do in the name of His Majesty (God preserve him!) grant to the people of the town of Atrisco, with the exception of those who may have lands for ranches and for the pasturage of their stock, all of whom I therefore exclude from this grant, the land they apply for, it being understood that to the people of San Fernando there will be measured two leagues of five thousand Castillian varas from their town southward, at the close of which there will be placed a firm and durable landmark; and continuing in the same southward course there will be measured three leagues for the people of Atrisco, at the close of which there will be placed a similar landmark, which will serve them as a boundary on the south, the same on the north; the landmark bounding the land of the people of San Fernando on the east the top (ceja) of the hill called the Rio Puerco mountain, and on the west the Puerco river. And this grant to the land embraced by the boundaries described I do make to the said people of Atrisco, with the exceptions above made, for themselves, their children, and successors, and the condition that they shall settle and occupy it with their live-stock within the term prescribed by the royal laws," &c.

He also gave instructions to Francisco Trebal Navarre, chief alcalde and war captain of Albuquerque, to place the parties in possession.

On the 9th day of May, 1768, the alcalde proceeded to the land granted and placed the parties in interest in possession of the land asked for, as follows:

"And having thus disposed I immediately ordered that from the said stake designated as a landmark for the said settlers of San Fernando the three leagues be measured off for the said settlers of Atrisco, which measurement running in a straight line southward extended to a cottonwood tree standing alone upon the edge of the said Puerco river, which tree I notified the said settlers of Atrisco was their boundary, which latter I designated by a firm and durable landmark, one to be recognized always, and which cottonwood is commonly called and known as the Alamo Gacho."

In the act of possession certain stipulations are made, one of which is that "none of these said settlers may sell or alienate his ranch, through any title, whether to his relative, friend, or neighbor, for the grant is made by his excellency the governor that the parties placed in possession may with their stock use and enjoy the same and not for a market."

This is all the documentary evidence relied upon in support of their title to both tracts.

The only boundaries established by the act of possession were the northern and southern; no reference is made to the eastern or western, but to complete the boundaries we must revert to the grant, which calls for the Puerco river for the western boundary and the Puerco mountains as the eastern boundary.

There is no documentary evidence that there was ever a grant to the town of Atrisco on the banks of the Rio Grande. The only paper which would indicate that they had lands on the Rio Grande is their petition to the governor, which states that "because on the northern side our planting lands lie upon the Rio del Norte and the town of Albuquerque on the eastern side the said river is very close, as well as the Ranchos del Estero, and on the south is the land of Captain Antonio Baca; on account of which confirmation we availed ourselves of the western side, having no other tract or grazing ground," &c.

The governor in making the grant states that "in consideration of the limited extent of the land held by the petitioners for the pasturage and increase of their live stock," &c.

Now where was this land situate?

Had they been in possession of a tract of land held under a former grant, it is reasonable to presume that the governor in making an additional grant would have referred

to the prior grant as a boundary and not given specific boundaries, as in the case of an independent grant.

The grant of 1768 contains a condition that the lands must be settled and occupied within the term prescribed, and also that those having ranches are excepted from the benefits conferred by this grant and are not included in the grantees.

There is nothing to show that the condition was complied with; nor is there anything to show whether the present claimants are the descendants of those to whom the grant was made, or that they were descendants of the persons not included as grantees. The alcalde in giving possession stipulated that the lands could never be conveyed or alienated to any person.

It is not known under what authority he made this stipulation; but it must be presumed that he acted by authority from the governor.

It appears that the claimants filed temporarily with the surveyor-general, for the purpose of making copies and incorporating the same in his report, certain conveyances showing transfers at different times from 1782 to 1823 of certain tracts of land, only two of which described the same with sufficient distinctness to locate them within the claimed limits of the town of Atrisco. The others are too vague and indefinite to determine with any degree of certainty their locus.

I can not see what bearing these deeds have on the case, as they do not show how they acquired title, or in what manner they are connected with the original claimants.

The testimony shows that the town of Atrisco is situated near the Rio Grande river and east of the eastern boundary of the grant of 1768, and that the people of the town have cultivated and occupied both tracts claimed.

Bartolo Garcia, 80 years old, testifies that there are descendants of the original grantee living on the grant, and names some thirteen persons as such. He knows the boundaries of the tract claimed under the alleged grant of 1700, and he describes them substantially as given in the supplementary petition of the present claimant. This information was obtained from his grandfather.

The testimony shows that there are about 200 families on these two tracts.

The present claimants have failed to produce the original grant, a copy of the same, or the record or a copy of the record showing that there was ever a grant made in the year 1700 on the Rio Grande river: nothing but the statement made in the petition to the governor in 1768, and the testimony of witnesses whose only knowledge is derived from hearsay. This is insufficient evidence upon which to base a claim against the United States.

They have failed to show that the conditions of the grant of 1768 have been complied with; that the descendants of the original grantees are entitled to recognition, as their ancestors may have come within the number of the persons excepted from the grants.

They have failed to show by a complete unbroken chain of title that they are the legal representatives of the original grantee.

Upon an examination of the records in the cases of the grants in the vicinity of the town of Atrisco, no reference is made to it. The Alameda grant, made in the year 1710, which lies immediately north of the supposed locus of this claim, makes no reference whatever to it, but calls for the lands of Luis Garcia on the south.

From an examination of the whole case I am of opinion that the claimants have failed to show a legal title or an equitable claim to any land on the Rio Grande river, but that if any equitable claim exists it is for lands on the Puerco river, which include an area of about 20,000 acres.

TOWN OF EL RITO, NO. 151.

[To Hon. L. Q. C. Lamar, Secretary of the Interior, Nov. 19, 1887.]

I have the honor to transmit herewith, for submission to Congress, the report dated June 17, 1886, in duplicate, of the surveyor-general for New Mexico, on the private land claim known as the *Town of El Rito*, No. 151.

The surveyor-general in his report expresses the opinion that no legal title to the land has been established, "but that the legal successors and representatives of Joaquin Garcia have an equitable title to the land they have actually occupied as such successors and representatives within the boundaries named, the exact extent whereof may be ascertained and fixed by a survey."

He states further that he does not "rest this claim upon any presumed grant, but on the ground of uninterrupted occupancy in good faith. Most of the holdings are very small and irregularly shaped and their occupants are honest and poor people whose title," he believes, "the Spanish and Mexican governments would have recognized. They did recognize it, as they recognized title in numerous similar cases in this Territory in which communities of small holders were permitted to enjoy their

possessions without molestation and transmit them to their descendants according to the usages established by themselves and without any record evidence of title.

"The Spanish law did not require the conveyance of land by deed in writing, nor was any record of transfer required when land descended from father to son.

"The claimants in this case, as in many like cases in New Mexico, are too poor to prosecute or defend their titles by litigation, and yet in the absence of any record evidence of title they are necessarily exposed to dangerous claimants under the pre-emption and homestead laws.

"The usages by which this class of claimants have been allowed to hold their lands and regulate their affairs under Spanish law are shown by the existence in the El Tajo grant, report No. 146, which I have heretofore examined, and believing that these usages should be recognized by the United States under the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, and that wanton injustice would otherwise be inflicted," he recommends "the confirmation of the claim of the petitioners in this case to the extent of their actual occupancy within the boundaries named, which occupancy should be defined by an authenticated survey."

Upon an examination of the record in the case I find that under date of August 17, 1883, Episcanio Lopez, Henry Grant, Salvador Trujillo, and José Atencio, by their attorney, Jno. H. Knaebel, for themselves and other settlers and residents of the town of El Rito, filed a petition with the surveyor-general praying that their claim to a tract of land of four square leagues "extending northwardly, southwardly, eastwardly, and westwardly from the central point of the said town, the same being also the central point of the square formed by the said square leagues," be investigated and approved, and to report the same to Congress for confirmation.

On Sept. 19, 1883, Casma Martin, Tomas Remijie Sapede, and Antonio Trujillo, by their attorney, John H. Knaebel, for themselves and others, settlers and residents of the town of Caseta, on the El Rito, filed a petition with the surveyor-general for New Mexico, claiming "four square leagues of land extending northwardly, southwardly, eastwardly, and westwardly from the central point of the said town, the same being also the central point of the square formed by the four square leagues," and praying that the same be examined, approved, and submitted to Congress for confirmation.

On the 19 of Sept., 1883, Domingo Martin and others, by their attorney, Jno. H. Knaebel, filed a petition claiming certain lands lying and situate on both sides of the El Rito river, described by section, township, and range covering some 64 sections, or about 40,960 acres.

On 19th Sept., 1883, Juan B. Vigil and others, by their attorney, Jno. H. Knaebel, in behalf of themselves and others, settlers and residents of the town of Los Espinosos, filed a petition claiming a tract of land of four square leagues, extending northwardly, southwardly, eastwardly, and westwardly from the central point of the said town, the same being also the central point of the square formed by the said four square leagues.

According to the testimony in the case this claim covers an area of about 81 square miles, or about 52,000 acres. It is impracticable to estimate the area of the tracts actually occupied, but this is to be determined by survey.

It appears by the records of this office that quite a number of patents have issued under the homestead law for lands covered by this claim.

As the claimants have failed to show a legal title or an equitable claim a confirmation by Congress will be in the nature of a donation or gratuity; and therefore it should be limited to the lands actually reduced to possession and cultivation, and should run to the inhabitants of the town according to their several possessions, and be ascertained by authentic survey, not exceeding in quantity four square leagues in all.

LAS PADILLAS OR EL TAJO TRACT, NO. 146.

[To Hon. L. Q. C. Lamar, Secretary of the Interior, December 20, 1887.]

I have the honor to transmit herewith, for submission to Congress, the report dated March 6, 1886, in duplicate, of the surveyor-general for New Mexico, on the private land claim known as the Las Padillas or El Tajo tract, No. 146.

It appears by reference to the record in the case, which consists of copies of alleged originals, that Diego Padilla petitioned the governor and captain-general for a grant of a tract of land with the following boundaries: "On the east the Sandia mountain; on the north the bluff of the sand-hills of Isleta; on the west the said Del Norte river; on the south with lands and houses that my grandfather Balencia formerly owned."

Under date of May 14, 1718, General Don Antonia Balverde Cassio, captain appointed for life of the royal garrison of El Paso del Rio del Norte, governor and captain-general *ad interim*, granted the land as petitioned for in the following terms: "In consideration of the claim that he sets forth and the registry that he makes of the

tracts that were and are commonly called Padilla's, under the boundaries which he names, and there being no obstacle from another having a better right, in the name of His Majesty I make him gift and grant of the said tract, that he may settle, enjoy and possess it as his own, using it according to his will; and I order Alonzo Garcia, who is chief alcalde of the pueblo of Isleta and its jurisdiction, to place him in possession of said tract, previously examining if there is a third party with a better right, and if it appears that there is none, he will place him in possession; and on the contrary he will report to me, summoning for said possession the residents whom he may ascertain to be parties in interest, and that it may appear in said possession.

"And this decree may serve him as title; thus I provided, ordered, and signed with my secretary of government and war."

Immediately following the signature of the secretary and governor is the statement of the alcalde in delivering possession, which being translated is in the following terms:

"ROYAL POSSESSION.

"At this place of Nuestra Senora de la Soledad de los de Padilla, in said day, month, and year, I, Captain Alonzo Garcia, chief alcalde of the jurisdiction of Isleta, in virtue of the granting decree made by the governor, in its execution proceeded to give royal possession to Diego Padilla, whom I took by the hand and conveyed over said grain-growing lands. He pulled up weeds and threw stones, and taking him to the boundaries, I pointed them out to him as follows: On the east side the Sandia mountain, on that of the north the [bar * * * (torn)] of the sand hills of Isleta; on [about $\frac{1}{2}$ of a page missing] dance who were Juan Felipe de Ribera and Eusebio Rael," &c.

This statement would indicate that the party was formally placed in possession of the land applied for. It gives but two boundaries, the northern and eastern. About $\frac{1}{2}$ of a page of the original Spanish is missing, but there is sufficient to show the delivery of possession.

The laws in force at the date this grant was made provided that the settler should enter upon the land within three months and plantations made, under penalty of forfeiture (Lib. IV, Tit. 2, Law, 11, White's Recop., Vol. 2, p. 51); and when said "settlers shall have lived and laboured in said settlements during the space of four years, they are hereby empowered from the expiration of said term to sell the same." (Lib. IV, Tit. 2, Law 1, White's Recop., Vol. 2, p. 48.)

Lib. IV., Tit. 2, Law 1, White's Recopilacion, Vol. 2, p. 48, provides that "In order to promote the zeal of our subjects in the discovery and settlement of the Indies, and that they may live in that peace and comfort which we desire them to enjoy, it is our will that there be distributed among them houses, lots, lands, caballerias, and peonias to all those who shall repair to settle on new lands in the villages and places which shall be designated to them by the governor of the new settlement, making a distinction between the gentlemen or esquires [escuderos] and labourers [peones] and those of inferior grade and merit, and graduating such grants according to their qualifications and services, in order that they may attend to working the said land and to the breeding of stock." * * * * "A peonia is a lot of fifty feet front and one hundred feet deep, one hundred fanegas of arable land fit for the cultivation of wheat or barley, ten for corn, two huebras (a measure equal to as much land as a yoke of oxen can plow in one day) of land for garden and eight for planting other trees which grow in dry land, with pasture sufficient for ten breeding sows, twenty cows, five breeding mares, one hundred ewes, and twenty goats. A caballeria is a lot of one hundred feet front and two hundred feet deep, and equal in all other respects to five peonias, that is, five hundred fanegas of arable land fit for the raising of wheat or barley, fifty for corn, ten huebras of land for gardens, forty for other trees growing in dry soils, pastures for fifty breeding sows, one hundred cows, twenty mares, five hundred ewes, and one hundred goats."

Assuming that the grantee was a gentleman or esquire he would have been entitled under the above law to about 2,000 acres.

If he was a laborer the amount to which he would have been entitled would have been one-fifth of this quantity or about 400 acres.

Surveyor-General Julian holds that the grant is valid for the lands described and title thereto should be confirmed to the descendants and legal representatives of Diego Padilla, reserving to the United States all minerals that may be found thereon.

The quantity of land as shown by the map filed with the petition of the claimants to the surveyor-general is 24,889.925 acres, or a tract about thirteen miles long by three miles wide.

In the event of the confirmation of this claim by Congress, I would suggest that it be limited to the lands actually cultivated and in possession of the original grantees or their descendants according to their individual portions, to be ascertained by authentic survey, the whole to be limited to the boundaries described in the act of possession, reserving to the United States all mineral land.

DONACIANO VIGIL OR LOS TRIGOS GRANT, NO. 8.

[To Geo. W. Julian, esq., U. S. surveyor-general, Santa Fé, N. M., Jan'y 9th, 1888.]

I have had under consideration the survey of the private land claim in the Territory of New Mexico known as the Donaciano Vigil or Los Trigos grant, No. 8.

It appears by an examination of the record in the case that this claim was reported by the surveyor-general for New Mexico under date of Sept. 17, 1857, and was confirmed by the 1st section of the act of Congress approved June 21, 1860 (Stats., vol. 12, p. 71).

On May 26, 1814, Francisco Trujillo, for himself, Diego Padilla, and Bartolome Marquez, petitioned the governor for a grant "of uncultivated land situate in the place called Los Trigos, as far as El Gusano, independent of the league of the Indians of the pueblo of Pecos," for the purpose of pasturing their herds and cultivating certain portions of the same.

On the same day the governor referred the petition to the corporation of the town of Santa Fé, referring it to the decree of the viceroy of August 23, 1813, and the royal order of Jan'y 4, same year.

On the 30th July, 1814, the corporation of Santa Fé granted "the remnants of both places, that is to say, that which may not belong to the natives of the town of Pecos or to the residents of the Point El Bado; provided that in no case whatsoever they will do any damage to each other."

On 22nd June, 1815, the governor authorized "the petitioner and his associates" to "pasture their animals at the place to which he refers between Pecos and El Bado, being unoccupied soil, as well as other residents who may think proper so to do, provided that a royal grant to property is only to be considered to be upon lands which they mark, cultivate, and fence in, so as not to claim damage, including also in the same grant the lots they may have for houses and yards."

On Dec. 5, 1815, upon the request of the petitioner and his associates, Matias Ortiz, senior justice of Santa Fé and its jurisdiction, proceeded to place them in possession of the land granted as follows:

" * * * Situated at the place called 'Los Trigos,' and extending as far as the Gusano, and his excellency the governor having referred this petition on the 26th of May, 1814, to the corporation, &c., that informed of its contents it might act in the premises, the gentlemen composing the body of the corporation having admitted it and having taken charge of the decree of the governor dated the 26th of May, 1814, and recognizing the royal order referred to in his decree, they all unanimously declared that they would, as in effect they did, grant their petition in the name of his majesty, whom may God have in his keeping; that the said three petitioners with their children may enjoy the said possession, cultivating (rompiendo) the valleys (ancones) within the limits of their boundaries, which are from the Trigos to the Gusano, granting to them with the condition that they shall not interfere with the Indians nor the inhabitants of El Bado, and the further condition that they shall not disturb any one in the pastures or watering places which are common, and at the same time inclosing their fields to avoid claiming damages," * * * and concludes by declaring that the grant made to Trujillo and his associates as good and valid in all time to come.

On the 9th day of March, 1823, at the request of the petitioners, Manuel Antonio Baca, a justice of the town of San Miguel del Bado, placed the parties in juridical possession of the land granted them by the corporation in 1814 and confirmed by the governor in 1815. Separate tracts were partitioned off to the respective petitioners and the other lands were to be held in common by all the grantees. The only reference to the exterior boundaries is in the parcel partitioned to Don Francisco Trujillo and Bartolo Marquez "and another valley (ancon) from its source to the boundary of the grants, which is the old watering place of El Gusano."

The surveyor-general in his decision states that the grant was "for an uncultivated tract extending as far as the Gusano."

Surveyor-General Atkinson, under date of March 8, 1832, transmitted here the descriptive notes for the Los Trigos grant, and in his letter he called attention to a discrepancy in the eastern boundary, and expressed the opinion "that further testimony should be taken to identify just what point was meant by the 'Guzano.'"

Under date of May 12, 1884, this office gave directions to him to examine the case, to take testimony of persons having knowledge of the matters in question, and to make his report, which he did under date of July 26, 1884, after notice to all parties.

At the hearing before the surveyor-general: Pedro Duran, 94 years old; resides at San Miguel; has resided there since he was an infant. Is well acquainted with the boundaries of the El Bado grant. He knows a place on the western boundary commonly called the Guzano. Has known it ever since he has had the use of reason and could read. The Guzano commonly so called is a small round hill pointed at the top. Knows the town of Guzano. The hill commonly called the Guzano is two miles west of the town. He knows that the little hill called Guzano was on the west boundary

of the grant; has been considered such for over 80 years. He does not know of another hill of that name.

Benigno Jaramillo, 48 years old, lives at Las Vegas; was born at San José, where he lived until about 9 years ago. Knows a point on the western boundary of the San Miguel del Bado grant, commonly called the Guzano. It is a round hill at the point and has a round point; there is an arroyo east of the hill and close to it called Guzano; also a cañoncito called Guzano cañoncito still further east, and a plaza of Guzano. The hill first mentioned, which is commonly called the Guzano, he has always known as the western boundary of the El Bado grant. Old people in the neighborhood have always spoken of it as the "Guzano," and on said boundary the hill is at the point of the table land. No other point has been considered the western boundary of the El Bado grant.

This claim (Los Trigos) was surveyed in the year 1860 by Pelham and Clements; the eastern or southeastern boundary is the Arroyo Gusano. Subsequently, in the year 1877, it was re-surveyed by Sawyer and McElroy, who adopted the same arroyo as a boundary.

It will be observed that in the act of possession of 1815 it was with the "condition that they shall not interfere with the Indians nor the inhabitants of El Bado."

In the survey of the San Miguel del Bado tract the Guzano mesa is adopted as the western boundary. This mesa is some distance west of the town and arroyo Guzano. The testimony of witnesses all place the boundary of the El Bado tract at the Guzano mesa.

In the field-notes of the west boundary of the San Miguel del Bado tract the deputy states that S. 6° 55' E. on 8th mile at 33.00 chains "to the eastern edge of the Mesa Guzano, the west boundary call of the grant. (The Guzano is a small round hill, a point merely," &c.

The grant of the El Bado tract was made in the year 1794 and calls for "the place commonly called the Guzano," for the western boundary.

The testimony of witnesses, taken in 1875, relative to the western boundary, is as follows: Guadalupe Romero, 56 years old, has known the land for 36 years; the west boundary of the grant is "the Guzano."

Catarina Senay Romero, 55 years old, has already resided upon the tract; the boundary on the west is the "heights of the Guzano."

In the survey of this claim (El Bado) John Shaw, to identify the boundaries of the grant, took the testimony of Julio Seguro to the question relative to the Guzano. He answered that he knew "the location of the Guzano, which is a high hill, and is situated south of the town of Guzano."

In your report of July 12 last you state that the subsisting survey of this grant is incorrect, and should be set aside and a new survey should be made, placing the eastern boundary of the grant at the Guzano mesa.

You also state that the northern boundary is correctly located.

The grant was only for "lands which they mark, cultivate, and fence," within certain boundaries; the commons were to be free to all, not only those named in the grant but others. This being the case no claim could attach to lands other than actually marked, cultivated, and fenced.

From the foregoing I am of the opinion, and so decide, that the survey of the Donaciano Vigil or Los Trigos grant executed by U. S. deputy surveyors Sawyer and McElroy in the month of May, 1877, is erroneous, and the same is hereby rejected.

You will cause a new survey of this claim to be made to conform to the lands actually under cultivation, and in the occupation of the grantees or their legal representatives at the date, February 2, 1848, of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, confining them within the boundaries described in the act of possession, and not to interfere with the lands of the Indians of the pueblo of Pecos nor the San Miguel del Bado grant.

You will notify all parties in interest of the purport of this decision, allowing the usual time under the rules of practice for appeal to the department.

E.—SURVEYING DIVISION.

Upon this division devolves the superintendence of the entire surveying service, embracing fifteen surveying districts, with the correspondence and miscellaneous duties relating to the survey of the public lands, both in the States and Territories, where surveys are still in progress, and in those States where the office of surveyor-general has been discontinued as provided by law.

The duties embrace the issuing of all necessary instructions to surveyors-general, with the extensive correspondence pertaining to the details of the service; the examination of and action upon all contracts for the survey of public lands and private land claims; the preparation of contracts, bonds, and special instructions for occasional surveys in States where there are no surveyors-general; the preparation of instructions to special agents for the examination of surveys; the examination of the reports of said special agents in connection with the returns of surveys, and the critical examination of plats and field-notes of all surveys.

The files pertaining to the military, light-house, Indian and other reservations upon public lands are kept in this division, entailing thereon the correspondence relating to such reservations.

Numerous inquiries are addressed to the office from the old land States and new States and Territories in regard to surveys, re-establishment of obliterated lines, etc., all of which are referred to division E, necessitating the expenditure of much time and labor in the examination of records and correspondence upon the subjects presented.

The work performed in this division during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888, was as follows:

Letters:	
Letters on hand unanswered July 1, 1887	64
Letters received during the year	3, 105
Letters written during the year	2, 901
Pages of record covered thereby from July 1, 1887, to January 6, 1888, on which date the recording of letters was suspended	646
Pages of press copy, nearly all type-written	5, 034
Letters disposed of during the year	3, 090
Letters remaining on hand July 1, 1888	79
Copies of field-notes:	
Pages of field-notes copied for official and individual use	3, 489
Surveying returns:	
Plats and corresponding transcripts of field-notes of surveys of public lands and private land claims pending on July 1, 1887	296
Number of same received during the year	493
Disposed of during the year	291
Remaining on hand July 1, 1888	498
Reports of examinations of surveys:	
Special agents' reports on field work of surveys pending July 1, 1887	23
Reports received during the year	66
Reports acted upon and disposed of during the year	68
Remaining on hand July 1, 1888	21
Surveying contracts:	
Contracts pending July 1, 1887	3
Contracts received during the year	77
Special instructions (in lieu contracts) received during the year	20
Contracts acted upon during the year	80
Special instructions acted upon during the year	20
Contracts pending July 1, 1888	None.

No. 1.—*Tabular statement showing the number of acres of public lands surveyed in the following land States and Territories up to June 30, 1887, during the past fiscal year, and the total of the public lands surveyed up to June 30, 1888; also the total area of the public domain remaining unsurveyed within the same.*

Land States and Territories.	Areas of public lands.		Public lands surveyed—				Total area of public and Indian land unsurveyed, including area of private land claims surveyed up to June 30, 1888.
			Up to June 30, 1887.	Under contracts made prior to June 30, 1887, and not heretofore reported because accepted since June 30, 1887.	Under contracts made for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888.	Total up to June 30, 1888.	
	Acres.	Sq. miles.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
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	71,988,476	30,280.63	.....	72,018,757
Colorado	66,880,000	104,500	58,184,750	194,560.92	44,884.77	58,424,196	
Florida	37,931,520	59,268	30,704,518	116,155.79	.....	30,820,674
Illinois	35,465,093	55,414	35,465,093	a1.04	.....	35,465,093
Indiana	21,637,760	33,809	21,637,760	.....	.....	21,637,760
Iowa	35,228,800	55,045	35,228,800	.....	.....	35,228,800
Kansas	51,770,240	80,891	51,770,240	.....	d8,927.36	51,770,240
Louisiana	28,731,090	44,893	27,067,762	.....	.....	27,067,762
Michigan	36,128,640	56,451	36,128,640	.....	.....	36,128,640
Minnesota	58,459,840	83,531	42,316,088	.....	12,243.40	42,328,331
Mississippi	30,179,840	47,156	30,179,840	.....	.....	30,179,840
Missouri	41,836,931	65,370	41,836,931	b234.49	.....	41,836,931
Nebraska	47,077,359	73,558	46,989,039	.....	.....	46,989,039
Nevada	71,737,600	112,090	32,793,702	22,900.44	.....	32,816,602
Ohio	25,581,976	39,972	25,581,976	.....	.....	25,581,976
Oregon	60,975,360	95,274	39,867,995	468,537.23	.....	40,336,532
Wisconsin	34,511,360	53,924	34,511,360	c3.23	.....	34,511,360
Alaska	369,529,600	577,390	.....	.....	.....	369,529,600
Arizona	72,906,240	113,916	12,804,538	.....	.....	13,804,538
Dakota	96,596,480	150,932	47,865,153	773,574.52	.....	48,638,728
Idaho	55,228,160	86,294	10,850,550	161,213.29	.....	10,511,767
Indian	40,481,600	63,253	27,003,990	.....	.....	27,003,990
Montana	92,018,640	143,776	18,540,235	64,393.76	.....	18,604,729
New Mexico	77,568,640	121,201	46,580,485	766,275.05	240.00	47,347,000	
Utah	54,064,640	84,476	13,078,172	10,965.02	.....	13,089,137
Washington	44,796,160	69,994	21,281,622	234,308.56	.....	21,515,931
Wyoming	62,645,120	97,883	47,063,498	2,642.82	.....	47,066,141
Public land scrip	3,672,640	5,738	.....	.....	.....	3,672,640
Total	1,815,504,147	2,836,725	973,723,495	2,845,808.03	57,368.17	976,626,672	
						e838,877,475	

a This area appears to have been counted in former reports of surveys in the State of Illinois, and is therefore not added in this column.

b Counted in former reports of surveys in Missouri, and hence not added in this column.

c Counted in former reports of surveys in Wisconsin, and is therefore not added in this column.

d Counted in former reports of surveys in Kansas, and hence not added in this column.

e This estimate is of a very general nature and affords no index to the disposable volume of land remaining, nor to 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 districts 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.

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 following 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	Executive order, March 30, 1870
Hay and wood.....	9,114.81	
Camp McDowell, extends 10 miles along river Verde and 2 miles on each side of the river.	24,750.15	Executive order, April 12, 1867
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.....	10,487.00	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. $\frac{1}{2}$ of sec. 25 and N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of N. $\frac{1}{2}$ 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:		Deeded by private persons in 1849.
Post.....	2,441.45	Executive orders, October 19, 1886, October 4, 1870, and February 18, 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 Reservation.	451.50	Executive order, April 2, 1889.
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 meridian.	7.52	Secretary of Interior, March 2, 1868; 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 Congress, 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 Congress, July 1, 1870 (Stats., 16, p. 186).
Point Loma (San Diego), at San Diego harbor: "To include that portion of the peninsula lying on west side of entrance to the harbor which shall be included between the southernmost point of the peninsula (Punta 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 28, 1852.
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 islands, 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.....	89,960.20	
COLORADO.		
Fort Lyon, on Arkansas river, including the islands in river along reserve.	f 5,865.00	This reservation was declared by executive order, September 1, 1868. Reduced 10 acres by act of Congress approved June 23, 1874.
Pike's Peak signal station.....	8,192.00	Executive order, December 23, 1873.
Fort Lewis, in Ts. 24 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, November 18, 1862; executive orders, March 12, 1864, and July 5, 1864.
Total in Colorado.....	49,070.25	
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 Yellowstone and Missouri rivers.	g 576,000.00	Executive order, August 18, 1868.
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.	h 48,000.00	Executive order, June 30, 1868. Post and reservation turned over to Interior Department for school purposes August 7, 1883.
a Unsurveyed.	c Area not stated.	e About.
b Area not known.	d Unsurveyed; area not known.	f Present area.
		g Whole area.
		h Estimated.

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 Sully, on Missouri river, 20 miles below the mouth of the Cheyenne river.	α 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 Sisseton (formerly called Fort Wadsworth), in Ts. 124, 125, 126, 127 N., Rs. 55 and 56 W.	78, 406. 00	Executive orders, March, 1867, and October 14, 1867; by executive order of February 7, 1871, so modified as to leave out that part of reserve within the Wahpeton and Sisseton Indian Reservation.
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. ½ sec. 18 and W. ¼ of sec. 20, T. 5 N., R. 5 E.; E. ¼ of secs. 24 and 25 and SE. ¼ of sec. 13, T. 5 N., R. 4 E., Black Hills meridian.	3, 344. 83	Executive order, April 18, 1881.
Fort Randall, west of Missouri river	71, 000. 00	Executive orders, June 14, 1860, and July 22, 1864.
Total in Dakota as far as known or estimated.	815, 283. 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., Rs. 20 and 21 E.	2, 143. 38	Executive order, September 17, 1845. Secretary of War, March 23, 1849; executive order, November 17, 1882.
Dry Tortugas (including Fort Jefferson)	(c)	Executive order, September 17, 1845. Secretary of War, March 23, 1849; executive order, November 17, 1882.
Egmont island, at entrance to Tampa Bay, in T. 33 S., R. 15 E.	δ 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, 1838, and it is said to have been declared February 9, 1842.
Fort Pickens, all of Santa Rosa island	(c)	Land deeded 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 Saint 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)	
α Estimated.	δ 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 Saint Joseph's bay: "The whole neck or peninsula forming the bay of Saint Joseph, from its northern extremity or point. Saint 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.	3,851.21	Secretary of War, March 23, 1840, besides what had been sold prior to date of order.
Saint Mark's	(a)	Secretary of War, March 23, 1840.
Tract reserved for Fort Saint Mark's and adjacent to it.	305.75	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 Saint Mark's.	(a)	Section 2, act of Congress March 2, 1833 (4 Stat., p. 664), and executive order dated January 28, 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.
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, 1878, 19 Stat., p. 98.)
Key West shoals, S. W., point of Key West.....	(a)	Executive order, September 17, 1845.
Haulover 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.	846.50	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.	c750.00	Request of Secretary of War, March 2, 1825, and September 11, 1835. By act of Congress approved June 27, 1866 (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	d750.00	
KANSAS.		
Fort Hays, in Ts. 13 and 14 S., Rs. 18 and 19 W. . . .	7,600.00	Executive order, August 28, 1868. See act June 11, 1884 (23 Stat., p. 40; also, Wa Keeny, Kans., cash certificate No. 4129).
Fort Leavenworth, on west bank of Missouri river, in T. 8 S., R. 22 E.	d2,750.00	Executive order, October 19, 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.	e19,899.22	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. 373).
Total in Kansas	30,249.22	

a Area not known. b Area not calculated. c Approximate present area. d Abnt. e Present 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.
LOUISIANA.		
Battery Bienvenue, in T. 12 S., R. 13 E., east of river; "The public lands 1,200 yards each way from the fort."	(a)	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."	(a)	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 Saint 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.	(b)	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."	(a)	Executive order, February 9, 1842.
Proctor's Landing, on Lake Borgne	692.00	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.	(b)	Purchased by United States December 14, 1833, and May 17, 1848.
Baton Rouge arsenal, adjoining Baton Rouge	(a)	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.	(b)	Executive order, May 9, 1885.
Fort Mackinac (or Mackinaw), on the island of Mackinac.	(a)	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.
The unsurveyed islands in secs. 9 and 10, T. 47 N., R. 1 E.	(b)	Secretary of Interior, September 5, 1885. Executive order, September 22, 1885.
Fort Wayne, near city of Detroit	(a)	Land deeded to the United States June 3, 1842, and April 15, 1844.
Total in Michigan as far as known	156.31	
MINNESOTA.		
Fort Snelling, at junction of Mississippi and Minnesota rivers.	(d)	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 Saint 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	
a Area not known. b Area not stated. c About. d Present 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.
MISSOURI.		
Grand Tower rock, in Mississippi river, which, if surveyed, would be in sec. 20, T. 34 N., R. 14 E., of fifth principal meridian.	(a)	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.	b 1,000.00	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.....	b 32,000.00	Executive order, January 11, 1870.
Fort Keogh, at mouth of Tongue river.....	c 57,619.00	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 Assinaboine, mostly between the Milk and Missouri rivers, and within the reservation for the Gros Ventre, Piegan, and other Indians.	b 704,000.00	Executive orders, March 4, 1880, June 16, 1882, and May 2, 1888.
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. $\frac{1}{2}$ and SE. $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 25, T. 13 N., R. 20 W., the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ NE. $\frac{1}{2}$, S. $\frac{1}{2}$ NW. $\frac{1}{2}$, SE. $\frac{1}{2}$ of SE. $\frac{1}{2}$, NE. $\frac{1}{2}$ of SW. $\frac{1}{2}$, and W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of SW. $\frac{1}{2}$ 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.	c 31,000.00	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 miles square.....	10,240.00	Executive order, November 4, 1879.
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. 62 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, 8, 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 30 (school sections); the NE. $\frac{1}{2}$ of NE. $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 28; the NW. $\frac{1}{2}$ of NW. $\frac{1}{2}$ and lots 2 and 3 of sec. 27; the NE. $\frac{1}{2}$ of SW. $\frac{1}{2}$, the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of SW. $\frac{1}{2}$, and lot 3 of sec. 22; the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of SE. $\frac{1}{2}$ and S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of NE. $\frac{1}{2}$ of sec. 25; the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of NW. $\frac{1}{2}$, the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of SW. $\frac{1}{2}$, and lots 1, 2, 3, and 4 of sec. 31, and the NE. $\frac{1}{2}$ of sec. 33.		

a Area not given.

b Estimated.

c 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 Niobrara—Continued. In T. 24 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. $\frac{1}{2}$ of SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and lots 5, 6, 7, and 8, and all of sec. 30, except the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and lots 1 and 2. In T. 33 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. (To the above was added the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 25, T. 34 N., R. 27 W., and at the same time there was excluded the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 30, of same township and range.)	28,817.43	Executive order, June 6, 1881.
Total in Nebraska	61,994.62	Executive order, April 29, 1884.
NEVADA.		
Camp McDermitt, near north boundary of Nevada: Post reserve, originally 2 miles square, extended in 1870.	2,974.40	Executive orders, September 3, 1867, October 4, 1870, and November 22, 1878. The last order merely corrected an error in description of the fourth course of the boundary of the reserve.
Total in Nevada	3,974.40	
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 Ts. 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 Selden, in T. 21 S., Ra. 1 E. and 1 W.	9,613.74	Executive order, November 28, 1870.
Fort Stanton, within former limits of Mesalero Apache Indian Reservation.	10,240.00	Originally 12 miles square, by executive order of May 12, 1859. 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 Ts. 13, 14, and 15 N., Rs. 15, 16, and 17 W.	83,200.00	Executive orders, February 13, 1870, and March 26, 1881.
Total in New Mexico	202,151.51	
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	Executive order, April 6, 1869.
Hay reserve in secs. 3, 4, 9, 10, 15, 16, 21, and 22	2,135.68	Executive order, August 29, 1863.
Sand island, in secs. 14, 23, and 24, T. 9 N., R. 11 W.	192.07	Executive order, February 26, 1852.
Point Adams (Fort Stevens), in T. 10 N., R. 10 W.; fractional secs. 5 and 6, and N. $\frac{1}{2}$ secs. 7, 8, and 9.	1,250.11	A donation claim covers some 400 acres of the reservation.
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.
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, 1874 (18 Stats., 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.

a 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.
UTAH—continued.		
Reservation for water supply for Fort Douglas..	1, 920. 00	Act March 3, 1887 (24 Stats., 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, 1887.
Total in Utah.....	8, 148. 19	
WASHINGTON.		
Port Angeles and Ediz Hook, in Ts. 30 and 31 N., Rs. 5 and 6 W.	(b)	Executive orders, July 19, 1862, and March 10, 1863.
Canoe 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.	536. 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 Nee-ah 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: N. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of SW. $\frac{1}{2}$ and lot 3, sec. 1, T. 21 N., R. 2 E.; lot 5 and N. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of SE. $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 2, T. 21 N., R. 2 E., and SW. $\frac{1}{2}$ of SW. $\frac{1}{2}$ of sec. 38, T. 22 N., R. 2 E.
1. We-addah island.....	a 20. 00	
2. Tract east side of harbor.....	a 400. 00	
3. Tract west side of harbor.....	a 400. 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.
2. On north side of Gig harbor.....	639. 00	
All in Ts. 21 and 22 N., R. 2 E.		Executive order, July 31, 1865.
Point Roberts, in secs 1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 10, 11, 12, of T. 40 N., R. 3 W.	2, 434. 55	
San Juan island:		Executive order, July 2, 1875.
Southeast point of island, including Geese island and Recky 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.).	598. 33	
Shaw Island: west end of island mostly in T. 36 N., R. 2 W.	515. 30	Executive order, July 2, 1875.
Eastern reserve on island, mostly in T. 36 N., R. 2 W.	504. 90	
Fort Three Tree point, in T. 9 N., R. 7 W.....	640. 00	Executive order, January 29, 1859.
Fort Townsend, in secs. 21, 22, 27, 28-33, of T. 30 N., R. 1 W.	621. 97	
Fort Vancouver, in T. 2 N., R. 1 E.....	639. 54	Order of Secretary of War, October 20, 1853. Executive order, January 5, 1878 ($\frac{1}{16}$ of an acre was granted to Catholic mission).
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.
Fert 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:		All disposed of before order issued.
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	
2. South side of New Dungeness harbor, in T. 31 N., R. 3 and 4 W.	628. 00	
3. On west side of entrance to Washington harbor, in T. 30 N., R. 2 W.	614. 00	
4. East side of entrance to Washington harbor, in T. 30 N., R. 3 W.	588. 60	
5. Challam point, T. 30 N., R. 2 W.....	614. 00	
6. Opposite Challam point, in T. 30 N., R. 1 and 2 W.	637. 00	
7. Protection island, in T. 30 and 31 N., R. 2 W.		
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	

a About.

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.	
WASHINGTON—continued.			
11. Point Hudson, in T. 30 N., R. 1 W	450.00	Do. 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.	
12. Admiralty Head, in T. 31 N., R. 1 E	590.00		
13. Marrowstone point, in T. 30 N., R. 1 E. and 1 W.	550.00		
14. North of entrance to Deception pass, including two islands in the pass, in T. 34 N., R. 1 E.	630.00		
15. South of entrance to the pass, in T. 34 N., R. 2 E.	140.00		
16. Two islands east of Deception pass, in T. 34 N., R. 2 E.	615.25		
17. Tala point, in T. 28 N., R. 1 E.	614.25		
18. Hood's Head, in T. 28 N., R. 1 E.	602.20		
19. Fowlweather point, in T. 28 N., R. 1 and 2 E.	626.25		
20. Double bluffs, fractional secs. 26, 27, 28, and lots 4 and 5, sec. 22 of T. 29 N., R. 2 E.	681.00		
21. Point Defiance, in T. 21 N., R. 2 E.	578.00		
22, 23, and 24. Three tracts on west side of Puget's sound, in T. 21 N., R. 2 E	637.00		
25. Whidbey's island, most northerly point in T. 34 N., R. 1 and 2 E.	635.00		
	606.00		
Total in Washington Territory	24,693.79		
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 Laramie: Post reserve, in Ts. 25 and 26 N., Rs. 64 and 65 W.	34,560.00		Executive orders, June 28, 1869, and July 7, 1871. Act of Congress approved August 14, 1876.
Wood and timber reserve, as follows: All of T. 25 N., R. 71 W., except secs. 16 and 36; secs. 5, 6, 7, 8 of T. 24 N., R. 70 W.; secs. 5, 6, 7, 8, 17, 18, 19, 20, 29, 30, 31, 32 of T. 25 N., R. 70 W.; and secs. 1 to 12, inclusive, of T. 24 N., R. 71 W.; in all, 62 sections.	339,680.00	Executive order, February 9, 1881.	
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.	
Fort Washakie within the Shoshone Indian Reservation.	21,405.00	Executive order, May 21, 1887.	
Fort McKinney, post reserve and wood and timber reserve, in Ts. 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.	
Total to Wyoming	119,177.64		
Total area of military reservations in the public-land States and Territories, as far as known or estimated.	2,480,298.60		

a About.

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.
	1884.	<i>Acres.</i>	
Bois Blanc Island, Michigan.....	July 22	9, 199. 43	Surveyed.
Fort Butler, New Mexico.....	July 22	.....	Mostly in private land grants; unsurveyed.
Camp Cady, California.....	July 22	1, 562. 00	Unsurveyed.
Fort Crittenden (Camp Floyd), Utah (a) ..	July 22	94, 550. 00	Being surveyed.
Camp Crittenden, Arizona.....	July 22	3, 278. 08	Do.
Coal Reservation, Wyoming.....	July 22	100. 00	Surveyed.
Fort Fetterman, Wyoming.....	July 22	45, 097. 12	Do.
Camp Goodwin, Arizona.....	July 22	5, 760. 00	Being surveyed.
Old Camp Grant, Arizona.....	July 22	2, 031. 70	Surveyed.
Fort Hartsuff, Nebraska.....	July 22	3, 251. 41	Do.
Camp Independence, California.....	July 22	5, 210. 18	Partly surveyed.
Island in State of Missouri.....	July 22	54. 70	Surveyed.
Fort Randall, Dakota (part east of river) (b) ..	July 22	25, 000. 00	Do.
Fort Rice, Dakota (a).....	July 22	102, 400. 00	Do.
Rush Lake Valley, Utah.....	July 22	3, 371. 28	Do.
Fort Sedgwick, in Colorado and Nebraska.....	July 22	40, 960. 00	Do.
Camp Sheridan, Nebraska.....	July 22	18, 225. 00	Do.
Fort Steilacoom, Washington.....	July 22	289. 00	Do.
Camp Three Forks, Idaho.....	July 22	4, 800. 00	Unsurveyed.
Fort Verde garden tract, Arizona.....	July 22	3, 000. 00	Being surveyed.
Timber reservation, Arizona.....	July 22	720. 00	Surveyed.
Fort Wilkins, Michigan.....	July 22	148. 35	Do.
Fort Wallace, Kansas.....	July 32	8, 926. 09	Unsurveyed.
Old Fort Lyon, Colorado.....	July 22	38, 000. 00	Surveyed.
Pagosa Springs (old Fort Lewis), Colorado.....	July 22	22, 471. 77	Being surveyed.
Camp on White River, Colorado.....	July 22	40, 960. 00	Surveyed.
Fort Thornburgh, Utah.....	July 22	21, 851. 00	Being surveyed.
Cantonment on Uncompahgre (part of), Colorado. (a)	July 22	4, 000. 00	Surveyed.
Fort McRae, New Mexico.....	July 22	.....	Entirely within private land claim which has been patented.
Fort Yuma, California.....	July 22	5, 265. 66	The executive order, January 9, 1884, transferred control of this reserve to the Interior Department for Indian uses.
Fort Sullivan, Maine.....	July 22	.....	Area not known; no knowledge of survey.
Fort Sanders, Wyoming.....	Sept. 6	19, 342. 00	Surveyed.
Baton Rouge Barracks, Louisiana.....	Sept. 6	44. 17	Do.
	1885.		
Fort Dodge, Kansas.....	Jan. 12	14, 661. 00	Do.
Part of Fort Bidwell, California.....	Feb. 16	120. 00	Do.
Fort Craig, New Mexico.....	Mar. 3	24, 895. 00	Being surveyed.
Fort Cameron, Utah.....	July 2	23, 378. 00	Do.
	1886.		
Old Powder-House Lot, Florida.....	Mar. 18	10. 29	Surveyed; sold Aug. 17, 1888.
Dragon Barracks L. H., Florida.....	Nov. 18	1. 15	Surveyed.
Ten reservations in Louisiana on the Gulf coast, near mouth of Bayou La Fourche on Bay plat, near Caminada bay, Pass East, Grand Terre island, Quatre Bayou pass, and Bastian Bay.	Sept. 23	.....	Partly surveyed.
Fort Ellis, Montana.....	July 26	32, 116. 10	Surveyed.
	1887.		
Fort McPherson, Nebraska.....	Jan. 5	19, 500. 00	Partly surveyed.
	1888.		
Fort Halleck, Nevada.....	Oct. 11	10, 900. 93	Being surveyed.
Fort McDermitt hay reservation, Nevada.....	Dec. 1	6, 400. 00	Do.
	1887.		
Fort Colville, Washington.....	Feb. 26	1, 070. 00	Partly surveyed.
	1888.		
Fort Fred Steele, Wyoming.....	Aug. 9	22, 269. 65	Surveyed.
	1888.		
Carlin, Nevada.....	Mar. 20	920. 00	Do.

a Estimated.

b 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, 1888.

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, 1888.	Area remaining unsurveyed on June 30, 1888.	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>	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			4,282,891
Delaware.....							2,120	1,356,800			146,608
Maryland.....							11,124	7,119,360			934,943
Virginia.....							38,348	24,542,720			1,512,565
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			1,648,690
Vermont.....				Feb. 18, 1791	1	191	10,212	6,535,680			332,286
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	274,856	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	331	Apr. 8, 1812	2	701	44,893	28,731,090	27,067,762	1,663,328	939,946
Indiana.....	May 7, 1800	2	58	Dec. 11, 1816	3	399	33,809	21,637,760			1,978,301
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. 8, 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		2,168,380
Arkansas.....	Mar. 2, 1819	3	493	June 15, 1836	5	50	52,203	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
Florida.....	Mar. 30, 1822	3	654	Mar. 3, 1845	5	742	59,268	37,931,520	30,820,674	7,110,846	269,493

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, 1888.	Area remaining un-surveyed on June 30, 1888.	Population in 1880.
		Vol.	Page.		Vol.	Page.	In square miles.	In acres.			
										<i>Acres.</i>	
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	108,992,640	72,018,757	28,973,883	864,694
Minnesota .....	.....	.....	.....	Feb. 26, 1857	11	166	83,531	53,459,840	42,328,331	11,131,509	780,773
Oregon	Mar. 8, 1849	9	403	Feb. 14, 1859	11	383	95,274	60,975,360	40,336,532	20,638,828	174,768
Kansas	Aug. 14, 1848	9	323	Jan. 29, 1861	12	126	80,891	51,770,240	51,770,240	.....	996,096
Nevada	May 30, 1854	10	277	Mar. 21, 1864	13	30	112,090	71,737,600	32,816,602	38,920,998	62,266
Nebraska	Mar. 2, 1861	12	209	Feb. 9, 1867	14	391	73,553	47,077,359	46,969,039	88,320	452,402
Colorado	May 30, 1854	10	277	Mar. 3, 1875	18	474	104,500	66,880,000	58,424,196	8,455,804	194,327
	Feb. 28, 1861	12	172								
<i>Territories.</i>											
Wyoming	July 25, 1868	15	178	.....	.....	.....	97,883	62,645,120	47,096,141	15,548,979	20,789
New Mexico	Sept. 9, 1850	9	446	.....	.....	.....	121,201	77,568,640	47,347,000	30,221,640	119,565
Utah	do	9	458	.....	.....	.....	84,476	54,064,640	13,089,137	40,975,503	143,963
Washington	Mar. 2, 1853	10	172	.....	.....	.....	69,994	44,796,160	21,515,931	23,280,229	75,116
Dakota	Mar. 2, 1861	12	239	.....	.....	.....	150,932	96,596,480	48,638,728	47,957,752	135,177
Arizona	Feb. 24, 1863	12	664	.....	.....	.....	113,916	72,906,240	13,804,538	59,101,702	40,440
Idaho	Mar. 3, 1863	12	808	.....	.....	.....	86,294	55,228,160	10,511,767	44,716,393	32,610
Montana	May 26, 1864	13	85	.....	.....	.....	143,776	92,016,640	18,604,729	73,411,911	39,159
Alaska (a)	July 27, 1868	15	240	.....	.....	.....	577,390	369,529,600	.....	369,529,600	.....
Indian (a) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63,253	40,481,600	27,003,990	13,477,610	.....
District of Columbia	Mar. 3, 1791	1	130	.....	.....	.....	60	38,400	.....	.....	177,624
Public land strip, unorganized territory	July 16, 1790	1	214	.....	.....	.....	5,738	3,672,640	.....	3,672,640	.....
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,581,385	2,292,086,547	976,626,672	838,877,475	50,155,783

a No census taken.

SURVEYS OF ISLANDS.

The survey of all islands was discontinued under official instructions from October, 1885, to April, 1887, when the former practice of entertaining applications therefor was resumed.

Since the resumption of said surveys several important decisions relative thereto have been rendered by the Secretary of the Interior, among which is that of July 12, 1887, wherein it was held that there is no law authorizing the survey and disposal of beds of meandered lakes; also in the Chapman and Beeman cases, under dates of March 20 and April 18, 1888, in the matter of applications for the survey of islands in the Arkansas river in Kansas, which is a non-navigable stream, the Secretary declined to approve the applications for said surveys for the reason that the riparian rights of the owners and proprietors of the lands on either shore of the river must be duly regarded; and held, in the absence of any statutory provision to the contrary, that the common-law right of the riparian proprietor on either shore to the bed of the river *ad filum aquæ* should not be ignored, citing the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of the Railroad Company *v.* Schurmeir (7 Wall., 272) where, referring especially to the act of Congress approved May 18, 1796 (1 Stat., 464), which made provision for the survey and sale of lands northwest of the Ohio river and above the mouth of the Kentucky river, the court said, according to the syllabus, that—

Congress in providing as it does in one or more acts relating to the survey and sale of public lands bordering upon rivers * * * that navigable rivers within the territory to be surveyed should be deemed to be public highways, and that when the opposite banks of any stream not navigable should belong to different persons the stream and the bed thereof should be common to both, * * * meant to enact that the common-law rules of riparian ownership should apply in the latter case, but that the title to lands bordering on navigable streams should stop at the stream and not come to the *medium filum*.

Following the rule as above stated the court in the body of the decision laid down the doctrine that "proprietors bordering on streams not navigable, unless restricted by the terms of their grant, hold to the center of the stream."

IRRIGATION.

It is estimated that four-tenths of the remaining unsurveyed area of the public lands of the United States partake wholly or in part of an arid or desert character. It has been satisfactorily proven that these lands, when irrigated, are unusually productive and in many localities capable of raising two crops per year. The question of irrigating the public lands has recently been discussed in Congress and measures considered to the end in view. The following extracts from the report of the United States surveyor-general for Nevada for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888, regarding irrigation in that State, are deemed of interest, and in view of the agitation of the subject are herewith given:

The subject of distribution of the natural water supply for the purposes of irrigation is now claiming much attention, for the reason that the streams and lakes of the State from which such supply is obtained are unprecedentedly low, and therefore a scarcity of water obtains. The past winter was one of very heavy snow-fall, and until the accumulation had slowly melted in the places of deposit along the summits of the mountains, and had finally disappeared, there was an abundance of water in the cañons and defiles of the mountain-sides.

This I personally observed, and know from that observation that large areas within the mountain valleys and upon the plains at the foot of their slopes might readily be brought under cultivation by the use of this now wasted water. Moreover, for a

time after the snow water began to run down the mountain-sides, the large streams of the State were greatly swollen in volume by its accession to their usual spring stage, constituting floods. After the spring overflow had ceased the streams fell to an extremely low-water stage, and now at the beginning of summer there is a lack of water for irrigating purposes, where the supply has to be drawn from these streams. The lakes at their outlets (commonly called sinks) show by their increased proportions the quantity of water which might have been saved for the use of the agriculturist had the streams which brought it down from the mountains to the "sinks" have been properly reservoirized at their heads. From the fact that already the farmers of the State feel the need of a larger water supply, although at this time the area of cultivated lands is, I estimate, less than six townships in area, it is seen that agriculture must be very slowly developed within the State, if, depending upon irrigation for its advancement, there is not some general and certain plan devised whereby the surplus waters of the State can be saved and used for that purpose. The Walker and Carson rivers, in their middle and lower courses, have not now running water in their channels sufficient for irrigation purposes, and the Truckee and Humboldt rivers are so low as to be of little or no use to the farms along their lower ranges.

There is no region with which I am acquainted which is so well adapted to the purpose of saving water by means of reservoir dams, nor in which the water can be so cheaply saved and readily distributed to the agricultural lands, as in Nevada, there being no need of long conduits or canals, nor is there anything in the surfaces upon which such dams should be erected which will increase the cost of constructing them over the ordinary cost of such constructions. They can in almost every case be founded upon bed rock. From all these considerations I am of the opinion that the general government can in no better way enhance the value of property and increase the productions of agriculture as much in the aggregate for the United States as by appropriations expended under proper engineering supervision for the purpose of storing the waters from the melting snows along the mountain ranges of Nevada.

Such system of storage will bring under cultivation from 15,000 to 20,000 square miles of the richest of agricultural lands which otherwise must remain unproductive for a long time, thus being a great obstacle to the settlement and advancement of the State, whereas these lands would by means of such improvement be an inducement to rapid settlement, with its corresponding increase of values and productions.

The United States surveyor general for Arizona, in his annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1888, refers to "Arizona's future" as resulting from the prompt suppression by the administration of the heretofore prevalent Indian troubles and dating from that time:

From this period may be dated the growth and prosperity of Arizona. Below will be found a statement of the development of Arizona since the reign of peace and safety, which will strike the heretofore skeptical as to the agricultural resources of this once considered barren and desert country with wonder. The happy and comfortable homes of thousands of settlers made within the past two years attest to the truth of the subjoined statement, in response to inquiries made by this office so as to get valuable and reliable information.

A letter from H. H. Logan, dated Phoenix, Ariz., July 16, 1888, addressed to the United States surveyor-general relative to irrigating canals, is embraced in said report and reads as follows:

Your esteemed favor of July is before me. It gives me great pleasure to furnish you the information asked for regarding the extent of the irrigating canals, the land covered by them, together with the improvements made. I shall give Maricopa county in two districts—the Salt and Gila valleys.

In the Salt River valley.—On the north side of Salt river there are four main canals completed and in successful operation—the Salt river, Maricopa, Grand, and Arizona canals—that cover 146,000 acres of land. Under the Salt river, Maricopa, and Grand canals there are 70,000 acres, two-thirds of which is under cultivation. Since the completion of the Arizona canal about 40,000 acres of lands lying under it have been reclaimed. On the south side of Salt river there are now covered by canals about 75,000 acres, two-thirds of which is under cultivation; these lands are covered by the Mesa City, Utah, Tempe, and San Francisco canals, all completed and in successful operation. The combined length of the before mentioned canals is about 180 miles. There is planted to alfalfa or Lucerne clover 20,000 acres; in orchards, 2,500 acres; in vineyards, 7,500 acres; the balance of the land, something over 100,000 acres, is used to grow wheat and barley. The Highland canal now building on the south side of Salt river has expended some \$40,000, and will have cost when completed about \$125,000.

In the Gila valley.—The Buckeye canal covers about 25,000 acres of land; is completed, and is 21 miles long; it takes its water from the north side of the Gila river at a point near the junction of the Salt and Gila rivers. The Gila river canal takes water from the Gila on the north side of the river at a point about 15 miles below the mouth of the Hassayampa, and is 8 miles long; it is completed and in operation, and covers 4,000 acres of land. The McPherson canal takes water from the north side of the Gila, about 4 miles below the Papago Indian Reservation; it will have cost, when completed, \$75,000 to \$100,000 (about \$25,000 having already been expended), and will cover 75,000 acres of land and be about 30 miles in length. The Palmer canal is 15 miles long, covers 10,000 acres of land, cost \$40,000, and takes water from the south side of Gila river. The Saint Louis canal is laid out and the contract let for its construction; it will cost, when completed, \$750,000, and will probably be built the coming year. There are on the Gila river several other small canals with which I am not familiar.

The canals now completed and in operation in Maricopa county have cost, including dams and repairs, upwards of \$2,000,000, and another year will undoubtedly show an expenditure of \$1,000,000 more. There has been expended in improvements on this land, including the price paid the government and the purchase of water rights, over \$750,000 the past year.

Could you spare the time from your other duties it would give me great pleasure to see you in our valley, and show you the magnitude of past improvements, and what is intended to be done the coming year. I will cordially invite you to visit us, when you can see personally what strides towards settlement Maricopa county has made within the past year. * * * No written description can give you an adequate idea.

There is great need of a storage reservoir system in the mountains to fully develop the desert lands of the Salt and Gila valleys. Nature has done everything but put in the key to hold and store large quantities of water for summer use. A hydrographic survey of the mountain streams would show that almost unheard-of quantities of water could be stored at a comparatively small cost; for instance, on the Salt river, 50 miles about Phoenix, the river runs through a box cañon for some 2 miles, the sides of which are nearly perpendicular one and two thousand feet high, and not to exceed 250 feet apart, all solid rock; the average fall of the river is 11 feet to the mile; a dam here 400 feet high would create a lake capable of irrigating and reclaiming a great many thousand acres of land.

P. S.—Length of canals now in operation 224 miles. Length of canals in process of construction 108 miles.

Pinal County.—Albert T. Colton, civil engineer and a deputy United States mineral surveyor, gives the following information regarding the construction of canals in the vicinity of Florence, Pinal county.

They consist of five canals, including branches, besides private ditches. The length of these constructed improvements is given at 148 miles, with 77 miles in course of construction. The width of these canals is given from 43 to 4 feet; depth from 4½ to 2 feet. The cost of construction is given at \$4,000 per mile down to \$1,000 per mile, and the total amount already expended in construction amounting to the round sum of \$231,500, with an estimate additional expenditure of \$154,000.

Pima County.—The water developments in this county are not extensive as yet. In the vicinity of Tucson quite extensive canals are being constructed, but owing to water, which is regarded as abundant but not flowing on the surface, being covered by débris and requiring artificial means to bring it to the surface, delay is caused in experimenting, but with every confidence that experiments now being made will prove eventually successful. About 50 miles of canals and irrigating ditches are in process of construction and \$75,000 have thus far been invested.

Yuma County.—Replies have not been received from this vicinity, owing to delays incident to the uncertainty of reaching proper persons to furnish the information, but there are under construction and in contemplation various canals calculated to irrigate thousands of acres of land. The Mohawk canal will be about 30 miles in length, 7 miles of which is completed, and will reclaim about 40,000 acres of land. The Old Peck ditch is being reconstructed and extended near Mohawk station, calculated to reclaim about 15,000 acres of land. Near Gila city another ditch is being taken out calculated to bring under cultivation about 12,000 acres; and near Adonde large pumping enterprises are contemplated to irrigate from water close to the surface. About \$200,000 has already been expended in the construction of canals and ditches.

Water Storage.—The annual rain-fall in Arizona is more than sufficient to irrigate all available lands for agricultural purposes, if means can be devised to husband the water and utilize the same when required at the period when most needed during the dry and hot summer months.

The facilities offered in our mountains and foot hills for the construction of large reservoirs is all that could be desired, and whilst somewhat expensive to construct suitable dams to resist the torrents of water that frequently rush down innumerable

cañons, yet there are many places where large bodies of water can be stored without a large expenditure of money.

This storage of water is no longer an experiment in Arizona. At Walnut grove, in Yavapai county, a dam about 100 feet in height has been erected, and a large body of water is now held in reserve, and will be utilized for placer mining and agricultural purposes. Nearly half a million of money has been expended in its construction, which is of the most durable character, and has so far met the full expectations of its designers.

Similar reservoirs are in contemplation in this part of the Territory, and large expectations are confidently anticipated.

The government should hold out every inducement possible for the construction of these reservoirs, as thousands of acres of the public domain now worthless could be utilized and in many places largely supersede the expensive system of irrigation now in use. Parties willing to construct these reservations should be liberally dealt with respecting the lands needed for their use, as many acres will necessarily have to be inundated by overflow, which will be entirely useless for agricultural purposes. The right of occupancy for the construction of reservoirs should be freely and liberally granted, and laws should be enacted giving every encouragement consistent with public policy.

FRAUDULENT AND DEFECTIVE SURVEYS.

The following is a summary of the result of examinations in cases where fraudulent and defective work has been found:

Arizona.—Contract No. 56, dated December 19, 1884: This contract provided for the subdivision of twelve townships in southwestern Arizona. An examination of the field being made the surveys of ten of the townships named in the contract were accepted, but the surveys of the remaining two, viz, township 12 north, ranges 27 and 28 east, were suspended until certain erroneous work should be corrected.

The surveyor-general was directed to require the deputy to return to the field and make the correction at his own expense, but being at that time a resident of Ohio he requested that the surveyor-general be permitted to appoint another surveyor to make the corrections at his (the contracting deputy's) expense. This was allowed and the plats and notes of the (alleged) corrective survey were in due time forwarded to this office, and an examination of the corrective survey, as well as of other lines in said townships not covered by the first examination, was ordered. The report of the second inspection indicates that the examiner made a careful and sufficiently extensive instrumental examination to show conclusively that the real character of this work was very bad indeed. Some of the lines, so far as regards the alignment and chaining, were practically correct, whilst a greater portion had been carelessly run and marked. Most of the section corner stakes were below the required size and not correctly marked; many of the pits were very small. Many of the corners were found from 60 links to more than 7 chains out of place, and in township 12 south, range 27 east, one line of corners extending 3 miles is out of line from 3.45 to 7.40 chains, the distances which should be 80 chains varying between 72.88 and 83.18 chains. The surveys of said townships were rejected.

Contract No. 58, dated February 21, 1885. The defects in the surveys executed under this contract, as developed by the field examination, were enumerated in my last annual report. By letter dated October 26, 1887, the surveyor-general was advised of the rejection of the surveys.

California.—Contract No. 121, dated October 20, 1879: This contract provided for the survey of parts of the exterior and subdivision lines in Ts. 30 and 31 S., R. 14 E., Mount Diablo meridian. The examiner made an instrumental examination for eight corners of the pretended survey, three of them common to the two townships, and after diligent

search not only failed to find them, but found no evidence that the deputy or any one else had attempted an instrumental survey of any part of the territory covered by the contract. The character of the country may be inferred from the examiner's statement that *six and one-half days* were consumed in running only *three and one-half miles*, yet the deputy claims to have surveyed the entire line (6 miles) in one day, besides walking 12 miles going from and returning to camp. The examiner states that it would be physically impossible for any man to walk unencumbered that distance over such a country in the time alleged to have been occupied in making the survey, and that this claim alone is enough to condemn the work. The report of the examiner is supplemented by affidavits of citizens in T. 31 S., R. 14 E., showing that neither the contracting deputy nor any other person surveyed said township in 1884 (at the time it is claimed the survey was executed), and that they have never seen or heard of any corners in the northern tier of sections in said township. In view of the facts set forth in the examiner's report the surveys were rejected.

Contract No. 322, dated August 31, 1883: I have deemed proper to give at some length the results of the investigations in regard to this contract and the surveys thereunder, as illustrative of the irregular methods and fraudulent practices which in former years had obtained in this surveying district. The contract was for the survey of T. 3 N., Rs. 19, 20, 21, 22, and 23 E.; T. 4 N., Rs. 18, 19, and 20 E., and T. 5 N., Rs. 18 and 19 E., Mount Diablo meridian. The examiner inspected in part the work covered by this contract, and his field-notes, covering thirty-six closely written pages, fully disclose the condition of the work and set forth in detail what he discovered on the ground and learned from residents of the townships named. The examiner inspected altogether $90\frac{1}{2}$ miles of lines and the places for 173 corners, of which he found 66 corners standing, the evidence of 7 destroyed corners, and 100 corners could not be found. Of the lines retraced less than one-half were found to be blazed as required by instructions, and on most of these the blazes removed only some of the outside bark and left the lines practically unmarked. The bearing trees in many instances were incorrectly located and described, in some cases not found at all, and in others the trees were blazed but not marked. The topography was erroneously given on many of the lines, as for instance the deputy puts a stream where the examiner finds the top of a lava ridge, and a creek is located $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from its correct position. This contract was let to C. W. Sawyer, deputy-surveyor, but the surveys were made in August and September, 1884, by Charles A. Holcomb, a person having no contract, not a deputy-surveyor. Neither the name of Holcomb nor of any member of his party is found in the field-notes sworn to by Charles W. Sawyer. These facts clearly indicate that Holcomb and his assistants were not acting under oath, and the report of the examiner shows that the imperfect surveys executed in the townships named above were paid for by some person who would have been the beneficiary in the event of payment for the surveys by the United States. The examiner states that he found the snow in some locations 3 feet deep and in others from 6 to 10 feet deep; and when it is recalled to mind that the examination was made during the latter part of May and in the month of June the impossibility of making these surveys or any part of them as early as the 17th and 21st of March, the time when the south boundaries of T. 3 N., Rs. 19 to 23 E., inclusive, were surveyed according to the oath of Deputy Sawyer, is apparent. In con-

cluding his general report on these surveys the examiner briefly summarizes the result of his examination as follows:

(1) Found no evidence whatever that deputy-surveyor ever did any work in person on land covered by contract No. 322.

(2) From cumulative and strongly corroborated testimony the fact is established that it was impossible—being beyond all human skill and endurance—for the survey to have been made *at times stated*.

(3) From statements of Holcomb and party, and five others who saw said work in progress, it is proven:

I. Men engaged are not those named by Sawyer.

II. All corners found were set by Holcomb's party.

III. Time when work was done, July 20 to October 5, 1884.

IV. No evidence of any *previous* survey was ever found.

V. No evidence of any other work than that done by Charles Holcomb and party was found.

VI. Where Holcomb did not work the notes submitted are shown by comparison with detail report of field-work in examination to be fraudulent and fictitious: this from marked difference in topography, *i. e.*, location of rivers, creeks, mountains and valleys, failure to note improvements and notable features such as meadows, etc., * * * I report unfavorably on his pretended work and against the acceptance of the whole or any part of the survey covered by and included in contract No. 322.

The surveys under said contract No. 322 were rejected, the deputy debarred from further employment in the surveying service, and the surveyor-general was directed to request the attendance of Mr. Sawyer at his office, and after satisfying himself as to his identity as the Charles W. Sawyer, United States deputy-surveyor, who pretended to have executed said surveys, to personally deliver to him in writing the decision of this office, and to report the fact to this office. The surveyor-general, under date of November 3, 1887, advised this office that he had complied with said instructions, and inclosed copy of a stenographic report of his conversation with Mr. Sawyer, from which it appears that he (Sawyer) admitted that *before taking the contract* he had (in Mr. Benson's office) signed certain papers in blank, but that he had never made *any returns under the said contract*. For a detailed account of the Benson syndicate contracts see last annual report.

T. 7 S., R. 25 E., and T. 8 S., Rs. 24 and 25 E., Mount Diablo meridian: These townships are very rough, intersected by deep cañons and very steep, almost impassable mountains, in part covered with dense chaparral. Six weeks before the deputy claims to have commenced his surveys, all the people who live there in the summer are driven out by the snows, all business is suspended, and the mountain country abandoned. A comparison of the *original* field-notes, transcript-notes, plats, and report of the examiner, shows that at the season of the year (from December 1, 1884, to January 3, 1885) when the deputy pretends to have made the surveys, the deep snows made the survey at that time impossible; that in the original notes (which are now in this office) much is omitted that is found in the transcripts and data supplied from memory, or rather *made up*; that disregarding clerical errors the transcripts are not in any sense copies of the original notes; that triangulations omitted in originals are audaciously given in detail in the transcripts, just as if they had really been made in the field; that the high rate of speed, more than 6 miles per day, at which it is pretended the work was executed, surpasses belief when we take into consideration the nature of the ground, and bear in mind that the surveying was done during the shortest days of the year; that the deputy gives descriptions of erroneous bearing trees where no such trees, either as regards size or species, are to be found; that in the face of all the embarrassing conditions, big cañons, high and steep mountains, deep snow, impenetrable chaparral, precipices impossible to ascend or descend, the deputy with

his two parties of four men each, frequently with the impassable San Joaquin river between them, pretends to have subdivided T. 8 S., R. 24 E., at the rate of more than 6 miles per day, and then accomplishes the feat of recording all this work in one field-book. The conclusion is, that the deputy did not make the surveys of these townships according to his field-notes, and that the notes are in large part fictitious and fraudulent. The examiner recommends that no future surveys of these townships be ordered, as from the character of the country there is no probability of such a public demand for any of these lands as would justify the expense of a survey.

T. 15 S., R. 32 E., Mount Diablo meridian: The examiner's report shows that this township lies astraddle of the high spur of the Sierra Nevada mountains, which divides the waters of the south fork of Kings river from those of the extreme heads of Kern river; the cañons of these streams interlock with a very crooked, sharp, steep ridge between. The crest of this ridge is many hundred feet above the timber line, and the slope presents an unbroken face of bare granite so steep that there are but few points where it is possible for a man on foot to reach the crests; the lateral spurs present the same characteristics. The cañons between these spurs are from 300 to 1,500 feet deep, with rugged slopes and many abrupt descents. The crests of these divides and spurs have an altitude of 12,000 to 13,000 feet above sea level. It is impossible to run and measure with a chain straight lines, like land lines, across these divides and cañons of any considerable length without meeting impassable obstacles, but the deputy's notes show that he had but rarely to resort to any other method. The examiner found it wholly impracticable to retrace the lines which the deputy claims to have run and marked in this township. The notes describe tamarack and other trees of great size where they do not exist, and the deputy places a fictitious house in section 29 where no house ever was or ever will be built. During the month of November in each year this mountain region is covered with snow from 6 to 10 feet deep, and is abandoned by all those who frequent it in summer, yet the deputy pretends to have surveyed T. 15 S., R. 32 E., between the 8th and 19th of November, 1884.

The final conclusion is that the deputy's claim that he surveyed any of the above-named townships at the time stated, or at any other time, is preposterous, his field-notes are fictitious, his final oath perjury, and all his field-notes and plats are fraudulent and worse than useless as official records. All the surveys pretended to have been executed under contract No. 277 were rejected by this office.

Contract No. 382, dated November 20, 1884: The surveys under this contract embraced the exterior lines of T. 1 S., Rs. 16 and 17 W.; Ts. 1 and 2 N., Rs. 16 and 17 W., and T. 1 S., R. 1 W., San Bernardino meridian. From a careful examination of the field-notes of the deputy and comparison of the same with the accompanying plats, it would appear that great pains had been taken in the execution of this contract; that the lines had been properly run, corners and bearing-trees well established and properly marked, and topography and general character of the country correctly described; in short, that the contract had been faithfully executed in strict compliance in all respects with the Surveying Manual, but the facts developed by the inspection as set forth in the examiner's reports, and a comparison of the reports and accompanying diagrams with the field notes of the deputy, showed that a very different condition of things exist. The examiner at great length describes his operations in the field and points out the errors, omissions, and discrepancies developed by his inspection, but it is not practicable in this place to

specially refer to the same. In his report the examiner states that he met United States District-Attorney Carey and Examiner C. F. Conrad, who informed him that while his examination was in progress the surveys under this contract had been the subject of investigation by the grand jury of the United States court for the northern district of California, and that Charles Holcomb had under oath admitted that he had done all the work on the exteriors of T. 1 S., Rs. 16 and 17 W., and Ts. 1 and 2 N., Rs. 16 and 17 W., San Bernardino meridian, and that the contracting deputy, J. R. Glover, was not present at any time; and further that C. F. Ragsdale, under oath, admitted that he did all the work on the exteriors of T. 1 S., R. 1 W., San Bernardino meridian, Glover not being present at any time "in his own proper person," as expressed in his final oath attached to the field-notes. As to the work in the field the examiner characterizes the first named surveys as "incomplete, inaccurate, and fraudulent," and the last named "incomplete." The surveys returned by James R. Glover under said contract No. 382 were rejected by this office.

Contract No. 383, dated November 30, 1884. This contract, made with M. F. Reilly, provided for the subdivision of Ts. 1 and 2 N., Rs. 16 and 17 W.; T. 1 S., Rs. 16 and 17 W., and T. 1 S., R. 1 W., San Bernardino meridian, being the same townships the exteriors of which were embraced in J. R. Glover's contract No. 382, last above mentioned. In regard to the first six townships described the examiner states that the only person claiming to be a government surveyor who had been seen in any of these townships was a surveyor named Charles Holcomb. He could find no one who had ever seen or heard of J. R. Glover or M. F. Reilly, and was satisfied that Holcomb represented both of these deputy surveyors; this finding was corroborated when Mr. Carey, United States district attorney for the northern district of California, informed the examiner that both Reilly and Holcomb had confessed before the grand jury that Holcomb did all the work, representing both Glover and Reilly, and that Holcomb made very damaging admissions as to the rude method by which the work was done.

The examiner states in regard to the field-work that in no case did he find a corner established in accordance with the instructions governing the surveys of public lands. Not more than three corner posts were 4 inches square, the remainder being less than the required size; many of the corners were without the pretense of a mound, some of them with only a few stones laid around the stakes, and all without pits. With few exceptions all the section and quarter-section corners were found, but many of the corners were not in line nor at the distances called for by the notes. In conclusion, the examiner recommends that the survey of said townships be rejected as incomplete, inaccurate, and fraudulent.

As to T. 1 S., R. 1 W., San Bernardino meridian, the examiner found that both the exterior lines alleged to have been surveyed by J. R. Glover under contract No. 382 and the subdivision lines embraced in Reilly's contract (No. 383) were surveyed by C. F. Ragsdale in the absence of both Glover and Reilly; that many of the corners fail to conform to the regulations, some being only small stakes without mound or pit; and that there was a material difference between the position of most of the corners as found and the position in which Reilly's notes place them. Where material differences were found the examiner checked upon his own work by a second measurement. In view of the finding of the examiner all the surveys under contract No. 383 were rejected.

Contract No. 385, dated December 2, 1884, for the survey of parts of T. 13 N., R. 11 W., and T. 11 N., R. 12. W., Mount Diablo meridian: In reporting on the survey of T. 13 N., R. 11 W., the examiner submits a number of letters and affidavits which show how and by whom the survey was made. The survey was executed by one Holcomb, and the examination shows that the lines retraced were not marked and corners located as required by the manual; and by the affidavits submitted it was proven that the work was not done by the deputy in person at the time stated in manner directed by the assistants named, nor as described in the field-notes returned; hence the examiner reported against the acceptance of the surveys.

Township 11 N., R. 12 W: After detailing the errors and discrepancies developed by his inspection of this survey the examiner, in view of the defective work and the facts established by the affidavits attached to and made a part of his report, recommends the rejection of the survey on the grounds that the deputy surveyor did not do the work in person, at time stated, with assistants named, as directed or in the manner described; that the "true field-notes" are false and fraudulent; that the final oath of the deputy was dated at least five days before the work was begun; that Charles Holcomb and his brother William Holcomb, who actually did the fraudulent and defective work, were not sworn nor were their names given on lists of assistants, and that any attempt to itemize any particular in which the deputy had carried out his contract and made his final oath agree with the facts in the case would end in absolute failure. Such being the facts in regard to the surveys alleged to have been executed by George H. Perrin, under contract No. 385, the work was rejected by this office.

Contract No. 399, dated April 13, 1885: This contract provided for the survey of exteriors and subdivision lines of T. 9 S., R. 3 W., T. 10 S., R. 2 W., and T. 12 S., R. 4 W, San Bernardino meridian. In T. 9 S., R. 3 W., the examiner tested 6 miles of line. On some of the lines he failed to find the corners or any trace of a survey; on other lines interior section corners were materially out of position with regard to the north boundary of the township, and some out of line with regard to each other. With one or two exceptions none of the corner monuments conformed to the legal requirements: some were marked wrong and two of them unintelligibly. Practically the same condition of things was revealed by the inspection of T. 10 S., R. 2 W.; and having run 8 miles of line and found that with one exception none of the corner monuments conformed to legal requirements, the examiner recommended the rejection of the surveys. No examination was made in T. 12 S., R. 4 W., but the result of the inspection in the other townships condemned the work of the deputy, and all the surveys under contract No. 399 were rejected.

Nevada.—Contract No. 174, dated November 14, 1884: A portion of the surveys under this contract were accepted and paid for in April, 1885, without inspection, but the second installment of work returned by the deputies was held for examination in the field prior to acceptance and payment. Subsequent to the acceptance of the work first returned a limited inspection was made in three of the townships, which showed that the surveys had not been properly executed, and the local land officers were directed to suspend disposals of lands in the townships surveyed under this contract, plats of which had been filed in their offices.

The surveyor-general was directed to cause a thorough examination of both the accepted and unaccepted surveys under this contract, giving precedence to the latter. From the report of the special examiner it appears that in the unaccepted portion of the work many of the cor-

ners could not be found, the posts set for corners were far below the size required by the manual, and while they were properly marked the pits were in many instances almost obliterated, and portions of the work presented the appearance of having been made at an earlier date than that specified in the field-notes. The report of one of the examiners is accompanied by statements of residents in certain townships examined by him that no deputy surveyors have been seen in that section of country since 1882. In some cases the alignment was very defective, and errors in closing far above the prescribed limit. In some cases where the examiner attempted to trace the lines into the mountains it was found that corners had been set only in the more easily surveyed portions of the townships, no corners being found in the mountainous portions. Referring to a certain portion of the work, one of the examiner's states:

I have run the lines with as much accuracy as possible, considering the nature of the ground gone over and the short time allowed me, and have described corners found with accuracy. The difference in measurements is no more than would naturally occur between any two different sets of chainmen, and my lines were run with a view of general inspection of work done regardless of contour of the country. I find the general topography of these townships examined corresponds with the field-notes of the original survey in a general measure, but the corners found and described in exhibit "A" plainly show neglect in proper construction, and not one of those found will meet the instructions laid down in the manual, or correspond with the description in the original field-notes. At the points noted in my field-notes where no corners were found, I made diligent search over the entire surface within a radius of several chains, and although a space of two years has passed since the original survey it does not seem reasonable to me that all traces of said corners could disappear if they were originally erected in proper shape and in strict accordance with the manual.

As it is evident from the report of the examiner that the deputies made returns of pretended surveys regardless of the requirements of the contract and without any consideration of responsibility for their official oaths, this office rejected that portion of the work not already accepted and paid for.

Two of the townships which had been paid for were examined, and the work found defective and only partially surveyed. The remainder of the accepted work was not examined.

Oregon.—Contract No. 508, dated July 11, 1884: This contract provided for the survey of the exterior and subdivision lines of townships 19 and 20 south, range 6 east. The examiner in reporting upon these surveys states that the deputy marked his corners and witness trees well and properly, but failed to set the corner-stones in the ground as required by the manual. In most instances the stones were lying loose upon the surface, and when planted they were set but 1 or 2 inches in the ground. He failed to blaze his lines in many cases, and frequently marked decaying and crumbling stumps for witnesses where abundant material was available for the construction of stone mounds. Certain closing lines were entirely out of limit and misrepresented in the field-notes.

The failure of the deputy to comply with the requirements of his contract in several important particulars, as shown by the examiner's report, was so obvious as to make it the duty of this office to reject the work.

Washington Territory.—Contract No. 308, dated August 15, 1884: The deputy in his report to the surveyor-general of Washington Territory claimed to have re-surveyed a part of the exterior lines of townships 17, 18, 19, and 20 north, range 24 east; townships 17 and 18 north, range 25 east, and to have subdivided all of said townships. The examiner re-

ported as the result of his examination that there was no question as to the fact that the deputy did not subdivide any of these townships. The proper places for no less than forty-six section and quarter section corners were examined without finding at any of them any trace whatever of a mound, pit, post, stake, or stone for corner. In addition to the examination made with compass and chain, the examiner and his assistants kept a sharp outlook for corners in all their movements going to and returning from work, moving camp, hauling water, etc., and the observations thus made were equally fruitless. It could not be claimed that corners were erected and afterwards obliterated by natural causes, as mounds which had been erected on the township lines in 1881 were in a reasonably good state of preservation. It was evident that the deputy's subdivision of these townships was only made on paper and was palpably fraudulent. As to the exterior lines which the deputy claimed to have resurveyed the examiner was of the opinion that the corners which he found on said lines were not made in 1884, as he could discover no indications of work on the mounds which had been done as recently as that. Some short stakes were found at these corners, sometimes lying on the ground and at others set at shallow depths in the mounds, which the examiner believed were placed there by the deputy, but they were intended for mound corners without post or stone, and should have been placed in the S. E. pits. Not one was so placed, and as a rule they were not properly marked. The deputy claimed to have resurveyed the west boundary of township 18 north, range 25 east, but there was not a trace of a corner on the whole line. The rejection of the whole survey was recommended by the examiner.

In view of the facts developed by the field examination and the recommendation of the examiner, all the surveys claimed to have been executed under this contract No. 308 were rejected.

Contract No. 307, dated June 28, 1884: The surveys under this contract were long since approved, accepted, and payment made to the extent of the special deposit for the survey. The deposit was insufficient to pay the entire account at the per mileage claimed by the deputy, and the examination was ordered with a view to ascertaining whether the nature of the country covered by the survey was such as to entitle the deputy to the augmented rates claimed by him, the surveyor-general having stated in letter to this office that if he had been correctly informed the amount already paid to the deputy was considerably in excess of what he would have been entitled to under the law had his work been honestly returned as to the character of the land surveyed. The examiner was directed to report as to the character of the work, as well as to the character of the land. The report of the examiner condemned the work as utterly worthless for official records; the field-notes and plats as largely fictitious and fraudulent; and the character of the country grossly misrepresented. Instructions were issued withdrawing from entry all lands alleged to have been surveyed under said contract No. 307, and the lands can not be restored to entry until resurveys can be made under an available appropriation and in accordance with law.

THE CALIFORNIA SYNDICATE.

The following is the report of Special Agent Conrad, dated August 1, 1888, in reference to the transactions of this syndicate:

In the report of the General Land Office, 1887, page 258, was given a review of the testimony "ready to be" presented before the United States grand jury March, 1887, &c.; but as the published report presumably closed with the end of the

fiscal year, June 30, 1887, I now make a more thorough and comprehensive "résumé" and general restatement of facts as proven by all the testimony as presented before three separate grand juries, which were organized and made their investigations in 1887-'88. The first grand jury was organized March 14 and made their report April 2, 1887. The second was organized September 12 and made their report November 2, 1887. The third was organized January 10 and made their report February 4, 1888.

The first grand jury reported 41 indictments, the second grand jury reported 24 indictments, and the third grand jury reported 11 indictments.

The first grand jury really had less direct and positive evidence than either of the other two, as each new development only led the way to and shed light upon other knavish and dishonest ways and means by which the general government had been most systematically robbed by Benson & Co. for ten years past.

Before entering upon a review of the testimony it will be best perhaps to scrutinize the brazen figure-head John Adelbert Benson; for that he was "only this and nothing more" is beyond question, owing chiefly to his unlimited assurance and brazen audacity, coupled with a chronic disregard for truth and a falsely accredited possession of that proverbial "honor amongst thieves," than which there was nothing *more needed* and in its absence more *marked*, as developed when in the first days of surprise and terror each of his subservient tools, looking to him for protection and financial aid, found to their dismay that their "boss" was the most arrant moral coward, and apparently knew nothing so well as when to betray a friend or disown a dependent, and that only the more quickly when prompted by the most abject fear for his own personal safety.

It was this great lack of that "honor of the baser sort" which greatly aided the government in its stock of information; for as one after another of Benson's former associates and employes—becoming thoroughly convinced and conscious that his "influence" was broken, that there was another "Pharoah who knew not Joseph" in power with the *will* to expose and punish—that they each one, as called up and allowed to testify freely, most willingly and with alacrity told all they knew of the Benson system; how he insisted always upon signatures to blanks, absolute financial dependence upon him, ignorance of contracts, dates, and amounts by his employes, all their intercourse with government officials being through him alone, &c.; and when they learned of contracts in their names, as many of them did for the first time when called to the witness stand, their absolute dread of the *possible unknown* was something as pitiable and disgusting as it was instructive and convincing, as they hastened to tell all they knew of the ways and means of their former "boss."

The subdivision under the "ten branches of the Benson system," as detailed in the published report, was fully sustained by later evidence; but elaboration in several respects is needed.

FICTITIOUS APPLICATIONS FOR SURVEYS.

Acting upon information received that John H. McNee, in his capacity as book-keeper for John A. Benson, had deposited in the United States sub-treasury, San Francisco, on July 13, 1882, for fictitious applicants, \$57,000, I, first having personally examined all the records in each office, addressed a letter to Assistant Treasurer S. H. Brooks, and received reply herewith attached and marked exhibit A. I then addressed register United States land office, San Francisco, A. C. Bradford, and received reply attached and marked exhibit B. These full lists, compiled by the writer from official records, confirmed the first information, showing \$56,940. For the purpose of making a test case five certificates were selected, and a letter was addressed asking for copies of "stubs," and reply received marked exhibit C. This was followed by one to the surveyor-general, I having first prepared reply, which was received, and is marked exhibit D. I then compiled from official records in the surveyor-general's office the full tabulated statement marked exhibit E.

All the above data was transmitted to the General Land Office, with letter, June 16, 1887. In reply to one of numerous similar letters one was received and is marked exhibit F, and another from A. C. Bradford on same subject marked exhibit G. The entries in the records of the San Francisco land office are in the same handwriting of Duncan McNee, a brother of John H. McNee, from whom doubtless he received the certificates which he substituted for the "coin." Both men were indicted by the United States grand jury April 2, 1887. Duncan McNee was a clerk in the United States land office for seventeen years, and represented in that office one branch of Benson's system.

FALSE ESTIMATES OF GOVERNMENT LIABILITY.

This part of the "system" was under the direct personal control of Theodore Reichert, chief clerk in the United States surveyor-general's office (now State surveyor general of California), supervised by his partner John A. Benson, and as one of numerous examples of the *modus operandi* I attach an original paper marked exhibit H.

This paper was found amongst a mass of old papers in United States surveyor-general's office, and it was identified before the United States grand jury in January, 1888, by J. R. Mauran, chief draughtsman, as having been made under his direction and in compliance with instructions of the chief clerk Theo. Reichert. When finished and compared by Mauran it was sent to Reichert. Before the grand jury the paper was identified by W. K. Slack, a clerk in Benson's office, as the one given to him by Benson in his office, with directions to "fill out" certain applications for townships named in this paper; and Slack also identified the names on margin as being in his handwriting. The changes in amounts of estimates were identified as in the handwriting of John A. Benson, and a careful comparison with the records in the surveyor-general's office shows that Benson's corrections were all followed to the dot.

Can clearer proof be needed to establish the charge that Benson controlled the office—was the surveyor-general *de facto*—whilst W. H. Brown was in name only?

In this connection I attach a very full tabulated statement, compiled from the official records in the United States surveyor-general's office and marked exhibit K, with copy of my letter transmitting same to Commissioner of the General Land Office November 28, 1887, in which its full significance is pointed out in detail.

The same official records also show the apportionment of appropriation for surveys of public lands in California were—

For year ending June 30, 1879	\$29,500
For year ending June 30, 1880	36,000
For year ending June 30, 1881	35,000
For year ending June 30, 1882	30,000
For year ending June 30, 1883	25,000
For year ending June 30, 1884	30,000
For year ending June 30, 1885	20,000

Grand total for seven years

205,500

And yet by the statement K it appears that on forty-one contracts alone was paid \$455,673.12; estimated government liability on which was \$133,725; accounts certified by Theo. Wagner (41 contracts), \$265,045.47; accounts certified by W. H. Brown (41 contracts), \$194,539.66.

What explanation consistent with truth and honesty can be made?

As preliminary to detailed references to testimony at hand, and presented before three grand juries, mention can here properly be made to the fact as shown by official records that Theo. Wagner, United States surveyor-general, on August 23 and October 7, 1878, appointed John A. Benson to examine surveys made under contracts by William Minto, J. M. Anderson, Milton Santee, A. A. Smith, James Bramham, G. W. Baker, and three contracts with George H. Perrine (several of whom were indicted with Benson and all probably his employes and associates). Wagner also appointed Benson to examine the survey of the "El Sobrante," in which large and valuable body of land both Wagner and Benson subsequently acquired large land interests.

The same records show Benson was paid \$1,140.72. About the same time James E. Woods was appointed by Wagner to examine surveys made by James R. Glover, T. J. Stephens, and M. F. Rielley, and paid \$642.97.

This is the same "Colonel Woods" referred to by H. E. Buckley in his affidavit, and also in whose handwriting the following account was made out. Copy attached and marked exhibit M. Copy sent to Commissioner General Land Office with letter August 23, 1887.

Under the forty-one indictments reported by United States grand jury April 2, 1887, and published in detail in General Land Office Report, 1887, pages 249 and 250, all the persons found were arrested and placed under bonds. Two directors of the Nevada Bank, San Francisco, R. H. Follis and Con. O'Conner, assumed fully nine-tenths of the entire bonded obligation, and as it was subsequently established by the testimony of the manager of the bank the Nevada Bank did in fact furnish all the "sinews of war" for Benson & Co. by employing counsel, etc.

In this connection reference is made to the attached letter marked exhibit N, dated October 27, 1887, and addressed to Hon. James G. Fair, president Nevada Bank; copy transmitted to Commissioner General Land Office with letter November 10, 1887.

It is proper to remark in this connection that the April indictments—subsequently quashed because of technical defects and errors by Justice Field August 29, 1887—were in fact drawn up by Henry S. Dibble, assistant United States district attorney, who was retained in office for some months by District Attorney Carey, and it is full as well to remember that at the time these indictments were drawn H. S. Dibble (an ex-member Louisiana returning board of 1876 of savory memory) was by common rumor reported to be the paid attorney of the Nevada Bank.

John A. Benson, who had placed in the Nevada Bank as collateral security for loans amounting to \$293,240.31 certain power of attorney for surveying claims, was

included in seven indictments found April 2, sixteen indictments found November 26, and four indictments reported February 4, 1888. The first list was published in General Land Office Report, 1887, pages 249, 250.

Benson was placed under bonds with R. H. Follis and Con. O'Connor, two directors of the Nevada Bank, for \$17,500. Benson left San Francisco August 23, 1887, without the consent of the court or that of the United States district attorney, all contrary to the wording of bond. He was seen in Montreal, Canada, in September, and was arrested in Copenhagen, Denmark, December 13, 1887; was kept in jail there by the Danish authorities until delivered to the United States, as represented by United States marshal for California J. C. Frank, who arrived with him in San Francisco February 18, 1888. Benson was confined *officially*, but was not as a matter of fact in the Oakland jail until his release March 21, 1888. The net cost for his extradition was \$1,301.97.

Before Benson's return Judge Sawyer had granted a motion of the United States district attorney declaring Benson's bonds forfeited for \$15,000, one of the bonds having been "lost."

After Benson's return, and also after suit had been entered by district attorney to collect amount on forfeited bonds, a motion was made in court by Benson's counsel (all employed and paid by Nevada Bank), before Judge Sawyer, to set aside or rescind his order declaring his bonds forfeited. This motion was argued at length before Judge Sawyer by Hall McAllister, counsel for Benson, and by District Attorney Carey and special counsel D. M. Delmas on part of United States. A hearing was had on February 24, 1888; decision reserved by his honor Judge Sawyer, and not yet made known to date August 1, 1888.

Shortly after (in fact on same day) another motion was made by Benson's counsel to have his new bonds reduced, under his failure to obtain which he had remained in jail. On his arrival from Denmark Judge Sawyer had, on motion of United States district attorney, placed the amount of his new bonds at \$60,000. Subsequently Judge Sawyer heard lengthy arguments on this motion and remarked from the bench at their conclusion: "The court is of the opinion that if the Nevada Bank has that confidence in Mr. Benson which it asks this court to have, it should not hesitate to give \$60,000 bonds; and if on the other hand the Nevada Bank has not sufficient confidence to induce them to give these bonds for \$60,000 I am at a loss to perceive why the court should have it by reducing his bonds."

Within two hours after making this unanswerable statement Judge Sawyer ordered the Benson bonds reduced to \$30,000. Benson was at once released from Oakland jail, but not on plea of "looking for bondsmen;" and was finally released on March 21, 1888, on new bonds approved by the United States district attorney. As bearing on the important question who these bondsmen were, their connection and relations with the Benson frauds and robberies of the United States, I refer to my letter to United States District Attorney Carey dated March 21, 1888; copy transmitted to Commissioner General Land Office with letter dated March 19, 1888.

TESTIMONY.

The testimony introduced before the three grand juries was of a threefold nature viz: (1) As to "fictitious applicants for surveys;" (2) "dummy deputy surveyors;" (3) "dummy and irresponsible bondsmen," thus making the conspiracy to defraud clear and well defined.

On the first charge there were introduced numerous well known and reputable residents of Mendocino county, Cal., who knew of and identified but one out of seventeen applicants for survey under contract No. 400.

On the second charge were H. E. Buckley, Charles Holcomb, M. F. Reilley, C. F. Ragsdale, J. W. Fitzpatrick, George S. Collins, C. W. Sawyer, J. D. Hall, Henry Meyrick, jr., Benj. W. Childs, and Frank J. Buckley, the latter holding appointment as deputy surveyor in Wyoming and also that of notary public in Washington Territory (see original commission attached and marked exhibit P, with several other papers on same subject.)

In this connection I attach copy of Frank J. Buckley's affidavit dated August 2, 1887; copy sent Commissioner General Land Office with letter dated August 25, 1887; also copy of affidavit of Harvey A. Light dated June 14, 1887; copy sent to Commissioner General Land Office with letter dated June 15, 1887.

Each of the other persons named appear on the records as holding appointments as United States deputy surveyor and having numerous contracts in their names. (See affidavits by G. W. Baker dated May 5, 1885, copy sent August 25, 1887; C. W. Sawyer, dated October 23, 1887, copy sent October 29, 1887; J. W. Fitzpatrick, dated November 2, 1887, copy sent November 3, 1887.)

In connection with J. W. Fitzpatrick's testimony, and bearing directly upon and confirmatory of it, I refer to copy of his original letters to George W. Baker in matter of contract No. 378 dated October 6, 1885, and October 21, 1885, referred to in de-

tail in my letter to district attorney dated October 4, 1887. Copies of all these, with other highly important papers, sent to Commissioner General Land Office with letter October 5, 1887.

On the third charge several persons were found and summoned before the grand jury, whose names were on bonds as bondsmen for large amounts. Some of them were given in published annual report. They each and all declared under oath that they had never qualified or acknowledged any such bond before a proper officer, but had in each case signed the bonds in *blank* to "oblige Benson."

While the testimony of each was of great importance in their respective branches, and need not be particularized (the attached list marked exhibit N giving the names and business connection of each), yet the review of that of Walter K. Slack, ex-clerk, J. A. Benson, may be briefly referred to without being classed as "an invidious distinction," and hence I attach as part of this report *two lists* of "true field-notes" sent with my letter to the United States district attorney, with my letter dated October 4, 1887. Copy sent to Commissioner General Land Office with letter October 5, 1887.

In this connection it must be remembered that Slack testified that *never* to his knowledge had he filled out an oath *to be* signed, all that he ever filled out having been signed in *blank previously* and "kept in stock" in Benson's office, generally both as deputy surveyors and as United States commissioner. I also attach as bearing directly on the subject of Slack's testimony copy of my letter to Commissioner General Land Office October 1, 1887.

The second grand jury, which was empaneled September 12, 1887, and made their report on November 26, 1887, after hearing thirty-four witnesses (list attached marked exhibit N), and all giving testimony more or less directly bearing on nineteen contracts (list attached marked exhibit O), made their final report with twenty-four indictments, which were fully set out in tabulated statement submitted with my letter to Commissioner of the General Land Office dated November 28, 1887, which are made part of this report.

During this investigation much new and highly important evidence was obtained, and which is partly shown or outlined by affidavits hereinbefore referred to.

In connection with that of C. W. Sawyer, and as shedding light upon the direct official action of the then United States surveyor-general W. H. Brown, his letter to Commissioner General Land Office dated August 10, 1885, should be read *with* the affidavit of C. W. Sawyer; and with that of G. W. Baker should be read the summary of his verbal statement made to District Attorney Carey on April 7, 1887, at the same time he signed and filed dismissals in the clerk's office, United States circuit court, of two civil suits in his name (Nos. 4878, 4879), copies of all which papers were sent to Commissioner General Land Office with letter April 10, 1888.

After the filing of the second or November indictments all the persons included were arrested and placed under bonds, the same two directors of the Nevada Bank (R. H. Follis and Con. O'Connor) again coming forward as bondsmen for a larger part and amount.

Pleas in abatement and demurrers were filed by defendant's counsel (employed and paid by the Nevada Bank), and after full argument and numerous postponements and delays (always asked for and interposed by defendant's counsel), three of the November indictments were finally ordered certified up to the United States Supreme Court on a disagreement between the judges.

Here, again, it will be well to note that Judges Sawyer and Sabin stood together against the validity of the indictments, whilst Judge Hoffman held that they were good and valid.

In the drawing of the new indictments special counsel D. M. Delmas took no part, and after demurrers were filed and argued I addressed a letter to the United States district attorney dated January 5, 1888 (copy sent Commissioner General Land Office with letter January 28, 1888); also second letter to United States district attorney of February 1, 1888 (copy sent Commissioner General Land Office with letter of February 6, 1888). These letters were the *direct* and *immediate cause* of the third grand jury, which was organized January 10, 1888. After holding numerous sessions and hearing a number of witnesses this jury made its final report, together with two indictments for conspiracy and nine indictments for perjury on February 4, 1888.

The first conspiracy indictment, based upon contract No. 397, Hy. Meyzick, jr., deputy surveyor, includes J. A. Benson, M. F. Reilley, G. H. Perrin, J. R. Glover, and John H. McNee. The second indictment for conspiracy, based upon contract No. 400, J. D. Hall, deputy surveyor, includes J. D. Hall, J. A. Benson, G. H. Perrin, and John H. McNee.

The perjury indictments are three on J. R. Glover, deputy surveyor; three on G. H. Perrin, deputy surveyor; three on M. F. Reilley, deputy surveyor.

Bail was fixed on each indictment at \$2,500, and all the persons were arrested and gave bonds.

Copies of these last indictments were sent to Commissioner General Land Office with letter dated February 8, 1888, and my letter to Commissioner General Land Office March 19, 1888; also my letter to Commissioner General Land Office April 2, 1888, transmitting copy of letter to district attorney same date.

CIVIL SUITS ON DEPUTY SURVEYORS' BONDS.

On March 20, 1887, I first called the attention of the honorable Commissioner General Land Office, by letter, to the bonds of deputy surveyors whose contracts were then being investigated by the United States grand jury, and in several subsequent letters urged that prompt action should be taken by instituting civil suits on bonds, informing the Commissioner that several bondsmen had been summoned and had appeared before the United States grand jury and had testified that they signed all bonds *in blank* and had never acknowledged them.

In reply under date of April 21, 1887, the honorable Commissioner inclosed a copy of his letter of same date (see General Land Office Report, 1887, page 257) to the United States surveyor-general for California, directing suits on bonds, "and also instructing me to give to the United States surveyor-general and to the United States district attorney all possible aid in the matter."

As all of the official papers and records in the cases enumerated had been introduced and identified before the United States grand jury, also all of the testimony of witnesses heard before the same bodies and in presence of the United States district attorney, were necessarily the basis for action in suits on bonds (which testimony especially was noted by the district attorney as given in a book furnished him by myself), I was fully conscious that nothing more remained to be done *on my part* until the causes came up for trial, although I did continue to gather and collate new and corroborative evidence from time to time, always communicating the same to the United States district attorney.

On my return from Washington August 7, 1887, I found upon inquiry that the *data* asked for by the district attorney in his letter dated May 20, 1887, to the United States surveyor-general for California, had not been furnished up to that date. The district attorney also informed me that he could do nothing until data were received.

In my letter to the honorable Commissioner of the General Land Office dated September 12, 1887, I stated: "No action has been taken to begin civil suits on bonds as directed by honorable Commissioner in May last." Again, under date of October 8, 1887, I addressed a letter to the United States surveyor-general in which I said: "The honorable Commissioner has sent me a second copy of official letter E, April 21, 1887 to you, regarding suits on bonds, etc., and has instructed me to ascertain and report to him what progress has been made in said suits. The district attorney informs me that he requested from you copies of certain records last May, in order to bring the suits, and has not yet received them. Your chief clerk informs me that the papers have been ready and awaiting your signature for a month past."

All the papers were sent to the district attorney *that same day*.

Again, under date January 12, 1888, I advised the honorable Commissioner that none of the civil suits on bonds had yet been begun by the United States district attorney, as requested, and I suggested that suits on all bonds of J. W. Fitzpatrick, C. W. Sawyer, George S. Collins, P. M. Norton, and W. H. Norway might be ordered in addition to those enumerated in letter April 21, 1887; which suggestion was acted upon by letters to the United States surveyor-general dated February 17 and March 29, 1888.

In several subsequent letters I notified the honorable Commissioner of the General Land Office that no action had been taken on civil suits on bonds.

For a general statement of results so far accomplished up to date August 1, 1888, I attach the following abstract from the records United States district court, clerk's office, San Francisco:

<p>"THE UNITED STATES vs. H. E. BUCKLEY AND JOHN WIN- FRED PEARSON AND JOHN HASKELL CROSSMAN.</p>	}	<p>No. 1189.—To recover \$22,724 ¹³/₁₀₀ on bonds of United States deputy surveyor.</p>
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July 18, 1888, filed complaint and exhibits A, B, C.

July 21 issued summons and three copies and three certified copies of complaint."

As regards the selection of this as a "test case" I must disclaim all responsibility for it, as from my thorough knowledge of all the testimony attainable or yet obtained I am clearly of the opinion that it is the *weakest case* on the entire list, and also that it was about the only contract examined before the United States grand juries on which *no* indictments were found; also because it was the *only case* of payments made and *all* the work officially accepted, approved, and *finally settled* during the former administration. No examination in the field has ever been made of any

work under this contract, as stated in letter from district attorney to United States surveyor-general dated June 5, 1885, that *it would be absolutely necessary to show by irrefragable evidence, etc.* Copy sent Commissioner General Land Office with letter July 10, 1888.

On this subject of "civil suits on bonds" I refer to the eighth paragraph beginning, "As the general government," &c., in the letter from honorable Commissioner of the General Land Office dated April 21, 1887, to United States surveyor-general for California. (General Land Office Report, 1887, page 257.)

As will appear by reference to my weekly reports I left San Francisco on July 10 and returned on July 23, and was engaged on July 18 and for several days prior and subsequent upon an examination in the field in the lava beds of Siskiyou county, township 41 north, range 3 east.

In my letter to the Commissioner General Land Office dated November 28, 1887, I said: "The writer does not understand or consider it to be any part of his duty to make comments upon the conduct of officers in other departments of the government, and has acted upon the rule that only when it becomes necessary to show that his own duty has been performed will he go beyond this plain duty." That I have endeavored by every legitimate means within my power most persistently and consistently to have all *these civil suits on bonds* brought to a speedy trial, as directed and desired by the Commissioner General Land Office, no fair-minded man at all familiar with the facts can for a moment question or deny.

"RAILROAD INTEREST" IN "BENSON'S SYSTEM."

In my letter to W. H. Mills, land agent Central Pacific Railroad, dated March 18, 1888 (copy sent to Commissioner with letter March 16, 1888), one paragraph reads as follows:

"From definite and satisfactory evidence at hand, and which is sustained by the official records [of the] United States surveyor-general's office, I question the accuracy of all surveys made within railroad limits in California, and especially all surveys made in the interest of the California and Oregon Railroad and Central Pacific Railroad, which were paid for from deposits made by these companies; and this evidence of error and fraud is more particularly applicable to all surveys made since September, 1873, at which time John A. Benson * * * received his first contract.

"The records of the United States surveyor-general's office of California show: Deposits for surveys by California and Oregon Railroad under seventeen contracts for government surveys, \$60,881.17; deposits for surveys by Central Pacific Railroad, six contracts, \$56,968.35. Among the former is included contract No. 280, H. E. Buckley, amounting to \$11,497.05; and among the Central Pacific Railroad deposit contracts are included contract 382, J. R. Glover, \$1,120.28; contract 383, M. F. Reilly, \$2,815.28; contract 389, G. H. Perrin, \$8,412.89; contract 232, G. W. Baker, \$30,616.81.

"These are only specimen cases and are not intended to include all. Among the seventeen contracts paid for by the California and Oregon Railroad are included one to John A. Benson August 14, 1878, \$2,889.77; and H. E. Buckley, contract No. 280, \$11,497.05.

"It may be remarked *en passant* that the 'estimated government liability' in this contract No. 280 was \$3,000. Contract No. 232, G. W. Baker, paid for by the Central Pacific Railroad Company; estimated government liability, \$3,500; amount paid for survey, \$30,616.81. And as regards Glover, Perrin, and Reilly, each of these men is resting under from three to sixteen indictments for defrauding the United States by means of fraudulent surveys. * * *

"Referring again to the name of Henry E. Buckley, who was summoned and appeared before the United States grand jury last March and testified regarding contract 280, and his entire ignorance of it or any other contract in his name, you are probably not aware that a foreman named Creighton from the fourth and Townsend office, Southern Pacific Railroad Company, called at Buckley's house, No. 32 Garden street, San Francisco, on April 8, 1887, about 8 p. m., and advised and urged Buckley in effect to leave town as quick, go away as far, and stay away as long as he could." * * *

Mr. Mills, on receipt of above letter, wrote to the honorable Commissioner General Land Office regarding its contents, and was advised in reply, letter E, April 21, 1888, as follows: * * * "That certain irregular if not illegal transactions in the matter of making deposits or repayments in behalf of the railroad company for prospective surveys were made by your predecessor as land agent, is admitted in your letter of the 13th instant. * * * It is useless to deny that a general 'understanding' existed between John A. Benson and company and certain officers of railroad companies, within the limits of whose land grants the vast area of fraudulent surveys purport to have been executed; also, that the requisite 'repayments,' with and without 'selections' of land, were promptly furnished in connection with elastic contracts referred to." * * *

GENERAL SUMMARY.

From all the evidence obtained and briefly outlined in the foregoing report three conclusions are self-evident, viz:

(1) The General Land Office has been ready at any and all times to go into court and establish before any fair-minded jury the absolute truth of every charge ever made by any of its officers regarding the "Benson frauds."

(2) No act or responsibility for any of the numerous postponements, delays, or errors of any kind are properly chargeable to the General Land Office.

(3) The Interior Department, being the client in all these cases (thirty-two civil suits on bonds and seventy-six indictments found by United States grand juries), is not called upon to do more than furnish the evidence and thus substantiate its charges, and this it has already done in the finding of indictments.

No charge of lack of sincerity of purpose, or that necessary courage which is born of a thorough conviction of the absolute truth of every charge made, can be properly or truthfully made against the General Land Office, or its representative agent who was instructed to assist the United States district attorney.

The well known and far reaching influence of the two greatest powers on the Pacific coast, *The Nevada Bank* and *The Southern Pacific Company*, has not deterred the General Land Office or its special agent from presenting the proof of their direct interest in these gigantic frauds, nor caused the slightest *suppressio veri* in order to pacify their enmity or gain their good will.

Respectfully submitted.

C. F. CONRAD,

Examiner of Surveys and Special Agent General Land Office.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., August 1, 1888.

[A.—S. H. Brooks, assistant treasurer U. S. to Special Agent C. F. Conrad, San Francisco, Cal., May 7, 1887.]

I beg to inclose herewith memoranda furnishing information desired in your communication of 5th inst., and to state in compliance with your request for my opinion that I hardly think it practicable for the certificates covering the transactions of the days indicated to have been issued within regular or prescribed office hours.

Surveys, etc., under section 2401, R. S.

July 13, '82, ctf. 198 to 532, inc.....	\$56,940.00
July 14, '82, none.....	
July 15, '82, ctf. 533 to 668, inc.....	21,775.29
July 17, '82, ctf. 669 to 816, inc.....	23,680.00
	<hr/>
	102,395.29

[B.—Register A. C. Bradford to Special Agent C. F. Conrad, June 15, 1887.]

In answer to your enquiry concerning certificates of special deposits accepted at this office in payment of land, I find as follows:

C. of D. No. 538, dated July 15, 1882, issued to Andrew Delaney, for \$280.00; accepted as part payment on cash entry, Aug. 21, '82, No. 8386, Malinda McClure, widow of John McClure, for lots 1, 2, 3, and 4, sec. 14, T. 11 S., R. 6 E., M. D. M. (Commuted H. E.)

C. of D. No. 502, dated July 13, '82, W. K. Dennison, for \$200; accepted as payment on cash entry No. 8394, Aug. 23, '82, James F. Devenville, for lot 1, E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of NW. $\frac{1}{2}$ and SW. $\frac{1}{2}$ of NE. $\frac{1}{2}$, sec. 7, T. 20 N., R. 10 W., M. D. M., 160 acres. (Pre-emption entry.)

C. of D. No. 503, dated July 13, '82, W. K. Dennison, for \$200; accepted as payment on cash entry No. 8395, Robert B. Forney, Aug. 23, 1882, for E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of SE. $\frac{1}{2}$ and SE. $\frac{1}{2}$ of NE. $\frac{1}{2}$, sec. 20, and SW. $\frac{1}{2}$ of NW. $\frac{1}{2}$, sec. 21, T. 20 N., R. 10 W., M. D. M., 160 acres. (Pre-emption entry.)

C. of D. No. 504 and No. 505, dated July 13, 1882, W. K. Dennison for \$400.00; accepted as payment on cash entry No. 8403, Cuthbert Nattrass, Aug. 25, 1882, for SE. $\frac{1}{2}$ Sec. 22, T. 19 S., R. 10 E., M. D. M., 160 acres. (Pre-emption entry.)

C. of D. No. 506, dated July 13, 1882, W. K. Dennison for \$200; accepted as payment on cash entry No. 8406, George Vanderford, Aug. 29, 1882, for SW. $\frac{1}{2}$ of NE. $\frac{1}{2}$, SE. $\frac{1}{2}$ of NW. $\frac{1}{2}$, NW. $\frac{1}{2}$ of SE. $\frac{1}{2}$, and NE. $\frac{1}{2}$ of SW. $\frac{1}{2}$, Sec. 13, T. 20 N., R. 11 W., M. D. M., 160 acres. (Pre-emption entry.)

C. of D. No. 423, dated July 13, 1882, D. W. Hawley for \$200; accepted as part payment on cash entry No. 8520, James Anderson, Nov. 14, 1882, for lot 7, NE. $\frac{1}{2}$ of SE. $\frac{1}{2}$ and E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of NE. $\frac{1}{2}$, Sec. 32, T. 20 S., R. 3 E., M. D. M., \$1.00. Pre-emption entry, and cash entry No. 8521, David Castro, Nov. 14, 1882, for lot 5, SE. $\frac{1}{2}$ of SW. $\frac{1}{2}$, and N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of SW. $\frac{1}{2}$, Sec. 4, T. 20 S., R. 2 E., M. D. M., \$199.00. (Pre-emption entry.)

[C.—S. H. Brooks, Assistant Treasurer United States, to Special Agent C. F. Conrad, San Francisco, Cal., June 16, 1887.]

As requested by you, I inclose herewith true copies of stubs Nos. 502, 503, 504, 505, and 506, showing deposits on account of surveys July 13th, 1882.

Form 1707: Surveys.

No. 502, July 13, 1882. Depositor, W. K. Dennison. Source of receipt: \$200.

E. Issued: Original, duplicate, and triplicate.

T. 52 S., R. 64 E., M. D. M.

Form 1707: Surveys.

No. 503, July 13, 1882. Depositor, W. K. Dennison. Source of receipt: \$200.

E. Issued: Original, duplicate, and triplicate.

T. 32 S., R. 64 E., M. D. M.

Form 1707: Surveys.
 No. 504 July 13, 1882. Depositor, W. K. Dennison. Source of receipt: \$200.
 E. Issued: Original, duplicate, and triplicate.
 T. 32 S., R. 65 E., M. D. M.

Form 1707: Surveys.
 No. 505 July 13, 1882. Depositor, W. K. Dennison. Source of receipt: \$200.
 E. Issued: Original, duplicate, and triplicate.
 T. 32 S., R. 65 E., M. D. M.

Form 1707: Surveys.
 No. 506 July 13, 1882. Depositor, W. K. Dennison. Source of receipt: \$200.
 E. Issued: Original, duplicate, and triplicate.
 T. 32 S., R. 65 E., M. D. M.

[D.—Surveyor-Gen'l R. C. Hammond to Special Agent C. F. Cenrad, San Francisco, Cal., June 16, 1887.]

Replying to your letter of even date I beg to state that the records of this office do not show the name of W. K. Dennison as a depositor for the survey of T. 32 S., Rs. 64 and 65 E., M. D. M., nor does that name appear on the register of this office as an applicant for the survey of the said township or for any other township, covering a period from July 1, 1881, to June 30, 1883, inclusive.

E.—Statement showing name of deputy contractor, number of certificate, date of deposit, number and date of contract, location of certificate, etc.

Name of deputy.	No. of certificates.	Date deposit.	No. contract.	Date contract.	Certificate No.	Date used in San Francisco land office.
Chas. Holcomb	198 to 245	July 13, 1882	271	July 26, 1882	423	Nov. 14, 1882
Do	961 to 989	July 21, 1882	271	do	502	Aug. 23, 1882
Do	1261 and 1262	July 26, 1882	271	do	503	do
Do	1841 to 1848	Aug. 3, 1882	271	do	504	Aug. 24, 1882
Do	1850 and 1851	do	271	do	505	do
Do	1853 to 1867	do	271	do	506	Aug. 29, 1882
Do	1869 to 1871	do	271	do		
Do	1875 to 1888	do	289	July 13, 1882	588	Aug. 21, 1882
G. W. Baker	991 to 1011	July 22, 1882	232	Nov. 15, 1881		
Do	1202 to 1260	July 26, 1882				
Do	1293 to 1339	July 27, 1882	273	July 27, 1882		
W. H. Norway	1568 to 1612	Aug. 1, 1882	279	Aug. 3, 1882		

Name of deputy.	Location of where used.	Certificates used by—	Deposit made by—	Where survey applied for.
Chas. Holcomb	<i>M. D. M.</i> T. 20 S., R. 3 E	David Castro	D. W. Hawley	<i>M. D. M.</i>
Do	T. 20 N., R. 10 W	Jas. F. Devenville	W. K. Dennison	T. 32 S., R. 64 E.
Do	do	Robert Forney	do	Do.
Do	T. 19 S., R. 15 E	Cuthbert Natrass	do	T. 32 S., R. 65 E.
Do	do	do	do	Do.
Do	T. 20 N., R. 11 W	George Vanderford	do	Do.
Do	T. 11 S., R. 6 E	Malinda McClure	Andrew Delaney	

Certificates of deposit from 245 to 961 fail to find on the records of this office.

	<i>Meridian.</i>		<i>Meridian.</i>
245 to 285	G. and S. R. M.	917 to 864	M. D. M.
533 to 818	G. and S. R. M.	991 to 1011	M. D. M.
1012 to 1028	G. and S. R. M.	961 to 990	H. M.
394 to 623	M. D. M.	245	H. M.

U. S. SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, San Francisco, Cal., June 15, 1887.

[F.—Cuthbert Natrass, Peach Tree, Cal., to Special Agent C. F. Cenrad, July 23, 1887.]

I rec. to-day a letter from you having post-mark June 16th, ult. Where it has been all this time I do not know.

You say the records show that I presented and had accepted certificates No. 504 and 505, dated July 13, 1882. Now, sir, I know nothing about any certificates. When I proved up on the land mentioned in T. 19 S., R. 10 E., sec. 22, I paid \$400, gold coin, the records to the contrary notwithstanding.

[G.—Register A. C. Bradford to Special Agent C. F. Cenrad, San Francisco, Cal., August 3, 1887.]

In answer to your letter of this date, enclosing a letter from Cuthbert Natrass, of Peach Tree P. O., Monterey Co., Cal., in reference to his pre-emption entry on the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 22, T. 19 S., R. 10 E., M. D. M., and the payment for the same, I have to state that the records of this office show that Mr. Natrass paid for said land, 160 acres, \$400, on 25 August, 1882, cash entry, and that this amount was paid by a certificate of deposit No. 504 for \$200, issued to W. K. Dennison on 13 July, 1882, and by a certificate of deposit No. 505 for \$200, bearing the same date and issued to the same person.

H.—Examination and report dated June 4, 1888, by J. R. Mauran, respecting surveys of certain townships.]

An examination of the records show that all of the townships named in this estimate were included in a contract to Henry Meyrick, Jr., No. 1, dated March 4, 1885, except Tp. 9 N., R. 32 W., S. B. M.; Tp. 10 N., R. 21 W., S. B. M.; Tp. 10 N., R. 22 W., S. B. M.; Tp. 10 N., R. 23 W., S. B. M.; Tp. 10 N., R. 32 W., S. B. M., which I can not find any record of any contract for. No field-notes have ever been received for any surveys under this estimate, except those of Meyrick's contract. This estimate was made in the draughting-room under my direction and supervision.

Estimates for surveys of the following townships.

In this estimate lines common to two townships are charged only once:

	Amount.	Surveys.	Office.
T. 9 N., R. 32 W., S. B. M'n—			
Ranch lines, 1½ miles, at \$16	\$24	} \$1	\$30
Section lines, 1 mile, at \$14	14		
Office work	50		
Total	88		
Patrick Cottle:			
T. 10 N., R. 21 W., S. B. M'n—			
Township lines, 5 miles, at \$16	80	} 300	50
Section lines, 19½ miles, at \$14	273		
Office work	75		
Total	428		
David Brady:			
T. 10 N., R. 22 W., S. B. M'n—			
Township lines, 6½ miles, at \$16	104	} 174	40
Section lines, 5 miles, at \$14	70		
Office work	60		
Total	234		
Frank Williams:			
T. 10 N., R. 23 W., S. B. M'n—			
Township lines, 7½ miles, at \$16	120	} 350	50
Section lines, 26 miles, at \$14	364		
Office work	75		
Total	559		
David Brady:			
T. 10 N., R. 32 W., S. B. M'n—			
Ranch lines, 4 miles, at \$16	64	} 120	40
Section lines, 4 miles, at \$14	56		
Office work	50		
Total	170		
John Willey:			
T. 21 S., R. 11 E., M. D. M'n—			
Section lines, 17 miles, at \$14	238	} 238	40
Office work	60		
Total	298		
E. H. Carmer:			
T. 22 S., R. 11 E., M. D. M'n—			
Township lines, 3 miles, at \$16	48	} 350	50
Section lines, 83 miles, at \$14	490		
Office work	75		
Total	613		
J. W. Martin:			
T. 22 S., R. 12 E., M. D. M'n—			
Township lines, 3 miles, at \$16	48	} 400	50
Section lines, 33 miles, at \$14	462		
Office work	75		
Total	585		
A. T. McFarnahan:			
T. 22 S., R. 13 E., M. D. M'n—			
Section lines, 9 miles, at \$14	126	} 126	40
Office work	60		
Total	186		

Estimates for surveys of the following townships—Continued.

	Amount.	Surveys.	Office
John McCormic:			
T. 25 S., R. 6 E., M. D. M'n—			
Township lines, 5 miles, at \$16.....	\$80	}	\$250
Ranch lines, 2 miles, at \$16.....	32		
Section lines, 15 miles, at \$14.....	210		
Office work.....	75		
Total.....	397		\$50
James Maguire:			
T. 25 S., R. 7 E., M. D. M'n—			
Township lines, 4 miles, at \$16.....	64	}	450
Ranch lines, 13 miles, at \$16.....	208		
Section lines, 27 miles, at \$14.....	378		
Office work.....	100		
Total.....	750		50
James Maguire:			
T. 25 S., R. 8 E., M. D. M'n—			
Ranch lines, 2½ miles, at \$16.....	40	}	187
Section lines, 10½ miles, at \$14.....	147		
Office work.....	75		
Total.....	262		50
William Doyle:			
T. 25 S., R. 10 E., M. D. M'n—			
Section lines, 2½ miles, at \$14.....	35	}	35
Office work.....	50		
Total.....	85		50
William Murray:			
T. 25 S., R. 11 E., M. D. M'n—			
Section lines, 5 miles, at \$14.....	70	}	70
Office work.....	50		
Total.....	120		50
Henry A. Law:			
T. 27 S., R. 16 E., M. D. M'n—			
Section lines, 33½ miles, at \$14.....	539	}	450
Office work.....	75		
Total.....	614		50
Thomas Williams:			
T. 28 S., R. 18 E., M. D. M'n—			
Township lines, 5 miles, at \$16.....	80	}	450
Section lines, 10½ miles, at \$14.....	147		
Office work.....	60		
Total.....	287		50
Martin Holland:			
T. 30 S., R. 18 E., M. D. M'n—			
Section lines, 13½ miles, at \$14.....	189	}	140
Office work.....	60		
Total.....	249		60
Luis Morris:			
T. 31 S., R. 11 E., M. D. M'n—			
Township lines, 2 miles, at \$16.....	32	}	250
Ranch lines, 7 miles, at \$16.....	112		
Section lines, 15 miles, at \$14.....	210		
Office work.....	75		
Total.....	429		50
Angelo Tonne:			
T. 31 S., R. 13 E., M. D. M'n—			
Township lines, 3½ miles, at \$16.....	56	}	190
Ranch lines, 4 miles, at \$16.....	64		
Section lines, 5 miles, at \$14.....	70		
Office work.....	50		
Total.....	240		50

Estimates for surveys of the following townships—Continued.

	Amount	Surveys	Office
J. V. Jessie:			
T. 32 S., R. 16 E., M. D. M'n—			
Township lines, 4 miles, at \$16.....	\$64	} \$300	\$50
Section lines, 23 miles, at \$14.....	322		
Office work.....	75		
	461		
Total.....	7,119	5,744	1,875

K.—General report on the Benson cases, August 1, 1888.

[Contracts approved by Theo. Wagner.]

No. of contract.	Date of contract.	Name of deputy.	Limitation of contract.	Estimated liability.	Amount paid.	Amounts certified by U. S. surveyor-general—	
						Theo. Wagner.	W. H. Brown.
11	July 25, 1878	A. T. Hermann.....	May 1, 1879	\$1,100	\$1,878.71		
15	July 23, 1878	W. F. Benson.....	Mar. 1, 1879	2,300	2,842.85	\$2,855.48	
17	do	G. W. Baker.....	Mar. 9, 1879	3,000	5,293.37	4,147.70	\$1,053.00
23	do	L. D. Bond.....	Mar. 1, 1879	3,000	5,849.78	6,129.72	
24	do	M. F. Reilly.....	do	3,000	4,740.94	3,613.87	1,225.72
78	Apr. 23, 1879	W. F. Benson.....	Jan. 1, 1880	5,000	7,717.36	7,717.36	935.68
79	do	G. W. Baker.....	do	5,000	5,963.11	5,962.51	2,079.64
107	Aug. 9, 1879	S. A. Hanson.....	do	4,375	7,781.51	4,990.81	2,239.91
115	Oct. 6, 1879	J. L. McCoy.....	Mar. 1, 1880	2,800	5,254.06	3,938.99	1,370.99
119	Oct. 11, 1879	J. R. Glover.....	June 1, 1880	3,000	3,354.91	2,947.67	376.06
121	Oct. 20, 1879	N. L. Berdan.....	Feb. 1, 1880	3,000	5,572.27	5,564.48	414.67
132	Oct. 21, 1879	George S. Collins.....	June 1, 1880	3,000	7,211.70	7,235.42	639.03
136	Nov. 13, 1879	George W. Baker.....	do	3,000	6,596.83	5,515.56	1,082.27
139	Nov. 11, 1879	W. F. Benson.....	May 1, 1880	3,000	11,657.65	10,484.03	1,214.34
141	Nov. 19, 1879	James E. Woods.....	July 1, 1880	3,000	7,702.96	7,775.50	319.50
146	Nov. 20, 1879	do	June 1, 1880	3,000	7,551.60	6,612.75	938.85
149	Dec. 3, 1879	A. T. Hanson.....	May 1, 1880	3,000	17,017.36	8,281.21	9,626.75
150	Oct. 19, 1879	N. L. Berdan.....	July 1, 1880	5,000	15,644.70	8,712.90	6,859.80
152	Dec. 2, 1879	A. F. Hanson.....	June 1, 1880	5,000	19,615.15	12,580.83	7,113.33
167	Nov. 22, 1879	L. B. Gorham.....	June 30, 1880	3,000	9,210.64	2,349.88	6,815.54
169	Apr. 8, 1880	O. F. Putnam.....	do	2,000	23,455.78	13,423.24	10,087.67
172	Jan. 26, 1880	J. R. Glover.....	do	4,000	24,838.85	13,878.79	10,953.20
173	Jan. 9, 1880	C. Herman.....	do	3,000	8,088.06	3,185.49	4,788.68
174	Dec. 3, 1879	M. F. Reilly.....	June 1, 1880	4,000	9,174.83	6,768.63	2,172.74
175	Jan. 26, 1880	S. A. Hanson.....	June 30, 1880	4,000	27,452.24	23,022.96	4,442.60
183	Dec. 2, 1879	S. W. Brunt.....	Dec. 31, 1880	4,000	17,739.33	16,483.93	1,376.52
184	Jan. 23, 1880	S. A. Hanson.....	do	3,000	9,219.31	9,219.31	
185	Jan. 23, 1880	George W. Baker.....	do	3,000	8,818.83	6,704.00	2,168.78
194	June 20, 1880	W. H. Myrick.....	Jan. 31, 1881	2,500	5,387.29	1,544.62	4,204.06
195	July 20, 1880	do	May 31, 1881	2,500	2,912.74	1,310.44	1,683.81
120	Oct. 10, 1879	W. H. Norway.....	Jan. 1, 1880	3,000	7,092.58	7,092.58	
120	June 20, 1880	do	do		8,197.56	6,210.83	2,129.37
203	May 28, 1881	George Sandow.....					
208	Mar. 1, 1881	N. L. Berdan.....	Dec. 31, 1881	3,000	30,339.40	23,019.03	7,276.39
209*	July 6, 1881	D. C. Hall.....	Dec. 31, 1881, extended to Aug. 4, 1883	3,000	10,669.63	2,474.81	8,513.88
210	Aug. 2, 1881	W. H. Norway.....	June 30, 1882	5,000	13,395.30	7,030.15	12,441.23
214	Aug. 19, 1881	George S. Collins.....	do	5,000	23,663.82	2,954.32	20,709.50
222	July 29, 1881	S. W. Foreman.....	do	2,000	14,243.15		14,243.15
232	Nov. 15, 1881	G. W. Baker.....	June 30, 1882, extended to Dec. 31, 1882	3,500	30,616.81	8,513.75	21,116.95
242	Jan. 6, 1881	C. F. Putnam.....	June 30, 1882	1,000	5,153.99		5,178.61
276	July 31, 1881	D. M. Hill.....	Dec. 31, 1882	9,650	16,768.36		16,751.74
	Total.....			133,725	455,673.12	265,045.47	194,539.66

K.—General report on the Benson cases, August 1, 1888—Continued.

[Contracts approved by W. H. Brown.]

No. of contract.	Date of contract.	Name of deputy.	Limitation of contract.	Esti- mated lia- bility.	Amount paid.	Amounts certified by U. S. surveyor-general—	
						Theo. Wagner.	W. H. Brown.
279	Aug. 3, 1882	W. H. Norway	Dec. 31, 1882	\$6,400	\$6,357.04	.....	\$6,556.42
280	Aug. 30, 1882	H. E. Buckley	do	3,000	11,497.05	.....	11,523.59
294	Jan. 3, 1882	C. W. Sawyer	June 30, 1883	5,000	7,124.15	.....	10,509.32
309	June 6, 1883	J. D. Hall	Dec. 31, 1883	5,000	8,481.38	.....	10,511.55
311	June 27, 1883	do	June 30, 1884	5,453	6,641.20	.....	6,761.50
325	Sept. 21, 1883	George W. Pearson	June 30, 1883, extended to Dec. 31, 1884.	5,000	7,212.67	.....	7,212.67
346	Mar. 6, 1884	M. F. Reilly	June 30, 1885	3,500	3,500.00	.....	5,938.30
352	May 26, 1884	W. H. Norway	June 30, 1884	3,800	5,456.86	.....	5,564.86
364	Aug. 25, 1884	P. M. Narboe	June 30, 1885	3,500	.....	.....	4,946.26
365	Sept. 3, 1884	G. H. Perrin	do	600	.....	.....	1,438.18
366	do	H. Myrick, jr.	do	4,400	.....	.....	6,023.12
389	Dec. 24, 1884	G. H. Perrin	June 30, 1885, extended to Dec. 31, 1885.	6,770	.....	.....	8,412.89
390	Jan. 6, 1885	C. F. Ragsdale	June 30, 1885	3,670	3,584.26	.....	4,776.44
Total				56,093	58,854.61	.....	90,174.80

[M.—Statement of acc't—James E. Woods & John A. Benson.]

Surveys made, am't'g to	\$350,000.00
Deduct expenses, viz:	
Chas. O. Brown, att'y	\$17,500
Surveyors-general	17,500
Office work on notes	6,000
Lobbying Congress	25,000
Black-mailers	5,000
Int. on money	80,000
Ex. field-work	70,000
	171,000.00
Balance	179,000.00
Divided equally gives to each	89,500.00
Deduct J. E. Wood's personal exp's	31,000.00
Balance due J. E. Woods	58,500.00
Paid Chas. O. Brown, 5%	17,500
Paid Sur. Gen.'s office Chey	1,050
Work done am't'g to	350,000
Expense of work paid by—	
J. E. Woods	70,000
Office work, comp'g notes, etc	6,000
J. A. Benson's exp's (Congress)	15,000
36,000, int. for 1880	3,000
36,000, int. for 1881	3,000
60,000, int. for 1882	5,000
100,000, int. for 1883	8,000
36,000, int. for 1884	3,000
	237,000
J. E. Woods	30,000
J. A. Benson	30,000
Balance	177,000
Property rec'd from Doroney & Grant, consisting of 14 mules, one span gray horses, one bay horse, one bay pony, one blk pony, 2 solar compasses, 3 old wagons, and harness for 8 span, valued at—	
Mules	1,400
Grays	200
Bay	75
2 ponies	75
2 solars	300
	2,050
Rec'd from J. R. Glover & M. T. Reiley about 30 head of worn-out ponies & pony mules, and 3 old wagons, and old harness enough for 4 or 5 span, which were kept at my expense in or near Ogden, until they were capable of being used; then, by order, 7 head of mustangs & 2 old wagons, with harness, &c., turned over to J. W. Donnelly, at Ogden, and nine mules & a pony & accoutrements turned over to J. E. Glover, by order. Among the mules J. R. Glover rec'd were 3 that belonged to me so that if there is any difference in that transaction it is in favor of J. E. Woods.	

N.—Names of witnesses examined before the said grand jury on finding the foregoing indictment.

John C. Ruddick, chf. clerk; Harvey A. Light, "note" maker; James H. Murphy, resident Mendocino Co.; M. V. Helm, resident Mendocino Co.; Frank Van Dyke, resident Mendocino Co.; William McKinney, resident Mendocino Co.; C. A. Mellville, resident Mendocino Co.; John D. Hall, depy. suyr.; Henry Myrick, jr., depy. suyr.; C. W. Sawyer, depy. suyr.; J. W. Fitzpatrick, depy. suyr.; James H. Crossman, bondsman; Mrs. Frederick K. Harrison; J. H. Wildes, chf. draftsman; James R. Maginnis, ex-clerk; H. E. Buckley, depy. suyr.; C. F. Conrad, spl. agt.; Geo. S. Collins, depy. suyr.; John W. Pearson, bondsman; John H. Crossman, bondsman; Marcus Hart, bondsman; Frank J. Buckley, depy. suyr.; Walter K. Slack, clerk J. A. B.; Robert White, Mendocino Co.; Joseph Davidson, Mendocino Co.; J. S. O'Neil, Mendocino Co.; John S. Reed, Mendocino Co.; T. T. Tidball, notary public; Charles Holcomb, depy. suyr.; B. W. Childs, depy. suyr.; M. F. Reilly, depy. suyr.; George Miller, bondsman; John A. Robinson, ex-chf. clerk; R. P. Hammond, jr., suyr. genl.; J. E. Mairan, ex-chf. draftsman; L. D. Craig; notary public; Theodore Reichert, partner J. A. B.; W. H. Brown, ex-suyr. genl.; C. F. Ragsdale, depy. suyr.

O.—List of contracts presented for examination before U. S. grand jury organized Sept. 12, 1887.

Number.	Name.	Date of final oath by dep'ty su'y'r.	Number.	Name.	Date of final oath by dep'ty su'y'r.
Contract 365 ..	P. M. Norboe ..	August 25, 1884.	Contract 383 ..	M. F. Reilly	Nov. 20, 1884.
Contract 365½ ..	G. H. Perrin ...	Sept. 3, 1884.	Contract 385 ..	G. H. Perrin	Dec. 2, 1884.
Contract 366 ..	Hy. Myrick, jr. .	Sept. 3, 1884.	Contract 389 ..	G. H. Perrin	Dec. 24, 1884.
Contract 368 ..	Geo. W. Baker ..	Sept. 23, 1884.	Contract 390 ..	C. F. Ragsdale ..	Jan'y 5, 1885.
Contract 377 ..	Geo. H. Perrin ..	Oct. 23, 1884.	Contract 395 ..	Jas. R. Glover ...	Feb'y 13, 1885.
Contract 370 ..	J. R. Glover	Oct. 1, 1884.	Contract 397 ..	Hy. Myrick, jr. .	March 4, 1885.
Contract 376 ..	Chas. Holcomb ..	Oct. 22, 1884.	Contract 400 ..	J. D. Hall	April 16, 1885.
Contract 379 ..	Chas. Holcomb ..	Nov. 8, 1884.	Contract 401 ..	G. H. Perrin	April 16, 1885.
Contract 381 ..	J. D. Hall	Nov. 18, 1884.	Contract 378 ..	J. W. Fitzpatrick.	Nov. 4, 1884.
Contract 382 ..	J. R. Glover	Nov. 20, 1884.			

[P.—George Eugene Temple, Olympia, W. T., to the Commissioner Gen'l Land Office, Sept. 17, 1887.]

In compliance with your request in letter of September 3 to be furnished with copies of all letters and papers relating to the application for appointment as notary public of Frank J. Buckley, Oct. 17, 1883, I have the honor to state that after diligent search I have not been able to find in this office, or in the office of the secretary of the Territory, any records or files other than the ones certified copies of which are herewith inclosed.

The usual routine in the appointment of notaries has been an application addressed to the governor or secretary and approved by the governor, upon which a commission issues after the applicant has complied with the law. In this case the application and approval are absent from the files, and ex-Governor Newell has no remembrance of the transaction.

Inclosures: 1. Copy of oath of office; 2. Copy of entry in governor's record.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Territory of Washington, Office of the Secretary:

I, N. H. Owings, secretary of the Territory of Washington and custodian of the great seal, do hereby certify that I have carefully compared the annexed copy of writing, *i. e.*, oath of office of Frank J. Buckley as notary public in and for the county of Yakima, Territory of Washington, with the original now on file in my office, and that the same is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of said original.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of said Territory, at Olympia, this 12th day of September, 1887.

[SEAL.]

N. H. OWINGS,
Secretary of the Territory.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Territory of Washington, County of Yakima, ss:

I, Frank J. Buckley, do solemnly swear that I am a citizen of the United States and of the Territory of Washington, that I am twenty-one years of age, and that I have resided in said Territory for six months; I do further swear that to the best of my knowledge and ability I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same, and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office of notary public in and for the county of Yakima, Territory of Washington; so help me God.

FRANK J. BUCKLEY.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10th day of October, A. D. 1883.

[SEAL.]

JAMES H. NAYLOR,
Notary Public.

(Endorsed:) Oath of office and impression of seal of F. J. Buckley, notary public, appointed 14th Sept., 1883. Commissioned 17 Oct., 1883. P. O. address, Ellensburg, Yakima county, Washington Territory. Filed in the office of the secretary of the Territory of Washington 17th day of October, A. D. 1883.

(Signed:)

N. H. OWINGS,
Secretary.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Olympia, 17 Oct., 1888.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to inform you that his excellency the governor has this day commissioned you a notary public in and for the county of ———, Territory of Washington. Inclosed please find a copy of the law relating to notaries and your commission, the receipt of which you are respectfully requested to acknowledge with as little delay as convenient.

Very respectfully, your obt. servant,

FRANK J. BUCKLEY, Esq.,
Ellensburg, Yakima Co., Washington Territory.

N. H. OWINGS,
Secretary of Washington Territory.

William A. Newell, governor of Washington Territory, to all to whom these presents shall come, greeting:

Know ye that Frank J. Buckley, having been appointed by me a notary public on the 14th day of September, A. D. 1883, for the county of Yakima, in the Territory of Washington, and having duly qualified according to law; now therefore, I do authorize and empower him to execute and fulfill the duties of that office according to law, with all the powers, privileges, and emoluments thereunto of right appertaining unto him, for the term of four years from and after the 14th day of September, A. D. 1883, unless his appointment be sooner revoked by the governor of the Territory of Washington.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of the Territory to be affixed, at Olympia, this 17th day of October, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and eighth.

By the governor:
[SEAL.]

WM. A. NEWELL.

N. H. OWINGS,
Secretary of the Territory.

SEPTEMBER 14TH, '83.

Frank J. Buckley, of Ellensburg, Yakima county, W. T., was this day appointed a notary public.
W. A. NEWELL,
Governor.

OCTOBER 17TH, 1883.

F. J. Buckley's notarial seal was this day approved and a commission issued.

W. A. NEWELL,
Governor.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, OLYMPIA.

I, Frederick Bausman, private secretary to Governor Eugene Semple, do hereby certify that the two foregoing entries are literally copied from a book of the records of Governor William A. Newell preserved in this office. Each entry is signed in the known hand of W. A. Newell, the former on page 359 and the latter on page 363.

FRED'K BAUSMAN,
Private Secretary.

SEPTEMBER 18, 1887.

P.—Civil suits on bonds of deputy surveyors ordered by letter from Commissioner of the General Land Office April 21, 1887, and February 17, 1888.

D. sur.	Bonds.	U. S. deputy surveyor.	Bondsmen.	Amount of bond.	Securing contract.		Amount of account.	Office expenses.	Damages.	Amount sued for.	Date of filing suit.	Remarks.
					No.	Date.						
47	July 31, 1882	Henry E. Buckley.	John W. Pearson and James H. Crossman.	\$60,000.00	277	July 31, 1882	\$9,152.08	\$810.00	\$17,100.00			U. S. dist. court.
54	Dec. 29, 1882	Chas. W. Sawyer.	P. H. McGrew and Alex. McNee.	30,000.00	280	Aug. 9, 1882	11,497.05	1,265.00	6,000.00	\$22,724.13	July 13, 1888	U. S. dist. court. Part rejected. "E. Oct. 28, 1886."
					294	Jan. 8, 1883	7,124.15	900.00	10,000.00			U. S. dist. court. Acot. rejected. "E. Oct. 18, 1887."
					322	Aug. 31, 1883	11,182.80	805.00	10,000.00	8,829.15	Aug. 4, 1888	
95	Dec. 22, 1884	Chas. F. Ragsdale.	M. Hart and John Utsching.	10,000.00	390	Jan. 6, 1885	3,584.26	460.00	7,340.00	11,384.26	Oct. 8, 1888	
83	Apr. 17, 1884	Geo. H. Perrin....	M. Hart, John W. Pearson, and George Charles.	30,000.00	357	June 28, 1884	1,198.03	100.00	1,380.00	27,861.04	do	U. S. dist. court.
					358	Aug. 21, 1884	267.00	120.00	382.00			
					365	Sept. 3, 1884	1,438.18	30.00	1,200.00			M. June 10, 1887.
					377	Oct. 23, 1884	3,703.64	320.00	7,400.00			E. Jan. 30, 1887.
					385	Dec. 2, 1884	787.54	110.00	984.00			Acot. rejected. E. Aug. 18, 1887.
51	Nov. 15, 1882	John D. Hall.....	John H. McNee, Alex. McNee, and Max Goldberg.	30,000.00	389	Dec. 24, 1884	8,412.89	630.00	13,540.00			Not paid.
					309	June 6, 1883	8,481.38	960.00	10,000.00	46,140.80	Oct. 8, 1888	M. Oct. 2, 1886.
					311	June 27, 1883	6,642.20	865.00	10,806.00			U. S. circuit court.
					324	Sept. 8, 1883	2,171.07	275.00	4,604.00			
					381	Nov. 13, 1884	560.15	60.00	616.00			
103	Apr. 7, 1885	John D. Hall.....	M. E. Frank and M. Hart.	10,000.00	400	Apr. 16, 1885	5,029.01	825.00	9,904.00	10,729.00	Oct. 8, 1888	Acot. rejected.
76	Dec. 27, 1885	Mich'l F. Reilley..	John McNee and Duncan McNee.	13,000.00	346	Mar. 6, 1884	3,500.00	635.00	7,000.00	18,156.87	do	U. S. circuit court.
					351	May 10, 1884	681.87	100.00	1,344.00			
					383	Nov. 20, 1884	2,815.21	320.00	4,756.00			Acot. rejected. E. Nov. 29, 1887.
36	Apr. 26, 1882	Charles Holcomb.	David P. Levy, James Craig, A. W. Marchand and B. Levy.	30,000.00	255	Apr. 29, 1882	6,123.48	700.00	14,000.00	64,834.72	Nov. 12, 1888	U. S. circuit court.
					271	July 26, 1882	16,234.24	1,845.00	25,932.00			
40	June 1, 1882	Charles Holcomb.	Edward J. Moran, W. D. Ewer, John Tierney and Mich'l Grumley.	40,000.00	262	June 5, 1882	10,096.25	970.00	19,000.00	61,621.61	Nov. 12, 1888	U. S. circuit court.
					269	July 13, 1882	13,286.15	1,265.00	17,000.00			
91	Oct. 24, 1884	Charles Holcomb.	M. D. Hyde and John McNee.	10,000.00	376	Oct. 22, 1884	5,967.31	685.00	5,000.00	7,164.00	Oct. 25, 1888	U. S. circuit court; not paid.
					379	Nov. 8, 1884	549.07	20.00	2,144.00			Not paid.
86	Aug. 7, 1884	Henry Meyrick, jr.	M. D. Hyde and Max Goldberg.	5,000.00	366	Sept. 3, 1884	6,023.12	700.00	8,800.00	9,500.00	Nov. 22, 1888	U. S. circuit court; act. rejected. E. June 16 and 20, '87.
102	Feb. 25, 1885	Henry Meyrick, jr.	James C. Sullivan and Alvah Gates.	10,000.00	397	Mar. 4, 1885	5,797.07	640.00	10,000.00	10,640.00	do	U. S. circuit court; act. rejected. E. Apr. 26, 1887.

66	July 18, 1883	James R. Glover.	Thos. G. Harrison, Robt. W. Miller, John Cushing, and Alvah Gates.	10,000.00	316 330	July 23, 1883 Nov. 10, 1883	5,377.81 45.17	480.00 50.00	10,000.00 92.00	16,044.98	do	
75	Dec. 14, 1883	James R. Glover..	Robt. A. Hughes and Jno. E. Beaton.	18,000.00	342 370	Jan. 14, 1884 Oct. 1, 1884	3,158.41 4,217.94	410.00 400.00	5,036.00 6,456.00	18,939.41	do	U. S. circuit court. Ac't rej'td. E. April 2 and 29, 1887. Ac't rej'td. E. Nov. 12, 1887.
100	July 9, 1885	James R. Glover..	Robt. A. Hughes and Robt. W. Miller.	10,000.00	395	Feb. 18, 1885	1,120.28	55.00	3,424.00	6,815.00	Nov. 22, 1888	U. S. dist. court. Notes incomplete; no account rendered.
52	Dec. 8, 1882	John W. Fitzpatrick.	Stephen Jackson and M. H. Lawrence.	20,000.00	291	Dec. 12, 1882	3,524.71	600.00	19,000.00	23,124.71	do	U. S. dist. court.
92	Oct. 31, 1884	John W. Fitzpatrick.	Marcus Hartard Geo. Miller.	10,000.00	378	Nov. 8, 1884		800.00	5,000.00	5,800.00	do	U. S. circuit court. No account rendered.
6	June 13, 1881	W. H. Norway	John Conway, Chauncey Tinker, P. J. Barber, and W. W. Hollister.	25,000.00	207	July 11, 1881			800.00	44,357.77	do	Private land claims. All expenses paid by claimant.
48	Aug. 3, 1882	W. H. Norway	D. R. McKillican and Jno. A. Robinson.	40,000.00	210 273 279 352 363	Aug. 2, 1881 July 27, 1883 Aug. 3, 1882 May 26, 1884 Aug. 23, 1884	13,395.30 7,001.47 6,357.04 5,456.86 947.65	1,541.00 880.00 890.00 635.00 30.00	10,000.00 11,540.00 12,800.00 7,600.00 1,000.00	35,716.55	Nov. 22, 1888	U. S. dist. court.
56	Jan. 27, 1883	P. M. Norboe.....	Bozo Radovich and Chas. Waters.	10,000.00	297	Jan. 30, 1883	3,000.62	400.00	6,500.00	25,825.73	Nov. 22, 1888	U. S. dist. court.
65	July 13, 1883	P. M. Norboe.....	J. W. C. Poague and W. H. Hammond.	4,000.00	315	July 13, 1883	5,405.53	565.00	10,000.00	15,970.53	do	U. S. dist. court.
88	Aug. 25, 1884	P. M. Norboe.....	Bozo Radovich and Dan'l Earle.	10,000.00	364	Aug. 25, 1884	4,946.26	570.00	7,000.00	7,570.00	do	Ac't rej'td. "M." May 18, 1886.
14	Aug. 11, 1881	Geo. S. Collins....	John M. Daily, Jno. M. Ryan, S. L. Goldberg, and Jno. Brougham.	20,000.00	214 249	Aug. 19, 1881 Apr. 1, 1882	23,665.60 6,688.44	1,330.00 1,105.00	10,000.00 16,690.00	59,479.04	do	Ac't rej'td. "M." May 18, 1886.
				355,000.00						564,247.30		

Three separate United States grand juries in 1887-'88 found indictments for perjury and conspiracy against a number of persons in connection with the public-land surveys in California. The first grand jury reported forty-one indictments; the second grand jury reported twenty-four indictments, and the third grand jury reported eleven indictments.

The findings of the first grand jury were quashed by the federal court by reason of the averment in the indictments that the accounts for the execution of the surveys in question were presented to the United States surveyor-general for *his* allowance and approval.

On the twenty-four indictments presented by the second grand jury the judges of the United States circuit court for the northern district of California were divided, two holding that the indictments were invalid while one held to the contrary. Three of said indictments were finally certified to the Supreme Court of the United States for final decision as to their validity.

No action to August 1, 1888, had been taken by the United States circuit court for the northern district of California on the eleven indictments for perjury and conspiracy which were presented by the third grand jury in February, 1888.

In submitting his general report on the Benson cases the special agent of this office (Charles F. Conrad) states that the following three conclusions are self-evident, viz :

(1) The General Land Office has been ready at any and all times to go into court and establish before any fair-minded jury the absolute truth of every charge ever made by any of its officers regarding the "Benson frauds."

(2) No part in or responsibility for any of the numerous postponements, delays, or errors of any kind are properly chargeable to the General Land Office.

(3) The Interior Department, being the client in all these cases (32 civil suits on bonds and 76 indictments found by United States grand juries), is not called upon to do more than furnish the evidence and thus substantiate its charges, and this it has already done in the finding of indictments.

The General Land Office, through the special agent in charge at San Francisco, has discharged its full and complete duty in the matter of presenting to the United States district attorney and grand juries elaborate testimony as to the nature and extent of the operations of the "California surveying syndicate" on the Pacific coast. The several grand juries have submitted seventy-six indictments against the designated perjurers and conspirators in connection with these frauds, which indictments have to a great extent been set aside on alleged defects and informalities.

The practice heretofore referred to of using every expedient known to legal ingenuity to avoid and defeat trials on the indictments found has been and still continues to be resorted to by the defendants and their confederates.

These matters have now passed from the control of the Department of the Interior and the General Land Office to that of the Department of Justice and the federal courts of California. This office has no responsibility whatever for the existing delays in the trials of the cases as presented by the respective grand juries.

AREA OF FRAUDULENT SURVEYS IN CALIFORNIA—CHARACTER OF THE LANDS PURPORTING TO HAVE BEEN SURVEYED—RECOMMENDATIONS.

In supplemental report, dated August 15, 1888, on the "Benson cases," Special Agent Conrad transmits two maps of California, upon which as he states "are graphically shown some of the 'tangible re-

sults' of the 'Benson system of surveying,' by means of which the General Land Office has been placed in the anomalous position of issuing United States patents based solely upon imaginary lines and fictitious topography.

As the localities referred to in said report are indicated on the maps by various colors and marks, it is deemed impracticable to attempt to incorporate and publish the maps in connection with and illustrating said report.

Referring to the statement made by the United States surveyor-general for California in his annual report for the year 1887 that surveys representing over three and one-quarter millions of acres of public lands in that State have been rejected, remain suspended, and await examinations in the field, Special Agent Conrad states as follows:

Had the unit of measure selected to represent the extent of these gigantic frauds been "miles of lines surveyed" instead of acres, it would have made a more tangible showing, as many (in fact nearly one-half of the contracts involved) were for exterior township and State boundary lines with which acreage or area is not involved.

As to the character of the lands which purport to have been surveyed under the supervision of the Benson syndicate, Special Agent Conrad describes the same in the following graphic manner:

From having been engaged for two years past upon the examining in the field of many of the identical surveys referred to and embraced in the "Benson frauds," I am able to state from my personal knowledge that not one-tenth of the land covered by these particular "surveys" ever has been occupied by any "settler" more permanent than a nomadic sheep-herder or daring hunter—in other words, fully nine-tenths of the land involved (I refer now especially to the contracts in name of C. W. Sawyer) lies far beyond all present or probable human habitation, in the regions of perpetual snow, far above the timber line, amidst the barren lava peaks forming the summit of the Sierra Nevadas. *The entire region is utterly worthless for agricultural purposes*, and it is not credible that enough can ever be sold sufficient to pay the cost of surveying. Along the Coast Range mountains nearly all the land at all suitable for agricultural or grazing purposes I found had been surveyed and paid for many years ago, and title has long since passed to claimants, so that now there only remains here and there detached nooks and diminutive flats in the bottom of cañons and heads of gulches, rarely amounting to 160 acres in one connected tract worth surveying, and hence in numerous cases it can be demonstrated as a mathematical certainty that an actual loss will result from any attempt to survey whole townships in order to patent such widely separated "claims," all being small in extent and comparatively few in number.

It is now well known and most clearly proven by irrefragable evidence that the "reasons" which prompted the then *de facto* surveyor-general John A. Benson to have these immense tracts of utterly worthless lands surveyed were his natural desire to "operate" where his efforts would be the least liable to detection and his own inordinate and insatiable desire for "pelf," and that the so-called "applicants" for surveys were merely the creatures of his own fertile imagination.

In conclusion, I respectfully suggest that a sufficient appropriation for the examination of all surveys made in California during the past ten years, and embraced in the "Benson syndicate," is sorely needed to prevent the issuing of patents for land which does not exist, and to avoid errors which neither the executive nor judicial arms of the government are able to correct.

SUITS AGAINST THE UNITED STATES AS INSTITUTED BY BENSON AND COMPANY FOR PAYMENT OF ALLEGED ACCOUNTS FOR EXECUTING PURPORTED SURVEYS IN CALIFORNIA.

In June, 1887, seven suits were initiated in the circuit court of the United States for the northern district of California by the Benson syndicate against the United States, under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1887, for the payment of moneys alleged to be due them for surveys in California, as executed by George Weeks Baker, G. H. Perin, J. R. Glover, M. F. Reilly, and H. Meyrick, jr., under several contracts. The total amount of said alleged indebtedness is \$25,644.

George Weeks Baker claimed \$10,035 for surveys executed under contracts Nos. 272 and 368.

On March 7, 1888, George Weeks Baker made the following statement to John T. Carey, United States district attorney, in the presence of J. R. Robinson, at Carey's office, in San Francisco, and authorized the dismissal of the suits which had been instituted in his name :

The last power of attorney signed by me was early in 1886. All powers of attorney that I ever signed were signed in blank. All contracts that I ever signed were signed in blank—the same of bonds. I had an understanding with Benson and McNee in reference to signing blanks. I signed at their request. I was not conscious that any of these contracts had been filled out and contracts for surveying had been let to me. I never got any one to go on my bonds; never knew who my bondsmen were.

I have not verified the statement contained in an article in the Examiner, showing that I had contracts Nos. 17, 59, 79, 98, 99, 127, 185, 136, 230, 223, 232, 261, 251, 272, 137, 275, and 368, by the records in the United States surveyor-general's office. At the time these contracts were taken I had no interest in them; did not know they had been taken in my name, and simply got paid by the mile for what work I did. John A. Benson employed me to do the work. Some of the surveys covered by these contracts I did, others I did not do, and was not in the field when the work was done. Never received any portion of the amounts paid on either of these contracts. Never drew a draft from the treasury in my life. I signed blank preliminary and final oaths sometimes at Benson's office and sometimes in the field, and then would send these to Benson's office. I did this for Benson and at his request. I do not think I ever signed and took the oaths before an officer to a final or preliminary oath filled out. I am certain I did not as to those contracts where I did not do the work, and do not think I signed a final or preliminary oath filled up when I did the work; nor did I take the oath. I knew that contract No. 272 was in my name. I was on the ground and sometimes I was in the field. Charles Holcomb and R. P. Burnnell were the compassmen. I did not do but little of the work. I had no interest in this contract; did the work by the mile. Chainmen Frank Wilson, Thomas Gibson; Wilson is here in San Francisco. I did this work for Benson; do not know whether any one was interested with him in this contract. He furnished me with money to pay the men and with supplies. My cook was Thomas Morgan. The men in the field would sign blank oaths P., F., & O., and sometimes other parties would; they would sign a whole lot, and I directed Holcomb to get them signed, and he did and gave them to me, and I sent them to Benson. They were signed in blank. I examined some of this work; retraced it and found it pretty good, and so far as I know it was good.

I did not know at the time the work was done under contract 368 that it was in my name. I was present on the ground. Did not do but little field work; had too much to do. Same compassmen that I had in 272. Gibson and Wilson were with me. I did the work for Benson; was paid by the mile. Had no interest in the contract. He furnished money and supplies. Contract was signed in blank. I do not know where bond preliminary and final oaths were signed to blank, and all put in the bonds of Benson.

If you had no interest in either contract 272 or 368 how came you to bring suit on them ?

I was induced to do so to get my money. Benson had paid in full for the work, and I did not know that there was anything coming to me on either of these contracts. I did not have any interest in the proceeds of these contracts until Benson came to me and requested me to bring suit upon these two contracts, and said he would give me \$1,000 for the proceeds of contract 272 and \$1,500 for the proceeds of 368. Benson was to employ the attorney. I was not to be put to any expense whatever. Benson made the proposition to me on the 22d day of June, 1887, and I would not listen to it without consulting my attorney Judge Craig, and upon his consent I agreed to do it. The complaints were all prepared when he first came to me, and after I agreed the complaints had to be rewritten, because there were things in them I would not swear to. Van Duzer was present. Gave me no security for the consideration; only his verbal word in the presence of Judge Craig. Benson said furthermore it would benefit everybody interested and help in the criminal cases. He gave me \$50 that day. I returned the field-notes for these surveys to Benson's office in San Francisco as fast as I got a township done. I saw some of the field-notes of these contracts after they were prepared for the United States surveyor-general's office, and some I did not.

I do not know whether the field-notes returned were correct transcripts of those made in the field or not. I rather think not. Many of the contracts taken in my name were done without my knowledge, and with which I had nothing to do. I was operating with Benson nearly fourteen years in this State and Wyoming. J. R. Glover was a partner for some time until six or seven years ago. John nor Duncan

McNee had nothing to do with any of these contracts to my knowledge. When John H. McNee got me to sign a lot of blank powers of attorney I supposed he was getting them for Benson. Did not ask him. He was then his clerk. Eight or ten days ago I tried to get some money from Benson—to borrow it—in further consideration. To-day he threatened to have me arrested for blackmailing. I told him I was going to dismiss the suits, and I have done so. He said he had helped me for eight or ten years. He agreed to take care of me and I had confidence in him.

The dismissals were duly executed and filed and read as follows :

United States circuit court, ninth circuit, northern district of California. *George W. Baker v. The United States, No. 4878.*]

I authorize to the dismissal of the above-entitled action, and I hereby authorize and request the clerk of this court to enter this dismissal of record.

G. W. BAKER.

APRIL 7, 1888.

Indorsed: Filed April 7, 1888.

L. S. B. SAWYER,
Clerk.

[United States circuit court, ninth circuit, northern district of California. *George W. Baker v. The United States, No. 4879.*]

I authorize the dismissal of the above-entitled action, and I hereby authorize and request the clerk of this court to enter this dismissal of record.

G. W. BAKER.

APRIL 7, 1888.

Indorsed: Filed April 7, 1888.

L. S. B. SAWYER,
Clerk.

On August 6, 1888, a hearing was had before Judge Sawyer on the motion of the United States district attorney to dismiss suits Nos. 4878 and 4879 in accordance with said authorizations by the plaintiff George Weeks Baker. The following affidavit was filed by the United States district attorney in support of his motion for dismissal :

[In the United States circuit court, northern district of California. *G. W. Baker v. The United States of America, No. 4878.*]

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Northern District of California, City and County of San Francisco, ss :

John T. Carey, being first duly sworn, upon his oath deposes and says that he is now and was at all times mentioned in this affidavit, save the date exhibit B bears, United States attorney for the northern district of California, and as such is the attorney for the defendant named in the above-entitled cause.

That on the 7th of April, A. D. 1888, G. W. Baker, plaintiff above named, called at the office of affiant and desired to know what steps he could take to dismiss the above-entitled cause, and further desired to make a statement in reference to the bringing of said suit and why he desired it dismissed. That affiant suggested to him to see his attorney, but he declined to do so, and asked affiant to draft for him such a paper as he could file and dismiss said cause.

That said Baker at the date last hereinbefore mentioned made to this affiant the statement contained in exhibit A, hereunto annexed, which was by affiant taken down in pencil at the time, and after completed was read over to said Baker, whereupon he affirmed that it was correct.

That Thomas M. Jewett, affiant's clerk, prepared the stipulation of dismissal now on file in the above-entitled cause No. 4879, with the same title pending in the same court, and the same was filed by said plaintiff.

That said Baker desired to make affidavit to the facts stated in the memoranda herewith returned and referred to as exhibit A, but affiant had not the time then to prepare it and has not seen said Baker since.

That the statements made by the said Baker contained in exhibit A were made voluntarily and without solicitation on the part of affiant, and said stipulations or orders of dismissal were made voluntarily and without solicitation of affiant.

That in keeping with said statement contained in exhibit A said Baker on the 5th day of May, 1888, at the city and county of San Francisco, State of California, be-

fore J. A. Robinson, then a United States commissioner of the United States circuit court, made affidavit to the facts contained in exhibit B, which purports to be and is a copy of an affidavit made at the time before the person and at the place hereinbefore last stated.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of August, A. D. 1888.

JOHN T. CAREY,
L. S. B. SAWYER,
Commissioner, etc.

Indorsed: Filed August 6, 1888.

L. S. B. SAWYER,
Clerk.

The counsel for the Benson syndicate stated that he appeared *nomi- nally* for Baker, but *in fact* for Pierce Brothers, who it was alleged had loaned money on Baker's power of attorney for amount claimed in suits. No affidavits or papers of any kind were filed by the Benson counsel, whose argument consisted of denunciations of Baker.

In rendering his verbal decision denying the motion to dismiss the judge stated that the same was based only on the "courtesy" due an attorney of record!

The formal order of Judge Sawyer, as subsequently entered in the case, reads as follows:

At a stated term, to wit, the July term, A. D. 1888, of the circuit court of the United States of America of the ninth judicial circuit in and for the northern district of California, held at the court-room in the city and county of San Francisco, on Monday, the 6th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight.

Present: The honorable Lorenzo Sawyer, circuit judge.

George Weeks Baker vs. The United States of America, No. 4878.

This cause came on this day to be heard upon the motion to dismiss same, John T. Carey, esq., United States attorney, appearing for the United States and said motion, and N. P. Van Duzer, esq., for plaintiff and in opposition to said motion, and was argued by the respective counsel and submitted to the court for consideration and decision. And the same having been duly considered, it is ordered that said motion be and the same hereby is denied. On motion of the United States attorney, it is ordered that the United States have twenty days within which to answer herein.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct copy of an original order made and entered in the above-entitled cause.

Attest my hand and the seal of said circuit court this 7th day of August, A. D. 1888.

L. S. B. SAWYER, Clerk,
By T. D. MONCKTON, Deputy Clerk.

List of surveyors-general and their residences.

No.	Name.	Residence.	No.	Name.	Residence.
1	M. C. Hillyer, ex officio	Juneau, Alaska	9	John F. Norrish	Saint Paul, Minn.
2	John Hise	Tucson, Ariz.	10	Benjamin H. Greene . . .	Helena, Mont.
3	R. P. Hammond, jr. . . .	San Francisco, Cal. . . .	11	C. W. Irish	Reno, Nev.
4	Oney Carstarphen	Denver, Colo.	12	George W. Julian	Santa Fé, N. Mex.
5	Maris Taylor	Huron, Dak.	13	Douglas W. Taylor	Portland, Oregon.
6	William D. Bloxham	Tallahassee, Fla.	14	William G. Bowman	Salt Lake City, Utah.
7	Joseph C. Stranghan	Boisé City, Idaho.	15	J. C. Breckinridge	Olympia, Wash.
8	Calhoun Fluker	New Orleans, La.	16	John Chas. Thompson . . .	Cheyenne, Wyo.

F.—RAILROAD DIVISION.

So called from the fact that the main business transacted through it is in connection with the seventy-nine land-grant railroads, to aid in the construction of which 197,000,000 acres of the public domain have been granted.

Seven wagon-roads have been constructed by government aid, the grants to which in the aggregate being 3,276,000 acres. The business of adjusting the land grants in connection with these roads is transacted through this division; and a few letters are received monthly making inquiry as to small bodies of lands lying along the routes of canals that have been finished years ago, and similar inquiries, though less frequent, touching lands donated for improvement of river navigation.

When projected lines of railroads pass over government lands permission must be obtained for the right of way; but before this is asked articles of incorporation, with due proof of organization, together with the right of way maps, are filed in the Interior Department, and referred to this division for report, and upon a favorable one being made permission is granted.

Maps of the general routes of land-grant railroads are forwarded to this department, and when approved withdrawals of the donated lands from sale and settlement are proclaimed; and as the lines of the roads are determined and fixed maps of definite location are prepared and transmitted, and upon approval of the same the rights of the roads to the donated lands attach.

Maps of definite location having been approved, diagrams are then constructed upon which the lateral limits of the grants are delineated, and within these lines, ranges, townships, and sections, with subdivisions of the latter, are given.

Lists of lands selected by railroads, both in the granted and indemnity limits, and also applications by settlers to enter lands within these limits, are, when received at the department, referred to this division for report before final action. These lists and entries often give rise to conflicts between railroads, or between the roads and entrymen, that require on the part of the clerks of the division to which they are referred for examination and report knowledge of the orders and instructions of the department, its rulings, acts of Congress, and decisions of the United States Supreme Court.

This division is also charged with adjusting railroad grants, and since the last annual report seven additional clerks have been transferred to it, with the view of expediting the work as rapidly as possible; and up to this date the grants of thirty-one roads have been adjusted as far as it is practicable to be done by the division at the present time.

The act of March 3, 1887, authorizes and directs the Secretary of the Interior to immediately adjust, in accordance with the decisions of the Supreme Court, each of the railroad grants made by Congress, etc. This act also requires that if, "upon the adjustment of any grant, or sooner, it should appear that lands have been erroneously certified or

patented by the United States to or for the use of such company, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior thereupon to demand a reconveyance to the United States of such lands; and if the company shall fail to reconvey the lands within ninety days, it shall be the duty of the Attorney-General to commence and prosecute in the proper courts the necessary proceedings to cancel all such patents," &c. This act also requires "that if, in the adjustment of said grants, it shall appear that the homestead or pre-emption entry of any bona fide settler has been erroneously canceled on account of any railroad grant, or the withdrawal of public lands from market, such settler, upon application shall be re-instated in all his rights and allowed to perfect his entry by complying with the public-land laws."

In the process of adjustment under the above-cited act it was found from the records of the General Land Office that lands covered by uncanceled expired filings had been patented, and lists including such lands have been prepared to accompany in each case the adjustment made, and these lands are reported among those erroneously patented.

The honorable Secretary, in carrying out the act of March 3, 1887, did not demand a reconveyance of said lands within ninety days, but directed that letters be written to the companies citing them to show cause, within thirty days, why said lands should not be reconveyed to the United States. The letters have been written, and in reply a number of the roads have asked an extension of time from thirty to sixty days, which requests have been granted. Those companies that have replied do not admit that the lists of land styled erroneously patented were in fact so patented; they insist that they have been certified or patented to them in good faith, citing as evidence of this a compliance with the usage and law, and that the lands have been accepted in equal good faith, and in many cases have been sold and resold to innocent parties.

The question as to these lists is for the consideration and decision of the honorable Secretary, and is before the department in the form of a petition from sundry settlers in the State of Minnesota asking the institution of suits by the government, as provided by the act of March 3, 1887, to vacate the title of the Winona and Saint Peter and the Saint Paul and Sioux City Railroad Companies to certain described lands on the ground of erroneous certificates to the State of Minnesota for railroad purposes.

In the meantime, whilst awaiting the decision of the honorable Secretary of the Interior, which may bring about modifications in the lists of lands styled erroneously patented, the adjustment of railroad grants is being pushed forward with all possible dispatch.

The business of the General Land Office referred to the railroad division is transacted at the present time with a force of thirty-two clerks. The States and Territories in which land-grant railroads are found, for the convenience of business, are divided into seven districts. It is from the land offices in these districts that the main business of the division comes.

The work of the division is not as well up as could be desired, due in part to a deficiency in clerical force, the failure of Congress to act on the bills of forfeiture that have been and are now pending before it, and to the delay incident to the decision of cases on appeal before the Secretary. This latter cause of delay is being removed to a great extent, as many more decisions have been returned to this division in the past few months than formerly in the same length of time.

WORK PERFORMED.

Applications for lands pending July 1, 1887	6,317	
Applications received during year	3,712	
		10,029
Decisions in favor of applicants	667	
Decisions against applicants*	1,556	
Applications referred to other divisions	115	
		2,338
Applications pending July 1, 1888		7,691
Entries pending July 1, 1887		3,528
Entries received during year		809
		4,337
Entries canceled during year	67	
Entries referred to other divisions	383	
		450
Entries pending July 1, 1888		3,887
Letters pending July 1, 1887		203
Letters received during year		8,209
		8,412
Letters answered during year	6,320	
Letters requiring no answer during year	1,104	
Letters referred to other divisions	413	
		7,747
Letters remaining unanswered July 1, 1888		665

Letters written during the year, 9,568, covering 17,697 pages of press-copy; an excess of 1,771 over the number written the preceding year, and written mainly by seven clerks; three clerks, in addition to other work, also write letters.

There was also made for applicants during the year 274 certified copies of papers and records, covering 1,330 pages, and 61 certified copies of maps, the whole costing \$1,411.90.

RIGHT OF WAY TO RAILROADS.

The whole number of railroad companies claiming the right of way over the public lands under the general act of March 3, 1875, is 283, an increase of 29 companies organized during the past year.

The following table shows the companies so claiming.

Right of way granted to railway companies in certain States and Territories.

States and Territories.	Name of company.	Date of laws.	Statutes.	Page.
Arkansas	Missouri, Arkansas and Southern Ry	Mar. 3, 1875	18	482
	Eureka Springs Ry	do	18	482
	Springfield and Memphis R. R.	do	18	482
	Little Rock Junction Ry	do	18	482
	Little Rock and Hot Springs Ry	do	18	482
Arizona	Arizona and Nevada R. R. and Navigation Co	do	18	482
	Arizona Northern Ry	do	18	482
	Arizona Southern R. R.	do	18	482
	Arizona Narrow Gauge R. R.	do	18	482
	Clifton and Southern Pacific Ry	do	18	482
	Colorado River and Silver District R. R.	do	18	482

* The decisions against applicants, with a few exceptions, were made where the lands applied for had been certified or patented to railroad companies, and hence had passed beyond the jurisdiction of this office.

Right of way granted to railway companies in certain States and Territories—Continued.

States and Territories.	Name of company.	Date of laws.	Statutes.	Page.
Arizona	Southern Pacific R. R	Mar. 3, 1875	18	482
	Tucson and Gulf of California R. R	do	18	482
	New Mexico and Arizona R. R	do	18	482
Colorado	Prescott and Arizona Central Ry	do	18	482
	Marcopa and Phoenix R. R	do	18	482
	Wet Mountain Valley R. R	do	18	482
	Arkansas Valley Ry	June 23, 1874	18	274
	Upper Arkansas, San Juan and Pacific R. R	Mar. 3, 1875	18	482
	Arkansas Valley and New Mexico Ry	do	18	482
	Bakers Park and Lower Animas R. R	do	18	482
	Denver and Cañon City Ry	do	18	482
	Cañon City and San Juan Ry	do	18	482
	The Colorado Railway	do	18	482
	Colorado Central R. R	do	18	482
	Colorado and New Mexico R. R	do	18	482
	Colorado Western R. R	do	18	482
	Denver and Middle Park Ry. and Mining Co	do	18	482
	Denver, South Park and Leadville R. R	do	18	482
	Durango, Cortez and Salt Lake R. R	do	18	482
	Denver, South Park and Pacific R. R	do	18	482
	Denver, Rollinsville and Western R. R	do	18	482
	Denver, Salt Lake and Western R. R	do	18	482
	Denver Southern Ry	do	18	482
	Denver, Utah and Pacific R. R	do	18	482
	The Denver, Western and Pacific R. R	do	18	482
	Gray's Peak, Snake River and Leadville R. R	do	18	482
	Greeley, Grand River and Gunnison R. R	do	18	482
	Greeley, Bear River and Pacific R. R	do	18	482
	Longmont, Middle Park and Pacific Narrow Gauge Ry	do	18	482
	London, South Park and Leadville R. R	do	18	482
	Georgetown, Breckenridge, and Leadville Ry	do	18	482
	Mt. Carbon, Gunnison and Lake City R. R	do	18	482
	Silver Cliff Ry	do	18	482
	Colorado Midland Ry	do	18	482
	Monarch Pass, Gunnison and Dolores Ry	do	18	482
	Boulder Left Hand and Middle Park R. R. and Telegraph Co	do	18	482
	The Colorado Northern Ry	do	18	482
	Burlington and Colorado R. R	do	18	482
	Denver, Yellowstone and Pacific Ry	do	18	482
	North Park and Grand River R. R	do	18	482
Pueblo and Arkansas Valley R. R	do	18	482	
Pikes Peak Ry. and Improvement Co	do	18	482	
Saint Vrain R. R	do	18	482	
Spanish Range Ry	do	18	482	
Denver and New Orleans R. R	do	18	482	
Denver and Rio Grande Ry	June 8, 1872	17	337	
	Mar. 3, 1875	18	482	
	Mar. 3, 1879	19	405	
	Mar. 3, 1875	18	482	
The Aspen and Western Ry	do	18	482	
Grand Valley Ry	do	18	482	
Pueblo and Silver Cliff Ry	do	18	482	
Pueblo and State Line R. R	do	18	482	
The Utah Railway Co	do	18	482	
Union Pacific and Western Colorado Ry	do	18	482	
Colorado and Utah Ry. Co	do	18	482	
Colorado and Wyoming R. R	do	18	482	
Cortez and Dolores Valley R. R	do	18	482	
Denver and Rio Grande R. R., successor to Denver and Rio Grande Ry	do	18	482	
Denver and Santa Fé Ry	do	18	482	
Durango Ry. Co	do	18	482	
Chicago, Rock Island and Colorado Ry	do	18	482	
Lincoln, Denver and Colorado Ry	do	18	482	
The Trinidad and Denver R. R	do	18	482	
Silverton Railroad Co	do	18	482	
Elk Mountain Ry	do	18	482	
Denver and Rio Grande Ry	do	18	482	
Colorado and New Mexico.	Denver, Texas and Fort Worth R. R	do	18	482
	Denver and Rio Grande Western R. R	do	18	482
Colorado and Utah	Greeley, Salt Lake and Pacific Ry	do	18	482
	Colorado Central R. R	do	18	482
Colorado and Wyoming..	Cheyenne and Burlington R. R	do	18	482
	San Francisco and Ocean Shore R. R	do	18	482
California	California Southern Rd	do	18	482
	Sierra Valley and Mohawk R. R	do	18	482

Right of way granted to railway companies in certain States and Territories—Continued.

States and Territories.	Name of company.	Date of laws.	Statutes.	Page.	
California.....	California Southern Extension R. R.....	Mar. 3, 1875	18	482	
	Brodie Railway and Lumber Co.....	do	18	482	
	California Central Ry.....	do	18	482	
	Carson and Colorado R. R., Third Division.....	do	18	482	
	Bodie and Benton Ry. and Commercial Central Pacific R. R., now California and Oregon.....	do	18	482	
	South Pacific Coast R. R.....	do	18	482	
	Nevada County Narrow Gauge Ry.....	June 20, 1874	18	130	
	Salmon Creek Rd.....	Mar. 3, 1875	18	482	
	San Joaquin and Mt. Diablo R. R.....	Aug. 4, 1852	10	28	
	San Joaquin Valley and Yo Semite R. R.....	Mar. 3, 1875	18	482	
	Southern Pacific Rd.....	do	18	482	
	Winters and Ukiah Ry. Co.....	do	18	482	
	San Pablo and Tulare Extension R. R.....	do	18	482	
	Shingle Springs and Placerville Rd.....	do	18	482	
	California and Nevada.....	Carson and Colorado R. R.....	do	18	482
		California Central Ry.....	do	18	482
	Dakota.....	Sanborn, Cooperstown and Turtle Mountain R. R.....	do	18	482
		Bear Butte and Deadwood Ry.....	do	18	482
		Fargo and Southern Ry.....	do	18	482
		Chicago and Dakota Ry.....	do	18	482
The Black Hills R. R. No. 1.....		do	18	482	
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Ry.....		do	18	482	
Central City, Deadwood, and Eastern R. R.....		do	18	482	
Dunseith and South Eastern R. R.....		do	18	482	
Dakota Railroad.....		do	18	482	
Dakota Central Ry.....		do	18	482	
Northern Pacific, Fergus and Black Hills R. R.....		do	18	482	
Dakota Grand Trunk Ry.....		June 1, 1872	17	202	
Dakota Southern R. R.....		May 27, 1872	17	162	
St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Ry.....		Mar. 3, 1875	18	482	
Deadwood and Red Water Valley Ry.....		do	18	482	
Fargo and Southwestern R. R.....		do	16	482	
Travere and Jamestown R. R.....		do	18	482	
James River Valley R. R.....		do	18	482	
St. Paul and Sioux City Ry.....		do	18	482	
Jamestown and Northern R. R.....		do	18	482	
Black Hills and Fort Pierre R. R.....		do	18	482	
Cassellton Branch Railroad.....		do	18	482	
Ellendale and Wahpeton, successor to Dakota Midland Ry.....		do	18	482	
Fargo, Larimore and Northern Ry.....		do	18	482	
Ordway, Bismarck and Northwestern Ry.....		do	18	482	
Aberdeen, Fergus Falls and Pierre R. R.....		do	18	482	
Duluth, Watertown and Pacific Ry.....		do	18	482	
Dakota and Great Southern Ry.....		do	18	482	
Forest City and Watertown R. R.....		do	18	482	
Saint Paul and Dakota R. R.....		do	18	482	
Black Hills and Wyoming R. R.....		do	18	482	
Northern Pacific, La Mouree and Missouri River R. R.....		do	18	482	
Chicago, Saint Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Ry., No. 2.....		do	18	482	
Hermosa, Hill City and Western R. R.....		do	18	482	
Dakota and Minnesota.....		Worthington and Sioux Falls R. R.....	do	18	482
		Fargo and Southern Ry.....	do	18	482
		Dakota Central Ry.....	do	18	482
	Minnesota and Dakota Ry.....	do	18	482	
	Willmar and Sioux Falls Ry. Co.....	do	18	482	
Florida.....	Florida Southern Ry.....	do	18	482	
	Great Southern R. R.....	do	18	482	
	Jacksonville, Saint Augustine and Halifax River Ry.....	June 7, 1872	17	280	
Florida and Alabama.....	Palatka and Indian River Ry.....	Mar. 3, 1875	18	482	
	Saint Augustine and South Beach Ry.....	do	18	482	
	West Florida and Mobile R. R.....	do	18	482	
	Jacksonville, Pensacola and Mobile R. R.....	do	18	482	
	Pensacola and Louisville R. R.....	June 8, 1872	18	340	
Idaho.....	Idaho, Clearwater and Montana Transportation Co.....	Mar. 3, 1875	18	482	
	Coenr d'Alene Ry. and Navigation Co.....	do	18	482	
	Idaho Central Ry.....	do	18	482	
	Canyon Creek R. R.....	do	18	482	
Idaho and Washington.....	Washington and Idaho R. R.....	do	18	482	
Iowa.....	Cedar Rapids, Iowa Falls and Northwestern Ry. Co., No. 1.....	do	18	482	
		do	18	482	
Kansas.....	Southern Kansas and Western R. R.....	do	18	482	
	St. Louis, Wichita and Western Ry.....	do	18	482	
	Southern Kansas Ry.....	do	18	482	
	Wichita and Western Ry.....	do	18	482	
	Oakley and Colby Ry.....	do	18	482	

Right of way granted to railway companies in certain States and Territories—Continued.

States and Territories.	Name of company.	Date of laws.	Statutes.	Page.	
Kansas	Oxford and Kansas R. R.	Mar. 3, 1875	18	482	
	Burlington, Kansas and Southwestern, now Kansas Southern Ry.	do	18	482	
	Beaver Valley R. R.	do	18	482	
	Chicago, Kansas and Western R. R.	do	18	482	
	Chicago, Kansas and Nebraska Ry. Co.	do	18	482	
	Southern Kansas and Panhandle R. R.	do	18	482	
Louisiana	Louisiana Western R. R.	do	18	482	
	Natchez, Red River and Texas R. R.	do	18	482	
Michigan	Detroit, Mackinac and Marquette R. R.	do	18	482	
	Chicago and Northwestern Ry., successor to Menominee River R. R.	do	18	482	
Minnesota	Duluth, Superior and Michigan Ry.	do	18	482	
	Iron River Ry.	do	18	482	
	Wisconsin, Sault Ste. Marie and Mackinac Ry.	do	18	482	
	Barnesville and Moorhead Ry.	do	18	482	
	Minneapolis and St. Cloud R. R.	do	18	482	
	Cedar Rapids, Iowa Falls and Missouri Ry., No. 2	do	18	482	
	Duluth and Iron Range Ry.	do	18	482	
	Red River and Lake of the Woods Ry.	do	18	482	
	Saint Cloud and Lake Traverse Ry.	do	18	482	
	Worthington and Sioux Falls R. R.	Apr. 2, 1875	20	32	
Missouri	Chicago and Dakota Ry.	Mar. 3, 1875	18	482	
	Eastern Railway of Minnesota	do	18	482	
	Kansas City, Springfield and Memphis R. R.	do	18	482	
	Missouri and Arkansas R. R.	do	18	482	
	Springfield and Southern Ry.	do	18	482	
Montana	Current River R. R.	do	18	482	
	Montana Railway.	do	18	482	
	Rocky Mountain Railroad	do	18	482	
	Utah and Northern Ry.	Mar. 3, 1873	17	612	
	Montana Central Ry.	June 20, 1878	20	24	
	Billings, Clark's Fork and Cooke City R. R.	Mar. 3, 1875	18	482	
	Diamond and Phillipsburg R. R.	do	18	482	
	Helena and Red Mountain R. R.	do	18	482	
	Helena, Boulder Valley and Butte R. R.	do	18	482	
	Helena and Northern Ry.	do	18	482	
Mississippi	Rocky Fork and Cooke City Ry.	do	18	482	
	Missoula and Bitter Root Valley R. R.	do	18	482	
	New Orleans and Northeastern	do	18	482	
	Louisville, New Orleans and Texas Ry.	do	18	482	
	Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley R. R.	do	18	482	
Nebraska	Republican Valley Rd.	do	18	482	
	Omaha and Republican Valley R. R.	do	18	482	
	Nebraska and Colorado R. R.	do	18	482	
	Grand Island and Wyoming Central R. R.	do	18	482	
	Omaha, Niobrara and Black Hills R. R.	do	18	482	
	Omaha and Elkhorn Valley Ry.	do	18	482	
	Republican Valley and Wyoming R. R.	do	18	482	
	Lincoln and Black Hills R. R.	do	18	482	
	Nevada	Carson and Colorado R. R.	do	18	482
		California Central Ry., Nevada Division.	do	18	482
Nevada Central Ry.		do	18	482	
Nevada Southern Ry., First Division.		do	18	482	
Salt Lake and Western Ry.		do	18	482	
New Mexico	Nevada Midland R. R.	do	18	482	
	Clifton and Lordsburg Ry.	do	18	482	
	New Mexico and Southern Pacific R. R.	do	18	482	
	Rio Grande, Mexico and Pacific R. R.	do	18	482	
	Southern Pacific Rd.	do	18	482	
Oregon	Texas, Santa F6 and Northern R. R.	do	18	482	
	Silver City, Deming and Pacific R. R.	do	18	482	
	New Mexican R. R.	do	18	482	
	The Prospect Hill Company.	do	18	482	
	Roseburg and Port Orford R. R.	do	18	482	
	Blue Mountain and Columbia River R. R.	do	18	482	
	Oregon Short Line Railway	do	18	482	
	Cascade, Coal and Lumber R. R.	do	18	482	
	Willamette Valley and Coast R. R.	do	18	482	
	The Oregon and Washington Ty. R. R.	do	18	482	
Washington, Oregon, Utah, Idaho, and Wyoming	Oregon Railway and Navigation Co.	do	18	482	
	Portland, Dalles and Salt Lake R. R.	Apr. 12, 1872	17	52	
	Oregon Railway and Navigation Co.	Mar. 3, 1873	17	612	
	Cascade, Coal and Lumber R. R.	Mar. 3, 1875	18	482	
	Oregon Short Line Ry.	do	18	482	

Right of way granted to railway companies in certain States and Territories—Continued.

States and Territories.	Name of company.	Date of laws.	Statutes.	Page.	
Washington	Bellingham Bay Railway and Navigation Co	Mar. 3, 1875	18	482	
	Columbia and Puget Sound R. R.	do	18	482	
	Columbia and Palouse R. R.	do	18	482	
	Spokane and Palouse Ry.	do	18	482	
	Seattle and Walla Walla R. R.	do	18	482	
	Walla Walla and Columbia River R. R.	Mar. 3, 1869 Mar. 3, 1873 Mar. 3, 1875	15 17 18	325 613 482	
	Washington Dalles R. R.	do	18	482	
	The Farmers' Railway and Steamship Portage Co	do	18	482	
	Satsop Railroad Co.	do	18	482	
	Seattle Lake Shore and Eastern Ry.	do	18	482	
	Seattle and West Coast Ry.	do	18	482	
	Walla Walla and Ainsworth R. R.	do	18	482	
	Spokane Falls and Northern Ry.	do	18	482	
	Puget Sound and Gray's Harbor Railroad and Transportation Co.	do	18	482	
	Vancouver, Klickitat and Yakima R. R.	do	18	482	
	Utah	Salt Lake and Park City Ry.	do	18	482
		Denver and Rio Grande Western Ry.	do	18	482
		Bingham Canon and Camp Floyd R. R.	do	18	482
		Utah and Pleasant Valley Ry.	do	18	482
		Sevier Valley Ry.	do	18	482
		California Short Line Ry.	do	18	482
Utah and Northern Ry.		do	18	482	
Ogden and Wyoming Ry.		do	18	482	
Salt Lake and Western Ry.		do	18	482	
Pleasant Valley Branch Utah Central		do	18	482	
San Pete Valley R. R.		do	18	482	
Summit Co. Railroad, now Echo and Park City		do	18	482	
Utah Southern E. R.		do	18	482	
Utah Southern Extension R. R.		do	18	482	
Utah Western Ry.		do	18	482	
Utah Eastern R. R.		do	18	482	
Utah Central Railroad, now Ry.		do	18	482	
Utah and Wyoming Ry.		do	18	482	
Utah and Nevada R. R.		do	18	482	
Wasatch and Jordan Valley R. R.		do	18	482	
The Utah and Wyoming Central		do	18	482	
Utah, Idaho and Montana R. R.	June 1, 1872	17	212		
Wyoming	Salt Lake Valley and Eastern Ry. Co	Mar. 3, 1875	18	482	
	Colorado Central R. R.	do	18	482	
	Evanston and Montana R. R.	do	18	482	
	Laramie, North Park and Pacific R. R.	do	18	482	
	Cheyenne and Northern Ry.	do	18	482	
	Denver, Yellowstone and Pacific Ry.	do	18	482	
	Wyoming Central Ry.	do	18	482	
	Wasatch Iron and Coal Co.	do	18	482	
	Wyoming, Montana and Pacific R. R.	do	18	482	
	Wyoming and Eastern Ry.	do	18	482	
	Utah and Wyoming R. R.	do	18	482	
	Eastern Wyoming R. R.	do	18	482	
	Union Pacific and Western Ry.	do	18	482	
	Princeton and Western Ry.	do	18	482	
	Menominee Railway	do	18	482	
Wisconsin	Chicago, Saint Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Ry.	do	18	482	
	Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western Ry.	do	18	482	
	Wisconsin Central R. R.	do	18	482	
Wisconsin and Michigan.	Winona, Alma and Northern Ry.	do	18	482	
	Minneapolis, Sault Ste. Marie and Atlantic Ry.	do	18	482	
	The People's Railway Co. of America	do	18	482	

Reports of construction of land-grant railroads during the fiscal year show an aggregate of 132.65 miles, which with those previously reported make a total of 18,030.71 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	1,037.91	Montana	780.00
Colorado	293.60	Nebraska	763.52
Dakota	410.98	Nevada	446.00
Florida	772.62	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	18,030.71

During the fiscal year there were certified and patented for railroad purposes 829,162.45 acres, an increase as compared with the previous year of 633,127.47 acres.

No certifications were made for canals or wagon-roads.

Eighteen railroad patents, covering 219 pages of record, were issued, and three lists of certification, covering 11 pages of record.

The lists of selections awaiting examination or action at the close of the fiscal year covered 25,429,866.11 acres, an increase as compared with the previous year of 5,217,572.02 acres. Of the lands so selected selections of 21,660,846.88 acres have been suspended awaiting legislative action, the roads on account of which the selections were made not having been completed within the time required by law.

The selections pending are as follows:

Name of road.	Acres.	Name of road.	Acres.
Alabama and Chattanooga	27,694.52	Northern Pacific in Montana	4,183,186.83
Atlantic and Pacific in Missouri	120.00	Northern Pacific in Idaho	13,417.16
Atlantic and Pacific in Arizona	1,177,544.05	Northern Pacific in Washington	4,916,467.07
Atlantic and Pacific in New Mexico	532,886.30	Northern Pacific in Oregon	416,992.47
Burlington and Missouri River in Iowa	127.99	New Orleans and Pacific	344,870.46
Cedar Rapids and Missouri River	1,072.35	Oregon and California	766,224.05
Central Branch Union Pacific	4,310.17	Oregon Central	75,372.91
Central Pacific in California	386,196.49	Saint Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern	3,506.49
Central Pacific in Nevada	106,271.66	Saint Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba, main line	214,371.09
Central Pacific in Utah	203,900.61	Saint Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba, branch line	1,001,755.56
Central Pacific (formerly Western)	6,926.95	Saint Paul and Sioux City	1,414.13
Central Pacific, Oregon Division	64,993.36	Sioux City and Pacific	1,937.79
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific	595.57	Saint Paul and Duluth	2,168.76
Chicago and Northwestern in Michigan	40.00	Southern Minnesota	4,723.56
Chicago, Saint Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha	283,795.34	Southern Pacific, main line	630,539.19
Chicago, Milwaukee and Saint Paul in Iowa	903.62	Southern Pacific, branch line	412,069.05
Chicago, Saint Paul and Minneapolis (formerly West Wisconsin)	80.00	Union Pacific in Nebraska	523,785.36
Dubuque and Sioux City	2,894.66	Union Pacific in Utah	2,787.24
Des Moines Valley	80.00	Union Pacific in Wyoming	635.11
Flint and Pere Marquette	197.30	Union Pacific, Kansas Division	890,424.64
Farm Mortgage Land Company	466.62	Union Pacific in Colorado	89,993.12
Florida Railway and Navigation Company	416,080.66	Vicksburg and Meridian	1,226.42
Grand Rapids and Indiana	121.66	Vicksburg, Shreveport and Pacific	19,887.14
Hastings and Dakota	7,482.86	Winona and Saint Peter	1,141.99
Iowa Falls and Sioux City	73.54	Wisconsin Central	83,309.53
Mobile and Montgomery	1,688.44	Western Railroad of Minnesota	169,409.20
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	6,796.28	Selma, Rome and Dalton	320.84
Northern Pacific in Minnesota	747,042.57		
Northern Pacific in Wisconsin	8,632.05	Total pending June 30, 1888	25,429,866.11
Northern Pacific in Dakota	6,583,894.43	Total pending June 30, 1887	20,212,294.09
		Increase	5,217,572.02

STATEMENT SHOWING THE ADJUSTMENTS OF LAND-GRANT RAILROADS.

ALABAMA.

COOSA AND TENNESSEE RAILROAD.

	Aores.	Aores.
Whole area of grant		125,862.21
Deduct moiety on account of contemporaneous grants.....	23,072.16	23,072.16
Net area of grant		102,790.05
Properly approved in 6-mile limits.....	83,134.12	
Declaratory statement filings on lands approved in 6-mile limit	3,022.91	
Vacant and subject to grant	13,471.52	
Declaratory statement filings on lands otherwise vacant	299.79	
Erroneously approved to other roads	1,156.88	
Disposals after definite location	638.74	
		51,663.46
Net loss to grant		51,126.59
Properly approved as indemnity.....	27,653.40	
Approved as indemnity on which there are declaratory statement filings.....	8,932.55	
Erroneously approved as indemnity	40.00	
		31,625.95
Due as indemnity		19,500.64

ALABAMA AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD.

Whole area of grant		917,547.38
Deduct on account of contemporaneous grants.....	83,968.63	83,968.63
Net area of grant		833,578.75
Approved in 6-mile limit.....	254,048.34	
Vacant and subject to grant	900.77	
Erroneously approved to other companies	358.67	
		255,307.78
Net loss to grant.....		578,270.97
Approved as indemnity.....	368,478.63	
Due as indemnity.....	214,792.34	
		578,270.97

ALABAMA AND FLORIDA, RAILROAD.

Whole area of grant		439,972.58
Approved in granted limits.....	150,924.46	
Vacant and subject to grant.....	2,969.35	
		153,893.81
Net Loss to grant		286,078.77
Approved as indemnity.....	243,511.63	
Due as indemnity	42,567.14	
		286,078.77

MOBILE AND GIRARD RAILROAD.

Whole area of grant		814,797.43
Approved in 6-mile limit.....	208,261.24	
Vacant and subject to grant.....	680.79	
		208,942.03
Net loss to grant		605,855.40
Approved as indemnity.....	295,905.87	
Due as indemnity		295,905.87
		309,949.53

ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK AND FORT SMITH RAILROAD.

	Acres.	Acres.
Whole area of grant (640×10×165.16)		1,067,024.00
Properly approved in granted limits	570,784.84	
Erroneously approved in granted limits	1,455.38	
Declaratory statement filings on lands approved in granted limits	8,619.52	
Vacant and subject to grant	2,368.25	
Declaratory statement, filings on lands otherwise vacant	1,893.13	
		585,071.12
Net loss to grant		471,952.88
Properly approved as indemnity	468,100.20	
Erroneously approved as indemnity	3,584.07	
Declaratory statement filings on lands approved as indemnity	5,492.67	
		477,176.94
Excess approval		5,224.06

SAINT LOUIS, IRON MOUNTAIN AND SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

Formerly Cairo and Fulton Railroad.

Whole area of grant (640×10×304.08)		1,946,112.00
Approved in granted limits	764,327.72	754,327.72
Loss to the grant		1,191,784.28
Approved in 15-mile limit	879,363.69	
Approved in 20-mile limit	178,125.72	
Approved, act June 22, 1874	5,449.77	
Approved erroneously	838.40	
		563,777.58
Due as indemnity		628,006.70

FLORIDA.

FLORIDA, ATLANTIC AND GULF CENTRAL RAILROAD, AND PENSACOLA AND GEORGIA RAILROAD.

Whole area of grant		1,358,228.17
Deduct on account of contemporaneous grants	36,709.14	36,709.14
Net area of grant		1,321,519.03
Approved in 6-mile limit	546,511.22	
Vacant and subject to grant	4,147.87	
		550,659.09
Approved to Florida and Alabama Railroad in its 15-mile limit, and 6 miles of this road	13,429.47	770,859.94
Disposals after definite location	1,661.17	
		15,090.64
Net loss to grant		755,769.30
Approved as indemnity	761,377.02	
Approved outside of limits	798.55	
		762,175.57
Excess approval		6,406.27

ATLANTIC, GULF AND WEST INDIA TRANSIT RAILROAD.

A.—Main line.

Whole area of grant		844,761.05
Deduct moiety of contemporaneous grant	35,582.91	35,582.91
Net area of grant		809,178.14
Approved in 6-mile limit	29,948.85	
Vacant and subject to grant	118,511.33	
Pre-emption and homestead entries subsequent to definite location and prior to March 16, 1881	81,562.88	
Pre-emption and homestead entries subsequent to March 16, 1881	3,365.62	
Cash entries subsequent to March 16, 1881	320.43	
		233,708.61
Net loss to grant		575,469.53
Approved as indemnity		76,463.63
Due as indemnity under act May 17, 1856		499,005.90
Due as indemnity under act June 22, 1874		81,562.88
Total due as indemnity		580,568.78

FLORIDA—continued.

ATLANTIC GULF AND WEST INDIA TRANSIT RAILROAD—continued.

B.—Branch line.

	Acres.	Acres.
Whole area of grant.....		238, 573. 94
Deduct moiety of contemporaneous grants.....		11, 578. 90
Net area of grant.....		226, 995. 04
Approved in 6-mile limits.....	54, 265. 28	
Vacant and subject to grant.....	20. 03	
		54, 285. 31
Net loss to grant.....		172, 709. 73
Properly approved as indemnity.....	128, 580. 42	
Erroneously approved as indemnity.....	1, 002. 08	
		129, 582. 50
Due as indemnity.....		43, 127. 23

FLORIDA AND ALABAMA RAILROAD.

Whole area of grant.....		158, 865. 59
Deduct one-half area in conflict of 6 mile with 6 mile Pensacola and Georgia Railroad.....	11, 082. 53	11, 082. 53
Net area of grant.....		147, 783. 06
Approved in granted limits.....		
Vacant and subject to grant.....	86, 761. 48	
	129. 60	86, 901. 08
Net loss to grant.....		60, 881. 98
Approved as indemnity.....	79, 930. 49	79, 930. 49
Excess approval.....		19, 048. 51

IOWA.

CEDAR RAPIDS AND MISSOURI RIVER RAILROAD.

Whole area of grant (3,840 + 271.6).....		1, 042, 944. 00
Properly approved in 6-mile limit.....	227, 549. 30	
Erroneously approved in 6-mile limit.....	280. 00	
Declaratory statement filings on land approved in 6-mile limit.....	23, 980. 00	
Vacant and subject to grant.....	160. 00	
Selected and subject to grant.....	182. 20	
		252, 151. 50
Net loss to grant.....		790, 792. 50
Properly approved as indemnity.....	708, 019. 51	
Erroneously approved as indemnity.....	1, 255. 89	
Declaratory statement filings on land approved as indemnity.....	67, 645. 46	
Erroneously approved (being east of terminal).....	4, 359. 21	
		781, 280. 07
Due as indemnity.....		9, 512. 43

East of Nevada.

Whole area of grant.....		368, 673. 37
Properly approved in 6-mile limit.....	3, 725. 42	
Erroneously approved in 6-mile limit.....	80. 00	
Declaratory statement filings on land approved in 6-mile limit.....	1, 842. 49	
Selected and subject to grant.....	40. 00	
		5, 187. 91
Net loss to grant.....		368, 485. 46
Properly approved as indemnity.....	13, 674. 98	
Erroneously approved as indemnity.....	135. 89	
Declaratory statement filings on land approved as indemnity.....	4, 989. 91	
Erroneously approved (being east of terminal).....	4, 359. 21	
		23, 159. 99
Due as indemnity.....		340, 325. 47

IOWA—continued.

CEDAR RAPIDS AND MISSOURI RIVER RAILROAD—continued.

West of Nevada.

	Acre.	Acre.
Whole area of grant (3,786.80×171.6)		649,814.88
Properly approved in 6-mile limit	223,823.88	
Erroneously approved in 6 mile limit.....	200.00	
Declaratory statement filings on lands approved in 6-mile limit.....	22,637.51	
Vacant and subject to grant.....	160.00	
Selected and subject to grant.....	142.20	
		246,963.59
Net loss to grant.....		402,851.29
Properly approved as indemnity	694,344.53	
Erroneously approved as indemnity.....	1,120.00	
Declaratory statement filings on lands approved as indemnity.....	62,655.55	
		758,120.08
Excess approval.....		855,268.79
Deduct deficiency east of Nevada.....		340,325.47
Excess approval.....		14,943.32

DUBUQUE AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Whole area of grant.....		1,207,145.51
Approved in granted limits	455,992.00	
Vacant and subject to grant.....	153.95	
		456,145.96
Loss to the grant.....		750,999.55
Approved as indemnity	699,174.74	
		699,174.74
Due as indemnity		51,824.81

Tete Des Mortes Branch.

Whole area of grant.....		21,142.95
Approved to company in granted limits		40.00
Due as indemnity		21,102.95

KANSAS.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILROAD.

Whole area of grant.....		2,921,977.58
Deduct moiety on account of contemporaneous grant to Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad.....	36,481.15	36,481.15
Net area of grant.....		2,885,496.43
Approved in 10-mile limits.....	2,010,690.70	
Vacant and subject to grant.....	7,105.71	
		2,017,796.41
Loss to the grant.....		867,700.02
Disposals after definite location	6,071.58	
Erroneously approved to Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad	19,316.74	
Erroneously approved to Kansas Pacific Railroad.....	1,232.02	
		26,620.34
Net loss to grant.....		841,079.68
Approved in 20-mile limit	903,074.50	
Approved outside of limits	20,693.98	
		923,768.48
Excess approval		82,628.80

MICHIGAN.

A.—CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

	Acres.	Acres.
Whole area of grant in 6-mile limit		381, 793. 37
Area act March 3, 1865 (116.5 × 4 × 640)		298, 240. 00
Total area of grant		680, 033. 37
Properly approved in 6-mile limit	193, 024. 83	
Declaratory statement filings on approved lands	200. 91	
Erroneously approved	31. 80	
		193, 257. 54
Net loss to grant		486, 775. 83
Properly approved in 15-mile limits	233, 312. 18	
Properly approved in 20-mile limits	89, 436. 37	
Declaratory statement filings on approved lands	85. 37	
Erroneously approved	1, 732. 83	
		324, 566. 75
Due as indemnity		162, 209. 08

B.—CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

Whole area (116.5 × 10 × 640)		745, 600. 00
Properly approved	515, 823. 38	
Declaratory statement filings on approved lands	236. 28	
Erroneously approved	1, 864. 63	
		517, 924. 29
Due as indemnity		227, 675. 71

FLINT AND PERE MARQUETTE RAILROAD.

Whole area of grant		653, 098. 80
Deduct for contemporaneous grants	63, 807. 97	63, 807. 97
Net area of grant		589, 290. 83
Properly approved in 6-mile limit	258, 307. 50	
Declaratory statement filings on land in 6-mile limit	1, 019. 47	
Selected lands subject to grant	117. 30	
		259, 444. 27
Net loss to grant		329, 846. 56
Properly approved as indemnity	252, 854. 13	
Declaratory statement filings on approved lands as indemnity	160. 00	
		253, 014. 13
Due as indemnity		76, 832. 43

GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA RAILROAD.

Whole area of grant		998, 837. 14
Deduct on account of contemporaneous grants	44, 465. 81	44, 465. 81
Net area of grant		954, 371. 33
Approved in 6-mile limit	377, 400. 33	
Vacant and subject to grant	1, 724. 78	
		379, 125. 11
Loss to grant		575, 246. 72
Approved in 15-mile limit	410, 243. 75	
Approved in 20-mile limit	57, 400. 68	
Approved act June 22, 1874	7, 704. 57	
Due as indemnity	99, 897. 72	
		575, 246. 72

MICHIGAN—continued.

JACKSON, LANSING AND SAGINAW RAILROAD.

	Acres.	Acres.
Whole area of grant.....		1,115,445.83
Deduct on account of contemporaneous grants.....	62,307.16	62,307.16
Net area of grant.....		1,053,138.67
Approved to company in 6-mile limit.....	338,335.87	
Vacant and subject to grant.....	14,409.82	
Erroneously approved to other roads.....	5,771.26	
		358,516.95
Net loss to grant.....		694,621.72
Approved as indemnity.....	403,458.72	403,458.72
Due as indemnity.....		291,163.00

MINNESOTA.

SAINT PAUL AND DULUTH RAILROAD.

Whole area of grant.....		934,835.92
Approved to company in granted limits.....	356,640.12	
Vacant and subject to grant.....	489.49	
		357,129.61
Loss to grant.....		577,706.31
Approved in 20-mile limit.....	291,820.00	
Approved in 30-mile limit.....	179,469.60	
		471,289.60
Due as indemnity.....		106,416.62

SAINT PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS AND MANITOBA RAILROAD—MAIN LINE.

Whole area of grant.....		1,307,078.05
Deduct moiety for contemporaneous grants in 6-mile limit.....	24,351.03	
Deduct moiety for contemporaneous grants in 10-mile limit.....	14,529.32	
Deduct prior grants in 10-mile limit.....	32,376.12	
		71,256.47
Net area of grant.....		1,235,821.58
Properly approved in granted limits.....	728,045.11	
Erroneously approved in granted limits.....	688.55	
Declaratory statement filings on approved lands.....	211,416.84	
Vacant and subject to grant.....	522.71	
Vacant and selected.....	912.69	
Declaratory statement filings on lands otherwise vacant.....	542.46	
Erroneously approved to other roads.....	4,243.83	
		946,370.29
Net loss to grant.....		289,451.29
Properly approved as indemnity.....	255,599.69	
Erroneously approved as indemnity.....	386.50	
Declaratory statement filings on approved lands.....	41,458.88	
Approved act June 22, 1874.....	12,422.61	
		309,862.68
Excess approval.....		20,411.39

MINNESOTA—continued.

(OLD) SOUTHERN MINNESOTA RAILROAD.

	Acres.	Acres.
Whole area of grant		447,863.05
Deduct on account of contemporaneous grants	26,144.41	
Deduct all the conflicts of the 6 mile of Winona and Saint Peter Railroad with 10 mile of this road	39,556.87	65,701.28
Net area of grant		382,161.77
Properly approved in granted limits	34,601.80	
Erroneously approved in granted limits	559.73	
Declaratory statement filings on lands approved in grant	8,532.95	
Vacant and subject to grant	40.83	
Disposals after definite location	160.00	
Erroneously approved to other roads	320.47	44,215.78
Net loss to grant		337,945.99
Properly approved as indemnity	7,111.63	
Declaratory statement filings on approved as indemnity	3,719.76	10,831.39
Due as indemnity		327,114.00

SAINT PAUL AND PACIFIC (BRAINARD BRANCH) RAILROAD.

Whole area of grant		654,202.43
Deduct on account of contemporaneous grants	14,317.44	14,317.44
Net area of grant		639,884.99
Approved in 6-mile limit	123,718.92	
Approved in 10-mile limit	154,746.24	
Vacant and subject to grant	2,081.37	280,546.53
Net loss to grant		359,338.46
Approved in 15-mile limit	197,188.88	
Approved in 20-mile limit	74,502.57	
Due as indemnity	88,647.01	359,338.46

MISSISSIPPI.

GULF AND SHIP ISLAND RAILROAD.

Whole area of grant		567,264.01
Deduct moiety of contemporaneous grants		13,726.89
Net area of grant		553,537.12
Vacant and subject to grant	205,843.75	
Approved in 15-mile limit of Southern Railroad and 6-mile of this	11,028.43	
Selected as swamp, otherwise vacant	42.74	216,914.92
Net loss to grant		336,622.20
Due as indemnity, act August 11, 1856	231,994.93	
Due as indemnity, act June 22, 1874	101,204.03	
Disposals after July 11, 1884	3,423.24	336,622.20

MISSISSIPPI—continued.

VICKSBURG AND MERIDIAN RAILROAD.

	Acres.	Acres.
Whole area of grant.....		423, 285. 08
Deduct on account of contemporaneous grants.....	13, 785. 27	13, 785. 27
Net area of grant.....		409, 499. 81
Properly approved in 6-mile limit.....	48, 133. 51	
Erroneously approved on account of entries, etc.....	2, 314. 78	
Declaratory statement filings on approved lands.....	1, 895. 04	
Erroneously approved in withdrawal of Mobile and Ohio Railroad.....	22, 954. 24	
Selected lands subject to grant.....	398. 99	
Declaratory statement filings on lands otherwise vacant.....	240. 34	
		75, 936. 90
Net loss to grant.....		333, 562. 91
Properly approved as indemnity.....	114, 371. 34	
Erroneously approved as indemnity.....	641. 20	
Filings and entries on land approved as indemnity.....	7, 818. 26	
		122, 830. 80
Due as indemnity.....		210, 732. 11

VICKSBURG, SHREVEPORT AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Whole area of grant.....		699, 229. 90
Approved in 6-mile limit.....	98, 643. 72	
Vacant and subject to grant.....	7, 403. 71	
Disposals after definite location.....	333. 10	
		106, 380. 53
Net loss to grant.....		592, 840. 37
Approved as indemnity.....	254, 138. 17	
Due as indemnity.....	338, 702. 20	
		592, 840. 37

MISSOURI.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILWAY.

A.—On basis of old withdrawal.

Whole area of grant from 6 to 20 miles.....		750, 619. 35
Whole area of grant in 6-mile limits (odd sections).....		393, 572. 41
Total area.....		1, 084, 191. 76
Deduct amount approved to Southwest Branch.....		433, 592. 90
Net area of grant.....		650, 598. 86
Properly approved to grant.....	412, 875. 94	
Erroneously approved (in odd sections in 6 miles).....	90, 198. 17	
		303, 074. 11
Due as indemnity.....		147, 524. 75

B.—On an accurate measurement of limits.

Whole area of grant, from 6 to 20 miles.....		729, 946. 47
Whole area of grant in (odd) 6-mile limit.....		333, 572. 41
Total area.....		1, 063, 518. 88
Deduct amount approved to Southwest Branch.....		433, 592. 90
Net area of grant.....		629, 925. 98
Properly approved to grant.....	412, 875. 94	
Erroneously approved in (odd) 6-mile limit.....	90, 198. 17	
		503, 074. 11
Due as indemnity.....		126, 851. 87

MISSOURI—continued.

HANNIBAL AND SAINT JOSEPH RAILROAD.

	Acres.	Acres.
Whole area of grant.....		778, 550. 04
Approved in 6-mile limit.....	229, 386. 21	
Erroneously approved.....	292. 13	
		229, 678. 34
Loss to the grant.....		548, 871. 70
Approved as indemnity.....	370, 008. 80	
Erroneously approved.....	54. 50	
Approved outside of limits.....	2, 279. 76	
		372, 343. 06
Due as indemnity.....		176, 528. 64

PACIFIC AND SOUTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

Whole area of grant.....		1, 159, 080. 33
Approved in 6-mile limit.....	762, 788. 10	
Vacant and subject to grant.....	40. 00	
		762, 828. 40
Net loss to grant.....		396, 252. 23
Approved as indemnity.....	398, 651. 83	
Excess approval.....		2, 399. 60

SAINT LOUIS, IRON MOUNTAIN AND SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

Whole area of grant.....		500, 384. 44
Approved to company in granted limits.....	41, 744. 71	
Vacant and subject to grant.....	890. 00	
		42, 634. 71
Net loss to grant.....		457, 749. 73
Approved as indemnity.....	21, 732. 53	
Due as indemnity.....	436, 017. 20	
		457, 749. 73

OREGON.

COOS BAY MILITARY WAGON ROAD.

Whole area of grant.....		99, 819. 35
Approved in granted limits.....	59, 869. 91	
Vacant and subject to grant.....	6, 169. 54	
		66, 099. 25
Net loss to grant.....		33, 780. 10
Approved as indemnity.....	44, 139. 30	
Excess approval.....		10, 359. 20

WISCONSIN.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

Whole area of grant.....		561, 605. 27
Approved in 6-mile limit.....	220, 119. 82	
Net loss to grant.....		341, 485. 45
Approved as indemnity.....	334, 985. 56	
Due as indemnity.....	6, 499. 89	
		341, 485. 45

WISCONSIN—continued.

CHICAGO, SAINT PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS AND OMAHA RAILROAD.

Main line.

	Acres.	Acres.
Whole area of grant		857,758.15
Deduct conflicts, 10-mile limit Wisconsin Central Railroad with 10-mile of this	18,513.86	
Deduct conflicts, 10-mile limit West Wisconsin Railroad with 10-mile of this	12,004.76	
Deduct conflicts with branch line	40,393.03	
		70,911.65
Net area		786,846.50
Approved to company in 6-mile limit	363,564.68	
Approved to company in 10-mile limit	102,493.04	
Vacant	40,764.02	
		506,821.74
Loss to grant		280,024.76
Approved as indemnity	146,971.34	
Approved outside of limits	160.00	
		147,131.34
Due as indemnity		132,893.42

BAYFIELD BRANCH RAILROAD.

Whole area of grant		537,495.17
Deduct conflicts, 10-mile limit Wisconsin Central grant with 10-mile of this	32,736.74	
Deduct conflicts, main line and branch	40,393.03	
		73,132.77
Net area of grant		464,362.40
Approved to company in 6-mile limit	302,080.40	
Approved to company in 10-mile limit	17,502.74	
Vacant in 6-mile limit	160.00	
Vacant in 10-mile limit	67,493.42	
		387,216.56
Net loss to grant		77,145.84
Approved as indemnity	3,853.43	
		3,823.43
Due as indemnity		73,292.41

FARM MORTGAGE LAND COMPANY.

From Portage to Tomah.

Whole area of grant		280,548.88
Approved in 6-mile limit		27,494.53
Net loss to grant		208,052.35
Approved as indemnity		201,166.90
Due as indemnity		1,885.45

MADISON AND PORTAGE RAILROAD.

Whole area of grant		115,719.68
Properly approved in 6-mile limit	1,035.38	
Declaratory statement filings on land approved on 6-mile limit	80.00	
		1,115.38
Net loss to grant		114,604.30
Properly approved as indemnity	351.22	
Declaratory statement filings on land approved as indemnity	159.75	
		510.97
Due as indemnity		114,093.33

WISCONSIN—continued.

WEST WISCONSIN RAILROAD.

From Tomah to Lake Saint Croix.

	Acres.	Acres.
Whole area of grant		933,926.80
Deduct on account of contemporaneous grants	11,789.27	11,789.27
Net area of grant		922,137.53
Approved in 10-mile limits	375,214.19	
Erroneously approved, being in limits of prior withdrawal for North Wisconsin Railroad	2,840.95	
Vacant and subject to grant	1,570.87	
Approved to other roads having no right	160.00	
Disposals after definite location	3,336.85	
		383,122.86
Net loss to grant		539,014.67
Approved in 20-mile limits	394,963.87	
Approved outside of limits	2,958.34	
		397,920.21
Due as indemnity		141,094.46

WISCONSIN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Whole area of grant		1,233,029.74
Deduct conflicts, 10-mile limit Bayfield Branch with 10-mile of this	467.50	467.50
Net area of grant		1,232,562.24
Approved to company in grant	401,948.45	
Vacant and subject to grant	21,546.88	
		423,495.33
Net loss to grant		809,066.91
Approved to company as indemnity	228,347.06	
Approved to company south of Steven's Point	11,540.15	
Disposals after definite location	3,564.98	
		243,352.19
Due as indemnity		665,714.72

Statement showing the date of filing maps by railroad companies and the dates of withdrawals of lands made thereon.

State.	Name of road.	Map.	Termini.	When filed.	Withdrawal ordered.	Remarks.
Illinois	Illinois Central	Definite location..	{Cairo to Chicago.....}	Feb. 14, 1852	Sept. 20, 1850..	Indian lands.
Alabama	Mobile and Ohio River	do	{Centralia to Dubuque.....}	Aug. 28, 1849	Sept. 20, 1850..	
Do.....	do.....	do.....	Chestang's boundary, near Mobile, to Mississippi State line.	July 10, 1852	Sept. 20, 1850..	
Mississippi	do.....	do.....	Chestang's boundary to south boundary of Mobile.	Nov. 18, 1851	Sept. 20, 1850..	
Do.....	do.....	do.....	Alabama State line to T. 8 N., R. 17 E., Mississippi.	Nov. 18, 1851	Sept. 20, 1850..	
Do.....	do.....	do.....	T. 8 N., R. 17 E., to Tibby Creek	Jan. 31, 1853	None	
Do.....	do.....	do.....	Tibby Creek to north boundary of Mississippi.	Sept. 19, 1857	Aug. 9, 1856 ..	
Do.....	Vicksburg and Meridian	do.....	Jackson to Alabama line	Nov. 23, 1860	{ July 8, 1884 ..	
Alabama	Gulf and Ship Island	do.....	Brandon to Mississippi City	Sept. 18, 1856	{ May 17, 1856 ..	
Do.....	Alabama and Florida.....	do.....	Montgomery to Florida line	Nov. 29, 1858	{ Feb. 13, 1857 ..	
Do.....	Alabama and Chattanooga.....	do.....	Mississippi State line to Georgia line	Mar. 27, 1858	{ June 19, 1856 ..	
Do.....	Selma, Rome and Dalton	do.....	Selma to Gadsden.....	June 1, 1858	{ Feb. 13, 1857 ..	
Do.....	Mobile and Girard	do.....	Girard to Blakely, on Mobile Bay.....	May 30, 1866	{ June 19, 1856 ..	
Do.....	South and North Alabama	do.....	Decatur to Calera.....	July 26, 1871	{ Feb. 13, 1857 ..	
Do.....	do.....	do.....	Montgomery to Calera.....	Sept. 20, 1858	{ June 19, 1856 ..	
Do.....	Coosa and Chattooga	do.....	Gadsden to Georgia State line	Jan. 18, 1859	{ Feb. 13, 1857 ..	
Do.....	Coosa and Tennessee	do.....	Gadsden to Guntereville.....	Aug. 18, 1856	{ June 9, 1856 ..	
Florida	Alabama and Florida	do.....	Pensacola to Alabama State line.....	Aug. 19, 1857	{ May 17, 1856 ..	
Do.....	Florida, Atlantic and Gulf Central.	do.....	Jacksonville to Lake City	Aug. 17, 1857	{ May 23, 1856 ..	
Do.....	Pensacola and Georgia.....	do.....	Lake City to Tallahassee	May 10, 1858	{ May 23, 1856 ..	
Do.....	do.....	do.....	Tallahassee to Pensacola	Sept. 22, 1857	{ May 17, 1856 ..	
Do.....	Florida Railway and Navigation.	do.....	Fernandina to Cedar Key.....	Dec. 14, 1860	{ July 8, 1859 ..	
Do.....	do.....	do.....	Waldo to Tampa.....	Dec. 5, 1856	{ Sept. 6, 1859 ..	
Louisiana.....	New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western.	do.....	New Orleans to Morgan City		{ Apr. 25, 1857 ..	
					{ Mar. 16, 1881 ..	
					{ May 31, 1856 ..	

Do.....	Vicksburg, Shreveport and Pacific.	do.....	Vicksburg, via Shreveport, to Texas State line.	Mar. 27, 1857	May 31, 1856..	
Arkansas.....	Saint Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern.	do.....	Missouri State line to Texarkana.....	Aug. 11, 1855	May 19, 1853..	Act of 1853.
Do.....	Memphis and Little Rock	do.....	Hopefield to Little Rock.....	Aug. 18, 1855	June 13, 1857..		Act of 1856.
Do.....	Little Rock and Fort Smith.	do.....	Little Rock to Fort Smith.....	Aug. 13, 1856	Mar. 14, 1859..	Act of 1853.
Missouri.....	Hannibal and Saint Joseph.	do.....	Hannibal to Saint Joseph.....	June 10, 1853	May 19, 1853..	Act of 1853.
Do.....	Southwest branch of Pacific Road.	do.....	Saint Louis, via Springfield, to western boundary of State.	Nov. 25, 1853	Mar. 14, 1859..	Act of 1853.
Do.....	Saint Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern.	do.....	Mississippi River, opposite Cairo, Ill., to Arkansas State line.	Feb. 16, 1857	June 11, 1852..	Act of 1853.
Iowa.....	Burlington and Missouri River.	do.....	Burlington to the Missouri River.....	April 7, 1857	May 19, 1853..	Act of 1853.
Do.....	Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific.	do.....	Davenport to Council Bluffs.....	April 1, 1857	May 17, 1870..		Act of 1866.
Do.....	Cedar Rapids and Missouri River.	do.....	{ Mississippi to Missouri River.....	June 15, 1857	May 10, 1856..	Act of 1866.
Do.....	Dubuque and Pacific	do.....	{ Cedar Rapids to Council Bluffs.....	Dec. 19, 1867	June 16, 1864..		Act of 1866.
Do.....	Sioux City and Saint Paul..	do.....	Dubuque to Sioux City, with branch to mouth Tete des Morts Creek.	Oct. 11, 1856	June 7, 1865..	
Do.....	Chicago, Milwaukee and Saint Paul.	do.....	Sioux City to Minnesota line.....	July 17, 1867	May 10, 1856..	
Do.....	do.....	do.....	McGregor to west line of range 40 in O'Brien County.	Aug. 30, 1864	June 16, 1864..	
Do.....	do.....	do.....	Through Clay County, or from east line of range 35 to west line of range 38.	Jan. 27, 1869	Aug. 26, 1867..	
Do.....	do.....	do.....	East line of range 39 to junction with Sioux City and St. Paul R. R., in sec. 19, T. 97, R. 42.	Sept. 2, 1869	Oct. 22, 1856..	
Michigan.....	Detroit and Milwaukee.	do.....	Owasso to Grand Haven.....	Jan. 5, 1858	June 16, 1864..	
Do.....	Port Huron and Milwaukee.	do.....	Port Huron to Owasso.....	Dec. 9, 1857	Sept. 12, 1864..	
Do.....	Flint and Pere Marquette.	do.....	Flint to Ludington.....	Aug. 18, 1857	Oct. 24, 1864..	
Do.....	Jackson, Lansing and Saginaw, formerly Amboy, Lansing and Traverse Bay.	do.....	Amboy to Little Traverse Bay.....	Oct. 23, 1858	Feb. 4, 1869..	
Do.....	Grand Rapids and Indiana..	do.....	Grand Rapids to Petoskey.....	Dec. 2, 1857	Mar. 15, 1870..	
Do.....	do.....	do.....	Fort Wayne to Grand Rapids.....	May 22, 1866	May 30, 1856..	
Do.....	Marquette, Houghton and Ontonagon.	do.....	Marquette to Ontonagon.....	Jan. 14, 1859	Oct. 23, 1866..	
Do.....	Bay de Noquet and Marquette.	do.....	Marquette to Little Bay de Noquet.....	Dec. 17, 1857	May 30, 1856..	
Do.....	Ontonagon and State Line..	do.....	Ontonagon to Wisconsin State line.....	Nov. 30, 1857	Apr. 28, 1865..	
Do.....	Chicago and Northwestern.	Genera route.....	Mouth of Menominee River to Marquette.	Not shown..	May 30, 1856..	
					Jan. 10, 1865..	
					May 26, 1865..	

Statement showing the dates of filing maps by railroad companies and the dates of withdrawals of lands made thereon—Continued.

State.	Name of road.	Map.	Termini.	When filed.	Withdrawal ordered.	Remarks.
Wisconsin.....	La Crosse and Milwaukee..	Definite location..	Madison to Portage.....	July 16, 1857	May 29, 1856 ..	
Do.....	do	do	Madison, via Portage, to Prescott	Sept. 7, 1857	May 29, 1856..	
Do.....	Chicago, Saint Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha, formerly West Wisconsin.	do	Tomah to Hudson	June 9, 1865	Feb. 5, 1866 ...	
Do.....	Chicago, Saint Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha, formerly North Wisconsin.	do	Prescott to Superior City.....	Mar. 2, 1858	{ May 29, 1856. Feb. 28, 1866.	
Do.....	do	do	Junction with main line to Bayfield	July 17, 1858	{ May 29, 1856 .. Feb. 28, 1866.. Dec. 10, 1869 .. Feb. 2, 1870...	
Do.....	Wisconsin Central.....	do	Portage, via Stevens Point and Bayfield, to Superior City.	Nov. 10, 1869	{ Feb. 2, 1870...	
Do.....	Chicago and Northwestern	do	Fond du Lac to Michigan line	Nov. 30, 1857	May 29, 1856 ..	
Do.....	do	do	Through townships 31 to 36 N., inclusive.	Jan. 8, 1863	Mar. 6, 1863...	
Do.....	do	do	South line of township 37 N. to Michigan line.	June 1, 1868	June 18, 1868..	
Minnesota	Saint Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba main line.	do	Stillwater to west line of range 38.....	Dec. 5, 1857	{ Mar. 7, 1857 .. June 20, 1857 .. Mar. 25, 1858 .. July 10, 1865 .. Aug. 14, 1868 .. Apr. 12, 1869 ..	
Do.....	do	do	Range 39 to range 41 W., inclusive	Aug. 5, 1868	{ May 25, 1869 ..	
Do.....	do	do	West line of range 41 to Breckinridge	May 10, 1869	{ Mar. 7, 1857 .. June 22, 1857 .. Mar. 25, 1858 .. July 10, 1865 ..	
Do.....	Brainerd Branch.....	do	Minneapolis to Crow Wing.....	Dec. 5, 1857	{ Feb. 6, 1872 ..	
Do.....	Saint Vincent extension	do	Saint Cloud to Saint Vincent	Dec. 19, 1871	{ Mar. 7, 1857 .. June 22, 1857 .. Mar. 25, 1858 .. July 10, 1865 ..	
Do.....	Winona and Saint Peter	do	Winona to west line of range 31	July 29, 1853	{ Aug. 10, 1864 .. July 10, 1875 ..	
Do.....	do	do	Ranges 32 to 37, inclusive.....	Aug. 3, 1864	{ Aug. 15, 1867 ..	
Do.....	do	do	Range 38.....	Feb. 23, 1867	{ Aug. 15, 1867 .. Apr. 24, 1869 ..	
Do.....	do	do	Ranges 39 to 43, inclusive.....	Sept. 10, 1868	{ Aug. 15, 1867 .. June 10, 1871 .. June 19, 1873 .. Nov. 11, 1873 ..	
Do.....	do	General route.....	West line of range 43 to Big Sioux River in Dakota.	June 9, 1873	Sept. 2, 1874....	Minnesota, Do. Dakota. Do. Do.
Do.....	do	Definite location.....	do	Sept. 1, 1873		

Do.....	St. Paul and Sioux City	do	St. Paul and Minneapolis to west line Sec. 23, T. 108, R. 27 W.	Feb. 20, 1868	Mar. 7, 1857 June 22, 1857 Mar. 21, 1859 July 7, 1862 Same as above.
Do.....	do	do	West line of Sec. 23, T. 108, R. 27, to west line of Sec. 31, T. 107, R. 31.	do	
Do.....	do	do	West line of Sec. 31, T. 107, R. 31, to Sec. 30, T. 104, R. 39.	June 28, 1865	Aug. 10, 1865..
Do.....	do	do	Sec. 30, T. 104, R. 39, to southern boundary of State.	July 7, 1866	Oct. 10, 1869...
Do.....	Minnesota Central	do	Minneapolis to southern boundary of State.	Jan. 25, 1858.	Mar. 7, 1857 June 22, 1857 Mar. 25, 1858 Dec. 6, 1867.. Mar. 7, 1857 June 22, 1857 Mar. 30, 1858 July 10, 1865
Do.....	Southern Minnesota	do	La Crescent to Rochester	Feb. 20, 1858	June 22, 1857 Mar. 30, 1858 July 10, 1865
Do.....	Southern Minnesota Railway Extension.	General route	Houston to western boundary of State	Aug. 11, 1866	Aug. 23, 1866 ..
Do.....	do	Definite location	Sec. 21, T. 104, R. 37, to Sec. 20, T. 119, R. 46.	Dec. 10, 1866	Apr. 26, 1867 ..
Do.....	do	do	Sec. 21, T. 104, R. 37, to Sec. 2, T. 103, R. 18.	do	do
Do.....	do	do	Sec. 2, T. 103, R. 18, to Sec. 22, T. 104, R. 8	Feb. 11, 1867	do
Do.....	do	do	Houston to Sec. 22, T. 104, R. 8	do	do
Do.....	do	do	Sec. 4, T. 104, R. 39, to west line of State	May 4, 1871	May 17, 1871
Do.....	Hastings and Dakota	General route	Hastings to western boundary of State	July 11, 1866	July 12, 1866 ..
Do.....	do	Definite location	do	June 26, 1867	Apr. 22, 1868
Do.....	St. Paul and Duluth	General route	St. Paul to Duluth	May 7, 1864	May 26, 1864..
Do.....	do	Definite location	do	Sept. 25, 1866	Nov. 2, 1866
Kansas	Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe.	do	Atchison to Emporia	Oct. 19, 1868	{ Apr. 20, 1869 Dec. 20, 1868 Apr. 20, 1863 Apr. 20, 1863
Do.....	do	do	Emporia to Wichita	Sept. 3, 1869	{ Oct. 23, 1869 Feb. 6, 1871 Feb. 25, 1871 Feb. 27, 1871
Do.....	do	do	Wichita to Fort Dodge	Jan. 30, 1871	{ Feb. 25, 1871 Feb. 27, 1871
Do.....	do	do	Newton to Sec. 27, T. 23, R. 5 W	Sept. 23, 1871	Sept. 28, 1871
Do.....	do	do	Mouth of Pawnee creek to west line of range 27 W.	Apr. 19, 1872	May 10, 1872 ..
Do.....	do	do	Sec. 15, T. 26, R. 27 W., to Colorado line	June 29, 1872	{ July 19, 1872 Apr. 13, 1882
Do.....	Missouri, Kansas, and Texas	do	Junction City to north boundary of Osage lands.	Feb. 19, 1867	{ Apr. 20, 1863 Mar. 19, 1867
Do.....	do	do	North boundary of Osage lands to southern boundary of State.	Jan. 8, 1868	Jan. 21, 1868..
Do.....	Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston.	do	Lawrence to north boundary of Osage lands.	Nov. 28, 1866	{ Apr. 20, 1863 Apr. 30, 1867
Do.....	do	do	North boundary of Osage lands to southern boundary of State.	Jan. 2, 1868	Jan. 21, 1868..

To west line of R. 39 only.

Statement showing the dates of filing maps by railroad companies and the dates of withdrawals of lands made thereon—Continued.

State.	Name of road.	Map.	Termini.	When filed.	Withdrawal ordered.	Remarks.
Kansas	Saint Joseph and Denver City.	Definite location..	Elwood, Kans., on Missouri River to Union Pacific near Fort Kearney.	Mar. 28, 1870	Apr. 8, 1870 ...	
Nebraska	Union Pacific.....	do	First 100 miles west of Omaha	Oct. 24, 1864	{ Dec. 16, 1863.. Dec. 22, 1863.. Dec. 16, 1864.. Dec. 19, 1864..	Nebraska. Do. Do. Do.
Do	do	Amended location.	do	Sept. 23, 1865		Do.
Nebraska, Colorado, and Utah	do	General route.	100 miles west of Omaha to Salt Lake.....	June 25, 1865	{ Dec. 18, 1867.. Dec. 28, 1867..	Colorado.
Nebraska	do	Definite location	Second 100 miles west of Omaha	Jan. 19, 1866	Feb. 6, 1866 ..	
Do	do	Amended location	do	July 5, 1866	Aug. 21, 1866..	
Do	do	Definite location	Third 100 miles west of Omaha	July 23, 1866	None	
Do	do	Amended location	do	Mar. 30, 1867	{ June 26, 1867. Apr. 21, 1871. June 26, 1867..	
Nebraska and Colorado	do	Definite location	Fourth 100 miles west of Omaha	do	Nov. 6, 1869..	Do.
Do	do	Amended location	do	Jan. 6, 1868	{ Dec. 21, 1870.. Apr. 21, 1871. Nov. 8, 1873..	Nebraska. Do. Colorado.
Do	do	do	do	do	Nov. 6, 1869..	Do.
Nebraska, Colorado, and Wyoming.	do	Definite location	Fifth 100 miles west of Omaha	do	{ Dec. 21, 1870.. Nov. 8, 1873.. Aug. 9, 1870..	Nebraska. Colorado. Wyoming.
Do	do	do	do	do	Apr. 17, 1871.	Do.
Do	do	do	do	do	May 11, 1872.	Do.
Do	do	do	do	do	Nov. 6, 1879..	Colorado.
Do	do	do	do	do	Nov. 8, 1873..	Do.
Colorado and Wyoming.....	do	do	Sixth 100 miles west of Omaha	do	{ Aug. 9, 1870.. Apr. 17, 1871. May 11, 1872.	Wyoming. Do. Do.
Wyoming	do	do	Seventh 100 miles west of Omaha	July 2, 1868	Aug. 9, 1870..	Do.
Do	do	do	Eighth 100 miles west of Omaha	Oct. 21, 1868	Apr. 17, 1871.	Do.
Do	do	do	Ninth 100 miles west of Omaha	do		
Do	do	do	do	do	{ Aug. 9, 1870.. Apr. 17, 1871.	Do. Do.
Wyoming and Utah	do	do	Tenth 100 miles west of Omaha	Apr. 28, 1869	May 15, 1869..	Utah.
Do	do	do	Eleventh 100 miles west of Omaha	do	Apr. 6, 1870..	Do.
Do	do	do	do	do	Apr. 22, 1872..	Do.
Do	do	do	do	do	Oct. 16, 1873..	Do.
California and Nevada.....	Central Pacific	General route	Sacramento to eastern boundary of State and to Big Bend of Truckee River.	June 30, 1862	Aug. 2, 1862..	California.
California and Nevada.....	Central Pacific	do	Sacramento to eastern boundary of State and to Big Bend of Truckee River.	July 6, 1864	{ Aug. 9, 1864.. Aug. 30, 1868.	California and Nevada. Do.

Utah and Nevada.....	do	do	Salt Lake to eastern boundary of California.	Apr. 28, 1865	May 12, 1865 ..
California.....	do	Definite location	Sacramento east 50 miles.....	Mar. 26, 1866	{ May 8, 1866
Do.....	do	do	39th to 98th mile-post.....	Nov. 3, 1866	{ Apr. 9, 1866
California and Nevada.....	do	do	98th mile-post to Big Bend Truckee River.	Nov. 14, 1867	Apr. 9, 1868
Nevada.....	do	do	{ Big Bend Truckee River to Humboldt Wells.	Apr. 23, 1867	do
Nevada and Utah.....	do	do	Humboldt Wells to Weber Cañon.....	May 15, 1868	{ Jan. 20, 1868
Utah.....	do	do	Monument Point to Echo Summit.....	Oct. 20, 1868	{ Jan. 29, 1868
California.....	Western Pacific	General route	Sacramento to San José.....	Dec. 8, 1864	Feb. 27, 1869 ..
Do.....	do	Definite location	San José north 20 miles.....	Nov. 10, 1866	May 15, 1869 ..
Do.....	do	do	1st to 20th mile south and west of Sacramento.	Sept. 1, 1869	Dec. 23, 1864 ..
Do.....	do	do	20th to 83d mile south and west of Sacramento.	Oct. 27, 1869	{ May 6, 1870 ..
Do.....	do	do	83d to 103d mile south and west of Sacramento.	Jan. 21, 1870	
Do.....	do	do	Sacramento to San José.....	Feb. 1, 1870	
Kansas and Nebraska.....	Kansas and Pacific	Probable route	Lawrence to 100th meridian in Nebraska.	July 4, 1862	{ July 17, 1862 ..
Do.....	do	General route	Kansas City to 100th meridian in Nebraska.	July 1, 1865	None
Kansas.....	do	Definite location	Kansas City to Fort Riley.....	Jan. 11, 1866	Feb. 16, 1866 ..
Do.....	do	General route	Fort Riley to Colorado boundary.....	do	July 14, 1866 ..
Colorado.....	do	do	Colorado line to Denver and beyond.....	Nov. 30, 1866	Dec. 10, 1866 ..
Kansas.....	do	Definite location	Fort Riley to Fort Harker.....	May 8, 1867	{ June 14, 1867
Do.....	do	do	Fort Harker to Fort Hays.....	Sept. 21, 1867	{ July 18, 1867 ..
Do.....	do	do	Fort Hays or 290th mile-post to 335th mile-post.	Dec. 6, 1867	{ Feb. 5, 1868 ..
Do.....	do	do	335th to 405th mile-post.....	May 6, 1870	Sept. 15, 1870 ..
Kansas and Colorado.....	do	do	405th mile-post to Denver, Colo.....	May 26, 1870	{ Apr. 27, 1874
Colorado and Wyoming.....	Denver Pacific	General route	Denver to Union Pacific Railroad.....	Nov. 30, 1866	{ Apr. 29, 1874
Do.....	do	Definite location	Denver, Colo., to Cheyenne, Wyo.....	Aug. 20, 1869	{ June 24, 1870
Kansas.....	Central Branch Union Pacific.	General route	Saint Joseph to Republican River.....	June 27, 1863	{ Sept. 29, 1870
Do.....	do	Definite location	Missouri River to S. 9, T. 5 S., R. 8 E.....	Mar. 6, 1866	{ Dec. 10, 1866 ..
Do.....	do	Probable route	Big Blue River to 100th mile-post west of Missouri River.	Mar 16, 1867	{ Oct. 4, 1869 ..
Do.....	do	Definite location	Missouri River to 100th mile-post.....	May 29, 1868	{ Aug. 9, 1870
Iowa and Nebraska.....	Sioux City and Pacific	General route	Sioux City, Iowa, to Fremont, Nebr.....	June 27, 1865	{ Nov. 7, 1870
Do.....	do	do	do	June 4, 1868	{ July 9 1863 ..

Do.
Colorado.
Do.

Do.
Wyoming.
Do.

Iowa.
Nebraska.

Statement showing the dates of filing maps by railroad companies and the dates of withdrawals of lands made thereon—Continued.

State.	Name of road.	Map.	Termini.	When filed.	Withdrawal ordered.	Remarks.
Nebraska.....	Burlington and Missouri River.	Definite location..	Missouri River to Fort Kearney.....	June 22, 1865	{ Feb. 3, 1866... Mar. 20, 1866... Mar. 24, 1866... Dec. 11, 1871..	
Missouri.....	Atlantic and Pacific	Designated route .	Springfield, Mo., to west line of State.....	Dec. 17, 1866	{ Feb. 14, 1867... Apr. 30, 1867..	Missouri.
Indian Territory	do	Definite location..	Missouri State line to Kingfisher Creek, Indian Territory.	Dec. 2, 1871	None	
Arkansas and Indian Territory.	do	do	Van Buren, Ark., to Canadian River, Indian Territory (branch).	Dec. 2, 1871	Mar. 3, 1872 ..	Arkansas.
Indian Territory	do	do	Point last named to junction with main line (branch).	Feb. 7, 1872	None	
Indian Territory and Texas	do	do	Kingfisher Creek to eastern boundary of New Mexico.	Feb. 7, 1872	None	Lands east of Rio Grande forfeited and restored.
New Mexico.....	do	do	Through New Mexico	Mar. 12, 1872	May 8, 1872	
Arizona	do	do	Through Arizona.....	Mar. 12, 1872	May 17, 1872	Restored.
California.....	do	do	San Francisco to San Miguel Mission.....	Mar. 12, 1872	Apr. 22, 1872 ..	
Do.....	do	do	Western line Los Angeles County to T. 7 N., R. 7 E., S. B. M.	Mar. 12, 1872	Apr. 22, 1872 ..	Do.
Do.....	do	do	San Miguel Mission to western line Los Angeles County.	Aug. 15, 1872	Nov. 23, 1874 ..	Do.
Do.....	do	do	T. 7 N., R. 7 E., S. B. M. to Colorado River.	Aug. 15, 1872	Nov. 23, 1874 ..	Do.
Wisconsin and Minnesota.....	Northern Pacific	General route.....	Mouth of Montreal River, Wisconsin, to Red River of the North, Minnesota.	Aug. 13, 1870	Sept. 15, 1870 ..	
Washington.....	do	do	{ Eastern boundary of Washington via valley of Columbia River to international boundary.	Aug. 13, 1870	{ Sept. 20, 1870... Nov. 21, 1870... Feb. 10, 1872... Feb. 14, 1872... Sept. 20, 1870... Feb. 9, 1872... Feb. 14, 1872... Nov. 7, 1870... Mar. 30, 1872... Apr. 22, 1872... Apr. 15, 1872... Oct. 23, 1876... Mar. 30, 1872... Apr. 15, 1872... Oct. 6, 1873... Nov. 1, 1873... None	Washington.
Minnesota.....	do	do	Through Minnesota		Oct. 12, 1870	Nov. 7, 1870... Mar. 30, 1872... Apr. 22, 1872... Apr. 15, 1872... Oct. 23, 1876... Mar. 30, 1872... Apr. 15, 1872... Oct. 6, 1873... Nov. 1, 1873... None .....	Oregon.
Do.....	do	do	{ Red River of the North to the mouth of the Walla Walla River, Washington.	Feb. 21, 1872	{ Mar. 30, 1872... Apr. 22, 1872... Apr. 15, 1872... Oct. 23, 1876... Mar. 30, 1872... Apr. 15, 1872... Oct. 6, 1873... Nov. 1, 1873... None	Dakota. Montana. Idaho. Do. Washington. Oregon.
Idaho and Washington	do	do	{ Lake Pend d'Oreille, Idaho, to Tacoma, Wash. (branch).	Aug. 20, 1873	{ Oct. 6, 1873... Nov. 1, 1873... None	Branch. Do.
Washington	do	do	Mouth of Snake River to Tacoma.....	Nov. 24, 1876	None	
Do.....	do	do	Twin Wells to Tacoma	June 11, 1879	July 3, 1879 ..	
Minnesota.....	do	Definite location..	Junction with L. S. and Miss. R. R. to Red River of the North at Fargo, Dak.	Nov. 20, 1871	Dec. 12, 1871..	

Dakota	do	do	Fargo to Bismarck, Dak	May 26, 1873	June 11, 1873.	
Washington	do	do	Kalama to Tenino	Sept. 13, 1873	Jan. 21, 1874.	
Do	do	do	Tenino to Tacoma	May 14, 1874	Nov. 12, 1874.	
Dakota	do	do	Bismarck to Little Missouri River	July 20, 1880	June 30, 1875.	
Dakota and Montana	do	do	{ Little Missouri River to mouth of Glen- dive Creek. }	Oct. 25, 1880	Aug. 23, 1880.	
Washington	do	do	Wallula to Spokane Falls	Oct. 4, 1880	Nov. 29, 1880.	Dakota.
Montana	do	do	Glendive Creek to Tongue River	June 25, 1881	Sept. 29, 1883.	Montana.
Do	do	do	Tongue River to eastern boundary of Crow reserve.	June 25, 1881	Oct. 8, 1883....	Washington.
Do	do	do	Through Crow reserve	June 27, 1881	{ Nov. 14, 1883.	Do.
Washington and Idaho	do	do	Spokane Falls, Wash., to Lake Pend d'Oreille, Idaho.	Aug. 30, 1881	June 8, 1883..	Do.
Montana	do	do	{ Last crossing of Yellowstone River } (western boundary of Crow reserve), to Little Blackfoot River.	July 6, 1882	June 9, 1883.	Do.
Do	do	do	{ Little Blackfoot River to southern } boundary of Flathead reserve.	July 6, 1882	July 30, 1883.	Do.
Minnesota and Wisconsin	do	do	{ Junction with L. S. and Miss. R. R. in } Minnesota, to T. 47 N., R. 2 W., }	July 6, 1882	July 31, 1883.	Idaho.
Oregon and Washington	do	do	Portland, Oregon, to Kalama, Wash	Sept. 22, 1882	Jan. 5, 1883.	Montana.
Idaho and Montana	do	do	{ Lake Pend d'Oreille, Idaho, to mouth } of Missoula River, Montana.	Dec. 12, 1882	June 18, 1883.	Idaho.
Montana	do	do	Through Flathead reserve to mouth of Missoula River.	June 8, 1883	Oct. 11, 1883.	Minnesota.
Wisconsin	do	do	Initial point at Ashland, Wis., west 50 miles.	Nov. 24, 1884	Jan. 5, 1883.	Wisconsin.
Washington	Northern Pacific, branch line.	do	Yakima to Ainsworth	June 29, 1883	June 22, 1883.	Washington.
Do	do	do	Yakima to Swank Creek	May 24, 1884	Oct. 20, 1883.	Oregon.
Do	do	do	Tacoma to South Prairie	Mar. 26, 1884	Jan. 1, 1884.	Washington.
Do	do	do	South Prairie to Eagle Gorge	Sept. 3, 1884	Jan. 7, 1885.	Oregon.
Do	do	do	Swank Creek to Eagle Gorge	Dec. 8, 1884	Feb. 20, 1885.	Oregon.

Statement showing the dates of filing maps by railroad companies and the dates of withdrawals of lands made thereon—Continued.

State.	Name of road.	Map.	Termini.	When filed.	Withdrawal ordered.	Remarks.
Oregon	Oregon Central	Definite location..	Portland, via Forest Grove, to McMinnville and Forest Grove, toward Astoria 20 miles, or to Castor Creek.	May 17, 1871	July 14, 1871..	} Oregon. } Washington. } Oregon.
Do.....	do	do	Astoria to Castor Creek	Feb. 2, 1872	{ Apr. 24, 1872. July 11, 1885. Aug. 27, 1885. Apr. 18, 1887. July 14, 1885. Aug. 28, 1885. Oct. 19, 1886.	
Do.....	Oregon and California	do	East Portland to Jefferson; in 10 S., 3 W..	Jan. 29, 1870	Jan. 31, 1870..	
Do.....	do	do	Jefferson to 27 S., 6 W. (2 maps).....	Mar. 26, 1870	{ Apr. 7, 1870.. July 12, 1870..	
Do.....	do	do	27 S., 6 W., to Sec. 30, 30 S., 5 W.....	Jan. 7, 1871	Mar. 31, 1871..	
Do.....	do	do	Sec. 19, 27 S., 5 W., to station 1208 in Sec. 5, 30 S., 5 W., and showing amended line from station 1154, in Sec. 28, 29 S., 5 W., to station 1320 50, Sec. 6, 30 S., 5 W.	Apr. 8, 1882, returned to Secretary with report, and received back June 2, 1883.	July 5, 1883..	
Do.....	do	do	Station 1320 5, Sec. 6 30 S., 5 W., to station 2376 50, T. 31 S., 7 W.	Apr. 6, 1882; other notes same as preceding.	July 5, 1883..	
Do.....	do	do	Station 2376 50 to Sec. 33 34 S., 6 W.....	July 27, 1882; same notes as above.	July 5, 1883..	
Do.....	do	do	33 34 S., 6 W., to 21, 36 S., 3 W.....	June 6, 1883	July 5, 1883..	
Do.....	do	do	21 36 S., 3 W., to south line of 32 37 1 W.....	July 3, 1883	Sept. 3, 1883..	
Do.....	do	do	South line of 32 37 S., 1 W., to east line of 25 39 S., 1 E.	Sept. 6, 1883	Oct. 27, 1883..	
Do.....	do	do	25 39 S., 1 E., to north line of 30 40 S., 2 W.....	Aug. 2, 1883	Oct. 27, 1883..	
Do.....	do	do	30 40 S., 2 E., to southern boundary of State, in Sec. 13, T. 41 S., R. 1 E.	Aug. 20, 1884	Dec. 19, 1884..	
California.....	Southern Pacific, main line	General route.....	San Francisco to the Colorado River.....	Jan. 3, 1867	Mar. 22, 1867..	
Do.....	do	Constructed road.	San José to Gilroy.....	Aug. 7, 1871	Aug. 7, 1871..	
Do.....	do	do	From Gilroy southward, 20 miles.....	Oct. 26, 1871	Dec. 13, 1871..	
Do.....	do	do	From Goshen to NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 30, T. 21 S., R. 25 E., M. D. M.	Oct. 3, 1872	Aug. 30, 1873..	
Do.....	do	do	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 30, 21 S., 25 E., M. D. M., to NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 2, 25 S., 25 E., M. D. M.	Aug. 11, 1873	Aug. 30, 1873..	

Do.....	do.....	do.....	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 2, 25 E., M. D. M., to NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 3, 28 S., 26 E., M. D. M.	Oct. 27, 1874	Nov. 27, 1874 ..
Do.....	do.....	do.....	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 2, 28 S., 26 E., M. D. M., to NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 5, 30 S., 29 E., M. D. M.	Aug. 26, 1875	Oct. 26, 1875 ..
Do.....	do.....	do.....	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 5, 30 S., 29 E., M. D. M., to SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 33, 30 S., 31 E., M. D. M.	June 19, 1876	Aug. 8, 9, 1876 ..
Do.....	do.....	do.....	Goshen to NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 2, 19 S., 20 E., M. D. M.	Jan. 27, 1887	Mar. 13, 1877 ..
Do.....	do.....	do.....	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 2, 19 S., 20 E., M. D. M., to NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 11, 20 S., 17 E., M. D. M.	Feb. 22, 1877	Mar. 13, 1877 ..
Do.....	do.....	do.....	Sec. 33, 30 S., 31 E., M. D. M., to Mojave ..	Feb. 17, 1878	June 13, 1878 ..
Do.....	Southern Pacific, branch line.	General route.....	Tehachaha Pass, via Los Angeles, to the Texas Pacific R. R., at or near the Colorado River.	Apr. 3, 1871	Apr. 21, 1871 ..
Do.....	do.....	Constructed road	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 3, T. 2 N., R. 15 W., S. B. M., to NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 27, 1 S., 9 W., S. B. M.	May 11, 1874	Sept. 17, 1874 ..
Do.....	do.....	do.....	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 27, 1 S., 9 W., S. B. M., to SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 4, T. 3 S., R. 1 W., S. B. M.	Nov. 15, 1875	Dec. 20, 1875 ..
Do.....	do.....	do.....	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 4, T. 3 S., R. 1 W., S. B. M., to SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 24, T. 5 S., R. 7 E., S. B. M.	July 24, 1876	Aug. 19, 1876 ..
Do.....	do.....	do.....	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 3, T. 2 N., R. 15 W., S. B. M., to NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 17, T. 11 N., R. 12 W., S. B. M.	Mar. 6, 1877	Mar. 27, 1877 ..
Do.....	do.....	do.....	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 24, T. 5 S., R. 7 E., S. B. M., to SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 28, T. 16 S., R. 22 E., S. B. M.	Jan. 31, 1878	Apr. 9, 1878 ..
Do.....	California and Oregon	General route.....	Roseville to Salt Creek	Sept. 13, 1867	Oct. 29, 1867 ..
Do.....	do.....	Constructed road.	Junction with C. P. E. R., to Chico.....	Sept. —, 1871	Apr. 8, 1871 ..
Do.....	do.....	Definite location..	Chico to Sesma	Sept. 6, 1871	Oct. 6, 1871 ..
Do.....	do.....	do.....	Sesma to north line of T. 46 N., R. 5 W., M. D. M.	Aug. 5, 1871	Aug. 25, 1871 ..
Do.....	do.....	Constructed road.	Chico to 97 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile post	Jan. 29, 1874	Oct. 6, 1871 ..
Do.....	do.....	do.....	97 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile post to 117 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile post.....	Feb. 9, 1876	Feb. 25, 1876 ..
Do.....	do.....	do.....	117 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile post to Sec. 35, T. 32 N., R. 5 W., M. D. M.	May 7, 1878	June 10, 1878 ..
Do.....	do.....	do.....	North line of T. 46 N., R. 5 W., M. D. M., to northern boundary of California.	Aug. 30, 1884	Feb. 9, 1885 ..
Do.....	do.....	do.....	151 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles near Redding to Sec. 22, T. 36 N., R. 5 W., M. D. M.	Feb. 28, 1885	None

Arkansas	Feb. 9, 1858	10	155	Saint Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern	6 and 15		1,115,116.88
Do.	July 28, 1866	14	338	do.	Additional 5	280.00	204,279.17
Do.	May 6, 1876	16	376	Resolution extending the time for completion of first 20 miles of road.			
Do.	Feb. 9, 1858	10	155	Little Rock and Fort Smith	6 and 15		550,584.09
Do.	July 28, 1866	14	338	do.	Additional 5		507,083.46
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, 1858	10	155	Memphis and Little Rock	6 and 15		127,238.51
Do.	July 28, 1866	14	338	do.	Additional 5		13,716.58
Do.	July 4, 1866	14	83	Saint Louis and Iron Mountain	10 and 20		
Do.	June 28, 1884	23	61	Act declaring the grant forfeited to the United States.			
							2,517,998.69
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 Saint Joseph	6 and 15		603,186.34
Do.	Feb. 9, 1858	10	155	Saint 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	Saint 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		292,207.53
Do.	June 2, 1864	13	95	do.	20		96,726.55
Do.	July 1, 1864	13	335	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		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		782,459.83
Do.	June 2, 1864	13	95	do.	20		369,660.30
Do.	Mar. 3, 1865	13	528	Act extending the time for completion of road two years.			

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 land 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 3,577.05 acres added to amount as correct addition of approved list No. 2.

d 51,452.03 acres earned by the construction of 80 miles of road prior to June 3, 1856, 227,879.94 acres within the limits of the grant of March 3, 1871, to the New Orleans, Baton Rouge and Vicksburg Railroad Company, and 439,861.82 acres restored to market in March, 1873, under the act of July 14, 1870.

e 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 amounts (Wolcott v. Des Moines, 5 Wall., 681).

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, 1888.	Number of acres certified or patented to June 30, 1888.
Iowa	May 15, 1856	11	9	Dubuque and Sioux City	6 and 15		550,467.96
Do.	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 January 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		569,382.28
Do.	July 12, 1862	12	543				
Do.	May 12, 1864	13	72	McGregor and Missouri River	10 and 20		138,187.30
Do.	May 12, 1864	13	72	Chicago, Milwaukee and Saint Paul	10 and 20	160.00	185,986.77
Do.	May 12, 1864	13	72	Sioux City and Saint Paul	10 and 20		407,910.21
							4,709,159.70
Michigan	June 8, 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, 1866	14	78	Act extending the time for completion of road seven years, etc.			
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.	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 Pere 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		437,411.30
Do.	Mar. 3, 1865	13	520	do.	20		
Do.	May 26, 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.	June 3, 1856	11	21	Ontonagon and Brule River	6 and 15		

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.....		517,825.00
Do.....	Mar. 3, 1865	13	520	do.....	20.....		
Do.....	May 23, 1872	17	160	Act authorizing a change of route in Michigan.			3,229,010.84
Wisconsin.....	June 3, 1856	11	20	Chicago, Saint Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha, formerly West Wisconsin.	6 and 15.....		327,903.69
Do.....	May 5, 1864	13	66	do.....	10 and 20.....	1,691.63	476,564.83
Do.....	Mar. 3, 1873	17	694	Act to quiet title to the lands of the settlers on lands claimed by the West Wisconsin Railway Company.			
Do.....	June 3, 1856	11	20	Wisconsin Railroad Farm Mortgage Land Company.....		7,817.87	163,119.65
Do.....	July 27, 1868	15	238	Act amendatory of the original act.			
Do.....	June 3, 1856	11	20	Chicago, Saint Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha, formerly Saint Croix and Lake Superior.	6 and 15.....	286,624.64	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.....	185,685.60	454,645.01
Do.....	May 5, 1864	13	66	do.....	10 and 20.....		
Do.....	June 3, 1856	11	20	Chicago and Northwestern.....	6 and 15.....		6555,728.48
Do.....	Apr. 25, 1862	12	648	Resolution authorizing change of route in Wisconsin, etc.			
Do.....	Mar. 3, 1865	13	520	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.....	105,983.72	748,083.19
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 Dec. 31, 1876.			
Do.....	Mar. 3, 1875	18	511	Act authorizing the Wisconsin Central Railroad Company to straighten the line of their road.			3,537,207.64
Minnesota.....	Mar. 3, 1857	11	195	Saint Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba, formerly first division Saint Paul and Pacific.	6 and 15.....		466,403.48
Do.....	Mar. 3, 1865	13	526	do.....	10 and 20.....		784,642.66
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, formerly Brainerd branch Saint Paul and Pacific.	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	Saint Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba, formerly Saint Vincent extension of Saint Paul and Pacific.	10 and 20.....		1,258,993.48

^a Includes 35,685.49 acres of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, 109,750.85 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 amounts (Walcott v. Des Moines, 5 Wall, 631).

^b 10,152.72 acres added to amount as correct addition of list No. 2.

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 roads, etc.	Mile limits.	Number of acres certified or patented for the year ending June 30, 1888.	Number of acres certified or patented up to June 30, 1888.
Minnesota.....	Mar. 3, 1873	17	631	Act extending the time for completion of the road nine months.			
Do.....	June 23, 1874	18	203	Act extending the time for completion of the road to Mar. 3, 1878, etc.			
Do.....	Mar. 3, 1867	11	195	Minnesota Central.....	6 and 15.....	}	179,706.01
Do.....	Mar. 3, 1865	18	528	do.....	10 and 20.....		850,708.97
Do.....	Mar. 3, 1867	11	195	Winona and Saint Peter.....	6 and 15.....	}	1,326,083.34
Do.....	Mar. 3, 1865	18	528	do.....	10 and 20.....		
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.			905,849.75
Do.....	Mar. 3, 1857	11	195	Saint Paul and Sioux City.....	6 and 15.....		241,038.77
Do.....	May 13, 1864	13	74	do.....	10 and 20.....		
Do.....	July 13, 1866	14	97	Act extending the time for the completion of the road seven years.			828,581.00
Do.....	May 5, 1864	13	64	Saint Paul and Duluth, formerly the Lake Superior and Mississippi.	10 and 20.....		
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.			
							7,809,343.56
							626,041.67
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.....		3683,865.96
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.....		2,934,523.66
Do.....	July 23, 1866	14	210	Saint 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. 8, 1877	19	404	An act to secure the rights of settlers upon certain rail- road lands, and to repeal the first five sections of an act granting lands to the State of Kansas and Neosho Val- ley Railroad, etc.		4,637,530.67
						87,134,496.76
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 Rail- road 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 Rail- roads, 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 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 Rail- road eastward.		
Do.....	Apr. 10, 1869	16	56	Resolution for the protection of the interests of the United States in the Central Pacific 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.....	447,768.03
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 Com- pany of that portion from San José to the city of Sacra- mento.		
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.....	

^a Includes 136,936.72 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 corporations.	Date of laws.	Statute.	Page.	Name of road, etc.	Mile limits.	Number of acres certified or patented for the year ending June 30, 1888.	Number of acres certified or patented up to June 30, 1888.
Corporations	July 1, 1862	12	489	Union Pacific (Kansas Division).....	10.....		963, 714. 03
Do.....	July 2, 1864	18	356	do.....	20.....		
Do.....	July 3, 1866	14	79	Act requiring company to designate route before Dec. 1, 1866.			
Do.....	May 7, 1866	14	355	Resolution extending the time for completion of road.			
Do.....	Mar. 6, 1868	15	30	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 30, 1874	18	111	Act amendatory of the act of Mar. 3, 1869.			
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	States, 20, 30, and 40; Territories, 40, 50, and 60. }	290, 968. 99	1, 037, 359. 21
Do.....	May 7, 1866	14	355	Resolution extending the time for commencing and completing road.			
Do.....	July 1, 1868	15	255	do.....			
Do.....	Mar. 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 80		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	40	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.....	27, 186 6	14	292	Atlantic and Pacific	States, 20 and 30; Territories, 40 and 50. }		959, 206. 87
Do.....	Apr 20, 1871	17	19	Act authorizing the company to mortgage its road, 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 of California.			
Do.....	Mar. 3, 1871	16	573	Branch line of the Southern Pacific.....	20 and 30		187, 719. 65
Do.....	Mar. 2, 1867	14	548	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	California, 20 and 30; Territories, 40 and 50. }		
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		679, 287. 00
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.			
WAGON ROADS.							
Wisconsin.....	Mar. 3, 1868	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, 1870	16	121	Act extending the time for completion of road to Jan. 1, 1872.			
Do.....	June 25, 1864	13	183	Act granting lands to the State to build a military road to Lake Superior.	3 and 6		
							13, 454, 110. 73

a 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 limit.	Number of acres certified or patented for the year ending June 30, 1888.	Number of acres certified or patented up to June 30, 1888.
Michigan	Mar. 3, 1863	12	797	From Fort Wilkins, Copper Harbor, to Wisconsin State line.	8 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	18	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 Road Company	3.....		864, 663. 93
Do.....	Dec. 20, 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.....	8 and 10.....		126, 910. 23
Do.....	Mar. 3, 1869	15	349	Cocoe Bay military road	8 and 6.....		104, 000. 11
							1, 258, 786. 52

Statement exhibiting land concessions, etc.—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

States.	Certified or patented for the year ending June 30, 1888.	Certified or patented up to June 30, 1888.
RAILROADS.		
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Illinois		2,595,053.00
Mississippi		935,158.70
Alabama		2,931,780.59
Florida		1,764,412.03
Louisiana		1,072,406.47
Arkansas	280.00	2,517,998.69
Missouri		1,395,429.87
Iowa	160.00	4,709,159.70
Michigan		3,229,010.84
Wisconsin	537,753.46	3,537,207.64
Minnesota		7,809,348.56
Kansas		4,637,530.67
Total to States	538,193.46	37,134,496.76
Corporations	290,968.99	13,454,110.73
Total railroad grants	829,162.45	50,588,607.49
Deduct amount of land declared forfeited by Congress		669,129.36
Net total of grants		49,919,478.13
WAGON ROADS.		
Wisconsin		302,930.96
Michigan		221,013.35
Oregon		1,258,786.52
		1,782,730.83
		49,919,478.13
Total wagon roads and railroad grants		51,702,208.96

Statement exhibiting land concessions by acts of Congress to States for canal purposes from the year 1824 to June 30, 1888.

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.....	} 234,246.73					
Do.....	Mar. 2, 1827	4	236			} 29,552.50				
Do.....	May 29, 1830	4	416				} 259,368.48			
Do.....	Feb. 27, 1841	5	414					} 24,219.83		
Do.....	Aug. 29, 1842	5	542						} 796,630.19	
Do.....	Mar. 3, 1845	5	731							} 113,348.33
Do.....	May 9, 1848	9	219								1,457,366.06
Ohio.....	Mar. 2, 1827	4	236	}	} 266,535.00					
Do.....	June 30, 1834	4	716			} Act confirming canal selections under acts of 1827 and 1828, in the State of Ohio.				
Do (sec. 3)...	Aug. 31, 1852	10	143				} Miami and Dayton			
Do.....	Mar. 2, 1855	10	634	} 333,826.00						
Do.....	May 24, 1828	4	305		} General canal purposes.....					
Do.....	Apr. 2, 1830	4	393			} Provision for settlement of claim of Ohio for canal lands under acts of 1827 and 1828.				
Do (sec. 5)...	May 24, 1828	4	306					} 500,000.00		
Do (sec. 3)...	Aug. 31, 1852	10	143						1,100,361.00	
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							

Statement exhibiting land concessions by acts of Congress to States for canal purposes from the year 1824 to June 30, 1868—Continued.

States.	Date of laws.	Statute.	Page.	Name of canal.	Total number of acres granted and certified.
Wisconsin	June 13, 1838	5	245	Milwaukee and Rock River	125,431.00
Do	Apr. 10, 1866	14	30	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.	
					325,431.00
Michigan	Aug. 26, 1852	10	35	Saint 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 the 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
					1,250,000.00

RECAPITULATION.

Indiana	1,457,368.06
Ohio	1,100,861.00
Illinois	290,915.00
Wisconsin	325,431.00
Michigan	1,250,000.00
Total quantity granted and certified	4,424,073.06

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	33	} Fox and Wisconsin	683,802.43
	Mar. 2, 1849	9	352		
	Aug. 3, 1854	10	345		
(Joint resolution)	Mar. 3, 1855	10	724		
	June 3, 1858	11	313		
(Joint resolution)	Mar. 12, 1867	15	20	} Des Moines, below the Raccoon Fork (a)	322,392.18
Iowa	Aug. 8, 1846	9	77		
					1,406,210.80

a For lands above Raccoon Fork see railroad table "Des Moines Valley."

RAILROADS CONSTRUCTED OUT OF TIME.

Statement showing the mileage of the several land-grant railroads constructed after the time required, and whether or not legislation looking to the forfeiture of the grants for said roads, respectively, was pending during the period of such construction. (See p. 41.)

1. *Pensacola and Atlantic Railroad, Florida.*—Grant expired May 17, 1866. Twenty miles completed between 1866 and 1873. No forfeiture pending. One hundred and sixty-one miles completed between March 4, 1881, and April 11, 1883. Forfeiture proceedings pending during the period.
2. *Florida Railroad and Navigation, formerly Florida Railroad.*—Grant expired May 17, 1868. One hundred and thirty-two miles of road completed between 1881 and 1887. Forfeiture proceedings pending during construction.
3. *Mobile and Girard Railroad, Alabama.*—Grant expired June 3, 1866. Thirty miles completed between 1866 and 1870. No forfeiture pending.
4. *Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad, Alabama.*—Grant expired June 3, 1866. Forty-four miles completed between 1866 and 1869. No forfeiture pending.
5. *Jackson, Lansing and Saginaw Railroad, Michigan.*—Grant expired June 3, 1873. Seventy-three miles completed between 1873 and 1882. Forfeiture proceedings pending during greater portion of this period.
6. *Madison and Portage, formerly La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad, Wisconsin.*—Grant expired June 3, 1866. Thirty-nine miles completed in 1871 and 1873. No forfeiture proceedings pending.
7. *Chicago, Saint Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railway, Wisconsin.*—Grant expired May 5, 1869. Forty miles constructed in 1874. No forfeiture pending. One hundred and ninety-eight miles completed between 1879 and 1883. Forfeiture proceedings pending during this period.
8. *Vicksburg, Shreveport and Pacific Railroad, Louisiana.*—Grant expired June 3, 1866. Ninety-six miles completed during years 1883 and 1884. Forfeiture proceedings pending during construction.
9. *Western Railroad of Minnesota.*—Grant expired December 3, 1873. Fifty-four miles completed during years 1877 and 1878. Forfeiture proceedings pending.
10. *Saint Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway, Minnesota.*—Grant expired December 3, 1873. One hundred and seventy-seven miles completed during years 1877, 1878, and 1879. Forfeiture proceedings pending during this period.
11. *Wisconsin Central Railroad, Wisconsin.*—Grant expired December 31, 1879. But 9 miles of road completed after that date, and this was in process of construction at date of, and was completed within four or five months after expiration of grant.
12. *Northern Pacific Railroad.*—Grant expired July 4, 1879. One thousand six hundred and seven miles completed between 1880 and 1888. Forfeiture proceedings pending during all of this period.
13. *Southern Minnesota Railroad Extension, Minnesota.*—Grant expired February 25, 1877. One hundred and thirty miles completed during years 1877, 1878 and 1879. Forfeiture proceedings pending during construction.
14. *Hastings and Dakota Railroad, Minnesota.*—Grant expired March 7, 1877. One hundred and twenty miles of road completed between 1877 and 1880. Forfeiture proceedings pending during construction.
15. *California and Oregon Railroad, California.*—Grant expired July 1, 1880. One hundred and fifty-two miles completed between 1883 and 1887. Forfeiture proceedings pending during construction.
16. *Oregon and California Railroad, Oregon.*—Grant expired July 1, 1880. One hundred and sixty-three miles completed between 1883 and 1887. Forfeiture proceedings pending during construction.
17. *Atlantic and Pacific Railroad.*—Grant expired July 4, 1878. Six hundred miles of road completed between 1880 and 1883. Forfeiture proceedings pending during that period.
18. *Southern Pacific Railroad, California.*—Grant expired July 4, 1878. Two hundred and forty miles completed during years 1882 and 1883. Forfeiture proceedings pending during that period.
19. *Ontonagon and Brule River Railroad, Michigan.*—Grant expired June 3, 1866. Twenty miles of road completed during years 1881 and 1882. Forfeiture proceedings pending during construction.

Statement showing land grants made by Congress to aid in the construction of railroads and wagon-roads prior and subsequent to March 4, 1861.

[Compiled from the official records of the General Land Office.]

Names of companies.	State.	Mile limits.	Date of granting act.	Estimated area of entire grant.*	Area certified or patented up to June 30, 1887.
<i>Grants to States prior to March 4, 1861.</i>					
Illinois Central.....	Illinois	6 and 15	Sept. 20, 1850	2,595,053.00	2,595,053.00
Mobile and Ohio River.....	Mississippi	do	do	1,004,640.00	737,130.29
Do.....	Alabama	do	do	230,400.00	419,528.44
Hannibal and St. Joseph.....	Missouri	do	June 10, 1852	781,944.00	603,186.34
Pacific (Southwest Branch).....	do	do	do	1,161,235.07	1,161,164.51
Cairo and Fulton.....	Missouri and Arkansas.	do	Feb. 9, 1853	1,178,411.05	1,178,411.05
Little Rock and Fort Smith.....	do	do	do	550,584.09	559,534.09
Memphis and Little Rock.....	do	do	do	438,646.00	127,238.00
Burlington and Missouri River.....	Iowa	do	May 15, 1856	948,643.66	388,934.08
Mississippi and Missouri [Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific].....	do	do	do	1,261,181.00	607,461.68
Iowa Central Air Line [Cedar Rapids and Missouri River].....	do	do	do	1,298,739.00	1,032,863.28
Dubuque and Pacific.....	do	do	do	1,226,163.00	1,155,956.54
Florida, Atlantic and Gulf [Pensacola and Florida].....	Florida	do	May 17, 1856	1,568,729.07	1,304,963.70
Florida, now Atlantic, Gulf, and West India Transit.....	do	do	do	290,183.28	290,183.28
Alabama and Florida.....	do	do	do	165,688.00	165,688.00
Do.....	Alabama	do	do	419,520.00	394,522.99
Tennessee and Coosa.....	do	do	June 3, 1856	152,450.00	67,784.96
Coosa and Chattooga.....	do	do	do	144,000.00	-----
Wills Valley and Northeast and Southwestern (now Alabama and Chattanooga).....	do	do	do	897,920.00	649,676.98
Mobile and Girard.....	do	do	do	840,880.00	504,145.86
Tennessee and Alabama Central (South and North Alabama).....	do	do	do	576,000.00	438,905.99
Alabama and Tennessee Rivers [Selma, Rome and Dalton].....	do	do	do	481,920.00	457,215.37
Bay de Noquet and Marquette (now Marquette, Houghton and Ontonagon).....	Michigan	do	do	128,000.00	128,000.00
Marquette and Ontonagon.....	do	do	do	331,509.15	262,446.78
Ontonagon State Line [Brulé River].....	do	do	do	217,916.95	-----
Marquette and State Line, afterwards known as the Chicago, St. Paul and Fond du Lac [Chicago and Northwestern].....	do	do	do	390,000.00	240,000.00
Amboy, Lansing and Traverse Bay.....	do	do	do	1,052,469.19	743,069.36
Grand Rapids and Indiana.....	do	do	do	852,960.12	852,960.12
Detroit and Milwaukee.....	do	do	do	365,420.19	30,938.75
Port Huron and Milwaukee.....	do	do	do	312,334.00	6,468.68
Flint and Pere Marquette.....	do	do	do	586,828.72	512,837.08
La Crosse and Milwaukee, afterwards Madison and Portage.....	Wisconsin	do	do	3,550.00	1,115.38
La Crosse and Milwaukee, afterwards Farm Mortgage Land Company.....	do	do	do	230,546.88	228,661.43
La Crosse and Milwaukee, afterwards West Wisconsin.....	do	do	do	297,654.32	296,654.32

St. Croix and Lake Superior, now Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha:					
Main line	do			495,047.24	495,047.24
Bayfield Branch	do	6 and 15		319,962.89	319,962.89
Chicago, St. Paul and Fond du Lac [Chicago and Northwestern]	do	do	June 3, 1856	565,575.76	545,575.76
Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas (now Vicksburg, Shreveport and Pacific)	Louisiana	do	do	610,880.00	353,212.68
New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western	do	do	do	967,840.00	51,452.03
Southern [Vicksburg and Meridian]	Mississippi	do	Aug. 11, 1856	404,800.00	198,028.41
Gulf and Ship Island	do	do	do	652,800.00	
Minnesota and Pacific, afterwards St. Paul and Pacific	Minnesota	do	Mar. 3, 1857	749,183.37	750,627.68
Minnesota and Pacific [St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba]	do	do	do	885,000.00	338,223.09
Southern Minnesota and Minnesota Valley [St. Paul and Sioux City]	do	do	do	606,000.00	638,133.11
Minneapolis and Cedar Valley [Minnesota Central]	do	do	do	386,041.80	107,823.97
Winona and St. Peter	do	do	do	846,000.00	1,006,072.39
Southern Minnesota	do	do	do	59,619.45	59,619.45
Total to States prior to March 4, 1861				30,470,920.25	23,105,467.98
<i>Grants to States subsequent to March 4, 1861.</i>					
Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston	Kansas	10 and 20	Mar. 3, 1863	800,000.00	69,104.95
Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe	do	do	do	3,000,000.00	2,934,522.86
Union Pacific, Southern Branch, afterwards the Missouri, Kansas and Texas	do	do	do	1,520,000.00	712,895.18
St. Joseph and Denver City	do	do	July 23, 1866	1,700,000.00	462,573.24
Portage, Winnebago and Lake Superior, Wisconsin Central	Wisconsin	do	May 5, 1864	1,800,000.00	785,190.68
La Crosse and Milwaukee, afterwards West Wisconsin, now Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha.	do	do	do	624,843.21	478,321.03
St. Croix and Lake Superior, now Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha:					
Main line	do		do	291,799.26	287,644.64
Bayfield Branch	do		do	144,399.51	142,692.24
Lake Superior and Mississippi, now St. Paul and Duluth	Minnesota	10 and 20	do	920,000.00	828,581.00
Sioux City and St. Paul	Iowa	do	May 12, 1864	524,800.00	381,852.88
McGregor Western	do	do	do	1,536,000.00	324,014.07
Grand Rapids and Indiana	Michigan	do	June 7, 1864	852,960.00	852,960.12
Southern Minnesota and Minnesota Valley	Minnesota	do	May 12, 1864	404,000.00	468,755.41
Bay de Noquet and Marquette [Marquette, Houghton and Ontonagon]	Michigan	do	Mar. 3, 1865		
Marquette and Ontonagon [Marquette, Houghton and Ontonagon]	do	do	do	221,006.10	164,964.52
Peninsula [Chicago and Northwestern]. (See Marquette and State line.)	do	6, 15, and 20	July 5, 1862	240,000.00	207,130.24
Minnesota and Pacific, afterwards St. Paul and Pacific	Minnesota	20	Mar. 3, 1865	590,000.00	258,815.39
Do	do	do	do	499,455.58	500,418.45
Minneapolis and Cedar Valley [Minnesota Central]	do	do	do	257,361.20	71,822.65
Winona and St. Peter's	do	do	do	564,000.00	670,714.92
Southern Minnesota	do	do	July 4, 1866	735,000.00	454,562.38
Hastings, Minnesota and Red River of the North, now Hastings and Dakota.	do	do	do	550,000.00	312,770.77
Total				17,775,624.86	11,360,307.57
<i>Grants to corporations subsequent to March 4, 1861.</i>					
Union Pacific		20	July 1, 1862 July 2, 1864	12,000,000.00	2,616,258.08

* The figures of this column are approximately correct, being based on the estimate of the annual report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office of 1875.

Statement showing land grants made by Congress to aid in the construction of railroads and wagon-roads, etc.—Continued.

Names of companies.	State.	Mile limits.	Date of granting act.	Estimated area of entire grant.*	Area certified or patented up to June 30, 1887.
<i>Grants to corporations subsequent to March 4, 1861—Continued.</i>					
<i>Acres.</i>					
<i>Acres.</i>					
Leavenworth, Pawnee and Western:					
Denver Pacific		20	July 1, 1862	1,000,400.00	164,721.51
Kansas Pacific		20	do	6,000,000.00	963,714.02
Central Pacific and Western		20	July 1, 1861	9,000,000.00	1,040,210.59
			July 2, 1864		
Hannibal and St. Joseph [Union Pacific, Central Branch]		20	do	781,944.83	218,250.08
Sioux City and Pacific		10	do	80,000.00	41,398.23
Burlington and Missouri River		No limits	do	2,441,600.00	2,373,290.77
Northern Pacific		20, 30, 40, and 50	do	47,000,000.00	1,087,359.21
California and Oregon [Central Pacific]		20 and 30	July 23, 1866	3,500,000.00	1,362,433.61
Oregon Central [Oregon and California]		do	July 25, 1866	3,500,000.00	322,062.40
Atlantic and Pacific		20, 30, 40, and 50	July 27, 1866	42,000,000.00	959,206.87
Southern Pacific		20, 30, and 50	do	9,520,000.00	1,040,430.03
Oregon Central [Oregon and California] forfeited		29 and 25	May 4, 1870	1,200,000.00	.....
Southern Pacific, branch line		20 and 80	Mar. 3, 1871	3,520,000.00	187,719.65
New Orleans, Baton Rouge and Vicksburg		do	do	3,800,000.00	679,287.64
Texas Pacific		20, 30, 40, and 50	do	18,000,000.00	.....
Stockton and Copperopolis		10 and 20	Mar. 2, 1867	320,000.00	.....
Total				163,643,944.83	13,454,111.02

* The figures of this column are approximately correct, being based on the estimate of the annual report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office of 1875.

Land grants made by Congress in aid of the construction of military wagon-roads prior and subsequent to March 4, 1861.

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Route of road.	State.	Mile limits.	Date of granting act.	Estimated area of entire route.*	Area certified or patented up to June 30, 1887.
<i>Grants for wagon-roads prior to March 4, 1861.</i>					
From the Lower Rapids of the Miami of Lake Erie to the western boundary of the Connecticut reserve.	Ohio	.....	Feb. 28, 1823	<i>Acres.</i> 49, 177. 45	<i>Acres.</i> 49, 177. 45
From Columbus to Sandusky	do	.....	Mar. 2, 1827	31, 596. 09	31, 596. 09
From Lake Michigan, via Indianapolis, to some convenient point on the Ohio River	Indiana	One section per mile.	do	170, 580. 24	170, 580. 24
Total grants prior to 1861	.....	.....	.....	251, 353. 78	251, 353. 78
<i>Grants for wagon-roads subsequent to March 4, 1861.</i>					
From Fort Wilkins, Copper Harbor, Mich., to Green Bay, Wis	Michigan	3 and 15	Mar. 3, 1863	221, 013. 36	221, 013. 36
Do	Wisconsin	do	do	302, 930. 96	302, 930. 96
From Saginaw to the Straits of Mackinaw	Michigan	.....	June 20, 1864	.....	.....
From Grand Rapids to the Straits of Mackinaw	do	.....	.....	.....	.....
From Wausau to Lake Superior	Wisconsin	.....	June 25, 1864	.....	.....
From Eugene City, Oregon, to the eastern boundary of State (Oregon Central military road).	Oregon	.....	July 2, 1864	720, 000. 00	402, 240. 67
Do	do	.....	Dec. 26, 1866	.....	.....
From Corvallis to Yaquina Bay	do	3	July 4, 1866	76, 885. 98	76, 885. 98
From Albany, Oregon, to eastern boundary of said State (Williamette Valley and Cascade Mountain).	do	.....	July 5, 1866	548, 749. 53	548, 749. 53
From Dalles City to Fort Boisé	do	3 and 10	Feb. 25, 1867	556, 800. 00	126, 910. 23
From Coos Bay to Roseburgh	do	8 and 6	May 3, 1869	104, 000. 01	104, 000. 01
Total grants subsequent to 1861	.....	.....	.....	2, 530, 379. 84	1, 782, 730. 74
Grand aggregate	.....	.....	.....	2, 781, 733. 62	2, 034, 084. 52

* The figures of this column are approximately correct, being based on the estimate of the annual report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office of 1875.

PUBLIC LANDS.

Recapitulation of land grants made by Congress to States and corporations for railroads and wagon-road purposes prior and subsequent to March 4, 1861.

Grants.	Acreage granted.	Acreage certified or patented.
<i>Prior to March 4, 1861.</i>		
TO STATES.		
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Grants for railroad purposes	30,470,920.25	23,105,487.98
Grants for wagon purposes	251,353.78	251,353.78
Total	30,722,274.03	23,356,841.76
[No grants to corporations were made by Congress during the above period.]		
<i>Subsequent to March 4, 1861.</i>		
TO STATES.		
Grants for railroad purposes	17,775,624.86	11,860,967.57
Grants for wagon-road purposes	2,530,379.84	1,782,730.74
Total	20,306,004.70	13,643,698.31
TO CORPORATIONS.		
Grants for railroad purposes	163,643,944.83	13,454,111.02
Total	163,940,249.53	26,597,209.33
Excess in acres of grants to States and corporations subsequent to March 4, 1861	153,237,675.50	3,240,387.57

G.—PRE-EMPTION DIVISION.

This division is charged with the examination of all claims arising under the various acts of Congress granting pre-emption rights.

The reception, recording, and tabulating for examination all pre-emption entries and locations form the principal part of the work of the division, while examination of such entries, deciding the legal principles arising therein and the correspondence incident thereto, is an important and arduous feature of the work.

Incidentally the examination of applications for amendments of erroneous filings and entries, and appeals from decisions of the several local offices, rejecting applications to file for and enter land, occupy the entire time of two clerks.

The townsite desk, which is attached to this division as a matter of convenience, includes all matters relating to the platting, surveying, appraisement, and sale of lands under the several laws relating to townsites, deciding all contests between town-lot claimants and between townsites and settlers under the agricultural laws. The plats and tract-books of town-lots are kept in this division.

Herewith is transmitted a statement of the work performed by the pre-emption division for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888.

The clerical force of this division was reduced at the commencement of the present fiscal year by transfer to other divisions of eight experienced *ex parte* clerks. This left but few clerks outside of those engaged in current work who could be used as examiners.

The large increase of unexamined entries on hand, together with the unusual number of suspensions, both by this division and the board of review, has caused a considerable increase of current work to be performed in the way of answering inquiries of claimants, attorneys, and other parties in interest; in jacketing and posting entries on the dockets, and in handling the files.

The division acted upon during the year 16,433 entries; 4,619 of this number were suspended and 2,950 re-examined under instructions from the board of review.

This is the greatest number of entries ever handled by this division in one year, and that, too, with a force considerably reduced both in efficiency and numbers.

Current work is up to date.

PRE-EMPTION CASH ENTRIES.

Pending June 30, 1887 :	
Not acted upon	59,949
Examined and suspended	4,112
Total.....	64,061
Received during the year, including June 30, 1888 :	
From division C.....	46,286
From division O.....	3,337
Total.....	49,623

Disposed of during the year ending June 30, 1888:	
Recommended for patent and sent to the board of review.....	8,507
Suspended.....	4,619
Received from Board of Review and suspended upon second examination.....	2,950
Canceled and referred.....	357
Total.....	16,433
Balance pending June 30, 1888:	
Examined and suspended.....	7,569
Not examined.....	96,864
Total.....	104,433
Less cases belonging to "O" and suspended here on second examination....	2,950
Total pending.....	101,483

CORRESPONDENCE.

Letters received during the year.....	15,039
Letters answered.....	4,350
Letters filed requiring no answer.....	7,384
Letters referred to other divisions.....	2,808
Total disposed of.....	14,551
Balance undisposed of.....	488

TOWNSITES.

Townsite entries received.....	20
Townsite entries suspended.....	15
Townsite entries approved.....	22
Hearings ordered involving townsites.....	12
Contests decided involving townsites.....	15
Entries of lots in Fort Dallas military reservation, Oregon, under act of March 3, 1877, approved.....	10
Entries of lots in the towns of Ketchum, Idaho, and Le Grand and Baker city, Oregon, under act of July 1, 1864, approved.....	42
Entries of lots in towns of Pagosa Springs, Colo., and Port Angeles, Wash. Ter., under act of March 3, 1863, approved.....	405
Lots in town of Pendleton, Oregon, under act of August 4, 1882, approved....	29
Total.....	486

The following table shows the number of all entries by classes in each State and Territory pending in division G June 30, 1888:

States and Territories.	Sus-pended.	Not ex-amin-ed.	Home-stead.	Timber-culture.	Desert land.	Total pend-ing.
OSAGE TRUST AND DIMINISHED RESERVE ENTRIES.						
All in Kansas.....	647	89,553				40,200
PRE-EMPTION CASH ENTRIES.						
Alabama.....	18	56				74
Arizona.....	28	301	1			330
Arkansas.....	6	56	5			67
California.....	410	3,387	49	5	1	3,863
Colorado.....	447	5,435	7	3		5,892
Dakota.....	4,551	12,901	122	40		17,614
Florida.....	37	139	8			184
Idaho.....	74	675	9	1		759
Iowa.....	2	19				21
Kansas.....	407	14,921	33	5		15,366
Louisiana.....		5				5
Michigan.....	11	30				41
Minnesota.....	299	1,395	10	3		1,707
Missouri.....	1	32				33
Montana.....	93	1,192	3		2	1,290
Nebraska.....	351	10,996	33	8		11,388
New Mexico.....	183	783	8	2		976
Oregon.....	216	1,724	2			1,942
Utah.....	25	174				199
Washington.....	273	1,729	4			2,006
Wisconsin.....	25	107	2			134
Wyoming.....	71	609	5			685
Total.....	8,175	98,219	301	67	3	104,765

* 7,116 letters filed with entries; 208 in letter files.

H—CONTEST DIVISION.

This division has charge of all matters relating to contests between individuals involving entries on and claims to the public domain under the various laws relating to agricultural lands.

The following are some of the items of business transacted in connection with these contests:

Decisions on appeal from local offices.

Decisions in *ex parte* cases.

Decisions on motions for review, etc.

Ordering of hearings.

Correspondence, reports, etc., and record of all matters incidental to the adjudication of the above class of claims.

The special reasons which led to the organization of this division were stated at length in the last annual report.

At that time it had been in existence but three months, and its importance had not been practically demonstrated. Theretofore a lack of uniformity in the application of the fundamental principles common to the various laws under which public lands are disposed of had been sometimes noticed, exciting criticism that was to an extent just. Clerks, many without the legal training specially required for such duty, working in different divisions of the office and without opportunity of mutual consultation, prepared decisions which, despite the most careful supervision and review, were sometimes found to be contradictory.

To bring together into one division such clerks as had had special experience, and as far as attainable those who united with such experience a legal education, though necessarily to the hinderance of work in the several divisions from which they were drawn, and by the opportunity for the interchange of opinions and comparison of decisions in the light of the settled rulings of the department thus afforded them to secure not only uniformity in the holdings of this office, and conformity to the precedents established by the department and the courts, but also greater rapidity in the disposal of pending contests, has been the object aimed at by this division.

The following classification and summary of the work performed during the first year of its history is presented as indisputable evidence that the complete and systematic organization which has been already effected has resulted in such dispatch of business as not only justifies the formation of the division, but emphasizes the imperative demand for an increase in the number of the clerks there employed, with an advance in their salaries commensurate with the nature of their duties:

Number of contests undisposed of June 30, 1887.....	11, 378
Cases received during the year.....	11, 210
<hr/>	
Total.....	22, 588
Cases disposed of during year.....	14, 488
<hr/>	
Cases undisposed of June 30, 1888.....	8, 100
<hr/>	
Docket cases decided since December 24, 1887, but not yet closed.....	654
Unappealed cases decided since December 24, 1887, but not yet closed.....	452
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Letters undisposed of June 30, 1887	14, 110
Letters received during year.....	18, 143
Total.....	32, 253
Letters disposed of during year	20, 604
Letters undisposed of June 30, 1888.....	11, 649
Pages of type-writing since January 1, 1888.....	6, 018
Pages of press copies of letters.....	10, 500

The 8,100 contests undisposed of on June 30, 1888, involving title to nearly 1,296,000 acres of the public domain, are, under the present classification of the work of this division, divided as follows:

Docket cases or cases in which appeals have been filed from decisions of the local officers upon testimony submitted.....	2, 745
Cases in which no appeal has been filed from decisions of the local officers upon testimony submitted.....	5, 355
Total.....	8, 100

In addition to these cases there were pending in this division on June 30, 1888, the following:

Appeals from decisions of the local officers upon interlocutory motions.....	117
Appeals to the honorable Secretary of the Interior from decisions of this office.....	69
Motions for review, rehearing, and certiorari.....	18
Applications to contest entries of record.....	34

The 1,106 cases included in the two items "Docket" and "Unappealed cases decided since December 24, 1887, not yet closed," are awaiting reports of the local officers showing notice to the parties, and in docket cases whether appeal has been taken from the decision of this office. When such report has been made these cases will be closed, or if appealed transmitted to the Secretary as rapidly as the clerical force of the division will permit.

Of the 11,649 letters classified above as undisposed of on June 30, 1888, more than 11,000 belong to the records of the contests and appeals as above classified, a very small number being properly current correspondence.

Of the 14,488 contest cases reported as disposed of during the year by far the greater part were either unappealed cases or appeals from the decisions of the local officers upon interlocutory motions, involving no consideration of evidence nor weighing of conflicting testimony in formulating the decisions of this office. Very many, indeed, of that class involved no decision by the contest division.

Under date of April 4, 1888, in response to a House resolution calling for information regarding the method of procedure in this office upon appeals from the local officers, the following statement was made:

An erroneous impression exists in many quarters that a contest between individuals over a tract of public land is purely a personal matter, and one in which the government has no interest. This might have been true prior to the passage of the act of May 14, 1880 (21 Stat., 140), the second section of which gives to any one who successfully contests and "procures the cancellation of any pre-emption, homestead, or timber-culture entry" a preference right of entering the tract covered by the canceled entry. This provision of the statute, together with the rules of practice adopted by the department in pursuance thereof, has caused a great increase in contest business, and the majority of the cases arise upon affidavits by persons who themselves have no claim to the tract involved, but who charge fraud, illegality, or a failure to comply with the law on the claimants.

These charges are such as would be investigated by this office in the interest of the government through special agents, if the contestants did not furnish the evidence of the same at their own expense, after allowing full opportunity to the claimant to be heard. Thus it will be seen that in the great bulk of contests the government is the directly interested party, the contestant being the informer, who, as a reward for

the service he renders and the expense he incurs, is awarded an opportunity for a limited time to enter the tract himself if the entry is canceled.

Contests are divided into two classes, appealed and unappealed. If no appeal is taken from the decision of the local land officers, their finding is final in the absence of any exceptions recognized by the rules of practice. A careful examination, however, of the record in such cases is required in this office, for no entry can be canceled on such a proceeding unless it affirmatively appears from the record that the office has obtained jurisdiction of the claimant by proper service of notice of hearing, and that due opportunity to appeal has been allowed with notice of the decision.

Since January 1, 1888, the date at which the consideration of docket cases was fairly begun, an average of only six clerks, all who were available for such work from the average aggregate of twenty-four employed during the year, have been engaged in such consideration. They have disposed of an average of 120 cases per month, but as such cases have been accumulating at the rate of 200 per month it will be seen that there has been no net gain in the special work for which the division was organized, the number in hand June 30, 1888, being 2,745 as against 2,300 January 1, 1888.

In unappealed cases the progress has been necessarily more rapid. Of the aggregate 12,749 of such cases on hand and received since January 1, 1888, 7,393 have been disposed of, leaving 5,355 still in hand. The action in these two classes of contests has resulted in the cancellation since January 1, 1888, of 4,084 entries, and the consequent restoration to the public domain of 653,440 acres.

With the present force available for such work, it is nearly two years after the record of a contest reaches this office before it can be considered, and in case an appeal is taken to the Secretary nearly as long a time must elapse before the final adjudication can be reached—four years of vexatious and certainly unnecessary delay, giving rise to reasonable discontent and complaint on the part of settlers endeavoring to establish homes under the public land laws.

It is believed, as was stated in the last annual report, that it rests entirely with Congress to provide an increase of clerical force, the only means by which the constantly accumulating arrears of work in this division may be disposed of.

In response to the appeal of my predecessor, as presented at that time, a provision for the appointment of ten "principal examiners of land claims and contests," just one-half the number asked for, was embodied in the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation act for the current year, but unless some adequate accommodation can be made for these clerks the confusion consequent upon such overcrowding of the already crowded quarters assigned to the division can not materially accelerate its work.

Briefly, then, more clerks and more room are the pressing and only needs of the contest division.

K.—SWAMP LAND DIVISION.

This division is charged with the adjustment of the claims arising under the acts of Congress by which grants of the swamp and overflowed lands within their respective limits have been made to fifteen of the public land States, and under the acts supplemental thereto.

The principal items of business transacted are :

(1) Reception, examination, and placing of record of the lists of lands selected and reported as inuring to said States under the several granting acts.

(2) Determining from the evidence forming the basis of adjustment of these claims, and from an examination of the records, which of the tracts so selected and reported pass to the States under the grants; preparation of lists of such tracts for approval by the Secretary of the Interior, and issuing and recording patents for the same to the proper State.

(3) Adjustment of claims of the States to the indemnity provided by law for swamp and overflowed lands sold by the United States or located with warrants or scrip.

(4) Deciding conflicts which arise between claims under other laws or grants and claims under the swamp-land acts.

(5) Preparation, recording, indexing, and care of correspondence, decisions, papers, records, and other matters relating to claims arising under said acts.

During the past fiscal year 781,857.59 acres have been claimed and reported to this office as swamp or overflowed land and the claims placed of record, making the total area claimed and reported under the acts of March 2, 1849, September 28, 1850, and March 12, 1860, 78,189,130.65 acres.

The amount formally approved to the several States during the past year is 39,007.47 acres, increasing the total amount thus approved to 58,859,375.63 acres, including 8,708,377.98 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.

Under the act of September 28, 1850, patents have issued for 94,128.18 acres, making the total number of acres patented under said act 48,131,873.06 acres.

The total area disposed of by approval under act of March 2, 1849, and by patents under other acts making grants of swamp and overflowed lands, or indemnity for the same, from the date of the passage of said acts to the close of the fiscal year is 56,840,251.09 acres.

The adjustment of swamp-land indemnity claims under acts of March 2, 1855, and March 3, 1857, has progressed as rapidly as a careful examination of said claims will permit.

During the past year cash indemnity accounts amounting to \$30,528.32 have been examined and allowed, and the tracts patented as indemnity embrace 6,002.51 acres.

The total amount of swamp-land indemnity adjusted and allowed since the passage of the indemnity acts is \$1,527,733.48 for cash entries

of swamp land, and 579,708.01 acres patented in lieu of swamp lands located with military bounty land-warrants or scrip.

New selections, principally claims for swamp-land indemnity, to a large amount, have been filed during the past year, and considerable progress has been made in the adjustment of said claims.

The correspondence and general work of the division has been kept up as near to date as possible, taking into consideration that a large number of old cases have been disposed of in connection with the current business of the division.

In the adjustment of the swamp-land indemnity claims for the past year six special agents were employed in making a personal examination in the field of lands claimed under the swamp grant, and were present on behalf of the government at the taking of testimony presented by the States respecting the character of the land for which indemnity was claimed.

The following is a summary of the more important work done by this division:

Letters received.....	2,671
Letters answered.....	1,459
Letters filed, no answer required.....	1,004
Letters referred.....	132
Total disposed of.....	2,595
Balance not acted on.....	76
Pages of letter record covered.....	1,028
Lists prepared for approval.....	38
Certified copies of lists prepared and transmitted to the governors of the several States and local land officers.....	54
Patents executed.....	36
Pages of patent record covered.....	69
Number of contest cases decided.....	521
Tracts upon which claims for indemnity have been adjusted upon testimony submitted.....	3,161
Tracts examined with plats and field-notes of survey to determine their character.....	166,980
Certified copies prepared for individuals.....	45
Entries and locations held for cancellation for conflict with claims under the swamp grant.....	30
Claims under the railroad grants held for rejection for conflict with claims under swamp grant.....	7
Claims under the swamp grant held for rejection.....	193
Hearings ordered with a view to determine the character of lands claimed as swamp.....	92
Swamp land indemnity certificates issued.....	7

DECISIONS.

Several of the more important decisions of the department rendered during the year are deemed of sufficient importance to be appended, to wit:

STATE OF OHIO.

Swamp Grant—Indemnity.—The swamp grant did not take effect on lands reserved to the government in re-imbursment for lands granted by previous legislation; and as such lands did not pass under said grant indemnity claimed therefor is without basis and must be denied.

[Acting Secretary Muldrow to Acting Commissioner Stockslager, November 23, 1887.]

The claim of the State of Ohio to indemnity for certain land in the Defiance land district, sold by the United States at \$2.50 per acre, subsequent to the act of September 28, 1850, (9 Stat., 519) for the reason that the same was granted to it as swamp and overflowed land by the act mentioned, is before me on appeal by the duly authenticated agent of said State from your office decision of June 23, 1885, wherein you hold, in reply to a letter by counsel dated June 10, 1885, calling your attention to said claim and requesting that an account be stated, that "the State of Ohio has no legal claim."

The land for which indemnity is claimed is in the alternate sections within the grant to the State of Ohio for canal purposes by the act of May 24, 1828 (4 Stat., 305), and which by the terms of said act were reserved to the United States.

I concur in your conclusion that the question herein was substantially disposed of by the Secretary of the Interior in his decision of November 20, 1855, refusing the claim of the State of Illinois to the alternate sections within the railroad grant of September 20, 1850, similarly reserved.

Counsel insist that those lands being offered at public sale in September, 1844, *i. e.*, prior to the act of September 28, 1850, and sold subsequently thereto, were not in a state of reservation at that date, as was the fact in the claim before Secretary McClelland, *supra*. This is not material. In the decision cited the then Secretary expressly says that the State has no right under the act of September 28, 1850, to any land which had been reserved by the President (under the act of September 20, 1850), for the special purposes of that act, to wit, the re-imbusement to the government for the granted lands.

The act of May 24, 1828, *supra*, making the grant to Ohio for canal purposes, contained the same reservation to the United States as does the said act of September 20, 1850 (making the grant to the Mobile and Chicago Railroad), passed upon by Secretary McClelland. (1 Lester, 521.)

That the obvious purpose of such reservation as is made in the canal grant to Ohio and in similar legislation is to re-imburse the government for the grant can not in my judgment be successfully controverted. This reservation amounted to a disposal of the land, and consequently prevented it from passing specifically by the swamp grant of 1850. Its subsequent sale was but the accomplishment of the legislative design. Concurring, therefore, in the views expressed by Secretary McClelland as aforesaid, upon the similar state of facts presented by the claim of the State of Illinois, I am of the opinion that no basis exists for this claim to indemnity, no title having vested in the State.

Your decision is affirmed.

CALIFORNIA SWAMP LAND—PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL, STATE OF CALIFORNIA *v.* THE UNITED STATES.

Testimony as to the character of land submitted by the State under section 2488 of the Revised Statutes must be taken before the surveyor-general.

[Secretary Vilas to Commissioner Stockslager, May 17, 1888.]

I have considered the case of the State of California *ex rel.* T. M. Loop *v.* United States on appeal by the former from your office decision of May 21, 1886, rejecting the proofs taken in the matter of the claim of said State to lot 4, being the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 25, T. 14 S., R. 4 W., S. B. M., California, under the swamp land grant of September 28, 1850.

The statute providing for the taking of testimony in such cases is clear and explicit in the statement that it shall be taken before the surveyor-general, and leaves no room for a doubt as to the construction to be given it.

Since I concur in the conclusion reached in your said office decision the same is hereby affirmed.

[Acting Commissioner Stockslager to United States surveyor-general, San Francisco, Cal., May 21 1886.]

I have examined the papers transmitted to this office January 16, 1886, by your predecessor W. H. Brown, in the matter of the claim of the State of California, to lot 4, or the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 25, township 14 south, range 4 west, San Bernardino meridian, California, under the swamp land grant of September 28, 1850, with his report and opinion.

The evidence on which his opinion is founded consists entirely of depositions taken before the deputy of J. M. Dodge, county clerk of San Diego County, California.

If the State is entitled to said land it is because it has been segregated as swamp land either by the United States surveyor or prior to July 23, 1866, by the State of California by a survey in conformity with the system of surveys adopted by the United States, or shall appear from testimony taken in accordance with law to be actually swamp land.

Said tract is not represented as swamp land on the map or in the returns of the surveyors, and in such cases it is provided as follows:

"If the authorities of said State shall claim as swamp and overflowed any land not represented as such upon the map or in the returns of the surveyors, the character of such land at the date of the grant, September 28, 1850, and the right to the same, shall be determined by testimony to be taken before the surveyor-general, who shall decide the same subject to the approval of the Commissioner of the General Land Office." (See Statutes at Large, vol. 14, p. 218, *et seq.*; Revised Statutes, section 2488.)

Said act makes no provision for taking testimony before any other than the surveyor-general; hence the depositions taken before said deputy clerk were taken without authority of law and are therefore rejected, and the opinion and decision of the

said surveyor-general founded thereon is not approved. You will advise the parties in interest of this action and allow the usual time for appeal.

I return herewith the papers containing the correspondence in the case, to wit, Nos. 1 to 16, inclusive; also 19, 20, 22, 24, and 25 as named in the schedule sent by the surveyor-general.

If the State or those claiming under it desire to present testimony in the manner prescribed by law to show that said tract was swamp land at the date of the grant, you will institute proceedings as heretofore directed and make due report of the same.

It will be seen from the correspondence that Mr. W. S. Weed had made application to enter the land as a homestead, so that in any future investigation he must be made a party and be permitted to present evidence of the non-swampy character of the land.

Statement exhibiting the quantity of land selected for the several States under acts of Congress approved March 2, 1849, September 28, 1850, (Revised Statutes of the United States, section 2479), and March 12, 1860 (Revised Statutes of the United States, section 2490), up to and ending June 30, 1888.

States.	1887.		1888.		Year ending June 30, 1888.	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.....		16, 713. 13			16, 713. 13	531, 355. 60
Arkansas.....						8, 655, 210. 10
California.....	139. 87	2, 520. 40		35. 40	2, 695. 67	1, 882, 222. 85
Florida.....	667, 392. 19	6, 450. 00	13, 988. 76		687, 830. 95	20, 259, 389. 09
Illinois.....	1, 579. 59				1, 579. 59	3, 981, 784. 10
Indiana.....		10, 000. 00			10, 000. 00	1, 877, 727. 70
Iowa.....						4, 567, 959. 33
Louisiana (act of 1849).....	119. 92	8, 500. 00			8, 619. 92	11, 214, 814. 04
Louisiana (act of 1850).....						594, 459. 51
Michigan.....						7, 293, 159. 28
Minnesota.....			80. 17		80. 17	4, 378, 837. 91
Mississippi.....						3, 602, 963. 30
Missouri.....	23, 160. 00		6, 280. 00	5, 640. 00	35, 080. 00	4, 836, 263. 34
Ohio.....						116, 766. 28
Oregon.....	8, 041. 21	2, 440. 00	8, 776. 95		19, 258. 16	369, 094. 35
Wisconsin.....						4, 567, 123. 87
Total.....	700, 432. 78	46, 623. 53	29, 125. 88	5, 675. 40	781, 857. 59	78, 189, 130. 65

Statement exhibiting the quantity of land approved to the several States under acts of Congress approved March 2, 1849, September 28, 1850 (Revised Statutes of the United States, section 2479), and March 12, 1860 (Revised Statutes of the United States, section 2490), up to and ending June 30, 1888.

States.	1887.		1888.		Year ending June 30, 1888.	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.....						414, 310. 31
Arkansas.....	2, 422. 46		240. 00	3, 570. 93	6, 233. 39	7, 663, 430. 06
California.....	139. 87	2, 520. 40		35. 40	2, 695. 67	1, 749, 196. 73
Florida.....	654. 46		16, 252. 95		16, 907. 41	16, 286, 003. 04
Illinois.....				40. 00	40. 00	1, 493, 678. 25
Indiana.....			80. 00	39. 54	119. 54	1, 265, 107. 87
Iowa.....	40. 00		160. 00	80. 00	280. 00	931, 793. 85
Louisiana (act of 1849).....	119. 92			1, 266. 94	1, 386. 86	8, 708, 377. 98
Louisiana (act of 1850).....				6, 129. 29	6, 129. 29	257, 504. 03
Michigan.....	80. 00				80. 00	5, 728, 922. 91
Minnesota.....		40. 00			40. 00	3, 051, 234. 56
Mississippi.....						3, 325, 031. 23
Missouri.....						4, 495, 794. 91
Ohio.....						25, 660. 71
Oregon.....			1, 459. 92	1, 316. 13	2, 776. 05	132, 101. 72
Wisconsin.....		235. 31	1, 723. 95	360. 00	2, 319. 26	3, 331, 227. 47
Total.....	3, 456. 71	2, 795. 71	19, 916. 82	12, 838. 23	39, 007. 47	58, 859, 375. 63

Statement exhibiting the quantity of land patented to the several States under the acts of Congress approved September 28, 1850 (Revised Statutes of the United States, section 2479), and March 12, 1860 (Revised Statutes of the United States, section 2490), and also the quantity certified to the State of Louisiana under act approved March 2, 1849, up to and ending June 30, 1888.

States.	1887.		1888.		Year ending June 30, 1888.	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.....				999.22	999.22	a410, 189.84
Arkansas.....		890.67		100.00	1,050.67	7,503,356.13
California.....		496.96			496.96	1,485,897.35
Florida.....	2,405.48		9,221.81		11,627.29	b16,060,418.39
Illinois.....				40.00	40.00	c1,455,601.45
Indiana.....						d1,257,743.61
Iowa.....		80.00			80.00	e1,181,878.23
Louisiana (act of 1849).....	119.92			1,266.99	1,386.91	f8,798,378.03
Louisiana (act of 1850).....						g225,172.32
Michigan.....		257.26			257.26	h5,667,304.64
Minnesota.....			65,530.58		65,530.58	i2,846,324.88
Mississippi.....						j3,258,746.66
Missouri.....	80.00		3,568.42	5,803.29	9,451.71	k9,411,548.99
Ohio.....						l25,640.71
Oregon.....			1,316.13		1,316.13	m32,627.22
Wisconsin.....	200.00	2,159.20	1,759.26	160.00	4,278.46	n3,329,922.64
Total.....	2,805.40	3,884.09	81,396.20	8,429.50	96,515.19	56,840,251.09

a 999.22 acres of this contained in indemnity patents under act of March 2, 1855.
 b 56,306.50 acres of this contained in indemnity patents under act of March 2, 1855.
 c 2,309.07 acres of this contained in indemnity patents under act of March 2, 1855.
 d 4,880.20 acres of this contained in indemnity patents under act of March 2, 1855.
 e 321,565.23 acres of this contained in indemnity patents under act of March 2, 1855.
 f 18,983.93 acres of this contained in indemnity patents under act of March 2, 1855.
 g 70,615.67 acres of this contained in indemnity patents under act of March 2, 1855.
 h 105,047.99 acres of this contained in indemnity patents under act of March 2, 1855.

L.—DRAUGHTING DIVISION.

In this division is performed all the general draughting, mechanical and topographical, required by the General Land Office; the platting of all copies of surveys of public lands when required; the recomputation of areas consequent upon relotting on account of accretions and detrition. It has the custody of all official plats and maps of surveys covering the public domain and field-notes relating thereto. Maps of the United States and the various land States and Territories are compiled in this division from official surveys for publication. Copies of maps and plats are prepared for individuals upon payment of the proper legal fee therefor; and where the plats in local land offices become so worn and defaced as to be useless, tracings from the originals are made for use of contractors in reproducing such plats by photolithography.

The character of much of the work done in this division renders it impracticable to define it in writing, unless each subject be treated in lengthy detail. Here all the inaccuracies and incongruities in the public surveys are explained and cleared away wherever later surveys conflict with those made originally. Questions connected with such conflicts are continually arising.

A manuscript map of the United States, compiled under contract made in 1884, was thoroughly overhauled and many additions and corrections made upon it through the aid of recently obtained reliable data gathered from extended surveys, particularly in the far western States and Territories. A contract for issuing an edition of 5,000 copies of this map was awarded October 31, 1887, to Mr. Isaac Friedenwald, of Baltimore city, Md., and on February 17, 1888, the official and original map sheets were sent him.

It is expected that said maps will be delivered by about September 1, 1888. Of the edition of 1886 there remain 3,150 copies yet undisposed of. These were sent to Messrs. Julius Bien & Co., of New York, under an extension of their contract by ex-Commissioner W. A. J. Sparks. The following Territorial and State maps were compiled and traced during the year: Arizona, 1,500 copies received; Indian Territory, 1,500 copies; Louisiana, 1,000 copies; Minnesota, 2,000 copies; Montana, 2,000 copies; Ohio, 1,500 copies; Wyoming, 2,000 copies.

Messrs. Bien have in hand now a tracing of Michigan, of which State an edition of 1,500 copies is to be furnished. The tracing of the map of Washington Territory, also compiled during the year, will have been finished in about two months. Two thousand copies are to be printed of this map. When Bien & Co. shall have issued the copies of Michigan and Washington Territory all those authorized under the extension of their contract of October, 1886, will have been printed.

A map of Colorado was compiled during the year, and it is to be issued under a contract with Mr. Isaac Friedenwald. Computations of a large number of areas and the drawings incident thereto, together with amendments to plats of survey in connection with adjustments of questions relative to public lands disposed of by government. and many

designs for equipments for the various offices of the land bureau, have been made and specifications for the construction drawn.

Two hundred and sixty-three township plats have been compiled upon working diagrams.

Seven hundred and three maps of railroad locations were examined and reported upon during the past fiscal year. Three hundred and forty maps of railways have been referred to the division for designation of land districts through which they pass, and for transmittal to the proper land offices.

One hundred and thirty-two land-district maps have been made for applicants and office use.

Fifty-one maps of definite location of railways have been made and furnished.

One hundred and forty-one maps of land grants to railroads have been made and furnished.

One hundred and eighty-five maps of private claims and grants and government reservations, Indian, naval, and military, have been made for office and other purposes.

Eight hundred and four pieces of miscellaneous work, comprising tracing of surveys, the compilation of smaller drawings of maps and diagrams, and other general work, have been executed.

Eighty volumes (of field-notes and plats) have been arranged in proper order and sent to the Public Printing Office for binding.

Thirty-three thousand seven hundred loose photolithographic plats of townships have been classified and filed for reference and easy access, and about 3,900 additional verified.

In the spring of 1886 Hon. William A. J. Sparks, the then Commissioner of the Land Office, issued circular instructions to all the local land officers, and in some instances to surveyors-general, to the effect that such officers forward a list of all omissions, worn and mutilated plats in the respective offices, so that their files may be completed. Nearly all offices responded, and called for several thousands in the aggregate. The work consequent upon the reproduction, selection, mounting, and verification of these was tedious and involved careful proving. During the year 4,000 of these plats have been sent to the various offices, and it is believed that every office of registers and receivers and surveyors-general has been fully supplied as requested by them.

Thirty-six hundred additional plats have been sent to applicants.

Seven hundred and seventy-three tracings for reproduction of surveys have been made and sent Mr. Norris Peters, contractor for such work, and 41 reproductions from originals have been made, making a total of 814 during the year. Of these Mr. Peters has returned 377 sets, 24 impressions to each, under his contract dated October 12, 1887.

All these enumerated items constitute the fixed manual work of the division, and they indicate an increase of about 70 per cent. over previous year.

In regard to this photolithographic work my recommendation made last year is respectfully repeated. When the tracings are made during office hours as a part of the work of the division, current duty in other directions is frequently delayed, and the ultimate actual expense is greater to the government. It is therefore recommended, both for economy and dispatch, that for 1888-'89 bidders be required to offer proposals for the entire work—tracings and prints. It is also recommended that, instead of having twenty-four impressions made of a township survey, of which twenty-one are upon plate paper on which writing can not be put nor corrections made, the number be reduced to

twelve, and the entire set be printed upon drawing-paper of a light weight and cost. Twelve copies of each township are sufficient to answer all calls for the same during eight or ten years, and should an edition of that quantity become exhausted a reproduction can be easily accomplished, as the tracings will be at once available from the files. Rapid accumulation of these prints and time absorbed in putting them away will be thus avoided, and the government will have them on paper adapted to the purpose for which they are intended. Nor do I believe the additional cost of a better grade of paper will add to the cost of the prints, the reduction in number of each being appropriately considered. Drawing-paper good enough for the purpose can be purchased probably for 70 or 80 cents a quire. There are now on hand nearly 600,000 of these prints.

M.—DIVISION OF ACCOUNTS.

The Revised Statutes of the United States (section 456) provide as follows:

All returns relative to the public lands shall be made to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and he shall have power to audit and settle all public accounts relative to the public lands.

This statute, as it relates to accounts, is executed by the Commissioner through the division of accounts, the duties of which embrace the statement, adjustment, and auditing of accounts relating to the public lands between the United States and the States, the United States and various Indian tribes, and the United States and individuals; the examination and docketing of returns from the 114 local land offices; the advances of public funds to disbursing agents in the public land service; the compilation of tabular statements showing the disposal of the public domain, 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, 1887:

Letters received	32,167
Letters written	23,650
Duplicate certificates of deposit received and recorded.....	1,816
Accounts adjusted and audited	4,807

These accounts, covering \$16,288,507.87, show receipts and disbursements as follows:

RECEIPTS.

699 quarterly accounts of receivers of public moneys	\$14,615,792.98
31 accounts of moneys collected on account of deprecations on the public timber.....	14,159.63
730 total receipts.....	14,629,952.61

DISBURSEMENTS.

1,522 quarterly accounts of receivers acting as disbursing agents	734,304.51
201 quarterly accounts of surveyors-general acting as disbursing agents.....	181,183.00
34 State fund accounts.....	326,168.35
2 Indian accounts.....	12,169.40
614 repayment accounts for lands erroneously sold.....	56,747.47
17 State swamp-land indemnity accounts.....	30,582.32
80 re-imbusement accounts act March 3, 1867.....	30,759.42
88 accounts of deputy surveyors	74,184.80
3 return of deposit accounts	259.17
9 express accounts (transportation of public moneys)	4,106.59
1,507 miscellaneous accounts, including those of inspectors and special agents, and contingent transportation and other accounts ...	238,672.55
4,077 total disbursements.....	\$1,689,137.58

The records of adjustments of accounts, letters written, certificates of deposit, tabular statements, and reports, with other miscellaneous matter, cover 20,000 pages of letter post.

The following statement shows the number of letters and accounts pending at the beginning of the fiscal year, the number received, the number disposed of during the year, and the number pending at the close of the year :

Accounts pending July 1, 1887	1,045
Number received during the year	4,508
Total	5,553
Number adjusted, recommended paid, etc.	4,807
Number on hand June 30, 1888	746
Total	5,553
Letters pending July 1, 1887	371
Received during the year	32,167
Total	32,538
Number answered, filed, etc.	32,195
Number on hand June 30, 1888	343
Total	32,538

This division prepares all estimates of appropriations required for the land service, and also reports relative to the expenditure of money appropriated.

A report of the condition of appropriations appertaining to the public land service, which shows the amount appropriated, the amount expended, the estimated liabilities outstanding, and the balance on hand of each of thirty separate appropriations is prepared weekly.

Notwithstanding there has been a decrease of six clerks, whose services at the instance of the Secretary of the Interior have been transferred in part to divisions having greater need of them, this division has greatly reduced the work in arrears at the beginning of the fiscal year 1888, and at the same time kept the current work up to date.

Statistics referred to in former reports have been advanced as far as may be by clerks of the division when not engaged on current work.

It would be well to put an extra force upon this extra work and bring it up to date for the use of the department and office, involving as it does important statistical matter which has been accumulating and remained unclassified and uncompiled, some of it at least for a period co-existent with the establishment of the General Land Office.

The following tables are submitted, including a recapitulation of the land business done in the several States and Territories during the past fiscal year :

Statement showing the amount deposited by railroads for field and office work on account of the survey of public lands in the several surveying districts during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888.

District.	Field work.	Office work.	Aggregate.
California	\$31,192.93	\$10,397.63	\$41,590.56
Dakota	36,412.49	7,680.52	44,093.01
Kansas	2,748.35	682.82	3,431.17
Minnesota	220.71	42.06	262.77
Nevada	655.34	468.85	1,124.19
Utah	1,880.79	235.10	2,115.89
Total	78,110.61	19,506.98	92,617.59

Statement showing the amount deposited by individuals for field and office work on account of the survey of public lands in the several surveying districts during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888.

District.	Field work.	Office work.			Aggregate.
		Agricultural.	Mineral.	Total.	
Alaska.....			\$1,090.00	\$1,090.00	\$1,090.00
Arizona.....			2,280.00	2,280.00	2,280.00
California.....			7,732.00	7,732.00	7,732.00
Colorado.....			31,615.00	31,615.00	31,615.00
Dakota.....			2,060.00	2,060.00	2,060.00
Florida.....					
Idaho.....			2,804.00	2,804.00	2,804.00
Louisiana.....					
Minnesota.....					
Montana.....	\$60.00	\$40.00	8,875.00	8,915.00	8,975.00
Nevada.....			2,136.00	2,136.00	2,136.00
New Mexico.....	58.50		3,264.00	3,264.00	3,322.50
Oregon.....			335.00	335.00	335.00
Utah.....			5,269.00	5,269.00	5,269.00
Washington.....	300.00	100.00	350.00	450.00	750.00
Wyoming.....			210.00	210.00	210.00
Total.....	418.50	140.00	68,020.00	68,160.00	68,578.50

Number of acres of public lands disposed of for cash, 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 1876 to 1888, inclusive.

States and Territories.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
Alaska													90.12
Alabama	157,823.32	121,105.99	169,930.01	162,772.69	350,420.36	476,051.12	418,329.07	346,630.79	387,280.41	270,901.62	226,627.41	625,769.43	562,394.73
Arkansas	159,287.12	152,125.33	238,430.03	229,052.05	391,566.96	526,829.99	426,747.81	57,586.54	317,181.62	244,582.90	277,261.04	563,461.66	411,965.36
Arizona	8,862.95	52,501.54	63,585.18	28,281.50	17,067.09	19,203.99	21,156.81	461,215.87	49,644.64	278,174.78	534,139.30	468,656.28	562,933.30
California	761,772.84	612,942.18	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
Colorado	123,630.45	73,882.89	139,257.38	111,560.61	194,274.99	287,642.87	534,257.02	424,713.86	566,537.85	662,611.05	1,282,674.87	2,536,714.36	2,694,015.13
Dakota	391,645.53	212,555.16	1,377,948.22	1,656,851.16	2,268,808.24	2,673,213.42	4,360,131.81	7,317,236.98	11,089,818.44	4,547,749.77	3,075,085.11	2,096,315.55	1,706,424.97
Florida	254,126.45	186,553.79	151,129.18	61,285.47	95,862.80	217,925.68	416,001.64	452,263.08	714,181.77	282,515.55	231,799.46	1,520,880.11	1,266,308.21
Idaho	27,219.22	40,515.42	84,767.94	89,458.91	120,323.56	149,126.57	166,988.02	232,639.97	209,490.41	284,903.04	272,019.84	241,815.19	313,636.60
Iowa	23,778.34	12,227.48	10,344.64	11,601.11	9,049.83	14,218.46	10,044.90	-----	6,596.74	11,659.36	4,337.02	219,658.21	28,219.81
Illinois	558.73	452.55	4,106.65	40.71	-----	677.16	170,824.57	56.70	237.98	-----	-----	19,639.20	1,579.59
Indiana	507.29	532.38	80.00	53.85	-----	40.00	40.00	6,888.30	40.00	-----	-----	132.52	10,004.69
Kansas	663,786.34	706,493.52	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	5,630,824.15	3,723,950.96	2,974,251.62
Louisiana	68,628.01	53,115.50	49,246.04	27,484.64	92,780.92	145,533.66	508,703.94	438,129.04	1,537,516.80	181,043.60	142,664.03	374,685.93	673,527.68
Michigan	216,502.82	113,096.31	127,026.10	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	1,2,731.50
Minnesota	449,586.96	277,411.69	958,137.83	946,339.48	854,065.32	173,331.85	1,188,001.52	1,555,954.65	1,640,468.53	624,379.49	417,732.58	694,356.87	493,483.42
Missouri	53,686.52	44,895.82	65,884.49	40,960.22	98,587.54	141,355.37	266,614.54	517,737.36	407,327.22	291,277.34	269,045.73	230,727.43	214,486.06
Mississippi	50,634.55	40,743.40	53,393.53	21,275.31	66,227.01	153,758.76	358,217.21	239,350.80	242,268.57	111,000.09	175,626.25	218,605.66	554,155.05
Montana	28,063.94	12,688.74	47,587.31	66,154.37	108,593.63	109,579.43	186,463.36	443,324.27	625,292.74	1,112,140.57	911,574.11	2,536,037.27	282,597.04
Nebraska	357,419.44	255,249.51	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	2,139,339.26
New Mexico	10,584.88	4,476.52	12,143.82	37,338.31	38,356.18	162,378.35	110,931.60	79,936.67	1,627,715.98	1,639,981.57	262,850.15	163,314.64	660,559.73
Nevada	14,431.81	31,700.38	96,466.76	42,849.94	31,661.13	88,169.14	78,588.27	249,195.70	83,143.35	171,430.94	380,998.87	308,488.70	425,155.01
Ohio	495.57	51.47	76.35	80.00	40.00	120.00	5,107.31	209.36	55.50	-----	-----	-----	240.00
Oregon	149,465.57	144,827.90	190,411.88	121,073.90	240,619.37	313,326.75	309,548.70	504,828.80	604,696.60	788,287.71	504,863.78	754,875.71	889,239.97
Utah	60,099.54	117,024.47	128,651.29	103,307.78	97,818.59	134,394.30	84,149.01	11,913.86	199,358.89	184,853.62	299,776.06	241,446.18	238,998.33
Washington	92,766.03	100,849.83	229,865.49	251,181.48	421,521.67	419,237.57	449,389.88	764,418.33	1,087,753.72	1,016,117.76	544,828.49	2,652,587.09	4,575,194.10
Wisconsin	160,084.18	121,314.48	128,996.01	135,084.42	167,073.16	327,513.62	348,156.33	844,318.42	306,910.10	218,436.92	367,585.73	364,664.71	337,622.59
Wyoming	7,487.42	5,156.00	23,333.67	33,320.64	44,146.83	48,955.92	58,307.25	187,488.65	595,788.88	552,967.14	453,572.51	424,780.22	242,306.78
Total	4,291,942.82	3,495,030.25	7,209,540.60	8,724,371.11	9,152,297.62	10,762,967.18	13,998,780.27	19,030,796.89	26,834,041.03	20,113,663.38	20,991,967.18	25,111,400.84	24,485,833.91

*Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890,
by the General Land Office.*

Detailed objects of expenditure, and explanations.	Estimated amount which will be required for each detailed object of expenditure.	Total amount to be appropriated under each head of appropriation.	Amount appropriated for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1889.
SALARIES.			
Commissioner of the General Land Office (July 11, 1888; R. S., p. 76, sec. 446)	\$4,000.00	.....	\$4,000.00
Assistant commissioner (July 11, 1888, July 7, 1884; vol. 23, p. 186, sec. 1)	3,000.00	.....	3,000.00
Chief clerk (July 11, 1888; R. S., p. 70, sec. 440)	2,250.00	.....	2,250.00
Two law clerks, \$2,200 each (July 11, 1888, March 3, 1875; vol. 18, p. 364, sec. 1)	4,400.00	.....	4,400.00
Three inspectors of surveyors-general and district land offices, at an annual compensation of \$2,000 each (July 11, 1888, August 6, 1888; vol. 22, p. 241, sec. 1)	6,000.00	.....	6,000.00
Recorder (July 11, 1888; R. S., p. 76, secs. 447-449)	2,000.00	.....	2,000.00
Three principal clerks, at an annual compensation of \$1,800 each (July 11, 1888)	5,400.00	.....	5,400.00
Two law examiners, at an annual compensation of \$2,000 each (July 11, 1888, July 31, 1888; vol. 24, p. 199, sec. 1)	4,000.00	.....	4,000.00
Ten principal examiners of land claims and contests, at \$2,000 per annum each (July 11, 1888)	20,000.00	.....	20,000.00
<p>NOTE.—The duties to be performed affect a range of property interest limited only by the area of the public domain and comprise the adjudication of controversies between individuals and between individuals and corporations, frequently involving amounts rarely at issue in cases before the highest tribunals. Special qualifications, training, and legal experience and aptitude, are essential for such service. To moderately meet this obvious requirement the foregoing estimate is submitted.</p>			
Forty clerks, class four (July 11, 1888; R. S., p. 27, sec. 167) ..	72,000.00	.....	72,000.00
Sixty clerks, class three (July 11, 1888; R. S., p. 27, sec. 167) ..	96,000.00	.....	96,000.00
Seventy clerks, class two (July 11, 1888; R. S., p. 27, sec. 167) ..	98,000.00	.....	98,000.00
Seventy-five clerks, class one (July 11, 1888; R. S., p. 27, sec. 167) ..	90,000.00	.....	90,000.00
Fifty-five clerks, at \$1,000 each per annum (July 11, 1888; vol. 22, p. 247, sec. 1)	55,000.00	.....	55,000.00
Fifty copyists, at \$900 each per annum (July 11, 1888; vol. 22, p. 247, sec. 1)	45,000.00	.....	45,000.00
Nine assistant messengers, at \$720 per annum (July 11, 1888; R. S., p. 27, 167)	6,480.00	.....	6,480.00
Twelve laborers, at \$660 each per annum (July 11, 1888; R. S., p. 27, sec. 167)	7,920.00	.....	7,920.00
Six packers, at \$720 each per annum (July 11, 1888; R. S., p. 27, sec. 167)	4,320.00	.....	4,320.00
EXPENSES OF INSPECTORS.			
For 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, while traveling on duty, at a rate to be fixed by the Secretary of the Interior, not exceeding three dollars per day, and for actual necessary expenses of transportation (July 11, 1888)	10,000.00	\$10,000.00	10,000.00
LIBRARY.			
For law books for the law library of the General Land Office (July 11, 1888)	500.00	500.00	500.00
Total		536,270.00	536,270.00
<p>NOTE.—The foregoing estimates cover the exact amount appropriated for like expenses during the current fiscal year, and are submitted in accordance with what seems to be the policy of Congress. The estimated amounts are inadequate to the needs of the service, and the best interests of the Government and of the people demand larger appropriations.</p> <p>If Congress should concur in this view, then this office will submit supplemental estimates sufficient for the purposes named.</p>			

Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year, etc.—Continued.

Detailed objects of expenditure, and explanations.	Estimated amount which will be required for each detailed object of expenditure.	Total amount to be appropriated under each head of appropriation.	Amount appropriated for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1889.
SALARIES, OFFICES OF SURVEYORS-GENERAL.			
Arizona:			
Surveyor-general (July 11, 1888; R. S., p. 389, sec. 2210) ..	\$2,500.00		
Clerks in his office (July 11, 1888; R. S., p. 391, sec. 2226) ..	3,000.00	\$5,500.00	\$5,500.00
California:			
Surveyor-general (July 11, 1888; R. S., p. 389, sec. 2210) ..	2,750.00		
Clerks in his office (July 11, 1888; R. S., p. 391, sec. 2226) ..	10,000.00	12,750.00	12,750.00
Colorado:			
Surveyor-general (July 11, 1888; R. S., p. 389, sec. 2210) ..	2,500.00		
Clerks in his office (July 11, 1888; R. S., p. 391, sec. 2226) ..	6,000.00	8,500.00	8,500.00
Dakota:			
Surveyor-general (July 11, 1888; R. S., p. 388, sec. 2208) ..	2,000.00		
Clerks in his office (July 11, 1888; R. S., p. 391, sec. 2226) ..	7,000.00	9,000.00	9,000.00
Florida:			
Surveyor-general (July 11, 1888; R. S., p. 388, sec. 2208) ..	1,800.00		
Clerks in his office (July 11, 1888; R. S., p. 391, sec. 2226) ..	1,800.00	3,600.00	3,600.00
Idaho:			
Surveyor-general (July 11, 1888; R. S., p. 389, sec. 2210) ..	2,500.00		
Clerks in his office (July 11, 1888; R. S., p. 391, sec. 2226) ..	1,500.00	4,000.00	4,000.00
Louisiana:			
Surveyor-general (July 11, 1888; R. S., p. 388, sec. 2208) ..	1,800.00		
Clerks in his office (July 11, 1888; R. S., p. 391, sec. 2226) ..	5,000.00	6,800.00	6,800.00
Minnesota:			
Surveyor-general (July 11, 1888; R. S., p. 388, sec. 2208) ..	1,800.00		
Clerks in his office (July 11, 1888; R. S., p. 391, sec. 2226) ..	2,000.00	3,800.00	3,800.00
Montana:			
Surveyor-general (July 11, 1888; R. S., p. 389, sec. 2210) ..	2,500.00		
Clerks in his office (July 11, 1888; R. S., p. 391, sec. 2226) ..	6,000.00	8,500.00	8,500.00
Nevada:			
Surveyor-general (July 11, 1888; R. S., p. 389, sec. 2210) ..	1,800.00		
Clerks in his office (July 11, 1888; R. S., p. 391, sec. 2226) ..	2,500.00	4,300.00	4,300.00
New Mexico:			
Surveyor-general (July 11, 1888; R. S., p. 389, sec. 2210) ..	2,500.00		
Clerks in his office (July 11, 1888; R. S., p. 391, sec. 2226) ..	3,000.00	5,500.00	5,500.00
Oregon:			
Surveyor-general (July 11, 1888; R. S., p. 388, sec. 2209) ..	1,800.00		
Clerks in his office (July 11, 1888; R. S., p. 391, sec. 2226) ..	3,000.00	4,800.00	4,800.00
Utah:			
Surveyor-general (July 11, 1888; R. S., p. 389, sec. 2210) ..	2,500.00		
Clerks in his office (July 11, 1888; R. S., p. 391, sec. 2226) ..	3,000.00	5,500.00	5,500.00
Washington Territory:			
Surveyor-general (July 11, 1888; R. S., p. 389, sec. 2209) ..	2,500.00		
Clerks in his office (July 11, 1888; R. S., p. 391, sec. 2226) ..	5,500.00	8,000.00	8,000.00
Wyoming:			
Surveyor-general (July 11, 1888; R. S., p. 389, sec. 2210) ..	2,500.00		
Clerks in his office (July 11, 1888; R. S., p. 391, sec. 2226) ..	3,000.00	5,500.00	5,500.00
Total		98,050.00	98,050.00

SURVEYING PUBLIC LANDS.

For surveys and resurveys of public lands, \$100,000, 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; or where, in cases of

Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year, etc.—Continued.

Detailed objects of expenditure, and explanations,	Estimated amount which will be required for each detailed object of expenditure.	Total amount to be appropriated under each head of appropriation.	Amount appropriated for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1889.
SURVEYING PUBLIC LANDS—continued.			
<p>exceptional difficulties in the surveys, the work can not be contracted for at these rates, compensation for surveys and resurveys by the day instead of by the mile may be made by the said Commissioner with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior at such fair and reasonable rates as in his judgment may be necessary to insure the accurate and faithful execution of the work (appropriated October 2, 1888, R. S., p. 390, sec. 2223)</p>		\$100,000.00	\$100,000.00
<p>And of the sum hereby estimated, not exceeding \$20,000 may be expended for examinations of public surveys in the several surveying districts in order to test the accuracy of work in the field and to prevent payment of fraudulent and imperfect surveys, and for examinations 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 identification of lands for purposes of evidence in any suit or proceedings in behalf of the United States.</p>			
SURVEY AND EXAMINATION OF PRIVATE LAND CLAIMS IN NEW MEXICO.			
<p>For expenses attending the survey and examination of private land claims in New Mexico and the resurvey of unconfirmed claims (October 2, 1888; R. S., p. 390, sec. 2223)</p>		3,000.00	3,000.00
CARE AND PRESERVATION OF ABANDONED MILITARY RESERVATIONS.			
<p>For care and preservation 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); October 2, 1888 (vol. 24, p. 527)</p>		2,000.00	2,000.00
<p>NOTE.—The surveying estimates, as submitted, cover the exact amount appropriated for the current fiscal year, and are submitted in accordance with what seems to be the policy of Congress.</p> <p>The estimated amounts are inadequate to the needs of the service, and, in the opinion of this office, the best interests of the Government demand larger appropriations.</p> <p>If Congress concurs in this view, then this office will submit supplemental estimates sufficient for the purposes named.</p>			
Total		105,000.00	105,000.00
CONTINGENT EXPENSES—OFFICES OF SURVEYORS-GENERAL.			
<p><i>Arizona.</i>—For rent of office for surveyor-general, pay of messenger, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses (July 11, 1888, R. S., p. 391, sec. 2227)</p>		1,500	1,500
<p><i>California.</i>—For books, stationery, pay of messenger, and other incidental expenses (July 11, 1888, R. S., p. 391, sec. 2227)</p>		2,000	2,000
<p><i>Colorado.</i>—For rent of office for surveyor-general, fuel, books, stationery, pay of messenger, and other incidental expenses (July 11, 1888, R. S., p. 391, sec. 2227)</p>		1,500	1,500
<p><i>Dakota.</i>—For rent of office for surveyor-general, fuel, books, stationery, pay of messenger, and other incidental expenses (July 11, 1888, R. S., p. 391, sec. 2227)</p>		1,500	1,500
<p><i>Florida.</i>—For rent of office for surveyor-general, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses (July 11, 1888, R. S., p. 391, sec. 2227)</p>		1,000	1,000
<p><i>Idaho.</i>—For rent of office for surveyor-general, fuel, books, stationery, pay of messenger, and other incidental expenses (July 11, 1888, R. S., p. 391, sec. 2227)</p>		1,500	1,500
<p><i>Louisiana.</i>—For fuel, books, stationery, binding, pay of messenger, and other incidental expenses (July 11, 1888, R. S., p. 391, sec. 2227)</p>		1,200	1,200

Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year, etc.—Continued.

Detailed objects of expenditure, and explanations.	Estimated amount which will be required for each detailed object of expenditure.	Total amount to be appropriated under each head of appropriation.	Amount appropriated for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1889.
CONTINGENT EXPENSES—OFFICES OF SURVEYORS-GENERAL—Continued.			
<i>Minnesota.</i> —For fuel, books, stationery, printing, binding, pay of messenger, and other incidental expenses (July 11, 1888, R. S., p. 391, sec. 2227)		\$1,000	\$1,000
<i>Montana.</i> —For rent of office for surveyor-general, fuel, books, stationery, binding, restoration of plats, pay of messenger, and other incidental expenses (July 11, 1888, R. S., p. 391, sec. 2227)		2,000	2,000
<i>Nevada.</i> —For rent of office for surveyor-general, fuel, books, stationery, pay of messenger, and other incidental expenses (July 11, 1888, R. S., p. 391, sec. 2227)		800	800
<i>New Mexico.</i> —For rent of office surveyor-general, fuel, books, stationery, pay of messenger, and other incidental expenses (July 11, 1888, R. S., p. 391, sec. 2227)		1,500	1,500
<i>Oregon.</i> —For fuel, books, stationery, pay of messenger, and other incidental expenses (July 11, 1888, R. S., p. 391, sec. 2227)		1,000	1,000
<i>Utah.</i> —For rent of office for surveyor-general, fuel, books, stationery, pay of messenger, and other incidental expenses (July 11, 1888, R. S., p. 391, sec. 2227)		1,400	1,400
<i>Washington Territory.</i> —For rent of office for surveyor-general, fuel, books, stationery, pay of messenger, and other incidental expenses (July 11, 1888, R. S., p. 391, sec. 2227)		1,500	1,500
<i>Wyoming.</i> —For rent of office for surveyor-general, fuel, books, stationery, pay of messenger, and other incidental expenses (July 11, 1888, R. S., p. 391, sec. 2227)		1,500	1,500
		20,900	20,900

Estimated amount necessary to meet the contingent expenses of local land offices for the fiscal year 1890.

Office.	Clerk hire.	Office rent.	Fuel, etc.	Post-office box rent.	Total.
Alabama:					
Huntsville	\$1,800.00	\$240.00	\$25.00		\$2,065.00
Montgomery	3,700.00				3,700.00
Arizona:					
Prescott		420.00			420.00
Tucson	2,100.00	600.00	100.00		2,800.00
Arkansas:					
Camden	900.00	300.00		\$6.00	1,206.00
Dardanelle	900.00	200.00			1,100.00
Harrison	1,800.00	180.00			1,980.00
Little Rock	1,200.00			3.20	1,203.20
California:					
Independence		240.00		6.00	246.00
Humboldt	900.00	360.00		2.00	1,262.00
Los Angeles	2,700.00	900.00			3,600.00
Marysville					
Sacramento	1,000.00	420.00			1,420.00
San Francisco	4,200.00				4,200.00
Shasta	900.00	200.00		10.00	1,110.00
Stockton	1,200.00	480.00			1,680.00
Susanville		200.00			200.00
Visalia	900.00	180.00			1,080.00
Colorado:					
Central city		240.00			240.00
Del Norte	900.00	240.00			1,140.00
Denver	7,400.00	900.00			8,300.00
Durango	1,200.00	300.00			1,500.00
Glenwood Springs	1,200.00	540.00	100.00		1,840.00
Gunnison		300.00	50.00		350.00
Lamar	4,800.00				4,800.00
Leadville	1,200.00	480.00			1,680.00
Montrose		440.00			440.00
Pueblo	4,500.00		65.00		4,565.00

Estimated amount necessary to meet the contingent expenses of local land offices for the fiscal year 1890—Continued.

Office.	Clerk hire.	Office rent.	Fuel, etc.	Post-office box rent.	Total.
Dakota:					
Aberdeen	\$1,900.00	\$300.00	\$200.00		\$2,400.00
Bismarck	2,000.00	400.00	100.00		2,500.00
Devil's Lake	2,000.00	360.00	175.00		2,535.00
Deadwood	2,400.00	600.00		\$2.00	3,008.00
Fargo	1,800.00	120.00			1,920.00
Grand Forks	2,000.00	150.00	100.00		2,250.00
Huron	2,700.00	300.00	49.00		3,049.00
Mitchell	2,800.00	150.00	225.00		3,175.00
Watertown	3,100.00	600.00	111.00	4.00	3,815.00
Yankton	900.00	200.00	50.00		1,150.00
Florida:					
Gainesville	3,120.00	200.00			3,320.00
Idaho:					
Blackfoot		250.00			250.00
Boisé City		450.00			450.00
Cœur d'Alene		180.00			180.00
Halley		600.00			600.00
Lewiston		240.00		4.00	244.00
Iowa:					
Des Moines		360.00			360.00
Kansas:					
Concordia		100.00			100.00
Garden City	9,300.00		100.00		9,400.00
Independence		132.00			132.00
Kirwin	2,700.00				2,700.00
Larned	5,700.00	300.00			6,000.00
Oberlin	3,700.00	600.00	200.00		4,500.00
Salina	900.00				900.00
Topeka		360.00			360.00
Wa Keeney	7,200.00	350.00			7,550.00
Wichita	1,000.00	480.00			1,480.00
Louisiana:					
Natchitoches		360.00			360.00
New Orleans	3,000.00				3,000.00
Michigan:					
Marquette	1,000.00	300.00			1,300.00
Grayling		450.00			450.00
Minnesota:					
Benson		240.00	50.00		290.00
Crookston			100.00		100.00
Duluth	1,800.00	500.00			2,300.00
Fergus Falls	900.00				900.00
Redwood Falls		350.00			350.00
Saint Cloud	1,800.00	200.00	50.00		2,050.00
Taylor's Falls		98.00			98.00
Tracy		240.00			240.00
Worthington		240.00			240.00
Mississippi:					
Jackson	5,400.00				5,400.00
Missouri:					
Boonville	900.00	250.00			1,150.00
Ironton		175.00			175.00
Springfield	900.00	300.00			1,200.00
Montana:					
Bozeman	900.00	360.00			1,260.00
Helena	2,900.00	600.00		6.00	3,506.00
Miles City		500.00			500.00
Nebraska:					
Bloomington	1,000.00	120.00	32.00		1,152.00
Chadron	2,700.00	300.00			3,000.00
Grand Island	1,800.00	240.00	90.00		2,130.00
Lincoln				4.00	4.00
McCook	3,600.00	220.00			3,820.00
Neligh	900.00	180.00			1,080.00
North Platte	2,700.00	360.00	200.00	10.00	3,270.00
O'Neill	2,700.00				2,700.00
Sidney	2,700.00	600.00	100.00		3,400.00
Valentine	2,700.00	200.00	125.00		3,025.00
Nevada:					
Carson City		240.00	40.00		280.00
Eureka		420.00	180.00		600.00
New Mexico:					
Las Cruces	1,000.00	410.00			1,410.00
Santa Fe	1,000.00	360.00			1,360.00

Estimated amount necessary to meet the contingent expenses of local land offices for the fiscal year 1890—Continued.

Office.	Clerk hire.	Office rent.	Fuel, etc.	Post-office box rent.	Total.
Oregon:					
La Grande	\$1,800.00	\$400.00	\$50.00	.....	\$2,250.00
Lakeview	900.00	240.00	.....	.....	1,140.00
Oregon City	900.00	240.00	20.00	.....	1,160.00
Roseburgh	900.00	240.00	.....	.....	1,140.00
The Dalles	1,650.00	200.00	.....	.....	1,850.00
Utah:					
Salt Lake City	1,900.00	.....	.....	\$8.00	1,906.00
Washington:					
Seattle	2,800.00	.....	75.00	.....	2,875.00
Spokane Falls	3,000.00	300.00	95.00	3.00	3,398.00
Vancouver	1,200.00	180.00	.....	.....	1,380.00
Walla Walla	2,000.00	300.00	100.00	.....	2,400.00
North Yakima	900.00	315.00	.....	.....	1,215.00
Wisconsin:					
Ashland .....	.....	150.00	.....	.....	150.00
Eau Claire .....	.....	250.00	.....	.....	250.00
Saint Croix Falls .....	.....	150.00	.....	.....	150.00
La Crosse .....	.....	240.00	.....	.....	240.00
Menasha .....	.....	180.00	.....	.....	180.00
Wausau .....	.....	200.00	.....	.....	200.00
Wyoming:					
Buffalo	1,200.00	300.00	150.00	.....	1,650.00
Cheyenne	3,600.00	600.00	150.00	6.00	4,356.00
Evanston .....	.....	200.00	100.00	.....	300.00
Total	165,670.00	20,638.00	3,357.00	78.20	198,743.20
Amount necessary to pay registration fees .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,256.80
Total estimate .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200,000.00

Estimate of amount for salaries and commissions of registers and receivers of the several land offices during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890.

Name of office.	Salaries and commissions.		Name of office.	Salaries and commissions.	
	Amount.	Total.		Amount.	Total.
Alabama:			Michigan:		
Huntsville.....	\$6,000		Grayling.....	\$6,000	
Montgomery.....	6,000	\$12,000	Marquette.....	6,000	\$12,000
Alaska:			Minnesota:		
Sitka.....		Fees.	Benson.....	3,200	
Arkansas:			Crookston.....	6,000	
Camden.....	6,000		Duluth.....	6,000	
Dardanelle.....	4,800		Fergus Falls.....	6,000	
Harrison.....	6,000		Redwood Falls.....	2,400	
Little Rock.....	6,000	22,800	Saint Cloud.....	6,000	
California:			Taylor's Falls.....	3,300	
Humboldt.....	6,000		Tracy.....	2,600	
Independence.....	3,600		Worthington.....	2,800	
Los Angeles.....	6,000		Mississippi:		33,300
Marysville.....	5,600		Jackson.....	6,000	6,000
Sacramento.....	6,000		Missouri:		
San Francisco.....	6,000		Boonville.....	3,000	
Shasta.....	6,000		Ironton.....	4,500	
Stockton.....	6,000		Springfield.....	6,000	13,500
Susanville.....	6,000		Montana:		
Visalia.....	6,000	57,200	Bozeman.....	5,300	
Colorado:			Helena.....	6,000	
Central City.....	4,300		Miles City.....	3,000	14,300
Del Norte.....	6,000		Nebraska:		
Denver City.....	6,000		Bloomington.....	6,000	
Durango.....	4,600		Chadron.....	6,000	
Glenwood Springs.....	6,000		Grand Island.....	6,000	
Gunnison.....	5,200		Lincoln.....	2,100	
Montrose.....	6,000		McCook.....	6,000	
Lamar.....	6,000		Neligh.....	6,000	
Leadville.....	5,600		O'Neil.....	6,000	
Pueblo.....	6,000	55,700	North Platte.....	6,000	
Dakota:			Sidney.....	6,000	
Aberdeen.....	6,000		Valentine.....	6,000	56,100
Bismarck.....	6,000		Nevada:		
Deadwood.....	6,000		Carson City.....	3,200	
Devil's Lake.....	6,000		Eureka.....	5,000	8,200
Fargo.....	6,000		New Mexico:		
Grand Forks.....	6,000		Las Cruces.....	6,000	
Huron.....	6,000		Santa Fé.....	6,000	12,000
Mitchell.....	6,000		Oregon:		
Watertown.....	6,000		La Grande.....	6,000	
Yankton.....	6,000	80,000	Lakeview.....	6,000	
Florida:			Oregon City.....	6,000	
Gainesville.....		6,000	Roseburg.....	6,000	
Idaho:			The Dalles.....	6,000	
Blackfoot.....	6,000		Utah:		30,000
Boisé City.....	5,200		Salt Lake City.....		6,000
Coeur d'Alene.....	3,000		Washington:		
Halley.....	5,000		North Yakima.....	6,000	
Lewiston.....	4,800	24,000	Olympia.....	6,000	
Iowa:			Spokane Falls.....	6,000	
Des Moines.....	2,400	2,400	Vancouver.....	6,000	
Kansas:			Walla Walla.....	6,000	
Concordia.....	3,000		Wisconsin:		30,000
Garden City.....	6,000		Ashland.....	6,000	
Independence.....	1,800		Eau Claire.....	3,100	
Kirwin.....	6,000		Falls of Saint Croix.....	2,300	
Larned.....	6,000		La Crosse.....	2,000	
Oberlin.....	6,000		Menasha.....	2,000	
Salina.....	6,000		Wausau.....	3,700	
Topeka.....	1,400		Wyoming:		19,100
Wa Keeney.....	6,000		Buffalo.....	6,000	
Wichita.....	3,200	45,400	Cheyenne.....	6,000	
Louisiana:			Evanston.....	5,000	17,100
Natchitoches.....	6,000		Total amount.....		560,000
New Orleans.....	6,000	12,000			

Estimates of appropriations required for collecting the revenue from the public lands for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, by the General Land Office.

Detailed objects of expenditure, and explanations.	Total amount to be appropriated under each head of appropriation.	Amount appropriated for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1889.
SALARIES AND COMMISSIONS OF REGISTERS AND RECEIVERS.		
Compensation of registers and receivers of local land offices. See detailed statement following and appended (A). (R. S., p. 392, secs. 2238 to 2240)	\$524,000.00	\$524,000.00
<p>NOTE.—The estimate submitted for compensation of registers and receivers is the amount appropriated by Congress for the fiscal year 1889. The compensation of registers and receivers is limited by law to the amount earned, not to exceed \$3,000 each per annum.</p>		
<p>During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1888, the fees and commissions earned by registers and receivers amounted to \$1,070,463.63; while the total amount necessary to pay their salaries, fees, and commissions was \$555,885.92.</p>		
<p>Of the \$1,070,463.63 above referred to, there was collected from the entrymen the sum of \$829,980.05, which was turned into the Treasury; and after deducting the amount necessary to pay the earnings of registers and receivers there remained a net revenue to the Government of \$274,594.13, to which is to be added the amount received as homestead and timber-culture fees, \$668,143, making an aggregate of \$942,737.13.</p>		
INCIDENTAL EXPENSES OF LAND OFFICES.		
For clerk-hire, rent, and other incidental expenses of the several land offices	155,000.00	155,000.00
<p>NOTE.—The foregoing estimate includes the salaries of clerks, office rent, registration fees, and a variety of other incidental expenses, such as binding plat-books, furniture, etc.</p>		
EXPENSES OF DEPOSITING PUBLIC MONEYS.		
Expenses of depositing public moneys received from public lands (R. S., p. 713, sec. 3617)	10,000.00	10,000.00
DEPREDACTIONS ON PUBLIC TIMBER.		
To meet the expenses of protecting timber on the public lands	75,000.00	75,000.00
<p>NOTE.—The amount of money recovered from trespassers during the past year, and reported, was \$128,522.64. A considerable further sum has not yet been reported.</p>		
PROTECTING PUBLIC LANDS.		
For the protection of public lands from illegal and fraudulent entry or appropriation (October 2, 1888)	100,000.00	100,000.00
EXPENSES OF HEARINGS IN LAND ENTRIES.		
For 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 (October 2, 1888)	30,000.00	30,000.00
<p>NOTE.—The foregoing estimate is to defray the expenses of hearings ordered by the General Land Office in cases of alleged fraudulent or illegal entries. These entries are suspended upon the reports of investigations made by special agents; hearings are then ordered to be held and all parties in interest notified thereof. The expenses to be borne by the United States are those of its own witnesses and the taking of testimony to establish the fraudulent or illegal character of the entry.</p>		

Estimates of appropriations required for collecting the revenue from the public lands for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, etc.—Continued:

Detailed objects of expenditure, and explanations.	Total amount to be appropriated under each head of appropriation.	Amount appropriated for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1890.
SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS FOR SWAMP LANDS AND SWAMP-LAND INDEMNITY.		
Salaries and expenses of agents and inspectors employed in adjusting claims for swamp land and for indemnity for swamp lands	\$20,000.00	\$20,000.00
<p><i>NOTE.</i>—The foregoing estimate is submitted to cover the salaries and expenses of agents appointed to investigate, in the field, lands claimed as swamp land.</p>		
<p><i>Provided.</i> That agents and others employed under this and the appropriation for "Depredations on Public Timber" and "Protecting Public Lands" while absent from home 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>		
REPRODUCING PLATS OF SURVEY, GENERAL LAND OFFICE.		
To enable the Commissioner of the General Land Office to continue to reproduce worn and defaced official plats of survey on file and other plats constituting a part of the records of said office, and also to furnish local offices with the same	2,500.00	2,500.00
TRANSCRIPT OF RECORDS AND PLATS.		
For furnishing transcripts of records and plats to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior	12,500.00	12,500.00
<p><i>NOTE.</i>—The moneys received from this source and covered into the Treasury during the past year was \$11,631 and the appropriation but \$5,000.</p>		
Total	929,000.00	929,000.00

Statement of business at local land offices during fiscal year ended June 30, 1888.

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.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of mineral lands	4	99.12			\$505.00
Total cash sales	4	99.12			505.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands ..	8			\$80.00	80.00
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	12	99.12		80.00	585.00
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					90.10

LAND OFFICE AT HUNTSVILLE, ALA.

Sales of land subject to private entry	98	11,436.00			14,295.09
Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry ..	44	6,075.71			7,594.64
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations ..	345	372.66			465.86
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	58	[7,032.58]			8,790.75
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2 act June 15, 1880	19	[1,361.64]			1,566.56
Total cash sales	564	17,884.37			32,712.90
Original homestead entries	1,302	160,692.52	\$4,057.00	10,915.00	14,972.00
Final homestead entries	662	[79,016.08]	1,945.00		1,945.00
Lands selected under grants to railroads ..	56	9,026.38		112.55	112.55
Pre-emption declaratory statements	220			440.00	440.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				2,116.03	2,116.03
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	2,804	187,603.27	6,002.00	13,583.58	52,298.48
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					6,000.00
Expenses of depositing					13.65
Incidental expenses					1,706.50
Total					7,720.15
Cash sales Cherokee school lands	8	472.33			590.42

LAND OFFICE AT MONTGOMERY, ALA.

Sales of land subject to private entry	781	165,313.96			206,642.63
Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry ..	10	1,042.78			1,304.50
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations ..	460	444.58			657.85
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	165	[19,454.11]			24,305.34
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2 act June 15, 1880	49	[4,365.12]			4,990.35
Total cash sales	1,465	166,801.32			237,900.67
Original homestead entries	1,583	187,815.02	4,679.60	12,855.00	17,534.60
Final homestead entries	886	[112,461.27]	2,776.25		2,776.25
Lands entered with military bounty-land warrants	8	761.08		23.00	23.00
Lands entered with private-land scrip	8	1,361.11		17.00	17.00
Lands entered with supreme court scrip	3	859.84			
State selections, university	6	1,007.03		12.60	12.60
Pre-emption declaratory statements	67			134.00	134.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				2,158.96	2,158.96
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	4,026	357,606.00	7,455.85	15,200.56	260,557.08
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					6,000.00
Expenses of depositing					102.90
Incidental expenses					3,919.26
Total					10,022.16

Statement of business at local land offices during fiscal year ended June 30, 1888—Continued.

LAND OFFICE AT PRESCOTT, 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.	33	5,047.60			\$7,659.50
Sales of mineral lands	5	85.86			440.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	4	3.85			9.60
Original entries under the desert-land act.	5	1,200.00			400.00
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.	1	[160.00]			400.00
Total cash sales	48	6,337.31			8,909.10
Original homestead entries	49	7,433.55	\$356.50	\$480.00	836.50
Final homestead entries	12	[1,797.51]	96.00		96.00
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	14	2,079.67	56.00	130.00	186.00
Lands selected under grants to railroads	1,863	297,904.91		3,726.00	3,726.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands	7			70.00	70.00
Valentine scrip filings	2			4.00	4.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims	2			20.00	20.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements	107			321.00	321.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	3			9.00	9.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				122.45	122.45
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	2,107	313,845.44	508.50	4,882.45	14,300.05
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					5,978.43
Expense of depositing					84.74
Incidental expenses					691.48
Total					6,754.65

LAND OFFICE AT TUCSON, ARIZ.

Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry.	68	9,031.60			21,728.03
Sales of mineral lands	29	462.84			2,365.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	17	30.64			52.06
Original entries under the desert-land act.	332	150,933.30			73,436.21
Final entries under the desert-land act.	31	[11,848.48]			11,848.48
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.	33	[4,899.74]			11,849.37
Total cash sales	510	160,458.38			121,279.15
Original homestead entries	304	45,016.63	3,149.39	2,875.00	6,024.39
Final homestead entries	30	[4,115.23]	296.72		296.72
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	289	43,294.85	1,156.00	2,730.00	3,886.00
Lands entered with military bounty-land warrants	3	318.00		12.00	12.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands	26			260.00	260.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims	3			30.00	30.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements	291			873.00	873.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	14			42.00	42.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				594.77	594.77
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	1470	249,087.86	4,602.11	741,677.00	133,298.03
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					6,000.00
Incidental expenses					1,395.50
Total					7,395.50
Amount received in certificates of deposit on account of surveys					200.00

Statement of business at local land offices during fiscal year ended June 30, 1888—Continued.

LAND OFFICE AT CAMDEN, 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 private entry.....	169	22,634.84	.....	.....	\$28,546.92
Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry.....	1	40.00	.....	.....	50.00
Additional payments.....	3	.....	.....	.....	102.10
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.....	38	133.39	.....	.....	166.76
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.....	5	[200.00]	.....	.....	250.00
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2, act June 15, 1880.....	3	[355.08]	.....	.....	409.97
Total cash sales.....	219	22,808.23	.....	.....	29,525.75
Original homestead entries.....	691	81,633.51	\$2,038.82	\$5,620.00	7,658.82
Final homestead entries.....	499	[61,547.77]	1,531.71	.....	1,531.71
Pre-emption declaratory statements.....	18	.....	.....	36.00	36.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements.....	1	.....	.....	2.00	2.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	1,528.98	1,528.98
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	1,428	104,441.74	3,570.53	7,186.98	40,283.26
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Expenses of depositing.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.50
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	524.00
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,529.50

LAND OFFICE AT DARDANELLE, ARK.

Sales of land subject to private entry.....	25	1,360.74	.....	.....	1,700.94
Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry.....	11	1,093.33	.....	.....	1,366.67
Supplemental payments.....	2	.60	.....	.....	4.25
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.....	16	27.67	.....	.....	34.59
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.....	6	[342.72]	.....	.....	559.06
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2, act June 15, 1880.....	3	[246.70]	.....	.....	330.03
Total cash sales.....	63	2,482.34	.....	.....	3,995.54
Original homestead entries.....	327	38,064.44	1,003.75	2,600.00	3,603.75
Final homestead entries.....	372	[39,849.85]	1,125.58	.....	1,125.58
Pre-emption declaratory statements.....	127	.....	.....	254.00	254.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	1,319.00	1,319.00
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	889	40,546.78	2,129.33	4,173.00	10,297.87
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,732.16
Expenses of depositing.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31.15
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	951.80
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,765.11

Statement of business at local land offices during fiscal year ended June 30, 1888—Continued.

LAND OFFICE AT HARRISON, 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 private entry.....	342	24,000.54	.....	.....	\$30,000.68
Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry.....	22	1,791.50	.....	.....	2,239.37
Sales of mineral lands.....	1	20.66	.....	.....	105.00
Change of entries.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.....	90	291.29	.....	.....	364.12
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.....	17	[1,339.24]	.....	.....	1,676.55
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2, act June 15, 1880.....	3	[120.00]	.....	.....	132.00
Total cash sales.....	477	26,103.99	.....	.....	34,517.72
Original homestead entries.....	1276	157,135.81	\$4,028.37	\$10,790.00	14,818.37
Final homestead entries.....	583	[70,433.89]	1,760.84	.....	1,760.84
Lands entered with military bounty-land warrants.....	2	160.00	.....	4.00	4.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands.....	1	.....	.....	10.00	10.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements.....	767	.....	.....	1,534.00	1,534.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	1,508.53	1,508.53
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	3111	183,399.80	5,789.21	13,846.53	54,158.46
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Expenses of depositing.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	230.90
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,095.00
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,325.90

LAND OFFICE AT LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

Sales of land subject to private entry.....	192	30,348.20	.....	.....	39,515.99
Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry.....	1	80.00	.....	.....	100.00
Change of entry.....	1	[40.00]	.....	.....	.....
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.....	16	85.82	.....	.....	114.06
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.....	12	[1,160.00]	.....	.....	1,550.00
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2, act June 15, 1880.....	3	[120.00]	.....	.....	230.00
Total cash sales.....	225	30,514.02	.....	.....	41,510.05
Original homestead entries.....	486	52,303.02	\$1,475.33	\$3,675.00	5,150.33
Final homestead entries.....	382	[40,518.62]	1,165.75	.....	1,165.75
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws.....	5	600.00	20.00	40.00	60.00
Lands entered with military bounty-land warrants.....	1	160.00	.....	4.00	4.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements.....	132	.....	.....	264.00	264.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements.....	6	.....	.....	12.00	12.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	1,483.57	1,483.57
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	1,237	83,577.04	2,661.08	5,478.57	49,649.70
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	640.40
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,940.40

Statement of business at local land offices during fiscal year ended June 30, 1888—Continued.

LAND OFFICE AT HUMBOLDT, 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 private entry.....	12	988.09			1,235.22
Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry.....	79	11,602.17			14,502.77
Sales of timber and stone lands.....	220	32,058.86			80,147.61
Sales of mineral lands.....	11	1,230.94			3,092.50
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.....	12	27.66			434.60
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.....	30	[4,543.34]			5,679.18
Total cash sales.....	364	45,907.72			105,091.88
Original homestead entries.....	90	13,546.30	510.00	860.00	1,370.00
Final homestead entries.....	35	[5,381.46]	202.50		202.50
Lands entered with military bounty-land warrants.....	2	320.00		8.00	8.00
State selections.....	1	80.00		2.00	2.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands.....	12			120.00	120.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands.....	222			2,220.00	2,220.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements.....	195			585.00	585.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....				920.50	920.50
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	921	59,854.02	712.50	4,715.50	110,519.88
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....					6,000.00
Expenses of depositing.....					55.68
Incidental expenses.....					491.00
Total.....					6,546.68
Amount received in certificates of deposit on account of surveys.....					123.00

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry.....	21	2,737.94			4,231.44
Sales of timber and stone lands.....	2	242.70			606.75
Sales of mineral lands.....	4	74.29			371.45
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.....	6	7.31			9.16
Original entries under the desert-land act.....	105	31,150.71			7,787.74
Final entries under the desert-land act.....	17	[4,356.02]			4,356.02
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes ..	3	[480.00]			600.00
Total cash sales.....	158	34,212.95			17,962.56
Original homestead entries.....	58	8,352.07	351.00	540.00	891.00
Final homestead entries.....	19	[2,836.88]	126.00		126.00
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws.....	77	8,362.38	308.00	580.00	888.00
Lands selected under grants to railroads.....	104	16,600.49		207.50	207.50
State selections.....	7	400.00		14.00	14.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands.....	1			10.00	10.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands.....	2			20.00	20.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements.....	87			261.00	261.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....				538.12	538.12
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	513	67,927.89	785.00	2,170.62	20,018.18
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....					3,194.86
Expenses of depositing.....					91.91
Incidental expenses.....					160.29
Total.....					3,449.97

Statement of business at local land offices during fiscal year ended June 30, 1888—Continued.

LAND OFFICE AT LOS ANGELES, 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 private entry.....	2	640.00			\$800.00
Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry.....	396	51,495.95			96,221.01
Sales of timber and stone lands.....	187	22,519.05			56,298.76
Sales of mineral lands.....	13	215.68			980.00
Sales of coal lands.....	1	80.00			1,600.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.....	105	409.43			862.06
Original entries under the desert-land act.....	130	47,773.84			16,291.25
Final entries under the desert-land act.....	3	[1,608.63]			1,608.63
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.....	173	[24,341.98]			48,897.78
Total cash sales.....	1,010	123,133.95			223,559.49
Original homestead entries.....	995	145,116.97	\$8,910.39	\$9,415.00	18,325.39
Final homestead entries.....	141	[19,588.68]	1,202.46		1,202.46
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws.....	609	85,867.76	2,436.00	5,595.00	8,031.06
Lands entered with military bounty land warrants.....	2	140.00		7.00	7.00
Lands selected under grants to railroads.....	1,388	221,842.59		2,775.00	2,775.00
State selections.....	20	2,185.59		40.00	40.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands.....	25			250.00	250.00
Applications to purchase coal lands.....	1			3.00	3.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands.....	187			1,870.00	1,870.00
Indian allotments.....	1	80.00			
Pre-emption declaratory statements.....	1,032			3,006.00	3,006.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements.....	41			123.00	123.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....				747.08	747.08
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	5,452	578,366.86	12,548.85	23,921.08	260,029.42
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....					6,000.00
Incidental expenses.....					2,341.51
Total.....					8,341.51
Amount received in certificates of deposit on account of surveys.....					137.00

LAND OFFICE AT MARYSVILLE, CAL.

Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry.....	43	5,383.77			8,464.75
Sales of timber and stone lands.....	27	3,280.12			8,200.30
Sales of mineral lands.....	22	3,590.76			9,220.00
Sales of town-sites.....	1	183.44			229.30
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.....	5	13.56			21.69
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.....	5	[679.08]			848.85
Total cash sales.....	103	12,451.65			26,984.89
Original homestead entries.....	104	14,932.75	778.65	985.00	1,763.65
Final homestead entries.....	79	[11,019.57]	651.58		651.58
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws.....	1	40.00	4.00	5.00	9.00
Lands selected under grants to railroads.....	99	15,811.37		197.64	197.64
Applications to purchase mineral lands.....	22			220.00	220.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands.....	27			270.00	270.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims.....	4			40.00	40.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements.....	117			351.00	351.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....				538.82	538.82
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	556	43,235.77	1,434.23	2,602.46	31,021.58
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....					4,586.38
Expenses of depositing.....					51.00
Incidental expenses.....					44.25
Total.....					4,681.63

Statement of business at local land offices during fiscal year ended June 30, 1888—Continued.

LAND OFFICE AT SACRAMENTO, 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.	Commis- sions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry.	127	15,646.54	.....	.....	\$22,872.75
Sales of timber and stone lands.....	119	16,460.75	.....	.....	41,152.37
Sales of mineral lands.....	78	3,659.73	.....	.....	10,897.50
Sales of town-sites.....	1	29.68	.....	.....	37.08
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations.	17	84.61	.....	.....	150.05
Original entries under the desert-land act.	1	640.00	.....	.....	160.00
Final entries under the desert-land act.	1	[113.85]	.....	.....	113.85
Homestead entries commuted to cash un- der section 2301, Revised Statutes.....	19	[2,214.50]	.....	.....	3,619.75
Total cash sales.....	358	36,521.29			79,003.35
Original homestead entries.....	252	33,726.79	\$1,783.76	\$2,255.00	4,038.76
Final homestead entries.....	161	[21,259.59]	1,182.07	.....	1,182.07
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws.....	1	160.00	4.00	10.00	14.00
Lands entered with military bounty-land warrants.....	1	120.00	.....	3.00	3.00
State selections.....	2	156.15	.....	4.00	4.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands.....	*53	.....	.....	*520.00	520.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands.....	120	.....	.....	1,200.00	1,200.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements.....	274	.....	.....	822.00	822.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declara- tory statements.....	3	.....	.....	9.00	9.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	1,362.54	1,362.54
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	1,225	70,684.23	2,969.83	6,185.54	88,158.72
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,009.00
Expenses of depositing.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	73.90
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,071.70
Total.....					7,145.60

* One, no fees.

Statement of business at local land offices during fiscal year ended June 30, 1888—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 private entry.....	50	9,465.64	.....	.....	\$11,832.07
Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry	956	140,742.61	.....	.....	189,853.12
Sales of land, act March 1, 1887.....	2	240.00	.....	.....	300.00
Sales of timber and stone lands.....	694	99,664.46	.....	.....	249,171.20
Sales of mineral lands.....	12	173.86	.....	.....	890.00
Sales of coal lands.....	1	160.00	.....	.....	1,600.00
Sales of land, act January 13, 1881.....	1	126.69	.....	.....	316.72
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations..	121	705.41	.....	.....	926.42
Original entries under the desert-land act.	1	640.00	.....	.....	160.00
Cash substitution.....	2	[83.67]	.....	.....	170.59
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.....	211	[31,310.99]	.....	.....	41,181.29
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2, act June 15, 1880.....	4	[495.60]	.....	.....	595.50
Total cash sales.....	2,055	251,918.67	.....	.....	496,955.91
Original homestead entries.....	948	142,476.27	\$6,104.00	\$9,150.00	15,254.00
Final homestead entries.....	241	[35,640.72]	[1,731.00]	.....	1,731.00
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws.....	118	17,890.56	472.00	1,125.00	1,597.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws.	1	[49.82]	.....	4.00	4.00
Lands entered with military bounty-land warrants.....	24	2,760.00	.....	89.00	89.00
Lands entered with agricultural college scrip.....	4	480.00	.....	16.00	16.00
Lands selected under grants to railroads..	98	15,551.75	.....	195.00	195.00
Application to purchase coal lands.....	23	.....	.....	69.00	69.00
Application to purchase timber and stone lands.....	696	.....	.....	6,960.00	6,960.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements.....	1,393	.....	.....	4,179.00	4,179.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements.....	19	.....	.....	57.00	57.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	3,531.70	3,531.70
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	5,620	430,577.25	8,307.00	25,875.70	590,638.61
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,528.50
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,528.50
Amount received in certificates of deposit on account of surveys.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50.00

Statement of business at local land offices during fiscal year ended June 30, 1888—Continued.

LAND OFFICE AT SHASTA, 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 private entry.....	20	4,642.34	.....	.....	\$5,802.94
Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry.....	72	9,698.03	.....	.....	17,167.23
Sales of timber and stone lands.....	277	42,329.98	.....	.....	105,823.99
Sales of mineral lands.....	16	763.54	.....	.....	2,387.50
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.....	20	106.20	.....	.....	265.94
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.....	20	[2,709.07]	.....	.....	5,522.81
Total cash sales.....	425	57,542.09			136,970.41
Original homestead entries.....	271	40,167.99	\$2,472.20	\$2,545.00	5,017.20
Final homestead entries.....	79	[11,886.46]	820.17	.....	820.17
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws.....	28	3,406.57	112.00	230.00	342.00
State selections, school indemnity.....	1	160.00	.....	2.00	2.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands.....	18	.....	.....	180.00	180.00
Application to purchase timber and stone lands.....	277	.....	.....	2,770.00	2,770.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims.....	1	.....	.....	10.00	10.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements.....	307	.....	.....	921.00	921.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements.....	6	.....	.....	18.00	18.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000.83	1,000.83
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	1,418	101,276.65	3,404.37	7,676.83	148,051.61
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Expenses of depositing.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	420.20
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29.30
Total.....					6,449.50

LAND OFFICE AT STOCKTON, CAL.

Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry.....	184	27,157.36	.....	.....	34,296.72
Sales of timber and stone lands.....	185	28,253.12	.....	.....	70,632.81
Sales of mineral lands.....	13	801.32	.....	.....	2,460.25
Sales of town sites.....	2	400.00	.....	.....	500.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.....	32	95.33	.....	.....	119.14
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.....	35	[5,358.55]	.....	.....	6,698.19
Total cash sales.....	451	58,707.13			114,707.11
Original homestead entries.....	297	44,597.63	1,698.59	2,845.00	4,541.59
Final homestead entries.....	93	[14,132.04]	547.95	.....	547.95
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws.....	96	13,513.50	384.00	890.00	1,274.00
Lands entered with military bounty-land warrants.....	1	160.00	.....	4.00	4.00
Lands selected under grants to railroads.....	90	14,346.75	.....	179.50	179.50
State selections.....	1	80.00	.....	2.00	2.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands.....	18	.....	.....	180.00	180.00
Applications to purchase coal lands.....	1	.....	.....	3.00	3.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands.....	185	.....	.....	1,850.00	1,850.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims.....	1	.....	.....	10.00	10.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements.....	529	.....	.....	1,587.00	1,587.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements.....	1	.....	.....	3.00	3.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	1,843.85	1,843.85
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	1,764	129,410.01	2,628.54	9,397.35	126,733.00
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Expenses of depositing.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	143.60
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22.50
Total.....					6,166.10

Statement of business at local land offices during fiscal year ended June 30, 1888—Continued.

LAND OFFICE AT SUSANVILLE, 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.	112	16,054.88			\$20,068.66
Sales of timber and stone lands.	67	7,682.64			19,206.60
Additional payments					1.15
Sales of Lassen County desert.	13	2,855.04			3,568.81
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	9	11.95			15.11
Original entries under the desert-land act.	30	4,406.28			1,101.50
Final entries under the desert-land act.	14	[2,487.10]			2,487.10
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.	17	[2,604.17]			3,255.21
Change of entry.	1	[140.00]			
Total cash sales.	263	31,010.79			49,704.23
Original homestead entries.	127	19,476.94	\$742.36	\$1,235.00	1,977.36
Final homestead entries.	45	[6,993.35]	262.82		262.82
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws.	54	6,597.23	216.00	440.00	656.00
Lands selected under grants to railroads.	347	55,470.90		693.39	693.39
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands.	67			670.00	670.00
Lassen County desert filings.	561			1,683.00	1,683.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements.	216			648.00	648.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.				490.63	490.63
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.	1,680	112,555.86	1,221.18	5,860.02	56,785.43
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.					6,000.00
Expenses of depositing.					374.80
Incidental expenses.					517.70
Total.					6,892.50

LAND OFFICE AT VISALIA, CAL.

Sales of land subject to private entry.	64	20,730.95			25,913.21
Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry.	213	31,431.80			53,896.81
Sales of timber and stone lands.	284	41,886.41			104,715.90
Substitution.	1	[160.00]			200.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	181	820.75			1,586.73
Original entries under the desert-land act.	56	25,520.98			9,540.49
Final entries under the desert-land act.	5	[2,825.31]			2,825.31
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.	88	[13,090.83]			27,344.74
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2, act June 15, 1880.	1	[160.00]			178.00
Total cash sales.	893	120,390.89			226,171.19
Original homestead entries.	1,389	214,656.66	13,047.75	13,580.00	26,637.75
Final homestead entries.	95	[14,139.71]	918.23		918.23
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws.	634	104,873.76	2,736.00	6,680.00	9,416.00
Lands entered with military bounty-land warrants.	1	40.00		1.00	1.00
Indian allotments.	9	1,345.00			
Lands selected under grants to railroads.	411	65,713.74		821.50	821.50
State selections, indemnity school.	6	760.00		9.50	9.50
Applications to purchase coal lands.	2			6.00	6.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands.	284			2,840.00	2,840.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements.	310			2,430.00	2,430.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements.	25			75.00	75.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.				1,741.89	1,741.89
Total of all classes of entries and amounts received therefrom.	4,609	507,790.05	13,701.98	23,194.89	271,068.06
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.					6,000.00
Expenses of depositing.					193.20
Incidental expenses.					203.30
Total.					6,396.50

Statement of business at local land offices during fiscal year ended June 30, 1888—Continued.

LAND OFFICE AT CENTRAL CITY, 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.	48	6,841.82			\$8,902.28
Sales of mineral lands.	149	978.94			5,227.50
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	3	11.38			14.23
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.	5	[800.00]			1,000.00
Total cash sales.	205	7,832.14			15,144.01
Original homestead entries.	59	9,094.56	\$353.03	\$575.00	928.03
Final homestead entries.	23	[4,307.71]	210.74		210.74
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws.	16	1,910.16	64.00	135.00	199.00
Lands entered with military bounty-land warrants.	1	40.00		1.00	1.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands.	153			1,530.00	1,530.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims.	15			150.00	150.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements.	126			378.00	378.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements.	1			3.00	3.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.				318.15	318.15
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.	604	18,876.86	627.77	3,090.15	18,861.93
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.					4,309.76
Incidental expenses.					255.40
Total.					4,565.16

LAND OFFICE AT DEL NORTE, COLO.

Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry.	201	31,424.70			39,281.02
Sales of mineral lands.	12	138.82			735.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	101	282.67			354.99
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.	40	[6,158.82]			7,697.13
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2, act June 15, 1880.	1	[160.00]			184.00
Total cash sales.	355	31,846.19			48,252.05
Original homestead entries.	633	99,298.44	3,735.37	6,255.00	9,990.37
Final homestead entries.	57	[8,840.00]	333.00		333.00
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws.	521	81,099.56	2,084.00	5,110.00	7,194.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands.	12			120.00	120.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements.	758			2,274.00	2,274.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements.	33			99.00	99.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.				1,189.85	1,189.85
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.	2,369	212,244.19	6,152.37	15,047.85	69,452.27
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.					5,846.11
Expenses of depositing.					73.95
Incidental expenses.					303.99
Total.					6,223.96

Statement of business at local land offices during fiscal year ended June 30, 1888—Continued.

LAND OFFICE AT DENVER, 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.	Commis- sion.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to private entry	7	800.95			\$1,001.19
Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry	2,278	361,004.66			472,601.24
Rent from Government lots					1,711.60
Sale of mineral lands	1	10.33			55.00
Sale of coal lands	1	40.00			800.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations	463	1,111.81			1,524.54
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	318	[50,052.34]			67,600.11
Total cash sales	3,068	362,967.25			545,293.68
Original homestead entries	2,997	473,376.10	\$20,303.30	\$29,703.00	50,006.30
Final homestead entries	172	[25,105.11]	1,482.02		1,482.02
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	2,853	448,497.61	11,412.00	23,245.00	39,657.00
Final entries under the timber culture laws	7	[760.00]		28.00	28.00
Lands entered with military bounty-land warrants	3	240.00		10.00	10.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands	1			10.00	10.00
Applications to purchase coal lands	20			60.00	60.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements	3,869			11,607.00	11,607.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declara- tory statements	155			465.00	465.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				858.32	858.32
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	13,145	1,285,080.96	33,197.32	80,986.32	650,477.32
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					6,000.00
Incidental expenses					4,910.70
Total					10,910.70

LAND OFFICE AT DURANGO, COLO.

Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry	42	6,464.13			8,080.16
Sales of mineral lands	102	1,173.14			3,040.00
Sales of coal lands	3	443.21			8,864.20
Town lots	433				4,833.30
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations	6	20.00			25.17
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	9	[1,318.57]			1,648.21
Total cash sales	595	8,100.57			29,491.04
Original homestead entries	117	17,459.16	660.00	1,115.00	1,775.00
Final homestead entries	13	[2,076.76]	78.00		78.00
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	13	1,887.88	52.00	115.00	167.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands	70			700.00	700.00
Applications to purchase coal lands	32			96.00	96.00
Mineral protects, adverse claims	4			40.00	40.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements	160			480.00	480.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declara- tory statements	6			18.00	18.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				833.48	833.48
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	1,010	27,447.61	790.00	3,397.48	33,678.52
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					4,547.28
Expenses of depositing					66.00
Incidental expenses					520.99
Total					4,934.18

Statement of business at local land offices during fiscal year ended June 30, 1888—Continued.

LAND OFFICE AT GLENWOOD SPRINGS, 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.	82	12,403.09	.....	.....	\$15,503.83
Sales of mineral lands.....	44	845.50	.....	.....	3,877.50
Sales of coal lands.....	1	80.00	.....	.....	800.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	8	10.81	.....	.....	13.51
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.....	9	[1,436.55]	.....	.....	1,795.69
Total cash sales.....	144	13,339.40	.....	.....	21,790.53
Original homestead entries.....	75	11,818.53	\$443.58	\$745.00	1,188.58
Final homestead entries.....	21	[3,334.79]	125.09	.....	125.09
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws.....	48	6,397.27	192.00	415.00	607.00
Pre-emption filings (Ute Indian).....	90	.....	.....	270.00	270.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands.....	53	.....	.....	530.00	530.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands (Ute Indian).....	1	.....	.....	10.00	10.00
Applications to purchase coal lands.....	70	.....	.....	210.00	210.00
Applications to purchase coal lands (Ute Indian).....	14	.....	.....	42.00	42.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims.....	42	.....	.....	420.00	420.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements.....	406	.....	.....	1,218.00	1,218.00
Valentine filings.....	1	.....	.....	2.00	2.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	1,699.93	1,699.93
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	985	31,555.20	760.67	5,561.93	28,113.13
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Expenses of depositing.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	239.99
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	745.00
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,984.99
CASH SALES UTE INDIAN LANDS.					
Pre-emption.....	112	17,232.68	.....	.....	21,540.80
Mineral lands.....	6	63.60	.....	.....	330.00
Coal lands.....	45	8,259.80	.....	.....	138,793.70
Total.....	163	25,556.08	.....	.....	160,664.50

Statement of business at local land offices during fiscal year ended June 30, 1888—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.	13	1,801.38			\$2,251.72
Sales of mineral lands.	22	273.31			1,430.00
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.	4	[640.00]			800.00
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2, act June 15, 1880.	1	[160.00]			200.00
Total cash sales.	40	2,074.69			4,681.72
Original homestead entries.	17	2,640.00	\$99.00	\$170.00	269.00
Final homestead entries.	10	[1,593.35]	60.00		60.00
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws.	14	1,480.00	56.00	105.00	161.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands (Ute Indian).	27			270.00	270.00
Applications to purchase coal lands.	24			240.00	240.00
Applications to purchase coal lands (Ute Indian).	5			15.00	15.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims.	49			147.00	147.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims (Ute Indian).	1			10.00	10.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements.	1			10.00	10.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements (Ute Indian).	34			102.00	102.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements.	259			777.00	777.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.	2			6.00	6.00
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.	483	6,104.69	215.00	2,272.95	7,160.67
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.					4,231.70
Expenses of depositing.					65.55
Incidental expenses.					469.65
Total.					4,766.90
CASH SALES, UTE INDIAN LANDS.					
Pre-emption.	223	32,636.59			40,795.58
Mineral lands.	21	291.95			1,470.00
Coal lands.	1	320.00			3,200.00
Supplemental payments.	1				1.16
Total.	251	33,248.54			45,466.74

Statement of business at local land offices during fiscal year ended June 30, 1888—Continued.

LAND OFFICE AT LAKE CITY, 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.	8	1,102.05	.....	.....	\$1,377.58
Sales of mineral lands	59	1,150.52	.....	.....	4,932.50
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	1	[148.40]	.....	.....	185.50
Total cash sales	68	2,252.57	.....	.....	6,495.58
Original homestead entries	10	1,585.15	\$60.00	\$100.00	160.00
Final homestead entries	1	[159.15]	6.00	.....	6.00
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	3	280.00	12.00	20.00	32.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands	61	.....	.....	610.00	610.00
Applications to purchase coal lands	1	.....	.....	3.00	3.00
Applications to purchase coal lands (Ute Indian)	5	.....	.....	15.00	15.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims	8	.....	.....	80.00	80.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements	47	.....	.....	141.00	141.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing	.....	.....	.....	8.50	3.50
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	204	4,117.72	78.00	972.50	7,546.08
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,219.84
Expenses of depositing	.....	.....	.....	.....	227.75
Incidental expenses	.....	.....	.....	.....	420.00
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,867.59
CASH SALES, UTE INDIAN LANDS.					
Pre-emption	30	4,012.00	.....	.....	5,652.90
Mineral	8	1,166.11	.....	.....	2,920.00
Total	38	5,178.11	.....	.....	7,972.90

LAND OFFICE AT LAMAR, COLO.

Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry.	1,062	168,780.05	.....	.....	212,774.14
Sales of townsites	1	40.00	.....	.....	50.00
Competitive bids	.....	.....	.....	.....	82.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	250	710.43	.....	.....	936.38
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	245	[38,518.91]	.....	.....	48,698.73
Total cash sales	1,558	169,530.48	.....	.....	282,541.25
Original homestead entries	1,709	269,351.87	10,758.89	16,950.00	27,708.89
Final homestead entries	80	[3,238.33]	133.50	.....	133.50
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	1,472	234,761.92	5,888.00	14,710.00	20,598.00
Lands entered with military bounty-land warrants	8	480	.....	12.00	12.00
Applications to purchase coal lands	8	.....	.....	9.00	9.00
Applications to purchase town site	1	.....	.....	3.00	3.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements	1,821	.....	.....	5,463.00	5,463.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	176	.....	.....	528.00	528.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing	.....	.....	.....	1,349.85	1,349.85
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	6,773	674,114.27	16,780.39	39,024.85	318,346.49
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Expenses of depositing	337.15
Incidental expenses	8,968.15
Total	10,305.30

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Statement of business at local land offices during fiscal year ended June 30, 1888—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 private entry.....	9	1,840.25	.....	.....	\$2,300.81
Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry.....	45	6,705.15	.....	.....	8,881.60
Sales of mineral lands.....	210	4,515.85	.....	.....	16,632.50
Supplemental payment.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.....	4	16.09	.....	.....	20.12
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.....	6	[789.15]	.....	.....	986.44
Total cash sales.....	274	13,077.34	.....	.....	28,825.97
Original homestead entries.....	56	8,716.64	\$330.00	\$550.00	880.00
Final homestead entries.....	19	[2,920.00]	111.00	.....	111.00
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws.....	6	640	24.00	45.00	69.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands.....	176	.....	.....	1,760.00	1,760.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims.....	38	.....	.....	380.00	380.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements.....	204	.....	.....	612.00	612.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements.....	3	.....	.....	9.00	9.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	800.85	800.85
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	776	22,433.98	465.00	4,156.85	32,947.82
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,593.36
Expenses of depositing.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41.50
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	271.10
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,905.96

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLO.

Sales of land subject to private entry.....	30	3,646.87	.....	.....	4,558.61
Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry.....	191	28,407.91	.....	.....	35,509.92
Sales of mineral lands.....	7	75.85	.....	.....	405.00
Sales of coal lands.....	55	7,585.29	.....	.....	182,105.80
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.....	149	560.38	.....	.....	700.74
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.....	40	[5,903.01]	.....	.....	7,348.89
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2, act June 15, 1880.....	1	[160.00]	.....	.....	184.00
Total cash sales.....	473	40,256.30	.....	.....	180,812.96
Original homestead entries.....	738	114,213.63	4,282.90	7,225.00	11,507.90
Final homestead entries.....	94	[18,993.49]	518.86	.....	518.86
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws.....	1,227	193,336.99	4,908.00	12,170.00	17,078.00
Lands entered with military bounty-land warrants.....	1	160.00	.....	4.00	4.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands.....	6	.....	.....	60.00	60.00
Applications to purchase coal lands.....	1,043	.....	.....	3,144.00	3,144.00
Townsite filing.....	1	.....	.....	8.00	8.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements.....	1,837	.....	.....	5,511.00	5,511.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements.....	46	.....	.....	138.00	138.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	2,003.46	2,003.46
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	5,471	347,966.92	9,709.76	30,258.46	220,781.18
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Expenses of depositing.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	170.61
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,945.12
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,115.73

Statement of business at local land offices during fiscal year ended June 30, 1888—Continued.

LAND OFFICE AT ABERDEEN, 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.	Commis- sions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry.	513	80,741.28			\$100,927.10
Supplemental payment.....	1	.77			.96
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations..	70	223.42			279.90
Homestead entries commuted to cash un- der section 2301, Revised Statutes	243	[38,677.09]			48,346.40
Total cash sales.....	827	80,965.47			149,554.36
Original homestead entries.....	439	69,156.50	\$1,729.24	\$4,355.00	6,084.24
Final homestead entries.....	429	[68,162.59]	1,709.00		1,709.00
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws.....	441	69,534.75	1,764.00	4,370.00	6,134.00
Lands entered with private land scrip.....	1	40.00		1.00	1.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements.....	377			754.00	754.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declara- tory statements.....	5			10.00	10.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....				1,018.83	1,018.83
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	2,519	219,696.72	5,202.24	10,508.83	165,265.43
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....					6,000.00
Expenses of depositing.....					101.90
Incidental expenses.....					2,262.75
Total.....					8,364.65

LAND OFFICE AT BISMARCK, DAK.

Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry.	200	31,340.02			43,258.54
Sales of coal lands	1	40.00			400.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations..	51	148.77			303.00
Homestead entries commuted to cash un- der section 2301, Revised Statutes.....	28	[4,272.92]			6,891.16
Total cash sales.....	280	31,528.79			50,852.70
Original homestead entries.....	372	58,667.44	2,288.91	3,690.00	5,978.91
Final homestead entries.....	345	[55,058.46]	2,666.67		2,666.67
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws.....	262	41,187.54	1,048.00	2,590.00	3,638.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws.....	2	[320.00]		8.00	8.00
Lands entered with military bounty-land warrants.....	1	80.00		4.00	4.00
Lands selected under grants to railroads..	24	3,833.12		47.91	47.91
Applications to purchase coal lands.....	4			8.00	8.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements.....	404			808.00	808.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declara- tory statements.....	7			14.00	14.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....				406.06	406.06
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	1,701	135,296.89	6,003.58	7,575.97	64,432.25
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....					6,000.00
Expenses of depositing.....					114.90
Incidental expenses.....					2,056.30
Total.....					8,171.20
Amount received in certificates of deposit on account of surveys.....					340.00

Statement of business at local land offices during fiscal year ended June 30, 1888—Continued.

LAND OFFICE AT DEVIL'S LAKE, 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.	432	67, 284. 00	.....	.....	\$84, 107. 15
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	53	125. 77	.....	.....	157. 95
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	63	[9, 856. 47]	.....	.....	12, 320. 65
Total cash sales.....	548	67, 410. 67	.....	.....	96, 585. 75
Original homestead entries.....	490	76, 647. 22	\$1, 918. 30	\$4, 845. 00	6, 763. 80
Final homestead entries.....	21	[3, 458. 36]	86. 55	.....	86. 55
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	387	60, 496. 99	1, 548. 00	3, 820. 00	5, 368. 00
Pre-emption declaratory statements.	716	.....	.....	1, 432. 00	1, 432. 00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	9	.....	.....	18. 00	18. 00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	471. 15	471. 15
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	2, 171	204, 544. 88	3, 552. 85	10, 586. 15	110, 724. 73
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6, 000. 00
Expenses of depositing.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	73. 80
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2, 022. 50
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8, 096. 30

LAND OFFICE AT DEADWOOD, DAK.

Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry.	252	39, 070. 38	.....	.....	48, 838. 09
Sales of mineral lands.....	44	764. 32	.....	.....	2, 807. 50
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	35	69. 19	.....	.....	86. 40
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.....	46	[6, 863. 19]	.....	.....	8, 803. 98
Total cash sales.....	377	39, 893. 89	.....	.....	60, 535. 97
Original homestead entries.....	264	40, 984. 16	1, 024. 79	2, 590. 00	3, 614. 79
Final homestead entries.....	82	[13, 038. 76]	326. 23	.....	326. 23
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	126	19, 561. 00	504. 00	1, 230. 00	1, 734. 00
Lands entered with military bounty land warrants	3	480. 00	.....	12. 00	12. 00
Applications to purchase mineral lands	34	.....	.....	340. 00	340. 00
Applications to purchase coal lands.....	11	.....	.....	22. 00	22. 00
Mineral protests, adverse claims	2	.....	.....	20. 00	20. 00
Pre-emption declaratory statements.....	510	.....	.....	1, 020. 00	1, 020. 00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	4	.....	.....	8. 00	8. 00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	821. 40	821. 40
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	1, 413	100, 919. 05	1, 855. 02	6, 063. 40	68, 454. 39
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6, 000. 00
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1, 475. 35
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7, 475. 35

Statement of business at local land offices during fiscal year ended June 30, 1888—Continued.

LAND OFFICE AT FARGO, 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.	221	32, 749. 74	-----	-----	\$48, 953. 12
Supplemental payment.....	1	-----	-----	-----	. 28
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations..	50	122. 13	-----	-----	398. 15
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.....	152	[23, 697. 00]	-----	-----	35, 139. 49
Homestead entries commuted: to cash under section 2, act June 15, 1880.....	2	[240. 00]	-----	-----	573. 00
Total cash sales.....	426	32, 871. 87	-----	-----	85, 064. 04
Original homestead entries.....	398	62, 031. 02	\$2, 569. 47	\$3, 915. 00	6, 484. 47
Final homestead entries.....	642	[101, 068. 62]	4, 539. 99	-----	4, 539. 99
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws.....	511	80, 252. 01	2, 044. 00	5, 955. 00	7, 099. 00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws.....	15	[2, 400. 00]	-----	60. 00	60. 00
Lands entered with military bounty-land warrants.....	11	1, 076. 92	-----	42. 00	42. 00
Pre-emption declaratory statements.....	383	-----	-----	766. 00	766. 00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements.....	4	-----	-----	8. 00	8. 00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	-----	-----	-----	1, 802. 70	1, 802. 70
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	2, 390	176, 231. 82	9, 153. 46	11, 648. 70	105, 866. 20
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	6, 000. 00
Expenses of depositing.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	74. 65
Incidental expenses.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	2, 222. 25
Total.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	8, 296. 90

LAND OFFICE AT GRAND FORKS, DAK.

Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry.	305	45, 897. 28	-----	-----	57, 371. 79
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations..	49	157. 47	-----	-----	196. 86
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.....	105	[15, 942. 98]	-----	-----	19, 928. 76
Total cash sales.....	459	46, 054. 75	-----	-----	77, 497. 41
Original homestead entries.....	783	120, 344. 61	3, 012. 60	7, 625. 00	10, 637. 60
Final homestead entries.....	392	[61, 547. 32]	1, 543. 00	-----	1, 543. 00
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws.....	653	101, 061. 84	2, 612. 00	6, 375. 00	8, 987. 00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws.....	1	[160. 00]	-----	4. 00	4. 00
Lands entered with military bounty-land warrants.....	1	160. 00	-----	4. 00	4. 00
Pre-emption declaratory statements.....	638	-----	-----	1, 276. 00	1, 276. 00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements.....	3	-----	-----	6. 00	6. 00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	-----	-----	-----	1, 034. 14	1, 034. 14
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	2, 930	267, 621. 20	7, 167. 60	16, 324. 14	100, 989. 15
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	6, 000. 00
Expenses of depositing.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	41. 96
Incidental expenses.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	2, 082. 70
Total.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	8, 124. 66

Statement of business at local land offices during fiscal year ended June 30, 1888—Continued.

LAND OFFICE AT HURON, 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.
Sale of land subject to pre-emption entry.	406	61,758.42			\$77,198.23
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	57	140.26			175.51
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.	287	[45,254.45]			56,568.18
Total cash sales.	750	61,898.68			133,941.92
Original homestead entries	350	54,764.82	\$1,369.29	\$3,450.00	4,819.29
Final homestead entries	820	[180,114.03]	3,283.29		3,283.29
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	571	90,363.59	2,284.00	5,690.00	7,974.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	7	[1,035.84]		28.00	28.00
Lands entered with military bounty-land warrants	1	160.00		4.00	4.00
Lands entered with private land scrip	1	160.00			
Applications to purchase coal lands	3			6.00	6.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements	298			596.00	596.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	3			6.00	6.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				2,477.28	2,477.28
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.	2,804	207,347.09	6,906.58	12,257.28	153,105.78
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					6,000.00
Incidental expenses					2,287.40
Total.					8,287.40

LAND OFFICE AT MITCHELL, DAK.

Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry.	213	29,803.98			37,255.02
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries, and locations.	40	64.26			80.35
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.	123	[18,779.80]			23,474.76
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2, act June 15, 1880.	1	[180.00]			186.00
Total cash sales.	377	29,868.24			60,996.13
Original homestead entries	229	34,630.67	865.77	2,205.00	3,070.77
Final homestead entries	1,305	[205,261.28]	5,131.22		5,131.22
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	401	61,710.26	1,604.00	3,895.00	5,499.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	80	[12,252.89]		320.00	320.00
Lands entered with military bounty-land warrants	3	440.00		11.00	11.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements	221			442.00	442.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	2			4.00	4.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				3,796.92	3,796.92
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.	2,618	128,649.17	7,600.99	10,673.92	79,271.04
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					6,000.00
Expenses of depositing					71.00
Incidental expenses					2,067.69
Total.					8,128.69

Statement of business at local land offices during fiscal year ended June 30, 1888—Continued.

LAND OFFICE AT WATERTOWN, 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.	466	67, 597. 60	.....	.....	\$84, 697. 28
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture and other entries and locations.	50	168. 51	.....	.....	210. 63
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	252	[38, 969. 84]	.....	.....	49, 112. 38
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2, act June 15, 1880	4	[640. 78]	.....	.....	744. 97
Total cash sales	772	67, 766. 11	.....	.....	134, 765. 26
Original homestead entries	449	67, 731. 81	\$1, 827. 41	\$4, 320. 00	6, 147. 41
Final homestead entries	887	[139, 479. 41]	3, 764. 39	.....	3, 764. 39
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws.	568	86, 731. 54	2, 272. 00	5, 500. 00	7, 772. 00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws.	5	[798. 13]	.....	20. 00	20. 00
Lands entered with military bounty-land warrants	2	320. 00	.....	8. 00	8. 00
Lands entered with private land scrip.	6	320. 00	.....	12. 00	12. 00
Lands entered with surveyor-generals' scrip	2	160. 00	.....	4. 00	4. 00
Lands entered with supreme court scrip	2	160. 00	.....	4. 00	4. 00
Sioux Indian filings	4	.....	.....	8. 00	8. 00
Pre-emption declaratory statements.	532	.....	.....	1, 064. 00	1, 064. 00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	2	.....	.....	4. 00	4. 00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing	.....	.....	.....	1, 540. 14	1, 540. 14
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	2, 231	223, 189. 46	7, 863. 80	12, 484. 14	155, 113. 20
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver	.....	.....	.....	.....	6, 000. 00
Expenses of depositing	.....	.....	.....	.....	104. 15
Incidental expenses	.....	.....	.....	.....	2, 490. 30
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	8, 594. 45
SIOUX INDIAN LANDS.					
Pre-emption	8	712. 35	.....	.....	907. 74
Supplemental payments	7	.....	.....	.....	440. 24
Total	15	712. 35	.....	.....	1, 347. 98

LAND OFFICE AT YANKTON, DAK.

Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry.	117	15, 994. 04	.....	.....	19, 992. 61
Supplemental payment	1	.....	.....	.....	3. 71
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	23	71. 75	.....	.....	89. 74
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	64	[9, 382. 59]	.....	.....	11, 728. 23
Total cash sales	205	16, 065. 79	.....	.....	31, 814. 29
Original homestead entries	92	12, 410. 28	310. 26	820. 00	1, 130. 26
Final homestead entries	646	[100, 807. 41]	2, 520. 28	.....	2, 520. 28
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws.	117	15, 740. 27	488. 00	1, 030. 00	1, 498. 00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	92	[18, 029. 50]	.....	368. 00	368. 00
Pre-emption declaratory statements	124	.....	.....	248. 00	248. 00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	1	.....	.....	2. 00	2. 00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing	.....	.....	.....	2, 089. 16	2, 089. 16
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	1, 277	44, 216. 34	3, 298. 54	4, 557. 16	39, 669. 99
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver	6, 000. 00
Expenses of depositing	46. 00
Incidental expenses	271. 35
Total	6, 317. 35

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Statement of business at local land offices during fiscal year ended June 30, 1888—Continued.

LAND OFFICE AT GAINESVILLE, FLA.

[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	391	84,318.69			\$105,399.06
Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry	72	8,734.10			11,311.48
Sales of land at public auction	1	1.15			9,496.70
Supplemental payments	5	16.56			123.19
Excess payments on homesteads, timber-culture, and other entries and locations. Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	374	319.82			402.15
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2, act June 15, 1880	94	[11,665.83]			14,741.28
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2, act June 15, 1880	14	[1,594.57]			1,951.00
Total cash sales	951	93,390.32			143,423.86
Original homestead entries	1,016	132,812.40	\$3,393.36	\$8,905.00	12,298.36
Final homestead entries	821	[104,834.29]	2,837.25		2,837.25
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	1	160.00	4.00	10.00	14.00
Lands entered with military bounty-land warrants	7	679.44		17.00	17.00
Lands entered with private land scrip	75	3,010.78			
Lands selected under grants to railroads	2,180	348,285.52		4,359.97	4,359.97
State selections (swamp indemnity)	1	138.80		1.40	1.40
Pre-emption declaratory statements	387			774.00	774.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	12			24.00	24.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				1,715.12	1,715.12
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	5,451	578,477.26	6,234.61	15,806.49	165,464.96
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					5,845.12
Expenses of depositing					82.65
Incidental expenses					3,603.30
Total					9,531.07
Amount received in certificates of deposit on account of surveys					15.00

LAND OFFICE AT BLACKFOOT, IDAHO.

Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry	55	7,952.48			9,940.66
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations. Original entries under the desert land act. Final entries under the desert land act. Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	33	132.49			165.72
Original entries under the desert land act. Final entries under the desert land act. Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	80	17,326.12			4,331.58
Original entries under the desert land act. Final entries under the desert land act. Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	52	[12,147.31]			12,147.57
Original entries under the desert land act. Final entries under the desert land act. Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	8	[1,280.00]			1,600.00
Total cash sales	228	25,411.09			28,185.53
Original homestead entries	287	43,660.55	1,663.50	2,775.00	4,438.50
Final homestead entries	96	[14,942.99]	565.50		565.50
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	151	20,486.07	604.00	1,350.00	1,954.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	2	[165.30]		8.00	8.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements	211			633.00	633.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	2			6.00	6.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				875.40	875.40
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	977	89,557.71	2,833.00	5,647.40	36,665.93
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					5,919.10
Expenses of depositing					45.00
Incidental expenses					283.25
Total					6,247.35

Statement of business at local land offices during fiscal year ended June 30, 1888—Continued.

LAND OFFICE AT BOISÉ CITY, 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.	41	5,237.09	.....	.....	\$6,546.37
Sale of mineral lands.....	7	92.86	.....	.....	480.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	15	40.55	.....	.....	50.70
Original entries under the desert land act.	73	19,962.56	.....	.....	4,990.64
Final entries under the desert land act....	9	[2,205.54]	.....	.....	2,205.54
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.....	8	[1,264.02]	.....	.....	1,580.03
Total cash sales.....	153	25,333.06	.....	.....	15,853.28
Original homestead entries.....	147	22,081.68	\$827.65	\$1,410.00	2,237.65
Final homestead entries.....	54	[8,135.42]	305.10	.....	3,505.10
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws.....	118	15,892.72	472.00	1,050.00	1,522.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws.....	3	[359.80]	.....	12.00	12.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands...	6	.....	.....	60.00	60.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements.....	161	.....	.....	483.00	483.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements.....	3	.....	.....	9.00	9.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	737.16	737.16
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	645	63,307.46	1,604.75	3,761.16	21,219.19
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,222.91
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300.00
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,522.91

LAND OFFICE AT CŒUR D'ALENE, IDAHO.

Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry.	7	783.61	.....	.....	\$1,960.40
Sales of mineral lands.....	8	139.22	.....	.....	617.35
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	7	10.25	.....	.....	26.32
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.....	1	[160.00]	.....	.....	400.00
Total cash sales.....	23	933.08	.....	.....	3,004.07
Original homestead entries.....	23	3,215.17	249.08	220.00	469.08
Final homestead entries.....	5	[596.00]	51.00	.....	51.00
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws.....	2	320.00	8.00	20.00	28.00
Lands selected under grants to railroads..	393	62,939.00	.....	786.00	786.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands.....	20	.....	.....	200.00	200.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims.....	13	.....	.....	130.00	130.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements.....	33	.....	.....	99.00	99.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements.....	2	.....	.....	6.00	6.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	162.83	162.83
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	514	67,407.25	308.08	1,623.83	4,935.98
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,751.97
Expenses of depositing.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13.40
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	221.25
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,986.62

Statement of business at local land offices during fiscal year ended June 30, 1888—Continued.

LAND OFFICE AT HAILEY, 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.	50	6,983.33	.....	.....	\$8,729.11
Sales of mineral lands	49	810.64	.....	.....	4,180.00
Sales of Ketchum town lots	2	.....	.....	.....	30.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	18	73.05	.....	.....	91.55
Original entries under the desert land act.	58	11,692.02	.....	.....	2,902.13
Final entries under the desert land act.	48	[9,115.89]	.....	.....	9,115.89
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	9	[1,426.62]	.....	.....	1,783.26
Total cash sales.	234	19,559.04	.....	.....	26,831.94
Original homestead entries	142	21,260.46	\$809.50	\$1,365.00	2,174.50
Final homestead entries	53	[8,162.42]	307.50	.....	307.50
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	95	12,699.15	380.00	820.00	1,200.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands.	42	.....	.....	420.00	420.00
Applications to purchase Ketchum town lots	8	.....	.....	24.00	24.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims	3	.....	.....	30.00	30.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements	164	.....	.....	492.00	492.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	1	.....	.....	3.00	3.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing .....	.....	.....	.....	983.22	983.22
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.	742	53,518.65	1,497.00	4,137.22	32,466.16
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,887.34
Expenses of depositing .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.00
Incidental expenses .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	600.00
Total. .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,496.34

LAND OFFICE AT LEWISTON, IDAHO.

Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry.	121	16,431.18	.....	.....	20,539.58
Sales of mineral lands	1	20.00	.....	.....	50.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	22	52.83	.....	.....	66.17
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	11	[1,558.78]	.....	.....	1,948.46
Total cash sales.	155	16,504.01	.....	.....	22,604.21
Original homestead entries	138	21,022.09	788.13	1,340.00	2,128.13
Final homestead entries	98	[15,542.39]	599.85	.....	599.85
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	21	2,319.43	84.00	165.00	249.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws.	4	[386.82]	.....	16.00	16.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands	1	.....	.....	10.00	10.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements	270	.....	.....	810.00	810.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	1	.....	.....	3.00	3.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing .....	.....	.....	.....	980.95	980.95
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.	688	39,845.53	1,471.48	3,324.95	27,400.64
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,743.41
Expenses of depositing .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52.34
Incidental expenses .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	333.35
Total. .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,129.10

Statement of business at local land offices during fiscal year ended June 30, 1888—Continued.

LANDS SOLD IN ILLINOIS.

[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.
Original swamp selections.....	10	1, 579. 59			
Pre-emption declaratory statements.....	1			\$2.00	\$2.00
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	11	1, 579. 59		2.00	2.00

LANDS SOLD IN INDIANA.

Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.....	1	4. 69			5. 86
Total cash sales.....	1	4. 69			5. 86
Original swamp selections.....	63	10, 000. 00			
Pre-emption declaratory statements.....	2			4. 00	4. 00
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	66	10, 004. 69		4. 00	9. 86

LAND OFFICE AT DES MOINES, IOWA.

Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry.....	15	1, 751. 85			2, 189. 81
Sales of land at public auction.....	1	2. 00			5. 00
Sales of town lots.....	12				7, 510. 44
Cash substitutions.....	2				200. 00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.....	9	44. 02			55. 06
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.....	5	[391. 71]			735. 71
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2, act June 15, 1880.....	1	80. 00			100. 00
Total cash sales.....	45	1, 797. 87			10, 796. 02
Original homestead entries.....	158	20, 756. 14	\$563. 75	1, 375. 00	1, 938. 75
Final homestead entries.....	18	[1, 422. 14]	71. 00		71. 00
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws.....	60	4, 945. 80	240. 00	395. 00	635. 00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws.....	15	[1, 207. 26]		60. 00	60. 00
Lands selected under grants to railroads.....	5	720. 00		38. 00	38. 00
Pre-emption declaratory statements.....	64			128. 00	128. 00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....				39. 20	39. 20
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	365	28, 219. 81	874. 75	2, 035. 20	13, 705. 97
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....					2, 365. 82
Expenses of depositing.....					9. 45
Incidental expenses.....					416. 78
Total.....					2, 792. 05

Statement of business at local land offices during fiscal year ended June 30, 1888—Continued.

LAND OFFICE AT CONCORDIA, 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.	46	4,558.40	-----	-----	\$5,698.01
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	1	1.26	-----	-----	1.58
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.	45	[5,502.56]	-----	-----	6,806.57
Total cash sales	92	4,559.66	-----	-----	12,506.16
Original homestead entries	30	2,707.00	\$84.40	\$200.00	284.40
Final homestead entries	153	[19,713.72]	537.68	-----	537.68
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws.	28	3,118.58	112.00	210.00	322.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws.	44	[4,321.45]	-----	176.00	176.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements.	34	-----	-----	68.00	68.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing	-----	-----	-----	698.37	698.37
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.	381	10,385.24	734.08	1,352.37	14,592.61
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver	-----	-----	-----	-----	2,926.50
Expenses of depositing	-----	-----	-----	-----	14.25
Incidental expenses	-----	-----	-----	-----	100.00
Total	-----	-----	-----	-----	3,040.75

LAND OFFICE AT GARDEN CITY, KANS.

Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry.	2,844	444,470.75	-----	-----	572,092.89
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	165	369.25	-----	-----	685.69
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.	3,053	[482,861.30]	-----	-----	629,220.40
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2, act June 15, 1880	1	[160.00]	-----	-----	382.00
Total cash sales	6,063	444,840.00	-----	-----	1,202,330.98
Original homestead entries	1,923	301,823.86	9,237.09	18,990.00	28,227.06
Final homestead entries	357	[58,432.94]	1,813.08	-----	1,813.08
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws.	1,391	220,953.05	5,564.00	13,870.00	19,434.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws.	4	[555.80]	-----	16.00	16.00
Lands entered with military bounty-land warrants	26	2,519.98	-----	87.00	87.00
Lands entered with private land scrip, act December 23, 1886	1	[160.00]	-----	4.00	4.00
Oaage Indian filings	377	-----	-----	754.00	754.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements.	1,746	-----	-----	3,492.00	3,492.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements.	109	-----	-----	218.00	218.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing	-----	-----	-----	8,083.19	8,083.19
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.	11,997	970,296.89	16,614.17	45,464.19	1,264,409.34
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver	-----	-----	-----	-----	6,000.00
Expenses of depositing	-----	-----	-----	-----	2,151.79
Incidental expenses	-----	-----	-----	-----	8,570.00
Total	-----	-----	-----	-----	16,721.79
Sales of Oaage trust and diminished reserve lands.	919	100,345.77	-----	-----	1,193,923.66

Statement of business at local land offices during fiscal year ended June 30, 1888—Continued.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, 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.	3	289.54			\$299.44
Cash substitution	1				200.00
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.	4	[440.00]			550.00
Total cash sales	8	289.54			1,049.44
Original homestead entries	11	883.07	\$27.62	\$70.00	97.62
Final homestead entries	13	[1,344.38]	37.62		37.62
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	1	132.72	4.00	10.00	14.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	1	[143.50]		4.00	4.00
Osage ceded filings	1			2.00	2.00
Osage trust and diminished reserve filings	19			38.00	38.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements.	27			54.00	54.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				201.08	201.08
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	81	1,255.33	69.24	379.08	1,497.76
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					1,703.68
Expenses of depositing					2.40
Incidental expenses					248.00
Total					1,954.08
Cash sales and interest Osage trust and diminished reserve lands	47	3,070.49			15,689.51
Cash sales and interest Osage ceded lands.					32.26

LAND OFFICE AT KIRWIN, KANS.

Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry.	392	44,720.77			57,001.67
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	41	49.47			61.85
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.	374	[51,031.46]			65,138.44
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2, act of June 15, 1880	3	[400.00]			465.00
Total cash sales	810	44,770.24			122,666.96
Original homestead entries	245	33,497.86	917.84	2,175.00	3,092.84
Final homestead entries	528	[78,963.45]	2,027.85		2,027.85
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	223	30,668.61	892.00	1,970.00	2,862.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	74	[10,679.74]		296.00	296.00
Lands entered with military bounty-land warrants	2	160.00		4.00	4.00
Lands selected under grants to railroads	437	69,865.18		873.00	273.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements	344			688.00	688.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	2			4.00	4.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				887.11	887.11
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	2,665	178,961.89	3,837.69	6,897.11	133,401.76
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					6,000.00
Expenses of depositing					169.65
Incidental expenses					2,420.12
Total					8,589.77

Statement of business at local land offices during fiscal year ended June 30, 1888—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.	150.	21,966.64	.....	.....	\$32,050.28
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	15	21.38	.....	.....	45.47
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	218	[32,560.36]	.....	.....	47,215.46
Total cash sales	383	21,988.02	.....	.....	79,320.21
Original homestead entries	176	25,165.81	\$920.98	\$1,610.00	2,530.98
Final homestead entries	120	[17,927.86]	625.77	.....	625.77
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	164	24,487.99	656.00	1,550.00	2,206.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	11	[1,760.00]	.....	44.00	44.00
Lands entered with military bounty-land warrants	1	[160.00]	.....	4.00	4.00
Osaage trust and diminished reserve filings.	556	.....	.....	1,112.00	1,112.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements	135	.....	.....	270.00	270.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	3	.....	.....	6.00	6.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing	.....	.....	.....	1,203.51	1,203.51
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	1,549	71,641.82	2,202.75	5,799.51	87,322.47
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,250.00
Incidental expenses	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,580.98
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,830.98
Cash sales Osaage trust and diminished reserve lands	1,071	146,119.29	.....	.....	280,906.06

LAND OFFICE AT OBERLIN, KANS.

Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry.	934	139,300.49	.....	.....	178,892.29
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	89	153.58	.....	.....	207.49
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	1,400	[217,886.30]	.....	.....	279,033.26
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2, act June 15, 1880	7	[1,120.00]	.....	.....	1,890.00
Total cash sales	2,430	139,454.07	.....	.....	460,023.04
Original homestead entries	1,132	173,079.76	5,016.00	10,945.00	15,961.00
Final homestead entries	256	[40,051.34]	1,102.92	.....	1,102.92
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	805	126,898.92	3,220.00	7,970.00	11,190.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	6	[959.15]	.....	24.00	24.00
Lands entered with military bounty-land warrants	2	320.00	.....	8.00	8.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements	938	.....	.....	1,876.00	1,876.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	22	.....	.....	44.00	44.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing	.....	.....	.....	5,227.72	5,227.72
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	5,591	439,752.75	9,338.92	26,094.72	495,456.68
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Expenses of depositing	.....	.....	.....	.....	683.70
Incidental expenses	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,115.98
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,799.68

Statement of business at local land offices during fiscal year ended June 30, 1888—Continued.

LAND OFFICE AT SALINA, 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.	57	6,568.91	.....	.....	\$13,705.97
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	13	44.88	.....	.....	82.74
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.	50	[6,333.55]	.....	.....	13,587.78
Total cash sales.....	120	6,613.79	.....	.....	27,376.49
Original homestead entries.....	96	12,522.85	\$604.29	\$805.00	1,409.29
Final homestead entries.....	213	[28,571.68]	1,356.63	.....	1,356.63
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws.....	76	8,687.68	304.00	585.00	889.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws.....	22	[2,328.20]	.....	88.00	88.00
Lands selected under grants to railroads.	572	91,548.41	.....	1,144.00	1,144.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements.	67	.....	.....	134.00	134.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements.	1	.....	.....	2.00	2.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	914.55	914.55
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	1,167	119,372.73	2,264.92	3,672.55	33,313.96
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,640.30
Expenses of depositing.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26.30
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	284.95
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,951.55

LAND OFFICE AT TOPEKA, KANS.

Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry.	1	160.00	.....	.....	400.00
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.	3	[85.85]	.....	.....	214.63
Total cash sales.....	4	160.00	.....	.....	614.63
Original homestead entries.....	8	490.58	24.52	45.00	69.52
Final homestead entries.....	31	[2,345.05]	103.16	.....	103.16
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws.....	2	120.00	8.00	10.00	18.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws.....	2	[114.44]	.....	8.00	8.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements.	2	.....	.....	4.00	4.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements.	1	.....	.....	2.00	2.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	99.75	99.75
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	50	770.58	135.68	168.75	919.06
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,397.72
Expenses of depositing.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.50
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	387.10
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,789.32
Cash sales, Kansas trust and diminished reserve lands.....	10	905.64	.....	.....	6,658.36

Statement of business at local land offices during fiscal year ended June 30, 1888—Continued.

LAND OFFICE AT WA KEENEY, 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.	2, 079	320, 350. 23	.....	.....	\$434, 368. 31
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	190	570. 29	.....	.....	989. 53
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.	2, 276	[347, 923. 92]	.....	.....	477, 081. 90
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2, act June 15, 1880.	3	[480. 00]	.....	.....	558. 00
Total cash sales.	4, 548	320, 920. 52	.....	.....	912, 947. 74
Original homestead entries.	2, 057	319, 713. 99	\$12, 323. 64	\$20, 150. 00	32, 473. 64
Final homestead entries.	462	[72, 147. 76]	2, 635. 77	.....	2, 635. 77
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws.	1, 708	269, 684. 47	6, 832. 00	16, 930. 00	23, 762. 00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws.	22	[3, 439. 24]	.....	88. 00	88. 00
Lands entered with military bounty-land warrants.	6	[600. 00]	.....	18. 00	18. 00
Pre-emption declaratory statements.	1, 450	.....	.....	2, 900. 00	2, 900. 00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements.	92	.....	.....	184. 00	184. 00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.	.....	.....	.....	4, 403. 85	4, 403. 85
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.	10, 345	910, 318. 98	21, 789. 41	44, 671. 85	979, 409. 00
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.	.....	.....	.....	.....	6, 000. 00
Expenses of depositing.	.....	.....	.....	.....	1, 220. 35
Incidental expenses.	.....	.....	.....	.....	6, 534. 60
Total.	.....	.....	.....	.....	13, 754. 95

LAND OFFICE AT WICHITA, KANS.

Sales of land subject to private entry.	10	1, 244. 64	.....	.....	1, 955. 80
Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry.	16	1, 991. 69	.....	.....	3, 508. 49
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	6	6. 93	.....	.....	10. 80
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.	34	[4, 739. 39]	.....	.....	7, 109. 16
Total cash sales.	66	3, 243. 26	.....	.....	12, 584. 25
Original homestead entries.	56	6, 599. 61	252. 80	435. 00	687. 80
Final homestead entries.	56	[7, 404. 93]	255. 90	.....	255. 90
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws.	35	4, 504. 22	140. 00	295. 00	435. 00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws.	15	[1, 901. 04]	.....	60. 00	60. 00
Osage filings.	57	.....	.....	114. 00	114. 00
Pre-emption declaratory statements.	44	.....	.....	88. 00	88. 00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.	.....	.....	.....	437. 05	437. 05
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.	329	14, 347. 09	648. 70	1, 429. 05	14, 662. 00
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.	.....	.....	.....	.....	2, 820. 53
Expenses of depositing.	.....	.....	.....	.....	20. 05
Incidental expenses.	.....	.....	.....	.....	1, 072. 80
Total.	.....	.....	.....	.....	3, 913. 38
Cash sales, Osage Indian lands.	88	6, 707. 13	.....	.....	30, 839. 59

Statement of business at local land offices during fiscal year ended June 30, 1888—Continued.

LAND OFFICE AT NATCHITOCHES, 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 private entry.....	327	83,472.27	.....	.....	\$159,563.27
Sales of Fort Jessup military reservation..	11	646.88	.....	.....	934.40
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	131	126.02	.....	.....	195.61
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.....	1	[40.00]	.....	.....	50.00
Total cash sales.....	470	84,245.17	.....	.....	160,743.28
Original homestead entries.....	349	41,804.29	\$1,392.94	\$2,850.00	4,242.94
Final homestead entries.....	111	[12,796.30]	381.48	.....	381.48
Lands entered with private land scrip....	63	4,252.87	.....	.....	.....
Lands selected under grants to railroads..	51	8,164.34	.....	102.00	102.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	536.35	536.35
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	1,044	138,466.67	1,774.42	3,488.35	166,006.05
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Expenses of depositing.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28.52
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	398.55
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,427.07

LAND OFFICE AT NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Sales of land subject to private entry.....	2,041	347,613.58	.....	.....	469,120.57
Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry.	6	734.44	.....	.....	918.03
Supplemental payment.....	1	21.37	.....	.....	5.35
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	682	1,937.17	.....	.....	2,451.20
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.....	8	[856.82]	.....	.....	1,057.78
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2, act June 15, 1880.....	10	[860.74]	.....	.....	981.62
Total cash sales.....	2,748	350,306.56	.....	.....	474,534.55
Original homestead entries.....	880	119,607.07	3,078.28	8,045.00	11,123.28
Final homestead entries.....	138	[18,776.49]	472.16	.....	472.16
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws.....	80	11,469.63	320.00	770.00	1,090.00
Lands entered with military bounty-land warrants.....	12	905.10	.....	27.00	27.00
Lands entered with private land scrip....	137	11,180.84	.....	.....	.....
Lands entered with Supreme Court scrip..	29	2,141.93	.....	.....	.....
State selections swamp indemnity.....	80	12,153.42	.....	160.00	160.00
State selections school indemnity.....	117	18,676.54	.....	231.00	231.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements.....	39	.....	.....	78.00	78.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements.....	5	.....	.....	10.00	10.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	246.97	246.97
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	4,265	526,441.09	3,870.44	9,567.97	487,972.96
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,630.00
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,630.00

Statement of business at local land offices during fiscal year ended June 30, 1888—Continued.

LAND OFFICE AT DETROIT (NOW GRAYLING), 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	45	3,297.25			\$4,121.61
Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry	1	160.00			200.00
Sales of Detroit Arsenal lots	1				575.00
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.....	4	[360.00]			450.00
Total cash sales	51	3,457.25			5,346.61
Original homestead entries	22	2,487.01	\$63.89	\$175.00	238.80
Final homestead entries	26	[2,923.61]	73.30		73.30
Pre-emption declaratory statements	17			34.00	34.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				58.25	58.25
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	116	5,944.26	137.10	267.25	5,750.96
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					1,176.28
Incidental expenses					255.25
Total					1,431.53

LAND OFFICE AT EAST SAGINAW (NOW GRAYLING), MICH.

Sales of land subject to private entry	43	2,394.93			2,993.67
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	1	5.40			6.75
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	5	[520.00]			850.00
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2, act June 15, 1850	1	[40.00]			43.00
Total cash sales	50	2,400.33			3,893.42
Original homestead entries	40	4,259.24	106.47	305.00	411.47
Final homestead entries	44	[5,674.47]	141.87		141.87
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				146.90	146.90
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	134	6,659.57	248.34	451.90	4,593.66
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					1,264.75
Expenses of depositing					5.25
Incidental expenses					166.87
Total					1,436.87

LAND OFFICE AT GRAYLING, MICH.

Sales of land subject to private entry	11	411.17			513.97
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	2	9.21			23.03
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	2	[160.00]			200.00
Total cash sales	15	420.38			737.00
Original homestead entries	111	14,680.09	655.51	955.00	1,610.51
Final homestead entries	25	[2,916.52]	71.91		71.91
Pre-emption declaratory statements	7			14.00	14.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				109.75	109.75
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	158	15,100.47	727.42	1,078.75	2,543.17
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					1,113.92
Expenses of depositing					1.40
Incidental expenses					323.85
Total					1,439.17

Statement of business at local land offices during fiscal year ended June 30, 1888—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.....	321	37,410.45	.....	.....	\$46,763.17
Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry.....	18	2,415.11	.....	.....	3,663.34
Additional payment.....	1	.....	.....	.....	50.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.....	16	66.88	.....	.....	94.07
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.....	29	[4,221.76]	.....	.....	5,727.20
Total cash sales.....	385	39,892.44	.....	.....	56,297.78
Original homestead entries.....	319	41,647.75	\$1,250.68	\$2,785.00	4,035.68
Final homestead entries.....	210	[29,780.11]	845.80	.....	845.80
Lands entered with military bounty-land warrants.....	38	4,119.54	.....	111.00	111.00
Lands entered with private land scrip.....	15	1,400.56	.....	.....	.....
Pre-emption declaratory statements.....	216	.....	.....	432.00	432.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	1,376.09	1,376.09
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	1,183	87,060.29	2,096.48	4,704.09	63,098.35
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Expenses of depositing.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22.05
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	695.12
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,717.17

LAND OFFICE AT REED CITY, MICH.

Sales of land subject to private entry.....	11	614.42	.....	.....	768.03
Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry.....	2	317.04	.....	.....	396.30
Sales of land at public auction.....	6	405.55	.....	.....	1,973.98
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.....	4	36.39	.....	.....	45.49
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.....	12	[1,334.59]	.....	.....	1,668.24
Total cash sales.....	35	1,373.40	.....	.....	4,852.04
Original homestead entries.....	60	6,593.51	181.87	485.00	666.87
Final homestead entries.....	72	[7,415.96]	154.57	.....	154.57
Pre-emption declaratory statements.....	1	.....	.....	2.00	2.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements.....	2	.....	.....	4.00	4.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	312.45	312.45
Total of all classes of entries and amounts received therefrom.....	170	7,966.91	336.44	803.45	5,991.93
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,561.02
Expenses of depositing.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.20
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	249.94
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,819.06

Statement of business at local land offices during fiscal year ended June 30, 1888—Continued.

LAND OFFICE AT BENSON, 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 private entry.....	3	160.00	.....	.....	\$350.00
Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry.....	18	1,830.98	.....	.....	2,705.50
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.....	3	49.04	.....	.....	71.80
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.....	7	[800.00]	.....	.....	1,250.00
Total cash sales.....	31	2,040.02	.....	.....	4,487.30
Original homestead entries.....	57	5,953.43	\$235.27	\$400.00	635.27
Final homestead entries.....	161	[21,186.04]	776.14	.....	776.14
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws.....	57	7,413.02	228.00	480.00	708.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws.....	28	[3,609.88]	.....	112.00	112.00
Lands entered with private land scrip.....	1	120.00	.....	3.00	3.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements.....	42	.....	.....	84.00	84.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements.....	2	.....	.....	4.00	4.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	649.15	649.15
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	379	15,526.47	1,239.41	1,732.15	7,438.86
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,216.94
Expenses of depositing.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.40
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	252.00
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,474.34
CASH SALES SIOUX INDIAN LANDS.					
Pre-emptions.....	16	1,442.10	.....	.....	1,839.71

LAND OFFICE AT CROOKSTON, MINN.

Sales of land subject to private entry.....	31	4,526.74	.....	.....	8,370.23
Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry.....	91	11,290.49	.....	.....	16,291.35
Additional payments.....	2	[320.00]	.....	.....	400.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.....	44	116.33	.....	.....	178.18
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.....	23	[3,418.00]	.....	.....	4,870.28
Total cash sales.....	191	15,042.56	.....	.....	30,110.04
Original homestead entries.....	516	75,316.48	2,739.63	4,870.00	7,609.63
Final homestead entries.....	508	[78,273.99]	3,003.59	.....	3,003.59
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws.....	125	19,323.70	500.00	1,225.00	1,725.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws.....	4	[580.00]	.....	16.00	16.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements.....	397	.....	.....	794.00	794.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements.....	1	.....	.....	2.00	2.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	1,262.87	1,262.87
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	1,742	110,582.74	6,243.22	8,169.87	44,523.13
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Expenses of depositing.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21.70
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	975.70
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,997.40

Statement of business at local land offices during fiscal year ended June 30, 1888—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 private entry.....	187	16, 597. 97	-----	-----	\$28, 295. 00
Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry.....	221	33, 143. 07	-----	-----	41, 569. 68
Supplemental payments.....	6	3. 10	-----	-----	8. 36
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.....	56	349. 56	-----	-----	640. 20
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.....	89	[13, 581. 11]	-----	-----	17, 237. 68
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2, act June 15, 1880.....	1	[160. 00]	-----	-----	200. 00
Total cash sales.....	560	50, 093. 70	-----	-----	87, 950. 92
Original homestead entries.....	469	64, 354. 52	\$1, 773. 35	\$4, 310. 00	6, 083. 35
Final homestead entries.....	61	[5, 861. 13]	230. 95	-----	230. 95
Lands entered with military bounty-land warrants.....	2	80. 00	-----	2. 00	2. 00
Lands entered with Valentine scrip.....	1	33. 75	-----	1. 00	1. 00
Lands entered with Sioux half-breed scrip.....	5	599. 75	-----	-----	-----
State selections, school indemnity.....	142	22, 760. 84	-----	284. 00	284. 00
Pre-emption declaratory statements.....	276	-----	-----	552. 00	552. 00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	-----	-----	-----	2, 152. 11	2, 152. 11
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	1, 516	137, 922. 56	2, 004. 30	7, 301. 11	97, 256. 33
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	6, 000. 00
Incidental expenses.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	1, 145. 50
Total.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	7, 145. 50

LAND OFFICE AT FERGUS FALLS, MINN.

Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry.....	30	3, 080. 97	-----	-----	5, 786. 66
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.....	8	44. 00	-----	-----	110. 02
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.....	8	[987. 19]	-----	-----	1, 817. 85
Total cash sales.....	46	3, 124. 97	-----	-----	7, 714. 53
Original homestead entries.....	115	14, 705. 40	679. 86	975. 00	1, 654. 86
Final homestead entries.....	268	[33, 120. 32]	1, 419. 82	-----	1, 419. 82
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws.....	72	10, 479. 43	288. 00	685. 00	973. 00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws.....	18	[2, 060. 85]	-----	72. 00	72. 00
Pre-emption declaratory statements.....	59	-----	-----	118. 00	118. 00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements.....	1	-----	-----	2. 00	2. 00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	-----	-----	-----	1, 281. 92	1, 281. 92
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	579	23, 309. 80	2, 387. 68	3, 133. 92	13, 236. 13
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	5, 037. 24
Expenses of depositing.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	5. 60
Incidental expenses.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	202. 50
Total.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	5, 245. 34

Statement of business at local land offices during fiscal year ended June 30, 1888—Continued.

LAND OFFICE AT REDWOOD FALLS, 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.	12	1,405.72			\$1,956.15
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	4	11.92			23.85
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.	5	[597.91]			847.39
Total cash sales	21	1,417.64			2,827.39
Original homestead entries.....	40	4,516.51	\$209.51	\$320.00	529.51
Final homestead entries.....	76	[10,557.48]	506.82		506.82
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws.....	58	5,963.16	232.00	425.00	657.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws.....	19	[2,133.61]		76.00	76.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements.....	8			16.00	16.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....				269.77	269.77
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	222	11,897.31	948.33	1,106.77	4,882.49
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....					2,378.50
Expense of depositing.....					5.35
Incidental expenses.....					303.10
Total					2,681.95
Cash sales, Sioux Indian lands, private....	7	276.57			347.83

LAND OFFICE AT SAINT CLOUD, MINN.

Sales of land subject to private entry.....	694	58,917.01			80,105.79
Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry.	15	2,047.84			3,305.80
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	35	201.07			308.04
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.....	13	[1,757.51]			2,863.52
Total cash sales	757	61,165.92			86,573.15
Original homestead entries.....	472	67,117.41	2,373.39	4,435.00	6,808.39
Final homestead entries.....	211	[28,027.30]	1,142.48		1,142.48
Lands entered with military bounty-land warrants.....	5	705.54		18.00	18.00
State selections, school indemnity.....	6	885.97		12.00	12.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements.....	330			660.00	660.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements.....	22			44.00	44.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....				1,732.45	1,732.45
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	1,803	129,874.84	3,515.87	6,901.45	96,990.47
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....					6,000.00
Expense of depositing.....					41.65
Incidental expenses.....					965.18
Total					7,006.83

Statement of business at local land offices during fiscal year ended June 30, 1888—Continued.

LAND OFFICE AT TAYLOR'S FALLS, 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 private entry.....	171	11, 272. 76	.....	.....	\$20, 266. 66
Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry.....	3	240. 00	.....	.....	300. 00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.....	5	33. 53	.....	.....	68. 27
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.....	8	[760. 00]	.....	.....	950. 00
Total cash sales.....	187	11, 546. 29	.....	.....	21, 584. 93
Original homestead entries.....	149	19, 471. 76	\$879. 35	\$1, 320. 00	2, 199. 35
Final homestead entries.....	59	[5, 653. 04]	209. 88	.....	209. 88
Pre-emption declaratory statements.....	15	.....	.....	30. 00	30. 00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	688. 69	688. 69
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	410	31, 018. 05	1, 089. 23	2, 038. 69	24, 712. 85
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3, 239. 54
Expenses of depositing.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12. 90
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	106. 55
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3, 358. 99

LAND OFFICE AT TRACY, MINN.

Sales of land subject to private entry.....	3	69. 37	.....	.....	86. 71
Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry.....	6	633. 17	.....	.....	841. 46
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.....	8	83. 02	.....	.....	70. 77
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.....	7	[800. 00]	.....	.....	1, 600. 00
Total cash sales.....	24	735. 56	.....	.....	2, 598. 94
Original homestead entries.....	53	6, 357. 97	253. 40	380. 00	633. 40
Final homestead entries.....	124	[16, 031. 97]	667. 23	.....	667. 23
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws.....	53	6, 298. 53	212. 00	425. 00	637. 00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws.....	19	[2, 380. 66]	.....	76. 00	76. 00
Pre-emption declaratory statements.....	22	.....	.....	44. 00	44. 00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	279. 41	279. 41
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	295	13, 392. 06	1, 132. 63	1, 204. 41	4, 935. 98
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2, 584. 01
Expenses of depositing.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4. 30
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	240. 00
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2, 828. 31

Statement of business at local land offices during fiscal year ended June 30, 1888—Continued.

LAND OFFICE AT WORTHINGTON, 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 private entry.....	1	120.00	.....	.....	\$300.00
Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry.	6	880.00	.....	.....	1,900.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	6	57.27	.....	.....	91.14
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.....	2	[320.00]	.....	.....	800.00
Total cash sales.....	15	1,057.27	.....	.....	3,091.14
Original homestead entries.....	48	4,878.67	\$222.33	\$335.00	557.33
Final homestead entries.....	109	[13,967.23]	654.95	.....	654.95
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws.....	68	7,144.81	272.00	495.00	767.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	30	[4,258.25]	.....	120.00	120.00
Lands selected under grants to railroads..	1	80.00	.....	2.00	2.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements.....	11	.....	.....	22.00	22.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	382.81	382.81
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	282	13,160.75	1,149.28	1,356.81	5,597.23
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,737.90
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	336.85
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,074.75

LAND OFFICE AT JACKSON, MISS.

Sales of land subject to private entry.....	1,363	428,811.79	.....	.....	536,014.86
Sales of land at public auction.....	1	40.15	.....	.....	50.19
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	253	383.18	.....	.....	537.72
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.....	12	[1,713.57]	.....	.....	2,889.07
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2, act June 15, 1880.....	4	357.89	.....	.....	414.86
Total cash sales.....	1,633	429,235.12	.....	.....	539,906.70
Original homestead entries.....	1,056	124,919.93	3,469.00	8,645.00	12,114.00
Final homestead entries.....	603	[77,098.15]	1,944.00	.....	1,944.00
Lands entered with military bounty-land warrants.....	1	[160.00]	.....	4.00	4.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	1,898.65	1,898.65
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	3,293	554,155.05	5,413.00	10,547.65	555,867.35
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Expenses of depositing.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	435.00
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,226.65
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,711.65

Statement of business at local land offices during fiscal year ended June 30, 1888—Continued.

LAND OFFICE AT BOONVILLE, 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....	69	4,431.60			\$5,539.52
Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry.	1	40.00			50.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	6	80.05			100.08
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.....	4	[200.58]			250.72
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2, act June 15, 1880.....	2	[79.66]			87.58
Total cash sales.....	82	4,551.65			6,027.90
Original homestead entries.....	236	23,285.92	\$581.28	\$1,735.00	2,316.28
Final homestead entries.....	178	[16,991.81]	423.43		423.43
Pre-emption declaratory statements.....	98			196.00	196.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements.....	1			2.00	2.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....				602.69	602.69
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	595	27,837.57	1,004.71	2,535.69	9,568.30
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....					2,925.89
Expenses of depositing.....					5.60
Incidental expenses.....					257.50
Total.....					3,188.99

LAND OFFICE AT IRONTON, MO.

Sales of land subject to private entry....	94	7,217.69			9,174.75
Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry.	2	120.00			150.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	28	81.94			106.89
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.....	2	[315.14]			393.93
Total cash sales.....	126	7,419.63			9,825.57
Original homestead entries.....	456	52,832.60	1,423.34	3,675.00	5,098.34
Final homestead entries.....	248	[30,969.67]	778.25		778.25
Lands selected under grants to railroads..	12	1,946.14		24.00	24.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements.....	144			288.00	288.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....				811.65	811.65
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	986	62,198.43	2,201.59	4,798.65	16,825.81
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....					4,521.76
Expenses of depositing.....					8.40
Incidental expenses.....					200.10
Total.....					4,730.26

Statement of business at local land offices during fiscal year ended June 30, 1888—Continued.

LAND OFFICE AT SPRINGFIELD, 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.....	81	4,087.11	.....	.....	\$5,108.88
Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry.....	2	120.00	.....	.....	150.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.....	25	95.65	.....	.....	143.01
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.....	6	[444.68]	.....	.....	555.85
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2, act June 15, 1880.....	1	[29.25]	.....	.....	30.56
Total cash sales.....	115	4,302.76	.....	.....	5,988.30
Original homestead entries.....	688	85,067.30	\$2,428.00	\$5,745.00	8,173.00
Final homestead entries.....	350	[37,367.21]	1,058.00	.....	1,058.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements.....	139	.....	.....	278.00	278.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements.....	5	.....	.....	10.00	10.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	1,095.74	1,095.74
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	1306	89,370.06	3,486.00	7,128.74	16,603.04
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,017.60
Expenses of depositing.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.25
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,995.00
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,018.85

LAND OFFICE AT BOZEMAN, MONT.

Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry.....	19	2,517.06	.....	.....	5,292.65
Sales of mineral lands.....	7	305.53	.....	.....	965.00
Sales of coal lands.....	1	80.00	.....	.....	1,600.00
Additional payments.....	2	[319.50]	.....	.....	399.38
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.....	10	27.55	.....	.....	68.91
Original entries under the desert-land act.....	18	4,408.76	.....	.....	1,604.39
Final entries under the desert-land act.....	20	[5,074.32]	.....	.....	5,074.32
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.....	2	[320.00]	.....	.....	800.00
Total cash sales.....	79	7,338.90	.....	.....	15,804.65
Original homestead entries.....	96	14,567.85	1,070.93	935.00	2,005.93
Final homestead entries.....	80	[12,443.05]	932.93	.....	932.93
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws.....	46	5,816.01	184.00	385.00	569.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws.....	1	[39.68]	.....	4.00	4.00
Lands selected under grants to railroads.....	130	21,020.70	.....	262.66	262.66
Applications to purchase mineral lands.....	11	.....	.....	110.00	110.00
Applications to purchase coal lands.....	27	.....	.....	81.00	81.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims.....	1	.....	.....	10.00	10.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements.....	86	.....	.....	258.00	258.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements.....	1	.....	.....	3.00	3.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	1,050.37	1,050.37
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	558	48,743.40	2,187.66	3,099.03	21,091.54
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,282.94
Expenses of depositing.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28.00
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	918.50
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,230.34
Amount received in certificates of deposit on account of surveys.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50.00

Statement of business at local land offices during fiscal year ended June 30, 1888—Continued.

LAND OFFICE AT HELENA, 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.	330	48, 116. 87			\$67, 736. 11
Sales of mineral lands.....	196	5, 567. 25			20, 580. 00
Sales of coal lands.....	8	1, 078. 65			11, 586. 50
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	21	60. 07			102. 60
Original entries under the desert-land act.	142	43, 733. 63			11, 502. 03
Final entries under the desert-land act.	94	[24, 484. 78]			24, 484. 78
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.....	57	[8, 055. 59]			11, 456. 99
Total cash sales.....	843	98, 556. 47			147, 449. 01
Original homestead entries.....	389	59, 582. 82	\$2, 884. 90	\$3, 785. 00	6, 669. 90
Final homestead entries.....	186	[28, 204. 37]	1, 414. 06		1, 414. 06
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws.....	232	29, 631. 57	888. 00	1, 955. 00	2, 843. 00
Lands entered with military bounty-land warrants.....	1	[160. 00]		4. 00	4. 00
Lands selected under grants to railroads.	236	37, 775. 97		471. 00	471. 00
Applications to purchase mineral lands.	218			2, 180. 00	2, 180. 00
Applications to purchase coal lands.....	32			96. 00	96. 00
Mineral protests, adverse claims.....	53			530. 00	530. 00
Pre-emption declaratory statements.....	764			2, 292. 00	2, 292. 00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements.....	8			24. 00	24. 00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....				1, 291. 83	1, 291. 83
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	2, 957	225, 546. 83	5, 186. 96	12, 628. 83	165, 264. 80
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....					6, 000. 00
Incidental expenses.....					3, 117. 50
Total.....					9, 117. 50
Amount received in certificates of deposit on account of surveys.....					50. 00

LAND OFFICE AT MILES CITY, MONT.

Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry.	10	1, 560. 37			2, 150. 46
Original entries under the desert-land act.	4	2, 240. 00			640. 00
Final entries under the desert-land act.	1	[160. 00]			160. 00
Total cash sales.....	15	3, 800. 37			2, 950. 46
Original homestead entries.....	24	3, 546. 38	235. 76	230. 00	465. 76
Final homestead entries.....	34	[5, 285. 10]	396. 27		396. 27
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws.....	6	960. 00	24. 00	60. 00	84. 00
Applications to purchase coal lands.....	2			6. 00	6. 00
Pre-emption declaratory statements.....	29			87. 00	87. 00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....				195. 80	195. 80
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	110	8, 306. 75	656. 03	578. 80	4, 185. 29
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....					2, 003. 80
Expenses of depositing.....					14. 95
Incidental expenses.....					351. 75
Total.....					2, 370. 50
Amount received in certificates of deposit on account of surveys.....					1, 500. 00

Statement of business at local land offices during fiscal year ended June 30, 1888—Continued.

LAND OFFICE AT BEATRICE, 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.
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.....	1	[80.00]			\$200.00
Total cash sales.....	1				200.00
Original homestead entries.....	2	120.00	\$6.00	\$10.00	16.00
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws.....	2	157.77	8.00	10.00	18.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws.....	2	[160.00]		8.00	8.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....				39.75	39.75
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	7	277.00	14.00	67.75	281.75
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....					315.14
Expenses of depositing.....					2.60
Incidental expenses.....					73.27
Total.....					391.01
Cash sales, Otoe and Missouri Indian lands.....					2,011.95

LAND OFFICE AT BLOOMINGTON, NEBR.

Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry.....	136	15,530.99			21,598.13
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.....	19	37.62			50.80
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.....	89	[11,624.12]			15,729.76
Total cash sales.....	244	15,568.61			37,378.69
Original homestead entries.....	150	21,201.18	645.15	1,355.00	2,000.15
Final homestead entries.....	241	[35,350.37]	1,155.19		1,155.19
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws.....	83	11,393.41	332.00	730.00	1,062.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws.....	59	[8,678.67]		236.00	236.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements.....	112			224.00	224.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements.....	1			2.00	2.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....				747.53	747.53
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	890	48,163.20	2,132.34	2,294.53	42,805.56
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....					5,088.40
Expenses of depositing.....					45.91
Incidental expenses.....					1,045.75
Total.....					6,180.06

PUBLIC LANDS.

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Statement of business at local land offices during fiscal year ended June 30, 1888—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.	989	156, 804. 61	.....	.....	\$196, 005. 21
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	109	297. 98	.....	.....	373. 14
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.....	306	[46, 526. 23]	.....	.....	58, 156. 37
Total cash sales.....	1, 404	157, 102. 59	.....	.....	254, 534. 72
Original homestead entries.....	1, 287	201, 389. 64	\$5, 060. 78	\$12, 730. 00	17, 790. 78
Final homestead entries.....	52	[7, 928. 28]	198. 31	.....	198. 31
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws.....	614	97, 689. 59	2, 456. 00	6, 130. 00	8, 586. 00
Lands entered with military bounty land warrants.....	3	439. 40	.....	11. 00	11. 00
Pre-emption declaratory statements.....	1, 111	.....	.....	2, 222. 00	2, 222. 00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements.....	34	.....	.....	68. 00	68. 00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	1, 049. 39	1, 049. 39
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	4, 505	456, 621. 22	7, 715. 09	22, 210. 39	284, 460. 20
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6, 000. 00
Expenses of depositing.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	570. 70
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2, 244. 26
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8, 814. 96

LAND OFFICE AT GRAND ISLAND, NEBR.

Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry.	347	49, 929. 93	.....	.....	64, 935. 84
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	47	86. 97	.....	.....	119. 94
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.....	256	[37, 814. 72]	.....	.....	49, 949. 07
Total cash sales.....	650	50, 016. 90	.....	.....	115, 004. 85
Original homestead entries.....	323	46, 598. 03	1, 440. 46	3, 000. 00	4, 440. 46
Final homestead entries.....	506	[75, 865. 72]	2, 420. 24	.....	2, 420. 24
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws.....	250	35, 121. 02	1, 000. 00	2, 280. 00	3, 280. 00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws.....	105	[14, 567. 75]	.....	420. 00	420. 00
Lands entered with military bounty-land warrants.....	1	[160. 00]	.....	4. 00	4. 00
Pre-emption declaratory statements.....	369	.....	.....	738. 00	738. 00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements.....	6	.....	.....	12. 00	12. 00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	946. 62	946. 62
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	2, 210	181, 735. 95	4, 860. 70	7, 400. 62	127, 266. 17
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6, 000. 00
Expenses of depositing.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	146. 60
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1, 800. 00
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7, 946. 60
Cash sales Pawnee Indian lands.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18, 837. 51

Statement of business at local land offices during fiscal year ended June 30, 1888—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.	9	789.08			\$1,972.70
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.	6	[480.00]			1,200.00
Total cash sales	15	789.08			3,172.70
Original homestead entries	19	1,836.04	\$87.53	\$125.00	212.53
Final homestead entries	46	[4,759.41]	221.68		221.68
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	28	2,124.99	112.00	165.00	277.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	24	[2,305.72]		96.00	96.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements	6			12.00	12.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				298.90	298.90
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	138	4,750.11	421.21	696.90	4,290.81
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					2,225.18
Expenses of depositing					13.15
Incidental expenses					91.25
Total					2,329.58
Cash sales Otoe and Missouri Indian lands					16,685.92

LAND OFFICE AT MCCOOK, NEBR.

Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry.	817	120,998.03			151,247.58
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	108	363.40			454.21
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	1,055	[165,192.96]			206,541.20
Total cash sales	1,980	121,361.43			358,242.99
Original homestead entries	865	134,071.36	3,363.98	8,460.00	11,823.98
Final homestead entries	143	[22,455.81]	561.38		561.38
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	874	136,681.74	3,492.00	8,610.00	12,102.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	10	[1,600.00]		40.00	40.00
Lands entered with military bounty-land warrants	1	160.00		4.00	4.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements	1,004			2,008.00	2,008.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	18			36.00	36.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				748.66	748.66
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	4,895	392,274.53	7,417.36	19,906.66	385,567.01
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					6,000.00
Expenses of depositing					579.45
Incidental expenses					2,960.10
Total					9,539.55

Statement of business at local land offices during fiscal year ended June 30, 1888—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 private entry.....	2	116.40	.....	.....	\$291.00
Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry.....	198	29,174.30	.....	.....	36,467.95
Competitive bids.....	1	.....	.....	.....	125.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.....	23	37.41	.....	.....	56.10
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.....	143	[21,991.59]	.....	.....	27,489.44
Total cash sales.....	367	29,328.11	.....	.....	64,429.49
Original homestead entries.....	203	30,454.28	\$764.44	\$1,940.00	2,704.44
Final homestead entries.....	225	[94,749.45]	870.51	.....	870.51
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws.....	235	35,578.64	940.00	2,245.00	3,185.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws.....	18	[1,998.56]	.....	72.00	72.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements.....	269	.....	.....	538.00	538.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements.....	1	.....	.....	2.00	2.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	1,531.18	1,531.18
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	1,318	95,361.03	2,574.95	6,328.18	73,332.62
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Expenses of depositing.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	99.00
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,159.70
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,258.70
Cash sales and interest, Omaha Indian lands.....	6	1,014.69	.....	.....	37,297.26

LAND OFFICE AT NIOBRARA, NEBR.

Sales of land subject to private entry.....	5	239.61	.....	.....	299.52
Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry.....	385	54,511.22	.....	.....	68,139.21
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.....	34	73.64	.....	.....	142.19
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.....	326	[49,543.44]	.....	.....	61,929.34
Total cash sales.....	750	54,824.47	.....	.....	130,510.26
Original homestead entries.....	169	24,540.04	614.17	1,575.00	2,189.17
Final homestead entries.....	566	[87,052.77]	2,242.00	.....	2,242.00
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws.....	213	31,741.52	852.00	2,030.00	2,882.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws.....	103	[15,122.60]	.....	412.00	412.00
Lands entered with military bounty-land warrants.....	1	120.00	.....	3.00	3.00
Santee Sioux Indian homesteads.....	7	1,092.90	.....	.....	.....
Pre-emption declaratory statements.....	286	.....	.....	572.00	572.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	1,778.03	1,778.03
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	2,095	112,318.93	3,708.17	6,370.03	140,588.46
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,633.15
Expenses of depositing.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	265.62
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,882.55
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,781.32

Statement of business at local land offices during fiscal year ended June 30, 1888—Continued.

LAND OFFICE AT NORTH PLATTE, 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	590	98,907.14			\$125,449.12
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	127	316.91			634.51
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.....	409	[64,306.15]			92,037.50
Total cash sales.....	1,126	99,224.05			218,121.13
Original homestead entries.....	991	154,020.22	\$5,575.74	\$9,710.00	15,285.74
Final homestead entries.....	200	[31,112.36]	1,194.33		1,194.33
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws.....	872	136,733.82	3,488.00	8,625.00	12,113.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws.....	22	[3,511.52]		88.00	88.00
Lands entered with military bounty-land warrants.....	3	320.00		8.00	8.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements.....	866			1,732.00	1,732.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements.....	21			42.00	42.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....				972.12	972.12
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	4,101	390,298.09	10,258.07	21,177.12	249,556.32
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....					6,000.00
Expenses of depositing.....					812.95
Incidental expenses.....					2,985.60
Total.....					9,298.55

LAND OFFICE AT SIDNEY, NEBR.

Sales of lands subject to pre-emption entry.	293	46,139.33			66,586.22
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	126	359.50			592.98
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.....	65	[10,186.83]			15,843.80
Total cash sales.....	484	46,498.83			83,022.95
Original homestead entries.....	1,023	161,849.00	5,996.85	10,175.00	16,171.85
Final homestead entries.....	36	[5,600.89]	246.00		246.00
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws.....	638	100,385.37	2,552.00	6,335.00	8,867.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements.....	628			1,256.00	1,256.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements.....	28			56.00	56.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....				887.10	887.10
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	2,837	308,733.20	8,794.85	18,709.10	110,526.90
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....					6,000.00
Expenses of depositing.....					172.00
Incidental expenses.....					2,953.65
Total.....					9,125.65

Statement of business at local land offices during fiscal year ended June 30, 1888—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	397	60,756.41			\$75,948.08
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	67	130.44			163.31
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.....	204	[32,081.28]			40,101.60
Total cash sales.....	668	60,886.85			116,212.99
Original homestead entries.....	407	63,595.98	\$1,590.13	\$4,010.00	5,600.13
Final homestead entries.....	169	[26,615.11]	666.30		666.30
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws.....	468	73,307.71	1,872.00	4,610.00	6,482.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws.....	2	[320.00]		8.00	8.00
Lands entered with military bounty-land warrants.....	1	[160.00]		4.00	4.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements.....	481			962.00	962.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements.....	7			14.00	14.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....				1,173.05	1,173.05
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	2,203	197,790.54	4,128.43	10,781.05	131,122.47
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....					6,000.00
Expenses of depositing.....					193.00
Incidental expenses.....					2,068.60
Total.....					8,261.60

LAND OFFICE AT CARSON CITY, NEV.

Sales of mineral lands.....	7	137.53			700.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	1	.64			1.60
Original entries under the desert-land act	1	320.00			160.00
Total cash sales.....	9	458.17			861.60
Original homestead entries.....	5	796.68	36.00	50.00	86.00
Final homestead entries.....	3	[480.00]	18.00		18.00
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws.....	2	240.00	8.00	15.00	23.00
State selections.....	990	157,612.04		1,980.00	1,980.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands.....	8			80.00	80.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements.....	2			6.00	6.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....				80.30	80.30
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	1,019	159,106.89	62.00	2,211.30	3,134.90
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....					3,225.52
Expenses of depositing.....					14.20
Incidental expenses.....					240.00
Total.....					3,479.72

Statement of business at local land offices during fiscal year ended June 30, 1888—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	16	264.70			\$1,360.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	1	4.50			6.25
Final entries under the desert-land act	1	[356.17]			356.17
Total cash sales	18	269.20			1,722.42
Original homestead entries	8	1,270.51	\$48.00	\$80.00	128.00
Final homestead entries	9	[1,431.60]	60.00		60.00
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	2	320.50	8.00	20.00	28.00
Lands selected under grants to railroads	62	9,823.35		122.80	122.80
State selections	1,591	254,364.56		3,193.00	3,193.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands	28			280.00	280.00
Applications to purchase coal lands	4			12.00	12.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims	4			40.00	40.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				33.10	33.10
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	1,726	266,048.12	116.00	3,780.90	5,619.32
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					4,831.32
Expenses of depositing					29.40
Incidental expenses					420.00
Total					5,280.72

LAND OFFICE AT LAS CRUCES, N. MEX.

Sales of land subject to private entry	3	648.05			932.93
Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry	75	9,853.03			14,381.12
Sales of mineral lands	57	1,067.25			5,072.50
Sales of coal lands	3	190.57			1,905.70
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	11	38.68			87.59
Original entries under the desert-land act	32	8,626.56			2,342.98
Final entries under the desert-land act	4	[1,080.00]			1,080.00
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	5	[739.38]			1,124.23
Total cash sales	190	20,424.14			26,937.05
Original homestead entries	132	18,086.01	1,071.62	1,180.00	2,251.62
Final homestead entries	45	[6,032.16]	407.80		407.80
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	54	7,386.22	216.00	485.00	701.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	3	[326.96]		12.00	12.00
Lands entered with Sioux half-breed scrip	2	320.00			
Lands selected under grants to railroads	188	30,113.93		376.00	376.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands	87			870.00	870.00
Applications to purchase coal lands	12			36.00	36.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims	10			100.00	100.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements	298			894.00	894.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	4			12.00	12.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				841.14	841.14
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	1,025	76,330.30	1,695.42	4,806.14	33,438.61
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					6,000.00
Expense of depositing					23.05
Incidental expenses					1,232.10
Total					7,255.15
Amount received in certificates of deposit on account of surveys					600.00

Statement of business at local land offices during fiscal year ended June 30, 1888—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.	Commis- sions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry.	86	12,461.70	.....	.....	\$17,531.95
Sales of mineral lands.....	5	67.99	.....	.....	350.00
Sales of coal lands.....	1	40.00	.....	.....	400.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations..	29	114.72	.....	.....	210.64
Original entries under the desert-land act.	37	12,836.50	.....	.....	3,779.70
Final entries under the desert-land act....	1	[638.85]	.....	.....	638.89
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.....	10	[1,493.88]	.....	.....	1,967.37
Total cash sales.....	169	25,520.91			24,878.55
Original homestead entries.....	307	46,644.38	\$2,725.50	\$2,990.00	5,715.50
Final homestead entries.....	96	[14,725.87]	804.00		804.00
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws.....	212	32,306.15	848.00	2,055.00	2,903.00
Lands entered with military bounty-land warrants.....	1	[80.00]	.....	4.00	4.00
Lands selected under grants to railroads..	2,998	479,757.99	.....	5,996.00	5,996.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands..	5	.....	.....	50.00	50.00
Applications to purchase coal lands.....	27	.....	.....	81.00	81.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements.....	405	.....	.....	1,215.00	1,215.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declara- tory statements.....	10	.....	.....	30.00	30.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	321.23	321.23
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	4,230	584,229.43	4,377.50	12,742.23	41,998.23
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Expenses of depositing.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16.10
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	619.17
Total.....					6,635.27
Amount received in certificates of deposit on account of surveys.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	371.00

SALES IN OHIO.

Original homestead entries.....	2	240.00	6.00	15.00	21.00
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	2	240.00	6.00	15.00	21.00

Statement of business at local land offices during fiscal year ended June 30, 1888—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.	233	33,380.62			\$47,726.33
Sales of timber and stone lands	37	4,254.37			10,635.93
Sales of mineral lands	9	201.76			875.00
Sales of Baker City town lots	1				36.00
Sales of Pendleton town lots	2				2.50
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	31	87.55			132.41
Original entries under the desert-land act.	9	1,620.34			405.09
Final entries under the desert-land act.	6	[769.88]			759.88
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.	27	[4,179.64]			5,499.55
Total cash sales.	355	39,544.64			66,072.69
Original homestead entries	348	54,075.70	\$2,214.02	\$3,420.00	5,634.02
Final homestead entries	221	[34,426.21]	1,701.94		1,701.94
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws.	165	24,026.92	660.00	1,550.00	2,210.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws.	26	[3,956.68]		104.00	104.00
Lands entered with military bounty-land warrants	1	80.00		2.00	2.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands	7			70.00	70.00
Applications to purchase coal lands	3			9.00	9.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	37			370.00	370.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements	633			1,899.00	1,899.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				938.80	938.80
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	1,796	117,727.26	4,575.96	8,362.80	79,011.45
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					6,000.00
Expenses of depositing					178.10
Incidental expenses					1,054.60
Total					7,232.70
Cash sales, Umatilla Indian lands, town lots	1				1.00

LAND OFFICE AT LAKEVIEW, OREGON.

Sales of land subject to private entry	184	28,082.17			35,102.39
Sales of timber and stone lands	9	839.50			2,098.75
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	29	65.26			81.59
Original entries under the desert-land act.	34	8,159.72			2,039.94
Final entries under the desert-land act.	22	[8,778.90]			8,778.90
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	20	[3,093.34]			3,866.68
Total cash sales	298	37,146.65			51,968.31
Original homestead entries	248	39,038.11	1,464.56	2,465.00	3,929.56
Final homestead entries	25	[3,939.92]	148.21		148.21
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	182	25,001.22	728.00	1,625.00	2,353.00
Lands entered with military bounty-land warrants	1	180.00		4.00	4.00
State selections, school indemnity	7	1,059.03		12.00	12.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	9			90.00	90.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements	421			1,263.00	1,263.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	1			3.00	3.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				706.73	706.73
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	1,192	102,420.01	2,310.77	6,168.73	60,477.81
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					6,000.00
Expenses of depositing					284.23
Incidental expenses					533.59
Total					6,817.82
Amount received in certificates of deposit on account of surveys					1,281.20

Statement of business at local land offices during fiscal year ended June 30, 1888—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.	86	10,095.01			\$13,072.95
Sales of timber and stone lands	29	3,903.61			9,759.02
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	31	172.24			250.37
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.	25	[3,136.91]			4,174.13
Total cash sales	171	14,170.86			27,256.47
Original homestead entries	358	54,665.33	\$2,506.75	\$3,535.00	6,041.75
Final homestead entries	203	[26,899.34]	1,493.30		1,493.30
Lands selected under grants to railroads.	628	100,434.41		1,255.00	1,255.00
State selections, school indemnity	27	4,095.79		51.70	51.70
Applications to purchase coal lands.	42			126.00	126.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands.	29			290.00	290.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements.	291			873.00	873.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	1			3.00	3.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				993.42	993.42
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	1,750	173,366.39	4,000.05	7,127.12	38,383.64
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					6,000.00
Expenses of depositing					27.85
Incidental expenses					226.30
Total					6,254.15

LAND OFFICE AT ROSEBURGH, OREGON.

Sales of land subject to private entry.	21	4,284.26			5,355.32
Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry.	58	7,384.72			11,151.37
Sales of timber and stone lands	8	1,000.00			2,500.00
Sales of mineral lands	8	561.92			1,640.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	17	52.33			110.62
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.	5	[669.50]			1,223.75
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2, act June 15, 1880.	• 1	[137.31]			157.90
Total cash sales	118	13,283.23			22,138.96
Original homestead entries	212	30,776.41	1,884.83	2,010.00	3,894.83
Final homestead entries	155	[23,050.45]	1,202.24		1,202.24
Lands entered under the donation act.	2	472.86		15.00	15.00
Lands selected under grants to railroads.	1,448	231,595.62		2,896.00	2,896.00
State selections, school indemnity	43	6,956.94		83.00	83.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands.	9			90.00	90.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands.	8			80.00	80.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements.	349			1,047.00	1,047.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	3			9.00	9.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				818.32	818.32
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	2,347	283,085.06	3,087.07	7,048.32	32,274.35
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					6,000.00
Expenses of depositing					48.50
Incidental expenses					271.00
Total					6,319.50
Amount received in certificates of deposit on account of surveys					600.00

Statement of business at local land offices during fiscal year ended June 30, 1888—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	228	33,894.41			\$59,594.76
Sales of timber and stone lands	12	1,440.00			3,600.00
Sales of town lots, Fort Dalles	48				8,757.12
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	49	203.92			385.26
Original entries under the desert-land act	5	800.00			200.00
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	27	[4,188.53]			6,676.24
Total cash sales	369	36,338.33			74,193.38
Original homestead entries	399	62,414.49	\$3,775.50	\$3,925.00	7,700.50
Final homestead entries	194	[30,609.68]	2,016.00		2,016.00
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	508	77,951.82	2,032.00	4,935.00	6,962.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	3	[480.00]		12.00	12.00
Lands entered with military bounty-land warrants	3	240.00		12.00	12.00
Lands selected under grants to railroads	102	16,277.62		203.00	203.00
State selections, school indemnity	1	160.93		2.00	2.00
Applications to purchase coal lands	14			42.00	42.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	17			170.00	170.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements	633			1,899.00	1,899.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	3			9.00	9.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				711.95	711.95
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	2,246	198,383.09	7,823.50	11,920.95	93,937.83
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					6,000.00
Expenses of depositing					90.15
Incidental expenses					1,163.50
Total					7,253.65

LAND OFFICE AT SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry	90	11,057.63			15,153.43
Sales of mineral lands	86	1,247.48			4,925.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	42	33.31			54.76
Original entries under the desert-land act	364	99,428.42			26,060.14
Final entries under the desert-land act	52	[11,101.54]			11,101.54
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	24	[2,949.96]			4,676.31
Total cash sales	658	111,764.84			61,971.18
Original homestead entries	344	49,355.44	2,223.00	3,150.00	5,373.00
Final homestead entries	173	[24,740.98]	1,088.00		1,088.00
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	267	30,234.71	1,028.00	2,075.00	3,103.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	4	[420.40]		16.00	16.00
Lands selected under grants to railroads	299	47,643.34		595.56	595.56
Applications to purchase mineral lands	115			1,150.00	1,150.00
Applications to purchase coal lands	107			321.00	321.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims	83			380.00	380.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements	424			1,272.00	1,272.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				1,632.97	1,632.97
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	3,419	238,998.33	4,349.00	10,592.53	76,912.71
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					6,000.00
Incidental expenses					1,862.35
Total					7,862.35

Statement of business at local land offices during fiscal year ended June 30, 1888—Continued.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, 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 private entry.....	7	440.00	.....	.....	\$550.00
Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry.....	177	22,406.37	.....	.....	32,871.83
Sales of timber and stone lands.....	201	28,051.66	.....	.....	70,129.08
Sales of coal lands.....	34	5,258.84	.....	.....	76,377.80
Sales of town lots, Fort Angeles.....	150	.....	.....	.....	19,432.55
Excess payments on homestead timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	53	169.86	.....	.....	230.98
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.....	54	[8,076.69]	.....	.....	11,510.26
Total cash sales.....	676	56,326.73	.....	.....	211,102.50
Original homestead entries.....	1085	154,453.42	\$7,758.60	\$10,010.00	17,768.60
Final homestead entries.....	241	[35,465.13]	1,894.76	.....	1,894.76
Lands entered under the donation act.....	2	.....	.....	20.00	20.00
Lands selected under grants to railroads.....	120	19,864.57	.....	241.00	241.00
Applications to purchase coal lands.....	39	.....	.....	117.00	117.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands.....	201	.....	.....	2,010.00	2,010.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements.....	1170	.....	.....	3,510.00	3,510.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements.....	4	.....	.....	12.00	12.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	2,372.94	2,372.94
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	3538	231,444.72	9,653.36	18,292.94	239,048.80
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Expenses of depositing.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	239.64
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,249.87
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,480.42

LAND OFFICE AT SPOKANE FALLS, WASH.

Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry.....	61	8,072.30	.....	.....	17,050.00
Sales of timber and stone lands.....	16	1,249.39	.....	.....	3,123.49
Excess payments on homestead timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	40	131.13	.....	.....	300.69
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.....	14	[1,755.10]	.....	.....	4,187.68
Total cash sales.....	131	9,452.82	.....	.....	24,661.86
Original homestead entries.....	485	74,055.13	5,261.88	4,685.00	9,946.88
Final homestead entries.....	225	[35,421.76]	2,587.27	.....	2,587.27
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws.....	154	24,332.89	616.00	1,485.00	2,101.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws.....	13	[1,800.95]	.....	52.00	52.00
Lands selected under grants to railroads.....	11227	1,796,581.57	.....	22,453.00	22,453.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands.....	16	.....	.....	160.00	160.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements.....	396	.....	.....	1,188.00	1,188.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements.....	8	.....	.....	9.00	9.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	1,042.60	1,042.60
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	12650	1,904,422.41	8,465.15	31,074.60	64,201.61
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Expenses of depositing.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28.75
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	976.60
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,005.35

Statement of business at local land offices during fiscal year ended June 30, 1888—Continued.

LAND OFFICE AT VANCOUVER, 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 private entry.....	10	896.67	.....	.....	\$1,120.84
Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry.....	70	8,507.73	.....	.....	15,265.50
Sales of timber and stone lands.....	44	6,531.99	.....	.....	16,829.98
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.....	20	86.32	.....	.....	172.11
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.....	17	[2,203.82]	.....	.....	8,785.75
Total cash sales.....	161	16,022.71	.....	.....	36,674.18
Original homestead entries.....	259	36,869.81	\$2,493.48	\$2,380.00	4,873.48
Final homestead entries.....	169	[23,871.70]	1,574.95	.....	1,574.95
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws.....	11	1,513.35	44.00	95.00	139.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws.....	2	[240.00]	.....	8.00	8.00
Lands entered with military bounty-land warrants.....	1	80.00	.....	4.00	4.00
Donation claims.....	2	480.00	.....	20.00	20.00
Lands selected under grants to railroads.....	1436	229,693.81	.....	2,870.00	2,870.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands.....	44	.....	.....	440.00	440.00
Applications to purchase coal lands.....	40	.....	.....	120.00	120.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements.....	213	.....	.....	639.00	639.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements.....	2	.....	.....	6.00	6.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	1,630.55	1,630.55
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	2340	284,659.68	4,112.43	8,212.55	48,999.16
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Expenses of depositing.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51.00
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	492.75
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,483.75
Amount received in certificates of deposit on account of surveys.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200.00

LAND OFFICE AT WALLA WALLA, WASH.

Sales of lands subject to pre-emption entry.....	118	16,007.49	.....	.....	23,172.28
Sales of timber and stone lands.....	1	160.00	.....	.....	400.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.....	17	80.55	.....	.....	157.49
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.....	57	[7,655.17]	.....	.....	10,124.60
Total cash sales.....	193	16,248.04	.....	.....	33,854.37
Original homestead entries.....	177	26,738.35	1,634.59	1,700.00	3,334.59
Final homestead entries.....	227	[34,610.96]	1,820.10	.....	1,820.10
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws.....	204	28,795.85	816.00	1,870.00	2,686.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws.....	31	[4,415.46]	.....	124.00	124.00
Lands entered with military bounty-land warrants.....	2	160.00	.....	4.00	4.00
Lands selected under grants to railroads.....	8735	1,397,735.54	.....	17,471.70	17,471.70
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands.....	1	.....	.....	10.00	10.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements.....	266	.....	.....	858.00	858.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements.....	8	.....	.....	9.00	9.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	881.44	881.44
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	9850	1,469,677.78	4,270.69	22,928.14	61,053.20
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Expenses of depositing.....	66.45
Incidental expenses.....	1,101.00
Total.....	7,167.45

PUBLIC LANDS.

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Statement of business at local land offices during fiscal year ended June 30, 1888—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	49	6,893.70			\$12,221.24
Sales of timber and stone lands	1	160.00			400.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	29	64.65			98.54
Original entries under the desert land act	14	2,600.38			1,108.22
Final entries under the desert land act	6	[720.48]			840.48
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	5	[786.57]			1,766.43
Total cash sales	104	9,718.73			16,434.91
Original homestead entries	204	30,954.17	\$1,589.32	\$1,960.00	3,549.32
Final homestead entries	38	[5,606.17]	390.00		390.00
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	230	35,338.00	920.00	2,235.00	3,155.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	3	[360.00]		12.00	12.00
Lands entered with Valentine scrip	2	80.00		2.00	2.00
Lands selected under grants to railroads	3,805	608,898.61		7,610.09	7,610.09
Applications to purchase coal lands	5			15.00	15.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	1			10.00	10.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements	408			1,224.00	1,224.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	5			15.00	15.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				174.32	174.32
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	4,805	684,989.51	2,899.32	13,257.41	32,591.64
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					6,000.00
Expenses of depositing					53.95
Incidental expenses					543.20
Total					6,597.15
Amount received in certificates of deposit on account of surveys					44.27

LAND OFFICE AT ASHLAND, WIS.

Sales of land subject to private entry	65	6,723.14			11,862.51
Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry	19	2,155.01			4,440.39
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	8	85.64			74.74
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	21	[3,098.41]			5,746.73
Total cash sales	113	8,913.79			22,124.37
Original homestead entries	257	34,534.86	1,631.94	2,295.00	3,926.94
Final homestead entries	29	[4,197.86]	194.89		194.89
Lands selected under grants to railroads	1,144	182,966.00		2,287.76	2,287.76
Pre-emption declaratory statements	219			438.00	438.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	2			4.00	4.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				560.05	560.05
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	1,764	226,414.65	1,826.83	5,584.81	29,536.01
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					6,000.00
Incidental expenses					160.00
Total					6,160.00

Statement of business at local land offices during fiscal year ended June 30, 1888—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 land subject to private entry	84	12,487.77	.....	.....	\$16,509.74
Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry.	5	371.16	.....	.....	727.90
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations.	3	14.03	.....	.....	17.54
Homestead entries commuted to cash un- der section 2301, Revised Statutes	9	[880.00]	.....	.....	1,300.00
Homestead entries commuted to cash un- der section 2, act June 15, 1880	1	[40.00]	.....	.....	93.00
Total cash sales	102	13,232.96	.....	.....	18,648.18
Original homestead entries	87	9,505.36	\$301.98	\$650.00	951.98
Final homestead entries	111	[13,388.22]	465.87	.....	465.87
Lands selected under grants to railroads ..	97	15,376.57	.....	191.50	191.50
Pre-emption declaratory statements	57	.....	.....	114.00	114.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing .....	.....	.....	.....	699.21	699.21
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	454	38,114.89	767.85	1,654.71	21,070.74
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,245.52
Incidental expenses .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	259.29
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,504.72

LAND OFFICE AT FALLS SAINT CROIX, WIS.

Sales of land subject to private entry	26	1,763.31	.....	.....	2,396.28
Homestead entries commuted to cash un- der section 2301, Revised Statutes	3	[240.00]	.....	.....	300.00
Total cash sales	29	1,763.31	.....	.....	2,696.28
Original homestead entries	70	9,080.05	253.90	620.00	873.90
Final homestead entries	91	[10,747.71]	302.04	.....	302.04
Indian allotments, act February 8, 1887 ..	1	160.00	.....	.....	.....
Pre-emption declaratory statements	27	.....	.....	54.00	54.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing .....	.....	.....	.....	553.47	553.47
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	218	11,003.36	555.94	1,227.47	4,479.69
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,217.32
Expenses of depositing .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.70
Incidental expenses .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	116.95
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,338.97

Statement of business at local land offices during fiscal year ended June 30, 1888—Continued.

LAND OFFICE AT LA CROSSE, 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.
Sales of land subject to private entry	23	1,561.24			\$2,551.55
Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry	2	80.00			100.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	1	12.06			30.15
Total cash sales	36	1,653.30			2,681.70
Original homestead entries	84	7,267.20	\$365.14	\$565.00	870.14
Final homestead entries	46	[4,173.19]	128.26		128.26
Pre-emption declaratory statements	27			54.00	54.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				289.22	289.22
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	193	8,920.50	433.40	908.22	4,023.32
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					1,830.23
Incidental expenses					254.90
Total					2,085.13

LAND OFFICE AT MENASHA, WIS.

Sales of land subject to private entry	96	8,668.00			10,835.01
Homestead entries committed to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	5	[520.00]			650.00
Homestead entries committed to cash under section 2, act June 15, 1880	1	[64.64]			77.86
Total cash sales	102	8,668.00			11,562.87
Original homestead entries	24	2,310.27	57.80	175.00	232.80
Final homestead entries	62	[8,838.10]	220.94		220.94
Pre-emption declaratory statements	10			20.00	20.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				515.93	515.93
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	198	10,978.27	278.74	710.93	12,552.54
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					1,597.74
Incidental expenses					188.10
Total					1,785.84

Statement of business at local land offices during fiscal year ended June 30, 1888—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.
Sales of land subject to private entry.....	265	24, 106. 61	-----	-----	\$30, 133. 88
Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry.....	6	628. 98	-----	-----	1, 236. 23
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.....	8	36. 16	-----	-----	46. 06
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.....	9	[742. 47]	-----	-----	1, 391. 27
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2, act June 15, 1880.....	5	[240. 00]	-----	-----	416. 00
Total cash sales.....	292	24, 771. 75	-----	-----	33, 222. 94
Original homestead entries.....	166	17, 419. 17	\$600. 71	\$1, 280. 00	1, 880. 71
Final homestead entries.....	127	[13, 931. 10]	467. 76	-----	467. 76
Pre-emption declaratory statements.....	78	-----	-----	156. 00	156. 00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements.....	4	-----	-----	8. 00	8. 00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	-----	-----	-----	798. 91	798. 91
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	667	42, 190. 92	1, 068. 47	2, 242. 91	36, 534. 32
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	3, 684. 80
Incidental expenses.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	116. 70
Total.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	3, 801. 50

LAND OFFICE AT BUFFALO, WYO.

Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry..	19	2, 880. 07	-----	-----	3, 600. 24
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations..	3	. 89	-----	-----	1. 11
Original entries under the desert-land act..	13	4, 715. 21	-----	-----	1, 178. 86
Final entries under the desert-land act....	6	[2, 278. 25]	-----	-----	2, 278. 25
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.....	3	[480. 00]	-----	-----	600. 00
Total cash sales.....	44	7, 596. 17	-----	-----	7, 658. 46
Original homestead entries.....	34	5, 388. 66	204. 00	340. 00	544. 00
Final homestead entries.....	6	[980. 00]	36. 00	-----	98. 00
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws.....	19	2, 600. 00	76. 00	165. 00	241. 00
Applications to purchase mineral lands..	1	-----	-----	10. 00	10. 00
Applications to purchase coal lands.....	16	-----	-----	48. 00	48. 00
Pre-emption declaratory statements.....	45	-----	-----	135. 00	135. 00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	-----	-----	-----	45. 54	45. 54
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	165	15, 582. 83	816. 00	743. 54	8, 718. 00
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	1, 411. 53
Expenses of depositing.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	21. 85
Incidental expenses.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	877. 01
Total.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	2, 310. 39

PUBLIC LANDS.

Statement of business at local land offices during fiscal year ended June 30, 1888—Continued.

LAND OFFICES 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.	243	37,134.87	-----	-----	\$49,966.89
Sales of mineral lands	5	155.25	-----	-----	545.80
Sales of coal lands	19	2,739.84	-----	-----	27,798.40
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	49	148.86	-----	-----	236.42
Original entries under the desert-land act.	158	54,458.25	-----	-----	16,559.55
Final entries under the desert-land act.	191	[73,564.25]	-----	-----	73,749.75
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.....	21	[3,223.96]	-----	-----	4,829.95
Total cash sales.....	686	94,637.07	-----	-----	173,686.26
Original homestead entries.....	946	54,380.35	\$2,571.00	\$3,420.00	5,991.00
Final homestead entries.....	56	[8,414.04]	390.00	-----	390.00
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	307	46,030.69	1,228.00	2,950.00	4,178.00
Lands entered with military bounty-land warrants	1	160.00	-----	4.00	4.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands.....	14	-----	-----	140.00	140.00
Applications to purchase coal lands	82	-----	-----	246.00	246.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims	6	-----	-----	60.00	60.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements	531	-----	-----	1,593.00	1,593.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	6	-----	-----	18.00	18.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	-----	-----	-----	490.00	490.00
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	2,035	195,208.11	4,189.00	8,921.00	186,796.26
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver	-----	-----	-----	-----	6,000.00
Expenses of depositing	-----	-----	-----	-----	157.85
Incidental expenses	-----	-----	-----	-----	2,943.70
Total.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	9,101.55

LAND OFFICE AT EVANSTON, WYO.

Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry.	17	2,229.30	-----	-----	3,186.63
Sales of coal lands	23	3,850.55	-----	-----	77,011.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	2	4.09	-----	-----	5.11
Original entries under the desert-land act.	49	14,609.46	-----	-----	3,782.37
Final entries under the desert-land act.....	37	[9,442.78]	-----	-----	9,442.78
Total cash sales.....	128	20,693.40	-----	-----	93,427.89
Original homestead entries.....	40	6,192.97	321.00	390.00	711.00
Final homestead entries.....	19	[2,879.62]	129.00	-----	129.00
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	34	4,629.47	136.00	310.00	446.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands.....	1	-----	-----	10.00	10.00
Applications to purchase coal lands	41	-----	-----	123.00	123.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements	64	-----	-----	192.00	192.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	-----	-----	-----	1,013.63	1,013.63
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	327	31,515.84	586.00	2,038.63	96,052.52
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	4,785.12
Expenses of depositing	-----	-----	-----	-----	59.10
Incidental expenses	-----	-----	-----	-----	199.92
Total.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	5,054.14

Recapitulation by States and Territories of the disposal of the public lands and abandoned military reservations during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888, the areas, and amount received therefrom, and the expenses connected therewith.

[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.]

Land States and Territories.	Sales of lands subject to private entry.			Sales of lands at public auction.			Sales of lands subject to pre-emption entry.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
Alabama	879	176,749.96	\$220,937.72				54	7,118.40	\$8,899.14
Alaska									
Arizona							101	14,079.20	29,387.53
Arkansas	728	78,344.32	99,764.53				35	3,004.83	3,756.01
California	151	36,833.71	46,200.16				2,203	311,951.05	461,545.26
Colorado	46	6,288.07	7,800.11				3,970	624,934.94	801,663.49
Dakota							3,125	472,237.64	602,588.83
Florida	391	84,318.69	105,399.06	1	1.15	\$9,495.70	72	8,734.19	11,311.48
Idaho							274	37,887.09	47,716.12
Illinois									
Indiana									
Iowa				1	2.00	5.00	15	1,751.85	2,189.81
Kansas	10	1,244.64	1,955.80				6,522	984,327.42	1,298,026.35
Louisiana	2,368	431,085.85	628,683.84				6	734.44	918.03
Michigan	431	44,128.22	55,160.45	6	405.55	1,973.98	21	2,892.15	4,259.64
Minnesota	1,090	91,663.85	137,774.39				402	54,561.24	74,746.60
Mississippi	1,363	428,811.79	536,014.86	1	40.15	50.19			
Missouri	244	15,736.40	19,823.15				5	280.00	350.00
Montana							359	52,194.30	75,179.22
Nebraska	7	356.01	590.52				4,161	633,541.04	808,350.04
Nevada									
New Mexico	3	648.05	932.93				161	22,314.73	31,923.07
Ohio									
Oregon	21	4,284.26	5,355.32				789	112,836.93	166,647.80
Utah							90	11,057.63	15,153.43
Washington	17	1,336.67	1,670.84				475	61,887.50	100,580.85
Wisconsin	569	55,670.07	74,288.47				32	3,235.15	6,504.52
Wyoming							279	42,214.24	56,753.76
Total	8,318	1,457,500.56	1,942,412.15	9	448.85	11,524.87	23,151	3,463,306.65	4,611,461.11

Land 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				4	99.12	\$505.00			
Arizona				34	548.70	2,805.00	337	152,133.30	\$73,836.21
Arkansas				1	20.66	105.00			
California	2,062	294,378.09	\$735,957.44	164	10,510.12	30,299.20	336	112,986.85	38,609.88
Colorado				606	9,162.26	39,135.00			
Dakota				44	754.32	2,807.50			
Florida									
Idaho				65	1,062.72	5,327.35	211	48,980.70	12,224.35
Illinois									
Indiana									
Iowa									
Kansas									
Louisiana									
Michigan									
Minnesota									
Mississippi									
Missouri									
Montana				203	5,872.78	21,545.00	164	50,382.39	13,746.42
Nebraska									
Nevada				23	462.23	2,060.00	1	320.00	160.00
New Mexico				62	1,135.24	5,422.50	69	21,463.06	6,122.68
Ohio									
Oregon	96	11,487.48	28,568.70	17	763.68	2,515.00	48	10,580.06	2,645.03
Utah				86	1,247.48	4,925.00	364	99,426.42	26,060.14
Washington	263	36,153.04	90,382.55				14	2,600.38	1,108.22
Wisconsin									
Wyoming				5	155.25	545.30	220	73,782.92	24,520.78
Total	2,420	341,968.61	854,933.69	1,314	31,734.56	117,996.85	1,764	572,666.08	196,033.71

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.]

Land States and Territories.	Final entries under the desert-land act.		Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.			Homestead entries commuted under 2d section act June 15, 1886.			
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
Alabama				223	[26,486.69]	\$33,096.09	68	[5,726.76]	\$6,556.91
Alaska									
Arizona	31	[11,848.48]	\$11,848.48	34	[5,059.74]	12,249.37			
Arkansas				40	[3,041.96]	4,035.61	12	[841.78]	1,102.00
California	40	[11,390.91]	11,390.91	601	[87,341.60]	143,597.80	5	[655.60]	773.50
Colorado				677	[165,765.75]	137,760.70	3	[480.00]	568.00
Dakota				1,363	[211,696.33]	272,313.99	7	[1,040.78]	1,503.97
Florida				94	[11,665.83]	14,741.28	14	[1,594.57]	1,951.00
Idaho	109	[23,468.74]	23,469.00	37	[5,689.42]	7,311.75			
Illinois									
Indiana									
Iowa				5	[391.71]	735.71	1	[80.00]	100.00
Kansas				7,457	[1,149,364.69]	1,525,907.60	14	[2,160.00]	3,295.00
Louisiana				9	[896.82]	1,107.78	10	[860.74]	981.62
Michigan				52	[6,596.35]	8,895.44	1	[49.00]	43.00
Minnesota				162	[23,001.72]	32,226.72	1	[160.00]	200.00
Mississippi				12	[1,713.57]	2,889.07	4	[357.89]	414.86
Missouri				12	[960.40]	1,200.50	3	[108.01]	118.14
Montana	115	[29,719.10]	29,719.10	59	[8,375.59]	12,256.99			
Nebraska				2,800	[439,827.32]	569,178.08			
Nevada	1	[356.17]	356.17						
New Mexico	5	[1,718.89]	1,718.89	15	[2,233.26]	3,091.60			
Ohio									
Oregon	28	[9,538.84]	9,538.84	104	[15,267.92]	21,440.55	1	[137.31]	157.90
Utah	52	[11,101.54]	11,101.54	24	[2,949.96]	4,676.31			
Washington	6	[730.48]	840.48	147	[20,477.35]	31,374.72			
Wisconsin				46	[5,480.88]	9,388.00	7	[344.64]	566.86
Wyoming	234	[85,285.28]	85,470.78	24	[3,703.96]	5,429.95			
Total	621	[185,148.43]	185,454.19	14,057	[2,137,988.82]	2,854,905.41	151	[14,588.98]	18,352.76

Land States and Territories.	Excesses on homestead, timber culture, and other entries.			Sales of coal lands.			Sales of town lots.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
Alabama	805	817.24	\$1,123.71						
Alaska									
Arizona	21	34.49	61.66						
Arkansas	165	538.77	785.88						
California	511	2,284.21	4,770.49	2	240.00	\$3,200.00			
Colorado	984	2,723.16	3,594.59	60	8,128.50	142,570.00	438		\$4,833.30
Dakota	481	1,292.30	1,983.44	1	40.00	400.00			
Florida	379	336.38	525.34						
Idaho	95	309.17	400.46				2		30.00
Illinois									
Indiana	1	4.69	5.86						
Iowa	11	4.02	255.06				12		7,510.44
Kansas	521	1,217.04	2,235.15						
Louisiana	614	2,084.56	2,652.16						
Michigan	34	117.88	219.34						
Minnesota	177	898.84	1,970.63						
Mississippi	253	383.18	537.72						
Missouri	59	257.64	349.98						
Montana	83	87.62	570.89	9	1,158.65	13,186.50			
Nebraska	660	1,703.87	2,587.13						
Nevada	2	5.14	7.85						
New Mexico	40	153.40	298.23	4	230.57	2,305.70			
Ohio									
Oregon	157	681.30	940.25				51		3,795.62
Utah	42	33.31	54.76						
Washington	159	532.51	959.81	34	5,258.84	76,377.80	150		19,432.55
Wisconsin	20	97.89	163.49						
Wyoming	54	163.84	242.64	42	8,590.39	104,809.40			
Total	6,468	16,662.45	27,301.52	152	21,646.95	342,849.40	648		35,601.91

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.]

Land States and Territories.	Sales of townsites.			Amount received for competitive bids.			Rent of government lots.
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	
Alabama							
Alaska							
Arizona							
Arkansas							
California	4	613.10	\$766.38				
Colorado	1	40.00	50.00			\$82.00	\$1,711.60
Dakota							
Florida							
Idaho							
Illinois							
Indiana							
Iowa							
Kansas							
Louisiana							
Michigan							
Minnesota							
Mississippi							
Missouri							
Montana							
Nebraska				1		125.00	
Nevada							
New Mexico							
Ohio							
Oregon							
Utah							
Washington							
Wisconsin							
Wyoming							
Total	5	653.10	816.38	1		207.00	1,711.60

Land States and Territories.	Sales of abandoned military reservations.			Changes of entry.			Total cash sales.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount received.
Alabama							2,029	184,685.69	\$270,613.57
Alaska							4	99.12	505.00
Arizona							558	166,795.69	130,188.25
Arkansas				3	[40.00]		984	81,908.58	109,549.06
California				1	[40.00]		6,080	769,797.13	1,477,111.02
Colorado							6,780	651,276.93	1,142,828.79
Dakota							5,021	474,324.26	881,607.83
Florida							951	93,390.32	143,423.86
Idaho							793	87,740.28	96,479.03
Illinois									
Indiana							1	4.69	5.86
Iowa							45	1,797.87	10,796.02
Kansas							14,524	986,780.10	2,831,419.90
Louisiana	11	646.88	\$934.40				3,218	424,551.73	635,277.83
Michigan	1		575.00				536	47,543.80	71,126.85
Minnesota							1,332	147,123.93	246,918.34
Mississippi							1,633	429,285.12	539,906.70
Missouri							323	16,274.04	21,841.77
Montana							942	109,695.74	166,204.12
Nebraska							7,689	635,600.92	1,380,830.77
Nevada							27	727.37	2,584.02
New Mexico							359	45,945.05	51,815.60
Ohio									
Oregon							1,311	140,483.71	241,629.81
Utah							658	111,764.84	61,971.18
Washington							1,265	107,760.03	322,727.82
Wisconsin							674	56,003.11	90,936.34
Wyoming							858	122,926.64	274,772.61
Total	12	646.88	1,509.40	4	[80.00]		59,695	5,907,254.69	11,203,071.95

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.]

Land 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	2,885	348,007.54	\$8,736.60	\$23,770	\$32,506.60	1,548	[191,477.35]	\$4,721.25
Alaska								
Arizona	353	52,450.18	3,505.89	3,355	6,860.89	42	[5,912.74]	892.72
Arkansas	2,780	329,136.79	8,546.27	22,685	31,281.27	1,841	[212,350.13]	5,583.58
California	4,531	677,050.37	36,398.70	43,420	79,816.70	988	[142,878.46]	7,644.78
Colorado	6,411	1,007,554.08	41,026.07	63,388	104,414.07	445	[65,674.69]	3,058.21
Dakota	3,866	597,368.53	16,916.04	37,815	54,731.04	5,569	[877,996.24]	25,540.62
Florida	1,016	132,812.40	3,393.36	8,905	12,298.36	821	[104,834.28]	2,837.25
Idaho	737	111,239.95	4,337.86	7,110	11,447.86	306	[47,379.23]	1,828.45
Illinois								
Indiana								
Iowa	158	20,756.14	563.75	1,375	1,938.75	18	[1,422.14]	71.00
Kansas	5,734	876,484.39	29,409.18	55,425	84,834.18	2,189	[323,903.11]	10,494.38
Louisiana	1,229	161,411.36	4,471.23	10,895	15,366.22	249	[31,572.79]	853.64
Michigan	552	69,687.60	2,258.33	4,705	6,963.33	377	[48,710.67]	1,287.45
Minnesota	1,919	262,672.15	9,366.09	17,345	26,711.09	1,577	[212,678.50]	8,611.86
Mississippi	1,056	124,919.93	3,469.00	8,645	12,114.00	603	[77,098.15]	1,944.00
Missouri	1,380	161,185.88	4,432.62	11,155	15,587.62	785	[85,328.69]	2,259.68
Montana	509	77,697.05	4,191.59	4,950	9,141.59	300	[45,932.52]	2,743.26
Nebraska	5,459	839,675.77	25,145.23	53,090	78,235.23	2,184	[331,409.17]	9,775.94
Nevada	13	2,067.19	84.00	130	214.00	12	[1,911.60]	78.00
New Mexico	439	64,730.39	3,797.12	4,170	7,967.12	141	[20,758.03]	1,211.80
Ohio	2	240.00	6.00	15	21.00			
Oregon	1,565	240,985.04	11,845.66	15,355	27,200.66	798	[118,925.60]	6,561.69
Utah	344	49,355.44	2,223.00	3,150	5,373.00	173	[24,740.98]	1,098.00
Washington	2,210	323,070.88	18,737.87	20,735	39,472.87	900	[134,975.72]	8,267.08
Wisconsin	688	80,116.91	3,151.47	5,585	8,736.47	466	[55,276.18]	1,779.76
Wyoming	420	65,959.98	3,096.00	4,150	7,246.00	81	[12,253.66]	555.00
Total	46,236	6,676,615.92	249,106.92	431,323	680,429.92	22,413	[3,175,400.64]	109,199.70

Land States and Territories.	Original entries of lands under the timber-culture laws.				Final timber-culture entries.			
	Entries.	Acres.	Registers and receivers' fees.	Government fees.	Total fees.	Entries.	Acres.	Fees.
Alabama								
Alaska								
Arizona	303	45,374.52	\$1,212	\$2,860	\$4,072			
Arkansas	5	600.00	20	40	60			
California	1,668	240,216.76	6,672	15,555	22,227	1	[49.82]	\$4
Colorado	6,173	970,281.39	24,692	61,070	85,762	7	[760.00]	28
Dakota	4,037	626,629.79	16,148	39,555	55,703	202	[29,996.36]	808
Florida	1	160.00	4	10	14			
Idaho	387	51,717.37	1,548	3,405	4,953	9	[891.92]	36
Illinois								
Indiana								
Iowa	60	4,945.80	240	395	635	15	[1,207.26]	60
Kansas	4,433	689,256.24	17,732	43,400	61,132	201	[26,202.56]	804
Louisiana	80	11,469.63	320	770	1,090			
Michigan								
Minnesota	433	56,622.65	1,732	3,735	5,467	118	[15,003.25]	472
Mississippi								
Missouri								
Montana	274	36,407.56	1,096	2,400	3,496	1	[39.68]	4
Nebraska	4,277	660,915.56	17,104	41,770	58,874	345	[48,264.82]	1,380
Nevada	4	560.50	16	35	51			
New Mexico	266	39,692.37	1,064	2,540	3,604	3	[328.96]	12
Ohio								
Oregon	655	126,979.96	3,420	3,110	11,520	29	[4,438.68]	116
Utah	257	30,234.71	1,028	2,075	3,103	4	[420.40]	16
Washington	599	89,980.09	2,396	5,685	8,081	49	[6,818.41]	196
Wisconsin								
Wyoming	360	53,280.16	1,440	3,425	4,865			
Total	24,472	3,735,305.10	97,884	236,835	334,719	984	[134,416.12]	3,986

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.]

Land 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.....	8	761.08	\$23.00				8	1,361.11	\$17.00
Alaska.....									
Arizona.....	3	318.00	12.00						
Arkansas.....	3	320.00	8.00						
California.....	31	3,540.00	112.00	4	480	\$16.00			
Colorado.....	8	920.00	27.00						
Dakota.....	22	2,716.92	85.00				10	680.00	17.00
Florida.....	7	679.44	17.00				75	8,010.78	
Idaho.....									
Illinois.....									
Indiana.....									
Iowa.....									
Kansas.....	37	2,969.98	119.00				1	160.00	4.00
Louisiana.....	12	965.10	27.00				229	17,575.64	
Michigan.....	38	4,119.54	111.00				15	1,400.56	
Minnesota.....	7	785.54	20.00				1	120.00	3.00
Mississippi.....	1		4.00						
Missouri.....									
Montana.....	1		4.00						
Nebraska.....	10	1,039.40	34.00						
Nevada.....									
New Mexico.....	1		4.00						
Ohio.....									
Oregon.....	5	480.00	18.00						
Utah.....									
Washington.....	3	240.00	8.00						
Wisconsin.....									
Wyoming.....	1	180.00	4.00						
Total.....	198	19,985.00	637.00	4	480	16.00	339	24,308.09	41.00

Land States and Territories.	Supreme Court scrip locations.			Locations of Sioux half-breed scrip.			Locations of Valentine scrip.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Fees.	Entries.	Acres.	Fees.	Entries.	Acres.	Fees.
Alabama.....	3	359.84							
Alaska.....									
Arizona.....									
Arkansas.....									
California.....									
Colorado.....									
Dakota.....	2	160.00	\$4.00						
Florida.....									
Idaho.....									
Illinois.....									
Indiana.....									
Iowa.....									
Kansas.....									
Louisiana.....									
Michigan.....									
Minnesota.....				5	599.75		1	33.75	\$1.00
Mississippi.....									
Missouri.....									
Montana.....									
Nebraska.....									
Nevada.....									
New Mexico.....				2	320.00				
Ohio.....									
Oregon.....									
Utah.....									
Washington.....									
Wisconsin.....							2	80.00	2.00
Wyoming.....									
Total.....	5	519.84	4.00	7	919.75		3	113.75	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 areas in brackets, are not included in the grand aggregate.]

Land States and Territories.	Donation claims.			Railroad selections.			State selections.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Am't.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
Alabama				56	9,028.38	\$112.55			
Alaska									
Arizona				1,863	297,994.91	3,726.00			
Arkansas									
California				2,537	405,337.59	5,069.53	38	3,821.74	\$73.50
Colorado									
Dakota				24	3,833.12	47.91			
Florida				2,180	348,285.52	4,359.97			
Idaho				393	62,939.00	786.00			
Illinois									
Indiana									
Iowa				5	720.00	38.00			
Kansas				1,009	161,413.59	2,017.00			
Louisiana				51	8,164.34	102.00			
Michigan									
Minnesota				1	80.00	2.00			
Mississippi									
Missouri				12	1,946.14	24.00			
Montana				366	58,796.67	733.66			
Nebraska									
Nevada				62	9,823.35	122.80	2,581	411,976.60	5,173.00
New Mexico				3,186	509,871.92	6,372.00			
Ohio									
Oregon	2	472.86	\$15.00	1,278	348,307.55	4,354.00			
Utah				299	47,643.34	595.56			
Washington	4	1,280.00	40.00	25,323	4,052,774.10	50,645.79			
Wisconsin				1,241	198,342.57	2,479.26			
Wyoming									
Total	6	1,752.86	55.00	40,786	6,525,300.09	81,588.03	2,619	415,798.34	5,246.50

Land States and Territories.	State university selections.			Swamp indemnity selections.			School indemnity selections.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Fees.	Entries.	Acres.	Fees.	Entries.	Acres.	Fees.
Alabama	6	1,007.63	\$12.60						
Alaska									
Arizona									
Arkansas									
California									
Colorado									
Dakota									
Florida									
Idaho				1	138.80	\$1.40			
Illinois									
Indiana									
Iowa									
Kansas									
Louisiana				80	12,153.42	160.00	117	18,676.54	\$231.00
Michigan									
Minnesota							148	23,646.81	296.00
Mississippi									
Missouri									
Montana									
Nebraska									
Nevada									
New Mexico									
Ohio									
Oregon							78	12,272.69	148.70
Utah									
Washington									
Wisconsin									
Wyoming									
Total	6	1,007.63	12.60	81	12,292.22	161.40	343	54,598.04	675.70

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.]

Land States and Territories.	Original swamp selections.			Santee Sioux homesteads.			Indian allotments.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
Alabama	105	16,713.13							
Alaska									
Arizona									
Arkansas									
California	17	2,695.67					10	1,425.00	
Colorado									
Dakota									
Florida	4,399	687,830.95							
Idaho									
Illinois	10	1,579.59							
Indiana	63	10,000.00							
Iowa									
Kansas									
Louisiana	54	8,619.92							
Michigan									
Minnesota	1	80.17							
Mississippi									
Missouri	211	35,080.00							
Montana									
Nebraska				7	1,092.90				
Nevada									
New Mexico									
Ohio									
Oregon	120	19,258.16							
Utah									
Washington							1	160.00	
Wisconsin									
Wyoming									
Total	4,980	781,857.59		7	1,092.90		11	1,585.00	

Land States and Territories.	Total miscellaneous entries.			Pre-emption filings.		Homestead filings.		Coal filings.		Valentine filings.	
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount received.	No.	Fees.	No.	Fees.	No.	Fees.	No.	Fees.
Alabama	4,619	877,236.71	\$37,393.00	287	\$574						
Alaska											
Arizona	2,564	396,137.61	15,063.61	398	1,194	17	\$51			2	\$4
Arkansas	4,629	330,056.78	36,833.15	1,044	2,088	7	14				
California	9,825	1,334,567.13	114,963.51	4,960	14,880	95	285	27	\$81		
Colorado	13,044	1,978,755.47	193,289.28	9,616	28,848	422	1,266	1,242	3,726	1	2
Dakota	13,732	1,231,888.86	136,936.57	4,207	8,414	40	80	18	36		
Florida	8,500	1,172,917.89	19,527.98	387	774	12	24				
Idaho	1,832	225,896.32	19,051.31	839	2,517	9	27				
Illinois	10	1,579.59		1	2						
Indiana	63	10,000.00		2	4						
Iowa	256	26,431.94	2,742.75	64	128						
Kansas	13,604	1,730,314.20	159,404.56	4,787	9,574	230	460				
Louisiana	2,101	233,975.95	17,829.86	39	78	5	10				
Michigan	982	75,187.70	8,361.78	241	482	2	4				
Minnesota	4,211	344,640.82	41,583.95	1,160	2,320	26	52				
Mississippi	1,660	124,919.93	14,062.00								
Missouri	2,368	198,212.02	17,871.30	881	1,762	6	12				
Montana	1,451	172,901.30	16,122.51	879	1,758	9	27	61	183		
Nebraska	12,262	1,502,723.65	148,299.17	5,132	10,264	116	232				
Nevada	2,672	424,427.64	5,638.80	2	6			4	12		
New Mexico	4,038	614,614.68	19,170.92	703	1,406	14	28	39	117		
Ohio	2	240.00	21.00								
Oregon	5,330	748,756.26	49,944.05	2,327	4,654	8	24	59	177		
Utah	1,977	127,233.49	10,185.56	424	1,372	107	321				
Washington	29,090	4,467,425.07	106,712.74	2,473	7,419	17	51	84	252		
Wisconsin	2,396	278,619.48	12,985.49	418	836	6	12				
Wyoming	862	119,380.14	12,670.00	640	1,280	6	18	139	417		
Total	143,500	18,253,630.13	1,214,724.85	41,411	106,083	1,154	3,012	1,673	5,001	3	6

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.]

Land States and Territories.	Desert filings.		Mineral applications.		Mineral protests.		Applications for timber and stone lands.		Town-site filings.		Fees received for reducing testimony to writing, etc.		Town-lot filings.		Indian filings.	
	No.	Fees.	No.	Fees.	No.	Fees.	No.	Fees.	Entries.	Fees.	Entries.	Fees.	Entries.	Fees.	No.	Fees.
Alabama												\$4,274.99				
Alaska			8	\$80												
Arizona			33	330	5	\$50						717.22				
Arkansas			1	10								5,840.08				
California	561	\$1,683	149	1,480	6	60	2,067	\$20,670				12,710.96				
Colorado			584	5,840	109	1,090			2	\$6		9,478.34				
Dakota			34	340	2	20						15,457.78				
Florida												1,715.12				
Idaho			69	690	16	160						3,739.56	8	\$24		
Illinois																
Indiana																
Iowa												39.20				
Kansas												22,106.18			1,010	\$2,020
Louisiana												783.32				
Michigan												2,003.44				
Minnesota												8,699.18				
Mississippi												1,898.65				
Missouri												2,510.08				
Montana			229	2,290	54	540						2,538.00				
Nebraska												10,172.33				
Nevada			36	360	4	40						113.40				
New Mexico			92	920	10	100						1,162.37				
Ohio																
Oregon			16	160			100	1,000				4,169.22				
Utah			115	1,150	38	380						1,632.97				
Washington							263	2,630				6,101.85				
Wisconsin												3,416.79				
Wyoming			16	160	6	60						1,549.17				
Total	561	1,683	1,882	13,810	250	2,500	2,430	24,300	2	6	122,830.20	8	24	1,010	2,020	

Land States and Territories.	Aggregate of all classes of entries, area of lands disposed of, and receipts from all sources.			Expenses incident to the disposal of public lands.				Amount received in duplicate certificates of deposit on account of surveys.
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Salaries and com's of R. and R.	Incidental expenses.	Expenses of depositing.	Total Expenses.	
Alabama	6,935	561,922.40	\$312,855.56	\$12,000.00	\$5,625.76	\$116.55	\$17,742.31	
Alaska	12	99.12	585.00	80.10			90.10	
Arizona	3,577	562,933.30	147,598.08	11,978.43	2,086.98	84.74	14,150.15	\$200.00
Arkansas	6,665	411,965.36	154,384.29	22,782.16	3,511.20	287.55	26,560.91	
California	23,770	2,104,364.26	1,643,924.49	55,781.24	8,410.06	1,410.29	65,601.59	307.00
Colorado	31,800	2,630,032.40	1,386,374.41	60,748.05	14,609.92	1,222.50	66,380.47	
Dakota	23,054	1,705,712.62	1,042,892.18	60,000.00	19,228.59	628.36	79,856.95	340.00
Florida	9,850	1,266,308.21	165,464.96	5,845.12	3,603.30	62.65	9,511.07	15.00
Idaho	3,566	313,636.60	122,687.90	22,524.73	1,737.85	119.74	24,382.32	
Illinois	11	1,579.59	2.00					
Indiana	66	10,004.69	9.86					
Iowa	365	28,219.81	13,705.97	2,365.82	416.78	9.45	2,792.05	
Kansas	34,155	2,717,103.30	3,024,984.64	43,738.73	27,323.53	4,292.99	75,355.25	
Louisiana	5,363	673,527.68	653,979.91	12,000.00	4,028.55	28.52	16,057.07	
Michigan	1,761	122,731.50	81,978.07	11,116.87	1,691.03	35.90	12,843.80	
Minnesota	7,220	491,764.75	299,573.47	87,189.13	4,527.38	96.90	41,813.41	
Mississippi	3,293	554,155.05	555,887.35	6,000.00	4,226.65	485.00	10,711.65	
Missouri	3,098	214,486.06	42,997.15	12,465.25	2,452.60	20.25	14,938.10	
Montana	3,625	282,597.04	190,541.63	13,286.74	4,987.75	43.85	17,718.34	1,600.00
Nebraska	25,199	2,138,324.57	1,549,798.27	55,261.87	19,264.73	2,400.98	76,927.58	
Nevada	2,745	425,155.01	8,754.22	8,056.84	660.00	43.60	8,760.44	
New Mexico	5,255	660,559.73	75,436.89	12,000.00	1,851.27	39.15	13,890.42	971.00
Ohio	2	240.00	21.00					
Oregon	9,451	889,239.97	304,085.08	30,000.00	3,248.99	628.83	33,877.82	1,881.20
Utah	2,419	238,998.33	76,912.71	6,000.00	1,982.35		7,982.35	
Washington	33,192	4,575,194.10	445,894.41	30,000.00	6,294.33	439.79	36,734.12	244.27
Wisconsin	3,494	337,622.59	108,196.62	18,575.61	1,095.85	4.70	19,676.16	
Wyoming	2,527	242,306.78	291,566.78	12,206.55	4,020.63	238.90	16,466.08	
Total	252,479	24,160,784.82	12,701,072.00	552,013.24	146,286.08	12,721.19	711,020.61	5,568.47

Recapitulation by States and Territories of the disposal of the public lands, etc.—Continued.

States and Territories and land offices.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
<i>Cherokee school lands.</i>			
Alabama:			
Huntsville	8	472.33	\$500.42
<i>Ute Indian lands.</i>			
Colorado:			
Glenwood Springs.....	163	25,556.08	160,144.50
Gunnison	251	33,248.54	45,466.74
Lake City	38	5,178.11	7,972.90
Total.....	452	63,982.73	214,104.14
<i>Sioux Indian lands.</i>			
Dakota:			
Watertown	15	712.35	1,347.98
Minnesota:			
Benson.....	16	1,442.10	1,839.71
Redwood Falls.....	7	276.57	347.83
Total.....	38	2,431.02	3,535.52
<i>Osage trust and diminished reserve.</i>			
Kansas:			
Garden City.....	919	100,345.77	193,923.66
Independence.....	47	5,070.49	15,689.51
Larned.....	1,071	146,119.29	280,966.06
Wichita.....	88	6,707.13	30,839.59
Total.....	2,125	256,242.68	521,359.42
<i>Osage ceded lands.</i>			
Kansas:			
Independence			32.26
<i>Kansas trust and diminished reserve.</i>			
Kansas:			
Topeka	10	905.64	6,658.36
<i>Otoe and Missouri Indian lands.</i>			
Nebraska:			
Beatrice.....			2,011.95
Lincoln.....			16,685.93
Total.....			18,697.88
<i>Pawnee Indian lands.</i>			
Kansas:			
Grand Island			18,837.51
<i>Omaha Indian lands.</i>			
Nebraska:			
Neligh	6	1,014.69	37,297.26
<i>Umatilla Indians.</i>			
Oregon:			
La Grande.....	1		1.00

RECAPITULATION BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.

Alabama.....	8	472.33	500.42
Colorado.....	452	63,982.73	214,104.14
Dakota.....	15	712.35	1,347.98
Kansas.....	2,125	257,145.32	528,050.04
Minnesota.....	23	1,718.67	2,187.54
Nebraska.....	6	1,014.69	74,832.65
Oregon.....	1		1.00
Total.....	2,646	325,049.09	821,113.77

N.—MINERAL DIVISION.

This division has charge of the following business :

- (1) Mineral and coal entries.
- (2) Contests where the mineral character of the land is involved.
- (3) Quasi-contests.
- (4) Agricultural entries involving mineral character of the land.
- (5) Railroad lists referred to this division for examination, involving the mineral character of the land.
- (6) Petitions for suit by the United States to set aside all patents on mineral and coal lands.
- (7) Preparing certified copies of papers, plats, and records.
- (8) Correspondence.
- (9) Miscellaneous matters, *e. g.*, relinquishments, requests by registers and receivers and surveyors general for instructions, etc.

The preparation and recording of all mineral and coal patents.

There has been a slight increase over the previous year in the number of mineral entries made and contest cases received, but the accumulation of work in the division in all branches has not been materially greater than during the previous year.

The average number of clerks in the division for the year has been 19+. The average for year ending June 30, 1887, was 29+.

Eleven hundred and forty-eight mineral and coal patents have been issued, a decrease of about 25 per cent. from the previous year.

One hundred contest cases were finally disposed of, a decrease of about 30 per cent.

One thousand and thirty-five recent mineral entries were examined, a decrease of about 43 per cent.

One thousand five hundred suspended entries have been re-examined as against 273 for the previous year, a large increase.

It is owing to this reduction, which has been largely in the force of examiners, that the report shows a decrease rather than an increase of business disposed of compared with the previous year.

The work on *ex parte* entries is in arrears about two years, and on contest cases about two years and five months.

To assist in bringing up and in keeping up with the current work an additional force is required of at least 11 clerks—7 male examiners and 4 female copyists.

The work on connected diagrams has been stopped, except for California, owing to failure of surveyors-general to forward the necessary data. The reasons given for not complying with the requirements of this office in that respect are the want of sufficient force. It is deemed necessary for an intelligent adjudication of cases in this division that the surveyors-general report to this office the mining surveys as made.

Lists of railroad selections, involving 3,884,662 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 records show that there are several thousand of old mining applications, many dating back prior to the act of 1872, for which no

entries have been made. These lands are segregated from the public domain, and in many cases coming to the knowledge of this office have been abandoned by the original applicants. It would be to the advantage of the government, and stimulate the mining industry by encouraging bona fide claimants, to require these delinquent applicants to come forward and pay for their claims within a specified time or submit to forfeiture and cancellation. To this end legislation is recommended which would compel an applicant to make payment and entry within a reasonable time after the expiration of the period of publication.

The following statement shows the quantity of lands sold and the number of entries, filings, etc., made under the mining and coal-land laws during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888:

Mineral lands and mill-sites sold	acres..	31, 734. 58
Coal lands sold	do.....	21, 646. 95
Total	do...	53, 381. 53
Mineral entries made		1, 314
Mineral applications filed		1, 382
Adverse claims filed		250
Coal entries made		152
Coal filings made		1, 673
Mineral contests received		134
Cases pending June 30, 1888		4, 905

The work done by this division during the last fiscal year is shown as follows:

Mineral patents issued, including necessary plats of surveys	1, 034
Lode, mill-site, and placer claims included in the above patents	1, 050
Coal patents issued	114
Mineral and coal patents recorded, including necessary plats of surveys	1, 180
Pages of patent record made, including plats of surveys	6, 052
Recent mineral entries examined	1, 035
Old suspended mineral entries re-examined	1, 500
Total mineral and coal entries examined or re-examined	2, 535
Agricultural cases and quasi-contest cases, involving mineral questions, examined	230
Contest cases considered and decisions rendered subject to appeal	40
Contest cases considered and finally disposed of	100
Total number of contests considered	140
Letters received and docketed	5, 969
Letters written	4, 813
Pages of letter record written	1, 515
Pages of official copy written	1, 277
Pages of certified copy written	2, 563

The condition of the work in the division at the close of the fiscal year is as follows:

Mineral and coal entries unexamined	2, 927
Mineral and coal entries examined and in suspended files	2, 203
Mineral contests in files and not finally disposed of	227
Agricultural cases and quasi-contest cases, involving mineral questions, unexamined	17
Agricultural cases and quasi-contest cases, involving mineral questions, examined and in suspended files	117

(Lists of railroad selections involving 3,884,662 acres unexamined.)

Mineral, mill-site, and coal entries pending July 1, 1887	4, 778
Mineral and mill-site entries received during the year	1, 314
Coal entries received during the year	152
Total	6, 244

(In entries received are included all entries made.)	
Mineral and mill-site entries examined and patented during the year	1, 034
Coal entries examined and patented during the year	114
Mineral, mill-site, and coal entries canceled during the year	48
Total mineral and mill-site entries pending June 30, 1888	5, 005
Total coal entries pending June 30, 1888	190
(Of the above 190 coal entries 65 are in Division C not posted.)	
Agricultural and all entries, not mineral, and quasi-contest cases pending July 1, 1887	153
Agricultural cases received during the year	74
Quasi-contest cases received during the year	91
Number finally disposed of during the year	134
Number pending not acted on June 30, 1888	17
Lists of railroad selections pending July 1, 1887, involving	886, 528 acres.
Lists of railroad selections received during the year, involving	2, 998, 134 do.
Total pending June 30, 1888	3, 884, 662 do.
Mining applications pending July 1, 1887	2, 722
Mining applications made during the year	1, 382
Total	4, 104
Mining applications (final proof not made) canceled during the year, estimated	10
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, 044
Balance pending June 30, 1888	2, 790
Coal filings made to July 1, 1887	4, 176
Coal filings made during the year	1, 673
Total	5, 849
Coal filings canceled, no reliable data:	
Number in which entry was made during the year	152
Number in which entry was previously made	592
	744
Total number disposed of during the year, no reliable data:	
Number pending and including those canceled to June 30, 1888	5, 105
Contests pending July 1, 1887	193
Number received during the year	134
Total	327
Number finally disposed of during the year	100
Number pending June 30, 1888	227

GENERAL STATEMENT.

Mineral, mill-site, and coal entries examined during the year	2, 535
Mineral and mill-site applications (final proof not made) examined during the year (estimated)	20
Mineral and mill-site entries not posted by division C, June 30, 1888	504
Mineral and mill-site applications not posted by division C, June 30, 1888, estimated	1, 200
Coal entries not posted in division C, June 30, 1888	65
Coal filings not posted in division C, June 30, 1888, no data.	
(All data as to the posting should be furnished by division C, where the posting is done.)	
There should be added to this number a sum equal to the number of entries made under section 2347, Revised Statutes. The total number made on filings and cash entries is 744.	
Mineral and mill-site patents issued during the year	1, 034
Coal patents issued during the year	114

ORDER—PREPARATION OF PATENTS FOR MINING CLAIMS.

[To chief of division N, January 18, 1888.]

In preparing patents for mining claims, where the premises granted are described by metes and bounds and include all the ground embraced within the exterior lines of the lot or survey so described, the practice of making and inserting in the patent a plat of the claim will be discontinued from this date, and the patent will be made to conform thereto, care being taken, however, to incorporate in the patent such of the descriptive notes of the survey as will fully serve to identify the claim.

Nothing herein will operate to preclude the making and inserting in the patent a plat of the claim in particular cases, where it may appear that such plat is necessary to an accurate and intelligent description.

WILLIAM WALKER,
Chief Clerk.

Approved:

S. M. STOCKSLAGER,
Acting Commissioner.

RULINGS UNDER THE MINING AND COAL LAND LAWS.

1. COAL LAND ENTRIES ON SCHOOL SECTIONS IN COLORADO.

[Commissioner Sparks to register and receiver at Pueblo, Colorado, October 14, 1887.]

I have considered the appeal by John M. Burkart, forwarded with your letter of July 15 last, from your decision rejecting his application to purchase under section 2347, U. S. Revised Statutes, the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 36, Tp. 33 S., R. 64 W.

You rejected the application for the reason that said lands are State lands and not open to purchase, being a part of the lands granted to the State of Colorado by the act of March 3, 1875.

Appellant alleges that prior to said act of March 3, 1875, said lands were generally known to be valuable coal lands and therefore did not pass to the State under its grant.

Affidavits are submitted corroborating the statements made by the appellant.

If said lands were as alleged generally known to be "coal lands" prior to and at the date of the admission of the Territory as a State, viz, August 1, 1876, the right of the State did not attach thereto.

The question is one of fact and may be made the subject of a hearing. You will, however, first require the applicant to complete the papers in his application. See proof of citizenship (Land Office report of 1886, page 437).^{*} You will then under paragraph 30, coal circular, notify the proper State authorities of Burkart's application to purchase and allow 30 days within which to show cause, if any exists, why the application should not be received. If no objections are made you will receive the application and allow the entry to be made; but if the State objects and traverses the statements made by Burkart as to the known character of the lands, you will proceed with a hearing to determine the facts.

I accordingly return herewith Burkart's application and the corroborating affidavits referred to.

The case is declared closed.

2. COAL LAND ENTRY—PROOF OF CITIZENSHIP.

[Secretary Vilas to Commissioner Stockslager, April 13, 1888.]

I have considered the appeals of William H. Mosley and John H. Mosley from your office decision of August 16, 1886, requiring claimants to furnish proof of citizenship in manner prescribed by the mining regulations; in default of which coal entry No. 4, John H. Mosley, for lots 1 and 2, sec. 22, T. 147 N., R. 84 W., and coal entry No. 5, Wm. H. Mosley, for the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 22, T. 147 N., R. 84 W., Bismarck, Dakota, land district, would be held for cancellation.

These parties seem to have strictly complied with all the requirements set forth in the circular approved July 31, 1882 (1 L. D., 687), prescribing rules and regulations for carrying into effect the provisions of the law providing for the sale of coal lands. Revised Statutes, sections 2347 to 2352 inclusive. Having done this they can not justly be required to do anything more.

^{*}For subsequent ruling on "proof of citizenship" see below, Secretary Vilas to Commissioner Stockslager, April 13, 1888.

The proof of citizenship consists in each case of the affidavit of the claimant corroborated by two witnesses, stating that the claimant is a native-born citizen of the United States.

The mining circular approved October 31, 1831, provided that the affidavit of the claimant might be taken "before the register and receiver, or any other officer authorized to administer oaths within the land district."

By an act approved April 26, 1882 (22 Stat., 49), it was provided: "That applicants for mineral patents, if residing beyond the limits of the district wherein the claim is situated, may make any oath or affidavit required for proof of citizenship before the clerk of any court of record, or before any notary public of any State or Territory," and a circular (dated May 9) approved May 26, 1882 (1 L. D., 685), was promulgated for the purpose of carrying into effect this provision.

The only particular in which these affidavits fail to conform to the requirements of the mining circular is in that they do not show when and the place where the respective applicants were born or their present place of residence.

The coal land circular approved July 31, 1852, does not, either in the forms of affidavits prescribed or in any of its regulations, require these facts to be shown.

The affidavits offered were sworn to before the clerk of the circuit court of Monroe county, Wisconsin, and are in exact conformity with the forms provided for in said coal land circular. I can find no authority nor good reason for requiring anything more of the applicants in this regard, and must therefore reverse your said office decision and direct that patents issue to the respective claimants.

3. COAL ENTRIES—LANDS MUST BE CONTIGUOUS.

[Assistant Commissioner Anderson to register and receiver, Olympia, Washington Territory, May 10, 1888.]

The papers in coal entry No. 99, made September 27, 1887, by Charles P. Masterson, for the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 34, Tp. 16 N., R. 6 E., have been examined.

The description above enumerated shows that the land applied for and entered embraces three tracts of land, two of which (the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, embracing each 40 acres) are not only non-contiguous but they do not corner. It is contrary to public policy to allow persons claiming coal lands by legal subdivisions to take them in non-contiguous tracts.

If a person claiming 160 acres of coal land be allowed to take three tracts, two of which are non-contiguous and embrace 40 acres of land each, there would be no bar to his appropriating under the same conditions four tracts of 40 acres each, widely separated. It is therefore clearly obvious that neither the statutes nor the regulations contemplate such a disposition of the public lands.

The entry to the extent of two of the tracts mentioned above is hereby held for cancellation, and claimant will be allowed to designate which of the two tracts shall be canceled. (Affirmed by the honorable Secretary of the Interior, August 10, 1888.)

4. MINERAL LAND—BRICK CLAY, DUNLUCE PLACER MINE.

[Secretary Vilas to Commissioner Steckslager, June 4, 1888.]

F. W. Weston, one of the applicants for patent for the above stated claim, has filed application for certification of the record alleging that notice of your decision of February 21, 1887, holding for cancellation said entry, was not received by him until after the expiration of the time allowed for appeal.

It does not appear from application that he offered to appeal from your decision after receiving notice, or that you declined to receive and transmit an appeal. For this reason alone his application might properly be dismissed. But from the case made by the application and from your decision of February 21, a copy of which is attached as an exhibit, no reason is shown why the decision of your office should be reversed.

From said decision it appears that the entry was located for the valuable deposit of "brick clay" within its boundaries, and that it is undoubtedly more valuable as a "clay placer" than for any other purpose. This statement of the case is corroborated by the application for certiorari, and there is no statement or pretense that it is otherwise valuable or contains minerals of any character.

I concur in the opinion of your office that the land embraced in the entry can not be properly classified as mineral land and is not subject to entry as a placer claim under the mining laws.

The application is denied.

5. SEGREGATION—MINERAL FROM AGRICULTURAL LAND.

[Acting Commissioner Stockalger to register and receiver, Sacramento, Cal., February 21, 1888.]

Case of John J. Ryan *et al.*, mineral affiants, *vs.* Pascal Joseph Bonivert, claimant under homestead entry No. 2983, F. C., No. 2396, issued October 18, 1886, involving the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 34, Tp. 16 N., R. 8 E., M. D. M.

A hearing was ordered by letter "N" of June 29, 1887, to determine the character, whether mineral or non-mineral, of said 40-acre tract.

The record and testimony was received at this office with your letter of November 25, 1887. It appears from the record that the parties were duly notified of the hearing. The mineral affiants appeared and offered testimony. The homestead claimant made default.

You rendered your opinion Oct. 14, 1887, holding that the portion of said SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 34, described as follows: Beginning at a point on the north line of said 40-acre tract 130 feet from the northwest corner thereof; thence east 300 feet; thence south 1,320 feet; thence west 430 feet; thence north 1,320 feet; thence east 130 feet to the beginning, is mineral in character and not subject to entry under the homestead laws. And your decision gives the homestead claimant 90 days after the decision becomes final within which to segregate said land from the balance of said SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE. $\frac{1}{4}$; in default of which his entry to the entire tract shall be canceled.

Due notice of your decision was given both parties and no appeal has been taken.

From an examination of the testimony I find that there is a valuable mineral-bearing vein or lode extending from north to south through said 40-acre tract parallel with and about 130 feet from the west line thereof. The mineral affiants claim 300 feet on each side of this vein or lode, but there is no evidence showing that the ground claimed as surface ground is mineral in character.

Mineral affiants claim under a discovery made subsequent to the homestead entry. Therefore the homestead claimant is entitled to all the lands except the portion actually containing the mine and used as surface ground for the convenient working thereof (see paragraph 102, mining circular), subject of course to the provisions of section 2320, U. S. Revised Statutes, as to the 25 feet allowed on each side of the vein or lode. You were wrong in holding *all* the ground within the mining claim to be mineral; and so much of your decision as requires the homestead claimant to segregate within a given time at the risk of the cancellation of his entire claim is hereby vacated, as it was not your province to pass upon that question. This office will direct in matters of segregation (said paragraph 102).

If the homestead claimant does not desire to restrict the mining claim to surface used for the convenient working of the mine, as stated above, he may segregate to the full extent of the mining claim, viz, 430 feet off the west side of the quarter-quarter, or he may relinquish the W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the 40-acre tract, viz, 330 feet off the west side of the quarter-quarter; in which latter case no survey would be required. As it does not appear from the testimony what portion of the surface claimed is used or necessary for the convenient working of the mine, no definite instructions as to amount to be segregated can be given. You will, however, permit the mineral claimants to be heard in case a segregation is made of less than their full claim.

You will notify the parties of this modification of your decision and allow the usual time for appeal.

6. SEGREGATION—MINERAL FROM AGRICULTURAL LAND IN TOWNSITE ENTRIES.

Where the question as to the mineral or agricultural character of the land embraced in an unpatented townsite entry is raised, the case is governed by the principles established by the decision of the Supreme Court of the U. S. in *Deffebach vs. Hawke* (115 U. S., 392), and where a hearing is ordered the questions to be determined are, 1st, whether the lands or any portion thereof were known to be valuable for mineral at date of the townsite entry; and 2nd, whether the lands or any portion thereof were known to be valuable for mineral prior to their occupation for residences or business under the townsite title. The investigation should include all the ground embraced in the townsite entry *except* such as may be covered by patented mining claims or mining claims which may have been previously adjudicated under said decision of the Supreme Court. (To register and receiver, Deadwood, Dakota, April 27, and July 11, 1888, case of Lead City townsite.)

O—BOARD OF REVIEW.

This division is charged with the final examination of all entries and locations made upon agricultural lands under the various public land laws.

Such entries as show compliance with the law governing them are submitted to the Commissioner for approval for patent, and those found defective are returned to the proper division, with directions as to the defects to be cured.

Claims that are found to be entitled to relief on equitable grounds, in which the law may not have been fully complied with in some particular without fault of the claimant, are recommended for confirmation by the board of equitable adjudication and forwarded to said board for final action.

All correspondence, etc., relating to these entries while in this division is conducted by it.

The following is a statement of the work performed during the year ending June 30, 1888:

Cases pending July 1, 1887.....	32,423
Cases received during the year.....	52,376
	84,799
Cases examined, briefed, tabulated, and sent to patent—	
Final homesteads	17,196
Pre-emption cash, commuted homesteads, private cash, and all other cash entries.....	30,345
Timber-culture entries.....	1,309
Desert-land entries.....	634
Miscellaneous entries and locations.....	952
	50,436
Entries approved and sent to board of adjudication	1,521
Entries suspended and returned for additional evidence.....	7,371
Entries withdrawn by other divisions.....	1,255
	60,583
Entries still pending July 1, 1888	24,216
Cases sent to patent—	
First quarter (average daily force, 15).....	4,870
Second quarter (average daily force, 15).....	13,991
Third quarter (average daily force, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$).....	14,710
Fourth quarter (average daily force, 11).....	16,865
	40,436
Letters received and registered during the year.....	2,805
Letters written during the year	1,811
Letters referred and filed, with record of number	1,531
Letters recorded in general record, number of pages	635
Letters indexed.....	6,547

In explanation of the rapid increase in the amount of work performed in this division, it may be stated that the order of August 30, 1887, requiring the original examination of cases by the other divisions to conform to points embraced in examination cards prepared for the various classes of entries and charging upon examiners the responsibility of

recommending for patent only such cases as by such card examination were shown to be regular, has resulted in bringing to this division a better class of cases, and made possible a more rapid verification of the examinations made by the other divisions on which cases were recommended to this division for patent.

Under the old system each clerk making an original examination passed the case on his or her own judgment, without memoranda or notes to show that the legal requirements had been complied with, thus necessitating an original examination by this division, and necessarily resulting in a much larger number of improperly recommended cases than now come to the division under the card system.

In support of this statement the following table has been prepared, which shows the amount of work disposed of during the periods named therein since the organization of this division, and from which it will be seen that the increase in work disposed of above noted has been quite large, while the average force employed has been steadily reduced.

Such increase of work done, it is believed, is largely attributable to the general use now made of the examination card in the General Land Office:

Cases received from—		
December 3, 1885, to June 30, 1886.....	49,024	
July 1, 1886, to June 30, 1887.....	17,843	
July 1, 1887, to June 30, 1888.....	52,376	
		119,243
Cases sent to patent—		
December 3, 1885, to June 30, 1886.....	7,975	
July 1, 1886, to June 30, 1887.....	19,098	
July 1, 1887, to June 30, 1888.....	50,436	
		77,509
Cases suspended and returned to—		
July 1, 1886.....	2,979	
July 1, 1886, to June 30, 1887.....	4,392	
July 1, 1887, to June 30, 1888.....	7,371	
Cases withdrawn by other divisions.....	1,255	
		15,997
Cases approved and sent to board of adjudication, July 1, 1887, to June 30, 1888.....		1,521
		95,027
Entries still pending July 1, 1888.....		24,216
Letters received and registered for the year ending June 30, 1887.....	2,500	
Letters received and registered for the year ending June 30, 1888.....	2,805	
Letters written during the year ending June 30, 1887.....	1,375	
Letters written during the year ending June 30, 1888.....	1,811	
Letters filed and referred with record of year ending June 30, 1887.....	1,000	
Letters filed and referred with record of year ending June 30, 1888.....	1,531	
Pages letters recorded for year ending June 30, 1887.....	1,525	
Pages letters recorded for year ending June 30, 1888.....	635	
Names indexed for the year ending June 30, 1888.....	6,547	

NOTE.—The practice of recording in the general record letters which have been press-copied has been discontinued.

P.—SPECIAL SERVICE DIVISION.

This division has supervision over all special agents of the General Land Office, whose duty is to investigate fraudulent entries or unlawful inclosures of the public lands and all depredations committed on the public timber lands.

The work of the division is divided into two distinct branches, namely: fraudulent entries and illegal inclosures of public lands, and depredations upon public timber.

Fraudulent entry branch:

- (1) Action upon fraudulent and illegal entries of public land.
- (2) Action upon unlawful inclosures of public land.
- (3) Preparation of copies of entry papers, etc., for use in court, etc.
- (4) Making general and special reports.

Timber depredation branch:

(1) Action upon complaints and reports of alleged depredations upon public timber.

- (2) Making general and special reports
- (3) Examination of agents' weekly reports.
- (4) Docketing instructions to agents and other officers.

General work for both branches:

(1) Giving personal instructions to special agents in their duties when appointed, and detailing them for duty in the field for which they are deemed best qualified; also answering legal inquiries and furnishing status of cases to attorneys and other interested parties, which consumes much valuable time of the clerks in the division.

(2) Examining special agents' monthly salary and expense accounts in connection with their weekly reports.

(3) Registering mail received and all action taken thereon.

(4) The issuing of all transportation requests and requisitions for blanks and stationery for special agents.

(5) Preparing copies of official papers for the use of special agents, registers and receivers, United States attorneys, and for retention on our files when the originals are required for use in court, etc.

(6) Examination of charges relative to illegal and unprofessional practices of attorneys before local offices, and formulating decisions in relation to disbarring them from practice.

The work performed in this division during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888, is summarized as follows:

Letters and reports received and registered	27,460
Letters written	16,139
Pages of press-copy books	27,888
Pages of record	9,295

PROTECTION OF PUBLIC LANDS.

During the year 36 agents were employed in the investigation of fraudulent entries and otherwise protecting public lands from illegal appropriation; the aggregate length of service being three hundred

and eighty-two months and ten days, equivalent to the employment of 31 agents for the whole year and 1 agent for ten months and ten days.

The number of cases referred to the special agents for investigation, including 543 letters of complaint and 133 cases of fencing, was 5,073, a decrease of 77 from the preceding year. Many of the letters of complaint referred to the agents relate to a large number of entries not described so as to be identified on the records of this office, but which the agents can discover by an examination in the field, and consequently the number of cases stated as referred to the agents falls short of the actual number to which their attention was called as requiring investigation.

The number of cases investigated and reported upon by the special agents, including 79 cases of fencing, was 3,244, a decrease of 730 cases from the preceding year. The decrease in the number of cases reported is accounted for by the fact that there were fewer agents in the service than the preceding year, and a considerable portion of the time of some of the agents was taken up in attending hearings before the local land officers, thus consuming time which could otherwise have been devoted to field work.

Upon the special agents' reports 2,079 entries were held for cancellation, and 84 entries were held for cancellation on testimony taken at hearings. Hearings were ordered in 1,422 cases.

The total number of entries canceled was 1,605, in 181 of which such action was taken after hearings had been had and the parties had failed to appeal from adverse decisions, being an increase in the total number of entries canceled of 452 over the preceding year.

Final action was taken in 4,176 cases during the year, and there are now pending in the division 13,067 land cases.

The following tables show in detail the kind and number of cases received and acted upon, and the location and status of the same:

Statement showing in detail the number of cases received and acted upon during the year.

Kind of cases.	Cases received during year.	Referred to special agents for investigation.	Reported by agents.	Canceled.					cancellation.		Hearings ordered.		To Secretary.		Examined and passed, reports favorable.	Awaiting final action.					Patented; no action taken.	Referred to other divisions; no action taken.	Initial action taken.	Final action taken.					
				On agents' reports.	For default of appearance at hearings.	For default of application for hearings.	After hearings.	Relinquished.	On agents' reports.	On testimony taken at hearings.	On application to show cause.	On application to contest.	On appeal.	Recommending suit to set aside patent.		Recommending suit to compel removal of fences.	Re-instated.	Allowed to stand.	Allowed to amend.	On desks.					Awaiting reports from special agents.	Awaiting reports from register and receiver.	Before the courts and the Department.	Total.	
Homestead entries	1,479	1,177	958	4	11	369	22	140	590	14	243	5	47	23	6	30	3	403	245	1,943	541	99	2,828	78	197	2,828	1,286		
Commutation cash entries	556	463	199	1	1	26	19	1	65	2	112	2	26	15	2	11	1	207	74	1,062	211	30	1,377	45	50	1,377	378		
Pre-emption entries	1,668	1,281	805	3	4	138	36	3	458	21	639	9	137	66	9	25	1	216	423	3,990	1,156	221	4,790	41	132	4,790	674		
Pre-emption filings	253	72	209	4	118	5	7	110	4	26	4	4	20	64	112	85	5	20	64	112	85	5	266	93	202	266	251		
Timber land entries	660	252	422	11	17	139	1	250	406	4	80	2	15	1	2	54	2	80	115	789	229	15	1,148	194	14	1,148	753		
Desert entries	436	315	200	1	86	66	1	154	27	42	2	46	19	1	2	287	133	1,149	135	238	1,655	19	14	1,655	1,659	409			
Mineral entries	32	26	1	1	15	32	150	3	159	3	159	3	28	1	1	4	33	106	819	196	17	638	3	157	638	332			
Coal entries	56	68	18	3	1	1	1	1	1	4	3	5	8	1	1	6	6	18	31	18	6	73	2	2	73	33			
Coal filings	82	95	2	28	3	64	1	1	1	12	9	5	12	9	1	1	6	18	31	109	5	21	138	1	1	138	11		
Osage cash entries	8	1	1	7	68	7	87	28	1	20	1	20	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	58	
Osage filings	8	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Warrant locations	12	57	14	4	12	1	1	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Scrip locations	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Private cash entries	133	79	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Railroad selections	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Fencing	133	79	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Complaints	543	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total	6,047	5,073	3,244	24	37	930	181	433	2,079	84	1,399	23	350	135	20	21	151	4	1,232	1,213	8,579	2,621	654	13,067	188	840	13,067	4,176	

Corrected balance of entries pending July 1, 1887 11,196
 Complaints on desks awaiting action 432
 Fencing cases on desks awaiting action 20

Statement showing location and status of cases received and acted upon.

States and Territories.	Received during year.	Reported by agents.	Referred to agents, awaiting reports.	Held for cancellation, awaiting reports from register and receiver.	Hearings ordered, awaiting reports from register and receiver.	On desks, awaiting action.	Referred to other divisions, no action required.	Relinquished.	Examined and passed, reports favorable.	Before the courts and the department.
Alabama.....	89	80	98	31	24	6	5	1	31	3
Arizona.....	271	207	16	39	51	125	35	10	13	1
Arkansas.....	120	68	111	32	13	47	11	4	42	5
California.....	999	368	1,542	95	82	164	95	52	310	231
Colorado.....	579	479	1,093	94	113	290	157	119	93	91
Dakota.....	304	186	900	49	342	146	131	14	111	73
Florida.....	36	49	21	10	19	13	23	6	22	.....
Idaho.....	48	32	34	16	6	8	3	3	3	8
Iowa.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kansas.....	859	161	1,123	104	244	102	158	90	167	63
Louisiana.....	176	177	40	165	2	18	43	27	26	.....
Michigan.....	31	29	6	2	3	10	2	3	50	5
Minnesota.....	176	215	611	18	90	44	97	19	43	47
Mississippi.....	71	34	20	2	2	.....	1	5	20	.....
Missouri.....	4	.....	6	.....	.....	3	4	.....	.....	.....
Montana.....	203	156	134	47	30	27	25	17	7	3
Nebraska.....	657	185	747	41	101	90	89	53	101	25
Nevada.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico.....	432	534	530	225	206	38	28	1	112	31
Oregon.....	49	26	73	3	63	28	2	4	4	12
Utah.....	61	11	82	1	3	7	3	1	2	1
Washington.....	700	95	1,097	65	75	11	21	.....	10	34
Wisconsin.....	19	32	36	2	1	14	4	2	13	10
Wyoming.....	163	120	261	40	69	20	91	2	22	11
Total.....	6,047	3,244	8,579	1,082	1,539	1,213	1,028	433	1,232	654

Statement showing the location, area, and present status of unlawful inclosures of public land reported to June 30, 1888.

[a signifies area not given.]

Name and locality.	Status and area of inclosure.			
	Proceedings instituted to compel removal.	Removed.	Being removed when last examined.	Awaiting investigation or action.
Grand total.....	<i>Acres.</i> 3,452,336	<i>Acres.</i> 4,500,390	<i>Acres.</i> 136,896	<i>Acres.</i> 2,001,218
ARIZONA:				
Total.....	21,750	33,000	.....	1,400
Apache County:				
Hunning & Cooley.....		31,000	.....	.....
Cochise County:				
W. H. Downing.....	2,000	2,000	.....	.....
Look & Hayes.....	150	.....	.....	.....
E. P. Ailred.....	400	.....	.....	.....
W. H. Putnam & Son.....	.....	(a)	.....	.....
Maricopa County:				
A. L. Henshaw.....	.....	.....	.....	80
Jacob Starr.....	.....	.....	.....	40
George Patterson.....	.....	.....	.....	80
Pima County:				
San Rafael Cattle Company.....	16,000	.....	.....	.....
August Hemme.....	3,200	.....	.....	.....
Yavapai County:				
Jefferson H. Lee.....	.....	.....	.....	1,200
CALIFORNIA:				
Total.....	4,000	.....	.....	96,450

Statement showing the location, etc., of unlawful inclosures of public lands, etc.—Cont'd.

[a signifies area not given.]

Name and locality.	Status and area of inclosure.			
	Proceedings instituted to compel removal.	Removed.	Being removed when last examined.	Awaiting investigation or action.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
CALIFORNIA—Continued.				
Los Angeles County:				
Miguel Leonis	4,000			
Modoc County:				
Jesse D. Carr				93,400
Yolo County:				
David Wolgamatt				6,010
COLORADO:				
Total:	1,678,314	1,855,760	28,496	538,550
Arapahoe County:				
B. K. Kimberley	3,000	3,000		
V. G. Schaefer		9,000		
Isaac Weber		6,000		
American Cattle Company	7,140			
Henry Gebhart				(a)
W. H. H. Cramer				(a)
Eastern Cattle Company				7,690
E. A. Chase		5,120		
Geo. Lockey				(a)
Tucker & Williams		60,000		
Leonard Peters		(a)		
A. Schinner		(a)		
Howard Bros		(a)		
Henry Wendling		(a)		
Arapahoe and Elbert Counties:				
F. P. Ernest		70,000		
Arapahoe Land and Cattle Company		5,000		
Archuleta County:				
C. D. Sease				100
Bent County:				
Vrooman & Mattice		50,000		
Thurlow & McIntyre	4,000	4,000		
John W. Prowers	75,000	75,000		
G. W. Swink	9,000	9,000		
William Stone		10,000		
Snyder & Macy		2,500		
Garrett Robinson		6,000		
A. Rhoads & Bro		6,000		
Chick, Browne & Co.	27,000	27,000		
M. T. Hopkins		20,800		
Reed & Foster				2,000
W. J. Thompson				350
H. Thompson				2,000
James Pratt				3,000
J. W. Potter		4,500		
Polk & Anderson		10,000		
J. L. Mitch				5,000
James Malloy		2,920		
Daniel Keesee	1,440	1,440		
Henry Kellogg		6,000		
Jones & Hess	8,300	8,300		
W. W. Jones		7,200		
J. C. Jones	1,920	1,920		
Irwin & Clark		2,000		
George Peck		15,000		
J. W. Patton				5,000
McLean Bros		2,000		
John McMillan	3,360	3,360		
C. H. Hungerford			536	
H. S. Holly				1,200
Columbia Land and Cattle Company		3,000		
H. B. Cartler		2,000		
John Carson		5,000		
Humphrey Best		2,000		
James Beatty		21,000		
Richard Ashton		3,000		
Arkansas Valley Land and Cattle Company	627,089	627,089		
A. J. Anderson		1,000		
George Smith		(a)		
F. D. Hess		400		
L. P. Brown		300		

Statement showing the location, etc., of unlawful inclosures of public land, etc.—Cont'd.

[a signifies area not given.]

Name and locality.	Status and area of inclosure.			
	Proceedings instituted to compel removal.	Removed.	Being removed when last examined.	Awaiting investigation or action.
COLORADO—Continued:				
Bent and Las Animas Counties:				
Prairie Cattle Company	<i>Acres.</i> 33,763	<i>Acres.</i> 33,763	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Chaffee County:				
James E. McGee	2,960	2,960		
Conejos County:				
Thompson & McCullough				1,200
Pruden & West				1,000
Costilla County:				
Sanford & Strong	2,000	2,000		
Custer County:				
G. F. Meyer				1,000
Putnam Bros.				5,000
Elbert County:				
Ludwig Weiss	1,600	1,600		
Tuthill				3,000
William Osborne	2,100	2,100		
H. H. Metcalf	30,000			
Rhinehart Matesino	2,300	2,300		
Marki & Fahrion	2,000	2,000		
Republican Cattle Company	13,420			
Charles May				4,000
Dennis Kerrin		3,000		
E. H. Erhles	960	960		
Joseph L. Danhouser	3,000	3,000		
P. Cranmer				10,000
J. O. Doslol				*10
F. H. Copeland	1,160			
Conrad Shafer				*15
John Monahan				(a)
Percheron Horse Company		9,000		
Frank Willard		5,000		
Wadleigh Bros				(a)
Charles E. Kuhn	5,500			
H. Brockman		(a)		
C. C. Luplow		(a)		
H. W. Smith		(a)		
Jacob Lang		(a)		
John Bain		(a)		
Jacob Cook		(a)		
John Wright		(a)		
F. J. Spindler		(a)		
E. D. Stark		2,000		
R. D. Miller		300		
L. G. Brooks		1,520		
Fred. Buechman		3,180		
O. P. Hopkins		3,520		
El Paso County:				
S. A. Jackson				7,000
F. B. Hill		5,440		
David DeGraff	10,000	10,000		
Robert Douglas		1,720		
W. A. Bell				(a)
S. M. Buzzard		1,600		
"O. P." Live Stock Company		10,000		
Ashley & Skinner		9,600		
J. C. Woodbury		9,600		
Julian Gammon		7,200		
Joseph P. Robinson		1,920		
William M. Strickler		3,000		
J. H. Vorhis & Co.				1,840
Fremont County:				
A. Steele				10,000
Ed. Waugh	10,000	10,000		
R. Pope				2,000
G. E. Phillips				2,000
William Greble	7,600	7,600		
William Gorman				2,000
James Errers				2,000
Henry Berris				20,000
Huerfano County:				
A. M. Pryor				7,000

* Miles.

Statement showing the location, etc., of unlawful inclosures of public land, etc.—Cont'd.

[a signifies area not given.]

Name and locality.	Status and area of inclosure.			
	Proceedings instituted to compel removal.	Removal.	Being removed when last examined.	Awaiting investigation or action.
COLORADO—Continued:				
Huerfano County—Continued:				
Levy Petty.....				
J. W. Robinson.....		600		
Jefferson County:				
George Woolley.....				4,000
J. M. Johnson.....				2,500
Booten.....				4,000
Wyman.....				2,500
A. Roney.....				(a)
Binder.....				(a)
La Plata County:				
Joshua Alderson.....	3,500	3,500		
John White.....	3,200	3,200		
Larimer County:				
J. H. Bristol.....				550
Las Animas County:				
George W. Thompson.....		20,000		
Hall & Barela.....	33,000	33,000		
Bernard Corrigan.....		10,000		
W. T. Burns.....		800		
Frank Bloom.....		3,200		
Western Cattle Company.....				(a)
Las Animas County, and Colfax County, N. Mex.:				
Prairie Cattle Company.....	151,710	151,710		
Park County:				
Witcher Bros.....				10,000
Fred Stull.....				2,000
W. E. Smith.....				15,000
B. F. Spinney.....	6,900	6,900		
Joseph Rogers.....		2,500		
Robbins, Love & Sims.....				15,000
Raynolds Cattle Company.....		3,000		
Mosier & Wicks.....				20,000
B. Hammond.....				2,000
Eddy Bros.....			6,000	
Charles Elwell.....				25,000
William Berry.....				10,000
Allen & Link.....	13,500	13,500		
Hayes Bros.....		(a)		
John S. Swigler.....		2,360		
H. Rushaberger.....		5,000		
Clark Harriman.....		1,000		
Pueblo County:				
Carter & Campion.....		4,000		
John G. Haas.....	40,300	40,300		
John Hesperger.....	40,900	40,900		
Lankford Bros.....	14,000	14,000		
Livesey Bros.....	62,700	62,700		
McDaniels & Davis.....	37,500	37,500		
Nancrede, Ramsey & Co.....		1,600		
A. S. Polk.....		5,760		
John W. Ross.....	14,700	14,700		
E. C. Tolle.....	35,200	35,200		
Mrs. Baldrige.....				-1,500
Ed. Burnett.....				3,500
Benton Canon.....				5,000
A. D. Carpenter.....				20,000
Crook & Carlisle.....				10,000
J. W. Frank.....				40,000
Robert Grant.....				10,000
Heber McCormick.....		2,500		
B. F. McDaniels.....	34,000			
Rautchler & Lamb.....		17,200		
George Sears.....				2,500
John M. Rautchler.....		17,200		17,200
John Sidlington.....				4,500
Carl Stanley.....		3,000		
Peter T. Dotson.....				5,400
M. Stute.....				20,000
D. Williams.....				4,000
Pueblo and Fremont Counties:				
Freeman Bros.....			20,000	
I. S. Carter.....				15,000

Statement showing the location, etc., of unlawful inclosures of public land, etc.—Cont'd.

[a signifies area not given.]

Name and locality.	Status and area of inclosure.			
	Proceedings instituted to compel removal.	Removed.	Being removed when last examined.	Awaiting investigation or action.
COLORADO—Continued.				
Pueblo and Huerfano Counties:	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Cleveland Cattle Company.....	300,000			
Denver Cattle and Land Company.....	(a)			
Tabor & Thompson.....				(a)
Saguache County:				
DeWitt C. Travis.....		1,920		
Smith, Sears & Gibbs.....	15,000			
Ada & Durkee.....				114,160
John D. Wilson.....	272			
Bassett & Travis.....				5,000
Hall Bros.....				4,000
John Locke.....				4,000
Steele Brothers.....				4,000
Wales Brothers.....				5,000
Joseph Wells.....				2,000
Shellebacker.....				2,000
Williamson.....				4,000
Clayton Brothers.....				(a)
McHall.....				(a)
Young.....				(a)
Weld County:				
Snyder Brothers.....	1,000			
Jud. L. Brush.....	820			
Barnes & Shafer.....		*18		
C. B. Rhodes.....		1,600		
F. Ireland.....			1,960	
J. W. Bowles.....				20,000
Iliff Land and Cattle Company.....				(a)
DAKOTA:				
Total.....	16,300	70,000		553
Charles Mix County:				
Turgeon Brothers.....	3,000			
S. C. Humphrey.....	1,300			
Brule County:				
D. W. Spalding.....	12,000			
Custer County:				
Union Cattle Company.....		70,000		
Brown County:				
Lock & Hayes.....				950
Grand Forks County:				
John Kohner.....				90
E. Brenna.....				40
N. Hammell.....				40
John Gugerson.....				18
Halor Teen.....				15
IDAHO:				
Total.....	10,080	5,300		28,280
Alturas County:				
Henry C. Book.....				160
Nelson Davis.....	600	600		
Danski Brothers.....		3,500		
William Dill.....				160
Fritz Nusgen.....				160
W. L. Fray.....	1,000			
James F. White.....				160
Cassia County:				
Keogh Brothers.....				(a)
Sparks & Tinnia.....				25,000
Nes Forces County:				
Strong, Dunwell, et al.....	640			
Thales & Stewart.....				640
Whitcomb, Church, et al.....	640			
Oneida County:				
Armour Cattle Company.....	4,500			
Meyers Cohn.....	300			

* Miles.

Statement showing the location, etc., of unlawful inclosures of public land, etc.—Cont'd.

[a signifies area not given.]

Name of locality.	Status and area of inclosure.			
	Proceedings instituted to compel removal.	Removed.	Being removed when last examined.	Awaiting investigation or action.
IDAHO—Continued.				
Oneida County—Continued.	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
W. W. Evans	1,200			
Herman Brothers	1,200	1,200		
Holbrook & Crawford				
KANSAS:				
Total	378,280	1,169,560	90,500	192,000
Barbour County:				
McKittrick & Andrews		6,000		
Comanche County:				
Comanche Cattle Pool				192,000
Cowley County:				
— Harter		3,000		
Finney County:				
S. A. Bullard	104,000	104,000		
Bartlett Cattle Company				(a)
Gove, Ness, and Lane Counties:				
Forrester Cattle Pool	81,000	81,000		
Gove, Lane, Scott, and Saint John Counties:				
Smoky Hill Cattle Pool	133,000	133,000		
Gray County:				
William Wilkinson	2,120			
Hamilton County:				
Lombard Cattle Company				*36
Harper County:				
— Hale		2,500		
— Treadwell		3,000		
Harper and Kingman Counties:				
Clotfelter, Thomas & Blake	24,160	24,160		
Land County:				
Joshua Wheatcraft			5,500	
Pratt and Barbour Counties:				
W. O. Thompson				(a)
Sherman and Wallace Counties:				
Jinks, Grogan & Rice		64,000		
Sherman, Wallace, and Saint John Counties:				
Peter Robidoux		40,000		
Sherman, Thomas, and Saint John Counties:				
I. F. Teeters		61,000		
Scott, Wichita, Wallace, and Saint John Counties:				
Clark, Matthews & Stoller		592,000		
Wallace County:				
H. A. Clark		6,400		
Colorado Live Stock Company		9,000		
Thomas Madigan	23,000	23,000		
Newton & Calley		6,500		
Wallace and Saint John Counties:				
Stevens Brothers	11,000	11,000		
Kibbe & Edwards			85,000	
Cheyenne County and Dundy County, Nebr:				
Benjamin Bird				(a)
MINNESOTA:				
Total				900
Traverse County:				
James E. Henry				900
MONTANA:				
Total	46,920	144,400	17,900	53,410
Beaverhead County:				
Poindexter & Orr		90,800		
Henry R. Johnson	8,000	8,000		
Jack & Jagers				(a)
Brenner Bros		(a)		
Custer County:				
— Barrington				1,500

* Miles.

Statement showing the location, etc., of unlawful inclosures of public lands, etc.—Cont'd.

[a signifies area not given.]

Name and locality.	Status and area of inclosure.			
	Proceedings instituted to compel removal.	Removed.	Being removed when last examined.	Awaiting investigation or action.
MONTANA—Continued:				
Custer County—Continued:	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
James A. Campbell.....	2,500	2,500		
Niobrara Cattle Company.....	800			
Home Land and Cattle Company.....	1,600	1,600		
Concord Cattle Company.....	600	600		
Northern Cattle Company.....	600			
Green Mountain Ranching Company.....	620			
Carpenter & Robertson.....	900	900		
Columbia Land and Cattle Company.....	160	160		
John N. Bean.....	460			
B. B. Bishop.....	1,800			
Sidney Padgett <i>et al</i>	800			
John Baringer.....	1,200	1,200		
O. H. Wallop.....				(a)
Michael Barrett.....				400
Erie Cogshell.....				500
Wyeth-Brown Cattle Company.....				500
Joseph Scott.....				1,020
Wallop & Co.....				1,200
Scotts & Hank.....				*12
Zook & Allerton.....				550
T. M. Bowen.....				(a)
R. R. Barnes.....				800
— Howe.....				(a)
Hans P. Anderson.....				240
Sanborn & Loud.....	800			
George Mace.....				1,400
Dawson County:				
Home Land and Cattle Company.....	1,800	1,800		
Deer Lodge County:				
David N. Dunkleburg.....			800	
William Wallace.....			4,500	
Mullan Pass Coal Company.....				1,100
C. A. Olson.....				1,000
Gallatin County:				
D. J. Kenealy.....	1,800			
Lewis and Clarke County:				
Noah Mattice.....			600	
John Merry.....		1,000		
Madison County:				
V. B. Case.....		400		
James Ganoult.....		1,200		
E. A. Maynard.....	2,000			
Wash. Nyhart.....	2,000			
Nahm Parker.....		2,000		
George Watkins.....	1,680			
George H. Goodwin.....	300	300		
George F. Cope.....		10,000		
Meagher County:				
L. G. Barrott.....		8,200		
Montana Cattle Company.....			12,000	
Montana Cattle Company.....	7,600	7,600		
Judith Sheep Company.....				15,000
Northwestern Cattle Company.....	400	400		
Pickering, Robineth & Cline.....		640		
Smith & Potts.....				5,700
Wilcox Cattle Company.....				(a)
Charles Johnson.....				8,000
Silver Bow County:				
Charles Beaudien.....	4,600			
Solomon Jennings.....		7,800		
Patrick Lary.....				
Yellowstone County:				
James Hart.....				2,000
Hill & Lander.....				5,000
Wooster & Crow.....				10,000
Bull Mount Cattle Company.....	300	300		
Samuel Coffman.....	2,000			

*Miles.

Statement showing the location, etc., of unlawful inclosures of public land, etc.—Cont'd.

[a signifies area not given.]

Name and locality.	Status and area of inclosure.			
	Proceedings instituted to compel removal.	Removed.	Being removed when last examined.	Awaiting investigation or action.
MONTANA—Continued.				
Park County:				
J. R. Dilworth.....	Acres. 800			
NEBRASKA:				
Total.....	828, 312	253, 528		248, 770
Chase County:				
Kilpatrick Bros.....				(a)
Cheyenne County:				
Union Cattle Company.....				3, 500
Pratt & Ferris.....				1, 800
J. A. Carly.....				3, 000
F. McAuliff.....		(a)		
John Tappen.....				(a)
Putnam Live Stock Company.....				6, 370
Custer County:				
Briggle Ranch.....				1, 800
J. Bobiets & Son.....				4, 000
Brighton Ranch.....	125, 000	83, 000		
Finlen Ranch.....				7, 000
Irwin & Haskell.....				12, 000
Kennebec Ranch.....				50, 000
Cherry County:				
D. Rankin & Co.....	37, 120	37, 120		
Dundy County:				
Oak Ranch.....				(a)
Theodore Moore.....				(a)
J. Q. Adams.....				(a)
Hitchcock County:				
W. J. Wilson.....	64, 000	64, 000		
Nelson & Sons.....				85, 000
Robert Buch.....				(a)
Edward Burns.....				(a)
Hoyt County:				
John D. Davis.....				2, 500
Keith County:				
Ogalalla Land and Cattle Company.....				(a)
Bay State Live Stock Company.....				(a)
Lincoln County:				
Burke & Sons.....	352			
Benjamin Hershey.....	2, 720			
Morell C. Keith.....	12, 000			
Nichols, Beach & Co.....	3, 500			
John Pratt & Co.....				(a)
Logan County:				
Williams & Haskell.....				(a)
Sioux County:				
C. F. Coffee & Co.....	6, 000	4, 760		
Dakota Stock and Grazing Company.....	5, 380	2, 680		
J. B. Hunter.....				100, 000
Dakota Stock Company.....	61, 968	61, 968		
Niobrara River Cattle Company.....				20, 000
Seymour Bros. & Co.....				1, 800
War Bonnet Live Stock Company.....	5, 272			
NEVADA:				
Total.....		10, 000		72, 800
Elko County:				
Mason & Bradley.....				4, 060
Scott & Hank.....				5, 380
Eureka County:				
Andrew Benson.....				13, 400
Ford & Freeman.....		10, 000		
Lander County:				
Crum & Farries.....				16, 140
Russell & Bradley.....				3, 740

Statement showing the location, etc., of unlawful inclosures of public land, etc.—Cont'd.

[a signifies area not given.]

Name and locality.	Status and area of inclosure.			
	Proceedings instituted to compel removal.	Removed.	Being removed when last examined.	Awaiting investigation or action.
NEVADA—Continued.				
Lander and Eureka Counties: William Dunphy.....	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
				30,060
NEW MEXICO:				
Total.....	664,310	716,970		103,140
Colfax County:				
Lake Ranch Cattle Company.....	2,000			
Delano & Dwyer.....		2,500		
F. M. Durling.....	730	730		
J. E. Temple.....	5,160	5,160		
Portsmouth Cattle Company.....	3,840	3,840		
Eagle Tail Cattle Company.....		2,000		
Palo Blanco Cattle Company.....	4,015	4,015		
S. W. Dorsey.....	15,285	15,285		
F. C. Tallman.....	220	220		
Coxfax County and Public Land Strip:				
Western Land and Cattle Company.....	89,000	89,000		
T. E. Owen.....		2,000		
Lincoln County:				
Carizozo Cattle Company.....		1,500		
Coyote Valley and Red Lake Cattle Company.....		300		
F. M. Goodwin.....		300		
El Capitan Cattle Company.....		2,600		
Mora County:				
Red River Cattle Company.....	23,300			
M. W. Mills.....	4,560			
Dubuque Cattle Company.....	30,000	30,000		
Lake Ranch Cattle Company.....	2,000	2,000		
Augustin Vigil.....		350		
Akron Cattle Com.....		10,000		
San Miguel County:				
Montezuma Cattle Company.....				2,500
Francisco Galleyos.....	5,840			
Fond du Lac Cattle Company.....	19,500	19,500		
Cimarron Cattle Company.....	431,180	431,180		
W. A. Burnett.....	26,000	26,000		
Trinidad Romero.....		20,000		
R. L. M. Ross.....		3,000		
Tiffin Cattle Company.....		2,500		
A. Goldsmith.....		1,500		
R. Muejns & Co.....		5,000		
Stonewall Cattle Company.....		350		
J. M. Bernard.....		800		
W. H. McBroone.....		5,120		
New England Live Stock Company.....		1,200		
A. Grysladowski.....		2,000		
F. Huntington.....		200		
A. W. Band.....		1,500		
Y. Kohn & Co.....		520		
Dutchess Cattle Company.....		15,000		
Juan de Dios Cattle Company.....		10,000		
Mrs. E. Casey.....				640
Socorro County:				
San Augustine Cattle Company.....	1,500			
E. E. Scates.....	180			
Grayson & Borland.....				100,000
OREGON:				
Total.....	25,940	1,000		31,900
Baker County:				
Todhunter & Dwyne.....				(a)
Crook County:				
D. W. Claypool.....				400
Grant County:				
Peter French.....				30,000
Miller & Lux.....	10,780			
Jackson County:				
Thomas Whelply.....				1,500

Statement showing the location, etc., of unlawful inclosures of public land, etc.—Continued.

[a signifies area not given.]

Name and locality.	Status and area of inclosure.			
	Proceed- ings insti- tuted to compel removal.	Removed.	Being removed when last examined.	Awaiting investiga- tion or action.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
OREGON—Continued.				
Klamath County:				
F. C. & J. Swingle.....		1,000		
Lake County:				
Wilson & Alexander.....	15,180			
UTAH:				
Total.....	94,380	63,360		383,160
Box Elder County:				
William Johnson.....	7,680			
Kerr & Terponse.....	18,000			
Adams & Shilling.....	34,000	34,000		
Lonergan & Burke.....	22,000	22,000		
Kay & Folger.....		7,040		
Corinne Mill, Canal and Stock Company.....				9,730
F. E. Roche.....				21,930
Emery County:				
Carl Borens.....	5,000			
Juab County:				
Samuel McIntyre.....				1,500
San Juan County:				
Thomas Swain.....	4,000			
Ogden & Ures.....	900			
Thomas Ray.....	1,000			
P. J. Stevens.....	1,800			
Carlisle Cattle Company.....				50,000
Kansas and New Mexico Land and Cattle Company.....				300,000
Salt Lake County:				
William Cochran.....		320		
WASHINGTON:				
Total.....				13,275
Adams County:				
Philip Ritz.....				5,780
Garfield County:				
Henry Crumacker.....				200
John Fitzsimmons.....				75
S. L. Gilbraith.....				640
William Ledgerwood.....				160
Thomas O'Rouark.....				400
Joseph Rafferty.....				160
Fred. Schneider.....				240
Klikitat County:				
Lowengert & Sichel.....				1,380
Lincoln County:				
W. A. Brassey.....				640
Jacob Smith.....				80
Spokane County:				
J. N. Butler.....				80
Fred. Endis.....				80
Frank Shelton.....				160
Whitman County:				
Nelson Davis.....				640
M. A. Ferguson.....				200
Milton Goble.....				200
J. M. Kincaid.....				80
John Lucas.....				160
E. N. Nixon.....				640
Charles Rocsnagle.....				640
M. Schultheis.....				640
WYOMING:				
Total.....	188,750	64,510		57,640
Albany County:				
Douglas-Willan-Sartoris Company.....	72,850			
Frontier Land and Cattle Company.....	23,420	23,420		
C. H. Hutton.....	16,500			
F. E. Wolcott.....				(a)

Statement showing the location, etc., of unlawful inclosures of public land, etc.—Cont'd.

[a signifies area not given.]

Name and locality.	Status and area of inclosure.			
	Proceedings instituted to compel removal.	Removed.	Being removed when last examined.	Awaiting investigation or action.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
WYOMING—Continued.				
Carbon County:				
George Birmingham				(a)
William Castro				(a)
James V. Cautlin				(v)
Durbin Brothers				
B. Ernest				(a)
F. G. Wolk				640
J. M. Carel & Co.				(a)
John W. Connor				(a)
Durbin Land and Cattle Company		(a)		
"L. T." Cattle Company		(a)		
J. B. Hunter		(a)		
Johnson & Son		(a)		
M. C. Nichols		(a)		
E. A. Pope		(a)		
George D. Rainsford		(a)		
Sand Creek Land and Cattle Company		(a)		
D. S. Swan & Co		(a)		
Wisconsin and Wyoming Land and Cattle Company		(a)		
Wyoming Cattle Ranch Company		(a)		
Crook County:				
Union Cattle Company		(a)		
Johnson County:				
Frontier Cattle Company	21, 120	21, 120		
Grinnell Live Stock Company		(a)		
A. Helter				
"76" Cattle Company		6, 500		
Hurlbut-Conrad Live Stock Company		(a)		
Murphy Cattle Company		6, 500		
Patrick Bros.		(a)		
Powers & Wilder Cattle Company		(a)		
J. R. Smith		(a)		
John N. Tisdale & Co		(a)		
Plunkett, Roche & Co		(a)		
Laramie County:				
Charles Fisher	5, 520			
J. M. Fox	3, 400			
A. H. Swan <i>et al</i>		*130		
H. B. Kelly	30, 000			
John Hunton	13, 470	13, 470		
Donald McDonald	2, 440			
L. Y. Chadwick				(a)
A. H. Hood				(a)
"X. H." Cattle Company				(a)
A. D. Adamson		(a)		
John Bard		(a)		
J. W. Collins		(a)		
Collins & Smith		(a)		
Converse Cattle Company		(a)		
Davidson Cattle Company		(a)		
Joe. Edwards		(a)		
J. R. Reeder <i>et al</i>		(a)		
John H. Gordon		(a)		
Gordon Ditch Company		(a)		
James R. Johnston		(a)		
Keystone Association		(a)		
Swan, Cheshire & Co		(a)		
Moran Bros.		(a)		
R. S. Van Tassel		(a)		
London & London		(a)		
Luke Voorhees Cattle Company		(a)		
"N. L." Live Stock Company		(a)		
Western Live Stock Company		(a)		
Snow Cattle Company		(a)		
Stevens & Mizner		(a)		
Techemacher & DeBillier		(a)		
George Hillshew		(a)		
Sweetwater County:				
R. A. Torrey				30, 000

* Miles.

Statement showing the location, etc., of unlawful inclosures of public land, etc.—Cont'd.

[a signifies area not given.]

Name and locality.	Status and area of inclosure.			
	Proceedings instituted to compel removal.	Removed.	Being removed when last examined.	Awaiting investigation or action.
WYOMING—Continued:				
Tintah County:	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Carter Cattle Company				(a) 2,000
W. B. Brewster				
Umatilla County:				
Beckwith & Quinn				25,000
PUBLIC LAND STRIP:				
Total		113,000		178,000
Northwestern Land and Cattle Company				128,000
H. Collar		33,000		
"Y." Cattle Company				50,000
Muscatine Cattle Company		40,000		
Towers & Gudgell		40,000		

Inclosures 531, aggregating 7,224,070 acres.

TIMBER TRESPASS.

Thirty-five special timber agents have been employed during the year for an aggregate length of service of three hundred and nine months, equivalent to twenty-five agents for the entire year and one agent for nine months.

Eight hundred and fifty-one cases have been investigated or acted upon by special agents during the year, involving public timber and the products therefrom to the value of \$8,397,499.79 recoverable to the United States.

The amount accepted upon propositions of settlement is \$22,675.38, the amount received from sales of timber or lumber is \$3,023.34, and the amount recovered through legal proceedings so far of record (the United States attorneys' reports for several districts not having been received up to day of submitting this report) is \$102,823.92, making a total amount recovered to the government during the fiscal year on account of depredations upon the public timber of \$128,522.64, being \$53,522.64 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 883 fraudulent land entries and 8 cases of unlawful inclosure.

On the 1st day of July, 1888, there was pending in the several United States courts 464 civil suits for the recovery of a total amount of \$6,332,812.27 for the value of timber unlawfully cut from public lands and 604 criminal prosecutions for the act of cutting or removing timber in violation of law.

Statement showing the assignment of special agents for the protection of public timber, suits instituted, amounts recoverable, and amounts accepted

States and Territories.	Agents employed.			Cases investigated or acted upon.	Character of loss.							
	No.	M.	D.		Aggregate time employed (in months and days).	Timber and lumber, board measure.	Logs.	Wood.	Fence-posts and rails.	Shingles and laths.	Railroad ties.	Trees boxed for turpentine.	Shakes.
	No.	M.	D.	No.	Feet.	No.	Cords.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Alabama	2	21	2	16	21,209,620						6,040	105,660
Arizona	1	12	0	37	21,367,009		18,484				25,447	
Arkansas	1	8	0	19	837,310		50				4,025	3,646
California	2	24	0	59	111,021,368	50	15,633		720,000			720,000
Colorado	3	36	0	147	26,697,446	36,007	162	183,600	2,004,250	1,575,707		
Dakota	1	8	20	15	5,704,260		450			30,000	1,881	
Florida	2	20	0	43	16,224,458						719	109,802
Idaho	1	12	0	47	5,672,546		1,680	29,065	2,556,250			49,700
Louisiana	1	12	0	53	8,299,933		198				165	
Michigan	1	12	0	38	10,899,863		2,400	309			178	
Minnesota	3	30	0	57	9,776,495		525				7,256	
Mississippi	1	12	0	35	964,500	200					6,295	44,232
Missouri				8								
Montana	2	20	15	51	56,520,000		13,015	20,602	7,681,500	224,042		
Nebraska	1	5	1	27	614,000	724	654	20,597		30,000		
Nevada				15			900					
New Mexico	2	9	16	32	17,437,483		50,000			154,488		
Oregon	4	8	6	27	18,821,098							
Utah	2	12	15	28	5,143,167				470,000			
Washington T.	3	21	15	49	35,625,592		140				2,000	
Wisconsin	2	24	0	39	6,175,030		750	10,223			78,437	
Wyoming				9	1,565,000			14,000			120,000	
Total	35	309	0	851	380,276,178	36,981	105,041	278,396	13,462,000	2,234,680	259,694	773,346

a Includes all new cases investigated and reported upon by special agents and all old cases re-investigated or acted upon by them.

b Five hundred and seventy-eight of the criminal prosecutions in Alabama and one hundred and eighty-nine in Missouri were 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 whatever have been received from United States Attorneys for Nebraska and Nevada, and reports for last half of the fiscal year have not been received from United States Attorneys for Arkansas (eastern or western districts) or Dakota. We are not advised as to what amounts have been actually paid in.

d Represents the number of civil suits specifically recommended by this office and the amount sued for.

number of cases investigated or acted upon, amount and value of timber involved therein, a compromise during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888.

Estimated values.		Suits instituted.					Propositions of compromise accepted.		Amount received from sale of timber and lumber.	Communications and reports awaiting action by this office.
Stampage.	Recoverable to the Government.	Criminal.		Civi			Number.	Amount in- volved.		
		Number.	Amount of fines imposed.	Number.	Amount in- volved.	Amount of judgment rendered.				
\$22,381.12	\$312,331.96	605	\$9,904.00	6	\$187,686.60	\$8,645.75				
50,638.50	531,303.42	35		15	404,715.20		1	\$102.00		1
968.00	9,878.08	18		5	3,295.00	1,599.18	2	324.63		3
264,619.90	2,527,933.07	49	1,300.00	17	362,950.45	1,325.00	3	984.80		18
122,589.62	1,217,407.93	114	65.00	134	880,316.24	7,111.95	7	2,992.53	\$587.66	14
10,516.00	102,560.24	11		11	86,153.40					1
19,523.00	270,598.88	39		10	162,430.90	414.60	2	106.70		10
8,195.33	155,475.92	52	30.00	36	86,896.28	399.39	1	152.65		7
7,447.20	83,381.53	14	655.00	13	20,132.68	3,402.00	2	42.45		23
42,729.56	141,287.56	20	11,381.22	9	38,310.00	6,846.13	4	326.06	76.25	6
10,295.99	91,272.64	22	62.50	22	42,947.27	825.45	8	2,294.33		12
7,035.70	20,002.95	43	18,303.95	18	8,811.55	3,434.60	5	1,190.57		4
		189	8,012.92							0
94,679.00	1,139,020.16	87		23	437,418.56		1	7.50		8
7,106.47	27,894.92	9		5	7,703.00				49.43	5
450.00	4,500.00									5
78,281.84	722,188.00	38		58	517,858.02		2	330.50		1
13,671.92	347,121.07	13	901.00	12	220,020.98	2,974.05	2	498.00		6
9,324.69	74,021.92	28		8	74,021.92	4,554.29				0
36,125.49	359,184.81	16	400.00	8	238,921.86	8,426.94	5	2,066.84		8
19,435.75	184,374.73	10	949.00	4	6,791.08		12	11,255.82	2,310.00	3
8,130.00	75,800.00	7		2	15,240.00	900.00				1
840,145.15	8,397,499.79	b1,419	c51,964.55	d416	d3,795,620.99	e50,859.33	57	j22,675.38	3,023.34	g136

eOne thousand and six dollars and twenty-six cents for trespass in Arkansas was recovered on civil suit instituted in western district of Kansas, where the parties reside and have property.

fFour thousand two hundred and forty-eight dollars and eleven 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.

gIncludes all reports and communications of every description on hand July 1, 1888, upon which no action whatever had been taken.

*Allegations received. Amount of trespass and value of timber not given. Referred to agent to investigate.

States and Territories in which legal proceedings were pending on the 1st day of July, 1888 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	\$20,000.00	290
Arizona	17	452,727.83	.....
Arkansas	20	110,193.45	7
California	18	2,573,796.40	1
Colorado	74	342,286.23	4
Dakota .....	.....	.....	3
Florida	9	188,500.00	76
Idaho	13	204,076.60	46
Louisiana	54	292,065.40	29
Michigan	11	32,345.89	12
Minnesota	53	150,389.66	54
Mississippi	17	13,929.90	.....
Missouri .....	.....	.....	21
Montana	6	461,390.00	.....
New Mexico	73	424,166.37	16
Oregon	8	73,585.15	8
Texas	12	34,594.52	.....
Utah	28	314,049.25	.....
Washington	28	394,823.28	23
Wisconsin	10	10,099.80	9
Wyoming	11	239,096.64	.....
Total	464	6,332,812.27	604

NOTE.—Reports for last half of fiscal year not received from United States attorneys for Arkansas (eastern and western districts) nor Dakota, and no reports whatever have been received from United States attorneys for Nebraska or Nevada.

RULINGS, RECOMMENDATIONS, ETC.

The following rulings, recommendations, etc., in regard to timber depreations, are referred to as being of especial interest:

1.—In cases of fraudulent homestead and pre-emption entries, the value of a final certificate, and the power of the Commissioner of the General Land Office to cancel the same:

[To Hon. L. Q. C. Lamar, Secretary of the Interior, September 30, 1887, in the timber trespass cases of George A. Prell and Jeremiah Reagan, involving the Spaulding Lumber Company.]

I have the honor to refer to office letter of July 10, 1887, transmitting the reports by Special Agent Newton in the timber trespass cases of George A. Prell and Jeremiah Reagan, of Oconto, Wisconsin, involving seven hundred thousand (700,000) feet of pine logs, cut during the winter of 1885-86 from lands covered by pre-emption cash entries made in the State of Michigan by the said Prell and Reagan.

The logs were sold to the Spaulding Lumber Company and floated to the mills of the said company at the mouth of Big Creek river, where they were manufactured and sold in the general market.

The stumpage value of the timber in question, as reported by Agent Newton, was three thousand one hundred and fifty dollars (\$3,150.00); the value of same at the mill five thousand six hundred dollars (\$5,600.00); and when manufactured eight thousand four hundred dollars (\$8,400.00).

In his reports on the above entries the special agent stated that there were "little if any indications of habitation," no improvements or evidences of cultivation on the Reagan claim except a small log shanty worth about twenty dollars (\$20.00), and not more than one-eighth of an acre planted in potatoes.

On Prell's entry he reported the same condition with regard to cultivation, and that the improvements consisted of two shanties used for logging purposes.

Both entries were held for cancellation, and the entrymen appealed to the department from the said action by this office and applied for hearings. Under date of April 12th last you remanded to this office the papers in the said cases and directed that hearing therein be ordered, which was done Sept. 19th current.

I fully concur in the belief of the special agent, who made personal and careful examination of the facts, that the trespass in both cases was willful and the entries fraudulently made. With reference to the share of the Spaulding Lumber Company in the illegal transactions respecting the timber involved I transmitted with my letter of date named copies of the affidavits of Wm. E. Burden, secretary of the said

company, dated December 24, 1883, and George H. Haggerson, an agent or employé of the company, dated Dec. 21, 1883, and I recommended criminal proceedings against the members of the Spaulding Lumber Company and Prell and Reagan, and civil suit against the lumber company for the full value of the timber in question, amounting to eight thousand four hundred dollars (\$8,400.00).

Sept. 7th instant Special Agent Worden forwarded to this office the rulings of the court in the action involving the Reagan entry, in which it was held by the presiding judge (Severus) that, inasmuch as Reagan held final certificate from the local land officers as pre-emptor of the lands involved, he was by virtue thereof invested with the right to cut and sell the timber on the lands; and even though "the facts disclosed by the evidence here, if this evidence tends to show anything like the real state of the facts, it indicates that there was a gross fraud perpetrated upon the register and receiver, and the indications point strongly to the conclusion that the Spaulding Lumber Company must have connived at and been privy to that fraud;" yet the issuance of the final certificate was in effect a "judicial" decision that all the conditions precedent thereto had been performed by the entryman "to the satisfaction of the register and receiver," and that it would "seem impossible to hold that the certificate holder, having earned a patent, is not entitled to proceed with his land as other owners of land may proceed; he may clear it up; he may * * * cut off the timber; he may do anything else that the owner of the land may do."

The judge recommended to the district attorney "the consideration of whether under the circumstances a bill ought not to be filed against the pre-emptor and the Spaulding Lumber Company for the purpose of setting aside this entry, canceling it, and the recovery to the government, to which it appears *prima facie* on this showing to rightfully belong, the value of the lumber which has been abstracted."

It is held by this office that the decision of the register and receiver are "subject to examination and review by this office." (Circular March 20, 1883.)

I must take issue with the opinion of the judge in the case now considered, which, in holding that the certificate issued by local land officers, upon proof of residence and improvements "satisfactory to them," entitles the claimant to patent, and that the certificate can not be canceled by this office or by the department; that the act of the register and receiver is "judicial," and the rights conferred thereby are "vested rights" of which the entryman can not be deprived except by due process of law, and that, when in the exercise of supervisory rights the Commissioner and Secretary discover that the local officers have been imposed upon by fraud, in such case the only recourse to the government is in the courts where litigation may be indefinitely prolonged.

It does not appear, however, that the question of "vested rights" can enter into the claim of a fraudulent entryman, even if the right of occupancy should give color of such right to a *bona fide* claimant under the public-land laws, and Reagan was not in any sense an honest settler upon his claim.

Department circular Dec. 15, 1885, expressly states that "homestead or pre-emption claimants who have made *bona fide* settlements upon public land, and who are living upon, cultivating, and improving the same in accordance with law, * * * may cut and remove" from the portion thereof to be cleared for cultivation "the timber actually necessary for that purpose, or for buildings, fences, and other improvements on the land entered" * * * "but it is not allowed to denude the land of its timber for the purpose of sale or speculation before the title has been conveyed to him by patent."

I would also beg to refer to the cases of Nelson and Opheim transmitted to the department June 14th last, and to letter from this office of June 16 relative to the Clearwater Land and Logging Company, and to the case of Ole H. Bang and others transmitted to the department Sept. 16 current, each of the above involving lands in Minnesota covered by pre-emption cash entries for which final proof had been made before the register and receiver and certificate issued thereon, in which it was further held that, notwithstanding the actual occupancy and *quasi* improvement of the selection by the claimant for the required statutory term, yet, if it is susceptible of proof that the entries were made, not with the view of permanent occupancy and improvement but with the sole purpose of securing the timber thereon for speculation and sale, such action is a fraud on the pre-emption laws and should be prosecuted accordingly.

The question as to the value of a final certificate and the power of the Commissioner of the General Land Office to cancel same is very fully argued by Judge Tripp in the case of United States *vs.* E. H. Dudley, Dakota; and the decision therein I respectfully submit as being in accordance with law and the rulings of the department and this office, to wit: "That the jurisdiction of the court commences when that of the department ceases; and that until patent issues, and while the matter is still pending before the department, the question is not one of private right upon which the courts have power to act."

As the decision of Judge Severn if allowed to stand will clearly deprive this office and the department of all supervisory and appellate powers over the acts of the registers and receivers of local land offices in so far as the same relates to the issuance of final certificates, and will open the door to fraud and speculation therein, I respectfully recommend that the honorable Attorney-General be requested to instruct the U. S. attorney for the western district of Michigan to take an appeal therefrom and to push the case to a conclusion without delay. (See Judicial Decisions No. 1, United States *vs.* Murphy; No. 7, U. S. *vs.* Taylor, and No. 19, office ruling in the case Michael Flynn *et al.*)

2—Recommending that the use of timber on public lands for smelting purposes and for charcoal as a matter of general traffic be prohibited; also declining to recommend proposed amendments of certain rules and regulations with a view to permitting the removal from public lands of dead timber, piñon pine, and of timber on lands other than those known to be of a strictly mineral character.—[To Hon. L. Q. C. Lamar, Secretary of the Interior, Oct. 3, 1887; in the matter of petition by A. C. Dake *et al.*, Colorado.] (See Land Office Report for 1887, pp. 483 to 486, also as follows:)

I have the honor to call attention to my letter of June 14, 1887, presenting a case of trespass for charcoal purposes upon certain fire-killed, dead, and down public timber in the State of Colorado by Alvin C. Dake *et al.*, and recommending criminal proceedings for the act of trespass and civil suit to recover one hundred and fifty thousand three hundred and thirty-one dollars and thirty-four cents (\$150,331.34), the reported value of the timber in the form of charcoal.

Under date of September 9, 1887, the department referred to this office a communication from Mr. Samuel B. Berry, dated Washington, D. C., Sept. 9, 1887, inclosing a petition by said Dake and others in the interest of charcoal-burners for the modification of certain rules and regulations contained in circular issued August 5, 1886, under the act of June 3, 1878 (20 Stat., 88); and also a printed brief presented by Mr. Berry in behalf of said petitioners.

In connection with these papers, which are returned in my letter of even date, I desire to draw attention to the admission made in said brief by Mr. Berry in respect to the character of the lands in the burnt timber districts in Colorado. He affirms as follows: "These lands are not known to be strictly mineral lands. There is probably no mineral in paying quantities there, and the fact that no industry save that of charcoal industry exists is proof conclusive that none other can thrive."

Inasmuch as this admission bearing upon one of the principal features in the case above named is made on the side of Alvin C. Dake, one of the defendants in the pending proceedings, it is doubtless of considerable moment in connection therewith.

I also deem it important to direct attention to a decision rendered by Judge Buck in the case of W. A. Dodge *et al.*, Lewiston, Idaho, district court, December term, 1886; from which it follows that not only are the privileges granted in the act of June 3, 1878, confined to strictly mineral lands, but in all cases in which parties take advantage of the provisions of same they must stand prepared to establish the mineral character of the lands depredated upon, the burden of proof in this respect resting upon them.

I respectfully recommend that the above facts be laid before the Department of Justice for due consideration in connection with the pending proceedings referred to.—(See the Secretary's approval, Oct. 11, 1887 (111,731); see also below office rulings No. 6, Oct. 13, 1887, and No. 16, March 3, 1888.)

3—The position of a purchaser in good faith from the government of such equities as convey sound title would seem to render it obligatory upon the government to afford all required protection in the matter of sustaining the title so acquired. (To the Secretary, Oct. 5, 1887, in respect to the action of Messrs. Small and Colby in replevying certain logs purchased from the government by P. D. Kearney, Idaho Territory.)

4—Construction to be placed upon the term "lands adjacent" as used in the act of March 3, 1875 (18 Stat., 482):

[To Messrs. Chumason and McCutcheon, attorneys for Montana Central Railway Company, Helena, Montana, October 7, 1887.]

I have received and considered your communication of the 21st ulto. relative to the ruling of this office dated the 15th ultimo, and expressing your views concerning the right intended to be allowed by the act of March 3, 1875; also stating the facts which impelled the Montana Central Railway Co. to appoint Thomas Stoddard & Son as their agents to procure from public lands in Beaver cañon, Idaho, timber for the construction of its road 200 miles distant from the place of cutting, and requesting that said ruling against such cutting "may be so modified as that the company may be permitted to cut such necessary timber as it may actually need in the construction of its road."

In reply you are advised that it is not the desire of this office to hamper the Montana Central or any railroad company in the procurement of timber or in the progress

of constructing their road; neither has this office the power to permit what the law does not allow. It can only seek to enforce compliance with the law as it stands and not as its beneficiaries desire it to be.

It is pertinent to inquire why the word "adjacent" should have been inserted in the act if as claimed Congress had intended to license railroad companies to procure the necessary construction timber anywhere upon the public lands that they might prefer as best suiting their purpose or convenience. If such were the intention of Congress the use of the word "adjacent" is superfluous and fixes an unmeaning limitation.

As the law limits the bounds within which railroads shall procure their necessary timber, and as the lack of a commodity does not justify a violation of the law for procuring it other than as the law permits, I am not authorized to so modify my ruling in the case as to extend or in any way change the bounds within which the Montana Central Railway Company may legally procure the construction timber required by them.—(See judicial decision below in cases of *United States vs. Denver and Rio Grande Railway Company.*)

5—Rejecting application to purchase tract of public land under first section of the act of June 15, 1880, for purpose of effecting a settlement of civil proceedings pending for recovery of value of certain timber taken from said tract: Held, that the lands are not subject to private cash entry, and even if they were the trespasser could not secure immunity for trespass committed subsequent to 1879 by purchase of the lands trespassed upon, nor for civil liability if the trespass had been prior to 1879.—(To register and receiver, Olympia, Washington Territory, Oct. 10, 1887, in the case of Wm. Jameson. (See the Secretary's decision, June 15, 1888 (70,469), affirming office decision; see also below Secretary's decision numbered 24 in the case of Coe and Carter.)

6—Defining rules and regulations contained in circular of August 5, 1886, relative to procuring and disposing of timber on mineral lands:

[To Special Timber Agent Arthur Grabowski, Oct. 13, 1887.]

In reply to the inquiries made in your letter of August 25, 1887, you are advised as follows:

(1) No objection will be made to a saw-mill owner establishing a yard at some distant point in the same general district in which his mill is located and disposing of the products therefrom, within the State or Territory where procured, to individuals for personal use for the purposes specified in the act of June 3, 1878 (20 Stat., 88), provided the timber is taken from strictly mineral lands and all of the rules and regulations prescribed by circular of August 5, 1886, are complied with. Such disposal must, however, be absolutely confined to *individuals for personal use.*

Milling parties can not be permitted to sell such timber or lumber to lumber dealers or the general trade for general distribution and sale; since in the first place the nature of such transactions would necessarily tend to introduce an element of speculation in the matter of profits to be derived by the parties standing in the position of "middle-men;" and in the second place the law holds the party who procures the timber responsible for its proper distribution. But should it be sold in the general market it would become a merchantable commodity, passing from hand to hand without restriction or limitation, resulting in the party who was authorized to procure it losing all control over it, and in its eventually losing its identity as timber taken from mineral land. It could then be readily applied to some purpose other than that originally contemplated, without the knowledge of the one who procured it or power on his part to prevent it.

(2) Parties erecting buildings are authorized by law to procure timber from public mineral lands for such purposes, and I am of the opinion that the contractors who erect the buildings act as the agents of the owners, and as such can procure the necessary timber.

Contractors, however, can not be permitted to secure large quantities of timber or lumber in excess of the demand for same and speculate therein.

In purchasing they must in every instance have need of the same for specified buildings, and purchase as agents direct of the parties for whom they are building.

(3) In reply to your further inquiry as to whether the receipt to be taken from purchasers needs a notarial seal you are advised that the terms of circular of August 5, 1886, merely require the same to be in the form of an affidavit certified to by some officer empowered to administer oaths.—(See office rulings No. 2, October 3, 1887, above, and No. 17, March 3, 1888, below.)

7—Defining privileges under section 2577, Revised Statutes, respecting right to open highways through public lands; section 2477, Revised Statutes, granting right of way for construction of highways over public lands applies to the construction of *public* roads by the proper authorities, and not to the opening of private roads by individuals.—(To Frederick Hall, Los Angeles, California, October 20, 1887.)

8—While parties having contracts to supply timber to government posts may secure the same from vacant public lands, yet the charge therefor should only represent the labor and time expended in cutting and delivering the same, and not include the value of the timber itself, inasmuch as the government can not be expected to pay for the inherent value of its own property. (To the Secretary, November 22, 1887, in the case of Oliver Ferris, Nebraska.)

9—In cases of fraudulent entries under the homestead law criminal proceedings recommended against the entrymen and *witnesses to their final proof*, under sections 5392 and 5479, Revised Statutes, respectively, upon charges of perjury and false swearing.—(To Hon. L. Q. C. Lamar, Nov. 30, 1887, in the timber trespass case of the Cedar Creek Mill Company, Alabama.)

10—Section 2339, Revised Statutes, confirming the right of way for the construction of ditches and canals to procure water for mining, agriculture, manufacturing, or other purposes does not confer any right to use public timber in the construction of said ditches or canals. (To special Timber Agent John Mason, December 27, 1887.)

11—Denying request for statement from the Secretary, specifying to what extent citizens may go upon unsurveyed lands and remove timber, or use or dispose of the same for domestic purposes:

[To Mr. H. J. Haskell, Glendive, Montana Territory, January 19, 1888.]

* * * You are advised that the statute expressly forbids, under penalty of fine and imprisonment, the cutting of *any* timber upon the public lands for sale and disposal. There is no authority of law for cutting timber upon public lands for domestic purposes unless the lands are known to be of a strictly mineral character, and "not subject to entry under existing laws of the United States except for mineral entry."

The Secretary of the Interior is simply an executive officer, whose duty it is to see that the laws are executed. He is not at liberty to himself violate the law, nor can he authorize anyone else to violate the law. Any such authority or statement as you request could not render lawful that which the statute expressly forbids. * * *

12—(a) The filing in this office by a right-of-way railroad company of a copy of the application of its agent to procure timber from public lands for construction purposes, and a list of the lands from which it is desired to cut same, is in no sense an appropriation of such lands for the use of the railroad to the exclusion of the right of citizens to settle thereon under any of the laws enacted for such purpose; nor can it in any way be used to abridge or modify the same.

(b) The railroad company has no right to procure timber from any of the lands specified in their list which were in any way reserved or covered by filings or entries at the date they filed same in this office; and the moment any of the vacant lands described therein are covered by any settlement or other claim, or otherwise appropriated, the right of the railroad company to procure timber therefrom ceases. (To Special Timber Agent J. K. Speer, January 21, 1888.)

13—In cases involving deprivations upon public timber for turpentine purposes action recommended against the distilling parties (middle-men).

[To Hon. Wm. F. Vilas, Secretary of the Interior, February 7, 1888, relative to suits against T. S. Coats and McIver Page.]

* * * Said parties appear to be among a number of distillery men who draw supplies of crude gum in small quantities from a host of petty deprecators engaged in boxing trees upon unperfected homestead entries and tracts of vacant public lands.

The supplies of gum thus secured are distilled into turpentine and resin and shipped in the aggregate to merchandising firms in New Orleans, Louisiana. It is clear that the only effectual method to pursue in dealing with this evil is to direct action against the *middle-men* in the transaction, to wit, the distillery men, as being the instigators of the deprecations. Until they are made to respect the law and cease opening a market for unlawfully procured gum from trees on public land it is useless to attempt to check this species of speculation.

And inasmuch as in the majority of cases these parties are too cautious to identify themselves with the actual acts of trespass in a such manner as to warrant criminal prosecutions against them the only method of reaching them lies in a *civil* action.

I am therefore of opinion that in *every* instance in which their unlawful practices are uncovered and brought to the attention of this department civil action should be brought against them for the full manufactured value of the material procured, with a view to enforcing judgment against them as the opportunity is afforded by their probable accumulation of property hereafter.

It further appears that if, in the cases in which civil proceedings against these parties have heretofore been recommended, the prosecutions were urged with sufficient vigor and their distilleries seized to satisfy judgments against them, a check would speedily be put to their unlawful speculations in public property. Until this result is actually attained it does not appear advisable to suspend proceedings against offenders of this class. * * *

14—It is not the policy of this office to condone the acts of lumbermen who purchase timber from unperfected homesteads or other claims, as it holds that they are bound to know or at least to use every reasonable effort to know that they who assume to sell them the timber have the right to do so; and it is believed that the practice so largely prevailing among mill-men of purchasing timber or lumber from willful trespassers, and their claiming the right to settle with the government for the value at the time of purchase (which is usually much below the real market value), or for the mere "stumpage" value, is, if indiscriminately allowed, an encouragement to further depredation upon the public timber. (To Hon. Wm. F. Vilas, February 15, 1888, in the case of John Owens, Minnesota.)

15—By office decision of November 9, 1885, it was held that orders of withdrawal for the benefit of the Northern Pacific Railroad could not embrace and did not affect the lands included within the grant to the Oregon Central Railroad Company, for the reason that lands granted to one company can not be withdrawn for the benefit of another; which decision was affirmed by the honorable Acting Secretary October 29, 1887, on the appeal therefrom of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.

Congress having declared the forfeiture of the grant to the Oregon Central Railroad Company the said lands are as the statute declares thereby "restored to the public domain and made subject to disposal under the general land laws of the United States as though said grant had never been made" (section 1, act of January 31, 1885, 23 Stat., 296); and the Northern Pacific Railroad Company never had any right or title to said land, and was without authority of law to convey to other parties the title thereto, which, nevertheless, it assumed to do. (To Hon. Wm. F. Vilas, Secretary of the Interior, February 21, 1888, in cases of Aaron Kinney, J. H. Jones & Co., and J. B. Montgomery *et al.*, recommending civil suits to recover the value of certain timber cut from the class of lands specified.)

16—Relative to the shipment of public timber outside of the State or Territory where cut.

[To Special Timber Agent George D. Temple, March 3, 1888.]

* * * The object of the prohibition under the act of June 3, 1878, against the exportation of timber cut from mineral public lands, is to protect and preserve for the people of the State or Territory where the timber is cut that which they may require for their own domestic uses. Every person, therefore, who is in any way instrumental or involved in the exportation of such timber, is a violator of law. The person or persons who procure such timber from the public lands must be held responsible for any exportation thereof. They can only sell directly to the consumers of it in the State or Territory where cut. The sale of such timber to lumber dealers or others for resale is a speculation in government timber which is not authorized by law; and if any of the parties who become possessed of such timber export it they, as well as the original cutters of it from the public lands and all parties through whose hands it has passed, are liable to prosecution of law and to civil suit for the full value of the material. (See above office ruling No. 6, October 13, 1887.)

17—Restrictions relative to the cutting of timber on public lands for export to foreign countries:

[To I. Crowther M. Harrison, London, E. C., England, March 9, 1888.]

* * * * *
In reply to your second question you are informed that under the laws now in force for the protection of the public forests of this country the cutting or removing of timber from the public lands of the United States, or lands which have been reserved or purchased for the use of the United States, with the intent or for the purpose of exporting same therefrom, is strictly prohibited.

18—All timber cutting on the odd sections on the old line of the Marquette and State Line Railway, except in conformity with the rules and regulations of department circular of Dec. 15, 1885, is a violation of law. (To Hon. William F. Vilas, Secretary of the Interior, March 17, 1888, in the case of the Gogebic Furnace Company, Michigan.)

In respect to the oft-pleaded "impression" that there is no restriction against the cutting of timber upon lands covered by homestead or pre-emption entries, after final proof has been made and prior to issuance of patent, it is held that, inasmuch as for several years past the most earnest efforts of this office have been directed to combat the said "impression" which seems to radically prevail where the eye of greed is directed to the public lands and timber, it would seem that such ignorance on the part of entrymen and lumber dealers should at this late day be regarded merely as a specious pretext by which the public domain is stripped of valuable forests, which should be preserved for permanent occupants of the land, and whereby the government is annually mulcted of large sums of money.

It is consequently held that notwithstanding an entryman may live upon his claim the prescribed statutory term and place thereon "improvements" sufficient for his convenience and comfort while he is temporarily living thereon, yet if the character and value of such "improvements" and the nature and extent of his clearings are such as do not denote the intention of permanent occupancy and husbandry the entry is a fraud upon the settlement laws; and the further fact that as soon almost as final proof is made the entryman leaves the land and sells the timber thereon as a mere speculation, and not with any view of further improvement thereof, is merely cumulative evidence of his fraudulent intent; and to admit the right of such transactions, or the innocence of the parties who engage therein, is but to allow the public lands to be pillaged by contractors and employes of millmen working under the guise of pre-emptors and homesteaders.

Consequently, a strict enforcement of the letter of the law is required respecting the use of timber upon lands covered by homestead or pre-emption entries prior to the issuance of patent. (To Hon. Wm. F. Vilas, Secretary of the Interior, March 20, 1888, in the case of *Michael Flynn et al.* See Judicial Decisions No. 1, United States *vs.* Murphy; No. 7, United States *vs.* Taylor, and office ruling above, No. 1, in the timber-trepass cases of George A. Prell and Jeremiah Reagan, involving the Spaulding Lumber Company.)

20—Recommending that the officers of the customs at certain ports be instructed to co-operate with the special agents of the Interior Department in carrying out the provisions of sections 2462, 2463, and 4205 of the Revised Statutes, concerning timber depredations on public lands.

[To Hon. Wm. F. Vilas, Secretary of the Interior, March 3, 1888.]

Under date of March 27, 1888, this office laid before the department the necessity for a vigorous enforcement of the law in dealing with the question of suppressing exportation of public timber from the State of Florida, and urged that no delay be permitted in prosecutions arising out of depredations committed for such purposes.

I now have the honor to direct attention to sections 2462, 2463, and 4205, Revised Statutes, and to suggest that, in view of the fact that the matter of checking this exportation of public property is one of grave importance, requiring that every available measure should be exhausted in the effort to accomplish that end, the attention of the honorable Secretary of the Treasury be called to said sections, with the request that he will direct the proper officers of the customs, under the power thereby vested in them, to aid and assist the special agents in this office in every manner possible in detecting and bringing to justice the parties engaged in shipping public timber to foreign ports; and to exercise to the full their powers and authority under the provisions of said sections.

It is deemed that vigilance in the matter of not allowing clearance to vessels laden with timber procured from public lands and seizure of all found so laden will go far towards checking the evil in question.

I would further suggest that the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to make such instructions more especially urgent to the officers of the customs in connection with the Pensacola lumber market. (April 9, 1888, the Acting Secretary of the Treasury notified the department that instructions had been issued accordingly to the collectors of customs at the ports of Pensacola, Mobile, and New Orleans, respectively.)

21—While the language of the act of March 3, 1875, is plain "that the right of way through the public lands of the United States is hereby granted to any railroad company duly organized" * * * "which shall have filed with the Secretary of the Interior a copy of its articles of incorporation," etc., yet section 5 thereof significantly excepts from the operations of the act "any lands especially reserved from sale."

That this is the generally accepted understanding is evinced by the further fact that there is now before Congress a bill (Senate bill No. 1880) declaring certain water-reserve lands in Wisconsin subject to the act referred to, which action on the part of Congress would of course be superfluous under any other construction of the law.—(To Hon. Wm. F. Vilas, Secretary of the Interior, April 21, 1888, in the case of the Minneapolis, Sault Ste. Marie and Atlantic Railway Company.)

22—Defining the public-timber privileges of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company under the acts of June 8, 1872, and March 3, 1875.

[To Hon. Wm. F. Vilas, Secretary of the Interior, May 18, 1888.]

I have the honor to return herewith the papers referred from the department the 26th ultimo for the consideration of this office, consisting of a letter from the Hon. Atty Gen'l, copy of a letter from the U. S. att'y for Colorado, and an original communication addressed to the latter by Edward O. Wolcott, the general counsel for the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company, originally the Denver and Rio Grande Railway Company, all relating to the matter of securing an understanding between

this department and the railroad company as to cutting timber from public lands for the use of said corporation.

To the several propositions offered by the company through the general counsel, and which are quoted below *seriatim*, this office, after due consideration of the same in the light of germane judicial decisions and departmental rulings, begs leave to submit the following in assent to or dissent from the positions taken in such propositions:

As to the act of June 8, 1872, referred to, it is conceded by this office:

(1) That the railway company had the right to take timber for purposes of construction until June 8, 1882, and that the railway company had at all times after the passage of the act, and the railroad company still has, the right to take timber for repairs of that portion of the railway line constructed prior to June 8, 1882.

It is also conceded:

(2) That for the purpose of repairs the only limit to this right is that the timber shall be taken from public land adjacent to the right of way of that portion of the company's lines constructed prior to June 8, 1882.

It is denied, however:

(3) That the term "adjacent" pertains only to the relation of the lands to this railway line as a whole and does not control the particular *place of use* on the line: *e. g.*, if there is no timber opposite a given point on the line, as "A," the company may go to the nearest and most accessible timber land, provided it is adjacent to some part of the line, as "B," and carry the timber on the road from "B" to "A" for use at the latter point.

It is also denied:

(4) That if the necessary timber is not found on adjacent lands between the termini of the road the company may go a reasonable distance beyond either terminus to lands adjacent to such terminal points.

It is further denied:

(5) That the distance from the line of terminal points to which the company may go under the term "adjacent" is to be controlled by circumstances, and that if available timber can not be found nearer thirty miles would not be an unreasonable limit of the term "adjacent" in the country where this railroad line was built.

Your attention is respectfully invited to the decision of Judge Hallett, August 27, 1887, in the U. S. district court, Colorado, in the case of the United States *vs.* The Denver and Rio Grande Railway and Railroad Company, holding that "the right to take timber from public lands under these acts (June 8, 1872, and March 3, 1875) extends laterally some distance from the right of way and probably within ordinary "transportation by wagon." (See Land Office Report, 1887, p. 494).

* * * * *

Under the act of March 3, 1875, the claim is advanced in behalf of the company:

(6) That it has a right to take timber for purposes of construction from adjacent public lands, and that the same rules as to adjacency apply under this act as above claimed under the act of 1872.

The question of adjacency under the act specified is included, as shown in Judge Hallett's decision, and the position of the company denied.

Finally, the company claims:

(7) That the purposes for which timber may be used under both acts of Congress includes ties, bridges, depots, station-houses, round-houses, water-tanks, machine-shops, and all other permanent appurtenances necessary as an operating railroad, and so far as the lines were built under the act of 1872 that this right extends to repairs as well as to construction.

In the opinion of this office the intent of the acts granting timber for the construction of the railroad is restrictive in its application to the *road-bed*. Depots, freight and station houses, machine shops, fences, and other incidentals are not requisite to make the road operative by the rolling-stock, and can not be regarded as included in the term "railroad" as used in said acts.

It would seem evident that Congress intended to give no such flexibility or expansiveness of meaning to the term as advanced in behalf of the railroad company; for such liberality of interpretation being once admitted its scope might then be readily amplified to include timber for *construction of the rolling-stock*, with the palpable argument that the railway line and the rolling-stock being necessary counterparts, both are essential to the production of a "railroad" in the full sense of the word.

It is in fact of record in this office that this railroad company has already used public timber for construction of passenger and freight cars and other rolling-stock.

Unless the timber is restricted to the construction of the road proper it will be difficult if not impossible in some instances for the government to discover to what ultimate and varied uses it may be applied by the railroad company after its conversion into lumber and shipment over the road. (See Land Office Report for 1885, p. 308, case of George W. Arwood *et al.*)

As stated by the Hon. Acting Secretary, March 3, 1887, in reference to application of the Utah Northern Railway Company to take public timber for use in widening gauge of that road, "the act of March 3, 1875, being a statute conferring privileges, should be strictly construed against every one accepting its benefits, and whatever is not unequivocally conferred is taken to have been withheld."

In the case of Arwood *et al.* (supra), the Hon. Acting Secretary states that the "almost unlimited privileges" as to public timber allowed right-of-way railroads in some instances are "liable to result in detriment to the interests of settlers already upon the lands or of persons desiring to settle in future upon such lands entirely disproportionate to the benefit which they are likely to derive from the railroads which have thus been permitted to despoil the lands of their timber."

It is the opinion of this office that the position taken by the department as to restricting the use of public timber to construction of the *railroad proper*, and the cutting of such timber to lands *adjacent* to the road in the sense specifically defined by Judge Hallett, should be rigidly adhered to until final judicial determination of the questions is formulated by the highest tribunal of the land, if appeal thereto become necessary; and that it is not deemed expedient, if decision by the circuit court in Colorado, where the matter is now pending, be adverse to the government, to attempt adjustment of the differences existing between the latter and the railroad company, as suggested by the counsel for said corporation."

23—Defining the public-timber privileges of parties who have entered lands under the homestead or pre-emption laws:

[To N. B. Crump, special agent, General Land Office, May 26, 1888.]

I have considered your report dated March 15 last, in the matter of the transactions of Oliver P. Davis, Milo F. Burnett, and Demerit E. Brown, saw-mill men, who have purchased and sawed at their mill on shares or for cash logs cut by entrymen in the neighborhood from unappropriated public lands in the vicinity of their claims. With regard to the same and all similar cases you are instructed as follows:

Under section 2461, U. S. Revised Statutes, the cutting or removing, or causing or procuring to be cut or removed, any timber from any lands (not mineral) of the United States "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," is punishable by fine and imprisonment. Therefore, the parties mentioned in your report referred to, who cut the timber therein reported, as well as the millmen who caused or procured it to be cut, are clearly violators of law and liable to the penalties provided by the section above specified.

While there is no authority of law for even homestead or pre-emption claimants located on lands devoid of timber to procure timber from vacant public lands for fuel or the improvement of their claims, this office never recommends proceedings against such parties where the evidence is clear and indisputable that the timber procured by them was actually used by the parties who procured same for the purposes named, but the cutting of timber by homestead or pre-emption claimants from adjacent public lands, or even from their own claims, for purposes of *sale or traffic*, can not be permitted, and all persons found doing so or inducing others thereto will be recommended for criminal proceedings and also civil action if the circumstances warrant when reported to this office.

In the case under consideration you state that numerous entrymen "have engaged in cutting and *selling* firewood, fence posts, and timber of every description, either to ranchmen and their immediate neighbors who were able to purchase or merchants and others at trading posts or towns along the Northern Pacific Railway."

Such traffic and speculation in public timber *must be stopped*. The generosity of the government in granting to bona fide settlers 160 acres of land each for a nominal consideration, for purposes of settlement, and to enable them to acquire homes, and from which they can by their labor procure the means of subsistence, it would seem, should be considered sufficient without expecting the government to furnish them with the *means* of subsistence in addition to and outside of their claims. (See judicial decision No. 1, United States *vs.* Murphy; also office rulings No. 1 and No. 19.)

24—(a) The Secretary of the Interior has power to authorize settlement for timber trespasses, but no authority to release parties absolutely and unconditionally from all liability without compensation from them for such trespasses.

(b) The settlement of the claim against Coe and Carter for ties purchased by them from choppers and delivered to the railroad companies did not include ties cut and delivered by the subcontractors of Coe and Carter, or release said firm from liability therefor.

(c) The language employed in the first section of the act of June 15, 1880 (21 Stat., 237) does not in terms purport to grant any privilege of entry not already existing, but only to give an enlarged effect to patents after issuance.

(d) Said act does not embrace within its intent cases of trespass without color of excuse on lands not purchasable nor open to entry under existing laws.

(e) The fact of trespass does not under said act give the trespasser the right to purchase lands otherwise excluded from sale. (Secretary Vilas to the Attorney-General, May 31, 1888, in the timber trespass case of Coe and Carter, Wyoming Territory. See L. D., vol. 6, p. 725. See office letter of January 3, 1887, to Hon. L. Q. C. Lamar, Secretary of the Interior, Land Office Report for 1887, p. 481. See also similar decision by Hon. Wm. F. Vilas, Secretary of the Interior, May 31, 1888, in the case of the Woodstock Iron Company, Alabama, L. D., vol. 6, p. 738. See above office ruling No. 5, in the case of Wm. Jameson.)

25—In instances in which timber trespass has been committed upon land covered by cash entries under the second section of the act of June 15, 1880 (21 Stat., 237), which have been made by transferees who in any way induced or incited the initiation of the original homestead entries forming the basis of same, the entire transaction throughout, including the initiation of the homestead entry, requires to be carefully examined into. (To H. C. Griffin, special timber agent, Montgomery, Ala., June 11, 1888.)

26—Respecting the compensation or moiety allowed informers in cases of trespass upon public timber.

[To Hon. A. R. Bushnell, United States attorney, Western Wisconsin, June 22, 1888.]

I have to acknowledge receipt of yours of 30th ultimo inclosing the letters of W. R. Maxwell, of Grantsburgh, and John F. Dufur, of Ashland, Wisconsin, asking information relative to the compensation or moiety allowed informers in timber trespass cases.

In reply you are advised that section 4751, U. S. Rev. Stat., provides that one-half of "all penalties and forfeitures incurred under the provisions of sections 2461, 2462, and 2463" shall be paid over to the informers. This provision was taken from the act of March 2, 1831.

Section 3617, which is a re-enactment of the act of March 3, 1849, directs that "the gross amount of all moneys received from whatever source for the use of the United States," with certain exceptions, shall be paid into the treasury "without any abatement or deduction on account of salary, fees, costs, charges, expenses, or claim of any description whatever.

These laws having been re-enacted in the Revised Statutes should be reconciled and construed so as to leave them both in full force and effect unless they are clearly inconsistent with each other.

Section 3617 is limited in its operations to moneys received "for the use of the United States," and seems not to embrace the share of the penalty authorized by section 4751 to be paid to the informer. Such construction would leave no ground for conflict, and would I think give full force and effect to the intention of Congress.

I am advised that it has been the practice in several of the circuit courts to pay to the informer one-half of the fine paid in upon a showing satisfactory to the court as to who the proper informer is. The other half of the fine is forwarded to the Treasury Department, which has recognized such payment as a legitimate disposition of the money. I am not aware of any adverse ruling.

I will state, however, that while I am of the opinion that informers are entitled to one-half of the penalties and forfeitures recovered under sections 2461, 2462, and 2463, it is a matter which should be determined and settled by the courts, and it can not in any way come before this office for adjudication.

27—In case of fifteen (15) cash entries made in the Montgomery (Alabama) land district by the Woodstock Iron Company, under the first section of the act of June 15, 1880 (21 Stat., 237), with a view to condoning trespasses committed upon the timber on the lands, suits recommended to set aside the patents issued to the company on the grounds set forth in Secretary's decisions in cases of Coe and Carter, Wyoming Territory, and Woodstock Iron Company, Alabama. (See L. D., vol. 6, pp. 725 and 738, respectively. To Hon. Wm. F. Vilas, Secretary of the Interior, June 30, 1888.)

JUDICIAL RULINGS AND DECISIONS.

1—(a) Homesteader while holding under entry can only cut and remove the timber from such portion or parts of the land as are intended for cultivation and settlement; and may sell such portion of the timber so cut as may not be needed on the place for improvement, but not further or otherwise.

(b) The fact that the trespasser was induced through the wrong representations of the register of the land office to believe in the unrestricted right of the homesteader to cut timber from his entry does not estop the government from prosecuting him for such unlawful cutting.

(c) It is no defense to a prosecution for unlawful cutting of timber from public land that there was no criminal intent in the cutting.

(d) Where a department of the government is authorized by statute to make regulations such regulations when made and promulgated have the force of law; but the interpretation placed upon the public land acts by the Secretary of the Interior is not binding upon the courts. (*United States vs. Murphy*, circuit court, western district Michigan, northern division, October 1, 1887; Jackson, judge. 32 Federal Reporter, 376.)

2—Decision as to the term "adjacent" in act of March 3, 1875. (*United States vs. Denver and Rio Grande Railway Company*, Colorado. See Land Office Report for 1887, pp. 494 to 496.)

3—(a) The Northern Pacific Railroad Company has no right to take timber from the public lands for any additional construction, repair, or alteration of any portion of its road once completed and accepted by the government.

(b) The right to take timber for construction purposes may be construed to allow the use of public timber for fuel for stationary engines, so far as it is authorized to use the lumber manufactured by the stationary engines in the construction of the road; also fuel for the operation of locomotives used in construction work only. (Injunction suits brought by *United States vs. Northern Pacific Railroad Company*, Wash. Ter., Nov. 11, 1887. Jones, chief justice.)

4—An innocent purchaser from a willful trespasser of stolen logs cut from unconfirmed homestead entries can under the laws of Louisiana be held only for the amount he paid the willful trespasser less the cost of cutting, hauling, and delivering the logs to the place of purchase. Verdict for the *entire profits* realized by the willful trespasser. (*United States vs. A. Martin*, U. S. circuit court, eastern dist. La., April 27, 1888. E. C. Billings, judge.)

5—A willful trespasser having converted logs cut from unconfirmed homestead entries into sawed lumber is liable for not less than the net value of the lumber after deducting expenses for cutting, hauling, and manufacture, and not to exceed the full value with no deduction for expenses. (*United States vs. Wm. T. Jay et als.*, U. S. Circuit Court, eastern dist. La., April 28, 1888, E. C. Billings, judge.)

6—Turpentine trespassers, if not liable for *boxing trees* under section 2461, U. S. Rev. Stat., which prohibits *cutting trees* on the public lands, may be prosecuted under section 5456, U. S. Rev. Stat., and 18 Stat., 479, for stealing and retaining personal property of the United States. (*United States vs. J. C. Calhoun and United States vs. E. S. Taylor*.)

7—(a) The right of the homesteader is one of occupancy only, but with certain rights and privileges subject to the right and duty of the government to protect and preserve the timber on the land. If sale and traffic is the only reason for cutting the timber on the claim the law is violated and the person so offending is a trespasser.

(b) The receiver's receipt is not of itself sufficient evidence that the government's title has been divested and that it has vested in the homestead claimant.

(c) Until the claimant has so fulfilled his obligation under the law as to entitle him to patent it is not allowable for him to cut the timber or to take any crude turpentine or other material therefrom for sale or speculation.

(d) In an action for damages in cutting growing timber trees the recovery may be of the value of the trees destroyed without reference to the soil on which they stand or of the injury done to the trees, and not for the difference in the value of the land before and after such injury.

(e) If the going on the land and cutting and removing, etc., is wilfully done, or is the result of negligence so gross as to show wilfulness or a reckless indifference to the rights of the government, the verdict should be for more than the injury done, and should include exemplary damages. (*United States vs. Elijah S. Taylor*, southern dist. Ala., Toulmin, judge, June, 1888.)

HUGH BARKLEY, APPELLANT, vs. THE UNITED STATES, APPELLEE.

[Opinion rendered February 1, 1888, by Allyn, J.]

The question in this case involves the status of sections 16 and 36, reserved for school purposes throughout Washington Territory.

The United States by its attorney filed its complaint at Pomeroy, claiming, 1st: That "Sec. 36, Tp. 9 N., of R. 44 east of the W. M., is and was public lands of the United States." 2nd: That on the 1st day of November, 1884, Hugh Barkley, "without right or color of title and without an asserted right thereto, by or under a claim made in good faith, went upon said tract of land and enclosed same," etc., and so continues; prays removal of the enclosure, for an injunction, and other relief.

To this the defendant (appellant) files a general demurrer, which was overruled and decree given as prayed. Defendant appeals. The admissions by the demurrer that this section is public lands of the United States and the defendant without right or

color of right thereon would seem to dispose of this case, but both parties apparently agree in submitting for determination the question whether the identification of secs. 16 and 36 of the public lands by survey, and their reservation for school purposes by act of Congress, operated as a conveyance or grant of the interest of government in said lands, so as to take them out of the domain of public lands of the United States, so the government could have no right of control or supervision over them as claimed and asserted herein.

It is made unlawful to enclose any public lands of the United States without claim or color of title in good faith as his entry, etc. (Sec. 1, act of Feb. 25, 1853, 13 Stat., 32.)

It is contended that these lands were severed from the public domain by the act of 1853, and therefore sec. 1, just referred to, does not apply to these.

The mere survey of these lands would not cause them to lose their character of public land; such change could occur only when they have lost their public character by reason of a bona fide right of private entry or ownership under the laws of the United States.

Now, because of the mere reservation or appropriation by the United States of these sections for the purpose of being applied to the common schools of the future, do they lose their character of public lands? It is true that they are not "public lands" in that they are open to entry, &c., but that fact alone does prevent them being in a certain sense public lands.

The government has for a wise purpose set apart and reserved these lands from the general domain, and announced the purpose to which they will be devoted; it retains control and dominion over these until the happening of a certain event: it is somewhat as a trustee of an express trust.

It also retains the right up to a certain time to annul the act by which such sections were severed, and might within that limit annul the former act and throw these lands as "public lands."

This reserved right in the government must give it control over these lands as absolute as that of any owner could be.

As is well said, ever since the organization of the Territory, these school sections have been recognized as "public lands," and the courts have sustained all the rights of the government whenever their aid has been invoked in preventing trespass upon them.

Any other doctrine would lead to a practical annulment of the act of Congress and render nugatory the effort to provide for and establish a common-school system.

Any one entering upon these lands becomes a trespasser; he can not have or acquire any rights.

The power of the United States to prevent such wrong must be conceded, or the wrong would go unpunished.

The judgment of the court below was entirely right and is affirmed.

FRANK ALLYN,
Asso. Justice.

I concur in the result.

R. A. JONES,
C. J.

I concur.

GEORGE TURNER.

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1880

ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

UNITED STATES SURVEYORS-GENERAL

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1888.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1914



REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL OF ARIZONA.

U. S. SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Tucson, Ariz., July 23, 1888.

Complying with instructions contained in department letter dated May 1, 1888, initial "E," I have the honor to submit herewith, in duplicate, my annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888.

PUBLIC LANDS.

There has been no apportionment for the survey of public lands in this Territory since 1886; consequently no work has been done in this department so far as letting contracts and the execution of work in the field, except such as may have been ordered from special appropriations. Nothing has been done as regards the survey of public lands for settlement purposes.

No lands have been surveyed under the deposit system. But two applications have been made, both of which are now pending, one under appeal to the honorable Commissioner from my decision refusing the survey and the other not yet fully determined.

The necessity for survey of the public land in this Territory is urgent. There are numerous fertile valleys yet unsurveyed, and others that have been surveyed are now destitute of monuments or other evidences of having been surveyed, so that in reality former work is of but little value to seekers after public land.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888, the following surveying contracts (which were in arrears for want of adequate appropriations to execute office work during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887), have been approved:

No. of contract.	Date.	Deputy.	Description of survey.	Remarks.
1	1886. Mar. 5	George J. Roskruge ..	Exterior and subdivision lines necessary to complete the survey of T. 16 S., Rs. 7, 8, 9, and 10 E.; T. 17 S., Rs. 9 and 10 E.; T. 18 S., Rs. 8 and 9 E.; T. 19 S., Rs. 8, 9, and 10 E.; T. 20 S., Rs. 8, 9, and 10 E.	Not accepted by the Commissioner.
2	June --	George J. Roskruge ..	Exterior and subdivision lines necessary to complete the survey of T. 15 S., Rs. 7, 8, 10, and 11 E.; T. 21 S., Rs. 8, 9, 11, and 14 E.; T. 22 S., Rs. 8, 10, and 11 E.	Not yet accepted.
3	Apr. 26	Clarence H. Wallace..	Exterior and subdivision lines necessary to complete the survey of T. 7 S., Rs. 22 and 24 E.; T. 8 S., Rs. 22 and 25 E.; T. 9 S., Rs. 22 and 23 E.; T. 16 S., Rs. 21 and 22 E.; T. 17 S., Rs. 21 and 22 E.; T. 18 S., R. 22 E.	Not yet accepted.
4	May 7	John A. Curtis	Exterior and subdivision lines necessary to complete the survey of T. 7 S., R. 17 E.	Not yet accepted.
5	1887. Jan. 8	Charles E. Walker ...	All the line necessary to complete the survey of the east boundary of the White Mountain or San Carlos Indian Reservation, from the Gila river, through the flagstaff at Camp Goodwin, to the south boundary of the reservation.	Not yet approved.
6	Apr. 22	Clarence H. Wallace..	All the line necessary to complete the survey of the north boundary of the White Mountain or San Carlos Indian Reservation.	Not yet transmitted.
8	Nov. 30	Lorenzo D. Chillson ..	Exterior and subdivision lines necessary to subdivide the San Xavier (Papago) and Salt River (Pima and Maricopa) Indian Reservations into 40-acre tracts.	Not yet approved.

Contracts Nos. 1 and 2, executed by George J. Roskrue, have been pending in this office for want of means to do the office work. To prevent the money appropriated for this work lapsing into the treasury at the expiration of the fiscal year, Mr. Roskrue employed a draughtsman to do the work at his own risk, this office not having agreed that the government would re-imburse him. For this work he has expended the sum of \$942.50, having paid at the rate of \$22.50 per township for platting the same and at the rate of \$12.50 per township for transcribing and comparing the field-notes, which I regard as reasonable charges, and equity would seem to warrant the conclusion that this amount should be re-imbursed to Mr. Roskrue.

Office work on contract No. 3 was executed by funds available from the deficiency appropriation bill amounting to \$750. The topographical map and tracing of the same of the north boundary of the White Mountain or San Carlos Indian Reservation were also paid for in full out of this fund.

Statement of contracts entered into during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888.

[On account of appropriation of \$20,000 for survey, appraisal, and sale of abandoned military reservations made March 3, 1885.]

No. of contract.	Date.	Name of deputy.	Character and location of survey.	Estimated cost.
7	1887. Nov. 4	Clarence H. Wallace..	All the lines necessary to complete the survey of the abandoned military reservations, Camp Crittenden, Camp Goodwin, Fort Verde garden reservation, and old Camp Grant.	\$1,000

[On account of appropriation of \$100,000 for the allotment of lands in severalty to Indians approved February 8, 1887.]

8	1887. Nov. 30	Lorenzo D. Chillson...	All the lines necessary to complete the survey of the exterior boundaries and the subdivision of the San Xavier (Papago) and Salt River (Pima and Maricopa) Indian Reservations into forty-acre tracts.	\$5,000
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MINERAL.

During the year 29 mining claims and 3 millsite claims have been surveyed for patent, which required the construction of 124 plats and the transcribing of 31 sets of field-notes. The special deposits for office work and stationery in connection with the surveys in this division amount to \$930.

ARREARS OF OFFICE WORK.

The arrears in office work are as follows:

Portion of contract No. 58 of date February 21, 1885, with R. C. Powers, consisting 8 townships.

Contract No. 41 of date July 20, 1883, with R. C. Powers, consisting of 10 townships. These 10 townships were rejected by the examiner of surveys, and Mr. Powers having made the necessary corrections in the field will necessitate the reconstruction of the plats and a new transcript of the field-notes.

Contract No. 7 of date November 4, 1887, with Clarence H. Wallace, consisting of survey of 4 abandoned military reservations.

Descriptive lists of 37 townships to be prepared for the local land office.

PRIVATE LAND CLAIMS.

The following is a tabulated statement of the Spanish and Mexican private land claims now pending in this office. The papers accompanying the same are numerous and many of them are old and hardly legible, owing to handling and improper care in their rounds of inspection previous to being filed in this office.

Name of grant.	Date of surveyor-general's report.	Recommendation.	Number of acres.
San Rafael de Villa	Oct. 29, 1879	Favorably	17,360
San Ignacio de Babacomori	Nov. 6, 1879	do	34,722
Tumacacori y Calabazas	Jan. 7, 1880	do	52,007
San José de Sonoita	Jan. 14, 1880	do	7,598
San Ygnacio de la Canoa	Feb. 20, 1880	do	17,208
San Rafael de la Sanja	April 28, 1880	do	17,361
San Juan de Boquillas y Nogales	Feb. 5, 1881	do	17,355
Los Nogales de Elias	Feb. 25, 1881	do	10,638
Rancho de Otero	Mar. 1, 1881	do	185
Buenavista	Jan. 10, 1882	do	5,060
Rancho de Martinez	Feb. 4, 1882	do	74
Tres Alamos	Sept. 12, 1883	do	43,420
El Sopori	June 24, 1886	Adversely .....	.....
Paso de Algodones	Dec. 3, 1881	do	124,602
Tucson grant	Withdrawn .....	.....	21,610
Cruz Rancho (Tubac)	Investigation	Incomplete .....	.....
Miguel de Peralta	Not complete .....	.....	100
San Pedro	Now pending .....	.....	4,800,000
Aribac	do .....	.....	17,368
.....	Jan. 21, 1881	Favorable	8,680
Total .....	.....	.....	5,195,348

This exhibit shows that the enormous amount of 5,195,348 acres of the choicest land in Arizona, which is equal in extent to the great State of Massachusetts, is claimed by alien land claimants having no material interests in the advancement of our Territory, save the gratification of their selfish ends and the enjoyment of their personal aggrandizement, really an octopus that has stretched out its slimy arms and is extracting the very life-blood of honest settlers. Truly the amount of land claimed by these parties is an empire itself, and where is the State or Territory in this nation that would not feel its blighting effects? Extract this amount of the very best land and water from the resources of any of the States, and I venture it would materially affect their resources, and stimulate to vigorous protest the most conservative of them.

LANDS FOR TAXATION PURPOSES.

Estimating these 5,195,348 acres of land in this new Territory at the maximum government price, \$2.50 per acre, which would be a very moderate price, taking into consideration its being the choicest land, well watered, and selected at an early date when lands were free from incumbrances of any kind. At \$2.50 per acre we have the sum of \$12,988,370 added to the taxable resources of this Territory, and at the present Territorial rates of taxation 63 cents, a revenue of \$81,826.73.

This valuation of the lands would yield to the different counties in which they are situated, at the present rates, which will fully average 2 per cent., the nice sum of \$259,767.40 annually, sufficient at least to materially assist our overburdened taxpayers in the different counties in carrying the weight of county government, especially as a large share of this burden consists in expenses incurred by litigation resulting from strifes and feuds incident to large landed estates.

The importance of early action by the government in adjusting these claims must appear manifest. The vast importance to the Territory as well as justice to the government would seem to demand this. The longer the delay the more important it becomes, as the vigilant seeker after public domain becomes more active as the value of land increases, and I hear quite frequently of new claims of this character that are now in process of incubation, and in due time will doubtless be presented to this office for consideration, and several of them covering claims already on file and which have been recommended for confirmation by my predecessors. As lands become valuable the very air becomes impregnated with new Spanish and Mexican private land claims, and the outlook indicates greatly increased labor in this department in this office.

LAND CLAIMANTS CONTENTED.

The claimants under these alleged grants have no inducements to urge forward their speedy adjustment, beyond procuring a report from the surveyor-general recommending them for confirmation. This gives them possession of the land, and thus enables them to eject settlers and exercise all powers incident to lawful title. They are perfectly contented with this state of things and are as happy as the old land barons of England, faring sumptuously every day, clad in purple and fine linen, and shortly

we may expect to see the baronial castles glittering in this "land of sunshine and silver" with the appendage of modern serfs and dependents to do their bidding.

By these strictures I do not wish to be understood as passing upon the validity or invalidity of these claims. Many of them may have merit, and I will here say that as far as this office is concerned I regard this great government as too powerful and just to wish to deprive any one of his just rights. The government asks no favors and should have none to give.

DELAY OF CONGRESSIONAL ACTION.

Since the year 1879, after reports had been submitted to Congress in regard to several of these alleged land grants, thirteen other reports have been submitted from this Territory, and yet no action has been taken. During this period of inactivity on the part of Congress several bills have been under consideration having in view organization of commissions or courts to adjust these claims, but they all have been defeated or failed to meet the approval of Congress, and at the present session at least three bills are now pending to accomplish the same purpose.

My investigation of these bills as a whole leads to but one conclusion, and that is that their object is to divest the land department of the government of all power to pass upon and investigate their merits or demerits, and confer these duties on the courts specially created for the purpose. Powers and duties are conferred upon the United States prosecuting attorneys of the Territories of Arizona and New Mexico not at all in harmony with their office, and as both of these public officers are already overcrowded with work and largely in arrears with the same, the object of imposing additional labors on them is not easily and intelligently comprehended.

In addition to this I have failed to find a land claimant under these alleged grants who is not in hearty sympathy with one or the other of these bills, and who is not willing to spend time and money to have them enacted into laws.

It has always been unexplainable to me ever since I assumed the duties of this office, why the investigation of Spanish and Mexican land grants and their adjustment should differ from other duties of the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of the General Land Office in land matters. They daily pass upon the rights and privileges of settlers on railroad land grants, and also upon the rights of railroads to thousands of acres of the public domain. The rights of settlers dominated over by railroads, as well as the sacred rights of settlers on the public domain, are certainly as important as the rights of mere claimants to lands who claim title from a foreign government based on antiquated and musty records of doubtful merit.

The land department of this government is fully equipped to primarily pass upon all questions that may arise at home or abroad in regard to land controversies. It has the data and the material at hand, or can easily acquire the same, to investigate, and the unquestioned ability and honesty to deal fairly and promptly with all claimants. Why, then, should the large land claimants—many of them neither residents nor identified with the interests of the community, if not in reality aliens to our soil—be especially provided for by special legislation? If the land department is competent to adjust questions of right between the government and the comparatively poor settler, why is it not competent to adjust the claims of quasi "land barons," who "neither toil nor do they spin" to advance the material interests of our Territory. It may be urged that these claims are based on treaty stipulations and hence require additional safeguards thrown around them. Organize commissions and establish special courts as numerous as you please, eventually most of these claims will find their way to the United States Supreme Court, the only acknowledged tribunal that can digest treaty stipulations and do justice in the premises. The preliminary work can just as well be done by the Secretary of the Interior as by inferior courts and commissions, and for that matter his decisions as regards the validity or invalidity of these claims would prove in law and equity to be quite as satisfactory as any other mode. The present Secretary of the Interior is acknowledged to be at the head of the legal profession and ranks as a statesman far above doing injustice to any one, and the Commissioner of the General Land Office equally ranks as a fair and honest man, and whose decisions in land matters are regarded as eminently just and proper.

TAX THE LAND GRANTS.

An economic question presents itself in regard to the large volume of private land claims now pending in this Territory. Many good citizens and property holders openly state that if these lands are to be a source of endless litigation and another decade pass before they are adjusted, if it would not be best, where claims are presented of apparent merit, to promptly confirm them, and thus enable the assessor to list the same and the tax collector to collect as he collects from adjoining settlers who have now to bear the heat and burthens of the day as well. It is known that these grants em-

brace large bodies of land which would be assessable as an entirety, and that the owners of the grants would soon find it desirable to dispossess themselves of their enormous holdings, and give the honest settler seeking a home a chance for a habitation. Honest assessors and collectors with a competent board of equalization could do much in this line, and it would be attended to with "neatness and dispatch."

In dismissing this subject of private land claims I have only to say that I ardently desire the speedy settlement of these questions. Procrastination is inimical to the best interests of this Territory, the adopted home of myself and family long before I ever anticipated a position under the government that would enable me to say what I now here record. I plead for her that she be saved from the encroachments of the hands of the destroyer, and young and feeble as she is that the hands of her Delegate now in Congress be upheld and strengthened in his manly efforts to have justice done our people.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR PRIVATE LAND CLAIMS.

What I have said above in regard to private land claims may be regarded as foreign to my duties as surveyor-general, and its vast importance to the vital interests of this Territory is my only excuse. In addition to this I would respectfully call the attention of Congress to the importance of enabling this office, by adequate appropriations, to perform its incumbent duties. At this writing I am unable to say what disposition has been made, or is likely to be made of the several bills now pending before Congress for the settlement of private land claims, but in the absence of new legislation I am basing my remarks on existing laws, and from this stand-point they are to be considered.

The appropriations heretofore made by Congress for the investigation of private land claims in this office have been as follows:

For the year ending June 30—

1880	\$15,000
1881	8,000
1882	8,000
1883	8,000
1884	8,000
1885	8,000

Since 1885 Congress has failed to appropriate one dollar for work of this character in this office, and hence but little work has been done. The claimants of land grants were particularly fortunate from October 29, 1879, to September 12, 1883, that the surveyor-general had ample funds to investigate these claims, as twelve of them, embracing thousands of acres of valuable agricultural land, were favorably reported on and recommended for confirmation, while but one was rejected.

At this writing there is one claim, that of Peralta, now before this office for consideration, embracing 4,800,000 acres, located in the very heart of this Territory, and including some of the finest lands and thriving towns within its limits.

The largest grant of land now pending in any of the Territories is fortified by papers which required the labor of twelve years on the part of experts of no mean pretensions to produce. The seas have been sailed over and the entire Pacific coast ransacked for favorable evidence to verify papers filed here, and yet this office has not one cent to counteract this evidence or even examine into the validity of these papers, which to say the least are amply voluminous, diversified, and pictorial.

The pensioned public press, instigated by some invisible power, is daily clamoring and finding fault with the surveyor-general for not proceeding with the investigation and making his report. In vain the true condition is stated, yet the department at Washington is censured for not furnishing the means, when in fact the means can only be furnished by Congress, which it has failed to do.

The entire area of Arizona contains about 73,000,000 acres of land, whereof considerably less than one-fourth is even remotely susceptible of agricultural cultivation. Of this total acreage of 73,000,000 about one-sixth is covered by Indian reservations; military reservations cover about 200,000 acres, and private land claims 5,195,340 acres. In addition to this large area absorbed by non-productive appropriation of the soil Arizona has long endured misrepresentations as to its true character and that too by those high in authority in a co-ordinate branch of the government. Having for long weary years to contend with hostile savages, wards of the government, the few settlers that dared venture to make a home within its borders were literally obliged to clear their way with their trusty Winchesters and plant the evidence of their civilization by erecting churches and school-houses on fields that were drenched with the blood of relations and friends.

ARIZONA'S FUTURE.

President Cleveland, as commander-in-chief of the American army, soon after his accession to the Presidency, found the Indians of this Territory on one of their peri-

odical raids, carrying murder and rapine in their bloody trails. Prompt action was taken; the local commanders of the troops were given to understand that no trifling with the marauders would be tolerated. Troops and supplies were promptly furnished without restriction, and instructions given to accept of no surrender except unconditional. New life, as never witnessed before, was infused, and our troops were literally placed on the war-path, which resulted in a speedy capture of the hostiles, and peace was restored to our Territory, which has every indication of being permanent and lasting.

From this period may be dated the growth and prosperity of Arizona. Below will be found a statement of the development of Arizona since the reign of peace and safety which will strike the heretofore skeptical as to the agricultural resources of this once considered barren country with wonder. The happy and comfortable homes of thousands of settlers made within the past two years attest to the truth of the subjoined statement. In response to inquiries made by this office, so as to get valuable and reliable information, H. H. Logan, a reliable and trusty man, writes as follows:

"PHOENIX, ARIZ., July 16, 1888.

"SIR: Your esteemed favor of July is before me. It gives me great pleasure to furnish you the information asked for regarding the extent of the irrigating canals, the land covered by them, together with the improvements made. I shall give Maricopa county in two districts—the Salt and Gila valleys.

"In the Salt river valley, on the north side of Salt river, there are four main canals completed and in successful operation—the Salt river, Maricopa, Grand, and Arizona canals—that cover 146,000 acres of land. Under the Salt River, Maricopa, and Grand canals there are 70,000 acres, two-thirds of which is under cultivation. Since the completion of the Arizona canal about 40,000 acres of lands lying under it have been reclaimed. On the south side of Salt river there are now covered by canals about 75,000 acres, two-thirds of which is under cultivation. These lands are covered by the Mesa City, Utah, Tempe, and San Francisco canals, all completed and in successful operation. The combined length of the before-mentioned canals is about 180 miles. There is planted to alfalfa or Lucerne clover 20,000 acres; in orchards, 2,500 acres; in vineyards, 7,500 acres. The balance of the land—something over 100,000 acres—is used to grow wheat and barley. The Highland canal (now building), on the south side of Salt river, has expended some \$40,000, and will have cost when completed about \$125,000.

"In the Gila valley the Buckeye canal covers about 25,000 acres of land; is completed and is 21 miles long. It takes its water from the north side of the Gila river at a point near the junction of the Salt and Gila Rivers. The Gila river canal takes water from the Gila on the north side of the river at a point about 15 miles below the mouth of the Hassayampa, and is 8 miles long. It is completed and in operation and covers 4,000 acres of land. The McPherson canal takes water from the north side of the Gila about 4 miles below the Papago Indian Reservation; it will have cost when completed \$75,000 to \$100,000 (about \$25,000 having already been expended), and will cover 75,000 acres of land and be about 30 miles in length. The Palmer canal is 15 miles long, covers 10,000 acres of land, cost \$40,000, and takes water from the south side of Gila river. The Saint Louis canal is laid out and the contract let for its construction; it will cost when completed \$750,000, and will probably be built the coming year. There are on the Gila river several other small canals with which I am not familiar.

"The canals now completed and in operation in Maricopa county have cost, including dams and repairs, upwards of \$2,000,000, and another year will undoubtedly show an expenditure of \$1,000,000 more. There has been expended in improvements on this land, including the price paid the government and the purchase of water rights, over \$750,000 the past year.

"Could you spare the time from your other duties it would give me great pleasure to see you in our valley, and show you the magnitude of past improvements, and what is intended to be done the coming year. I will cordially invite you to visit us, when you can see personally what strides towards settlement Maricopa county has made within the past year; no written description can give you an adequate idea.

"There is great need of a storage reservoir system in the mountains, to fully develop the desert lands of the Salt and Gila valleys. Nature has done everything but put in the key to hold and store large quantities of water for summer use. A hydrographic survey of the mountain streams would show that almost unheard-of quantities of water could be stored at a comparatively small cost; for instance, on the Salt river, 50 miles above Phoenix, the river runs through a box cañon for some 2 miles, the side of which are nearly perpendicular 1,000 and 2,000 feet high, and not to exceed 250 feet apart, all solid rock. The average fall of the river is 11 feet to the mile.

A dam here 400 feet high would create a lake capable of irrigating and reclaiming a great many thousand acres of land.

"Very respectfully, yours,

"H. H. LOGAN.

"Hon. JOHN HISE,
Surveyor-General for Arizona, Tucson, Ariz.

"P. S.—Length of canals now in operation, 224 miles; length of canals in process of construction, 108 miles.

"H. H. LOGAN."

Pinal County.—Albert T. Colton, civil engineer and a deputy United States mineral surveyor, gives the following information regarding the construction of canals in the vicinity of Florence, Pinal county:

"They consist of five canals, including branches, besides private ditches. The length of these constructed improvements is given at 148 miles in length, with 77 miles in course of construction. The width of these canals is given from 43 to 4 feet; depth, from 4½ to 2 feet. The cost of construction is given at \$4,000 per mile down to \$1,000 per mile, and the total amount already expended in construction amounting to the round sum of \$231,500, with an estimate additional expenditure of \$154,000."

Pima County.—The water developments in this county are not extensive as yet. In the vicinity of Tucson quite extensive canals are being constructed, but owing to water, which is regarded as abundant but not flowing on the surface, being covered by debris and requiring artificial means to bring it to the surface, causes delay in experimenting, but with every confidence that experiments now being made will prove eventually successful. About 50 miles of canals and irrigating ditches are in process of construction, and \$75,000 have thus far been invested.

Yuma County.—Replies have not been received from this vicinity, owing to delays incident to the uncertainty of reaching proper persons to furnish the information, but there are under construction and in contemplation various canals calculated to irrigate thousands of acres of land. The Mohawk canal will be about 30 miles in length, 7 miles of which is completed and will reclaim about 40,000 acres of land. The Old Peck ditch is being reconstructed and extended, near Mohawk Station, calculated to reclaim about 15,000 acres of land. Near Gila city another ditch is being taken out, calculated to bring under cultivation about 12,000 acres. And near Alonde large pumping enterprises are contemplated to irrigate from water close to the surface. About \$200,000 has already been expended in the construction of canals and ditches.

As an evidence of the progress of Arizona I will state that there are now on file in this office 131 desert land declarations for filings on unsurveyed public lands, embracing 61,415 acres.

WATER STORAGE.

The annual rain-fall in Arizona is more than sufficient to irrigate all available lands for agricultural purposes, if means can be devised to husband the water and utilize the same when required at the period when most needed during the dry and hot summer months.

The facilities offered in our mountains and foot-hills for the construction of large reservoirs is all that could be desired, and whilst somewhat expensive to construct suitable dams to resist the torrents of water that frequently rush down innumerable cañons, yet there are many places where large bodies of water can be stored without a large expenditure of money.

This storage of water is no longer an experiment in Arizona. At Walnut Grove, in Yavapai county, a dam about 100 feet in height has been erected, and a large body of water is now held in reserve, and will be utilized for placer mining and agricultural purposes. Nearly half a million of money has been expended in its constructing, which is of the most durable character, and has so far met the full expectations of its designers.

Similar reservoirs are in contemplation in this part of the Territory, and large expectations are confidently anticipated.

The government should hold out every inducement possible for the construction of these reservoirs, as thousands of acres of the public domain now worthless could be utilized, and in many places largely supersede the expensive system of irrigation now in use. Parties willing to construct these reservoirs should be liberally dealt with respecting the lands needed for their use, as many acres will necessarily have to be inundated by overflow which will be entirely useless for agricultural purposes. The right of occupancy for the construction of reservoirs should be freely and liberally granted, and laws should be enacted giving every encouragement consistent with public policy.

Very respectfully,

JOHN HISE,
United States Surveyor-General for Arizona.

Hon. S. M. STOCKSLAGER,
Commissioner of the General Land Office, Washington, D. C.

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL OF CALIFORNIA.

UNITED STATES SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
San Francisco, July 31, 1888.

I have the honor to submit in duplicate the annual report of this office in relation to the surveying service in this district for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888.

Accompanying this report I beg leave to submit also duplicate tabular statements, viz:

A—Statement of contracts entered into with deputy surveyors for surveys of public and private lands during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888.

B—Statement showing account 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, 1888.

C—Statement of special deposits made by the Central Pacific Railroad Company and its branches for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888.

There were received 200 applications for surveys of mineral claims and 89 applications for reports upon placer claims located upon surveyed public land, and the necessary instructions issued by this office accordingly. There were 75 reports upon placer claims made under instructions from this office received, making a total of 5,140 letters and documents received and 4,937 letters and documents attended to.

There was an increased activity in mining industries in this State during the year just closed, as shown by the work this office was called upon to perform and by the deposits being \$845.75 in excess of the preceding year.

The following-named persons were appointed mineral deputies during the past year :

Name.	County.	Name.	County.
C. A. Robinson	Mariposa.	Rufus F. Herrick	Humboldt.
S. J. Harris	Do	Christopher S. Batterman	Alameda.
Carroll McTarnahan	Tuolumne.	Henry S. Smith	Fresno.
Thomas M. Parsons	San Bernardino.		

The bonds of the above deputies have been duly approved.

Deputy H. B. Choice, of Fresno, has resigned, and on the 22d day of July last Deputy James G. Hartwell was killed while in the performance of his duties by falling down a shaft. This leaves a force of 54 United States mineral deputies in various portions of the State duly authorized to make mineral surveys under instructions from this office.

THE PUBLIC.

Aside from the regular written and record work of this office an increased demand has been made upon the time of the clerks by the general public in the search for lands throughout the State. This service to the public has increased rather than abated, owing to the impetus given to real estate of all descriptions by the tide of immigration constantly directed hither.

SPECIAL AGENTS.

Much time which could otherwise be given to the regular routine work of this office has been given to special agents, and a great amount of work has been prepared for them in the form of maps and transcripts of field-notes and documents to

facilitate the pursuit of their investigations. There were 24 copies of maps, besides numerous skeleton tracings and sketches made for the use of these officers, in addition to transcripts furnished.

THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

Much time has been occupied also in preparing data for the United States district attorney in the investigation of the fraudulent surveys made by John A. Benson and his assistants, and for which so many indictments were found by the United States grand jury.

These cases are still pending and this office is at present engaged in assisting, by clerical help and otherwise, the institution of civil suits against the bondsmen of fraudulent surveyors.

APPLICATIONS AND PETITIONS.

There were 154 different applications made for the survey of public lands during the year by persons who made oath that they are bona fide settlers and who gave at the same time a statement of the kind and value of their improvements, the nature of their settlement, the class and character of the land sought to be surveyed, and other pertinent facts.

These petitions for survey were not confined to any particular portion of the State, but were distributed throughout nearly all the counties. In each case the settlers represented that they were subjected to great inconvenience and hardship on account of the land being unsurveyed. Some of the petitions came from townships which were included in the notorious Benson contracts, and the alleged surveys of which were rejected by the honorable Commissioner on the ground of fraud.

In all cases where petitions were received asking for the survey of public lands this office required petitioners to make a *verified* statement of the nature of their settlement, class and character of the soil, and its adaptability to cultivation, and such facts and circumstances as would enable an intelligent judgment to be formed respecting the propriety of extending the public surveys over the land sought to be surveyed.

In almost all cases recommended by this office to the General Land Office a survey has been authorized, the exception being where the land was known to be more valuable for its timber than for any other purpose, the appropriation for the survey of the public lands being very wisely restricted to lands suitable for agricultural purposes and capable of supporting a large population.

Proposals for surveying are invited by posting notices both in this office and in the United States local land office, which remain in a conspicuous place for thirty days. Notices are also mailed to the petitioners. In many cases this notice has escaped the attention of those from whom bids should be expected, and unless the settler takes it upon himself to seek out some surveyor no bids will be received. I would respectfully recommend that more publicity be given to the notices inviting proposals for the government surveys, and would suggest in this connection that a notice be inserted in a paper nearest the land, and also posted conspicuously in the local post-office.

SURVEYING RATES TOO LOW.

It is next to impossible, furthermore, to secure bids for the performance of government work at the existing legal rates of mileage, viz, \$5, \$7, and \$9 per mile, respectively, for section, township, and meander lines.

The lands yet remaining unsurveyed in California are chiefly hilly, mountainous, and timbered in character, and no surveyor can take a contract at rates so low, and make enough to pay the expenses of his camping outfit alone. Such inadequate rates must certainly have the tendency to make deputies hurry over their work and to accept assistance from interested parties contrary to regulations. Adequate compensation must be paid before public surveys can be done expeditiously and honestly.

DRAUGHTING DEPARTMENT.

The total number of maps of all descriptions made was 1,496, classified as follows: One hundred and forty pertaining to the surveys of public lands (including 51 for the local land-offices at Los Angeles and Independence, the originals of which were made and approved previous to the year 1860), 24 pertaining to private grant surveys, 1,209 to mineral land surveys, 24 copies of township maps for the use of department special agents in examining the work of deputy surveyors, 26 diagrams for the use of deputy surveyors, and 73 maps and sketches of a miscellaneous character.

The field-notes of 160 mineral surveys and those of 6 township surveys have been examined, and the maps plated and approved.

Six draughtsmen, including the principal, were employed during the fiscal year, and this number has been found to be nowise in excess of the requirements of this office.

At this date there are ten sets of field-notes of mineral-land surveys awaiting their turn in the regular order of business for examination and platting.

There are many maps of public land surveys needing to be restored, or, in other words, in partial surveys of townships, the maps of which have been finally approved and subsequent additional surveys are reported made. It has been the custom of this office to amend the original map with a new certificate of approval by the surveyor-general; but in cases where these additional surveys have been rejected by the honorable Commissioner of the General Land Office, it becomes necessary to replace upon the official files copies of the maps of such finally approved surveys, the field-notes and maps showing the rejected surveys being withdrawn from the official record.

By frequent use and by the most careful handling of the maps by the general public, it is perhaps unavoidable that they should have become defaced and at times almost obliterated. In many instances maps of private grants and public surveys are found in such a condition that certified copies of the same have been made, placed on file, and the originals withdrawn. I believe I may say within bounds that hundreds of the maps in this office require copying, or they will soon lose their value as records, many being at the present time in such condition as to make copying difficult.

This division of the office is subject to considerable labor by reason of the lack of copies of the Manual of Surveying Instructions. The Manual of May 3, 1881, should be revised in order to show the several changes and additions made by the General Land Office subsequent to its issue. The deputy surveyors now in the field are believed to be fully competent to prosecute their work successfully; but unless they are furnished with some additional guide other than the usual text-books of their profession, they can hardly be expected to comply with requirements with the nature of which they have had but little experience.

It is of frequent occurrence that upon the return of field-notes by the deputies copious extracts must be made from the Manual for their instruction. This increases the clerical labor, as it very frequently involves the repeated return of field-notes for correction. An extract from the Manual was printed and distributed. This extract has proved very useful to the surveyors for their information as to the proper setting and marking of corners, but a full knowledge of the minute requirements in the surveys of the public lands can be obtained only by a thorough understanding of the rules as laid down at length in the Manual of Instructions.

SPANISH ARCHIVE DEPARTMENT.

Since my last yearly report to you I am pleased to inform you that the work in this archive department is steadily progressing, and that I have now completed copies and translations of all the original title papers and documents that were filed in the 813 land claims presented to the United States board of land commissioners, and also of all expedientes and Spanish records, books, etc., that relate to Mexican land grants in California.

The archives copied and translated are classified as follows:

580 complete expedientes,
315 incomplete expedientes, } with all documents and papers relative thereto.
54 incomplete expedientes, }

All papers and documents presented in 270 cases where no original record of proceedings relative thereto could be found in the archives.

All documents that have at different times been deposited by private parties since the date of the American occupation.

Book No. 1, Register of Brands and Marks.

Book No. 2, Record of Grants from 1833 to 1836.

Book No. 3, Registry of Titles, 1841, 1842, and 1843.

Book No. 4, Registry of Titles, 1844 and 1845.

Book No. 5, Record of Possessions, 1835 to 1842.

Book No. 6, Record of Possessions, 1835 to 1840.

Book No. 7, Registry of Possessions from 1841 to 1842.

All the above is contained in 28 large volumes of copies and translations, numbering 18,200 pages or 81,900 folios of writing, besides 623 tracings of original maps of the greater portions of the ranchos to which the title papers refer.

Each volume has its corresponding index. At present I am engaged in completing one volume entitled Miscellaneous Documents, or transfers that show the chain of title from the original grantees to the parties who presented the claim to the land commission for confirmation.

In doing the work I have carefully segregated the archives, and have annexed to each original expediente not only all of the original title papers that were filed by

the individual claimants in their respective cases, but also all other papers that relate in any way to the rancho or tract of land applied for in the original record of proceedings. My object in doing this has been to facilitate matters and to simplify the manner of obtaining and giving information on the subject, whenever a proper application therefor is made to this office.

Whoever examines these transcripts will find at one glance all the proceedings that were had upon the petition of any individual for specified tract of land up to the date of the presentation of the claim to the board of land commissioners. The work which is now progressing and which will be found to be of great value is that of making an abstract in English of the general, civil, political, and military archives of the country from the year 1765 to 1846 that are contained in 255 large volumes, 98 of which have been completed.

The work when finished will be of great benefit not only to the government but to the historian and general public. By it the seeker for information will be enabled to find in a few moments what he can not discover at present without difficulty and labor.

The abstract of the several series has been made separate, and the general index will include not only the contents of the 255 volumes of Spanish archives but also all the subject-matter contained in the military papers of 1846, 1847, 1848, and 1849.

During the past year I have had to make numerous reports upon the title to several ranchos, and have made two trips to the city of Los Angeles with the chief of archives of this office for the purpose of collecting government records, some of which, after diligent effort, are at present in this office and properly form a part of these Mexican archives.

The recent discovery of title in the United States to certain lands in the city of Los Angeles is a positive proof of the importance of these records. In order, therefore, to properly preserve all these archives that relate to land titles, I would recommend that a new safe be obtained for the purpose of properly preserving archive documents, since the one that was purchased for that purpose is being used for documentary evidence in the Benson cases.

SWAMP AND OVERFLOWED LAND AND PRIVATE LAND CLAIMS.

There have been twelve new cases during the year, and suspensions made in the various local land offices accordingly. Nearly all of the tracts affected are located in the northeastern portion of the State.

There are twenty-five unfinished cases (wherein no hearing has been had at all) still pending before the office. Several of these are old cases which are in condition for hearing as soon as the parties in interest make application for the same.

Three cases were heard during the month of May, but no decision has as yet been rendered. In these cases the testimony offered was all on the part of the claimants under the State of California.

I can add nothing in relation to the work of the private land claims department to what was embodied in my report of last year.

The patent to the Rancho Cabezade Santa Rosa (part of), James Eldridge, confirmee, and patent to "lands near San Juan Bautista," Rufino Castro *et al.* confirmees, have been delivered to the persons entitled to receive the same, and the fees due upon the same deposited.

The patent to the Rancho San José y Sur Chiquito has been received, and is now in this office awaiting pleasure of claimants.

INSUFFICIENT APPROPRIATION.

This office has not yet been informed of the amount appropriated by Congress for its maintenance during the present fiscal year. From the amount of work done by the comparatively limited number of assistants it will readily be seen that to decrease the force must result in the neglect of some portion of the legitimate official business, and seriously interfere with the expedition of public business. Notwithstanding the fact that an equal if not a greater amount of work is being done in this office than under the former administration, the cost of its maintenance during the past fiscal year has been many thousand dollars less than that of any preceding; I can not see how a further reduction is consistent with good government. Should the draughting department be decreased much dissatisfaction will be expressed by the mine owners, who even now are oftentimes compelled to wait some weeks for the platting of their mining notes, upon the speedy completion of which often important interests depend. Should the clerical force be decreased it will be impossible to answer even briefly the number of letters received by this office, and those who by reason of this fail to receive replies to their communications will certainly be much dissatisfied and possibly injured. The dismissal of the clerk in charge of the private land claims must of

necessity result in the discontinuance of the swamp land cases and other business pertaining to that department. The discontinuance in copying and transcribing the various papers in the Mexican archive department would render it impossible to furnish the government the necessary information, and in fact to all parties interested in litigating the boundary lines and titles of Mexican grants. Much of this litigation is now being carried on in this State, and interested parties and attorneys are entirely dependent upon the information furnished by this office.

I confess a desire to shirk the responsibility of choosing which of the various branches of this office shall be discontinued, as a material further reduction will be necessary if but the amount which I have seen stated in the "press" is available for maintenance of this office. I would therefore request that I be advised, and I would prefer, instructed, as to whose services to dispense with in the office. The unprecedented immigration to this State, its rapidly increasing population, and the enhancement in the value of its land should be a sufficient reason to the government not to discontinue any branch of this office, upon which much of the future prosperity of the State is dependent, and it is my duty to state that in my judgment the services of none of the employes can be dispensed with without injury to the State and its people.

A most determined effort for economy and the selection of a thoroughly competent and industrious force of employes has made it possible for me to reduce the expenses of this office from \$55,000 per annum in 1883, and \$48,000 per annum in 1885, to \$31,000 per annum during the present fiscal year, and every possible reduction consistent with a proper administration of this office has been made.

I append a short supplemental report showing the status of the various suits instituted in behalf of the government in this State during the past two years, and a statement of the benefit to the State by the exposé and disclosure of both land and survey frauds in past years, and other details pertaining to this matter, which I believe it not only my duty to lay before you but which I think will be of interest to the department.

MEXICAN GRANTS.

Relative to these grants, which cover almost one-twelfth of this State, I can add but little to my report of last year, which treated of this subject in detail, showing the origin of Mexican grants, how secured and confirmed, and pointed out specific instances of fraud in the securing thereof; nevertheless I am of the opinion then expressed that to attack the title of these ranchos, some of which have been patented by the United States for more than thirty years, is to lessen the confidence in the security of titles issued by this government. A successful attack upon any patented rancho would not restore its acreage to the public domain, but would in most cases benefit individuals only. I was instructed by you under date of May 3, 1888, to resurvey the Las Pulgas rancho in conformity with the request of the attorney for the owners of an adjoining rancho, the area of which was sought to be increased as that of the other was diminished by the new survey. I was also instructed that the resurvey was to be made to conform to the specific details contained in the request of the attorney referred to. Under date of June 14, 1888, I wrote you a complete letter on this subject, asking your attention to the fact that the petition referred to contained the details of the surveys petitioned for, describing even the starting point of the survey, and asked: "First. That in the survey the meanderings of the bay shore line from the point of beginning of the survey should follow the present 'ordinary high-water mark,'" and I reported that "to follow this line now after a lapse of over thirty years since the patented survey was made would without doubt create undeserved trouble to the title of the adjoining salt marsh lands, acquired from the State and improved after the boundaries of Las Pulgas were patented by the United States. I therefore propose that this part of the description should be changed to 'thence following the bay shore line as the same was patented.'"

I can not doubt for a moment but that you will sustain me in this view of the case, for there has never been any dispute as to the proper meandering of the bay in the original survey, and the correctness of the lines so patented has never been questioned, the only point in question being the location of the line parallel to this shore line and distant 1 league from it; and in order to determine that location or to change that line as now patented it is not necessary to resurvey the shore lines of the bay as they now exist, for unquestionably some changes have taken place during the past thirty years in the line of demarkation, which was very properly selected and patented as the proper boundaries between the water and the ranch lines.

I can conceive of no benefit or object in changing these lines; except it be to set aside the entire patent of the Las Pulgas and not that portion only which is in dispute. Reopening the question of title to Mexican grants brings into court the question of their validity as well as the question of their areas. All this was passed upon either by the United States courts or by a laud commission of eminently qualified gentlemen appointed by the President under an act of Congress of 1850. The

United States patents issued to Mexican grants in this State are the result of judicial determination either of the courts or of this commission. Many of the witnesses whose testimony unquestionably was material in the deciding of the points involved have long since passed away. The reasons which may have guided those defining the boundaries of these grants are unknown to us. We have no reason to suppose that a judicial determination to-day would be more honest than the original decision. Could I see any benefit to be derived by the government or (which is the same thing) by the people I would view this matter in a different light. I realize, however, that I am not the judge of this matter, nor do I arrogate to myself the right even to criticise the actions of my superior officers, but I claim the privilege of placing before them my views upon the subject, whether they carry weight or not.

R. P. HAMMOND, JR.,

United States Surveyor-General for California.

Hon. COMMISSIONER OF THE 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, 1888, and payable out of the public appropriation for that year.

Name of deputy.	Date of contract.	Location of field work.	Meridian.	Amount of contract.
	1887.			
Preston Davis (No. 10).	July 8	Complete the survey of the public lands in T. 7 N., R. 6 W.	M. D. M.	\$70.00
J. T. Pennington (No. 11.)	July 7	Survey the boundaries of a certain island in the Sacramento River, approximately in sec. 32, T. 19 N., R. 1 W., described as containing about 80 acres, together with such township and section lines as may be necessary.	M. D. M.	27.00
R. P. Hammond, jr.	Sept. 13	Survey* west boundary Capitan Indian Reservation.	.....	184.25
Albert H. Ruxton (No. 12.)	Sept. 24	3 miles base lines, 2 miles ranch lines, and 4 miles section lines to complete the survey of T. 1 S., R. 15 W.	S. B. M..	61.00
Jas. H. Wilkins (No. 13.)	Oct. 30	½ mile township lines, 1¼ miles section lines, and 2¼ miles meander lines to complete the survey of T. 14 N., R. 1 E.	H. M.	98.50
H. W. McCray	Dec. 15	To run a few test lines* from the "One league line" temporarily located by deputy John W. Bost, on the Pulgas Rancho to the edge of the Estros of San Francisco Bay, as authorized in letter "D" from the honorable Acting Commissioner, dated December 2, 1887.	M. D. M.	†115.60
L. Evans (No. 14)	Dec. 21	Complete the surveys* in T. 13 N., R. 7 W. ...	M. D. M.	86.50
Z. B. Stuart (No. 15)	Dec. 29	2½ miles township lines, 7 miles ranch lines, and 6 miles section lines to complete the surveys in T. 1 S., R. 5 W.	S. B. M..	7.50
S. H. Rice (No. 16)	Dec. 30	Survey* west boundary Section 19 to complete the survey in T. 15 N., R. 12 W.	M. D. M.	25.00
Richard C. Cridge (No. 17.)	Feb. 6	2 miles township lines, 2 miles section lines, and 5 miles ranch lines, to complete the surveys in T. 9 N., R. 33 W.	S. B. M..	69.00
R. R. Harris	Feb. 20	Survey* of Sec. 6, T. 27 S., R. 12 E.	M. D. M.	50.00
A. G. Ruxton (No. 18) ..	Feb. 29	6¼ miles township lines, 17 miles section lines, and 14 miles ranch lines to complete surveys in T. 2 N., R. 14 W.; 14 miles township lines and 60 miles section lines to complete surveys in T. 3 N., R. 14 W.; 2¼ miles township lines and one-half mile section lines to complete surveys in T. 4 N., R. 17 W.	S. B. M..	674.50
C. A. Robinson (No. 19).	Mar. 17	About 8 miles township lines and about 64 miles of section lines, to complete surveys§ in T. 23 N., R. 17 W.	M. D. M.	439.00
E. L. Dorn (No. 20)	Mar. 21	15 miles section lines to complete surveys in T. 12 S., R. 3 W.	S. B. M..	75.00
A. T. Weiton (No. 22) ..	May 18	5 miles section lines to complete surveys in T. 16 N., R. 5 W.	M. D. M.	25.00

* Special instructions.
† Returned amount, \$94.25.

‡ Returned amount, \$115.60.
§ Payable from special deposits.

B.—The United States in account with R. P. Hammond, jr., United States surveyor-general for the district of California, for fiscal year ending June 30, 1888, under bond dated March 31, 1886.

DR.			CR.		
Date.	Disbursements.	Amount.	Date.	Deposits.	Amount.
1887. Sept. 30	To disbursements, first quarter.	\$1,839.20	1887. July 1	By apportionment for salaries, district of California.	\$9,250.00
Dec. 31 1888.	To disbursements, second quarter.	1,837.50			
Mar. 31	To disbursements, third quarter.	1,837.50			
June 30	To disbursements, fourth quarter.	3,727.50			
June 30	To balance refunded per certificate No. 112.	8.30			
		<u>9,250.00</u>			<u>9,250.00</u>
1887. Sept. 30	To disbursements, first quarter.	286.59	1887. July 1	By apportionment for contingent expenses for district of California.	2,000.00
Dec. 31 1888.	To disbursements, second quarter.	431.25			
Mar. 31	To disbursements, third quarter.	215.14			
June 30	To disbursements, fourth quarter.	565.30			
June 30	To balance refunded per certificate No. 110.	501.72			
		<u>2,000.00</u>			<u>2,000.00</u>
1887. Sept. 30	To disbursements, first quarter.	5,697.38	1887. July 1	By apportionment for special deposits, district of California.	22,000.00
Dec. 31 1888.	To disbursements, second quarter.	5,595.85			
Mar. 31	To disbursements, third quarter.	5,591.52			
June 30	To disbursements, fourth quarter.	3,949.85			
June 30	To balance refunded, per certificate No. 111.	1,165.41			
		<u>22,000.00</u>			<u>22,000.00</u>

RECAPITULATION.

DR.			CR.		
Date.	Disbursements.	Amount.	Date.	Deposits.	Amount.
1887. Sept. 30	To disbursements, first quarter.	\$7,823.17	1887. July 1	By apportionment United States surveyor general's office for California.	\$33,250.00
Dec. 31 1888.	To disbursements, second quarter.	7,664.59			
Mar. 31	To disbursements, third quarter.	7,644.16			
June 30	To disbursements, fourth quarter.	8,242.65			
June 30	To balance refunded.....	1,675.43			
		<u>33,250.00</u>			<u>33,250.00</u>

Comparative tabulated statement of expenditures for the years 1884 to 1888, inclusive.

	1883-'84.	1884-'85.	1885-'86.	1886-'87.	1887-'88.
Salaries	\$34,977.75	\$34,998.93	\$34,381.06	\$3,251.30	\$3,241.70
Contingent	2,884.60	1,981.14	2,570.01	1,979.75	1,498.28
Special deposits.....	11,667.97	12,136.03	9,885.63	19,613.50	20,834.59
Private land claims	5,995.79	3,500.00	1,981.98	1,994.51	.....
Total.....	55,528.11	53,616.10	48,818.67	31,839.06	31,574.57

C.—Statement of special deposits made by the Central Pacific Railroad Company and its branches during fiscal year ending June 30, 1888.

No.	Date of deposit.	Depositor.	Railroad Company.	List No.	Land district.	Limit.	Office work.	Survey.
60	1887. Sept. 1	Jerome Mad- den.	Southern Pa- cific.	25	Visalia.....	Indemnity	\$92.73	\$278.19
76	Sept. 14	do	do	15	San Francisco..	do	11.78	35.34
77	Sept. 14	do	do	14	do	do	38.47	115.42
78	Sept. 14	do	do	8	Stockton.....	do	161.40	454.20
82	Sept. 19	do	do	13	San Francisco..	do	50.94	152.83
83	Sept. 19	do	do	12	do	do	73.76	221.28
87	Sept. 23	do	do	23	Visalia.....	do	439.21	1,317.62
88	Sept. 23	do	do	24	do	do	117.37	352.10
89	Sept. 23	do	do	26	do	do	1,147.46	3,442.36
90	Sept. 23	do	do	24	Los Angeles....	do	173.90	521.70
91	Sept. 23	do	do	23	do	do	24.30	72.90
92	Sept. 23	do	do	16	San Francisco..	do	10.46	31.39
99	Sept. 27	do	do	27	Los Angeles....	do	39.60	118.80
100	Sept. 27	do	do	27	Visalia.....	do	84.86	254.57
101	Sept. 29	do	do	26	Los Angeles....	do	242.99	728.97
102	Sept. 29	do	do	28	Visalia.....	do	89.66	358.26
103	Sept. 29	do	do	25	Los Angeles....	do	1,253.43	3,760.29
104	Sept. 30	do	do	2	Independence..	do	25.20	75.60
105	Sept. 30	do	do	1	do	do	195.75	587.26
107	Oct. 4	do	do	28	Los Angeles....	do	14.28	42.85
108	Oct. 4	do	do*	29	do	do	212.16	636.49
109	Oct. 4	do	do†	30	Los Angeles....	do	28.63	85.88
120	Oct. 13	W. H. Mills...	Central Pa- cific.	11	Shasta.....	do	1,934.10	5,802.30
121	Oct. 13	do	do	12	do	do	2,149.23	6,447.68
122	Oct. 13	do	do	13	do	do	56.23	168.68
123	Oct. 13	do	do	14	do	do	21.98	65.95
124	Oct. 13	do	do	15	do	do	288.20	858.60
125	Oct. 13	do	do	16	do	do	122.40	367.20
126	Oct. 13	do	do	17	do	do	57.01	171.03
130	Oct. 18	Jerome Mad- den.	Southern Pa- cific.	29	Visalia.....	do	3.60	10.80
131	Oct. 18	do	do	9	Stockton.....	do	2.70	8.10
182	Dec. 30	W. H. Mills...	Central Pa- cific.†	15	Marysville....	Granted	30.26	90.81
183	Dec. 30 1888.	do	do†	15	do	Indemnity.	146.71	440.13
193	Jan. 16	Jerome Mad- den.	Southern Pa- cific.	30	Visalia.....	do	1.80	5.40
237	Mar. 20	do	do	32	Los Angeles....	do	35.10	105.30
240	Mar. 24	W. H. Mills...	Central Pa- cific.	2	Susanville....	do	624.05	1,872.14
250	Apr. 2	do	do†	16	Marysville....	Granted	.90	2.70
260	Apr. 7	Jerome Mad- den.	Southern Pa- cific.	31	Visalia.....	Indemnity.	21.60	64.80
270	Apr. 17	do	do	41	Los Angeles....	Granted	7.20	21.60
277	Apr. 17	do	do	40	do	do	367.32	1,101.96
286	June 27	W. H. Mills...	Central Pa- cific.	25	San Francisco..	do	1.00	3.01
		Total					10,397.63	31,282.49

* Main line.

† Branch line.

‡ California and Oregon Branch.

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL OF COLORADO.

UNITED STATES SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Denver, Colo., July 20, 1888.

I have the honor to submit in duplicate the annual report of this office relative to the surveying service during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888. I also submit in duplicate tabular statements as follows:

A.—Statement of contracts entered into with deputy surveyors for the survey of public lands, payable out of appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888, also out of appropriation for surveying abandoned military reservations made by act of March 3, 1835, and out of appropriation for survey of Indian reservation boundaries made by act of March 2, 1887.

B.—Statement of plats and transcripts made of surveys of public lands and approved during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888.

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, 1888.

D.—Statement of surveys of mining claims approved during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888.

E.—Statement of mineral surveys, original and amended, ordered during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888.

F.—Statement of following accounts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888:

(1) Regular appropriation for the salaries of the surveyor-general and clerks.

(2) Regular appropriation for contingent expenses.

(3) Special deposits made by claimants for office work on mining claims.

G.—Statement of miscellaneous work in connection with mineral surveys for the year ending June 30, 1888.

There were received in this office during the year 5,423 letters and documents relative to public business, and 4,407 letters were written during the same period.

There were 695 applications for surveys of mineral claims and for descriptive reports on placer claims. One hundred and two applications were received for the survey of public lands.

Eighteen contracts were made for the survey of public lands, involving the issuance of elaborate special instructions in each case to a United States deputy surveyor for the purpose of insuring the proper execution of the contract.

The large number of applications for surveys of the public lands in various parts of this rapidly growing State has caused considerable correspondence relative to the nature and character of the lands sought to have surveyed.

Many letters have been received, principally from county surveyors, asking advice and directions in the matter of the re-establishment of missing, obliterated, or dim corners; and also in regard to the subdivision of sections in peculiar cases, for instance, where corners are found out of alignment or not in the place intended to be designated. Although county surveyors are obliged to comply with the regulations of the State laws in regard to the subdivision of sections, the semi-official answers and data gratuitously given them by this office have aided considerably in settling vexed questions and preventing the necessity of asking the suspension of townships from entry by the department. This has occurred chiefly in the eastern part of the State, where immigration was very great last year, with the prospect of a still greater number of persons coming to make their homes in that part of the State.

In this connection I beg leave to call attention to my report of last year, in which the fraudulent character of the surveys formerly made and now existing in eastern Colorado is mentioned. Every portion of this section is being rapidly settled, and letters are daily received from there reporting the inaccuracy or absence of corners and asking for relief. County surveyors are often employed under the State statutes to correct these errors and re-establish corners, but such work being liable to change by their successors in office does not afford the sense of security desired. I am often requested to allow a United States deputy surveyor to establish lost or missing corners from the government field-notes, thus giving them an official character which

they can not otherwise possess, and as settlers are willing to defray all the expenses of such work I would suggest a change in existing regulations, giving surveyor-generals the necessary authority for such action, to be used at their discretion.

I desire also to report that in the mountainous portions of the State such surveys of the public lands as are found necessary in the interests of farmers and immigrants can not be made at the rates now allowed by law. Cases have occurred during the past year where advertisements for bids at these rates have not elicited a single response, and this result may be expected in the future, although the rapidly increasing population renders the necessity for such surveys more imperative daily. I can not press the consideration of this matter too urgently upon your attention. The character of the country renders the class of work of which I speak expensive, dangerous, and slow. To insure accuracy and good titles to settlers, and in many cases to obtain a survey at all, it will be necessary to authorize augmented rates. Permit me to again call attention to the fact that the appropriation for the contingent expenses of this office is but \$1,500, which amount is wholly absorbed in the single item of office rent. Such items as the salary of a messenger, printing, stationery, office supplies, and telephone service, which should be provided for in the appropriation, and which items are very large in an office of this magnitude, are now obliged to be met out of the special deposits made for office work on mining claims. This procedure works obvious injustice to such depositors, as the number of draughtsmen and copyists employed is thereby less than should properly be the case, and the work of platting and examining mineral claims is retarded to that extent. I consider that \$4,000 should be annually appropriated for the contingent expenses of the office.

Further injustice to depositors for mineral work is found in the fact that during the past year it has been found necessary to employ and pay from the special-deposit fund several clerks to perform the necessary office work in connection with the contracts made during the fiscal year for surveys of public lands. Even with this assistance it is found that the work of preparing descriptive lists of land surveys for use in local land offices in the State is far behind the condition in which it should be. I would therefore urgently request increased appropriation for "salaries of surveyor-general and clerks" in this office.

The depositors who create the special-deposit fund for the expense of office work in connection with mining claims are entitled, as it appears to me, to have the whole amount of such fund applied strictly to the diligent prosecution of the work for which the deposit was intended, as time is always an important element in the prosecution of an application for a mining patent. Hence, when considerable amounts are diverted from this fund to other purposes, such as contingent expenses and clerical labor on land-surveying contracts, as has been rendered necessary for some years past by the inadequacy of appropriations, the adverse results to the parties interested are too obvious to be further dwelt upon.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

ONEY CARSTARPHEN,
Surveyor-General for Colorado.

Hon. S. M. STOCKSLAGER,
Commissioner of the General Land Office, Washington, D. C.

A.—Statement of contracts entered into by the U. S. surveyor-general for Colorado with deputy surveyors for the survey of public lands during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888.

[Payable out of regular appropriation for the year ending June 30, 1888.]

Date of contract.	Name of deputy.	Character and location of field-work.	Estimated amount.
1887. Apr. 29	W. H. Cochran*.....	Survey of the subdivisional lines of so much of Ts. 35 and 36 N., R. 1 W. of New Mexico principal meridian, as lies outside the boundaries of the late Pagosa Springs military reservation.	\$375.00
May 17	J. McCune*.....	Survey of the exterior and subdivisional lines of fractional T. 11 S., R. 98 W. of the 6th principal meridian and meander lines of Grand River within the limits of said T.	240.00
June 13	Leonard Cutshaw*..	Survey of the west exteriors of Ts. 9 and 10 S., R. 89 W. of the 6th principal meridian, the south exteriors of T. 9 S., R. 89 W. of the 6th principal meridian, the east exteriors of T. 11 S., R. 88 W. of the 6th principal meridian, and the subdivisional lines of Ts. 9 and 10 S., R. 89 W., and of T. 11 S., R. 88 W. of the 6th principal meridian.	1,073.00

A.—Statement of contracts entered into by the U. S. surveyor-general for Colorado with deputy surveyors, etc.—Continued.

Date of contract.	Name of deputy.	Character and location of field-work.	Estimated amount.
1887. June 17	W. H. Cochran*....	Survey of the north and east exteriors and the subdivisional lines of T. 35 N., R. 1 E. New Mexico principal meridian.	\$384.00
July 11	Edward S. Snell ...	Survey of the west and fractional north exterior lines of Ts. 4 and 5 S., R. 86 W. of the 6th principal meridian, the west and north exterior lines of T. 5 S., R. 87 W. of the 6th principal meridian, the subdivisional lines of west halves of Ts. 4 and 5 S., R. 86 W., and of T. 5 S., R. 87 W. of the 6th principal meridian.	900.00
July 26	William J. Fine	Survey of the north and west boundaries of Ts. 45, 46, and 47 N., R. 2 W., New Mexico principal meridian, and subdivisional lines of Ts. 46 and 47 N., R. 2 W. of the New Mexico principal meridian.	852.00
Oct. 15	Leonard Cutshaw...	Survey of the west boundary and subdivisional lines of T. 7 S., R. 89 W. 6th principal meridian.	381.00
Oct. 25	Leonard Cutshaw...	Survey of the valley portion along the Roaring Fork and Frying Pan creeks in T. 10 S., Rs. 81 and 85 W., T. 9 S., Rs. 84, 85, and 86 W., T. 8 S., Rs. 84, 85, 86, and 87 W., and T. 7 S., Rs. 87 and 88 W. of the 6th principal meridian.	1,650.00
Oct. 25	Benjamin F. Clark..	Survey of the south and east boundaries and subdivisional lines of T. 7 S., R. 92 W. of 6th principal meridian.	366.00
Oct. 25	E. B. Sawyer.....	Survey of north and east boundaries and subdivisional lines of T. 46 N., R. 7 W., New Mexico principal meridian.	384.00
Oct. 26	Thomas Withers ...	Resurvey of valley portions along the Blue river and tributaries in Ts. 3 and 4 S., R. 78 W., Ts. 2 and 3 S., R. 79 W., and Ts. 1, 2, and 3 S., R. 80 W. of 6th principal meridian.	800.00
Oct. 14	Thomas Withers ...	Examination and retracement of lines in T. 5 S., Rs. 42, 43, 44, 45, and 46 W. of 6th principal meridian.	489.00
Nov. 14	John A. Storm.....	Examination, retracement, and establishment of connecting lines in T. 36 N., R. 9 W., and in northern tier of sections in T. 35 N., R. 9 W. of New Mexico principal meridian.	350.00
1888. Mar. 1	F. P. Monroe.....	Resurvey of western and southern tier of sections of T. 6 S., R. 89 W. of 6th principal meridian.	65.00
Mar. 21	Thomas Withers ...	Survey of the subdivisional lines of fractional Ts. 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20 S., R. 41 W. of 6th principal meridian, and of closing lines upon east boundary of Colorado.	400.00
Apr. 20	F. P. Monroe.....	Survey of the east and north exterior lines of Ts. 3, 4, and 5 S., Rs. 94, 95, and 96 W., and subdivisional lines of T. 3 S., Rs. 94, 95, and 96 W., and of the surveyable portions along streams and tributaries of T. 4 S., Rs. 94, 95, and 96 W. of 6th principal meridian.	2,250.00

[Payable out of the appropriation made by act of March 3, 1885, for surveying abandoned military reservations.]

1887. July 18	Edward S. Snell.....	Survey of the outboundaries of the Old Fort Lyon military reservation in Colorado, also the resurvey of so much of the lines of the public survey as have been obliterated within said reservation, and the survey of closing lines on both sides of said reservation.	\$500.00
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[Payable out of the appropriation made by act of March 2, 1887, for survey of boundaries of Indian reservation.]

1888. Jan. 26	John A. Storm.....	Survey of the northern line of the Southern Ute Indian Reservation, in the State of Colorado, from the northwest corner of said reservation to the Mesa Verde, in Colorado.	\$435.00
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* These contracts, although entered into in the year ending June 30, 1887, were not mentioned in the report for that year, because they were made payable out of the regular appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888.

B.—Plats and transcripts made of surveys during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888.

Plats.	Transcripts.	Description.	Principal meridian.	Date of contract.	By whom surveyed.	Date of approval.	Date sent to United States local land office.
3	1	T. 34 N., R. 10 W.	N. M.	1886. Oct. 6	Charles Kemle.....	1887. July 30	1888. Apr. 18
3	1	T. 8 S., R. 89 W.	6th....	1887. Apr. 1	Leonard Cutshaw ...	July 30	1887. Aug. 29
3		Correcting allotment in Secs. 3 and 4, T. 21 S., R. 62 W.	6th....			Aug. 10	
2	1	Exteriors T. 9 and 10 S., R. 89 W.	6th....	June 13	Leonard Cutshaw ...	Sept. 10	
3	1	Subdivision T. 9 S., R. 89 W. ...	6th....	June 13	.....do	Sept. 10	
3	1	Subdivision T. 10 S., R. 89 W. ...	6th....	June 13	.....do	Sept. 10	
2	1	Exterior boundaries and connection with Fort Sedgwick military reservation.	6th....	May 11	John A. Storm.....	Sept. 24	
3	1	Subdivision T. 11 N., R. 44 W. ...	6th....	May 11	.....do	Sept. 24	1888. Feb. 29
3	1	Subdivision T. 12 N., R. 44 W. ...	6th....	May 11	.....do	Sept. 24	Feb. 29
3	1	Subdivision T. 11 N., R. 45 W. ...	6th....	May 11	.....do	Sept. 24	Feb. 29
3	1	Subdivision T. 12 N., R. 45 W. ...	6th....	May 11	.....do	Sept. 24	Feb. 29
3	1	Subdivision T. 11 N., R. 46 W. ...	6th....	May 11	.....do	Sept. 24	Feb. 29
3	1	Subdivision T. 12 N., R. 46 W. ...	6th....	May 11	.....do	Sept. 24	Feb. 29
2	1	Exterior lines, T. 12 and 13 S., R. 97 W., and Frac. T. 12 and 13 S., R. 98 W.	6th....	Apr. 6	A. McCune	Oct. 14	
3	1	Subdivision T. 12 S., R. 96 W. ...	6th....	Apr. 6	.....do	Oct. 14	
3	1	Subdivision T. 12 S., R. 97 W. ...	6th....	Apr. 6	.....do	Oct. 14	
3	1	Subdivision T. 13 S., R. 96 W. ...	6th....	Apr. 6	.....do	Oct. 14	
3	1	Subdivision T. 13 S., R. 97 W. ...	6th....	Apr. 6	.....do	Oct. 14	
2	1	West exteriors of T. 11, 12, 13, and 14 S., E. 87 W.	6th....	June 13	Leonard Cutshaw ...	Oct. 22	
3	1	Subdivision T. 11 S., R. 88 W. ...	6th....	June 13	.....do	Oct. 22	1887. Nov. 17
3		Derivative claim No. 4, Virgil and Saint Vrain grant.				Nov. 30	*Dec. 6
2	1	Exteriors west halves T. 4 and 5 S., E. 86 W. and T. 5 S., R. 87 W.	6th....	July 11	Edward S. Snell	Dec. 3	
3	1	Subdivision west half T. 4 S., R. 86 W.	6th....	July 11	.....do	Dec. 3	
3	1	Subdivision west half T. 5 S., R. 88 W.	6th....	July 11	.....do	Dec. 3	
3	1	Subdivision west half T. 5 S., R. 87 W.	6th....	July 11	.....do	Dec. 3	
4	1	Examination and position of corners in T. 5 S., R. 42, 43, 44, and 45 W.	6th....	Oct. 14	Thomas Withers	Dec. 28	
3	1	Subdivision T. 6 S., R. 91 W. ...	6th....	1886. June 29	Benjamin F. Clark....	1888. Jan. 5	1888. Feb. 29
3	1	Subdivision T. 6 S., R. 92 W. ...	6th....	June 29	.....do	Jan. 5	Feb. 29
3	1	Subdivision T. 6 S., R. 93 W. ...	6th....	June 29	.....do	Jan. 5	Feb. 29
2	1	Exterior lines of T. 7 S., R. 89 W.	6th....	1887. Oct. 15	Leonard Cutshaw ...	Jan. 5	
3	1	Subdivision T. 7 S., R. 89 W. ...	6th....	Oct. 15	.....do	Jan. 5	
2	1	Outboundaries of old Fort Lyon military reservation.		July 18	Edward S. Snell	Feb. 23	
3	1	Subdivision T. 22 S., R. 47 W. ...	6th....	July 18	.....do	Feb. 23	Mar. 13
3	1	Subdivision T. 32 S., R. 47 W. ...	6th....	July 18	.....do	Feb. 23	Mar. 13
3	1	Subdivision T. 22 S., R. 48 W. ...	6th....	July 18	.....do	Feb. 23	Mar. 13
3	1	Subdivision T. 23 S., R. 48 W. ...	6th....	July 18	.....do	Feb. 23	Mar. 13
3	1	Subdivision T. 22 S., R. 49 W. ...	6th....	July 18	.....do	Feb. 23	Mar. 13
3	1	Subdivision T. 23 S., R. 49 W. ...	6th....	July 18	.....do	Feb. 23	Mar. 13
2	1	West and north boundaries T. 45, 46, and 47 N., R. 2 W.	N. M.	July 26	W. J. Fine	Mar. 15	
3	1	Subdivision T. 46 N., R. 2 W. ...	N. M.	July 26	.....do	Mar. 15	
3	1	Subdivision T. 47 N., R. 2 W. ...	N. M.	July 26	.....do	Mar. 15	
3	1	Subdivision T. 35 N., R. 1 W. ...	N. M.	Apr. 29	W. H. Cochran	Apr. 20	
3	1	Subdivision T. 36 N., R. 1 W. ...	N. M.	Apr. 29	.....do	Apr. 20	
3	1	Subdivision T. 35 N., R. 2 W. ...	N. M.	Apr. 29	.....do	Apr. 20	
3	1	Subdivision T. 36 N., R. 2 W. ...	N. M.	Apr. 29	.....do	Apr. 20	
2	1	N. and E. exteriors T. 85 N., R. 1 E.	N. M.	June 17	.....do	Apr. 20	
3	1	Subdivision T. 35 N., R. 1 E. ...	N. M.	June 17	.....do	Apr. 20	
3		Diagram of lottings in S. 32, 33, and 34, T. 24½ N., and T. 35 N., E. 9 W.				Apr. 26	
3	1	Subdivision T. 11 S., R. 98 W. ...	6th....	1888. May 17	A. McCune	May 5	
3	1	North boundary Southern Ute Reservation.		1888. Jan. 26	John A. Storm.....	May 22	
3	1	Resurvey of town site of Grand Lake.		1886. June 3	H. B. Miner.....	June 30	

* To claimant.

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, 1888.*

Land office.	Description.	Principal meridian.	Date of contract.	
Denver	Subdivisions of T. 7 N., R. 57 W	6th.....	Dec. 29, 1880	
	Subdivisions of T. 8 N., R. 57 W	6th.....	Dec. 29, 1880	
	Subdivisions of T. 6 N., R. 72 W	6th.....	Oct. 28, 1880	
	Subdivisions of T. 7 N., R. 72 W	6th.....	Aug. 4, 1881	
	Subdivisions of T. 8 N., R. 72 W	6th.....	Aug. 4, 1881	
	Subdivisions of T. 6 N., R. 80 W	6th.....	Oct. 28, 1881	
	Subdivisions of T. 7 N., R. 80 W	6th.....	July 8, 1880	
	Subdivisions of T. 6 N., R. 82 W	6th.....	June 22, 1882	
	Subdivisions of T. 5 N., R. 83 W	6th.....	June 16, 1882	
	Subdivisions of T. 6 N., R. 83 W	6th.....	June 16, 1882	
	Subdivisions of T. 7 N., R. 83 W	6th.....	June 16, 1882	
	Subdivisions of T. 8 N., R. 83 W	6th.....	June 17, 1882	
	Subdivisions of T. 9 N., R. 83 W	6th.....	May 14, 1881	
	Subdivisions of T. 6 S., R. 56 W	6th.....	Dec. 18, 1881	
	Subdivisions of T. 8 S., R. 56 W	6th.....	April 4, 1880	
	Subdivisions of T. 4 S., R. 63 W	6th.....	Sept. 27, 1880	
	Subdivisions of T. 5 S., R. 63 W	6th.....	Sept. 28, 1880	
	Subdivisions of T. 6 S., R. 63 W	6th.....	Sept. 28, 1880	
	Subdivisions of T. 7 S., R. 63 W	6th.....	Sept. 28, 1880	
	Subdivisions of T. 8 S., R. 63 W	6th.....	Sept. 28, 1880	
	Subdivisions of T. 9 S., R. 63 W	6th.....	Sept. 26, 1886	
	Subdivisions of T. 10 S., R. 63 W	6th.....	Sept. 26, 1886	
	Subdivisions of T. 6 S., R. 65 W	6th.....	May 24, 1886	
	Subdivisions of T. 7 S., R. 65 W	6th.....	May 24, 1886	
	Lamar.....	Subdivisions of T. 25 S., R. 42 W	6th.....	Mar. 25, 1882
		Subdivisions of T. 26 S., R. 42 W	6th.....	Jan. 12, 1881
		Subdivisions of T. 27 S., R. 42 W	6th.....	Jan. 12, 1881
		Subdivisions of T. 28 S., R. 42 W	6th.....	Jan. 12, 1881
		Subdivisions of T. 29 S., R. 42 W	6th.....	Jan. 12, 1881
		Subdivisions of T. 30 S., R. 42 W	6th.....	Jan. 21, 1881
		Subdivisions of T. 31 S., R. 42 W	6th.....	Dec. 20, 1880
		Subdivisions of T. 18 S., R. 43 W	6th.....	Nov. 20, 1880
		Subdivisions of T. 19 S., R. 43 W	6th.....	Nov. 20, 1880
		Subdivisions of T. 20 S., R. 43 W	6th.....	Nov. 20, 1880
		Subdivisions of T. 32 S., R. 43 W	6th.....	Dec. 20, 1880
		Subdivisions of T. 33 S., R. 43 W	6th.....	Dec. 20, 1880
Subdivisions of T. 19 S., R. 44 W		6th.....	Nov. 20, 1880	
Subdivisions of T. 20 S., R. 44 W		6th.....	Nov. 20, 1880	
Subdivisions of T. 23 S., R. 44 W		6th.....	Mar. 25, 1882	
Subdivisions of T. 24 S., R. 44 W		6th.....	Nov. 3, 1880	
Subdivisions of T. 25 S., R. 44 W		6th.....	Nov. 3, 1880	
Subdivisions of T. 26 S., R. 44 W		6th.....	Aug. 9, 1880	
Subdivisions of T. 27 S., R. 44 W		6th.....	Aug. 9, 1880	
Subdivisions of T. 28 S., R. 44 W		6th.....	Jan. 12, 1881	
Subdivisions of T. 29 S., R. 44 W		6th.....	Jan. 12, 1881	
Subdivisions of T. 23 S., R. 45 W		6th.....	Nov. 3, 1880	
Subdivisions of T. 24 S., R. 45 W		6th.....	Nov. 3, 1880	
Subdivisions of T. 25 S., R. 45 W		6th.....	Nov. 3, 1880	
Subdivisions of T. 26 S., R. 45 W		6th.....	Dec. 6, 1880	
Subdivisions of T. 27 S., R. 45 W		6th.....	Dec. 6, 1880	
Subdivisions of T. 28 S., R. 45 W		6th.....	Dec. 6, 1880	
Subdivisions of T. 29 S., R. 45 W		6th.....	Jan. 12, 1881	
Subdivisions of T. 30 S., R. 45 W		6th.....	Jan. 12, 1881	
Subdivisions of T. 31 S., R. 45 W		6th.....	Dec. 18, 1880	
Subdivisions of T. 32 S., R. 45 W		6th.....	Dec. 18, 1880	
Subdivisions of T. 33 S., R. 45 W		6th.....	Dec. 18, 1880	
Subdivisions of T. 25 S., R. 46 W		6th.....	Nov. 3, 1880	
Subdivisions of T. 26 S., R. 46 W		6th.....	Jan. 19, 1881	
Subdivisions of T. 27 S., R. 46 W		6th.....	Dec. 6, 1880	
Subdivisions of T. 28 S., R. 46 W		6th.....	Dec. 6, 1880	
Subdivisions of T. 29 S., R. 46 W		6th.....	July 19, 1881	
Subdivisions of T. 30 S., R. 46 W		6th.....	July 21, 1881	
Subdivisions of T. 31 S., R. 46 W		6th.....	Dec. 18, 1880	
Subdivisions of T. 32 S., R. 46 W		6th.....	Dec. 18, 1880	
Subdivisions of T. 33 S., R. 46 W		6th.....	Dec. 18, 1880	
Subdivisions of T. 27 S., R. 47 W		6th.....	Dec. 6, 1880	
Subdivisions of T. 28 S., R. 47 W		6th.....	Dec. 6, 1880	
Subdivisions of T. 29 S., R. 47 W		6th.....	Jan. 19, 1881	
Subdivisions of T. 13 S., R. 49 W		6th.....	Jan. 22, 1881	
Subdivisions of T. 27 S., R. 49 W		6th.....	Jan. 22, 1881	
Subdivisions of T. 30 S., R. 49 W		6th.....	Jan. 19, 1881	
Subdivisions of T. 32 S., R. 49 W		6th.....	June 21, 1881	
Subdivisions of T. 34 S., R. 49 W		6th.....	June 21, 1881	
Subdivisions of T. 20 S., R. 52 W		6th.....	Feb. 12, 1881	
Subdivisions of T. 23 S., R. 52 W		6th.....	Aug. 23, 1880	
Pueblo.....		Subdivisions of T. 20 S., R. 63 W	6th.....	July 18, 1877
		Subdivisions of T. 21 S., R. 63 W	6th.....	July 14, 1877

C.—Transcript of field-notes of public surveys, etc.—Continued.

Land office.	Description.	Principal meridian.	Date of contract.	
Pueblo.....	Subdivisions of T. 19 S., R. 64 W.	6th	May 15, 1866	
	Subdivisions of T. 20 S., R. 64 W.	6th	July 14, 1865	
	Subdivisions of T. 11 S., R. 66 W.	6th	May 24, 1866	
	Subdivisions of T. 12 S., R. 66 W.	6th	May 25, 1866	
	Subdivisions of T. 13 S., R. 66 W.	6th	May 25, 1866	
	Subdivisions of T. 14 S., R. 66 W.	6th	July 1, 1863	
	Subdivisions of T. 15 S., R. 66 W.	6th	July 1, 1865	
	Subdivisions of T. 18 S., R. 66 W.	6th	July 25, 1873	
	Subdivisions of T. 20 S., R. 66 W.	6th	July 14, 1863	
	Subdivisions of T. 22 S., R. 66 W.	6th	Dec. 20, 1870	
	Subdivisions of T. 19 S., R. 67 W.	6th	July 15, 1873	
	Subdivisions of T. 20 S., R. 67 W.	6th	July 14, 1865	
	Subdivisions of T. 21 S., R. 67 W.	6th	Dec. 20, 1870	
	Subdivisions of T. 22 S., R. 67 W.	6th	Dec. 20, 1870	
	Subdivisions of T. 30 S., R. 67 W.	6th	July 16, 1874	
	Subdivisions of T. 16 S., R. 68 W.	6th	July 29, 1880	
	Subdivisions of T. 17 S., R. 68 W.	6th	Oct. 16, 1880	
	Subdivisions of T. 19 S., R. 68 W.	6th	July 20, 1865	
	Subdivisions of T. 22 S., R. 68 W.	6th	Dec. 20, 1870	
	Subdivisions of T. 16 S., R. 69 W.	6th	July 29, 1880	
	Subdivisions of T. 16 S., R. 70 W.	6th	July 29, 1880	
	Subdivisions of T. 18 S., R. 70 W.	6th	Jan. 3, 1871	
	Subdivisions of T. 20 S., R. 72 W.	6th	Dec. 18, 1871	
	Subdivisions of T. 22 S., R. 72 W.	6th	Jan. 15, 1872	
	Subdivisions of T. 26 S., R. 72 W.	6th	Oct. 7, 1881	
	Subdivisions of T. 27 S., R. 72 W.	6th	July 21, 1882	
	Del Norte....	Subdivisions of T. 38 N., R. 2 E.	N. M.	Apr. 15, 1881
		Subdivisions of T. 39 N., R. 2 E.	N. M.	Apr. 15, 1881
		Subdivisions of T. 41 N., R. 2 E.	N. M.	June 22, 1881
		Subdivisions of T. 43 N., R. 2 E.	N. M.	Apr. 15, 1881
		Subdivisions of T. 44 N., R. 2 E.	N. M.	Apr. 15, 1881
		Subdivisions of T. 44 N., R. 3 E.	N. M.	Apr. 15, 1881
Subdivisions of T. 33 N., R. 6 E.		N. M.	June 22, 1881	
Subdivisions of T. 36 N., R. 6 E.		N. M.	July 3, 1880	
Subdivisions of T. 47 N., R. 10 E.		N. M.	July 12, 1881	
Subdivisions of T. 37 N., R. 12 E.		N. M.	June 22, 1881	
Leadville.....		Subdivisions of T. 9 S., R. 72 E.	6th	July 17, 1882
		Subdivisions of T. 8 S., R. 73 E.	6th	July 1, 1882
		Subdivisions of T. 11 S., R. 73 E.	6th	June 20, 1881
		Subdivisions of T. 11 S., R. 74 E.	6th	June 20, 1881
	Subdivisions of T. 15 S., R. 74 E.	6th	Nov. 3, 1880	
	Subdivisions of T. 6 S., R. 75 E.	6th	July 15, 1882	
	Subdivisions of T. 6 S., R. 76 E.	6th	July 15, 1882	
	Subdivisions of T. 7 S., R. 76 E.	6th	Sept. 29, 1880	
	Subdivisions of T. 8 S., R. 76 E.	6th	Aug. 19, 1870	
	Subdivisions of T. 14 S., R. 76 E.	6th	June 20, 1881	
	Subdivisions of T. 15 S., R. 76 W.	6th	June 19, 1881	
	Subdivisions of T. 6 S., R. 77 W.	6th	July 15, 1882	
	Subdivisions of T. 6 S., R. 79 W.	6th	June 12, 1882	
	Subdivisions of T. 7 S., R. 79 W.	6th	June 12, 1882	
	Subdivisions of T. 8 S., R. 79 W.	6th	July 15, 1882	
	Subdivisions of T. 10 S., R. 79 W.	6th	July 15, 1882	
	Subdivisions of T. 11 S., R. 79 W.	6th	June 8, 1882	
	Subdivisions of T. 6 S., R. 80 W.	6th	June 12, 1882	
	Subdivisions of T. 15 S., R. 80 W.	6th	July 13, 1882	
	Subdivisions of T. 11 S., R. 81 W.	6th	June 2, 1882	
	Subdivisions of T. 12 S., R. 81 W.	6th	June 2, 1882	
	Subdivisions of T. 13 S., R. 81 W.	6th	July 26, 1881	
Subdivisions of T. 14 S., R. 81 W.	6th	July 26, 1881		
Durango.....	Subdivisions of T. 33 N., R. 1 W.	N. M.	July 3, 1880	
	Subdivisions of T. 34 N., R. 1 W.	N. M.	July 3, 1880	
	Subdivisions of T. 40 N., R. 1 W.	N. M.	Sept. 10, 1876	
	Subdivisions of T. 35 N., R. 2 W.	N. M.	July 23, 1880	
	Subdivisions of T. 36 N., R. 2 W.	N. M.	July 3, 1880	
	Subdivisions of T. 36 N., R. 4 W.	N. M.	July 23, 1880	
	Subdivisions of T. 38 N., R. 4 W.	N. M.	July 23, 1880	
	Subdivisions of T. 39 N., R. 8 W.	N. M.	July 3, 1882	
	Subdivisions of T. 37 N., R. 10 W.	N. M.	June 1, 1882	
	Subdivisions of T. 41 N., R. 10 W.	N. M.	June 22, 1881	
	Subdivisions of T. 42 N., R. 10 W.	N. M.	June 22, 1881	
	Subdivisions of T. 37 N., R. 11 W.	N. M.	June 24, 1882	
	Subdivisions of T. 42 N., R. 11 W.	N. M.	June 22, 1881	
	Subdivisions of T. 38 N., R. 12 W.	N. M.	Apr. 17, 1882	
	Subdivisions of T. 39 N., R. 12 W.	N. M.	June 24, 1882	
	Subdivisions of T. 42 N., R. 13 W.	N. M.	June 22, 1881	
	Subdivisions of T. 35 N., R. 14 W.	N. M.	Oct. 23, 1880	
	Subdivisions of T. 37 N., R. 14 W.	N. M.	Oct. 23, 1880	
	Subdivisions of T. 38 N., R. 14 W.	N. M.	Apr. 4, 1881	
	Subdivisions of T. 39 N., R. 14 W.	N. M.	Apr. 4, 1881	
	Subdivisions of T. 40 N., R. 14 W.	N. M.	Apr. 4, 1881	

C.—Transcript of field-notes of public surveys, etc.—Continued.

Land office.	Description.	Principal meridian.	Date of contract.	
Durango.....	Subdivisions of T. 41 N., R. 14 W	N. M.	June 22, 1881	
	Subdivisions of T. 42 N., R. 14 W	N. M.	Oct. 14, 1880	
	Subdivisions of T. 38 N., R. 15 W	N. M.	Jan. 27, 1881	
	Subdivisions of T. 39 N., R. 15 W	N. M.	Apr. 4, 1881	
	Subdivisions of T. 35 N., R. 16 W	N. M.	Oct. 23, 1880	
	Subdivisions of T. 38 N., R. 16 W	N. M.	Jan. 27, 1881	
	Subdivisions of T. 39 N., R. 16 W	N. M.	Apr. 4, 1881	
	Subdivisions of T. 41 N., R. 16 W	N. M.	June 22, 1881	
	Subdivisions of T. 42 N., R. 16 W	N. M.	June 22, 1881	
	Subdivisions of T. 39 N., R. 17 W	N. M.	Jan. 18, 1884	
	Subdivisions of T. 37 N., R. 18 W	N. M.	Aug. 29, 1884	
	Subdivisions of T. 38 N., R. 18 W	N. M.	Aug. 29, 1884	
	Gunnison.....	Subdivisions of T. 12 S., R. 83 W	6th.	June 2, 1882
		Subdivisions of T. 13 S., R. 83 W	6th.	Dec. 5, 1879
		Subdivisions of T. 13 S., R. 90 W	6th.	Apr. 2, 1885
		Subdivisions of T. 14 S., R. 91 W	6th.	Aug. 5, 1884
		Subdivisions of T. 15 S., R. 92 W	6th.	Apr. 2, 1885
		Subdivisions of T. 12 S., R. 93 W	6th.	Aug. 5, 1884
		Subdivisions of T. 12 S., R. 94 W	6th.	Aug. 5, 1884
		Subdivisions of T. 14 S., R. 94 W	6th.	June 25, 1883
Subdivisions of T. 13 S., R. 95 W		6th.	Aug. 5, 1884	
Subdivisions of T. 13 S., R. 96 W		6th.	Aug. 5, 1884	
Subdivisions of T. 14 S., R. 96 W		6th.	June 25, 1883	
Subdivisions of T. 15 S., R. 96 W		6th.	Feb. 14, 1883	
Subdivisions of T. 13 S., R. 101 W		6th.	Dec. 16, 1884	
Subdivisions of T. 49 N., R. 4 E		N. M.	June 5, 1880	
Subdivisions of T. 43 N., R. 8 W		N. M.	Feb. 14, 1883	
Subdivisions of T. 50 N., R. 8 W		N. M.	Feb. 14, 1883	
Subdivisions of T. 47 N., R. 9 W		N. M.	Aug. 25, 1884	
Subdivisions of T. 48 N., R. 9 W		N. M.	Dec. 4, 1882	
Subdivisions of T. 49 N., R. 9 W		N. M.	Feb. 14, 1883	
Subdivisions of T. 50 N., R. 9 W		N. M.	Feb. 14, 1883	
Subdivisions of T. 49 N., R. 10 W		N. M.	Feb. 14, 1883	
Subdivisions of T. 50 N., R. 10 W		N. M.	Feb. 14, 1883	
Subdivisions of T. 48 N., R. 12 W		N. M.	June 18, 1883	
Subdivisions of T. 47 N., R. 16 W		N. M.	Sept. 5, 1884	
Subdivisions of T. 48 N., R. 16 W		N. M.	Sept. 5, 1884	
Lake City.....		Subdivisions of T. 45 N., R. 1 W	N. M.	Oct. 1, 1880
		Subdivisions of T. 46 N., R. 1 W	N. M.	Oct. 1, 1880
		Subdivisions of T. 45 N., R. 7 W	N. M.	Oct. 21, 1882
		Subdivisions of T. 46 N., R. 8 W	N. M.	Feb. 14, 1883
		Subdivisions of T. 46 N., R. 9 W	N. M.	Feb. 14, 1883
		Subdivisions of T. 45 N., R. 10 W	N. M.	Feb. 14, 1883
		Subdivisions of T. 46 N., R. 10 W	N. M.	June 18, 1883
		Subdivisions of T. 46 N., R. 12 W	N. M.	Aug. 25, 1884
		Subdivisions of T. 43 N., R. 14 W	N. M.	Oct. 14, 1880
		Subdivisions of T. 44 N., R. 14 W	N. M.	Oct. 14, 1880
		Subdivisions of T. 46 N., R. 14 W	N. M.	Sept. 5, 1884
	Subdivisions of T. 43 N., R. 15 W	N. M.	June 22, 1881	
	Subdivisions of T. 44 N., R. 15 W	N. M.	June 22, 1881	
	Subdivisions of T. 46 N., R. 15 W	N. M.	Sept. 5, 1884	
	Subdivisions of T. 43 N., R. 16 W	N. M.	June 22, 1881	
	Subdivisions of T. 44 N., R. 16 W	N. M.	Sept. 5, 1884	
	Subdivisions of T. 45 N., R. 16 W	N. M.	Sept. 5, 1884	
	Central City...	Subdivisions of T. 4 N., R. 75 W	6th.	July 11, 1882
		Subdivisions of T. 1 N., R. 76 W	6th.	Mar. 18, 1881
		Subdivisions of T. 4 N., R. 76 W	6th.	May 9, 1881
		Subdivisions of T. 2 N., R. 82 W	6th.	Oct. 7, 1881
		Subdivisions of T. 3 N., R. 82 W	6th.	Nov. 4, 1881
		Subdivisions of T. 4 N., R. 82 W	6th.	Aug. 11, 1882
		Subdivisions of T. 4 S., R. 73 W	6th.	July 13, 1882
		Subdivisions of T. 1 S., R. 74 W	6th.	July 11, 1882
		Subdivisions of T. 1 S., R. 81 W	6th.	July 27, 1881
		Subdivisions of T. 5 S., R. 81 W	6th.	Sept. 5, 1881
Subdivisions of T. 1 S., R. 82 W		6th.	July 27, 1881	
Subdivisions of T. 2 S., R. 82 W		6th.	July 27, 1881	
Subdivisions of T. 3 S., R. 82 W		6th.	June 7, 1882	
Garfield.....		Subdivisions of T. 10 S., R. 84 W	6th.	Oct. 29, 1881
		Subdivisions of T. 11 S., R. 84 W	6th.	June 2, 1882
		Subdivisions of T. 1 S., R. 85 W	6th.	Nov. 25, 1881
		Subdivisions of T. 3 S., R. 85 W	6th.	June 7, 1882
	Subdivisions of T. 11 S., R. 85 W	6th.	June 2, 1882	
	Subdivisions of T. 9 S., R. 93 W	6th.	Aug. 5, 1884	
	Subdivisions of T. 10 S., R. 93 W	6th.	Aug. 5, 1884	
	Subdivisions of T. 9 S., R. 94 W	6th.	Aug. 5, 1884	
	Subdivisions of T. 10 S., R. 94 W	6th.	Aug. 5, 1884	
	Subdivisions of T. 10 S., R. 96 W	6th.	Aug. 5, 1884	
	Subdivisions of T. 11 S., R. 96 W	6th.	Aug. 5, 1884	
	Subdivisions of T. 4 S., R. 97 W	6th.	June 16, 1884	

C.—*Transcript of field-notes of public surveys, etc.*—Continued.

Land office.	Description.	Principal meridian.	Date of contract.	
Garfield	Subdivisions of T. 5 S., R. 97 W.	6th	Aug. 11, 1884	
	Subdivisions of T. 6 S., R. 97 W.	6th	Dec. 16, 1884	
	Subdivisions of T. 4 N., R. 85 W.	6th	June 13, 1884	
	Subdivisions of T. 8 N., R. 85 W.	6th	May 14, 1884	
	Subdivisions of T. 9 N., R. 85 W.	6th	Sept. 19, 1884	
	Subdivisions of T. 11 N., R. 85 W.	6th	July 11, 1884	
	Subdivisions of T. 5 N., R. 87 W.	6th	Sept. 19, 1884	
	Subdivisions of T. 8 N., R. 87 W.	6th	Sept. 19, 1884	
	Subdivisions of T. 8 N., R. 89 W.	6th	Apr. 18, 1884	
	Subdivisions of T. 10 N., R. 89 W.	6th	May 14, 1884	
	Subdivisions of T. 11 N., R. 89 W.	6th	Sept. 19, 1884	
	Subdivisions of T. 10 N., R. 91 W.	6th	Oct. 28, 1884	
	Subdivisions of T. 11 N., R. 91 W.	6th	Oct. 28, 1884	
	Subdivisions of T. 1 N., R. 92 W.	6th	Sept. 3, 1883	
	Subdivisions of T. 4 N., R. 92 W.	6th	Feb. 4, 1885	
	Subdivisions of T. 7 N., R. 92 W.	6th	Apr. 18, 1881	
	Subdivisions of T. 8 N., R. 92 W.	6th	Apr. 26, 1881	
	Exteriors of T. 7 N., R. 57 W.	6th	Sept. 27, 1866	
	Denver	Exteriors of T. 8 N., R. 57 W.	6th	Aug. 5, 1870
				Aug. 5, 1870
				Aug. 6, 1865
				Jan. 12, 1874
				May 24, 1880
		Exteriors of T. 6 N., R. 72 W.	6th	June 29, 1881
				July 11, 1887
		Exteriors of T. 8 N., R. 72 W.	6th	June 29, 1881
		Exteriors of T. 6 N., R. 80 W.	6th	July 28, 1880
Exteriors of T. 7 N., R. 80 W.		6th	July 28, 1880	
Exteriors of T. 6 N., R. 82 W.		6th	June 22, 1880	
			July 30, 1873	
			Oct. 26, 1875	
			June 21, 1881	
Exteriors of T. 5 N., R. 83 W.		6th	June 16, 1882	
			Oct. 26, 1875	
			June 21, 1881	
Exteriors of T. 6 N., R. 83 W.		6th	June 16, 1882	
			June 22, 1881	
Exteriors of T. 7 N., R. 83 W.		6th	June 16, 1882	
			June 10, 1882	
			May 14, 1881	
			June 22, 1881	
Exteriors of T. 8 N., R. 83 W.		6th	June 17, 1882	
Exteriors of T. 9 N., R. 83 W.		6th	May 14, 1881	
Exteriors of T. 6 S., R. 56 W.		6th	Aug. 12, 1870	
Exteriors of T. 8 S., R. 56 W.		6th	Aug. 12, 1870	
Exteriors of T. 4 S., R. 63 W.	6th	Sept. 26, 1866		
		May 24, 1866		
Exteriors of T. 5 S., R. 63 W.	6th	Sept. 26, 1866		
Exteriors of T. 6 S., R. 63 W.	6th	May 24, 1866		
Exteriors of T. 7 S., R. 63 W.	6th	May 24, 1866		
Exteriors of T. 8 S., R. 63 W.	6th	May 24, 1866		
Exteriors of T. 9 S., R. 63 W.	6th	May 24, 1866		
Exteriors of T. 10 S., R. 63 W.	6th	May 24, 1866		
Lamar	Exteriors of T. 6 S., R. 65 W.	6th	Aug. 12, 1861	
			Oct. 20, 1864	
	Exteriors of T. 7 S., R. 65 W.	6th	Oct. 20, 1864	
	Exteriors of T. 25 S., R. 42 W.	6th	Aug. 12, 1861	
			July 7, 1873	
			July 7, 1873	
	Exteriors of T. 26 S., R. 42 W.	6th	Aug. 9, 1880	
	Exteriors of T. 27 S., R. 42 W.	6th	Aug. 9, 1880	
	Exteriors of T. 28 S., R. 42 W.	6th	Aug. 9, 1880	
	Exteriors of T. 29 S., R. 42 W.	6th	Aug. 9, 1880	
	Exteriors of T. 30 S., R. 42 W.	6th	May 5, 1879	
			Aug. 9, 1880	
	Exteriors of T. 31 S., R. 42 W.	6th	May 5, 1879	
	Exteriors of T. 18 S., R. 43 W.	6th	Apr. 22, 1879	
	Exteriors of T. 19 S., R. 43 W.	6th	Apr. 22, 1879	
			Apr. 22, 1879	
	Exteriors of T. 20 S., R. 43 W.	6th	July 9, 1872	
	Exteriors of T. 32 S., R. 43 W.	6th	May 5, 1879	
	Exteriors of T. 33 S., R. 43 W.	6th	May 5, 1879	
	Exteriors of T. 19 S., R. 44 W.	6th	Apr. 22, 1879	
	Exteriors of T. 20 S., R. 44 W.	6th	Apr. 22, 1879	
	Exteriors of T. 23 S., R. 44 W.	6th	July 9, 1872	
			July 9, 1872	
	Exteriors of T. 24 S., R. 44 W.	6th	July 7, 1873	
	Exteriors of T. 25 S., R. 44 W.	6th	July 7, 1873	
			July 7, 1873	
	Exteriors of T. 26 S., R. 44 W.	6th	Aug. 9, 1880	
Exteriors of T. 27 S., R. 44 W.	6th	Aug. 9, 1880		

C.—*Transcript of field-notes of public surveys, etc.*—Continued.

Land office.	Description.	Principal meridian.	Date of contract.		
Lamar	Exteriors of T. 28 S., R. 44 W	6th	Aug. 9, 1880		
	Exteriors of T. 29 S., R. 44 W	6th	Aug. 9, 1880		
	Exteriors of T. 23 S., R. 45 W	6th	July 9, 1872		
	Exteriors of T. 24 S., R. 45 W	6th	July 9, 1872		
	Exteriors of T. 25 S., R. 45 W	6th	July 7, 1873		
	Exteriors of T. 26 S., R. 45 W	6th	Aug. 9, 1880		
	Exteriors of T. 27 S., R. 45 W	6th	Aug. 9, 1880		
	Exteriors of T. 28 S., R. 45 W	6th	Aug. 9, 1880		
	Exteriors of T. 29 S., R. 45 W	6th	Aug. 9, 1880		
	Exteriors of T. 30 S., R. 45 W	6th	Aug. 9, 1880		
	Exteriors of T. 31 S., R. 45 W	6th	May 5, 1879		
	Exteriors of T. 32 S., R. 45 W	6th	May 5, 1879		
	Exteriors of T. 33 S., R. 45 W	6th	May 5, 1879		
	Exteriors of T. 25 S., R. 46 W	6th	July 7, 1873		
	Exteriors of T. 26 S., R. 46 W	6th	Aug. 9, 1880		
	Exteriors of T. 27 S., R. 46 W	6th	Aug. 9, 1880		
	Exteriors of T. 28 S., R. 46 W	6th	Aug. 9, 1880		
	Exteriors of T. 29 S., R. 46 W	6th	Aug. 9, 1880		
	Exteriors of T. 30 S., R. 46 W	6th	Aug. 9, 1880		
	Exteriors of T. 31 S., R. 46 W	6th	May 5, 1879		
	Exteriors of T. 32 S., R. 46 W	6th	May 5, 1879		
	Exteriors of T. 33 S., R. 46 W	6th	May 5, 1879		
	Exteriors of T. 27 S., R. 47 W	6th	Aug. 9, 1880		
	Exteriors of T. 28 S., R. 47 W	6th	Aug. 9, 1880		
	Exteriors of T. 29 S., R. 48 W	6th	Aug. 9, 1880		
	Exteriors of T. 12 S., R. 49 W	6th	Aug. 10, 1870		
	Exteriors of T. 13 S., R. 49 W	6th	Aug. 10, 1870		
	Exteriors of T. 27 S., R. 49 W	6th	July 7, 1873		
	Exteriors of T. 30 S., R. 49 W	6th	July 7, 1873		
	Exteriors of T. 32 S., R. 49 W	6th	May 5, 1879		
	Exteriors of T. 34 S., R. 49 W	6th	May 5, 1879		
	Exteriors of T. 20 S., R. 52 W	6th	Apr. 22, 1879		
				May 1, 1869	
		Exteriors of T. 23 S., R. 52 W	6th	May 26, 1871	
				Oct. 20, 1863	
	Pueblo	Exteriors of T. 20 S., R. 63 W	6th	July 1, 1863	
				July 14, 1865	
				May 3, 1869	
				July 1, 1863	
			Exteriors of T. 21 S., R. 63 W	6th	July 18, 1871
					May 31, 1862
					Oct. 20, 1864
			Exteriors of T. 19 S., R. 64 W	6th	May 25, 1866
					May 31, 1862
					July 1, 1863
					Oct. 20, 1864
		Exteriors of T. 20 S., R. 64 W	6th	Aug. 12, 1861	
				Oct. 20, 1864	
		Exteriors of T. 11 S., R. 66 W	6th	Oct. 20, 1864	
		Exteriors of T. 12 S., R. 66 W	6th	Oct. 20, 1864	
				May 31, 1862	
		Exteriors of T. 13 S., R. 66 W	6th	Oct. 20, 1864	
		Exteriors of T. 14 S., R. 66 W	6th	May 31, 1862	
		Exteriors of T. 15 S., R. 66 W	6th	May 31, 1862	
		Exteriors of T. 18 S., R. 66 W	6th	July 8, 1872	
		Exteriors of T. 20 S., R. 66 W	6th	May 31, 1862	
				Oct. 20, 1864	
		Exteriors of T. 22 S., R. 66 W	6th	May 8, 1869	
				Dec. 20, 1870	
		Exteriors of T. 19 S., R. 67 W	6th	Oct. 20, 1864	
				July 8, 1872	
		Exteriors of T. 20 S., R. 67 W	6th	May 31, 1862	
				Oct. 20, 1864	
		Exteriors of T. 21 S., R. 67 W	6th	May 31, 1860	
				Dec. 20, 1870	
		Exteriors of T. 22 S., R. 67 W	6th	May 3, 1869	
				Dec. 20, 1870	
		Exteriors of T. 30 S., R. 67 W	6th	May 3, 1860	
				Oct. 8, 1872	
				July 30, 1872	
		Exteriors of T. 16 S., R. 68 W	6th	July 29, 1880	
				July 8, 1872	
		Exteriors of T. 17 S., R. 68 W	6th	July 29, 1880	
		Exteriors of T. 19 S., R. 68 W	6th	Oct. 20, 1864	
		Exteriors of T. 22 S., R. 68 W	6th	Dec. 20, 1870	
		Exteriors of T. 16 S., R. 69 W	6th	July 20, 1880	
				July 30, 1872	
				July 29, 1880	
		Exteriors of T. 16 S., R. 70 W	6th	Aug. 10, 1872	
		Exteriors of T. 18 S., R. 70 W	6th	Jan. 3, 1871	
		Exteriors of T. 20 S., R. 72 W	6th	Dec. 18, 1871	

C.—*Transcript of field-notes of public surveys, etc.*—Continued.

Land office.	Description.	Principal meridian.	Date of contract.
Pueblo	Exteriors of T. 22 S., R. 72 W	6th	Jan. 15, 1872 June 18, 1869 Oct. 18, 1869
	Exteriors of T. 26 S., R. 72 W	6th	Oct. 7, 1881 Oct. 18, 1869 Oct. 7, 1881 June 14, 1882
Del Norte	Exteriors of T. 27 S., R. 72 W	6th	July 21, 1882
	Exteriors of T. 38 N., R. 2 E	NM	Apr. 15, 1881
	Exteriors of T. 39 N., R. 2 E	NM	Apr. 15, 1881
			Sept. 13, 1876 Sept. 8, 1876
	Exteriors of T. 41 N., R. 2 E	NM	May 20, 1873 July 3, 1880
	Exteriors of T. 43 N., R. 2 E	NM	Apr. 15, 1881
	Exteriors of T. 44 N., R. 2 E	NM	Apr. 15, 1881 Apr. 15, 1881 July 3, 1880
	Exteriors of T. 44 N., R. 3 E	NM	May 20, 1873
			Oct. 20, 1877 Aug. 31, 1878
	Exteriors of T. 33 N., R. 6 E	NM	June 22, 1881
Nov. 4, 1881 May 17, 1875			
Exteriors of T. 36 N., R. 6 E	NM	Oct. 20, 1877	
		June 22, 1871 Aug. 2, 1872	
Exteriors of T. 47 N., R. 10 E	NM	May 6, 1880	
		June 21, 1881	
Leadville	Exteriors of T. 37 N., R. 12 E	NM	June 21, 1881
	Exteriors of T. 9 S., R. 72 W	6th	July 6, 1871 June 21, 1867 Aug. 5, 1860
Exteriors of T. 8 S., R. 73 W	6th	Apr. 14, 1873	
		Dec. 30, 1874 June 12, 1871	
Exteriors of T. 11 S., R. 73 W	6th	June 21, 1867	
		June 12, 1871	
Exteriors of T. 11 S., R. 74 W	6th	June 21, 1867	
		July 30, 1872 Oct. 13, 1872	
Exteriors of T. 15 S., R. 74 W	6th	May 13, 1873	
		Aug. 5, 1860 Sept. 8, 1876	
Exteriors of T. 6 S., R. 75 W	6th	July 15, 1882	
		July 15, 1882 Aug. 5, 1860	
Exteriors of T. 6 S., R. 76 W	6th	Sept. 29, 1880	
		Aug. 19, 1870	
Exteriors of T. 7 S., R. 76 W	6th	Sept. 29, 1880	
		Aug. 5, 1860	
Exteriors of T. 8 S., R. 76 W	6th	Aug. 19, 1870	
		May 13, 1873	
Exteriors of T. 14 S., R. 76 W	6th	Aug. 19, 1870	
		May 13, 1873	
Exteriors of T. 15 S., R. 76 W	6th	July 15, 1882	
		June 21, 1882	
Exteriors of T. 6 S., R. 77 W	6th	July 15, 1882	
		Aug. 5, 1868	
Exteriors of T. 6 S., R. 79 W	6th	July 12, 1882	
		July 15, 1882	
Exteriors of T. 7 S., R. 79 W	6th	Aug. 3, 1878	
		Nov. 4, 1880	
Exteriors of T. 8 S., R. 79 W	6th	July 15, 1882	
		June 21, 1867 Aug. 4, 1873	
Exteriors of T. 10 S., R. 79 W	6th	Aug. 3, 1878	
		Aug. 7, 1878	
Exteriors of T. 11 S., R. 79 W	6th	June 21, 1867	
		Oct. 28, 1876 June 12, 1882	
Exteriors of T. 6 S., R. 80 W	6th	Aug. 5, 1868	
		Aug. 3, 1877 Jan. 2, 1874	
Exteriors of T. 15 S., R. 80 W	6th	July 26, 1881	
		June 8, 1882 July 26, 1880 June 2, 1882	
Exteriors of T. 11 S., R. 81 W	6th	Oct. 28, 1876	
		June 2, 1882	
Exteriors of T. 12 S., R. 81 W	6th	July 26, 1881	
		May 26, 1881	
Exteriors of T. 13 S., R. 81 W	6th	July 26, 1881	
		July 26, 1881	

C.—*Transcript of field-notes of public surveys, etc.*—Continued.

Land office.	Description.	Principal meridian.	Date of contract.	
Durango.....	Exteriors of T. 14 S., R. 81 W	6th.....	Aug. 2, 1877	
	Exteriors of T. 33 N., R. 1 W	N. M.....	Aug. 31, 1878	
	Exteriors of T. 34 N., R. 1 W	N. M.....	Aug. 31, 1878	
	Exteriors of T. 40 N., R. 1 W	N. M.....	Sept. 8, 1876	
	Exteriors of T. 35 N., R. 2 W	N. M.....	July 28, 1880	
				July 28, 1880
				July 3, 1880
	Exteriors of T. 36 N., R. 2 W	N. M.....	May 7, 1875	
	Exteriors of T. 36 N., R. 4 W	N. M.....	July 3, 1880	
	Exteriors of T. 38 N., R. 4 W	N. M.....	July 25, 1881	
	Exteriors of T. 39 N., R. 8 W	N. M.....	May 7, 1875	
	Exteriors of T. 37 N., R. 10 W	N. M.....	Oct. 23, 1880	
				Oct. 14, 1886
	Exteriors of T. 41 N., R. 10 W	N. M.....	June 22, 1881	
	Exteriors of T. 42 N., R. 10 W	N. M.....	Oct. 14, 1880	
				Oct. 4, 1876
				Oct. 23, 1880
				Apr. 17, 1882
	Exteriors of T. 37 N., R. 11 W	N. M.....	June 24, 1882	
	Exteriors of T. 42 N., R. 11 W	N. M.....	Oct. 14, 1880	
	Exteriors of T. 38 N., R. 12 W	N. M.....	Apr. 17, 1882	
	Exteriors of T. 39 N., R. 12 W	N. M.....	Apr. 17, 1882	
	Exteriors of T. 43 N., R. 13 W	N. M.....	Oct. 14, 1880	
	Exteriors of T. 35 N., R. 14 W	N. M.....	Oct. 23, 1880	
				Oct. 23, 1880
	Exteriors of T. 37 N., R. 14 W	N. M.....	June 25, 1877	
				Apr. 4, 1881
	Exteriors of T. 38 N., R. 14 W	N. M.....	Oct. 20, 1880	
	Exteriors of T. 39 N., R. 14 W	N. M.....	Apr. 4, 1881	
	Exteriors of T. 40 N., R. 14 W	N. M.....	Apr. 4, 1881	
	Exteriors of T. 41 N., R. 14 W	N. M.....	Oct. 14, 1880	
	Exteriors of T. 42 N., R. 14 W	N. M.....	Oct. 14, 1880	
	Exteriors of T. 38 N., R. 15 W	N. M.....	Jan. 27, 1881	
	Exteriors of T. 39 N., R. 15 W	N. M.....	Apr. 4, 1881	
	Exteriors of T. 35 N., R. 16 W	N. M.....	Oct. 23, 1880	
	Exteriors of T. 38 N., R. 16 W	N. M.....	Jan. 27, 1881	
	Exteriors of T. 39 N., R. 16 W	N. M.....	Apr. 4, 1881	
	Exteriors of T. 39 N., R. 16 W	N. M.....	June 22, 1881	
	Exteriors of T. 41 N., R. 16 W	N. M.....	June 22, 1881	
	Exteriors of T. 42 N., R. 16 W	N. M.....	Jan. 16, 1884	
	Exteriors of T. 39 N., R. 17 W	N. M.....	Jan. 16, 1884	
	Exteriors of T. 37 N., R. 18 W	N. M.....	Jan. 16, 1884	
	Exteriors of T. 38 N., R. 18 W	N. M.....	Dec. 5, 1879	
				July 26, 1881
	Gunnison.....	Exteriors of T. 12 S., R. 83 W	6th.....	June 2, 1882
				Dec. 5, 1879
		Exteriors of T. 13 S., R. 83 W	6th.....	July 26, 1878
		Exteriors of T. 13 S., R. 90 W	6th.....	June 14, 1883
		Exteriors of T. 14 S., R. 91 W	6th.....	June 14, 1883
		Exteriors of T. 15 S., R. 92 W	6th.....	June 14, 1883
		Exteriors of T. 12 S., R. 93 W	6th.....	June 25, 1883
		Exteriors of T. 12 S., R. 94 W	6th.....	June 25, 1883
		Exteriors of T. 14 S., R. 94 W	6th.....	June 25, 1883
		Exteriors of T. 13 S., R. 95 W	6th.....	June 25, 1883
		Exteriors of T. 13 S., R. 96 W	6th.....	June 25, 1883
		Exteriors of T. 14 S., R. 96 W	6th.....	June 25, 1883
		Exteriors of T. 15 S., R. 96 W	6th.....	Feb. 14, 1883
		Exteriors of T. 13 S., R. 101 W	6th.....	June 27, 1883
		Exteriors of T. 40 N., R. 4 E	N. M.....	June 5, 1880
		Exteriors of T. 49 N., R. 8 W	N. M.....	Feb. 14, 1883
		Exteriors of T. 49 N., R. 8 W .....		N. M.....	Feb. 14, 1883
		Exteriors of T. 50 N., R. 8 W .....		N. M.....	Nov. 1, 1883
		Exteriors of T. 47 N., R. 9 W .....		N. M.....	Oct. 21, 1882
				Feb. 14, 1883
Exteriors of T. 48 N., R. 9 W		N. M.....	Nov. 1, 1883	
Exteriors of T. 49 N., R. 9 W		N. M.....	Feb. 14, 1883	
Exteriors of T. 50 N., R. 9 W		N. M.....	Feb. 14, 1883	
				Oct. 21, 1882
				Feb. 14, 1883
Exteriors of T. 49 N., R. 10 W		N. M.....	June 18, 1883	
Exteriors of T. 50 N., R. 10 W		N. M.....	June 18, 1883	
				Feb. 14, 1883
				Oct. 21, 1882
				June 18, 1883
Exteriors of T. 48 N., R. 12 W		N. M.....	Nov. 1, 1883	
				Oct. 21, 1882
Exteriors of T. 47 N., R. 16 W		N. M.....	Aug. 25, 1885	
				Aug. 25, 1885
Exteriors of T. 48 N., R. 16 W		N. M.....	Oct. 21, 1882	
				May 20, 1873
				July 30, 1877

C.—Transcript of field-notes of public surveys, etc.—Continued.

Land office.	Description.	Principal meridian.	Date of contract.
Lake City	Exteriors of T. 45 N., R. 1 W.	N. M.	Oct. 1, 1880
	Exteriors of T. 46 N., R. 1 W.	N. M.	May 20, 1873
	Exteriors of T. 45 N., R. 7 W.	N. M.	Oct. 1, 1880
	Exteriors of T. 46 N., R. 8 W.	N. M.	July 30, 1877
	Exteriors of T. 46 N., R. 9 W.	N. M.	Oct. 21, 1882
	Exteriors of T. 45 N., R. 10 W.	N. M.	Oct. 21, 1882
	Exteriors of T. 46 N., R. 10 W.	N. M.	Feb. 14, 1883
	Exteriors of T. 45 N., R. 12 W.	N. M.	Oct. 21, 1882
	Exteriors of T. 43 N., R. 14 W.	N. M.	Feb. 14, 1883
	Exteriors of T. 44 N., R. 14 W.	N. M.	Nov. 1, 1883
	Exteriors of T. 46 N., R. 14 W.	N. M.	Nov. 1, 1883
	Exteriors of T. 43 N., R. 15 W.	N. M.	Feb. 14, 1883
	Exteriors of T. 44 N., R. 15 W.	N. M.	Nov. 1, 1883
	Exteriors of T. 46 N., R. 15 W.	N. M.	Nov. 1, 1883
	Exteriors of T. 43 N., R. 16 W.	N. M.	Feb. 14, 1883
	Exteriors of T. 44 N., R. 16 W.	N. M.	Nov. 1, 1883
	Exteriors of T. 45 N., R. 16 W.	N. M.	Feb. 14, 1883
	Exteriors of T. 46 N., R. 16 W.	N. M.	June 18, 1883
	Exteriors of T. 45 N., R. 16 W.	N. M.	Oct. 14, 1880
	Exteriors of T. 46 N., R. 16 W.	N. M.	Oct. 21, 1882
	Exteriors of T. 45 N., R. 16 W.	N. M.	June 18, 1883
	Exteriors of T. 46 N., R. 16 W.	N. M.	Oct. 14, 1880
	Exteriors of T. 4 N., R. 75 W.	6th	Oct. 14, 1882
	Exteriors of T. 1 N., R. 76 W.	6th	June 21, 1867
	Exteriors of T. 4 N., R. 76 W.	6th	May 31, 1875
	Exteriors of T. 2 N., R. 82 W.	6th	Aug. 13, 1880
	Exteriors of T. 3 N., R. 82 W.	6th	May 9, 1881
	Exteriors of T. 4 N., R. 82 W.	6th	July 26, 1880
	Exteriors of T. 4 S., R. 73 W.	6th	Mar. 18, 1881
	Exteriors of T. 1 S., R. 74 W.	6th	June 29, 1881
	Exteriors of T. 1 S., R. 81 W.	6th	June 29, 1881
	Exteriors of T. 5 S., R. 81 W.	6th	July 30, 1873
Exteriors of T. 1 S., R. 82 W.	6th	June 21, 1867	
Exteriors of T. 2 S., R. 82 W.	6th	Nov. 12, 1867	
Exteriors of T. 3 S., R. 82 W.	6th	Aug. 10, 1868	
Exteriors of T. 10 S., R. 84 W.	6th	Aug. 10, 1868	
Exteriors of T. 11 S., R. 84 W.	6th	July 21, 1867	
Exteriors of T. 1 S., R. 85 W.	6th	June 21, 1869	
Exteriors of T. 3 S., R. 85 W.	6th	Sept. 10, 1877	
Exteriors of T. 11 S., R. 85 W.	6th	May 5, 1879	
Exteriors of T. 9 S., R. 93 W.	6th	July 27, 1881	
Exteriors of T. 10 S., R. 93 W.	6th	May 5, 1879	
Exteriors of T. 9 S., R. 94 W.	6th	Sept. 6, 1881	
Exteriors of T. 10 S., R. 94 W.	6th	July 26, 1880	
Exteriors of T. 11 S., R. 96 W.	6th	July 27, 1881	
Exteriors of T. 10 S., R. 96 W.	6th	July 27, 1881	
Exteriors of T. 11 S., R. 96 W.	6th	July 26, 1880	
Exteriors of T. 4 S., R. 97 W.	6th	July 26, 1880	
			July 26, 1880
			July 7, 1878
			June 2, 1882
			Oct. 17, 1882
			Aug. 8, 1884
			Aug. 8, 1884
			Oct. 17, 1882
			Aug. 8, 1884
			Aug. 8, 1884
			Oct. 17, 1882
			Oct. 17, 1882
			June 15, 1883
			June 25, 1883
			Oct. 20, 1882
			Oct. 16, 1883
			Oct. 20, 1882

C.—*Transcript of field-notes of public surveys, etc.*—Continued.

Land office.	Description.	Principal meridian.	Date of contract.
Garfield	Exteriors of T. 5 S., R. 97 W	6th.....	June 16, 1883
	Exteriors of T. 6 S., R. 97 W	6th.....	June 15, 1883
	Exteriors of T. 4 N., R. 85 W	6th.....	Oct. 20, 1882
	Exteriors of T. 8 N., R. 85 W	6th.....	July 26, 1880
	Exteriors of T. 9 N., R. 85 W	6th.....	July 30, 1873
	Exteriors of T. 11 N., R. 85 W	6th.....	July 10, 1877
	Exteriors of T. 5 N., R. 87 W	6th.....	July 10, 1877
	Exteriors of T. 8 N., R. 87 W	6th.....	May 14, 1881
	Exteriors of T. 11 N., R. 87 W	6th.....	July 11, 1881
	Exteriors of T. 5 N., R. 89 W	6th.....	Sept. 19, 1881
	Exteriors of T. 8 N., R. 89 W	6th.....	July 11, 1881
	Exteriors of T. 10 N., R. 89 W	6th.....	July 10, 1877
	Exteriors of T. 11 N., R. 89 W	6th.....	July 30, 1873
	Exteriors of T. 10 N., R. 91 W	6th.....	July 10, 1877
	Exteriors of T. 11 N., R. 91 W	6th.....	July 10, 1877
	Exteriors of T. 10 N., R. 91 W	6th.....	July 22, 1878
	Exteriors of T. 11 N., R. 91 W	6th.....	July 22, 1878
	Exteriors of T. 11 N., R. 91 W	6th.....	July 22, 1878
	Exteriors of T. 1 N., R. 92 W	6th.....	Jan. 13, 1883
	Exteriors of T. 4 N., R. 92 W	6th.....	Sept. 8, 1883
	Exteriors of T. 7 N., R. 92 W	6th.....	July 30, 1873
	Exteriors of T. 8 N., R. 92 W	6th.....	Jan. 13, 1880
	Exteriors of T. 4 N., R. 92 W	6th.....	Aug. 25, 1884
	Exteriors of T. 7 N., R. 92 W	6th.....	July 10, 1877
	Exteriors of T. 8 N., R. 92 W	6th.....	July 10, 1877

D.—*Statement of surveys of mines and millsites in Colorado during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888, made in conformity with the act of Congress approved May 10, 1872.*

Date of approval.	Survey No.	Name of claim.	County.
1887. July	2	4696 Robert Emmet	Gilpin.
	2	4655 Red Cloud	Chaffee.
	5	4715 Ulicra	Lake.
	5	4715 Superior	Do.
	3	4660 National	Do.
	3	4660 Parish, mill-site	Do.
	6	4656 Research, mill-site	Clear Creek.
	6	4684 Mill Creek	Park.
	6	4632 Franklin	Pitkin.
	6	4695 C. C., mill-site	Clear Creek.
	7	4583 Colonel Buford	Do.
	7	4740 Fannie	Gilpin.
	7	4689 Monte Cristo	Pitkin.
	8	4741 Mount Pleasant	Clear Creek.
	8	4717 Madison	Chaffee.
	9	4729 Middleport	Clear Creek.
	11	4605 Pawncolas	Lake.
	11	4605 Pawncolas No. 2	Do.
	11	4605 Pawncolas No. 3	Do.
	12	*4714 Porcupine	Summit.
	12	4714 Porcupine, mill-site	Do.
	13	4681 Ranger	Ouray.
	14	4712 Extra	Pitkin.
	14	4679 Nellie	Do.
	15	4527 Gold Wedge	Eagle.
	18	4752 Lawplacer	Lake.
18	4698 Protection	Gilpin.	
18	4744 Black Tyrant	Boulder.	
19	4586 Maxey	Lake.	
19	4678 Grand Trunk	Pitkin.	
20	*4319 Washington	Eagle.	
21	4639 Monas Queen	Ouray.	
21	4639 King Orry	Do.	
21	4639 Douglass	Do.	
21	4639 Little Mona	Do.	
21	4639 Roving Swan	Do.	
22	4733 Pontoon	Summit.	
22	4734 Gladstone	Do.	
23	4662 Little Annie Extension	Clear Creek.	
26	H688 Standard No. 1	Summit.	

* District 3.

† A. and B.

D.—Statement of surveys of mines and millsites in Colorado, etc.—Continued.

Date of approval.	Survey No.	Name of claim.	County.
1887.			
July 26	4688	Standard No. 2.....	Summit.
26	4688	S. E. mill-site.....	Do.
26	4684	Contention.....	Hinsdale.
26	4683	Green Copper.....	Pitkin.
26	4683	Enough.....	Do.
27	4706	Logan, mill-site.....	Do.
27	4716	Champion.....	Do.
27	4716	Empire.....	Do.
27	4685	Pine Tree.....	Chaffee.
27	4723	Spartan.....	Clear Creek.
28	4590	Kentuckian No. 2.....	Lake.
29	4738	Tip Top.....	Eagle.
30	4753	Treasury.....	Gilpin.
30	4753	Otto S.....	Do.
30	4753	Cashier.....	Do.
30	4697	Union.....	Jefferson.
30	4596	Alpena.....	Clear Creek.
30	4701	Silver King.....	Lake.
Aug. 1	4699	Pony Express.....	Ouray.
1	4702	Lizzie.....	Pitkin.
1	4554	Famous.....	Lake.
1	4554	Big Evans.....	Do.
1	4554	Josie.....	Do.
1	4554	Charleston.....	Do.
2	4742	Backsheesh.....	Gilpin.
4	4757	Preacher.....	Clear Creek.
4	4749	Cheever.....	Park.
5	4750	Hercules.....	Clear Creek.
6	4622	Bullion.....	Do.
8	4719	Courine Courtwright.....	Boulder.
9	4668	Cache.....	Lake.
9	4668	Hoop.....	Do.
9	4668	Loop.....	Do.
10	4745	Lookout.....	Clear Creek.
10	4745	Surprise.....	Do.
10	4745	Riverside.....	Do.
11	4720	Whale, mill-site.....	Park.
11	4700	Humboldt.....	Pitkin.
12	4760	Buffalo.....	Gunnison.
13	4763	Cameron.....	Gilpin.
13	4748	East Virginia.....	San Miguel.
15	*4433	Longfellow.....	Gunnison and Chaffee.
17	†2649	Montana.....	San Miguel.
17	2649	Montana, mill-site.....	Do.
18	4776	Gunnell.....	Gilpin.
19	4756	Pine.....	Pitkin.
19	4756	Valley Belle.....	Do.
19	4756	A and M.....	Do.
19	†2305	Evening Star.....	Clear Creek.
22	4721	Bertha.....	Park.
22	4721	Great Eastern, mill-site.....	Do.
23	4713	Grand Trunk.....	Do.
23	4754	Minatanka.....	Chaffee.
23	4705	Bull Doze.....	Clear Creek.
23	4705	Eight to Seven.....	Do.
23	4765	West Extension Anglo-Saxon.....	Do.
24	4785	Gold Finch.....	Boulder.
24	4707	Princess Louise.....	Pitkin.
25	4779	Mower.....	Boulder.
26	4747	Iron.....	Clear Creek.
26	4747	J.....	Do.
26	4761	Iron.....	Park.
27	4737	Hector Boy.....	Ouray.
27	*4474	Hogback.....	Gunnison.
27	4474	Fraction.....	Do.
27	4474	Vermont.....	Do.
27	4474	Hoosier.....	Do.
27	4474	Bellevue.....	Do.
27	4474	Raspberry.....	Do.
27	4474	Slate.....	Do.
27	4474	Occidental.....	Do.
29	4680	Brunswick.....	Clear Creek.
31	4677	Veteran Tunnel No. 1.....	Pitkin.
31	4758	First Iowa.....	Custer.
31	4780	War Bosh.....	San Miguel.
Sept. 2	4770	Paymaster.....	San Juan.

* District 3.

† District 7, A and B.

District 2, 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.
1887.			
Sept. 2	*390	Part of the Cucumber.....	Lake.
5	4743	Oxford.....	Do.
5	4743	Alleghany No. 2.....	Do.
5	4743	Cooper.....	Do.
5	4743	Chenango.....	Do.
5	1743	Chicopee.....	Do.
5	4743	Lenox.....	Do.
6	4768	Athabasca.....	Gunnison.
6	4822	Benjamin.....	Lake.
7	4773	Vermillion.....	San Miguel.
7	4480	Little Baltimore.....	Do.
7	4798	Little Bertie.....	Gunnison.
7	4778	Black Bear.....	San Miguel.
8	4802	White.....	Clear Creek.
8	4794	Golden Shaft.....	San Miguel.
8	4793	Lola Montes.....	San Juan.
8	4793	Riverside.....	Do.
9	4764	Whale.....	Do.
9	4764	Rochester.....	Do.
9	4797	Artik.....	Gunnison.
10	4755	Ben Butler No. 1.....	Eagle.
10	4755	Ben Butler No. 2.....	Do.
10	4755	Ben-Butler No. 3.....	Do.
10	4755	Ben Butler No. 4.....	Do.
10	4799	Yellow Jacket.....	Gunnison.
12	4813	Immortal.....	Custer.
12	4735	Stanley.....	Chaffee.
12	4735	Tom Ewing.....	Do.
12	4735	Ben Franklin.....	Do.
12	4807	Coon.....	Clear Creek.
12	4807	M. Russell.....	Do.
12	4837	Georgie.....	Eagle.
12	4837	Emma.....	Do.
14	4829	San Francisco.....	San Juan.
14	4834	Little Alice.....	Clear Creek.
14	4838	Cora.....	Gunnison.
14	4766	Tressa C. No. 2.....	Chaffee.
14	4800	Ben Crenshaw No. 2.....	Gilpin.
15	4777	South American.....	Clear Creek.
16	4815	Forest.....	Do.
16	4815	Hesperus.....	Do.
16	4815	Iron Clad.....	Do.
17	4839	Iowa.....	Gilpin.
19	4817	Sphynx.....	Clear Creek.
		Triton.....	
		Rugier.....	
19	4601	President Day.....	San Miguel.
19	4851	Shakspere.....	Ourray.
19	4789	Iron Mine.....	Pitkin.
19	4853	Gibraltar.....	San Juan.
20	4868	Great Eastern.....	Clear Creek.
20	*4487	Major.....	Chaffee.
21	4840	Fennelly Extension.....	Gilpin.
21	4772	Hidden Treasure.....	San Juan.
21	4772	Mountain Queen.....	Do.
21	4772	Little Chief.....	Do.
21	4772	Yellow Jacket.....	Do.
21	*2155	Part of the Lida.....	Lake.
21	4767	Daisy.....	Gunnison.
		Germania.....	
23	4724	Bank.....	Lake.
23	*4488	Shamrock.....	Chaffee.
23	4891	East Hawkeye.....	Gunnison.
23	4852	Firat National.....	Ourray.
26	4705	Deer Trail.....	Gunnison.
26	4796	Thunderbolt.....	Chaffee.
26	4796	T. C. Hanford.....	Do.
26	4849	Parole.....	Gilpin.
27	4805	Michigan Girl.....	San Juan.
27	4805	Michigan Girl, mill-site.....	Do.
27	4814	Mohawk.....	Clear Creek.
27	4814	Continental.....	Do.
29	4843	Climax.....	San Miguel.
30	*4326	Lamb.....	Park.
30	4849	Morning Star.....	Gilpin.
30	4856	Fourteen.....	San Juan.
30	†2652	Little Eva.....	San Miguel.

* District 3.

† District 7.

D.—Statement of surveys of mines and millsites in Colorado, etc.—Continued.

Date of approval.	Survey No.	Name of claim.	County.
1887.			
Sept. 30	4830	Dreadnaught.....	Pitkin.
30	4804	Joseph Neff.....	San Juan.
30	4816	Pennsylvania.....	Clear Creek.
30	4816	Bullion.....	Do.
30	4816	Astre.....	Do.
30	4816	Potomac.....	Do.
30	4816	Phoenix.....	Do.
30	4842	St. Charles.....	San Juan.
30	4867	Huff.....	Clear Creek.
30	4820	Smuggler No. 2.....	Summit.
30	4892	West Hawkeye.....	Gunnison.
30	*4360	Schofield.....	Do.
30	4783	Chloride No. 3.....	Clear Creek.
30	4783	Chloride No. 2.....	Do.
30	4783	Wedge.....	Do.
30	4783	Chloride Extension.....	Do.
30	4783	do.....	Do.
30	4783	Benton.....	Do.
30	4783	Cross.....	Do.
30	4783	Buck.....	Do.
30	4783	Rattler No. 2.....	Do.
30	4783	Brooklyn.....	Do.
30	4783	Mackey Extension.....	Do.
30	4783	Mackey Extension No. 2.....	Do.
30	4783	Denver.....	Do.
	14827	Silver Cliff.....	Ouray.
		Silver Cliff, millsite	
	4847	Occidental.....	San Miguel.
Oct. 1	14472	Crested Butte Extension.....	Gunnison.
1	4901	McCloud placer.....	Do.
3	4795	Ines Gilbertson.....	Lake.
3	4795	Crown Point.....	
4	4704	Hurricane.....	Gunnison.
4	4808	Iron King.....	Do.
4	4821	Headlight.....	Summit.
4	4952	Martha V. F.....	San Juan.
5	4809	Roseland.....	Rio Grande.
5	4809	Lochiel.....	Do.
5	4809	Cameron.....	Do.
5	4809	Okolosa.....	Do.
5	4809	Blackwater.....	Do.
7	4771	Lexington.....	Clear Creek.
7	4771	Golden Link.....	Do.
7	4771	2-10.....	Do.
7	4810	Escambia.....	Rio Grande.
7	4810	Oceola.....	Do.
7	4810	Seminole.....	Do.
7	4810	Buckeye.....	Do.
7	4833	Long Tom.....	Lake.
7	4889	Silver Star.....	San Juan.
7	4979	Anchor No. 1.....	Do.
8	4774	Commodore.....	Ouray.
8	4854	Animas Belle.....	San Juan.
8	4854	Fairchild.....	Do.
8	4791	Valley View.....	Ouray.
8	4791	Valley View millsite.....	Do.
10	4786	Jewell.....	Pitkin.
10	4862	Rendezvous.....	Park.
10	4803	Belladonna.....	San Juan.
10	4792	Hawkeye.....	Do.
10	4792	Hawkeye millsite.....	Do.
11	4884	Mollie Gilroy.....	Summit.
11	4864	Slip.....	Park.
11	4865	Moss Vail.....	Do.
11	4910	Maple Leaf.....	Gunnison.
11	4880	Gold King.....	La Plata.
11	4848	Golden Chicken.....	San Miguel.
12	4904	Index.....	Hinsdale.
12	4896	Yellow Jacket.....	Clear Creek.
12	4855	Mgdalene.....	Boulder.
12	4690	Tilden.....	Gunnison.
12	4857	Chipper.....	Do.
12	4693	Monte Cristo.....	Pitkin.
14	4832	Robert E. Lee.....	Do.
14	4832	Beedsville.....	Do.
14	4832	Della B.....	Do.

* District 3.

† A and B.

D.—Statement of surveys of mines and millsites in Colorado, etc.—Continued.

Date of approval.	Survey No.	Name of claim.	County.
887.			
Oct. 14	4832	Good Hope.....	Pitkin.
14	4832	H. D. Fisher.....	Do.
14	4832	Badger.....	Do.
14	4832	Legal Tender.....	Do.
14	4832	Antelope.....	Do.
14	4832	Polar Star.....	Do.
14	4832	Iron King.....	Do.
14	4832	Wilson and Stimson.....	Do.
14	4832	Good Hope No. 2.....	Do.
14	4832	Poverty.....	Do.
14	4832	North Star.....	Do.
14	4832	Adriatic.....	Do.
14	4942	Chrysolite.....	Gilpin.
14	4691	Lewis.....	Lake.
14	4919	New Foundland No. 2.....	Gilpin.
15	4922	Junction.....	Hinsdale.
15	4922	Mountain View.....	Do.
17	4924	Buffalo.....	Gunnison.
18	4890	Lookout.....	Ouray.
18	4746	Silver King.....	Pitkin.
18	4930	Eagle Bird.....	San Juan.
19	4450	New Years.....	Lake.
19	4888	Mercury.....	Gunnison.
19	4888	Jupiter.....	Do.
19	4888	Venus.....	Do.
19	4888	Last Chance.....	Do.
19	4888	Juno.....	Do.
20	4835	Forest Lily.....	San Juan.
20	4835	Forest Lily millsite.....	Do.
20	4871	Olivine.....	Pitkin.
20	4871	Jennie.....	Do.
20	4871	Miocine.....	Do.
20	4871	Cleadro.....	Do.
20	4932	Euclid Avenue.....	Summit.
21	4945	Charcoal Charlie.....	Gilpin.
22	4906	Saguache.....	Saguache.
22	4935	Emma.....	Chaffee.
22	4908	Denver.....	Saguache.
22	4923	Idella.....	Chaffee.
24	4844	Collen Bawn.....	Ouray.
24	4951	Germania.....	Chaffee.
24	4885	Trojan.....	Clear Creek.
24	4897	America.....	Do.
24	4897	Standard.....	Do.
24	*4203	Caledonia.....	Chaffee.
25	4958	Commonwealth.....	Do.
25	4933	Poormans.....	Saguache.
25	4950	Big Bone.....	Gilpin.
26	4858	Providence.....	Gunnison.
26	4915	Jessie.....	Park.
27	4784	Occidental.....	San Juan.
27	4937	Rob Roy.....	Do.
27	4937	Shakespeare.....	Do.
27	4861	Swamp Angel.....	La Plata.
27	4732	Maud.....	Pitkin.
27	4790	Genevieve.....	Ouray.
27	4790	Josephine No. 2.....	Do.
27	4790	Little Giant.....	Do.
27	4790	Silver Point.....	Do.
27	4790	Waverly.....	Do.
27	4872	Alice.....	Clear Creek.
27	4872	Albert.....	Do.
27	4872	Beatrice.....	Do.
27	4872	Victoria.....	Do.
27	4872	Huckelberry.....	Do.
27	4550	Corsair.....	Do.
29	4788	Merrimac.....	Chaffee.
29	4894	Mountain.....	Clear Creek.
31	4640	St. Ann.....	Lake.
31	4947	Wawajeanda.....	Chaffee.
Nov. 1	4898	Dunderberg.....	Eagle.
1	4898	Merrimac.....	Do.
1	4943	Fairview.....	San Miguel.
1	4943	Fairview Extension.....	Do.
1	4943	Fairview mill site.....	Do.
2	4899	Jay Gould.....	Eagle.
3	4850	West Phalen.....	Custer.

D.—Statement of surveys of mines and millsites in Colorado, etc.—Continued.

Date of approval.	Survey No.	Name of claim.	County.
1887.			
Nov. 4	4913	Little Erney	Summit.
4	4913	Belle	Do.
4	4913	Kit Carson	Do.
4	4913	King Fisher	Do.
4	4913	Alice	Do.
4	4902	Bennett	Eagle.
4	4902	Bennett Extension	Do.
4	4762	Cleveland City	Boulder.
5	4903	Alice	Eagle.
5	4903	Alice Extension	Do.
5	4944	Black Prince	Ouray.
5	4960	Silver Ledge	Gilpin.
5	4819	White Spar	San Miguel.
5	4819	New Discovery	Do.
5	4598	Dick Turpin	Lake.
5	4598	Theodolite No. 1	Do.
5	4598	Theodolite No. 2	Do.
5	4598	Theodolite No. 3	Do.
5	4598	Theodolite No. 4	Do.
5	4598	Theodolite No. 5	Do.
5	4598	Theodolite No. 6	Do.
5	4598	Theodolite No. 7	Do.
5	4598	Theodolite No. 8	Do.
5	4917	Sancho	Boulder.
5	4928	California placer	Pitkin.
8	4948	Yopsis No. 2	Do.
8	4948	Pitkin	Do.
9	4840	Jed	Ouray.
9	4840	Little Nannie	Do.
9	4840	Little Rosa	Do.
9	4967	Golden Anchor	Gilpin.
10	4939	Franklin	Boulder.
10	4939	Steamboat	Do.
10	4722	Smoky City	Pitkin.
11	4887	Grand View	Saguache.
11	4887	Grand Tower	Do.
11	4828	Boulder	Pitkin.
12	4954	Dew Drop	Clear Creek.
14	4946	Tivoline	Ouray.
14	4916	Patterson placer	Boulder.
16	4811	Black Diamond	San Juan.
16	4920	Paris	Clear Creek.
17	4969	Iroquis	Gilpin.
17	4969	Lorillard	Do.
17	5014	Carbonate	Do.
17	*5043	Extension	Clear Creek.
17	5043	Extension millsite	Do.
17	*4968	Divide	Gilpin.
17	4968	Divide Extension	Do.
17	4968	A. mill site	Do.
18	4912	Salisbury	Clear Creek and summit.
18	4942	Santa Fé	Do.
18	4912	Santa Cruz	Do.
19	4726	Security	Pitkin.
19	†4485	Nellie C.	Lake.
19	4485	Red Hood	Do.
20	†4105	Last Chance	Eagle.
21	5015	Albert	Gilpin.
21	4537	Aid-de Camp	Lake.
21	4536	Emma	Do.
22	4812	Charles L.	Pitkin.
22	4977	C. H. Richmond	Gunnison.
23	4669	Monument	Summit.
25	4911	Niagara	Gunnison.
28	4731	Dirigo	Pitkin.
30	4994	Hamlet	San Juan.
30	4994	Edith	Do.
30	4794	Ophelia	Do.
Dec. 1	4870	Capitol	Do.
1	4870	Grand View	Do.
1	4870	Round Up Extension	Do.
1	4870	Mammoth	Do.
1	4870	Pride of the West	Do.
1	4870	Silver Crown	Do.
1	4870	O. K.	Do.
1	4870	Diamond	Do.
1	4870	Pillow	Do.

* A. & B.

† District 3.

D.—Statement of surveys of mines and millsites in Colorado, etc.—Continued.

Date of approval	Survey No.	Name of claim.	County.
1887.			
Dec. 1	4870	Mayflower.....	San Juan.
1	4739	Juno.....	Lake.
2	4975	King Solomon.....	Gilpin.
2	4975	Evening Star.....	Do.
2	4975	Allie.....	Do.
2	4975	Orion.....	Do.
2	4975	Mollie Stark Extension.....	Do.
2	4949	Lime Crystal.....	Pitkin.
2	4949	Copper Crystal.....	Do.
2	4949	Silver Crystal.....	Do.
2	4949	Gold Crystal.....	Do.
2	4949	Diamond Crystal.....	Do.
2	4949	Silica Crystal.....	Do.
3	4874	Good Hope.....	La Plata.
3	4905	Daisy.....	Park.
3	5095	Rodgers.....	San Juan.
5	4936	Venture.....	Do.
5	4936	La Plata.....	Do.
5	4875	Excoelsior.....	La Plata.
7	*4317	Copper King.....	Eagle.
7	4991	Challenge.....	San Juan.
7	†2675	Magpie.....	Dolores.
7	5018	Little Aurora.....	Lake.
9	5000	Legal Tender.....	Gilpin and Clear Creek.
12	5012	Duchess.....	Gunnison.
12	4957	Chloride.....	Clear Creek.
12	4956	Union.....	Do.
12	4918	Escanaba.....	Boulder.
12	4918	Palmer.....	Do.
12	4918	Cass.....	Do.
12	4918	Oconto.....	Do.
12	4918	Keystone.....	Do.
13	4988	Vivia B.....	Saguache.
16	†4886	Fourth of July.....	Summit.
16	4886	Philadelphia.....	Do.
16	4886	Saratoga millsite.....	Do.
17	5021	Iron Ore.....	Gunnison.
17	5021	Iron Ore, No. 2.....	Do.
17	4895	Dexter.....	Eagle.
17	4895	Argo.....	Do.
17	4509	Argosy.....	Clear Creek.
17	4509	Trojan.....	Do.
17	4509	Quincy.....	Do.
17	4509	Pintus.....	Do.
17	4599	White Money.....	Do.
17	4509	Khartoum.....	Do.
17	4509	Wire Silver.....	Do.
17	4509	Arygros.....	Do.
17	4509	Helen.....	Do.
17	4509	Norwalk.....	Do.
17	4509	Creston.....	Do.
17	4509	Veigo.....	Do.
17	4509	Brooklyn.....	Do.
17	4509	Mikado.....	Do.
17	4509	Grace Ely.....	Do.
17	4509	Waukesha.....	Do.
17	4509	Achilles.....	Do.
17	4509	Edith.....	Do.
17	4509	Fog Storm.....	Do.
17	4509	Forest.....	Do.
17	4509	Forest millsite.....	Do.
17	5017	Rover.....	Do.
17	5024	Memphis.....	Gilpin.
17	5004	Last Strike.....	Summit.
17	4978	Empress Augusta.....	Clear Creek.
17	4983	Hell Gate.....	Chaffee.
19	4981	Dutchman.....	Ouray.
19	4981	Lolita.....	Do.
19	5026	Little Fannie.....	Gilpin.
19	4993	Casino Tunnel No. 2.....	Clear Creek.
21	4907	Big Strike.....	Saguache.
21	5086	Sacramento.....	Gunnison.
21	4751	Speedwell.....	Ouray.
21	4751	Stewart Placer.....	Do.
21	4985	Tillie H.....	Lake.
21	5065	Corydon.....	Gunnison.
22	5025	A. J.....	Summit.

* District 3.

† District 7.

‡ A and B.

D.—Statement of surveys of mines and millsites in Colorado, etc.—Continued.

Date of approval	Survey No.	Name of claim.	County.
1887.			
Dec. 22	4725	North Star, No. 2	Lake.
22	4831	Gray Eagle	Ourray.
23	*4236	Mountain Bell	Gunnison.
23	4893	Triangle	Lake.
23	5046	Wheel Alfred	San Juan.
24	5049	Topeka	Gilpin.
24	5016	Little Bessie	Do.
27	5129	Beverly	Park.
27	4953	Kio Tinto	Boulder.
27	4953	Bliss	
27	4953	Sixty-Six, '66"	
27	4953	Pickard	
		Sixty-Six millsite	
28	4974	Calidonia	Gilpin.
		Courtland	
		Vermillion	
		Boston	
		Quaker City	
		Keystone	
29	4971	Weil	Lake.
29	5032	Moile Brig	Clear Creek.
30	4940	Golden Eagle	Boulder.
30	5047	Crown Point	San Juan.
30	5046	Rock Island	Do.
30	5045	Burlington	Do.
30	5045	Alton	Do.
30	4861	Tip Top	Do.
31	5050	Humbolt	Boulder.
1888.			
Jan. 3	4782	Mercantile	Lake.
3	5040	Lehigh	Chaffee.
3	5040	Eldorado	Do.
4	4818	Little Anna	Lake.
4	4781	Scotia	Do.
4	4775	Silver Champion	Do.
5	4775	Bi-metallic, No. 2	Do.
5	4825	Bonanza Queen	Ourray.
5	4824	Ada May	Do.
6	5061	Irwin	San Juan.
6	5060	Clark	Do.
6	4823	First National	Ourray.
6	4909	Cumberland	Gunnison.
6	14673	Crown	Clear Creek.
6	4673	Alliance millsite	Do.
6	14672	Sceptre	Do.
6	4672	Astor millsite	Do.
6	5084	Milwaukee	Ourray.
6	5048	Protection	San Juan.
6	4876	Auxillary	Ourray.
6	4877	Silver Wave	Do.
6	4878	Silver Court	Do.
9	4826	Lucky	Do.
9	4879	L. X. L.	San Juan.
9	4879	Gladstone	Do.
11	4759	Rome	Chaffee.
12	5009	Fairview	Do.
10	5010	Hidden Treasure	San Juan.
11	5080	Pine Tree	Gilpin.
11	4859	Happy Thought	San Miguel.
11	4859	Happy Thought, mill-site	Do.
12	5074	Hattie Myrtle	Gilpin.
13	*4482	Oro Nogo	Lake.
14	4481	Snow	Do.
14	4990	Sultan	Clear Creek.
16	5097	Captain Phillip	Pitkin.
16	5098	Little Minnie	Do.
17	5086	Flag of Truce	San Juan.
20	5114	Carrie L.	Pitkin.
20	5114	Emma R.	Do.
20	5056	A. J. P.	Do.
21	4965	Topeka	Clear Creek.
23	4961	Interocean	Pitkin.
24	5077	Mammoth	Hinsdale.
24	5077	Pride of Colorado	Do.
25	4959	Rough and Ready, No. 2	Lake.
27	4860	Fromontory	San Juan.

* District B.

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D.—Statement of surveys of mines and millsites in Colorado, etc.—Continued.

Date of approval.	Survey No.	Name of claim.	County.
1888.			
Jan. 27	4860	Vulture	San Juan.
27	4800	Dexter	Do.
30	5055	Ala H.	Pitkin.
30	5055	Suste F.	Do.
31	4986	Oxford	Chaffee.
31	4986	Mayflower, mill-site	Do.
31	5064	Silver Meteor	Ouray.
31	4866	Silver Crown	Lake.
Feb. 1	5033	Pay Rock	Garfield.
1	5088	Ida M.	Gunnison.
1	5088	South Star	Do.
1	5088	Minnesota	Do.
2	4992	Eureka	Lake.
3	5144	Captain Ben	Ouray.
3	5011	Malone	San Juan.
4	5071	Mammoth placer	Gilpin.
6	4938	Big Bonanza	Chaffee.
6	4938	Little Bonanza	Do.
6	5037	Eliza	Lake.
6	5083	Blue Bell	Gunnison.
8	5057	Puzzler	Boulder.
8	5057	Puzzler, mill-site	Do.
8	5141	Pautucket	Gilpin.
8	5141	Iron Chest	Do.
8	5141	84	Do.
8	4559	Star	Boulder.
8	4559	Gold Ring	Do.
8	4559	Huberty	Do.
8	4559	Deserted Star	Do.
8	4559	Hogback	Do.
8	4559	Arlington	Do.
8	5559	Makeshift	Do.
9	5081	Robert's placer	Park.
9	5105	Clara	Do.
9	5105	Conundrum	Do.
9	5105	Puzzle	Do.
9	4989	Kentucky	Boulder.
21	5003	Mammoth	Gilpin and Clear Creek.
21	5003	Mammoth No. 2	Do.
21	5003	Mammoth No. 3	Do.
21	5003	Mammoth No. 4	Do.
21	5003	Mammoth No. 5	Do.
21	5003	Mammoth No. 6	Do.
21	5003	Mammoth No. 7	Do.
21	5003	Mammoth No. 8	Do.
21	5003	Mammoth No. 9	Do.
21	5003	Daisy	Do.
21	5003	Minnie	Do.
21	5003	Minnie Extension	Do.
21	5003	Cliff	Do.
21	5003	War Dance	Do.
21	5003	War Dance Extension	Do.
21	5003	Moulton	Do.
21	5003	Moulton Extension	Do.
21	5003	Clifford	Do.
21	5003	Clifford Extension	Do.
21	5003	Modoc	Do.
21	5003	Modoc Extension	Do.
21	5003	A. R. Mackey Extension	Do.
21	5003	Mackey	Do.
21	5003	Mackey No. 2	Do.
21	5003	Mackey No. 3	Do.
21	5003	Joe Dandy	Do.
21	5003	Monarch	Do.
21	5003	Mettle	Do.
21	5003	Mettle Extension	Do.
13	5051	I. X. L.	Pitkin.
13	4973	J. G. M.	Lake.
13	5053	Nine Brothers	Gunnison.
13	5053	Iron King	Do.
13	5053	Big Chief	Do.
13	5053	Fraction	Do.
13	5053	Colorado	Do.
13	5053	Silver Bell	Do.
14	4980	Dolomite	Lake.
14	5138	Silver Cross	Gunnison.
14	5138	Grand View	Do.
14	5138	Grand View No. 2	Do.

D.—Statement of surveys of mines and millsites in Colorado, etc.—Continued.

Date of approval.	Survey No.	Name of claim.	County.
1888.			
Feb. 14	5142	Setting Sun.....	Gilpin.
14	5039	Anna Eliza.....	Boulder.
14	5039	Edith May.....	Do.
14	5039	Oneonta.....	Do.
14	5039	Otego.....	Do.
15	5160	Montgomery.....	Gilpin.
15	4982	Agnes.....	Park.
17	5147	Alfreda.....	Gunnison
17	5089	Dunboy.....	Lake.
17	5146	Hopewell.....	Gunnison.
17	5099	King Bee.....	Pitkin.
18	5128	Twelve-Mile, placer.....	Gilpin.
18	5152	Melvina.....	Lake.
18	5028	Delaware.....	Boulder.
20	5151	Skelly.....	Gilpin.
20	5108	Kent No. 2.....	Do.
23	*5059	Sweet Home.....	Clear Creek.
23	5059	Enterprise, mill-site.....	Do.
23	†2650	Iron Chest.....	Ourray.
23	5161	Iron No. 1.....	Park.
23	5161	Iron No. 2.....	Do.
23	5161	Iron No. 3.....	Do.
23	*5058	Gold Dust.....	Clear Creek.
23	5058	Gold Dust, mill-site.....	Do.
23	5041	Gold Leaf.....	Gunnison.
23	5072	Cleveland.....	San Juan.
23	5072	Cleveland No. 2.....	Do.
24	4986	John, W. B.....	Pitkin.
27	5175	Friendship.....	Chaffee.
27	5100	Old Hickory.....	Gunnison.
27	5100	Dora Riley.....	Do.
27	5100	Silver Eagle.....	Do.
27	5100	Galena.....	Do.
27	4926	April Fool.....	Chaffee.
28	5104	Apple-blossom, placer.....	Pitkin.
28	4927	Poughkeepsie.....	Chaffee.
28	5008	Exchequer.....	Do.
29	5135	Pritchard.....	Lake.
29	5102	Peabody placer.....	Park.
29	5134	Bessie.....	Lake.
29	5157	Sanders.....	Chaffee.
29	5174	Free Gold.....	Do.
Mar. 1	5136	O'Neil.....	Lake.
1	5136	Lady of the Lake.....	Do.
2	5103	Tim Tarnsey.....	Clear Creek.
3	5163	Ready Cash.....	Gilpin.
3	4970	What Is Left.....	Lake.
6	5042	Patsy.....	Boulder.
6	5042	Lizzie.....	Do.
6	5042	Poor Man's Friend.....	Do.
6	5042	Good Credit.....	Do.
6	5054	Bull of the Woods.....	Dq.
6	5054	Bell of the East.....	Pitkin.
6	5054	Grand View.....	Do.
5	4769	Amazon.....	Do.
5	4769	Honduras.....	Lake.
6	†2055	Bessie G.....	Do.
7	5111	Little Shaver.....	La Plata.
7	5111	Cross Cut.....	San Juan.
7	5111	Good Fortune.....	Do.
7	4873	Cora G.....	Do.
7	5109	Star.....	La Plata.
8	4730	J. L. Sanderson.....	Chaffee.
8	4591	Sifter.....	Boulder.
9	4591	Sifter No. 2.....	Lake.
9	4591	Sifter No. 3.....	Do.
9	5189	Little Anna.....	Do.
10	5106	Moonlight.....	Gilpin.
10	5106	Little Annie.....	Pitkin.
10	5106	M. N.....	Do.
10	5106	L. W.....	Do.
10	5140	Brown.....	Do.
15	4727	Little Fred.....	San Juan.
15	5183	Capt. L. F. V.....	Lake.
12	5153	Benton.....	Pitkin.
14	5115	Sand.....	Clear Creek.
14	5115	Lime.....	Summit.
14	5115	Lime.....	Do.

* A and B.

† District 7.

† District 7.

D.—Statement of surveys of mines and millsites in Colorado, etc.—Continued.

Date of approval.	Survey No.	Name of claim.	County.
1888.			
Mar. 14	5115	Shale	Summit.
12	5022	Golden Cross	San Miguel.
13	5162	Ausable	Summit.
14	5145	Olsen placer	Do.
14	5145	Day's Gulch, placer	Do.
14	5145	Mulberry	Do.
15	5190	Newfoundland	Pitkin.
15	5034	Hamilton	Clear Creek.
16	5170	Bradford Belle	Lake.
16	5198	Garibaldi	Gilpin.
16	*4882	Maryland	San Miguel.
16	4882	Maryland, mill-site	Do.
16	*4883	May Girl	Do.
16	4883	May Girl, mill-site	Do.
17	5196	Martin	Gilpin.
17	5030	Pinion	Chaffee.
17	5158	Merrimac	Do.
17	5158	Pueblo	Do.
17	5158	Gorsuch	Do.
17	5158	Hardine	Do.
17	5194	Kaverne	Clear Creek.
27	5184	Excelsior	Hinsdale.
23	5192	Hunky Dora	Gilpin.
24	†1034	Wheeler	Do.
24	1034	Fagan	Do.
24	1034	Gunnell No. 2	Do.
22	4934	Oro	Lake.
23	5172	Red Jacket	Pitkin.
27	*5075	Archie	San Miguel.
27	5075	Archie, mill-site	Do.
27	*5076	White Beaver	Do.
27	5076	White Beaver, mill-site	Do.
27	5166	W. C. Garlock	Hinsdale.
24	5143	Sulphide No. 1	Lake.
24	5143	Sulphide No. 2	Do.
24	5143	Sulphide No. 3	Do.
24	5143	Sulphide No. 4	Do.
27	5193	Our Fritz	Park.
27	5206	Lord Byron	Pitkin.
28	5208	Alva Adams	Do.
28	5208	Sunday	Do.
29	5116	Lord Byron	Lake.
31	5023	Gold Mountain	San Miguel.
Apr. 31	5087	Lone Star	Boulder.
2	5197	Pine Creek, placer	Gilpin.
2	5101	Adelaide	Ouray.
2	5101	Adelaide, mill-site	Do.
3	5027	Queen Mary	Park.
3	4941	Last Hope	Boulder.
4	5216	North Slope	Pitkin.
4	5216	Red Pine	Do.
4	5118	Paymaster	San Juan.
5	4801	Family	Do.
6	5137	Tecumseh	Ouray.
6	*5112	Mary B.	San Juan.
6	5112	Mary B, mill-site	Do.
5	5178	Wellington	Lake.
11	5167	F. A.	Summit.
11	5167	Bob	Do.
11	5167	C. F.	Do.
11	5167	H. T.	Do.
11	5167	P. Q.	Do.
11	5167	K. L.	Do.
11	5167	T. C.	Do.
11	5167	Harry	Do.
11	5167	Dick	Do.
11	5167	Tom	Do.
6	5081	Saint Louis	Park.
7	5199	Little Troy	Lake.
7	5036	Lucky Star	Do.
7	5035	Water Jacket	Do.
7	5107	Robinson, mill-site	Summit.
9	5006	Logan	Lake.
9	5191	Arizona	Pitkin.
11	5207	Burlington	Summit.
11	5215	Mountain Quail	Pitkin.
12	5119	Sylvanite	San Juan.

* A and B.

† District 1.

D.—Statement of surveys of mines and millsites in Colorado, etc.—Continued.

Date of approval.	Survey No.	Name of claim.	County.
1888.			
Apr. 13	5177	St. Elmo.....	Summit.
16	5052	Stormy.....	Lake.
14	5229	Iron Hat.....	Do.
14	5044	Puritan.....	Do.
17	5209	Arlington No. 1.....	Do.
17	5209	Arlington No. 2.....	Do.
17	5209	Arlington No. 3.....	Do.
17	5221	Eclipse.....	Gilpin.
17	5173	Lulu.....	Lake.
17	5173	Mountain Lion.....	Do.
18	*2665	Homestead, placer.....	San Miguel.
18	5078	International.....	Ouray.
20	5214	Prosperine.....	Lake.
20	5214	Cumberland.....	Do.
20	4914	Dauntless.....	Park.
21	†560	Bella.....	Boulder.
21	5171	Annex No. 2.....	Chaffee.
23	5224	Grace Darling.....	Gilpin.
24	5274	Cobbler.....	Dolores.
26	5122	Dexter.....	San Juan.
28	5186	Emerson.....	Clear Creek.
28	5186	Gibraltar.....	Do.
27	5123	Pine.....	San Juan.
May 2	5038	Rocky.....	Lake.
2	5038	Snowflake.....	Do.
4	5124	Alaska No. 2.....	San Juan.
7	5236	Liebelt, placer.....	Park.
5	5125	Polar Bear.....	San Juan.
5	4976	Sitting Bull.....	Boulder.
5	5220	Triangle.....	Ouray.
7	5230	Rocky.....	Pitkin.
7	5230	Mary N.....	Do.
7	5230	Ella Lee.....	Do.
7	5255	Pawnolas No. 4.....	Lake.
7	5255	Pawnolas No. 5.....	Do.
7	5255	Pawnolas No. 6.....	Do.
7	5212	Union Bell.....	Pitkin.
7	5212	Pearl of Idols.....	Do.
7	5212	Little Maud.....	Do.
7	5212	Isabella.....	Do.
9	5133	Kearney.....	Dolores.
10	5231	General Jackson.....	Pitkin.
10	5231	Goldsmith Maid.....	Do.
10	5231	Bee Hive.....	Do.
10	5231	Last Chance No. 1.....	Do.
10	5231	Last Chance No. 2.....	Do.
10	5231	Skewback.....	Do.
9	5275	Napoleon the Great.....	Park.
9	5275	Golden Blade.....	Do.
9	5275	Golden Chariot.....	Do.
11	†5149	Mucho.....	Boulder.
11	5149	Herbert Spencer.....	Do.
11	5149	Mascotte.....	Do.
11	5149	Paris.....	Do.
11	5149	Golden Gate.....	Do.
11	5149	Mendaro.....	Do.
11	5149	Little Archie.....	Do.
11	5149	Paris, mill-site.....	Do.
10	5238	Eastern Slope.....	Do.
10	5238	Coffman.....	Do.
10	5127	Tecumseh.....	Summit.
12	5233	Nellie S.....	Clear Creek.
12	5233	Moon.....	Do.
12	5233	Sun.....	Do.
12	5139	Flora Wheeler.....	Summit.
12	5226	Sofa.....	Pitkin.
14	5227	Nelson.....	Gilpin.
15	4941	Nevada.....	Lake.
15	5132	Exchequer.....	Dolores.
15	5132	Premier.....	Do.
15	5132	Bourbon.....	Do.
15	4836	Patten Extension.....	Clear Creek.
16	5237	Freeman.....	Pitkin.
16	5237	Logan.....	Do.
16	5237	Red Cross.....	Do.
16	5237	Twofer.....	Do.
16	5222	Tammany.....	Ouray.

* District 7.

† District 4.

‡ A and B.

D.—Statement of surveys of mines and millsites in Colorado, etc.—Continued.

Date of approval.	Survey No.	Name of claim.	County.
1888.			
May 16	5109	Montana No. 2	San Miguel.
25	5195	Sunrise	Pitkin.
25	5195	Little Prince	Do.
25	5195	Aspen City	Do.
25	5195	Windemere	Do.
25	5195	Comet	Do.
18	5278	Anglo-American	Clear Creek.
19	5200	Linn Placer	Mesa.
21	5280	Success	Gilpin.
22	5256	Range Line	Clear Creek.
22	5242	Finis	Lake.
22	5242	Fairview No. 1	Do.
22	5242	Fairview No. 2	Do.
22	5242	Fairview No. 3	Do.
23	5202	Silver Star	San Juan.
23	5245	Little Maggie	Pitkin.
23	5245	Bridal Chamber	Do.
25	5276	Hidden Treasure	Do.
25	5262	Elk Horn	Summit.
25	5244	Discovery	Pitkin.
25	5244	Ajax	Do.
25	5244	Black Metallic	Do.
25	5244	Tripod	Do.
25	5205	Graham Placer	San Miguel.
25	5249	Charles Dickens	Eagle.
25	4925	Sequence	Custer.
25	4925	Troy	Do.
25	5285	Lucy	Gilpin.
25	5285	Agnes	Do.
25	5283	Agnes C.	Pitkin.
25	5283	North Star	Do.
29	5287	Minion	Clear Creek.
June 6	5272	Wild Tiger	Boulder.
6	5272	Wild Tiger No. 2	Do.
6	5272	Mount Pisgah	Do.
5	5188	Treasure Vault	Summit and Clear Creek.
5	5188	Grand Trunk	Do.
5	5188	Oscar	Do.
5	5188	Little Fred	Do.
5	5188	Girard	Do.
4	5002	Eclipse No. 1	Summit.
4	5002	Eclipse No. 2	Do.
7	5259	Golden Eagle	Boulder.
5	5204	Gilt Edge	San Miguel.
5	5204	Gold Bug	Do.
5	5204	Last Chance	Do.
6	5282	Roy No. 1	Lake.
6	5282	Roy No. 2	Do.
6	5282	Roy No. 3	Do.
6	5282	Roy No. 4	Do.
6	5282	Roy No. 5	Do.
6	5282	Roy No. 6	Do.
11	*5253	Amenda	Clear Creek.
11	5253	Blameless	Do.
11	5253	Amenda, mill site	Do.
11	5296	Arabi Bey	Lake.
13	*5265	Apex No. 2	Pitkin.
13	5265	Apex No. 2, mill site	Do.
13	5281	Lower Outcrop	Park.
14	5248	Levy	Clear Creek.
16	5029	Wisconsin	Boulder.
16	5029	My Queen	Do.
21	5247	Seigel	Clear Creek.
19	5068	Chesapeake	Gunnison.
19	5019	Black Stone	Ourray.
21	5250	Uncle Sam	Pitkin.
21	5267	Macfarlane, mill site	San Miguel.
20	5254	Coin	Clear Creek.
20	5254	Little Rose	Do.
20	5254	Little Jessie	Do.
20	4503	Grand Prize	Ourray.
20	4503	Treasurer	Do.
20	4503	Deserette	Do.
23	5219	Hobb's Placer	Do.
	5284	Oro Cash	Montrose.
	5257	Anna	Clear Creek.
22	5203	Maddalino	Ourray.
			San Juan.

*A and B.

D.—Statement of surveys of mines and millsites in Colorado, etc.—Continued.

Date of approval.	Survey No.	Name of claim,	County.
1888.			
June 22	5121	Bonanza No. 2.....	San Juan.
23	5218	Masanita Placer.....	Montrose.
23	5217	Thompson Placer.....	Do.
23	5217	Judson Placer.....	Do.
25	5187	Yellow Jacket.....	Hinsdale.
25	5187	Mountain Bell.....	Do.
25	*2261	Oriole.....	Clear Creek.
27	5300	Henry.....	Do.
27	5300	Toney.....	Do.
27	5258	Hot Pot.....	Do.
27	4525	Windsor.....	Gilpin.
28	4869	Mary.....	Eagle.
28	†5159	Lansing.....	Boulder.
		Lone Star.....	
		Thorndick.....	
		Dick Cragg.....	
29	5306	Pride of America.....	Hinsdale.
30	5293	Daisy.....	Pitkin.
		The Alma.....	
30	5314	St. Elmo.....	Eagle.

* District 2.

† A. and B.

E.—Statement of mineral surveys, original and amended, ordered during fiscal year.

No. of surveys.	Nature of work.	Lodes.	Mill sites.	Placers.
	Original surveys in 1887:			
59	July.....	104	3	.....
106	August.....	177	7	.....
80	September.....	102	3	2
82	October.....	140	4	3
68	November.....	97	6	2
44	December.....	87	3	4
	Original surveys in 1888:			
19	January.....	32	.....	.....
26	February.....	57	.....	6
45	March.....	80	3	1
24	April.....	32	2	.....
33	May.....	67	1	.....
42	June.....	82	2	.....
618	Total.....	1,057	34	18
	Amended orders in 1887:			
9	July.....	10	.....	.....
9	August.....	16	.....	.....
9	September.....	18	.....	.....
5	October.....	7	.....	1
3	November.....	5	.....	.....
7	December.....	13	1	.....
	Amended orders in 1888:			
2	January.....	3	.....	.....
4	February.....	8	.....	.....
4	March.....	5	.....	.....
3	April.....	4	.....	.....
	May.....	.....	.....	.....
4	June.....	10	.....	.....
58	Total.....	99	1	1

Nineteen orders were issued for descriptive reports on placers taken by legal subdivisions.

F¹.—Statement of appropriation for salaries of surveyor-general and clerks.

Date.	How expended.	Amount.	Total.
1887.			
Sept. 30	Paid Oney Carstarphen, surveyor-general.....	\$625.00	\$1,373.34
30	Paid clerks.....	748.34	
Dec. 31	Paid Oney Carstarphen, surveyor-general.....	625.00	1,375.00
31	Paid clerks.....	750.00	
1888.			
Mar. 31	Paid Oney Carstarphen, surveyor-general.....	625.00	1,375.00
31	Paid clerks.....	750.00	
June 30	Paid Oney Carstarphen, surveyor-general.....	625.00	2,125.00
30	Paid clerks.....	1,500.00	
30	Balance deposited Denver National Bank, C. D. 1508.....		1.66
	DEBITS.		
1887.			
Aug. 10	Draft from United States Treasurer.....	1,375.00	
Oct. 31	do.....	1,375.00	
1888.			
Jan. 22	do.....	1,375.00	
May 15	do.....	2,125.00	
	Total.....	6,250.00	6,250.00

F².—Statement of appropriation for contingent expenses.

Date.	How expended.	Amount.	Total.
1887.			
Sept. 30	Paid for office rent.....	\$375.00	
Dec. 31	do.....	375.00	
1888.			
Mar. 31	do.....	375.00	\$1,500.00
June 30	do.....	375.00	
	DEBIT.		
June 30	Amount of appropriation.....	1,500.00	
	Total.....	1,500.00	1,500.00

F³.—Statement of special deposits made by claimants for office work on mining claims.

Date.	Items.	Amounts.	Total.
1887.			
July 1	Balance on hand as per last report.....	\$6,353.93	\$6,353.93
31	Deposits for month.....	3,220.00	
Aug. 31	do.....	5,322.50	
Sept. 30	do.....	3,227.50	
Oct. 31	do.....	4,327.50	
Nov. 30	do.....	3,192.50	
Dec. 31	do.....	2,210.00	
31	Deposits for month (land).....	8.53	
1888.			
Jan. 31	Deposits for month.....	870.00	
Feb. 29	do.....	1,090.00	
Mar. 31	do.....	2,492.50	
Apr. 30	do.....	952.50	
May 31	do.....	2,030.00	
June 30	do.....	2,720.00	
	CONTRA.		31,663.53
1887.			
Aug. 10	Draft from United States Treasurer.....	7,000.00	38,017.46
Sept. 15	do.....	1,000.00	
Oct. 31	do.....	10,000.00	
1888.			
Jan. 22	do.....	9,000.00	
May 15	do.....	5,000.00	
June 30	Balance on hand.....	6,017.46	
		38,017.46	38,017.46
July 1	Balance on hand.....		6,017.46

G.—Statement of amended plats and surveys ordered by General Land Office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888.

Date of approval.	Survey number.	Name of claim.	County.
July 7	2	2187 Komoroff lode.....	Clear Creek.
9	7	2006 Tom Harvey lode.....	Ouray.
26	1	654 Tunnel No. 2 lode.....	Gilpin.
26	1	655 Tunnel No. 3 lode.....	Do.
26	3	644 Cora Bell lode.....	Lake.
28	4	667 Huntington placer.....	Boulder.
28	4	667 Mill lode.....	Do.
30	7	1124 Ophir placer.....	San Juan.
30	3	2359 Caroline lode.....	Park.
30	3	2359 Criterion, mill site.....	Do.
Aug. 3	3	3772 Homestake No. 2.....	Gunnison.
11	1	941 Bates.....	Gilpin.
30	3	472 Jamie Lee.....	Lake.
Sept. 14	4	323 Silver Queen.....	Boulder.
Oct. 17	3	3919 Cora Bell.....	Lake.
28	3	1322 Last Chance.....	Do.
Nov. 25	1	780 Prompt Pay.....	Gilpin.
28	3	1059 Michigan.....	Summit.
Dec. 6	7	2193 Alabama.....	Chaffee.
9	8	3870 Black Tiger.....	Eagle.
28	7	1968 Silver Bell.....	Ouray.
31	7	1981 Sunset.....	Gunnison.
Jan. 4	7	1882 Silver Trowell.....	Do.
17	8	1532 Little Daisy.....	Lake.
17	3	1488 Bangkok.....	Do.
17	3	3409 Howell.....	Do.
23	3	3339 Foreman.....	Gunnison.
25	3	1914 Spotted Tail.....	Summit.
Feb. 2	3	406 Rhone.....	Do.
27	2	2155 Frederick.....	Clear Creek.
Dec. 7	1	380 Eureka.....	Gilpin.
Feb. 27	2	2156 Boggs.....	Clear Creek.
28	3	1711 Thompson.....	Summit.
Mar. 14	2	1946 Golden Leaf.....	Clear Creek.
24	1	534 Stub Tail.....	Gilpin.
26	1	653 Tunnel No. 1.....	Do.
Apr. 3	3	3919 Cora Bell.....	Lake.
13	3	2678 Ulster.....	Do.
9	3	2665 Parallelogram.....	Do.
13	3	2730 Fluddin.....	Do.
May 11	3	1015 Ajax.....	Do.
24	3	472 Jamie Lee.....	Do.
29	3	3771 Highland Light.....	Pitkin.
29	3	3991 Jane Eugene.....	Lake.
June 19	3	2568 St. Julien.....	Do.
19	3	979 Baltimore.....	Do.
27	1	780 Prompt Pay.....	Gilpin.

G.—Statement of persons employed in office of surveyor-general of Colorado during fiscal year ending June 30, 1888.

Name.	Capacity.	Name.	Capacity.
Ovey Carstarphen.....	Surveyor-general.	Anna Dawson.....	Draughtsman and copyist.
O. E. Harris.....	Chief clerk.	H. H. Dawson.....	Clerk.
Benjamin H. Smith.....	Chief draughtsman, mineral division.	J. W. Caldwell.....	Superintendent of copyists.
E. S. Davis.....	Do.	R. J. Fish.....	Draughtsman.
P. H. Van Diest.....	Chief draughtsman, land division.	M. G. Marsh.....	Do.
C. Chamberlin.....	Draughtsman.	E. T. Woodson.....	Do.
H. C. Anderson.....	Land and mineral clerk.	R. Currihan.....	Do.
W. P. Jones.....	Draughtsman.	M. T. Toomb.....	Do.
Willard West.....	Do.	M. A. Camp.....	Do.
William Pique.....	Clerk and copyist.	A. M. Hudson.....	Corresponding clerk.
James Lynch.....	Draughtsman.	C. H. Kem.....	Clerk and copyist.
William H. Hudson.....	Clerk and copyist.	E. M. Kem.....	Do.
William H. Hancock.....	Clerk.	E. H. Rhodes.....	Draughtsman and copyist.
William P. Carstarphen.....	Do.	M. M. Williams.....	Do.
Frank E. Carstarphen.....	Do.	Susie Dickinson.....	Do.
J. S. Bond.....	Do.	Samuel Splatt.....	Clerk.
William L. Hull.....	Do.		
B. L. Dawson.....	Draughtsman.		

Total 34.

G.—Deputy mineral surveyors on active duty in the field.

Name and residence.	Commissioned.	Name and residence.	Commissioned.
Jacob J. Abbott, Lake City.....	May 7, 1877	Harry A. Lee, Crested Butte.....	July 23, 1883
James W. Abbott, Ouray.....	May 7, 1877	Henry C. Lay, Telluride.....	Aug. 7, 1883
Osmer H. Aikine, White Pine.....	July 10, 1888	William C. Lacy, Carbondale.....	May 3, 1888
John K. Ashley, Denver.....	June 14, 1882	James P. Maxwell, Boulder.....	.....
F. F. Bruné, Leadville.....	July 5, 1877	George E. Marsh, Georgetown.....	.....
B. F. Betser, Leadville.....	Sept. 29, 1879	William H. McDonald, Brecken- ridge.....	June 1, 1879
Max Boehmer, Leadville.....	June 6, 1882	Jesse F. McDonald, Leadville.....	May 12, 1883
John B. Brooks, Ashcroft.....	Mar. 19, 1879	George T. McDonald, Kokomo.....	Nov. 22, 1880
E. C. Babbitt, Aspen.....	Mar. 24, 1879	Charles J. Moore, Leadville.....	Apr. 4, 1885
James P. Bates, Koutt.....	Mar. 11, 1885	David G. Miller, Aspen.....	Feb. 19, 1880
Cuno A. Bussche, Aspen.....	Apr. 14, 1885	Frank P. Monroe, Glenwood.....	Apr. 5, 1881
F. L. Biddlecorn, Ouray.....	July 7, 1885	T. S. Mathis, Telluride.....	May 21, 1881
Roswell C. Canfield, Buena Vista.....	Dec. 8, 1878	George Mills, Ouray.....	Sept. 14, 1881
Albert E. Chase, Georgetown.....	May 17, 1880	M. T. Morrill, Golden.....	Jan. 24, 1883
Harry H. Cloud, Aspen.....	May 22, 1885	F. A. Maxwell, Georgetown.....	Sept. 14, 1884
Charles J. Christian, Leadville.....	July 30, 1880	Frederick C. Morse, Telluride.....	Oct. 6, 1885
Joseph F. Clements, Glenwood Springs.....	Mar. 2, 1881	Alex. J. Mitchell, Aspen.....	Jan. 14, 1886
Edwin E. Chase, Central City.....	May 31, 1881	Charles W. Miller, Aspen.....	Mar. 29, 1887
Peter Churchfield, Crested Butte.....	Sept. 25, 1886	John H. Marks, Aspen.....	Apr. 24, 1888
Leonard Cutchaw, Denver.....	July 21, 1883	George D. Nichel, Del Norte.....	Sept. 3, 1877
Charles B. Cramer, Breckenridge.....	July 15, 1884	George W. Noyce, Aspen.....	Apr. 16, 1888
Benjamin L. Creese, Red Cliff.....	Aug. 4, 1884	John O'Connor, Buena Vista.....	June 4, 1881
Benjamin D. Critchlow, Alamosa.....	Aug. 21, 1885	Howard Platt, Leadville.....	Apr. 24, 1880
Thomas P. Craig, Aspen.....	May 16, 1887	William H. Powlers, Alma.....	Oct. 14, 1885
William H. Craigue, Colorado Springs.....	June 17, 1887	William Byrd Page, Leadville.....	Aug. 2, 1886
Charles F. Dunham, Leadville.....	Dec. 18, 1879	George M. Robison, Leadville.....	Feb. 22, 1879
James Dyson, Silverton.....	Apr. 24, 1880	S. A. Rank, Central City.....	May 25, 1882
Charles W. Denison, Bonanza.....	May 26, 1880	David R. Reed, Ouray.....	June 21, 1880
H. G. Denniston, Leadville.....	Sept. 9, 1884	William H. Rose, Yampa.....	Aug. 23, 1888
C. H. Demarest, Monarch.....	Apr. 25, 1881	William A. Richards, Colorado Springs.....	July 17, 1882
Thomas L. Darby, Aspen.....	June 22, 1881	Charles A. Russell, Boulder.....	Jan. 24, 1883
C. Edward Dewey, Georgetown.....	Apr. 10, 1882	Moritz Stockard, Lake City.....	July 25, 1879
Samuel E. Day, Buena Vista.....	Jan. 6, 1882	Frank P. Swindler, Glenwood.....	Apr. 17, 1883
John W. Evans, Alma.....	Oct. 10, 1879	Ellery Stowell, Denver.....	May 31, 1882
E. L. Foster, Georgetown.....	Feb. 4, 1882	Samuel J. Spray, Salida.....	Apr. 17, 1882
William J. Fine, Gunnison.....	June 19, 1880	John A. Storm, Twin Lakes.....	May 3, 1880
Louis B. Fry, Ouray.....	Sept. 1, 1884	James F. Smith, Fairplay.....	Aug. 9, 1880
William S. K. Gow, Idaho Springs.....	Oct. 29, 1880	Robert E. Sterling, Scofield.....	June 17, 1881
J. Sire Greene, Pueblo.....	Sept. 13, 1882	John J. Seymour, Ophir.....	Aug. 7, 1882
James M. Gardner, Del Norte.....	June 5, 1885	Richard A. Skues, Pitkin.....	May 18, 1885
Lee Hayes, Aspen.....	May 23, 1882	F. M. Skiff, Redcliff.....	Oct. 7, 1885
George W. Hull, Leadville.....	Jan. 19, 1883	Caryl W. Smith, Redcliff.....	May 15, 1886
Robert W. Hollis, Silverton.....	Dec. 8, 1884	Edward S. Snell, Boulder.....	Oct. 19, 1886
Victor G. Hills, South Pueblo.....	Apr. 25, 1881	John J. Steavenson, Denver.....	Mar. 23, 1888
Frank D. Howe, Alma.....	May 12, 1880	Alfred Thielen, Leadville.....	Dec. 22, 1879
James P. Harper, Durango.....	June 8, 1885	Charles B. Thacher, Bonanza.....	Aug. 26, 1881
William H. Holmes, Silver Cliff.....	Mar. 25, 1884	Frank S. Trimble, Leadville.....	Aug. 24, 1885
George R. Hurlburt, Ouray.....	June 1, 1885	H. J. Van Wetering, Buena Vista.....	Mar. 8, 1883
Ellery W. Hunt, Silverton.....	July 10, 1886	George C. Vickery, Aspen.....	Dec. 26, 1883
George Holland, Leadville.....	May 21, 1888	John F. Wannemaker, Rico.....	Apr. 19, 1878
Oxel O. Ihlseug, Silverton.....	July 17, 1882	Charles A. Walker, Breckenridge.....	Apr. 21, 1879
Thomas W. Jaycox, Leadville.....	Aug. 28, 1885	Charles E. Walker, Pagosa Springs.....	Mar. 13, 1880
Frank F. Johnson, Estabrook.....	Oct. 9, 1882	Roy F. Wrigley, Silverton.....	Mar. 17, 1885
P. H. Kellogg, Denver.....	July 1, 1879	Willard West, White Pine.....	Mar. 27, 1882
Charles Keemle, Durango.....	May 19, 1882	J. H. E. Waters, Silverton.....	May 27, 1882
August Koppe, Cosita.....	Oct. 15, 1883	Walter H. Wiley, Idaho Springs.....	Aug. 23, 1883
J. Cook Kingsley, Silverton.....	Sept. 2, 1884	Edward R. Warren, Crested Butte.....	June 12, 1885
Edward C. Koch, Summitville.....	Dec. 7, 1885	George B. Walker, Breckenridge.....	July 23, 1885
S. Emmett Kirkendall, Saguache.....	May 23, 1888	Porter P. Wheaton, Georgetown.....	Aug. 25, 1886
Theo. H. Lowe, Denver.....	Feb. 10, 1879	Thomas Withers, Denver.....	Aug. 2, 1887
George W. Lloyd, Aspen.....	Feb. 13, 1880		

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL OF DAKOTA

UNITED STATES SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Huron, Dak., July 14, 1888.

In compliance with your letters "E," of May 1 and July 7, 1888, I have the honor to submit in duplicate my report of surveying operations in this district for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888, with tabular statements, as follows:

A.—Showing contracts entered into on account of appropriation for survey of public lands for the year ending June 30, 1888.

B.—Showing contract entered into on account of appropriation of \$100,000 for survey of Indian reservations, act of February 8, 1887.

C.—Showing contract entered into on account of appropriation of \$20,000 for surveys, etc., of Indian reservations, act approved March 2, 1887.

D.—Showing cost to the government of surveying 1,536,104.62 acres of land selected by the Northern Pacific Railroad Company within its grant in this district, as per detailed lists Nos. 30 to 46, inclusive, and also deposits in payment for same.

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.

In preparing statement E herewith the cost per acre for field work was computed from the records of this office separately for each township in which land was selected, and the cost of the office work was fixed upon at the uniform rate of one-half cent. per acre.

The following table shows the number of miles of public surveys in this district upon which the office work was completed and returns transmitted during the fiscal year:

	Measurement.		
	Miles.	Chs.	Lks.
Principal lines	82	12	60
Township lines.....	696	41	60
Section lines	2, 665	73	19
Meander lines	143	14	47
Connecting lines	29	53	47
Boundary lines of military reservation	26	37	82
Total	3, 663	72	82
Townships and fractional townships reported			52
Mineral surveys platted and approved.....			45

The aggregate of deposits for office work for mineral surveys during the year amounted to \$2,060.

In submitting the accompanying report of the surveying operations of this district for the past year, I deem it proper to say that it has been found impossible to meet the requirements of settlement with the meager allotment of funds (presumably all that the Congressional appropriations would allow) placed at the disposition of this office during recent years for the extension of the public surveys, and in consequence some five thousand people are now living upon unsurveyed lands in Dakota, experiencing all of the uncertainties and inconveniences which such condition imposes.

The records of your office will indicate with accuracy the disparity between the number of acres of public land claimed by settlers in this district for several years past and the number of acres surveyed during the same period, the aggregate of the latter falling greatly below that of the former.

And while it is thus shown that settlement continues constant, and even aggressive, it is undoubtedly much retarded by the lack of sufficient surveys. I therefore

respectfully recommend that more liberal provision be made for the extension of the public surveys in this district, that settlement of our public lands may be facilitated rather than impeded.

Very respectfully,

MARIS TAYLOR,
Surveyor-General.

Hon. S. M. STOCKSLAGER,
Commissioner General Land Office, Washington, D. C.

A.—Statement showing contracts entered into on account of apportionments made to Dakota (\$5,000 July 13, 1887, and \$6,000 January 26, 1888) for survey of public lands during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888.

No. of contract.	Date.	Name of deputy.	Character and location of work.	Estimated cost of work.
21	Aug. 18, 1887	Herman C. Greene....	The subdivisional meander and connecting lines of T. 156 N., R. 68, 69, 72, and 73; T. 163 N., R. 76; and T. 161 and 162 N., R. 77; all west of the fifth principal meridian, Dakota.	\$2,400
22	Sept. 10, 1887	James G. Saunders ...	The eighth standard parallel N. through R. 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, and 98; the thirteenth auxiliary meridian (line between R. 91 and 92) and the fourteenth auxiliary meridian (line between R. 95 and 96), both through T. 133, 134, 135, and 136 N.; the lines between R. 88 and 89, 89 and 90, 90 and 91, 96 and 97, 97 and 98, and 98 and 99, through T. 133, 134, 135, and 136 N.; and the lines between T. 133 and 134, 134 and 135, 135 and 136 N., through R. 89, 90, 91, 96, 97, and 98, also necessary connecting lines; all west of the fifth principal meridian, Dakota.	1,900
33	Sept. 28, 1887	James G. Saunders ...	The subdivisional lines of T. 135 and 136 N., R. 47, and T. 134 N., R. 98; all west of the fifth principal meridian, Dakota.	410
25	Apr. 14, 1888	Herman C. Greene....	The subdivisional meander and connecting lines of T. 156 N., R. 70; T. 163 and 164 N., R. 75; T. 160 and 164 N., R. 76; T. 163 and 164 N., R. 77, and T. 162, 163, and 164 N., R. 78; all west of the fifth principal meridian, Dakota.	2,440
26	Apr. 16, 1888	Paul and Hermann Heinze.	The twelfth guide meridian (line between R. 87 and 88) through T. 147 N.; the line between R. 81 and 82 through T. 150, 151, and 152 N.; the line between R. 85 and 86, and 86 and 87, through T. 147 N.; the lines between T. 150 and 151, and 151 and 152 N. through R. 81; and the subdivisional meander and connecting lines of T. 152 N., R. 80 and 81; T. 146 and 147 N., R. 85 and 86 and 87; all west of the fifth principal meridian, Dakota: <i>Provided, however,</i> That surveys shall not be made within the Fort Stevenson military reservation, or within the Fort Berthold Indian Reservation.	1,800
27	Apr. 17, 1888	James Hartgering....	The subdivisional and connecting lines of T. 11 and 12, R. 3; T. 9, 10, 11, and 12, R. 4; T. 9, R. 5 and 6; and T. 8, R. 8; all east of the Black Hills meridian and south of the Black Hills base-line, Dakota.	1,985
Total.....				16,995

B.—Statement showing contract entered into on account of appropriation of \$100,000 for survey of Indian reservations, act of February 8, 1887, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888.

No. of contract.	Date.	Name of deputy.	Character and location of work.	Estimated cost of work.
20	July 25, 1887	Paul and Hermann Heinze.	The section and meander lines and lines subdividing sections into 40-acre tracts of townships or portions thereof (not to aggregate more than five) situated within the Devil's Lake Indian Reservation, Dakota, as will hereafter be pointed out by the Indian agent at Devil's Lake Indian Agency; also, the retracement of such lines of existing surveys as may be necessary, under the special instructions accompanying this contract, to perfect the said 40-acre subdivisions: <i>Provided, however</i> , That no surveys or retracements shall be made under this contract in excess of \$4,500.	\$4,500

C.—Statement showing contract entered into on account of appropriation of \$20,000 for survey of Indian reservations, act of March 2, 1887, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888.

No. of contract.	Date.	Name of deputy.	Character and location of work.	Estimated cost of work.
24	Feb. 25, 1888	Charles H. Bates*.....	That portion of the western boundary of the Sioux Indian Reservation in Dakota (the same being the meridian of one hundred and three degrees west of Greenwich) which lies between the north fork of the Cheyenne river and the south fork of the Cannon Ball river; and will retain true field-notes and plats of said surveys in triplicate.	\$4,850

* Suspended May 10, 1888.

D.—Statement showing cost to the government of surveying certain lands selected by the Northern Pacific Railroad Company within its grant in Dakota Territory, and deposits made in First National Bank, Saint Paul, Minn., in payment for same.

County.	Number of acres selected.	Total cost of field work.	Total cost of office work.	Date of deposit.	Number and amount of certificates of deposit.				Average cost per acre for field and office work.
					Field work.		Office work.		
1888.									<i>Cents.</i>
Cass	13,656.69	\$282.20	\$68.28	Apr. 18	391	\$282.20	392	\$68.28	.026
Barnes	73,718.34	1,592.04	368.59	do	393	1,592.04	394	368.59	.027
Stutsman	244,844.76	5,993.71	1,224.22	do	395	5,993.71	396	1,224.22	.029
Kidder	235,516.46	6,545.30	1,177.58	do	397	6,545.30	398	1,177.58	.033
Burleigh	260,840.46	6,450.94	1,304.20	do	399	6,450.94	400	1,304.20	.03
Traill	223.31	4.88	1.12	do	401	4.88	402	1.12	.027
Steele	8,039.25	169.44	40.20	do	403	169.44	404	40.20	.026
Griggs	81,135.57	848.06	155.68	do	405	848.06	406	155.68	.032
McLean	51,158.25	1,735.86	255.79	do	407	1,735.86	408	255.79	.036
Richland	57,036.40	1,133.65	285.18	do	409	1,133.65	410	285.18	.039
Ransom	43,764.13	936.62	218.82	do	411	936.62	412	218.82	.068
Foster	42,391.32	817.88	211.96	do	413	817.88	414	211.96	.024
La Moure	36,589.53	740.65	192.95	do	415	740.65	416	192.95	.024
Emmons	134,566.95	2,887.56	672.53	do	417	2,887.56	418	672.53	.025
Logan	285,297.09	6,000.18	1,426.49	do	419	6,000.18	420	1,426.49	.026
Burleigh	11,492.34	209.62	57.46	May 21	464	209.62	465	57.46	.023
Wells	3,833.12	63.90	19.17	do	466	63.90	467	19.17	.022
Total	1,536,104.02	36,412.49	7,680.52			36,412.49		7,680.52	

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL OF FLORIDA.

UNITED STATES SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Tallahassee, July 14, 1888.

In obedience to instructions contained in your circular letter "E," dated May 1, 1888, I have the honor to submit herewith in duplicate my report of the surveying operations of this office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888.

The work may be summarized as follows:

FIELD WORK.

In consequence of non-compliance of Deputy E. L. Snowden with the terms of his contract for the completion of the public surveys in T. 31 S., R. 26 E., and inefficient execution of the same, the field-notes of said survey have been disapproved, the contract annulled, and under instructions from your office a new contract for the above work has been awarded to Deputy George H. Milman, under contract No. 61.

OFFICE WORK.

The returns of Deputy Charles F. Hopkins for the resurvey of the claim of "John M. Hanson and others," in T. 38 and 39 S., Rs. 40 and 41 E., and T. 38 S., R. 42 E., with its connections with the adjoining public surveys, comprising surveys of grant lines 20 miles 79 chains and 22 links and meander lines 10 miles 40 chains and 45 links; and the returns of Deputy Charles F. Hopkins for the survey of "Hutchinson's Island," in T. 34 S., R. 40 E.; T. 35 S., R. 40 E.; T. 35 S., R. 41 E.; T. 36 S., R. 41 E.; T. 37 S., R. 41 E.; T. 37 S., R. 42 E.; and T. 38 S., R. 42 E.; aggregating in township lines 8 miles 47 chains and 8 links, in subdivision lines 18 miles 10 chains and 80 links, and in meander lines 65 miles 67 chains and 5 links; and the returns of Deputy Charles F. Hopkins of the segregation of the grant to the "heirs of James Hutchinson," on Hutchinson's Island, in T. 36 S., R. 41 E., comprising in township lines 1 mile 29 chains and 59 links, and in meander lines 15 miles 62 chains and 76 links have been examined and approved, and transcripts, plats, and diagrams have been prepared and transmitted.

The returns of Deputy E. L. Snowden for the completion of surveys in T. 31 S., R. 26 E., have been examined and rejected as incorrectly executed.

Twenty-two plats, 10 diagrams, and 4 plats, with descriptive notes, have been prepared and forwarded to the general and local land offices.

INSPECTING SURVEYS.

Under instructions from your office letter "E," dated April 30, 1888, the re-survey by Deputy Charles F. Hopkins of the "John M. Hanson grant," in Ts. 38 and 39 S., Rs. 40 and 41 E., and T. 38 S., R. 42 E., and the survey of "Hutchinson's Island," in T. 34 S., R. 40 E.; T. 35 S., R. 40 E.; T. 35 S., R. 41 E.; T. 36 S., R. 41 E.; T. 37 S., R. 41 E.; T. 37 S., R. 42 E., and T. 38 S., R. 42 E., and the segregation of the claim of the "heirs of James Hutchinson," in T. 36 S., R. 41 E., have been inspected by Special Examiner William Mickler under directions from this office, and his reports and accounts duly examined, approved, and forwarded.

SWAMP-LAND SELECTIONS.

Eight lists of swamp-land selections, numbered from 50 to 57 inclusive, under act of Congress of September 18, 1850, and acts amendatory thereto, have been examined and approved, and duplicate copies forwarded to the General Land Office and duplicate copies to the local land office at Gainesville.

My approval of said lists was based upon letter "K" of August 11, 1879, from the General Land Office to this office.

SURVEYS.

No contracts for the extension of the public surveys have been made during the last fiscal year, owing to the fact that no funds have been placed at the disposal of this office for such work.

There are over 7,000,000 acres of land yet unsurveyed in Florida, and judging by some of the lands recently reclaimed the fertility of large portions of the same is unsurpassed in the United States; this reclamation, going on under a contract with the State, will necessitate the extension of the public surveys, in order that titles to these valuable lands may be properly adjusted.

In this connection I would again respectfully submit for your consideration the suspension or modification of your instructions to this office of November 18, 1885, whereby all action on applications for the survey of islands was suspended. I respectfully submit that, owing to the number of such islands in this surveying district, the order prevents improvements which would otherwise be made. A large portion of the correspondence of this office consists of answers to applications for said surveys. Many poor settlers have their all on these islands, and are left in a state of uncertainty regarding their titles. While Congress in section 3 of an act approved May 14, 1880, and in section 2266 of the Revised Statutes, has provided for the protection of settlers on unsurveyed lands, yet the fact remains that persons will not place extensive improvements on islands under such circumstances. If Florida were removed from the effect of this order, it would in my judgment be to the promotion of her development.

SPANISH ARCHIVES.

I can but repeat what I have formerly reported under this head, viz: The condition of these records would not be again called to the attention of the department but from the fact that several of the volumes will soon be of no avail for handling or reference unless copies or proper translations be made. Another consideration renders these records of more value. Florida is progressing very rapidly, and that portion of her territory covered by these Spanish grants has increased enormously in value. This office has frequent applications for information contained only in these records, and there being no translation or even index justice is often delayed. I would respectfully urge that at least an index be secured to the same, and Spanish copies of the depreciated volumes be made while it can be done.

Respectfully,

W. D. BLOXHAM,
Surveyor-General.

Hon. S. M. STOCKSLAGER,
Commissioner General Land Office, Washington, D. C.

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL OF IDAHO.

UNITED STATES SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Boisé City, Idaho, July 21, 1888.

In compliance with the instructions of your circular letter "E," dated May 1, 1888, I have the honor to submit in duplicate my annual report of surveying operations in this district for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888.

No contracts were awarded payable from the appropriation for the fiscal year.

No contracts were made for surveys of public lands under the provisions of sections 2401, 2402, and 2403, Revised Statutes.

No deposits were made by railroad companies for field or office work.

During the fiscal year surveys have been approved and accepted (under contracts Nos. 103 and 117, respectively), aggregating 1,017 miles 16 chains and 85 links, classified as follows:

	Measurement.		
	Miles.	Chs.	Lks.
Meridian lines	48	4	00
Standard lines	18	00	00
Township lines	107	68	22
Section lines	781	57	88
Meander lines	61	46	75
Total	1,017	16	85

Eighteen townships and fractional townships have been surveyed and accepted. There were completed and approved during the year, viz:

Plats of meridian, standard, and exterior lines	6
Plats of townships subdivided	57
Plats of mining claims and millsites	322
Plat of private land claim, with descriptive notes	1
Total number of plats	386

In addition to the plats enumerated above fifty-one connected sheets of mineral-claim surveys were made.

Eighty-one mining claims and eleven millsites were surveyed.

One hundred and ten certified transcripts of approved field-notes of agricultural and mineral surveys were prepared and transmitted.

Applications for survey and certificates of location were received, examined, estimates account office work furnished (sec. 2334 Revised Statutes), and orders for survey issued of ninety-two mining claims and millsites.

Five hundred and seventy-two letters were written, comprising 749 pages of press copy.

A report embracing 80 pages, with partial transcript of the mineral-claim record and mineral-district plat, was prepared and submitted.

Special instructions were prepared in triplicate for the examination of surveys in T_s. 6 and 7 S., R. 39 E., and an inspection of the field work was made thereunder by a special agent detailed from this office, copy of whose report was transmitted with my letter dated January 14, 1888.

Data referring to special-deposit contracts Nos. 87, 90, 91, 109, 110, and 111, compiled from official records and covering 16 pages of cap and letter paper, was transmitted to Charles F. Conrad, special agent, in compliance with his request, for use in important investigations by the United States grand jury in San Francisco.

Revised "instructions to United States deputy mineral surveyors for the district of Idaho" have been completed, including sample field-notes and plat, embodying official regulations and special directions for the guidance of mineral deputies in executing surveys under the provisions of Title XXXII, chapter 6, United States Revised Statutes.

A large amount of miscellaneous work was performed not included in the foregoing statement and too lengthy to report here in detail.

The deposits for office work, account of mining-claim and millsite surveys, amounted in the aggregate to \$2,794.

One deposit of \$8.50 was made on account of office work in connection with special plat of a private land claim.

No deposits were made for surveys under sections 2401, 2402, and 2403, United States Revised Statutes.

From the foregoing statement it will be observed that a vast amount of work has been performed during the year considering the small clerical force in this office. The appropriation for clerk-hire has been but \$1,500 annually for the last two fiscal years, a sum equal only to the salary of one draughtsman. A chief clerk and transcribing clerk have also been continuously employed; and to pay the three clerks referred to a sum sufficient (over and above the \$1,500 appropriated) has been earned from the special deposits account of mineral-claim surveys. Thus a large amount of regular work, which should have been provided for by Congressional appropriation, has been accomplished at the expense of the special-deposit fund, earned therefrom by working really "out of office hours."

With my letter of June 25, 1888, was submitted a statement of arrearages of office work and an estimate for the surveying service for the fiscal year 1890. Your careful attention is invited not only to said letter, but also to similar communications from this office, which have been submitted annually for the past five years. Notwithstanding the fact that both by my predecessor and myself increased appropriations for clerk-hire have been requested in submitting the usual estimates for field and office service, and urgent reasons presented for our so recommending, yet, as I have frequently stated in official letters, the appropriation for clerk-hire has been so reduced during the past two fiscal years as to involve hardship both upon those in this office who are required to work over-hours daily, and upon the deputy surveyors whose returns can not be examined, corrected, platted, and transcribed short of many months.

Since suitable provision is not made by Congress for the regular work of the office, and the means for paying all clerks must be largely earned, as stated, from special deposits by individuals, mining claimants are sometimes compelled to wait longer than would be otherwise necessary before the returns of surveys of their claims can be platted and transcribed, because of the necessity of doing all office work with a clerical force which must be employed alternately upon agricultural and mineral work, instead of a regular force continuously upon each class of surveys. The evident injustice thus resulting from the meager appropriations made by Congress, greatly reduced below those made regularly in former years, is obvious and should be remedied by more adequate provision in future.

The act making appropriation for the survey of public lands for the fiscal year 1887-'88 limited the compensation to "rates not exceeding \$9 per linear mile for standard and meander lines, \$7 for township, and \$5 for section lines." Experience in this and other surveying districts in the West has proven that the public lands yet remaining unsurveyed can not be surveyed at such rates. Deputies who have tried the experiment have suffered pecuniary loss and in some instances financial embarrassment. A case in point is that of Oscar Sonnenkalb, United States deputy surveyor, under contract No. 117, dated June 23, 1886, heretofore reported.

Under existing circumstances, therefore, I have not been willing to recommend the awarding of contracts during the past year, although numerous applications and petitions for surveys have been filed in this office by settlers on unsurveyed public lands, who are desirous of obtaining title to their homes under the land laws.

This entire matter was brought to your attention and to that of Congress through petition and correspondence, as follows:

[Letter of surveyor-general to Commissioner S. M. Stockslager, February 4, 1888.]

I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of petition to Congress for increased appropriations for the surveying service, the original of which was sent a short time since to Governor Stevenson, of this Territory, who is now in Washington, for his indorsement, and that of Hon. F. T. Dubois, Delegate to Congress, with the request that it be thereafter properly presented to the House of Representatives.

Said petition, as will be noticed, has been indorsed by all the district land officers in Idaho and by all other Federal officers who are brought in contact with the people over the entire Territory, and are thus well informed as to needs of settlers on unsurveyed lands.

I would respectfully state that the appropriations for the surveying service are so limited and the rates per mile authorized by the appropriation acts so inadequate for surveying in Idaho, that I have been unwilling to recommend that surveys be made, many petitions for which have been filed in this office. The appropriation for clerk-hire is totally insufficient to keep up current work in a mineral district, where the Congressional appropriations have always been expected to pay for the examination of all papers connected with surveys of mining claims, issuing instructions for such surveys, examining the returns thereof, as well as the work connected with agricultural surveys.*

I have frequently urged the importance of increased appropriations and earnestly recommend that if possible you take such action as will effectively present the matter to the attention of the proper committees of both houses of Congress.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

We, the undersigned district officers of the General Land Office, respectfully represent that the demand for surveys of public lands in the Territory of Idaho is urgent and daily becoming more imperative because of the insufficient appropriations for the current and past fiscal years; that the maximum rate per mile allowed by law for surveying is inadequate for such service in this surveying district; that the appropriation for clerk-hire in the surveyor-general's office has been so reduced as to render arrearages of work unavoidable, thus causing delays which involve hardship to settlers and to deputy surveyors.

The honorable the Commissioner of the General Land Office has reported the financial needs of this department of the public service and stated ample reasons therefor, to all of which statements of facts we beg leave to add our corroborative testimony. Indeed, much more might be added disclosing individual hardships to a vast number of bona fide settlers.

For the relief of these people and in the interest of business-like facilities in the land department, your favorable consideration is respectfully invoked to the end that you make appropriations for the surveying service fully equal to the respective amounts recommended by the honorable Commissioner of the General Land Office in his last annual report, and for which your petitioners will ever pray.

JOSEPH C. STRAUGHAN,

United States Surveyor-General for Idaho.

H. C. BRANSTETTER,

Receiver Public Moneys, Boise City, Idaho

HARLEN PEFFLEY,

Register United States Land Office.

GEO. D. TEMPLE,

Special Agent General Land Office.

H. O. BILLINGS,

Register United States Land Office, Hailey, Idaho.

C. O. STOCKSLAGER,

Receiver Public Moneys, United States Land Office, Hailey, Idaho.

FRANK W. BEANE,

Register, Blackfoot, Idaho.

JOHN MONTGOMERY,

Receiver, Blackfoot, Idaho.

CHAS. M. FORCE,

Receiver, Lewiston, Idaho.

FRANCIS F. PATTERSON,

Register, Lewiston, Idaho.

ROBERT E. MCFARLAND,

Register, Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.

WM. J. MCCLURE,

Receiver, Coeur d'Alene, Idaho

*The amount of deposit by individuals account office work on each mineral claim in Idaho has always been estimated for the cost of platting and transcribing field-notes of survey only, not intended to cover work in connection with examination of papers, furnishing estimates, issuing orders for survey, etc.

We earnestly recommend that the increased appropriations for the surveying service be made as requested in the foregoing petition.

E. J. CURTIS,
Secretary of Idaho.
 JAMES H. HAWLEY,
United States Attorney of Idaho.
 EZRA BAIRD,
United States Marshal, Idaho.
 JAMES B. HAYS,
Chief Justice Supreme Court, Idaho.
 NORMAN BUCK,
Associate Justice Supreme Court, Idaho.
 CASE BRODERICK,
Associate Justice Supreme Court, Idaho.
 H. F. WILD,
Assayer in Charge.

The above petition was also indorsed by Hon. F. T. Dubois, Delegate to Congress from Idaho, and by E. A. Stevenson, governor of the Territory.

[Letter of Commissioner S. M. Stockslager to Joseph C. Straghan, esq., February 18, 1888.]

I am in receipt of your letter dated February 4, 1888, inclosing copies of petition to Congress for increased appropriations for the surveying service, signed by the United States land officers and other federal officers in Idaho.

In compliance with your request I have forwarded copies of your letter and inclosures to the honorable Secretary of the Interior for transmission to the appropriate committees of Congress.

In this connection I would state that under date of January 23, 1888, I submitted through the department largely increased estimates for surveys during the ensuing fiscal year.

The foregoing full presentation of the matter is given with the hope and earnest recommendation that Congress give it proper attention and provide amply for this branch of the public service, especially demanded now from the fact that inadequate provision has been made for two consecutive years, and the situation is daily growing more serious.

A glance at the official map of Idaho quickly discloses the fact that a large portion of the Territory is unsurveyed, nowhere penetrated by even standard, parallel, and meridian lines. Throughout much of this unsurveyed region extensive, fertile, and irrigable lands are being settled up in good faith under the "homestead" and other laws enacted for the sole purpose of encouraging such settlement. They are constantly soliciting public surveys, which if made would prevent contentions and sometimes bloodshed. In many cases they can not inform this office definitely as to the townships in which the lands are situate, and frequently can not even approximate such locality with reference to surveyed lines.

If an extensive system of townships were blocked out by running the necessary exterior lines, as contemplated by the statute and former departmental instructions, settlers could approximately locate their claims, and this office, through a knowledge of the topography, physical features, and character of lands of each township thus obtained, could wisely judge as to the advisability of subdivisinal surveys. Without the light afforded by the field-notes of exterior surveys nothing is known and little definite information can be acquired on which to base a satisfactory opinion as to whether some of the section lines should be run for which application is made. A contract might be awarded for the survey of a township among spurs of the Sawtooth mountains, scarcely penetrated by the sun's rays, immediately adjoining a township quite numerously occupied by pioneer ranchmen.

To avoid errors of this kind the former custom of this office sanctioned by the department was to allow the iniquitous practice of "substituting." The deputy went forth at the beginning of the season with a definite contract to survey a defined district, the level and easily surveyable portions of which he would complete, leave the more difficult portions of the township, and continue the running, measuring, and marking of lines in other townships not specified in his contract; thus selecting for himself the ground most accessible and where there was the largest margin of profit in the work. The rascally practice of "substituting" is forbidden by existing instructions, which have been in force for nearly three years, but no remedy is provided in its stead for the mountainous regions of the great West, as in Idaho, where the fertile but narrow valleys are rapidly being occupied by settlers.

I respectfully recommend, therefore, that a system of exterior surveys be adopted, as suggested in the foregoing, for as much of the unsurveyed parts of this Territory

as will admit of an extension of the rectangular system of public surveys. Portions of the district should have immediate attention in this respect, especially the "pan-handle" region, which is almost entirely unsurveyed, has a large population in some quarters, and a number of towns the vicinity of which we can only approximately ascertain.

The population of Idaho is rapidly increasing; her wonderful mineral resources are becoming known abroad, and capital is steadily pouring in and developing portions of her vast deposits of precious metals.

The Coeur d'Alene region of the northern part of the Territory continues to attract an influx of prospectors and miners, the developments in that section during the last two years having proven the existence of gold, silver, and lead deposits in quantities sufficient to render a profitable yield almost certain in properties operated with large capital. The mineral veins are usually of low-grade ore, the quantity of which, however, is estimated as practically inexhaustible. Several railroads are being constructed in the district, with branch and spur lines projected into all valleys affording feasible routes.

The once famous mines of Owyhee county are receiving attention with prospects very encouraging, while the new Silver Mountain district, where discoveries were made but a few months since, is reported as fabulously rich, and the veins supposed to be fissure, where permanency can be expected in a continuous ledge. Other districts are not neglected, and the indications are that when fully prospected and developed Idaho will rank equally high with Colorado, California, and Montana in her mineral output.

With an area of agricultural land more than sufficient when irrigated and reclaimed to sustain the mining population which will comparatively soon occupy this entire Territory, and a climate unsurpassed in the valleys, Idaho possesses natural resources which will in the near future entitle her to not only statehood, but to a front rank among the commonwealths of our republic. Her public lands should receive attention in the extension of surveys equal to those in any other surveying district, systematically carried forward.

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL OF LOUISIANA.

UNITED STATES SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
New Orleans, July 28, 1888.

In compliance with instructions contained in your circular letter "E" of May , 1888, I now have the honor to submit herewith my annual report of the operations of this office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888, together with tabular statements, as follows:

A.—Estimate of funds for surveying service in Louisiana, for salary of surveyor-general and his clerks, and for contingent expenses of this office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890.

B.—Statement of office work in arrears in the office of surveyor-general for the district of Louisiana.

C.—Statement of surveying contracts entered into by the surveyor-general of Louisiana for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885, remaining unliquidated.

OFFICE WORK.

Considering the meager allowance appropriated by Congress and placed at my disposal for the use of this office, a vast amount of work has been accomplished during this fiscal year.

The entire clerical force has been constantly employed in reconstructing and preparing from the original field-notes new township plats, to supply the places of those that had become so worn and defaced by time and use as to render them unfit for service and unreliable as office records; in preparing plats in triplicate, in cases of conflicts, according to the decisions of the register and receiver of the local land office; indexing sets of old field-notes, supplying the special agents and government officials with maps, diagrams, and field-notes; in preparing and keeping a regular docket of scrip cases; in investigating and copying evidence filed in support of applications for indemnity scrip under the act of June 2, 1858, and in attending to the current business, recording and keeping up the correspondence of the office.

OFFICE WORK IN ARREARS.

Notwithstanding the work accomplished during the past year there yet remains a vast amount of office work in arrears which demands attention. Of the importance of this work I spoke at length in my last annual report, but I very much fear to little or no purpose. I can only repeat now what I said then, and respectfully urge that an additional allowance be placed at my disposal for its early accomplishment.

In all the districts of Louisiana there now remains to be retracted from the original field-notes, or reproduced from old, torn, and partly-defaced maps, two hundred and seventy-nine townships. Necessity demands that this should be done as early as practicable, for the oldest field-notes, particularly those of the New Orleans township, containing the city of New Orleans and its suburbs, exhibiting the old American surveys of private land claims, are becoming yearly more indistinct and hard to decipher.

Nothing has been done this current year towards preparing in duplicate plats of unpatented private land claims, now numbering 5,905. Regarding this I beg to quote from my last annual report: "Another and much larger work in arrears is that of preparing in duplicate the special plats of surveys of the enormous number of unpatented private claims in the State. They number 5,905, and patents can not issue on any of them until this office prepares and sends to the proper local land office such plats. The law requires them to be made in duplicate, one to be sent to the General Land Office through the local land office, to be incorporated into the patent, the other to be retained in this office as a record. This branch of work will therefore itself involve the making of 11,810 plats. It is probable that it will require ten draughtsmen twelve years to make them. I find that my predecessors have laid before you, and through you have informed Congress of all the facts in this business, and I find noth-

ing new to be said. The work is here, as they have stated, and it must be done if the government is ever to discharge its self-imposed duty of patenting the claims. No other lawful authority exists for doing it but this office, and no other means than the employment of skilled and experienced draughtsmen to do it. If such can be found, who within the legal hours of labor in the government offices can properly and safely dispose of it faster than my calculation shows, I shall be agreeably surprised, and the government will be that much the gainer. But such clerks must be hired and paid, and if we get them at salaries of \$1,200 a year we will be fortunate. So that, if this work is to be done within the next twelve years, it is manifest that for it alone \$12,000 a year at least must be appropriated."

SATISFACTION OF CONFIRMED PRIVATE LAND CLAIMS UNDER SECTION 3 OF THE ACT OF JUNE 2, 1858.

Of all private land claims coming before the department for satisfaction under the above act, I venture to say none are more intricate and difficult of comprehension and intelligent determination than those appertaining to the district of Louisiana.

The history of the State, with its different sovereignties and changes of government, with its past crude and imperfect surveys, and its laws, finding their origin in a different source from that of any other State in the Union, necessarily makes this the case. For want of knowledge of the land system and of our civil law these claims, now numbering some 1,164 and including claims for deficiencies in area of located claims, resulting from deficient surveys, conflict of title, etc., embracing over 1,000,000 acres due land claimants of Louisiana, for the past several years, have been virtually suspended by the department. However, recent wise departmental decisions and the principles therein announced, notably in the cases of "Stephen Sweazie," "Elias Blunt," "Lettrius Alrio," and "J. P. Cloutier," have removed the obstructions, most of which were technical, heretofore in the way of the equitable adjustment and satisfaction of these claims, and opened the way to claimants to have their rights speedily passed upon and determined.

In consequence great labor has devolved upon this office to thoroughly investigate and decide upon these numerous claims that are every day being presented. There are now pending before me for official action 275 applications for indemnity scrip under the act of June 2, 1858. Necessarily much time and labor are consumed in their investigation, for besides being accompanied with voluminous records of evidence of title, all to be critically examined, frequently the most intricate questions of Louisiana and United States laws present themselves. Almost the entire time of one clerk is consumed in doing the copying and making a complete transcript for the files of your office of all the proceedings had and documents filed in support of these applications.

Land scrip or certificates of location under the act of June 2, 1858, were issued by this office during the current year in forty-six cases. In this connection I will again refer to the importance of continuing the work of compiling an "Exhibit of Private Land Claims" in all the districts of this State. For want of means to employ a competent and skilled clerk to continue it this important work has been for some years past suspended. A reliable and complete exhibit of these claims would greatly facilitate this office in their investigation and at the same time supply a want long felt by the interested public. An appropriation should be made for its early completion.

FIELD WORK.

Under his contract, dated September 4, 1884, George K. Bradford, deputy surveyor, returned to this office field-notes of survey of T. 10 S., R. 2 E., southwestern district of Louisiana. The same being incomplete and incorrect, under instructions from the bureau of date July 5, 1887, "division E," Deputy United States Surveyor Welman Bradford was authorized and instructed to proceed to the field and correct and complete the same. This survey has been completed, examined, and approved, and plats, field-notes, and accounts transmitted by this office.

The return of Arthur Gascon, deputy surveyor, of a corrective and additional survey executed by him in T. 4 S., R. 1 E., Greensburgh district, Louisiana, under special instructions dated October 15, 1887, was received; his field-notes were examined and approved and plats and transcript of notes were prepared and transmitted.

George H. Grandjean, deputy surveyor, returned field-notes of a corrective and additional survey of several private land claims and entries in T. 13 S., R. 11 E., southeast district, east of the Mississippi river (New Orleans township), made under special instructions of the surveyor-general of Louisiana June 29, 1886. The period of time devoted to this work is explained by the deputy in his field-notes, which are now under examination. He says in the course of his operations he detected several errors in the location of private land claims in this same township in 1872, and his work

being limited to a few miles only he could not undertake an entire correction of the erroneous locations.

Experience shows that when errors are known to exist in a township they are usually so extended from one section to another until a resurvey of the entire township is often the unavoidable result.

Under special instructions dated October 24, 1887, and approved November 2, 1887, Deputy Grandjean was authorized and instructed November 5, same year, to make a resurvey of sec. 50, T. 24 S., R. 32 E., southeastern district, South pass of Mississippi river, Louisiana, for a compensation of \$15 per day, with the time limited to ten days. Of this he has as yet made no returns to this office.

SURVEYS.

No apportionment of funds having been placed at my disposal for the use of this surveying district, no contracts have been made by me during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888. As to the amount of work to be done and the urgent necessity for the same I make general reference to the reports of my predecessors in office.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your humble, obedient servant,
 CALHOUN FLUKER,
Surveyor-General, Louisiana.

Hon. S. M. STOCKSLAGER,
Commissioner of the General Land Office, Washington, D. C.

A.—*Estimate of funds to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, 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
To complete the surveys of the three Houmas claims as decided by the Supreme Court of the United States, vol. 3, U. S. Reports, p. 412	5,000
For original surveys, resurveys, and corrective surveys of confirmed private land claims and donations	8,000
	\$50,000

SALARIES.

Salary of surveyor-general	2,000
Salary of chief clerk	1,800
Salaries of clerks and draughtsmen for current work of the office ..	8,200
Salary of clerks to bring up arrear work	8,800
	18,800

CONTINGENT EXPENSES.

Providing 400 township plats with canvas back, at 25 cents each ..	100
Messenger hire, stationery, binding and other incidental expenses ..	1,100
	1,200
Total	72,000

B.—*Statement of office work in arrears in the surveyor-general's office, district of Louisiana.*

Number of townships in all the districts to be retracted or reproduced, the same being so torn and defaced as to be useless	279
Number of private land claims throughout the district of Louisiana for which patent plats are to be prepared	5,902
Number of private land claims for which certificates of location are to be issued under act of Congress approved June 2, 1858	1,164
Continuing and completing the exhibit of private land claims in the southwestern, northwestern, district north of Red river, and Greensburgh district. Examinations and researches to prepare confirmed private land claims for survey and location.	

C.—Statement of surveying contract entered into by the surveyor-general of Louisiana on account of the appropriation of \$10,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885, remaining unliquidated.

No.	Date of contract.	Name of deputy surveyor.	Locality of work.	District.	Estimated liability.	Amount due.	Remarks.
24	1884. Sept. 4	George K. Bradford.	T. 10 S., R. 2 E.	Southwest.	\$500.00	\$507.27	Surveys completed, plats and field-notes transmitted.

NOTE.—The amount appropriated (\$10,000) above referred to has been expended to meet payments of contracts Nos. 22 and 23. See document B, Land Office Report for 1886, p. 518.

REPORT OF SURVEYOR-GENERAL OF MINNESOTA.

UNITED STATES SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Saint Paul, Minn., July 24, 1888.

In compliance with instructions contained in your letter E of May 1, 1888, I have the honor to submit in duplicate my annual report of the surveying operations in the district of Minnesota for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888, with tabular statements as follows:

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, 1888.

B.—Statement of contract entered into by the surveyor-general of Minnesota under instructions from the Commissioner of the General Land Office for surveys on White Earth Indian Reservation. Contract not closed at date of last annual report.

Three fractional townships and four islands have been surveyed since last annual report, and two townships on White Earth Indian Reservation have been subdivided into 40-acre tracts. The number of township plats made is 15. The number of miles surveyed during the year is as follows:

	Measurement.		
	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Chs.</i>	<i>Lks.</i>
Section lines surveyed	41	9	36
Meander lines surveyed	2	78	69
Connecting lines surveyed	5	76	67
Lines for subdivision of sections surveyed	199	56	16
Standard lines resurveyed	26	14	90
Township lines resurveyed	42	28	63
Section lines resurveyed	114	21	82
Total number of miles surveyed and resurveyed	432	46	23

The total number of acres surveyed during the year is 16,709.25, which, added to the amount previously reported (42,831,886.19), gives total number of acres surveyed in this State to date 42,848,595.44.

The Northern Pacific Railroad Company made deposit June 23, 1888, for cost of survey of land selected under their grant, as follows: For field work, \$220.71; for office work, \$42.06. Duplicate certificates of the above were transmitted June 28, 1888.

The demand for public surveys by actual settlers has greatly increased during the past year. A large number of settlers are reported to have located upon the unsurveyed lands lying northwest of the Red Lake Indian Reservation, and a petition signed by thirty of said settlers representing improvements valued at \$18,000 has been received by me, asking for the survey of said lands. A large number of the residents of the counties in which these lands are located have also petitioned for the survey of the same. A large proportion of these lands are reported to be valuable for agricultural purposes, and if surveyed would soon be all settled upon and improved.

In the northeastern portion of the State, in the vicinity of Vermillion lake, in consequence of the rapid development of the iron interests and the large growth of such towns as Tower and Ely, there is an increasing demand for lands for settlement; and applications from persons claiming to be bona fide settlers have been received during the year past asking for the survey of about twenty townships. Some of these settlers state that they have been living on their claims more than four years. In some of these towns it is stated that there are over forty settlers. I consider it very desirable that these surveys should be made as early as practicable, and would request that I may be authorized to survey during the present fiscal year such townships as are occupied by any considerable number of settlers.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN F. NORRISH,
Surveyor-General.

Hon. S. M. STOCKSLAGER,
*Commissioner 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, 1888.

No. of contract.	Name of deputy.	Date of contract.	Description of work.	Estimated liability.	Cost of survey.	Remarks.
1	George A. Ralph..	1887. Apr. 16	North exterior line of fractional T. 149 N., R. 39 W. of fifth meridian, Minnesota; subdivision of fractional T. 149 N., R. 39 W. of fifth meridian, Minnesota.	\$200.00	\$139.80	Survey completed. Accepted.
3	.....do	July 23	Subdivision of fractional T. 148 N., R. 38 W. of fifth meridian, Minnesota.	40.00	38.03	Do.
(*)	J. B. Salisbury....	July 28	Three islands in Lake Koronis, in sections 29 and 32 in T. 122 N., R. 32 W. of the fifth meridian, Minnesota.	30.00	30.00	Do.
(*)	A. C. Libby	1885. Aug. 28†	Island in the Mississippi river, in section 17, T. 28 N., R. 23 W. of the fourth meridian, Minnesota.	10.00	10.00	Survey completed.
4	George A. Ralph..	1888. Feb. 25	Subdivision of fractional T. 153 N., R. 42 W. of fifth meridian, Minnesota.	55.00	56.98	Do.

* Special instructions.

† Survey authorized April 12, 1888.

B.—Statement of contract entered into by the surveyor-general of Minnesota, under instructions from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, for surveys on White Earth Indian Reservation. 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.	Remarks.
2	Wm. W. Ward....	1887. May 10	Resurvey of 28 miles of the southern boundary of the White Earth Indian Reservation. Subdivision into 40-acre tracts (for allotment to Indians) of T. 145 and 146 N., R. 40 W. of the fifth principal meridian, Minnesota.	\$420.00 2,016.00	\$392.79 2,016.00	} Surveys completed.

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL OF MONTANA.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES SURVEYOR-GENERAL,
Helena, July 17, 1888.

In compliance with instructions contained in your letter "E" of May 1, 1888, I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report in duplicate of the surveying operations of this district for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1888.

AGRICULTURAL SURVEYS.

During the year surveys embracing 3,401 miles 12 chains 23 links have been examined, approved, and reported, as follows:

	Measurement.		
	Miles.	Chs.	Lks.
Base, standard, and meridian lines.....	132	18	54
Exterior township lines.....	546	42	15
Subdivisional lines.....	2,477	47	81
Closing and connection lines.....	8	57	38
Meander lines.....	236	6	35
Total.....	3,401	12	23

There were made during the year plats and transcripts of field-notes, as follows:

Standard and exterior plats.....	32
Township plats.....	165
Transcripts of field-notes.....	102
Tracings, sketch-maps, blue prints, and transcripts for deputies, special agents, and military posts.....	89
Total.....	388

One contract has been let payable from the fund of special deposits by individuals. There have been no deposits made by any railroad company for surveys, nor for surveys of private land claims, nor for office work for township surveys. One deposit (\$100) has been made for survey and office work of a townsite. This practice having been changed and surveys of townsites being now paid from the regular appropriation for the fiscal year, application has been made by the probate judge of Meagher county for the refunding of the above amount.

MINERAL SURVEYS.

Orders issued for surveys.....	274
Orders issued for reports on placers.....	27
Surveys examined and approved.....	282
Amended surveys examined and approved.....	7
Reports on placers examined and approved.....	40
Plats made.....	836
Transcripts made of surveys and reports on placers.....	327
New connected sheets made.....	164
Total agricultural and mineral plats made.....	1,033

Deposits for office work on mineral surveys.....	\$8,865
Deposit for office work on townsite.....	40
Deposit for office work on reports on placers.....	260
Total.....	9,165
Number of letters received.....	1,188
Number of letters written.....	2,306

Nine contracts for the survey of public lands and Indian reserve boundaries have been let; estimated liability, \$21,490.

Appended hereto are the following exhibits A, B, C, and D, showing the contracts let during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1888. No contracts are now in the office awaiting examination. The field-notes of contracts aggregating \$28,190 have not yet been returned by the deputies. One of these, No. 198, dated May 5, 1886, made with Henry T. McDaniel and payable from the regular appropriation for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1886, has lapsed, no returns having been made of the surveys under contract before or after the 30th June, 1888. It is known that those townships situated on the Flathead and Bitter Root rivers were surveyed; but the united efforts of this office and his bondsmen have failed to induce him to complete the surveys, or to turn in the field-notes of those executed. The deputy has left the Territory.

Of the other contracts a number of them were let just previous to the expiration of the fiscal year. Contracts Nos. 212 and 215 were not approved by the honorable Commissioner, being unavoidably dated after the expiration of the fiscal year 1887, and are now incorporated in contracts Nos. 221 and 222. Contract No. 213 was approved at this office but not forwarded to Washington, having the same defect in date, and is now included in contract No. 220.

The appropriations for clerk hire, consisting of \$3,000 under the regular appropriation and \$1,125 under the provisions of the urgency deficiency bill—which latter was only available for the last nine weeks of the fiscal year—were totally inadequate for the amount of work required, a large part of which fell within the last two months of the year. In consequence, to avoid the entire loss of their labors, the deputies themselves were compelled to employ clerks to work up their notes, etc., that they might be submitted in time to this office for examination to reach Washington before the 30th June. Even then it would have been doubtful of accomplishment, had not the force in the office worked with the greatest zeal and diligence and in excess of office hours.

It is a great injustice that the contracting deputy surveyors should have to incur this expense, and if practicable this outlay should be reimbursed them.

All or nearly all of those deputies have had to borrow money to meet their expenses of surveying, and many of them have already waited from twelve to eighteen months for their pay. Much or the most of this delay has been occasioned by the lack of force in this office to examine and work up the returns, as well as the lack of examiners in the field. It will readily be seen how little inducement there is for the best class of surveyors to compete for work.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. H. GREENE,
Surveyor-General.

Hon. S. M. STOCKSLAGER,
Commissioner of the 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, 1888.

No.	Date.	To whom let.	Location.	Estimate.
211	1887. July 7	Charles W. Mead.	The thirteenth auxiliary guide meridian east through Ta. 5, 6, 7 and 8 N., between Ra. 51 and 52 E.; the north and east boundaries of Ta. 5, 6, and 7 N., Ra. 52 E.; the east boundary of T. 8 N., R. 52 E.; the subdivisions and meanders of Ta. 5, 6, 7, and 8 N., R. 52 E.; the subdivisions and meanders of T. 2 N., R. 44 E.; the subdivisions and meanders of T. 3 N., R. 45 E.; the subdivisions and meanders of T. 2-N., R. 47 E.	\$3,000
218	1888. Feb. 21	John W. Wade	Exterior boundaries townsite of Castle in T. 8 N., R. 8 E.	60

A.—Statement showing contracts let and payable from the appropriation, etc.—Cont'd.

No.	Date.	To whom let.	Location.	Estimate.
220	1888. June 1	George Scheetz...	Valley Creek guide meridian south through fractional T. 2 S., between Rs. 20 and 21 E.; also through T. 3, 4, and 5 S., between Rs. 20 and 21 E.; first standard south through fractional R. 20 E.; Valley Creek guide meridian through Ts. 6, 7, 8, and 9 S., between Rs. 20 and 21 E., to boundary between Montana and Wyoming Territories; south and fractional west boundaries and subdivisions fractional T. 6 S., R. 20 E.; fractional east boundaries and subdivisions fractional T. 6 S., R. 21 E.; south and west boundaries and subdivisions Ts. 7 and 8 S., R. 20 E.; north and east boundaries and subdivisions Ts. 7, 8, and fractional 9 S., R. 21 E.; north, south, and west boundaries and subdivisions T. 7 S., R. 19 E.; fractional west boundary and subdivisions fractional T. 6 S., R. 19 E.	\$2, 940
221	June 11	Henry B. Davis...	Third standard north through R. 12 W.; Blackfoot guide meridian through T. 12 N., between Rs. 11 and 12 W.; west and south boundaries and subdivisions T. 7 N., R. 15 W.	1, 000
222	June 15	James M. Robertson.	The base line through R. 6 and fractional R. 7 E.; the fractional subdivisions of T. 1 S., R. 6 E.; the east boundary and subdivisions of T. 1 S., R. 7 E.; the east and fractional north boundaries and fractional subdivisions of T. 3 N., R. 5 E.; the south and west boundaries and subdivisions of T. 2 N., R. 7 E.; the fractional east boundary, fractional subdivisions and meanders of T. 2 S., R. 9 E.; the east and fractional south boundaries and fractional subdivisions of T. 3 S., R. 7 E.; the fractional south boundary and fractional subdivisions of T. 3 S., R. 8 W.; the fractional subdivision and meanders of T. 5 S., R. 8 E.; the first standard parallel south, 3 miles west, through R. 49 E.; the twelfth guide meridian east through Ts. 5, 4, 3, 2, and 1 S., between Rs. 48 and 49 E.; the southwest and north boundaries and subdivisions of T. 3 S., R. 48 E.; the west and north boundaries and subdivisions of T. 2 S., R. 48 E.; the west boundary and subdivisions of T. 1 S., R. 48 E.; the south and west boundaries and subdivisions of T. 1 S., R. 47 E.	4, 000

B.—Statement showing contracts for surveys let on Crow Indian Reservation payable from appropriation of \$100,000, general allotment act of February 8, 1887 (Statutes 24, page 388).

No.	Date.	To whom let.	Location.	Estimate.
214	1887. July 9	Geo. K. Reeder....	The exterior and subdivision lines of 9 full townships and 4 fractional townships situated approximately in Rs. 26, 27, and 28 east, Montana P. M., and south and contiguous to the Yellowstone river. By the above it is intended that the surveys shall be so extended as to cover a strip 6 miles wide on each side of Pryor's creek in the Crow Indian Reservation in Montana, not however to exceed in the aggregate the equivalent of 12 full townships, and that he will complete these surveys in the manner aforesaid and return the true and original field-notes thereof, together with a transcript of said field-notes and plats of each township in triplicate and a plat of the exteriors in duplicate.	\$5, 800
216	Aug. 17	Geo. K. Reeder....	Such lines adjoining the lines of surveys already made within the Crow Indian Reservation in Montana as may be designated by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs or his agent and return the true and original field-notes thereof, together with a transcript of said field-notes and plats in triplicate of the lines surveyed in each township under the contract.	1, 000

C.—Statement showing contract for surveys payable from appropriation approved March 2, 1887, of \$20,000 (*Statutes 24, page 464*).

No.	Date.	To whom let.	Location.	Estimate.
217	1887. Oct. 17	Edmund P. H. Harrison.	Establish by mile and half mile monuments that portion of the boundary of the Crow Indian Reservation on the 107th degree of longitude west from Greenwich, which extends south from mid-channel of the Yellowstone river to the first mile-stone south of the known latitude of the Montana base line, which is approximately N. 45° 48' 27"; also to resurvey the south boundary of said Crow Indian Reservation along the 45th parallel of latitude or south boundary of the Territory of Montana, from the southeast corner of said reservation to the Big Horn river, the said lines being an estimated distance of 100 miles, and that he will complete these surveys in the manner aforesaid and will return the true and original field-notes and plat thereof in triplicate.	\$3,300

D.—Statement showing contract for surveys payable from deposits by individuals for surveying public lands.

No.	Date.	To whom let.	Location.	Estimate.
219	1888. May 26	James M. Page ...	The east, south, and west boundaries and subdivisions of T. 11 S., R. 12 W.	\$390

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL OF NEVADA.

UNITED STATES SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Reno, Nev., July 12, 1888.

I have the honor to hand you herewith annual report of the operations of this office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888. As I have received no letter of instruction to this end from your office during the current year, I have followed as near as may be your circular letters of instruction of former years. Accompanying will be found duplicate tabular statements as follows, viz:

No. 1.—General appropriation account of salaries of the surveyor-general and employes.

No. 2.—General appropriation account for incidental expenses of office of surveyor-general.

No. 3.—Account of appropriation special deposits by individuals for pay of clerk and draughtsman.

No. 4.—Statement of the account of general appropriation for the survey of the public lands.

No. 5.—Statement of account of special deposits for surveys of public lands and mining claims.

No. 6.—Statement of account of special deposits made by the Central Pacific Railroad Company for survey of lands within the limits of its land grant in Nevada.

No. 7.—Statement of contracts, complete and incomplete, on June 30, 1885, entered into by the United States surveyor-general for Nevada with deputy surveyors and pending during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888.

No contracts for field surveys were entered into by this office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888, there being no appropriation for that purpose on hand.

The surveys under contract, as below enumerated, have been completed and the field-notes returned within the times specified in each of said contracts, and the extensions allowed upon the same.

Contract No. 183, dated May 16, 1887, with Cassius M. Riddle, for the survey of the abandoned military reservations of Camp Halleck, and the hay reservation of Fort McDermitt.

Contract No. 184, dated May 25, 1887, with Perry Powers, for the resurvey of the boundary lines of the Pyramid Lake and Walker River Indian Reservation. Contract No. 185, dated June 7, 1887, with Horace H. Bence, for original surveys. The number of miles run and marked in the field were as follows:

	Measurement.		
	Miles.	Chs.	Lks.
Abandoned military reservation	35	45	29
Indian reservation boundary	158	33	55
Township lines	17	45	31
Section lines	979	07	45
Meander lines	15	12	..
Connecting lines	15	40	19
Standard lines	3	40	..
Township lines	48	44	29
Total	1,273	28	08

There were examined in the field by myself and special examiner appointed by this office the surveys executed under contracts Nos. 174, 178, and 184, and the surveys in thirteen townships included in the terms of contract No. 174 were rejected as false and fraudulent. The following enumerated contracts are under process of survey, viz, Nos. 186, 187, 188, and 189, all of which will I think be reported complete by the

end of the present fiscal year. Contracts 183 and 185 are now pending field examination.

	Number.
Township plats drawn	34
Mineral plats drawn	189
Reservation boundary maps	4
Letters received	646
Letters written (containing 1,228 pages).....	614

During the year there were filed in this office sixty-eight applications for mineral surveys, and \$2,076 were deposited in the United States Treasury for surveys of the same. The Central Pacific Railway Company deposited for office work and survey of lands within the limits of their grant in this State \$1,124.19.

Arrears of appropriations remain the same as in last annual report, this office not having received notification as yet of the liquidation of the \$86.96 balance in arrears of the contingent appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.

For the want of funds but little has been done in the way of bringing up arrears of office work during the year past, but by the aid of temporary clerks, employed for the purpose and paid out of the fund of special deposits, I find that there are on file in this office 1,788 township plats and 1,362 mineral plats which have been properly classified, arranged, and indexed, thus greatly facilitating transaction of the business of the office.

Reports continue to come into this office regarding the inaccurate and altogether unreliable character of the public surveys in various portions of the State.

In many of these cases I have upon request of the parties in interest visited the localities in question, and in the case of Ts. 5 and 6 N., Rs. 34 and 35 E., have reported to your office in detail the irregularity of the lines and corners as found in said townships. Standard township, section, and other corners are reported as found all the way from a few chains to twenty or more chains away from their proper sites, and in many instances no corners nor a sign of any can be found. For these reasons it will be necessary to set apart a portion of the surveying fund for the purpose of resurveying these defective original surveys. I am not able now to estimate how extensive this defective and in many cases fraudulent work may be, as compared with the total work done within the State, but consider that it will be a large contingent of future surveying operations, as judged from the reports to this office by the deputy surveyors now in the field. It being impossible to find starting and closing corners for new surveys without initiating quite extensive resurveys, this for the present has been provided for by paying for such resurveys from the estimated liability of the contracts, and requiring the deputy to cease from surveying operations when he has reached the limit of that liability. Thus the projected surveys will fall short of the extent intended at first by the amount of the resurveys.

The business depression spoken of in last annual report as prevailing in this State continues, with a tendency toward betterment in several portions, a marked activity being experienced in mining operations in Elko and Esmeralda counties, where discoveries of rich mineral deposits have been lately made. The subject of distribution of the natural water supply for the purposes of irrigation is now claiming much attention, for the reason that the streams and lakes of the State from which such supply is obtained are unprecedentedly low, and therefore a scarcity of water obtains. The past winter was one of very heavy snow-fall, and until the accumulation had slowly melted in the places of deposit along the summit of the mountains and had finally disappeared there was an abundance of water in the cañon and defiles of the mountain sides. This I personally observed, and know from that observation that large areas within the mountain valleys and upon the plains at the foot of their slopes might readily be brought under cultivation by the use of this now wasted water. Moreover, for a time after the snow water began to run down the mountain sides, the large streams of the State were greatly swollen in volume by its accession to their usual spring stage, constituting floods. After the spring overflow had ceased the streams fell to an extremely low-water stage, and now, at the beginning of summer, there is a lack of water for irrigation purposes where the supply has to be drawn from these streams.

The lakes at their outlets (commonly called "sinks") show by their increased proportions the quantity of water which might have been saved for the use of the agriculturist had the streams which brought it down from the mountains to the "sinks" have been properly reservoired at their heads. From the fact that already the farmers of the State feel the need of a larger water supply, although at this time the area of cultivated lands is, I estimate, less than six townships in area, it is seen that agriculture must be very slowly developed within the State if, depending upon irrigation for its advancement, there is not some general and certain plan devised whereby the surplus waters of the State can be saved and used for that purpose. The Walker and Carson rivers in their middle and lower courses have not now running water in

their channels sufficient for irrigation purposes, and the Truckee and Humboldt rivers are so low as to be of little or no use to the farms along their lower ranges.

There is no region with which I am acquainted which is so well adapted to the purpose of saving water by means of reservoir dams, nor in which the water can be so cheaply saved and readily distributed to the agricultural lands as in Nevada, there being no need of long conduits or canals, nor is there anything in the surfaces upon which such dams should be erected which will increase the cost of constructing them over the ordinary cost of such constructions. They can in almost every case be founded upon bedrock. From all these considerations I am of the opinion that the general government can in no better way enhance the value of property and increase the productions of agriculture as much in the aggregate for the United States than by appropriations expended under proper engineering supervision for the purpose of storing the waters from the melting snows along the mountain ranges of Nevada.

Such system of storage will bring under cultivation from 15,000 to 20,000 square miles of the richest agricultural lands, which otherwise must remain unproductive for a very long time, thus being a great obstacle to the settlement and advancement of the State, whereas these lands would by means of such improvement be an inducement to rapid settlement with its corresponding increase of values and productions.

While many of the mining centers have remained either dormant or have done but little in the way of production of ores during the year, many others have evinced considerable activity in that direction. Discoveries of very rich ores in large quantities have been made in the Tuscarora, Pittsburgh, Hawthorne, Lapanta, Aurora, and Palmetto districts, and the consequent activity attends these camps, and this activity is shared in by other camps, so that on the whole mining as a business has a much better outlook throughout the State than at the date of my last annual report.

The mining laws should be amended so as to give those who initiate mining claims the right to make relocations at some other season of the year than midwinter, and at some other hour than 12 o'clock midnight. In my opinion the time for the expiration of claim rights and assessment work should be noon on the first day of July each year, and the right to make relocations should begin at the same day and hour. At this time of the year the mountain ranges are accessible, being clear or nearly so of snow, and at the same time there is plenty of water to be had, and all things are favorable to an examination of the ground; whereas in midwinter, the time now fixed by law for expiration of claim rights and assessment work and the making of relocations, the mountains are deeply buried in snow, and consequently are wholly inaccessible, or in a great majority of cases are so. It is readily seen that the miner must undergo immense hardships and sufferings in order to reach mineral districts, which in nearly every case are situated upon the tops and sides of lofty mountain chains, in the winter season. Hence this much needed change in the mining laws.

The requirement of \$100 expenditure per annum upon a mining claim in a large majority of cases calls for the expenditure of many times that amount in doing the \$100 worth of work, for the reason that by far the largest part of unpatented mineral property is found in wild and uninhabited mountains, and the miner, in order to reach such regions, must expend largely in making a road to his district far beyond its bounds and that of his claim. This, with many other difficulties attendant upon mountain travel, greatly enhances the cost to him of making the required expenditure upon his claim. The road which he makes this year is found on his next visit completely or almost destroyed by the fierce mountain storms of the year past, and must be renewed before he can approach his mine at the summit. Then in many localities water is not to be had short of a long haul, and instances have been reported to me in which the cost of water haul alone, to supply the miners at work upon the claim making the needed expenditure, has been over \$200.

Another feature of the mining law much needs improvement so far as this State is concerned, and that is that while the law recognizes the office of mining recorder it should more fully define and extend the duties of the office. He should be required to keep an official seal, which should by law be made of uniform design and inscription, and the recorder should be required to use it in all cases of authentication of official mining papers; and he should be empowered to administer oaths in all cases growing out of mining operations in his district, including oaths administered to deputy mineral surveyors and their assistants. For the need of such regulations the owners of mineral property in various parts of this State are put to incredible expense in procuring the necessary authentication of the several papers which go to make up the report of a deputy mineral surveyor. Cases of this kind have frequently occurred in the counties of Lincoln, Nye, and Esmeralda, where the assistants in mineral surveys have to be paid wages and board while making a journey of 80 to 120 miles, out and back, in order that they may make oath before an officer qualified to administer such oaths, and as they are required to do by the law and regulations.

I have given the cost of surveys in this State attention, and think it advisable that I should report the knowledge gained to your office. In mountain work, on lines

very carefully run and measured, the party ran, on hardest surfaces to overcome, there being no timber or brush in the way, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles in one day and built all the necessary monuments to mark the line.

The same party ran over the easier portion of the mountains, doing all the work of marking the line as it was run, 4 miles per day; the average of this party was consequently $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles per day. The cost per mile run was in the first instance \$14.93 and in the second \$4.48, an average cost of \$9.70 per mile. I consider this a fair case for the ruggedest of the Nevada mountain chains. The same party ran and marked the line on valley land and sand plains at the rate of 4 to 6 miles per day, an average of 5 miles, at a cost of \$4.48 per mile (average), there being six men in the party besides the contractor.

The second party ran and marked 4 miles of mountain work, not of the ruggedest nature and not covered with brush and timber, at a cost of \$24.26, an average of \$6.06 per mile, and the same party ran 6 miles over valley and sand plains at an average cost of \$4.04 per mile. A third report gives for the cost of mountain work an average of \$6.72 per mile, and over very favorable valley and sand plain \$3.34 per mile. The cost then of public surveys in Nevada will be, for the ruggedest mountains and careful work, \$14.93 per mile; easier parts, mountains, from \$6.39 to \$4.48 per mile; for valleys and sand plains it will be from \$4.26 to \$3.34 per mile.

There will arise cases in which these figures will be increased by reason of long haulage of water and provisions and from circumstances which can not be foreseen, but I think that they will always be found near the truth. The parties contained 6 to 7 men, always two teams, the teamster serving as cook.

In my last annual report I called attention to the area of the State as divided by classification into mountains, deserts, and water surface and agricultural lands. Of the first there are 50,000 square miles, of the second 41,000 square miles, and of the third 21,000 square miles. The mountain chains and deserts consist of surfaces unfit for any other uses than for mining, storage of water, and grazing purposes. The mountains contain many springs, and serve as a storehouse of an immense quantity of snow in the winter time, constituting altogether our water supply, for there are no rains during the spring, summer, and fall months which furnish a particle of water to the streams of the State.

The areas needed for the miner and for storing water will be but a small fraction of the total area. The remainder constitute the very best and most reliable grazing grounds of the State. The deserts are sand or clay plains almost or absolutely devoid of vegetation, the bare portion being by far the largest part. They in some instances produce salt, borax, and soda, and that is all they will ever do unless it is found by deep borings that a large supply of fresh water can be brought to their surfaces. From all that I can gather with regard to the mountains there can be no advantage accruing to the government nor any one else to subdivide them into sections, for there will be no one found who will at present prices buy them by the acre, except where water rights or minerals are to be found. I estimate that the mountains of the State aggregate about 1,420 townships, the surveys of which number of townships will cost not far from \$930,000; the deserts will cost to survey them not less than \$356,000; a sum total for surveying the mountains and deserts of the State of \$1,286,000; over \$1,250,000 for survey of lands which can not be sold at the present rate, \$1.25 per acre, and in my opinion can not be sold by the acre at all. If these lands are divided into townships only, and a proper price made for the sale of them, reserving the mineral and water rights to those who will take and improve them, then these otherwise useless lands can be disposed of to stockmen for ranges, and thus they can be made a means of revenue to both the State and the general government.

In order that some criterion might be had for estimating the value of these lands for grazing purposes, I have made extensive inquiry as to how many acres of average wild grazing lands will support one head of neat cattle. The result compiled from the replies of several herdsmen of long experience is that it requires 32 acres of sage-brush land for the purpose; it being claimed by the same parties that from 24 to 3 acres of well-watered and cultivated meadow land will answer the same purpose. I would therefore recommend that the mountains and deserts be not surveyed further than to carry across them the standard meridians and parallels, and the dividing of them into blocks of 6 miles square, by tracing the township lines across them, and that an equitable price be put upon them in order that they may be acquired by the parties who will put them to use, and who, having acquired title to them, may be protected in it by law.

If it is considered that it is bad policy to place the ownership of such large tracts in the hands of persons or corporations, then let them be leased for a term of years to those who will use and improve them. As the case now stands a class of non-productive persons, mostly foreigners, ramble over the State and prospect out the springs and other desirable spots, and camp there until the lands are surveyed. They buy of the State the tracts claimed and soon sell out, generally to the stockmen, and go in search of another spring. These people make no improvements, or at best only

the slightest, and thus become the medium of transfer of these valuable portions from the State to stockmen. There are doubtless cases in which this is done by collusion, but in the large majority of instances this is not the case. This class of "go-betweens" is to be found in every district where public lands are open to settlement, and they ply their calling without gain to themselves or the public. As the public land laws are now shaped it is impossible to dispose of these lands, and also is impossible for the men who can make them useful to acquire title to them without unlawful means being used to that end. Hence the building up of the class of "go-betweens" spoken of, who commit perjury to accomplish their ends as systematically as if it were a trade.

For these reasons it seems to me that true statesmanship would soon remedy the evils attendant upon the present land system by a proper classification of the lands of this State, and devote the public funds appropriated for surveys to surveying the truly agricultural lands, and so arrange the now useless lands that they might become a source of revenue to the government and wealth to the State and citizen, and at the same time provide a fund out of which by judicious expenditure shall come a system of water saving which will successfully applied bring under cultivation 20,000 square miles of the richest and most productive lands to be found anywhere in the United States if not in the world.

Very respectfully,

CHARLES W. IRISH,
Surveyor-General for Nevada.

Hon. S. M. STOCKSLAGER,
Commissioner General Land Office, Washington, D. C.

No. 1.—*Statement of account of appropriation for salaries of surveyor-general and employes during fiscal year ending June 30, 1888.*

DE.		CR.	
To amount paid for salaries for quarter ending September 30, 1887.....	\$761.62	By appropriation for salary of surveyor-general.....	\$1,800.00
To amount paid for salaries for quarter ending December 31, 1887.....	720.00	By appropriation for salaries of clerks.....	1,500.00
To amount paid for salaries for quarter ending March 31, 1888.....	722.70		
To amount paid for salaries for quarter ending June 30, 1888.....	720.00		
To balance returned United States Treasury.....	375.68		
	<u>3,300.00</u>		<u>3,300.00</u>

No. 2.—*Statement of account of appropriation for incidental expenses for rent of office, fuel, books, and stationery during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888.*

DE.		CR.	
To amount paid quarter ending September 30, 1887.....	\$150.00	By appropriation for incidental expenses.....	\$1,000.90
To amount paid quarter ending December 31, 1887.....	217.93		
To amount paid quarter ending March 31, 1888.....	168.35		
To amount paid quarter ending June 30, 1888.....	351.50		
To balance returned United States Treasury.....	112.22		
	<u>1,000.00</u>		<u>1,000.00</u>

No. 3.—Statement of account of special deposits by individuals for public-land surveys and mineral claims, for pay of the clerks, draughtsmen, and contingent expenses of office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888.

DR.		CR.	
To amount paid quarter ending September 30, 1887.....	\$33. 00	By advanced quarter ending September 30, 1887.....	\$200. 00
To amount paid quarter ending December 31, 1887.....	52. 50	By advanced quarter ending December 31, 1887.....	270. 00
To amount paid quarter ending March 31, 1888.....	239. 50	By advanced quarter ending June 30, 1888.....	350. 00
To amount paid quarter ending June 30, 1888.....	105. 00		
To balance returned United States Treasury.....	390. 00		
	<u>820. 00</u>		<u>820. 00</u>

No. 4.—Statement of account of appropriations for survey of public lands during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888.

DR.		CR.	
To balance.....	\$30,000. 00	By appropriation act August 4, 1886..	\$30,000. 00
	<u>30,000. 00</u>		<u>30,000. 00</u>

No. 5.—Statement of account of special deposits for surveys of public lands and mineral claims in Nevada by individuals during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888.

DR.		CR.	
To amount advanced quarter ending September 30, 1887.....	\$200. 00	By balance quarter ending July 1, 1887.	\$14,525. 31
To amount advanced quarter ending December 31, 1887.....	270. 00	By amount deposited quarter ending September 30, 1887.....	570. 00
To amount advanced quarter ending June 30, 1888.....	350. 00	By amount deposited quarter ending December 31, 1887.....	150. 00
To balance.....	15,781. 31	By amount deposited quarter ending March 31, 1888.....	540. 00
		By amount deposited quarter ending June 30, 1888.....	816. 00
	<u>16,601. 31</u>		<u>16,601. 31</u>

No. 6.—Statement of special deposits made by the Central Pacific Railroad on account of surveys within the limits of their land grant during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888.

Date.	Depositor.	List No.	Land district.	Office work.	Survey.	Total.
July 14, 1887.	Central Pacific Railroad.....	6	Eureka.....	\$218. 44	\$655. 34	\$873. 78
April 30, 1888.	do.....	7	do.....	49. 12	201. 29	250. 41
	Grand total.....					1,124. 19

Statement of contracts, complete and incomplete, on June 30, 1888, entered into by the United States surveyor-general for Nevada with deputy surveyors and pending during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888.

No.	Deputy.	Date.	Location of survey.	Estimated amount.	Returned amount.	Remarks.
178	Eugene B. Monroe and Thomas K. Stewart.	June 8, 1886	All lines necessary to complete the exterior boundaries and subdivision lines of T. 29 N., R. 45 E.; T. 35 N., R. 59 E.; T. 35 N., R. 38 E.; T. 25 N., R. 31 E.; T. 35 N., R. 68 E.; T. 35 N., R. 69 E.; T. 35 N., R. 70 E.; T. 40 N., R. 64 E.; T. 40 N., R. 38 E.; T. 37 N., R. 38 E.	\$2,428.00	\$2,348.12	Approved by Commissioner General Land Office June 23, 1886. T. 25 N., R. 31 E., returned not surveyed. No record in surveyor-general's office. Filing of field-notes. Inspection in the field by special examiner ordered April 13, 1888; report thereon filed June 1, 1888.
183	Cassius M. Riddle.	May 6, 1887	All lines necessary to complete subdivision of Fort Halleck military reservation proper, timber and hay reservation, viz: T. 33, 34, and 35 N., R. 58 E.; T. 33, 34, and 35 N., R. 59 E.; T. 36 N., R. 58 E. Also, all lines necessary to complete subdivision of Fort McDermitt military reservation, viz: Ts. 47 and 48 N., R. 37 E.; Ts. 47 and 48 N., R. 38 E.	510.00	538.00	Approved by Commissioner General Land Office June 23, 1887. Payable from appropriation of March 3, 1885, for abandoned military reservation. Notes of survey returned to surveyor-general's office October 25, 1887. Inspection in the field by surveyor-general ordered June 28, 1888.
184	Perry Powers	May 25, 1887	The entire boundary of the Pyramid Lake Indian Reservation in accordance with plat of original survey in January, 1865, by E. B. Monroe, and instructions from General Land Office and special instructions from United States surveyor-general for Nevada. Also, so much of the Walker River Indian Reservation as lies between stations 7-8, 8-9, and 9-10 to conform to the original survey of the same, as shown on map by E. B. Monroe in 1864. Survey of connecting lines special instructions dated August 22, 1887.	3,250.00	3,080.88	Approved by Commissioner General Land Office June 16, 1887. Payable from appropriation act of May 15, 1886. Notes of surveys returned to surveyor-general's office October 28, 1887. Surveys examined by surveyor-general. Approved by Commissioner General Land Office July 12, 1888.
185	Horace H. Bence.	June 7, 1887	All lines necessary to complete the exterior boundaries and subdivision lines of T. 17 N., Rs. 22 and 23 E.; Ts. 17 and 18 N., R. 24 E.; T. 18 N., R. 25 E.; Ts. 18, 19, and 20 N., R. 26 E.; Ts. 18, 20, and 21 N., R. 27 E.; Ts. 20, 21, and 22 N., R. 28 E.; Ts. 23 and 24 N., R. 29 E.; T. 21 N., R. 29 E.	8,000.00	455.25	Approved by Commissioner General Land Office June 24, 1887. Payable from appropriation August 4, 1886. Notes of survey returned to surveyor-general's office March 31, 1888. Surveys pending examination in field.
186	Henry Fitzhugh..	June 10, 1887	All lines necessary to complete the exterior boundaries and subdivision lines of Ts. 37, 39, and 40 N., R. 65 E.; Ts. 36, 39, and 40 N., R. 66 E.; Ts. 36, 37, 38, 39, and 40 N., R. 67 E.; Ts. 35, 37, 38, 39, and 40 N., R. 68 E.; T. 35 N., R. 69 E.; Ts. 35, 36, 37, and 38 N., R. 70 E.	5,000.00	.....	Approved by Commissioner General Land Office June 29, 1887. Payable from appropriation August 4, 1886. Field surveys under progress.
187	Henry Fitzhugh..	June 10, 1887	All lines necessary to complete the exterior boundaries and subdivision lines of Ts. 37, 38, and 39 N., R. 56 E.; T. 39 N., R. 57 E.; Ts. 37, 38, 39, and 40 N., R. 58 E.; Ts. 40 and 41 N., R. 59 E.; T. 41 N., R. 61 E.; Ts. 39, 40, and 41 N., R. 62 E.; Ts. 39 and 40 N., R. 63 E.; Ts. 39 and 40 N., R. 64 E.; Ts. 34, 35, and 36 N., R. 65 E.	6,000.00	.....	Approved by Commissioner General Land Office June 29, 1887. Payable from appropriation August 4, 1886. Field surveys under progress.
188	Herbert B. Maxon.	June 10, 1887	All lines necessary to complete the exterior boundaries and subdivision lines of Ts. 36 and 37 N., R. 39 E.; Ts. 36, 37, 38, and 39 N., R. 40 E.; Ts. 36, 37, 38, and 39 N., R. 41 E.; Ts. 34, 35, 38, and 39 N., R. 42 E.	4,000.00	.....	Approved by Commissioner General Land Office July 16, 1887. Payable from appropriation August 4, 1886. Field surveys under progress.
189	Herbert B. Maxon.	June 10, 1887	All lines necessary to complete the exterior boundaries and subdivision lines of T. 34 N., R. 30 E.; T. 34 N., R. 31 E.; T. 35 N., R. 32 E.; Ts. 36 N., R. 33 E.; Ts. 35, 36, and 37 N., R. 34 E.; Ts. 34, 35, 36, 37, and 38 N., R. 35 E.; Ts. 35, 36, 37, and 38 N., R. 36 E.; Ts. 36, 37, 38, and 39 N., R. 37 E.; Ts. 38 and 39 N., R. 38 E.	7,000.00	.....	Approved by Commissioner General Land Office July 16, 1887. Payable from appropriation August 4, 1886. Field surveys under progress.

REPORT OF SURVEYOR-GENERAL OF NEW MEXICO.

UNITED STATES SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., July 26, 1888.

In compliance with the instructions of your letter "E" of May 1, 1888, I submit herewith my report in duplicate for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1888.

During this year surveys have been approved and reported as follows:

	Measurement.				Measurement.		
	<i>Ms.</i>	<i>chs.</i>	<i>Uks.</i>		<i>Ms.</i>	<i>chs.</i>	<i>Uks.</i>
Meridian	17	71	11	Grant	44	77	75
Standard	12	00	00	Closing	25	44	16
Township	202	61	81				
Subdivision	1,251	13	27	Total	1,564	00	93
Boundary	9	52	83				

During the same time plats were made as follows:

Township plats	53
Exterior plats	5
Grant plats	6
Tracings, sketch maps, etc., for special agents, etc	18
Plats of mining claims and mill sites	384
Amended plats of same	12
Plats of mineral monuments	2
Town-site plats	6
Total	486

SURVEYS.

During the year just closed I let four contracts for public surveys, payable from the annual appropriation for that purpose. Of these the work on one, No. 234, has been reported, approved by me, and is now pending in your office. The work on another is now in progress in the field. The field-notes of the third were sent in by the deputy, but were returned to him for slight corrections; while the fourth has not been approved by me nor submitted for the action of your office, because it was not put in a satisfactory condition before the close of the fiscal year.

One contract, No. 239, payable from "special deposits" and providing for the survey of only one township, was awarded by me, under instructions from your office, to Mr. A. H. Whetstone, on May 19 last. The deposit of money for the payment for this survey was made March 11, 1885, under my predecessor, prior to the adoption of the regulations of June 24, 1885, on the subject of deposits by individuals for the survey of public lands.

FORTS BUTLER AND CRAIG.

Nothing has been done in the matter of the survey of Forts Butler and Craig, as authorized by your letter "E" of February 18, 1887. By reason of the failure of Mr. D. J. M. A. Jewett to make the corrections required of him under his contract (No. 216), dated November 28, 1884, it has not been possible for me to comply with your instructions as to Fort Butler. I presume it will be necessary to ignore Mr. Jewett's survey of the country now included within Fort Butler, inasmuch as he did not close on the fort's lines any where, and to make a resurvey properly segregating the reservation lands from the others, to the end that a sale of the former may be made as contemplated by the act of Congress of March 3, 1885.

Nothing has been done under contract No. 231, dated March 28, 1887, for the survey of the land now included within Fort Craig. The deputy informs me that he has been unable to do the work for several reasons, the principal of which was his inability to borrow money even at the high rates paid for it here to execute a surveying contract with the government while the existing regulations as to examinations and payments of accounts are adhered to.

THE DEMAND FOR PUBLIC SURVEYS.

The demand for public surveys in New Mexico has for a number of years past been very great, and during the past year unprecedented in the history of this office. From all parts of the Territory actual settlers, many of them new-comers, have written me repeatedly and very urgently that surveys should at once be made in their respective localities, so that they may proceed to acquire titles to their new homes,

But to almost all of them I have been compelled to make the reply that, Congress having failed to make adequate appropriations for this branch of the service, it is not possible for me to accommodate them.

In many of the cases surveys should have been made years ago, when the office was engaged in the unprofitable business of surveying the plains and open portions of the country, where surveys will not be needed for years to come if ever. A double wrong is inflicted upon many poor settlers here by denying them now the surveys they need and are justly entitled to, simply because government officials in times past squandered the money appropriated for their benefit in making useless and uncalled-for surveys.

FRAUDULENT AND INACCURATE SURVEYS.

In my last two annual reports I touched upon the necessity for the correction of many of the old surveys in the Territory, which have been found upon examinations conducted here or in the field to be grossly fraudulent or inaccurate. The number of these surveys is very large, while the discovery of additional cases is constantly being made; and if the whole system of public-land surveying is not to be robbed of its symmetry and scientific accuracy new surveys should at once be made in all these cases.

EXAMINATION OF SURVEYS.

No one can question the duty of the General Land Office to order the examination of surveys in the field in cases in which there is ground to question their accuracy. This is well understood, and the knowledge of it may exercise a wholesome influence over the action of deputy surveyors. The policy of your predecessor, however, requiring such examination in all cases, seems to be debatable to say the least. If a surveyor-general is fit for his work it is fair to presume that the deputies selected by him are capable and trustworthy. They are sworn to the faithful performance of their duties, and they act under a bond amply sufficient to indemnify the government in case of any defalcation.

If there is no reason known to the surveyor-general or the Commissioner of the General Land Office to question the right performance of his duties, and he is to be dealt with on the general suspicion of his unfaithfulness, I do not see how the examination of his work in the field by an agent selected at Washington, who gives no bond, could furnish any reasonable guaranty to the government. If the deputy surveyor under the circumstances can not be trusted, still less could the examiner of his work. On the theory of suspicion, or if you please of abundant caution, the work of the examiner would need inspection quite as much as that of the deputy. The purpose of an examination in the field, namely, the security of the government, can not be accomplished by this proceeding. You know better than I how many agents of the land department have been sent into the Territory in past years who have proved incompetent or unworthy. One of these was an examiner of surveys.

Of course I am speaking of the sweeping requirement making the examination of all surveys necessary, and not of particular cases in which examinations may be called for for some real or apparent necessity. I can readily see that if a thorough examination of all surveys had been insisted upon some years ago, during the grand saturnalia of rascality and fraud which swept over several western States and Territories under the fructifying touch of surveyors-general and their land-stealing allies, it would have been a very wise and saving policy; but I doubt the necessity for such a requirement now, which has obviously been suggested by a state of things that no longer exists. It certainly does not seem to me to be called for in this Territory. A number of examinations in the field have been made under your direction, including nearly all the work done here within the past three years, and no deputy has been found substantially at fault; while nearly all of them have suffered great hardship and inconvenience by the delay in the examination of their work, amounting in some cases to two years, during which time they have been compelled to pay high rates of interest on money they were obliged to borrow and advance in the execution of their contracts. If an examination is required it should be made promptly after the work is done, so that the deputy may be paid and thus encouraged to continue in the service. In fact, the policy of examination has worked so badly in New Mexico that a number of my best deputies have resolved to go out of the business, and unless something can be done to remove the hardships complained of the prosecution of the public surveys in New Mexico will have to be suspended.

Let me add that a really thorough inspection of surveys would require about the same force as the regular survey and approximate its cost; and that every necessity of the service could be secured by referring the inspection of surveys to the discretion of the surveyor-general himself, as provided in section 2223 of the Revised Statutes.

I respectfully submit these suggestions, and hope they may receive your careful and patient consideration.

THE CONTRACT SYSTEM AND COMPETITIVE BIDDING. .

On these subjects I can not do better than to repeat what I said in my report of last year.

"The contract system of making the public surveys ought to be discarded altogether,

All the errors, discrepancies, and faults of whatsoever kind detected in past surveys arise from the loose, irregular, and independent manner in which that work has been done, and can be directly attributed to the contract system. The interest which a surveyor has under a contract impels him to get through with the work as quickly as possible, and to do no more of it than is absolutely necessary to secure a favorable report from the inspector and prompt payment by the department. He is thus tempted to slight his work, because the quicker he does it the more money he gets for it. The natural tendency of this proceeding is demoralizing.

"The principal duty of a government surveyor is to ascertain the character, extent, and adaptability to different pursuits of the public domain, and that very important work ought never to be turned over to contracting surveyors, who undertake to do it under bond for a certain stated sum per mile. A much better plan would be to intrust it to persons of acknowledged fitness and capacity at a fixed rate of compensation per day, month, or year. It is a matter of the utmost moment to the public that the surveys should be as accurate as possible. The settlement of titles and the peace of communities are involved in it, and it is the clear duty of the government, therefore, to provide the machinery by which this important end can be best attained.

"If the contract system is not to be discarded altogether I would then suggest that its most objectionable feature, the rate of compensation, be done away with entirely. If the public surveys are to be let to the lowest responsible bidder, which is not a very bad plan, why not do it in the most sensible and business-like manner possible by letting the work in a lump for a certain sum, paying attention solely to the surveys to be made and not to the number of miles to be run. That would be fair to the deputy, and would work better results to the government. The cost of the survey would be known in advance, and the useless expenditure of time, money, and clerical labor now going on here and in the General Land Office, in preparing and adjusting surveying accounts, allowing payment for this part of a mile and refusing for that, and involving the whole business in interminable delay and confusion, would be avoided. All this is so obvious that the mere statement of it is deemed sufficient."

MINERAL SURVEYS.

During this year ninety-six mineral surveys were approved as against eighty-one the preceding year, and four mineral surveys were amended as against nine the preceding year. This is a very healthy showing, considering the difficulties under which the office has labored. This unusual activity in this line of business can be directly attributed to the stimulus imparted by the prevailing impression that miners will henceforth be protected in their rights by the government and the courts. New Mexico is rich in mineral wealth, and if the proper encouragement can be given for its development the output of bullion from the Territory will exceed the average from the bullion-producing States and Territories.

MINERAL MONUMENTS.

From July, 1885, when I took charge of this office, up to this time, as many as five mineral monuments have been established, in order to afford proper connections for certain mining claims remotely located from the lines of public surveys. This work was done at the expense of private individuals who were interested in the matter, although the government and private individuals who have in no way contributed to the expense of the work will undoubtedly derive the chief benefit from it in the end. The field-notes of the establishment of these monuments form a part of the general surveying archives of the government, and will be used hereafter in surveying other mining claims and in extending the lines of public survey over the mining districts where the monuments are located. The existing regulations requiring these monuments to be established at the expense of private individuals, if established at all, while the government and the public enjoy the use of them, as shown, is decidedly discreditable to the government. It can not afford to appear in such an attitude.

Proper provision should be made by Congress for this work in the future, if not for the reimbursement of the parties who have borne the expense of it in the past.

NEW MEXICO'S NORTH AND EAST BOUNDARIES.

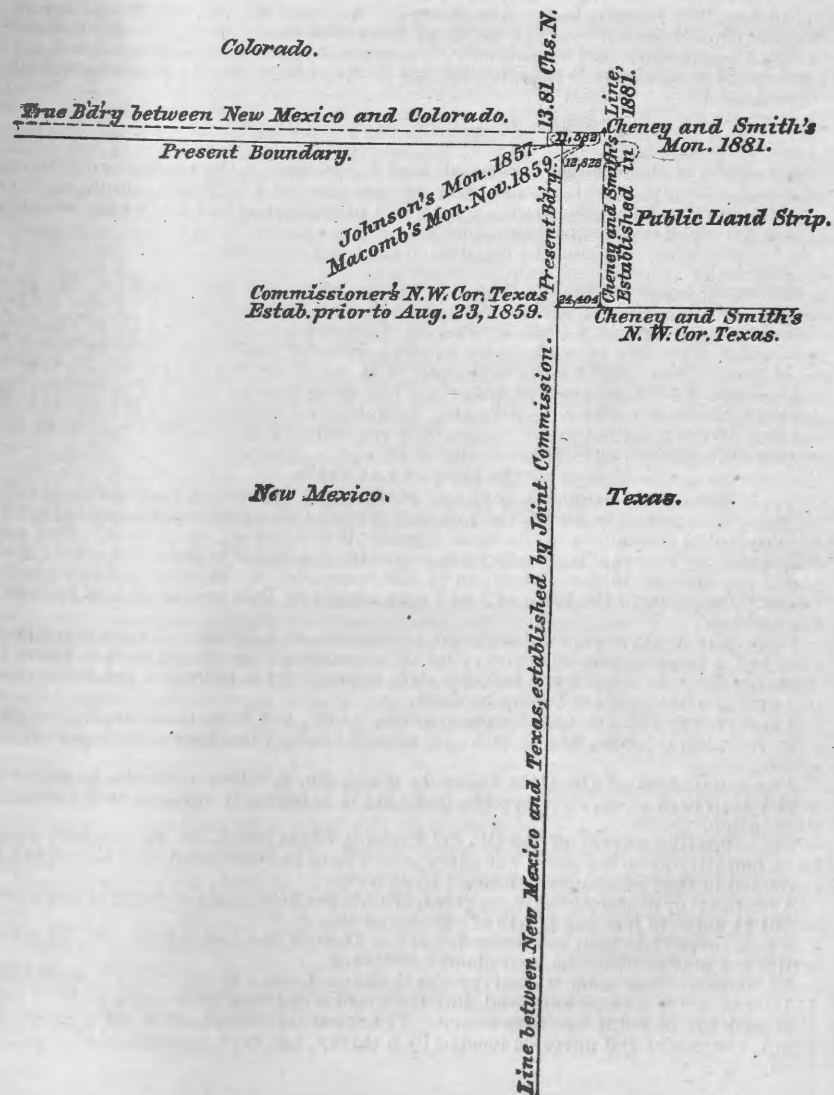
On the 16th of July, 1887, you wrote me a lengthy letter relative to the proper location of that part of the one hundred and third meridian, separating New Mexico from the public-land strip. In this letter, after reviewing the action of your office and of the War Department in the several attempts which they have made to establish on the ground the boundary referred to, you decide that the latest survey of the meridian, that made by Cheney and Smith in 1881 under instructions from your office, must be treated as the "true east boundary of the Territory" from 36° 30' to 37° north latitude. As your letter did not remove the doubts in my mind as to the correctness of the work, I gave the subject a more thorough investigation than had been possible before, the results of which I reported to you in my letter of July 26, 1887, and are substantially as follows:

It seems that in 1857 Lieut. Col. J. E. Johnston, U. S. Army, located the point of intersection of the one hundred and third meridian with the thirty-seventh parallel;

that the northwest corner of Texas was established prior to August 23, 1859, on the one hundred and third meridian, as then located, by the joint commissioners acting for Texas and the United States; that the work of Colonel Johnston having been found to be 11,582 feet too far west Capt. J. U. Macomb, of the engineer department, in November 1859, set up a new monument at the proper position; that from this monument the northern boundary of New Mexico was established in 1868 by E. N. Darling, under contract from your office dated May 22, 1868, and that in 1881 Messrs. Cheney and Smith established a point for this intersection "13 chains and 81 links north and 2 miles 34 chains and 28 links east of Darling's (Macomb's) corner."

The work of Cheney and Smith you decide is correct, and that it must be so treated by this office in extending the lines of the public surveys. The effect of such a decision becomes apparent to every one who will read the above statement. Neither the northern or eastern boundaries of the Territory are properly located by the existing surveys, the former being "13 chains and 81 links" too far south, the latter "2 miles 34 chains and 28 links," plus "11,582 feet," too far west, or an erroneous extension of over four and one-half miles west.

The appended diagram aptly illustrates the true situation.



I have deemed it my duty to embody these facts in the annual report of my work, because it thus appears that New Mexico is deprived of a considerable belt of land on both her northern and eastern boundaries, and because it is a matter of vital moment to the public as well as to individuals that the boundaries of States and Territories should be perfectly defined and definitely established.

PRIVATE LAND CLAIMS.

Three claims were filed during the year, to wit: File No. 209, Los Ranchos tract; file No. 210, Sitio de Pajarito; file No. 211, Jose Garcia.

Reports on the following cases were made during the year, to wit: File No. 207, Antonio Sandoval *et al.*, report No. 154, disapproved. File No. 208, Nicolas Duran de Chaves, report No. 155, approved. File No. 209, Los Ranchos, report No. 156, approved. File No. 210, Sitio de Pajarito, report No. 157, approved. File No. 109, Cristobal de la Suna, report No. 158, approved. File No. 81, Arroyo Hondo, report No. 159, approved. File No. 211, Jose Garcia, report No. 160, disapproved.

Supplemental reports were made in the following cases: Reported No. 97, Joaquin Garcia; disapproved. Reported No. 100, Miguel and Santiago Montoya; disapproved. Reported No. 101, Antonio Baca; disapproved. Reported No. 102, San Marcos Spring; disapproved. Reported No. 104, Baltazar Baca and Sons; disapproved. Reported No. 116, Antonio Martinez; disapproved. Reported No. 123, Ignacio Sanches Vergara; disapproved as to survey. Reported No. 148, Nerio Anto Montoya; resurvey urgently recommended.

CONFIRMED AND UNPATENTED GRANTS.

Soon after the close of the last fiscal year I commenced the work of overhauling confirmed and unpatented grants. One of these is the Los Trigos grant, No. 8, in which a resurvey has been ordered, which will probably cut down the area one-half. As now surveyed it contains 9,646.56 acres.

An investigation touching the real area of the Las Vegas grant, No. 20, has been commenced under instructions from your predecessor, but not completed for lack of funds. As a result of this investigation I think there will be a saving to the government of about 475,700 acres. It is perfectly clear that no private parties, except those who received small allotments under the grant which were set off to them by the alcalde, have any title whatever to any portion of the land covered by the present survey. That land belongs to the public domain, for the simple reason that it was granted for colonization purposes and has never been so used. The titles of the small holders referred to were perfected by actual occupancy and use; but the remainder of the so-called grant became the property of Mexico, and passed to the United States by treaty. It is certain, at all events, that if it does not belong to the United States the title is in the town of Las Vegas, and not in any private claimants. Some of these claimants, however, headed by F. A. Manzares, are doing everything in their power to hinder the just settlement of this controversy, and have even been opposing the survey of the small allotments mentioned; but the people of Las Vegas and the surrounding country are exceedingly anxious to have this survey completed preliminary to the restoration of the remainder of the lands in dispute to the public domain, or to the town of Las Vegas should its title to the same be judicially determined.

I earnestly urge your special attention to this case, as it involves the peace and prosperity of a large section of country and of a community as earnest as it is united in opposing the schemes of a few individuals to appropriate to their own use, under color of a grant, what does not belong to them.

A resurvey of the Town of Manzano grant, No. 23, has been made during the past year, reducing its area just one-half. By the old survey this grant contained 17,360.97 acres.

An examination of the Casa Colorado grant, No. 5, which contains as now surveyed 131,779.87 acres, develops the fact that it is probably void for uncertainty of description.

The subsisting survey of the Ojo del Espiritu Santo grant, No. 44, has been found to be defective as to the south boundary, and I have recommended that the survey be corrected in that particular before a patent issues.

A new survey of the Agua Negra grant, No. 12, has been made, cutting it down from 17,361.11 acres to just one-fourth of that amount.

A new survey has been recommended of the Town of San Ysidro grant, No. 24, which will when made reduce the area about 8,000 acres.

An attempt was made to survey the Antoine Leroux grant, No. 47, containing 126,024.50 acres as now surveyed, but the grant was found to be impossible of location and the attempt was abandoned. The summary and absolute rejection of the grant, because it can never be located by a survey, has been recommended.

A resurvey of the Alexander Valle grant, No. 18, has been made, so as to conform its south line to the north line of the patented pueblo of Pecos, but an error in the survey of the last-named grant, which has just been found, may make another survey necessary.

A resurvey of the Las Trampas grant, No. 27, was contracted for, but the deputy after reaching the ground found that he could not do the work without resurveying the whole of the west boundary, which he was not authorized to do.

Your recent approval of my recommendation of the resurvey of the Juana Lopez grant, No. 64, will open to settlement twenty-odd thousand acres of land. Respecting the Scully grant, in which the claimants asserted title to 25 square leagues, which Congress in the act of confirmation restricted to 5 square leagues, I wrote your office more than a year ago in response to correspondence with your predecessor, recommending that immediate legal steps be taken to compel the claimants to select their 5 square leagues, so that the lands included in the out-boundaries of the grant as claimed may be restored to settlement. I am not aware that any action has been taken, and as no reason exists for delaying it from year to year I respectfully ask your attention to the case.

PATENTED GRANTS.

During the year, upon the recommendation of this office, the Attorney-General was asked to institute suits to set aside the patents issued for the Antonio Ortiz grant, No. 42, and the Pedro Armendariz grant, No. 33, upon the ground that the surveys in both cases are manifestly fraudulent. In the latter case I am informed that a suit has been ordered by the Department of Justice. In the former I shall forward further proof of fraud in the survey. The connection of the surveys in these two cases would probably restore to the public domain 100,000 acres. Similar action is contemplated with reference to the Pablo Montoya grant, but the matter has been held in abeyance to await an examination in the field as to the true boundary calls of the grant. The amount of land involved in this grant and the evidence already submitted indicating the fraudulent character of the survey justify me in urging such action on your part as will speedily settle the question in dispute.

In the claims specified which I have disapproved within the past year the land which will be restored to the public domain, should my recommendation be approved, will amount to 81,653 acres. The errors I have pointed out in the survey of patented and unpatented grants suggest a further saving to the government of 1,503,962 acres, which, added to the 81,653 acres just mentioned, give an aggregate of 1,585,798 acres.

Should my views be adopted and enforced this amount will be restored to the public domain. Add it to the estimated aggregate of public lands unlawfully appropriated in New Mexico as given in my report of last year, namely, from 8,000,000 to 9,000,000 acres, and it will be safe to say that more than 10,000,000 acres of the nation's patrimony have been illegally surrendered to individual claimants, and thus withdrawn from settlement and tillage under the pre-emption and homestead laws. I need not say that so flagrant a wrong to the people of New Mexico invites the vigorous and unsparing use of every legitimate power of the government in securing its redress.

SETTLEMENT OF GRANT TITLES.

At the close of another fiscal year Congress has done nothing which gives promise of a speedy and final settlement of Spanish and Mexican grant titles. This is deeply to be regretted, and the people of the Territory have abundant cause to complain. New Mexico became a part of the Union more than forty years ago, and yet the promise of the government to recognize and adjust these titles, which was solemnly made by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, has not been fulfilled. During the past fifteen or eighteen years her people have continuously importuned Congress for relief, but Congress has continuously turned a deaf ear to their petitions. I repeat what I have said in a previous report that if New Mexico was worth fighting for and adding to the territory of the United States it is worth governing and caring for by decent and civilized methods. The situation is a melancholy one, and it invites a particular examination in the light of actual facts. Such an examination will show that Congress is not solely responsible for the evils under which the Territory still continues to groan.

So long as Congress continued to pass upon the cases submitted by the surveyor-general the grant claimants of the Territory were perfectly content. They were able to place the questions both of title and survey in the most satisfactory shape through their control over the surveyor-general and his deputies, while they successfully manipulated the General Land Office and even shaped the action of Congress itself by beguiling the committees whose reports were made the basis of legislation. At least 5,000,000 acres of the public domain in New Mexico were thus wantonly appropriated to the uses of private greed; but when at last Congress grew weary of its performances eight or nine years ago, and determined to adjudicate no

more of these grants, the claimants were obliged to cast about them for a new tribunal to dispose of their remaining cases. They were not long in finding it in the project of a land commission as the best device for their purposes. A bill was accordingly introduced providing such a commission, which was copied from the act of Congress of 1851 creating a commission to pass upon the grant titles of the State of California.

The passage of this bill has been urged by successive delegates from New Mexico, and is now championed by Mr. Joseph. Under the California act from thirty to forty cases of controverted title or survey are yet undisposed of at the end of thirty-seven years. The commissioners appointed under that act were men of character and eminence, but their sessions were held under the immediate shadow of great monopolies and in an atmosphere strongly impregnated with corruption. The litigation of the claimants was too often practically *ex parte*, and the arts of forgery, bribery, and perjury were employed with such matchless skill that the commission in many cases became the mere stool-pigeon of theft and plunder. No honest man who will acquaint himself with the history of this tribunal can desire to see its operations repeated or even hazarded in New Mexico; for here all the resources of roguery have been successfully mobilized by experts in robbing the public domain, who are eager to repeat their achievements.

But if the bill were unobjectionable in its general provisions it could not be defended for a moment, on account of its provision for an appeal from the decision of the commission to the Territorial courts, which are so loaded down with their proper work that they could not possibly dispose of these cases. This objection to the bill has been repeatedly brought to the attention of Mr. Joseph, but he has thus far insisted upon retaining it. I only add as a very significant commentary upon this measure that it has the united support of the grant-claimants of the Territory, whose remarkable exploits in real estate I have already pointed out, and who undoubtedly hope to maintain their ascendancy in the Territory by the help of its machinery.

Another method of settling these titles has its origin in the other end of the Capitol, and is known as the Edmunds bill, which I have described in a previous report. It refers these claims for adjudication to the district court of the Territory in whose jurisdiction the land may be situated, with the right of either party to appeal from its decision within six months to the supreme court of the Territory, and from the decision of that court within one year to the Supreme Court of the United States, which is behind with its work four or five years. It provides that in all cases in which the judgment of the district court shall be against the United States an appeal must be taken to the Territorial supreme court and also to the Supreme Court of the United States, unless the Attorney-General shall otherwise direct. So far as the government is concerned, therefore, all or nearly all the cases will reach the Supreme Court of the United States, while the claimants if defeated in any of the lower courts will be sure to appeal, inasmuch as they hold their land without taxation and would reap the profits for indefinite years through the law's delay. The cases therefore would have to be tried in three several courts, in each of which it is provided that oral evidence may be heard, while in the two lower tribunals it would be practically impossible to try the cases at all, by reason of their overburdened Territorial business, as already stated.

Such a measure would certainly beget litigation, and prove very acceptable to lawyers, but it would be a wretched mockery of its professed purpose. Its machinery is so elaborate and lawyer-like in the matter of conditions and provisos, and would breed such inevitable delay that it could not settle these titles in forty years. It can scarcely be necessary to add that all the fatal objections to the land-commission project already indicated are substantially applicable to the Edmunds bill.

After a very careful consideration of the whole matter I reached the conclusion two years ago, as then set forth in my annual report, that the best and speediest method of adjudicating these cases would be an act of Congress referring them to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, with the right of appeal to the Secretary of the Interior, as in other cases.

The act of Congress of July 22, 1834, makes it the duty of the surveyor-general "to ascertain the origin, nature, character, and extent" of these grants, and make full report thereon to Congress with a view to the final action of that body. This work was begun in 1855, and is now substantially completed. The claims are on the files of the General Land Office, including duly certified copies of the papers in each case, the evidence both documentary and oral, the reports of the surveyor-general, and the supplementary reports recently submitted, all printed and in their orderly connection. What is obviously wanted is the reference of the cases thus prepared to the land department for decision on the basis of action thus supplied. This would utilize the labor expended in past years in putting the cases in orderly shape, and speed their decision. Congress refuses to adjudicate any more of them; but this certainly does not make nugatory the records thus prepared, but only necessitates their submission to the tribunal established by Congress for the purpose of dealing with all questions touching the public domain. I am utterly unable to see any valid

reason for the creation of a new and special tribunal for the settlement of these cases. Should it be established it will be obliged to dispose of the cases on the papers on file in the General Land Office. No other method of proceeding is possible, since the witnesses are nearly all dead and the record of their evidence must be received.

These views were substantially repeated in my last report, and soon after its publication I was gratified to find them vigorously supported by Secretary Lamar in his last annual report. In speaking of these grants he says:

"I am now of the opinion that the most desirable and effective manner of disposing of them would be through the land department. Provision should be made for an appeal to the Secretary of the Interior, whose decision should be final, unless an appeal be taken directly therefrom to the Supreme Court of the United States. As at present organized and equipped, with a slight increase in force, this department is fully equal to dealing with and determining all legal questions arising under these grants. It has at its disposal legal talent, trained and familiar with questions of land law, and in the habit of acting judicially in other cases. Representing the executive power of the government, this department must in any event be a large participant in any action in relation to these grants. The official documents, the archives, ancient and modern, relating to the public lands and foreign grants, are in its custody, and must there remain. Even were laws enacted transferring the entire jurisdiction in relation to these foreign grants to the courts, it would be almost impossible entirely to separate the private lands from the public land system without the interposition of this department. In fact, now, where grants are confirmed by Congress, this department has to supervise their surveys in order to carry them into patent. Under any plan suggested this department must be an important factor in administering the law as to these grants.

"It would therefore seem to be the part of wisdom to confer upon it sufficient jurisdiction and power to fully adjudicate and adjust them, thus dispensing with the unnecessary operations of two machines, neither of which is complete in itself or capable of performing the work. The agents and officers of the department visit or are located in every section where such claims may arise. If clothed with proper authority the parol testimony desired could be taken before them; though in view of the lapse of time very little testimony except that of record would be presented. That testimony is already on file among our records. Provision should be made for serving process and making the decision of the Commissioner of the General Land Office final, unless appeal be taken to the Secretary, and the decision of the latter officer final, subject to appeal as before stated to the Supreme Court of the United States.

"Such a plan in my opinion would be simple, inexpensive, and accomplish the settlement of these claims in a much more expeditious and satisfactory manner than any of those heretofore suggested. When a member of the Senate I favored the idea that the ordinary judicial tribunals of the country were best adapted to deal with the subject, as in other cases where the same rights are at stake, and more in accord with the spirit of our institutions; and further, because whatever legislation may be enacted or executive action taken, sooner or later each and every grant finds its way into the courts, and in some way receives a judicial construction. A larger experience has, however, brought me to realize the force of the objection urged in the reports of the surveyor-general of New Mexico, that the right of the national government to lands can not be wisely left to the arbitrament of local tribunals, which are more or less under local influences and supposed to sympathize with the individual claimant as against the Government, and to be inclined to deal with his pretensions in a spirit of undue liberality without due regard to legal rights. That experience has shown that the subordinate officials of the government, who are charged with the protection of its interests at remote points, become an easy prey to the same influences, and the trial of such cases almost invariably degenerates into an *ex parte* hearing, wherein the claimant is allowed and expected to make out his side of the case, if in his power, without opposition or resistance or a due regard to the rights of the defense."

The plan of settlement thus officially commended by the Interior Department seemed naturally to open the way for the favorable action of Congress. That body is accustomed to defer to the opinions of the Commissioner of the General Land Office and Secretary of the Interior in undertaking any important legislation respecting the public lands, and usually calls upon them in such cases for their advice and suggestions. The administration at last had a well-defined policy looking to the final disposition of a long pending and vexed question, and it was fair to suppose that at least the friends of the party in power would support it. But it was not so ordered. As soon as this plan was made public a vigorous opposition to it was developed in both houses of Congress and among members of both political parties.

Early in the present session Mr. Joseph introduced his commission bill, which, however, met with no favor and is not likely to attract further attention. Another bill was introduced in the House and a similar one in the Senate providing for the creation of a land court to settle these titles. The House bill provides that it

shall sit at least six months each year in the localities in which the grants are situated. This land court, with its retinue of clerks, stenographers, interpreters, and deputy marshals, is to itinerate the Territory from point to point under the direction of the President of the United States, and will at once take rank among those "local tribunals" deprecated by Secretary Lamar as sure to fall under the control of "local influences" and "sympathize with the individual claimant," as illustrated in California under her land commission, which was simply a court under another name.

The land department was not consulted in any way respecting these measures, which were mainly supported by influences as hostile to the plan urged by Secretary Lamar as they were friendly to the schemes of the grant claimants. Governor Ross, after having espoused and commended the measure of Mr. Joseph, became a very zealous champion of the land-court project. He commissioned a number of gentlemen from New Mexico to visit Washington and labor with Congress for the settlement of grant titles, including the chief grant owners of the Territory, who alone could afford the expense involved in the service, and whose marvelous skill in helping themselves out of the public domain has been made historic. It is not common for governments to confer with the holders of ill-gotten property respecting its disposition; but this action of the governor only furnishes a fresh illustration of the methods by which the leading land grabbers of the Territory have induced public officials to serve their purposes during the past quarter of a century.

Both the governor and Mr. Joseph appeared before the House Committee on Private Land Claims in behalf of this project, and made their arguments against the plan of Secretary Lamar. They opposed that plan on the ground that the surveyor-general is not a judicial officer, and has no power to compel the attendance of witnesses. But the objection comes too late. If it had been urged thirty-four years ago, pending the passage of the act creating the office of surveyor-general and making it his duty to examine and report upon these titles, it would have been timely; but as already stated nearly all the claims in New Mexico have already been examined and are now before the land department and Congress awaiting a final decision.

For more than the third of a century the government has acquiesced in this method of disposing of these cases, and failed to provide any other, while the grant claimants, as everybody knows, have enjoyed the amplest opportunities of presenting their claims in the way most conducive to their interest. It is too late for their proposed change of base. The government can not now afford to play a game of fast and loose at their bidding. It can not afford to ignore its past action, and mock the people of New Mexico by a new project which would leave them in the wilderness at least another third of a century. Nothing has pleased these claimants so well as the fact that the surveyor-general was "not a judicial officer," and could be used by them for their advantage. This objection was never dreamed of by any of them till Congress decided to discontinue its slipshod work, and is only now urged because they are afraid of the legal scrutiny their cases would encounter in the Interior Department.

As a further argument against the reference of these claims to the land department the governor told the Private Land Claims Committee there were five or six thousand Spanish grants in New Mexico, and that the surveyor-general could not possibly dispose of them. This statement is superlatively extravagant and ridiculous. There are only about two hundred claims in the files of the surveyor-general's office at Santa Fé, where all such claims are required to be deposited. I do not guess at this statement, or adopt it on any hearsay authority, but affirm it as a matter of personal and official knowledge. The number of these grants is a very easy question in simple addition, and any one can have the liberty of counting them for himself. Nothing could more conclusively show the desperate zeal of the governor and his friends in opposing the policy of the administration than his perfectly reckless statement.

Of the two hundred cases referred to forty-nine have been finally disposed of by Congress. Forty-odd additional cases are in such fragmentary and imperfect shape that no action on them is possible, while the claimants, who were notified over two years ago to perfect their applications, have failed to do so. The fair presumption is that they have been abandoned. This leaves a residue of only a little over one hundred claims to be disposed of, nearly all of which have been examined and forwarded to Washington. A few straggling cases in the custody of private parties may yet make their appearance after the lapse of thirty-four years; but this is not probable, and it may be reasonably presumed that the cases now on file and exhibited on the official map of the Territory are all, or very nearly all, that will ever demand attention.

As a further argument against the reference of these cases to the land department it is urged by Governor Ross, Mr. Joseph, and others that these cases are exceedingly intricate and difficult, and that "only by the most careful judicial investigation, by a tribunal clothed with ample authority to enforce testimony, will it be possible to elicit the truth and establish justice."

This is all poetry and can deceive no one who understands the facts. It assumes a knowledge of these cases which neither of these gentlemen has had an opportunity to acquire. Of the one hundred cases yet to be disposed of a good many involve very small tracts, like those of the group in the vicinity of Santa Fé. These can readily be disposed of, as they disclose little ground for controversy.

There are a good many colony and pueblo grants, about which there is no real dispute, and in which the grantees or their descendants will hold their lands by occupancy and prescription if the grants should be found technically invalid. Quite a number of other claims, as I have found, are so clearly valid, or else so manifestly invalid, as to preclude controversy, and make their disposition easy and merely formal, while comparatively few of them involve such controverted questions of law or fact as to require any elaborate investigation. There is nothing mysterious or occult about them. They involve none of the niceties of legal metaphysics. As a rule the grant relied on by the claimant is found among the archives on file in the surveyor-general's office, and its genuineness is easily ascertained. If it is shown by the records that juridical delivery of possession was made, and the evidence proves that the conditions of the grant were complied with, a conclusion is readily reached. The simple truth is that the shocking and wholesale frauds that have afflicted New Mexico in dealing with these claims have their genesis in the brazen and defiant roguery of the claimant, and not in the intricacy of the cases as presented. I do not speak at random, but from the record. I have personally examined nearly all the claims in New Mexico, and have no hesitation in saying that the whole batch of them could be disposed of in from one to two years by a competent lawyer who would industriously apply himself to the task under the supervision of the Secretary of the Interior. There is, therefore, no necessity or even excuse for a migratory court or commission to pass upon these cases, which are such as the officials of the land department are accustomed to examine and competent to decide, and involve no greater interests than those constantly adjudicated by the head of that department with the help of his legal advisers.

Let me add that the transfer of these cases from the regularly constituted authorities at the seat of government to a special tribunal would not only complicate the business instead of simplifying it, but would involve a large expenditure, which can be avoided by a small outlay providing for such additional force as the Department of the Interior may require for its additional work.

Prompt action is the thing wanted. The very machinery of a court invites procrastination. This alone is a sufficient objection to its creation now, even waiving the fatal objections to it which I have urged. Time is money, and the grant claimants realize this truth keenly and act upon it. They are reaping the profits of millions of acres without right, while required to pay no taxes. Their baleful ascendancy in the Territory has had full sweep for many years, and they naturally count on controlling the tribunal they are asking for, as they have so long controlled more formidable agencies of the government. They know at all events that they can retard its action and delay the ends of justice, and hence their zeal for a land court.

The plan of settlement I am urging would be particularly applicable to the numerous small land-holders in New Mexico who claim no title under any grant, and have no right to their little possessions except that of occupancy and prescription. There are some thousands of these in the Territory, and their possessions are usually found located in groups and restricted to a few varas in width, while considerably extended in length and in irregular shapes. The homestead and pre-emption laws can not be made to apply to their cases, and although they are fairly entitled to their lands under our treaty with Mexico they are too poor to employ lawyers and litigate their claims in any such courts as those I have referred to. If required to do this as a condition of title their homes would have to be confiscated, while if they are allowed to appear before the surveyor-general and make their proofs of long-continued possession, which they can do without any court charges, and their applications and proofs are forwarded to the General Land Office for final decision, the cases can be disposed of satisfactorily with but little delay.

I have been assuming the right to hear these cases and exercising it for more than two years past, and I can think of no other method that will do prompt and complete justice to this large class of worthy, honest, and helpless people.

The space I have devoted to this topic seems to me amply justified by its importance. Something at all events ought to be done. The House bill I have criticised creating a land court has passed one branch of Congress, and should it become a law all that has been said for and against it will be tested by time; while it is some consolation to feel that any measure which can receive the sanction of both houses of Congress will prove better than none.

SURVEY OF UNCONFIRMED GRANTS.

I earnestly renew my recommendation of last year respecting the survey of unconfirmed grants. The continued failure of Congress to provide for the settlement of

their titles gives increasing force to that recommendation. It was a great mistake to allow grant claimants a preliminary survey of their claims, which were uniformly made the instrument of fraud; but a valid survey which shall segregate the grants from the public lands and allow the survey of those contiguous to the grants to be completed and connected with their boundaries is exceedingly desirable. The practice of connecting the public surveys with the boundaries of the grants as defined by the preliminary surveys has very properly been discontinued, but what is wanted is the definite location of their true boundaries, so as not only to enable the public surveys to be connected with those boundaries, but at the same time restore to the public domain millions of acres now held without warrant of law by private parties. I have renewed my recommendation of a year ago for an adequate appropriation for the purpose of executing the surveys I have urged, and should Congress provide it it will enable the land department to restore to the public domain the larger part of the misappropriated lands in New Mexico, even should Congress fail to make any provision whatever for the settlement of grant titles.

RESERVATION OF GRANTS.

Closely allied to the question of a valid survey of unconfirmed grants is the question of their reservation pending the adjudication of their titles. On this question I respectfully submit some considerations which I hope may pave the way for a new and important line of action which would go far to break up the domination of grant claimants over the people.

The eighth section of the act of Congress of July 22, 1854, makes it the duty of the surveyor-general, under instructions to be given by the Secretary of the Interior, to ascertain the origin, nature, character, and extent of all claims to land under the laws, usages, and customs of Spain and Mexico. The instructions subsequently given provide that "he shall make a full report on all such claims as originated before the cession of the Territory to the United States by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848, denoting the various grades of title, with his decision as to the validity or invalidity of each of the same under the laws, usages, and customs of the country before its cession to the United States; * * * such report to be made according to the form which may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior; which report shall be laid before Congress for such action thereon as may be deemed just and proper, with a view to confirm bona fide grants, and give full effect to the treaty of 1848 between the United States and Mexico; and until the final action of Congress on such claims all lands shall be reserved from sale or other disposal by the government."

The instructions further say, "you will also require of every claimant an authenticated plat of survey if a survey has been executed, or other evidence showing the precise locality and extent of the tract claimed. This is indispensable in order to avoid any doubt hereafter in reserving from sale as contemplated by law the particular tract or parcel of land for which a claim may be duly filed, or in communicating the title to the same hereafter, in the event of a final confirmation."

What is the duty of the land department under the act of Congress mentioned and these instructions of the Secretary of the Interior to the surveyor-general? Who is to order the land reserved, and when and upon what conditions is it to be done? It is said that the Commissioner of the General Land Office is the mere medium of transmission of these claims to Congress, having no other legal duty to perform respecting them; but I do not so understand the matter, and the practice of the General Land Office has assumed the contrary. But however this may be the authority to order the lands reserved must belong to that department, and is not conferred upon Congress.

Let me suppose that the surveyor-general sends his report to the General Land Office, and that it shows the claim to be manifestly unfounded. In such a case he is obliged of course to transmit the papers to Congress; but is he bound to order the land reserved? Could such reservation be regarded as made "with a view to confirm bona fide grants, and give full effect to the treaty of 1848?" Should the rights of settlers be indefinitely suspended in the interest of an individual claimant who fails to show his title? Suppose the claim is shown to be valid, but that the boundaries of the land are indefinite and altogether uncertain, shall the Commissioner of the General Land Office guess at them, and make a reservation which may include ten times the real area of the grant? How could he do this under the requirement recited imposing upon the claimant the duty of "showing the precise locality and extent of the tract claimed?" No reservation can lawfully be made till this is done.

It is not the duty of the surveyor-general when a claim is made to furnish this information, but it must be shown by the claimant himself, as you have recently held in your instructions to the surveyor-general of Arizona relative to the Peralta private land claim. It is affirmative matter, and if he fails to produce it no legal reservation can be made. The mere transmission of the case to Congress can not operate as a reservation of the land. The "full report" of the surveyor-general must show the

claimant's right to it; and if in addition to this he has shown "the precise locality and extent of the tract" the land department can and should reserve it, and not otherwise. In dealing with the land grants of New Mexico this principle has been very generally disregarded both by the surveyor-general and the General Land Office, and millions of acres of the public lands have thus been unwarrantably turned over to monopolists.

Have these unauthorized reservations become sanctified by time? Take for example the Gonzales grant, conveying an area of 103,000 acres, as surveyed and reserved. In my report upon this case I have conclusively shown that the tract granted was only a fraction over 130 acres, and on this showing the claimants of the grant disowned it, and declined any further connection with the prosecution of the claim. Can not the General Land Office restore the land thus illegally reserved? The preliminary surveys made at the instance of claimants do not fix the "locality and extent" of the land claimed, and it has been decided that they do not authorize the reservation of the lands included in them.

Let me refer to the Socorro grant, which has been surveyed for 843,359 acres and so reserved from settlement. In my report upon the case I have shown that there was no legal grant, but at the utmost only an equitable claim to a small portion of this amount, and that the boundaries of the same are not known. Why should more than three-quarters of a million acres be tied up from settlement and tillage under a false claim and an invalid survey. If the reservation was unwarranted in the beginning is not the land department bound to make proper restitution to the United States? As another case in point I refer to what is known as the Ciemquilla grant, which as I have shown in my report of it contains about 500 acres now in the possession of the representatives of the grantee. But the tract as surveyed covers 45,244 acres. This large area is reserved without any authority of law. Why should not the General Land Office revoke this reservation and restrict it to the 500 acres? I could readily multiply these examples, but it is unnecessary.

The point I make is a vital one. It involves the title to very large areas of land that should be devoted to actual settlement and tillage under the pre-emption and homestead laws. If Congress will do nothing looking to the settlement of the titles of these grants, nor provide for their authentic survey, which would largely cut down their area as I have shown, why should not the land department, charged with the care of the public domain, exercise its lawful authority in decimating the stolen principalities now under the control of monopolists, who have grown insolent and rich through their power over the officers of the land department in past years? I need not recite the well-settled rule of law that these grants are to be construed strictly against the grantee. What is not given expressly or by necessary implication is withheld. If rights under the government are set up against it they must be so clearly shown that there can be no question of its intention to confer them. Under these rules the claimant must make out his case both as to title and boundaries, and can not ask the government to perform this duty for him. I beg leave to invite your special attention to these suggestions, in the hope that they may bear much fruit in the settlement of titles and the undoing of grievous wrongs.

APPROPRIATIONS.

My estimate of the sums needed for the surveying service in this district for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, have already been forwarded, and are as follows:

<i>Salaries.</i>	
Surveyor-general.....	\$3,000
Clerks.....	15,000
Total.....	<u>18,000</u>
<i>Public surveys.</i>	
The survey of public lands for actual settlement.....	10,000
Resurveys for the purpose of correcting errors in old surveys.....	5,000
Total.....	<u>15,000</u>
<i>Private land claim surveys.</i>	
Survey of confirmed grants.....	4,000
Survey of unconfirmed grants.....	3,000
Resurvey of unconfirmed grants.....	20,000
Total.....	<u>27,000</u>
<i>Contingent expenses.</i>	
Rent, messenger hire, etc.....	3,000

The necessity for the appropriation of these several amounts has not decreased during the past year, but has increased, owing to the continued failure of Congress to provide for them. In my last report I referred to the arrears of office work, such as recording and indexing official correspondence, completing office work on surveys executed during the year, copying the field-notes of most of the surveys executed prior to 1870, and furnishing the local land offices of the Territory with descriptive lists of corners, soil, etc., as required by section 2375, Revised Statutes. Most of this work is still in arrears and constantly becoming more so.

I must repeat what I stated in last year's estimates as to the absolute necessity of increased appropriations for the work of this office, and the duty of Congress to make provision accordingly. Such increased appropriations are indispensable even if Congress should fail to increase the appropriations for the public surveys in this Territory; and it is due to your department and Congress that I should say frankly that these surveys can not be continued without the increase asked for. The force in my office, now consisting of only three clerks and two draughtsmen, will find ample work to do in bringing up the arrears of its business and disposing of the work involved in the mineral surveys.

I wish to emphasize what I said in the estimates of last year respecting the appropriation of \$23,000 for the survey and resurvey of private land claims in New Mexico now pending before Congress. Settlers are coming here with a view of locating permanently who have a right to know what lands belong without question to the government upon which they can make their homes with safety; and it is the clear duty of the government to segregate from the public domain by accurate surveys all lands that can rightfully be claimed under these grants in the event of their confirmation. I have dwelt upon this topic in another part of this report and shown that great areas of valuable land would be restored to the public domain should my recommendation be faithfully carried out by the land department.

The necessity for the execution of many resurveys of the public lands in New Mexico is too well recognized now to require further comment.

The demand for public surveys is far greater at present than at any time within the last three years. Applications for surveys from all sections of the Territory are coming in, and it will be an inexcusable folly and wrong if Congress shall fail to make provision for the work by adequate appropriations covering the cost thereof, and providing for the clerical force of this office, as already indicated.

For reasons given in previous estimates the appropriation for contingent expenses of the office should be increased to at least \$3,000.

In thus repeating and reiterating former recommendations I do not forget how completely they have thus far been unheeded by Congress. With a very large treasury surplus, which is liberally drawn upon for pensions, river and harbor improvements, and a great variety of other purposes, the prosperity and enduring interests of New Mexico are wantonly sacrificed on the altar of a false economy. Nothing could be more indefensible and suicidal than this systematic niggardliness in dealing with the States and Territories of the West; but it will probably continue to scourge them till those who control the appropriations of Congress can be made to see the difference between stinginess and economy, and apply the discovery to the legislation which most sorely needs it.

ACCOMPANYING EXHIBITS.

A.—Statement showing surveys approved during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1883.

B.—Statement showing contracts let under appropriation for public surveys for fiscal year ended June 30, 1888.

C.—Statement showing contracts let for survey of Indian reservations.

D.—Statement showing contracts let during the year payable from "special deposits."

Very respectfully,

GEORGE W. JULIAN,
Surveyor-General for New Mexico.

HON. S. M. STOCKSLAGER,
Commissioner General Land Office, Washington, D. C.

A.—Statement showing surveys approved during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1888.

No. of contract.	Date.	Deputy.	Description of surveys.	Remarks.
222	1886. Feb. 23	W. I. Rumble	Fifth standard parallel south in Rs. 8 and 9 W.; first guide meridian west in Ts. 26, 27, and 28 S.; range lines between Rs. 7 and 8, 10 and 11, 11 and 12 W., in T. 23 S., between Rs. 7 and 8, 10 and 11 W., in T. 24 S., between Rs. 8 and 9, 10 and 11, 11 and 12 W., in Ts. 25 S., between Rs. 8 and 9, 10 and 11, 11 and 12 W., in T. 26 S., between Rs. 10 and 11, 11 and 12 W., in T. 27 S.; township lines between Ts. 22 and 23 S., in Rs. 7 and 8 W., between Ts. 23 and 24 S., Rs. 7, 8, 10, 11 and W., between Ts. 24 and 25 S., in Rs. 8, 10, and 11 W., between Ts. 26 and 27 S., in Rs. 9, 10, and 11 W., and subdivisional lines of T. 20 S., R. 13 W., T. 23 S., Rs. 7, 8, 10, and 11 W., T. 24 S., Rs. 8, 10, and 11 W., T. 25 S., Rs. 9, 10, 11, and 12 W., T. 26 S., Rs. 9, 10, and 11 W., and T. 27 S., R. 11 W. The deputy reports line between Rs. 7 and 8 W. in T. 25 S., which was included in this contract, as impracticable.	Not yet accepted.
227	1887. Feb. 21	Chas. L. Ratliff	The Antonio Sandoval grant, No. 12, the town of Manzano grant, No. 23, and so much of the Alexander Valle grant, No. 18, as was necessary to conform its south boundary to the north patented line of the Pueblo of Pecos grant, letter "F." The survey of the Las Trampas grant, provided for in this contract, was not made, because the work could not be done properly without a resurvey of the west boundary of the grant, which the deputy was not authorized to make. The deputy was released from his obligation to make the survey by your letter "E" of May 21, 1888.	Not yet accepted.
228	1887. Feb. 21	Chas. L. Ratliff	Range lines between Rs. 21 and 22 E., in Ts. 21 and 22 N., and between Rs. 15 and 16, 16 and 17 E., in T. 16 N. Township lines between Ts. 19 and 20, 21 and 22, 22 and 23 N., in R. 21 E. Subdivisional lines of T. 20 N., R. 21 E., T. 21 N., R. 21 E., T. 22 N., R. 21 E., T. 12 N., R. 17 E., T. 13 N., R. 16 E., and T. 13 N., R. 17 E.	Not yet accepted
230	Mar. 26	William Harris	The exterior boundaries of the town-site of Kingston, N. Mex.	Accepted.
232	May 14	Daniel C. Nowlin	The exterior boundaries of the town-site of Nogal.	Accepted.
234	Aug. 4	E. Haviland, jr	Exterior lines between Ts. 22 and 23 and 23 and 24 N., R. 22 E. Range line between Rs. 21 and 22 E., T. 23 N., and subdivisional lines of T. 23 N., R. 22 E.	Not yet accepted.

B.—Statement showing contracts let under appropriations for public surveys for fiscal year ended June 30, 1888.

No. of contract.	Date.	Deputy.	Description of surveys.	Remarks.
234	1887. Aug. 4	E. Haviland, jr.	Exterior lines between Ts. 22 and 23 and 23 and 24 N., R. 22 E. Range line between Rs. 21 and 22 E., T. 23 N., and subdivisinal lines of T. 23 N., R. 22 E.	Reported, approved, but not yet accepted.
236	Oct. 25	Benj. F. Bailey	Exterior between Rs. 13 and 14 E., T. 10 S., between Rs. 13 and 14 E., T. 9 S., between Ts. 9 and 10 S., R. 13 E., and subdivisinal lines of Ts. 9 and 10 S., R. 13 E.	Not reported.
237	1888. Mar. 15	H. W. Flagg	Exterior between Ts. 23 and 24 N., R. 21 E., and subdivisinal lines of T. 23 N., R. 21 E.	Not reported.

C.—Statement showing contracts let for survey of Indian reservations.

No. of contract.	Date.	Deputy.	Description of surveys.	Remarks.
233	1887. Oct. 1	H. Hartmann	The outboundaries of Jicarilla Indian Reservation.	Not reported.

D.—Statement showing contracts let during the year payable from "special deposits."

No. of contract.	Date.	Deputy.	Description of surveys.	Remarks.
239	1888. May 19	A. H. Whetstone..	Subdivisinal lines of T. 8 S., R. 17 E.	Bond not yet approved.

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL OF OREGON.

UNITED STATES SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Portland, Oregon, July 20, 1888.

In compliance with instructions contained in your circular letter (E) dated May 1, 1888, I have the honor to herewith submit in duplicate my annual report of the transactions relating to the surveying service in this district for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888, 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 general appropriation of \$50,000 made by act of Congress approved March 3, 1887.

B.—Statement of a contract entered into by the surveyor-general of Oregon for surveys on an Indian reservation.

C.—Estimate of funds required for the surveying service in Oregon for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890.

I have to report the aggregate number of miles surveyed and reported to your office since my last annual report as follows:

Description of surveys.	Measurement.		
	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Chs.</i>	<i>Lks.</i>
Reservation boundary lines	160	76	50
Standard parallel lines	16	12	36
Township lines	98	15	33
Meander lines	72	..	55
Section and allotment lines	1,635	79	86
Connecting lines	17	28	40
Total	2,000	53	..

Embracing, exclusive of land included in survey of the reservation boundary, 497,366.42 acres.

In this account is included surveys by Deputy Surveyor W. H. Wightman, under contract No. 526, executed during the preceding year but not entered in my last annual report, as office work on same had not been completed. Contract 526 consisted of 475 miles, 44 chains, and 70 links of subdivisinal and 1 mile, 34 chains, and 89 links of connecting lines, and embraced 181,082.15 acres of land.

In addition to the foregoing Messrs. Currin and Nolan, United States deputy surveyors, under their special joint contract dated May 4, 1887, have completed their work, and have returned their field-notes of the survey of the present boundary of the Umatilla Indian Reservation in Oregon, the boundary of the proposed diminished reservation, the extension of the lines of public surveys over the entire reservation, and the subdivision into 40-acre tracts of sections desired for allotments to the Indians.

Office work on the same is being pushed forward as rapidly as possible, there being already prepared twenty plats and fourteen books of certified transcripts of field-notes.

A rough estimate of the same would indicate that the following surveys had been made:

Miles of reservation boundary lines	72
Miles of diminished reservation boundary lines	74
Miles of base line	20
Miles of township lines	137
Miles of meander lines	31
Miles of section lines	761
Miles of allotment lines	283

Making a total of..... 1,378

These surveys embrace about 260,000 acres of land.

Number of townships in which surveys were executed during the year, 53.

There have been prepared by this office—

Certified transcripts of field-notes.....	books..	69
Standards, parallel.....	plats..	6
Exteriors.....	do...	11
Subdivisions.....	do...	138
Showing areas and lottings in various townships.....	do...	26
In connection with mining claims.....	do...	39

Two large maps of boundary line of Klamath Reservation and one tracing of same.

There were also prepared twenty-eight plats and twenty books of transcripts for the use of deputies in the field, twenty plats and numerous transcripts for special agents, together with the necessary transcripts for the inspector of surveys.

There were forwarded to local land office twenty-two township plats, sixteen descriptive lists, sixteen mining plats, and swamp-land lists 54 to 59, inclusive, embracing 14,118.98 acres of land.

MINING CLAIMS.

During the fiscal year special deposits have been made aggregating \$335, as follows: Two hundred and eighty-five dollars for the survey of twelve mineral claims and \$50 for the examination and report on seven placer claims for which the necessary orders were issued to the deputy mineral surveyor.

Number of mineral surveys officially made, sixteen; number of examinations of placer claims reported to this office, three; number of mining plats made, forty-eight.

CONDITION OF CONTRACTS ENTERED INTO PRIOR TO JULY 1, 1887.

Since my last report the surveys of the exterior and subdivisional lines of two townships, executed in the completion of special contract No. 508, have been rejected by your office after having been carefully examined by the inspector of surveys.

Surveys executed under the following contracts have been completed, examined, and approved by your office and the surveying accounts thereof adjusted, viz: Contract No. 526, with W. H. Wightman, dated April 7, 1886; contract No. 527, with A. E. Hammond, dated April 7, 1886; contract No. 528, with Henry W. Cooke, dated April 10, 1886.

During the months of June and July, 1887, Deputy Surveyor McQuinn, under special contract dated December 17, 1886, resurveyed the north boundary of the Warm Springs Indian Reservation in Oregon, and made his returns thereof to this office. By his survey the said boundary was relocated several miles farther north than where it had formerly been established by surveys in 1871 and 1882. This caused a great deal of dissatisfaction among the settlers adjacent to the said reservation boundary and numerous protests were made against the adoption of the lines as surveyed by Deputy Surveyor McQuinn.

These protests were forwarded to your office, and upon an examination of the same instructions were transmitted this office to suspend further action on the returns of the survey until such time as a commission could be appointed to personally investigate the matter in the field and ascertain the true location of this boundary as defined in the original treaty. Such commission was appointed and made the necessary examination and collected testimony relative to the same, but as to the result this office has not yet been instructed, and consequently the work remains in the same condition as at the time of submitting my last annual report.

Contract No. 529, with John H. Neal, dated May 3, 1887, for the extension of the public surveys over Lake Warner, in Oregon, has been completed, plats and transcripts forwarded to your office, and ready for examination by the inspector of surveys.

A special contract entered into with Deputy Surveyors Currin and Noland May 4, 1887, provided for the survey of the present boundary of the Umatilla Indian Reservation in Oregon, the boundary of the diminished reservation, the extension of the lines of public surveys over the entire reservation, and the subdivision into 40-acre tracts of such sections as might be selected for allotment to the Indians. Work on this contract has been completed, with exception of about 15 miles of subdivisions reported by the deputies as being impracticable to survey and the lands over which these lines would run as being a nest of impassable cañons and of no value. A great deal of office work on this contract has been already done both on plats and transcripts, and the same will be pushed to completion as rapidly as possible. The deputies in subdividing into 40-acre tracts found that the diminished reservation contained about 10,000 acres less of agricultural land than was required for allotments. This will occasion some little delay, as it will necessitate a resurvey of a part of the boundary of the diminished reservation and the subdivision into 40-acre tracts of about sixteen additional sections.

A commission appointed by your office visited the reservation, and after a thorough examination made a report recommending certain changes in the boundary of the diminished reservation so as to include the additional amount needed for allotment purposes and to exclude a corresponding quantity of timber and grazing land. This office has not as yet been furnished with a copy of their report or with instructions providing for the additional surveys needed.

Surveys under the following contracts have been completed and are now ready for inspection, the plats and transcripts thereof having been forwarded to your office: Contract No. 530, with John A. McQuinn and Frank W. Cambell, dated May 4, 1887, for surveys on Warm Springs Indian Reservation, in Oregon, for allotment purposes, and special contract with William Thiel, dated June 14, 1887, for the survey of the boundary of the Klamath Indian Reservation, in Oregon.

During the year four contracts were made for surveys payable out of the general appropriation; total liability, \$730. One contract was also awarded for a survey for allotment purposes on an Indian reservation; liability, \$2,900. Work executed under these contracts has been completed and is now ready for examination, the plats and transcripts thereof having been forwarded to your office.

Special instructions were also prepared for three small surveys to close up unfinished townships, the total liability of the three being \$100. These instructions were transmitted to your office in June, but could not be approved, as the unexpended balance of the amount allotted to Oregon out of the general appropriation had been transferred to another surveying district.

During the year numerous petitions have been received and filed in this office asking for surveys in almost every part of the State.

The settlers have been put to considerable expense in the preparation of these petitions and the necessary affidavits before notaries public as to the character of the lands sought to be surveyed, length of residence, number and names of settlers, extent and value of improvements, and other information tending to show the necessity of having the lines of the public surveys extended over their lands.

These petitions have been properly drawn, in accordance with official requirements, and in almost every instance the affidavits accompanying them show that they have been made in good faith by actual bona-fide settlers (and not in the interests of speculators), who by every law of right and justice are entitled to have their lands surveyed in order that they may make their improvements with certainty and safety and be enabled to procure titles to the lands occupied and improved by them for periods of time ranging from five to twenty years. Yet, in spite of all these well-directed efforts, they have been unable to obtain the relief so much needed.

This has been partly owing to the fact that present regulations confine the surveys to agricultural lands and agricultural and grazing lands combined, and the further provision requiring a township to be completed in its entirety unless natural obstacles render such completion impossible, for as stated in my last report the greater portion of these petitions are for the survey of small valleys along the Nehalem and other coast streams, which, while containing many acres of rich arable land (very often the most productive in the State), are situated in townships where the greater part of the land is mountainous or unfit for cultivation or contains more or less timber or dense undergrowth.

The chief reason, however, is the fact that the rates allowed by law for executing these surveys have been so low as to utterly preclude, except in some special case, the possibility of any competent surveyor being able to do the work for the compensation allowed. During the months of September and October of 1887 I advertised, in this office and the local land offices notices Nos. 1 to 7, inclusive, asking for proposals for executing public surveys.

On three of these notices no bids were received. One bid was received on two of the notices, but at rates higher than those allowed. On one notice one bid was received and rejected for informality. On the remaining notice one bid was received at the rates fixed by law, and a contract awarded with an estimated liability of \$600. The survey was in an open prairie country devoid of brush, and for this reason only could the work be done at prescribed rates. During the months of April and May, 1888, I posted Nos. 8 to 14, inclusive, and in response received but one bid on one notice at prescribed rates. A contract was awarded to this bidder, but owing to a blunder made in preparing the bond, and there not being sufficient time in which to correct it, it was rejected.

Surveys are needed in Oregon more than ever, and it seems strange that when nearly all the easily-surveyable lands have been contracted for and surveyed at what would now be considered high rates, the rough, mountainous, and brushy townships and fragmentary portions of unfinished townships are expected to be surveyed at rates so low as to hardly justify a surveyor in taking a contract under them for the survey of open prairie lands. As to whether the augmented rates "for mountainous and heavily-timbered lands" proposed in the bill now pending in Congress will be of any material

assistance in securing surveys in Oregon I am at a loss to determine. Nearly every survey advertised during the fiscal year would come under the augmented rates.

I very much regret the fact that better rates could not have been provided for executing surveys on this coast on account of the greater hardships. However, I will carefully examine and arrange the various petitions that have been received during the past two years and report the same to your office with my recommendations thereon.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DOUGLAS W. TAYLOR,
United States Surveyor-General, Oregon.

Hon. S. M. STOCKSLAGER,
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 general appropriation of \$50,000 made by act of Congress approved March 3, 1887.

No.	Date.	Name of deputy.	Location and description of the work.	Estimated liability.
Special instructions. ^a	1887. June 10	C. M. Foster	Connecting all the surveyed mineral claims (lode and placer) in and adjacent to the Eye valley mining district in Oregon with the public surveys.	\$70
532a	July 15	Robert R. Hays...	The survey of the subdivisional and meander lines of fractional T. 1 S., R. 11 W., Willamette meridian, Oregon.	40
533a	Oct. 25	John H. Nial	Subdivisional lines necessary to complete the survey of T. 24 S., Rs. 31 and 32 E., Willamette meridian. Exteriors, meanders, and subdivisions of T. 25 S., R. 32½ E., Willamette meridian.	600
Special instructions. ^a	1888. Feb. 6	S. B. Cathcart.....	Survey to ascertain the area of that part of lot No. 1 of sec. No. 9, in T. 26 S., R. 14 W., Willamette meridian, Oregon, relinquished from the Cape Arago Light-House Reservation by executive order dated July 22, 1887.	20
Total				730

^a Survey completed. Plats and transcripts forwarded to the Commissioner General Land Office.

B.—Statement of contract entered into by the surveyor-general of Oregon for a survey of an Indian reservation payable from the appropriation of \$100,000 for surveys and resurveys made by act of Congress approved February 8, 1887.

No.	Date.	Names of deputies.	Location and description of the work.	Estimated liabilities.
531a	1887. July 12	Jefferson D. Fenton and Hundley S. Maloney.	The survey and resurvey of standard and township lines forming the north, south, and west boundaries of the Grande Ronde Indian Reservation, located in Ts. 5 and 6 S., Rs. 7 and 8 W., Willamette meridian, Oregon. The resurvey of all standard, township, and section lines heretofore surveyed in the said reservation, and the survey of subdivisional lines to embrace additional sections that may be desired, together with subdivisional lines subdividing into 40-acre tracts such sections as may be required for allotments.	\$2,900
				2,900

^a Survey completed. Plats and transcripts transmitted to Commissioner General Land Office.

C.—*Estimate of funds required for the surveying service in Oregon for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890.*

	Items.	Total.
SURVEYS.		
For running, measuring, and marking standard parallel lines.....	\$2,000	\$30,000
Township lines.....	8,000	
Subdivisional and meander lines.....	20,000	
SALARIES.		
For salary of surveyor-general.....	2,500	7,000
For salaries of clerks.....	4,500	
CONTINGENT EXPENSES.		
For pay of messenger.....	600	1,500
For purchase of stationery and other incidental expenses.....	900	
Total estimate for service.....		38,500

REPORT OF SURVEYOR-GENERAL OF UTAH.

UNITED STATES SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Salt Lake City, Utah, July 23, 1888.

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, 1888, accompanied by the following tabular statement, viz:

A.—Statement showing condition of resurveys of public lands returned and approved during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888.

B.—Statement showing condition of surveys of public lands under regular appropriation returned and approved during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888.

C.—Statement showing condition of surveys of public lands surveyed under repayments made by the Central Pacific Railroad Company returned and approved during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888.

D.—Statement showing condition of surveys of public lands surveyed under "deposits by individuals" returned and approved during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888.

E.—Statement showing number of townships, extent of mileage, and character of soil surveyed under "deposits by individuals," and approved during fiscal year ending June 30, 1888.

F.—Statement showing number of townships, extent of mileage, and character of soil surveyed under repayments made by the Central Pacific Railroad Company, returned and approved during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888.

G.—Statement showing number of townships, extent of mileage, and character of soil surveyed under regular appropriation for survey of public lands, returned and approved during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888.

H.—Recapitulation of extent of surveys executed and approved and statement of number of acres surveyed during fiscal year ending June 30, 1888.

I.—Statement showing contracts returned prior to June 30, 1888, but not yet approved by the surveyor-general.

J.—Statement showing contracts the field-notes of which are not yet returned to this office.

K.—Recapitulation of number of miles surveyed and returned to this office prior to June 30, 1888, but not yet approved, and number of miles included in contracts the field-notes of which have not yet been returned to this office.

The above statements show that the total surveyed, returned, and approved was 1,581 miles 64 chains 90 links; total surveyed and returned but not yet approved, 1,807 miles; total included in contracts not yet returned, 1,468 miles 51 chains 95 links, making a grand total of 4,857 miles 36 chains 85 links.

The number of acres of public lands surveyed up to June 30, 1887, was 11,711,118.01; number of acres surveyed during fiscal year ending June 30, 1888, 369,323.80, making a grand total of 12,080,441.81 acres surveyed up to June 30, 1888.

Contracts Nos. 152 and 153, dated June 28, 1886, Augustus D. Ferron, estimated cost \$3,981.24, and contract No. 160, dated May 3, 1886, Robert and Jos. Gorlinski, estimated cost \$2,492.25, have been annulled by the honorable Commissioner and the respective amounts lapsed into the United States treasury. The number of township plats made and approved during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888, was 38; number of township plats made but not yet approved, 18. There has also been the usual amount of miscellaneous draughting, etc., done in this department.

The Central Pacific Railroad Company deposited on selections \$1,945.91 for field and \$235.10 for office work during the year.

There were not any special deposits by individuals for the survey of public lands.

In the mineral department the deposits for office work during the fiscal year amounted to \$5,296.

There were 636 mineral plats made embracing 150 lodes, 3 mill sites, and 11 amended lodes. There were 10 mineral claims in the office on June 30, 1888, which were being examined and worked up.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully,

WILLIAM G. BOWMAN,
Surveyor-General for Utah.

Hon. S. M. STOCKSLAGER,
Commissioner of General Land Office, Washington, D. C.

A.—Statement showing condition of resurveys of public lands under appropriation for re-survey returned and approved during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888.

Contract.		Deputy.	Resurveys.	Extent.	Rate.	Cost.
No.	Date.					
139	1886. June 24	Edmund Wilkes and Charles S. Betts. <i>a</i>	Township lines, west boundary, T. 13 N., R. 10 W.; west boundary, T. 13 N., R. 11 W. Subdivision lines, T. 13 N., R. 10 and 11 W.	<i>M. a. L.</i> 3 40 00	\$6.90	\$24.15
				29 02 28	4.90	142.24
				32 42 28	.....	166.39
143	June 24	Edward W. Koeber <i>b</i>	Meridian lines, through T. 11 N., R. 8 W. Township lines, west boundary, T. 9 N., R. 7 W.; south boundary, T. 10 N., R. 7 W.; north and west boundaries, T. 11 N., R. 7 W.; north and south boundaries, T. 11 N., R. 8 W.; west boundary, T. 12 N., R. 6 W.; north and west boundaries, T. 13 N., R. 6 W.; north boundary, T. 13 N., R. 7 W.; north boundary, T. 13 N., R. 8 W.; north boundary, T. 14 N., R. 6 W.; north boundary, T. 14 N., R. 7 W.; east boundary, T. 14 N., R. 8 W. Standard lines, third standard parallel north, Rs. 6 and 7 W. Subdivision lines, Ts. 9, 10, and 11 N., R. 7 W.; T. 11 N., Rs. 8 and 9 W.; T. 12 N., Rs. 6, 7, and 8 W.; T. 13 N., Rs. 6, 7, 8, and 9 W.; T. 14 N., Rs. 6, 7, and 8 W.; T. 15 N., Rs. 7 and 8 W. Connecting lines, Ts. 9 and 10 N., R. 7 W.; T. 11 N., R. 8 W.; T. 12 N., R. 8 W.; T. 15 N., Rs. 7 and 8 W.	51 50	8.64	5.56
				56 53 21	6.00	339.99
				6 32 00	8.64	55.30
				256 46 79	4.54	1,164.90
				2 57 13	4.54	12.32
				323 00 63	.....	1,578.07

a Amount of contract, \$171.15; cost, \$166.39; excess, \$4.76.

b Amount of contract, \$1,612.30; cost, \$1,578.07; excess, \$34.23.

B.—Statement showing condition of surveys of public lands under regular appropriation returned and approved during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888.

Contract.		Deputy.	Surveys.	Extent.	Rate.	Cost.
No.	Date.					
140	1886. June 24	Edmund Wilkes and Charles S. Betts. <i>a</i>	Meridian lines, T. 7 and 8 N., R. 12 W.	M. c. L. 12 00 00	\$8.00	\$106.80
			Township lines, north and west boundary, T. 7 N., R. 10 W.; north, south, and west boundary, T. 7 N., R. 11 W.; north and south boundary, T. 7 N., R. 12 W.; west boundary T. 8 N., Rs. 10 and 11 W.; north and west boundary, T. 9 N., R. 11 W.; north boundary, T. 9 N., R. 12 W.; north and west boundary, T. 10 N., R. 11 W.; west boundary, T. 13 N., R. 10 W.; west boundary, T. 13 N., R. 11 W.; west boundary, T. 15 N., R. 11 W.	71 51 82	6.90	494.37
			Subdivision lines, T. 7 N., Rs. 10, 11, and 12 W.; T. 8 N., Rs. 10, 11, and 12 W.; T. 9 N., Rs. 11 and 12 W.; T. 10 N., Rs. 11 and 12 W.; T. 11 N., Rs. 10 and 11 W.; T. 13 N., Rs. 10 and 11 W.; T. 15 N., R. 11 W.	490 03 00	4.90	2,401.18
			Meander lines, T. 7 N., Rs. 10 and 11 W.; T. 8 N., Rs. 10 and 11 W.; T. 9 N., R. 11 W.; T. 10 N., R. 11 W.; T. 11 N., Rs. 10 and 11 W.	51 76 44	8.90	462.40
				625 51 26	.....	3,464.75
144	June 24	Edward W. Koeber. <i>b</i>	Standard lines, third standard parallel north, R. 6 W.	4 06 57	8.64	35.27
			Township lines, west boundary, 12 N., R. 6 W.; north and west boundary, T. 13 N., R. 6 W.; north boundary, T. 13 N., R. 7 W.	7 48 16	6.00	45.61
			Subdivision lines, T. 10 N., R. 7 W.; T. 12 and 13 N., R. 6 W.; T. 13 N., R. 7 W.	71 07 31	4.54	322.75
			Connecting lines, T. 12 N., R. 6 W.	2 03	4.54	.12

a Amount of contract, \$3,746.18; cost, \$3,464.75; excess, \$281.43.*b* Amount of contract, \$491.57; cost, \$403.75; excess, \$87.82.

C.—Statement showing condition of surveys of public land surveyed under repayments made by the Central Pacific Railroad Company returned and approved during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888.

Contract.		Deputy.	Surveys.	Extent.	Rate.	Cost.
No.	Date.					
145	1886. June 24	Edward W. Koeber. <i>a</i>	Meridian lines, T. 11 N., R. 8 W. Standard lines, third standard parallel north, R. 7 W. Township lines, south boundary, T. 11 N., R. 8 W.; north and east boundary, T. 13 N., R. 8 W.; north and west boundary, T. 14 N., R. 6 W.; north boundary, T. 14 N., R. 7 W.; east boundary, T. 14 N., R. 8 W.; east boundary, T. 15 N., R. 8 W. Subdivision lines, T. 9 N., Rs. 7 and 8 W.; T. 10 N., R. 8 W.; T. 11 N., Rs. 7, 8, and 9 W.; T. 12 N., Rs. 7 and 8 W.; T. 13 N., Rs. 8 and 9 W.; T. 14 N., Rs. 6, 7, and 8 W.; T. 15 N., Rs. 7 and 8 W. Meander lines, T. 9 N., Rs. 7 and 8 W.; T. 10 N., R. 8 W.; T. 11 N., Rs. 8 and 9 W. Connecting lines, T. 9 N., R. 7 W.; T. 15 N., Rs. 7 and 8 W.	<i>M. c. l.</i> 1 50 42 00 25 08 60 221 77 06 31 70 59 3 54 37 283 14 12	\$8.64 8.64 6.00 4.54 8.64 4.54	\$0.16 4.54 150.64 1,007.71 275.46 16.71 1,455.22

a Amount of contract, \$1,557.18; cost, \$1,455.22; excess, \$101.96.

D.—Statement showing condition of surveys of public lands surveyed under "deposits by individuals" returned and approved during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888.

Contract.		Deputy.	Surveys.	Extent.	Rate.	Cost.
No.	Date.					
135	1885. Apr. 16	Shadrach M. Richardson. <i>a</i>	Standard lines, second standard parallel south, R. 2 W. High rate. Township lines, north, east, and west boundary, T. 10 S., R. 2 W. High rate. Township lines. Low rates Subdivision lines, T. 10 S., R. 2 W.; T. 27 S., R. 15 W.; T. 38 S., R. 7 W.; T. 39 S., R. 7 W. High rates. Subdivision lines. Low rates Connecting lines, T. 10 N., R. 2 W..	<i>M. c. l.</i> 6 68 50 18 10 50 43 00 204 43 03 2 17 56 2 49 95 234 72 54	\$13.00 11.00 7.00 7.00 5.00 5.00	\$89.13 199.44 3.76 1,431.75 11.09 13.12 1,748.30

a Cost of survey, \$1,748.30; deposits, \$1,680.28; deficiency, \$68.02.

E.—Statement showing number of townships, extent of mileage, and character of soil surveyed under deposit by individuals and approved during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888.

No.	Description.	Amount of survey.					Character and amount of area.			Date of survey.	Deputy.	No. of con-tract.	Additional.	
		Meridian.	Standard.	Township.	Section.	Meander.	Conne-cion lines.	Agricult-ural.	Mineral.					Total acres.
1	T. 10 S., R. 2 W.	M. c. l.	M. c. l.	M. c. l.	M. c. l.	M. c. l.	M. c. l.	13,374.16	3,840.00	17,214.16	.....	S. H. Richardson ..	135	+
2	T. 27 S., R. 15 W.	.....	6 68 50	18 53 50	64 54 49	.....	2 49 95	4,680.00	.....	4,680.00	.....	do	135	+
3	T. 38 S., R. 7 W.	.....	.....	.....	22 00 50	.....	.....	23,045.00	.....	23,045.00	.....	do	135	+
4	T. 39 S., R. 7 W.	.....	.....	.....	60 62 14	.....	.....	23,047.00	.....	23,047.00	.....	do	135	+
		.....	6 68 50	18 53 50	206 60 59	.....	2 49 95	64,146.16	3,840.00	67,986.16	.....		

F.—Statement showing number of townships, extent of mileage, and character of soil surveyed under repayments made by the Central Pacific Railroad Company returned and approved during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888.

1	T. 9 N., R. 7 W.	.....	.....	.....	8 03 60	30 00	1 47 13	3,052.36	.....	3,052.36	Mar. 11 to 16, 1887	Edward W. Koeber	145	+
2	T. 9 N., R. 8 W.	.....	.....	.....	20 44 31	7 70 59	.....	7,990.46	.....	7,990.46	Mar. 17 to 21, 1887	do	145	+
3	T. 10 N., R. 8 W.	.....	.....	.....	35 77 63	8 03 00	.....	13,222.90	.....	13,222.90	Mar. 5 and 9, 1887	do	145	+
4	T. 11 N., R. 7 W.	.....	.....	.....	5 48 25	.....	.....	2,480.00	.....	2,480.00	Mar. 2 to 4, 1887	do	145	+
5	T. 11 N., R. 8 W.	1 50	.....	1 45	10 50	8 37 00	.....	461.81	.....	461.81	Feb. 22 to 26, 1887	do	145	+
6	T. 11 N., R. 9 W.	.....	.....	.....	4 97	7 10 00	.....	409.00	.....	409.00	Feb. 26 to Mar. 2, 1887	do	145	+
7	T. 12 N., R. 7 W.	.....	42 00	.....	26 00	.....	.....	435.35	.....	435.35	Mar. 22 to Apr. 1, 1887	do	145	+
8	T. 12 N., R. 8 W.	.....	.....	.....	7 41 60	.....	.....	2,401.23	.....	2,401.23	Apr. 2 to 6, 1887	do	145	+
9	T. 13 N., R. 8 W.	.....	.....	7 78 60	51 72 38	.....	.....	18,652.25	.....	18,652.25	Apr. 12 to May 9, 1887	do	145	+
10	T. 13 N., R. 9 W.	.....	.....	.....	4 01 26	.....	.....	1,280.75	.....	1,280.75	May 10 to 12, 1887	do	145	+
11	T. 14 N., R. 6 W.	.....	.....	8 41 75	31 66 89	.....	.....	1,228.47	.....	1,228.47	May 16 to 24, 1887	do	145	+
12	T. 14 N., R. 7 W.	.....	.....	3 38 10	35 10 37	.....	.....	14,147.68	.....	14,147.68	May 17 to June 1, 1887	do	145	+
13	T. 14 N., R. 8 W.	.....	.....	3 63 00	5 33 91	.....	.....	2,840.70	.....	2,840.70	May 13 to June 8, 1887	do	145	+
14	T. 15 N., R. 7 W.	.....	.....	1 20 70	7 33 93	.....	1 32 70	2,922.20	.....	2,922.20	June 3 to 6, 1887	do	145	+
15	T. 15 N., R. 8 W.	.....	.....	.....	8 01 46	.....	54 54	2,785.61	.....	2,785.61	May 9 to 10, 1887	do	145	+
		1 50	42 00	25 08 60	221 77 06	31 70 59	3 54 37	85,310.77	.....	85,310.77	.....		

G.—Statement showing number of townships, extent of mileage, and character of soil surveyed under regular appropriation for survey of public lands returned and approved during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888.

1	T. 7N., R. 10W.	-----	1 47 80	4 27 30	7 11 10	-----	1, 226. 37	-----	1, 226. 37	Aug. 6 to 30, 1886.	Edmund Wilkes and Charles S. Betts.	140
2	T. 7N., R. 11W.	-----	15 40 60	41 13 10	6 67 30	-----	15, 557. 79	-----	15, 557. 79	Aug. 23 to 28, 1886.	do	140
3	T. 7N., R. 12W.	6 00 00	12 00 00	59 79 69	-----	-----	23, 021. 62	-----	23, 021. 62	Aug. 16 to 21, 1886.	do	140
4	T. 8N., R. 10W.	-----	3 63 50	4 13 80	4 70 60	-----	1, 965. 43	-----	1, 965. 43	Sept. 6 to 14, 1886.	do	140
5	T. 8N., R. 11W.	-----	6 01 00	59 19 57	2 32 40	-----	22, 313. 85	-----	22, 313. 85	Sept. 1 to 10, 1886.	do	140
6	T. 8N., R. 12W.	6 00 00	-----	60 04 96	-----	-----	23, 063. 16	-----	23, 063. 16	Aug. 14 to Sept. 14, 1886.	do	140
7	T. 9N., R. 11W.	-----	8 50 30	38 46 13	6 65 54	-----	13, 399. 03	-----	13, 399. 03	Sept. 16 to 27, 1886.	do	140
8	T. 9N., R. 12W.	-----	6 00 00	59 79 29	-----	-----	23, 016. 60	-----	23, 016. 60	Sept. 15 to 21, 1886.	do	140
9	T. 10N., R. 11W.	-----	8 28 20	23 71 07	6 15 16	-----	9, 162. 77	-----	9, 162. 77	Sept. 28 to Oct. 4, 1886.	do	140
10	T. 10N., R. 12W.	-----	-----	59 74 91	-----	-----	22, 938. 34	-----	22, 938. 34	Sept. 29 to Oct. 1, 1886.	do	140
11	T. 11N., R. 10W.	-----	-----	4 66 30	10 46 10	-----	2, 368. 14	-----	2, 368. 14	Oct. 8 and 9, 1886.	do	140
12	T. 11N., R. 11W.	-----	-----	35 39 38	7 08 24	-----	13, 588. 04	-----	13, 588. 04	Oct. 5 to 7, 1886.	do	140
13	T. 12N., R. 10W.	-----	4 40 00	21 02 87	-----	-----	7, 696. 88	-----	7, 696. 88	Oct. 12 and 15, 1886.	do	140
14	T. 13N., R. 11W.	-----	4 00 00	5 01 07	-----	-----	3, 603. 48	-----	3, 603. 48	Oct. 6 and 11, 1886.	do	140
15	T. 15N., R. 11W.	-----	1 20 42	12 28 56	-----	-----	4, 836. 00	-----	4, 836. 00	Oct. 8 and 9, 1886.	do	140
		12 00 00	71 51 82	490 03 00	51 76 44	-----	187 757. 50	-----	187, 757. 50			
1	T. 10N., R. 7W.	-----	-----	2 70 89	-----	-----	2, 046. 72	-----	2, 046. 72	Mar. 2 to 4, 1887.	Edward W. Koeber	144
2	T. 12N., R. 6W.	-----	1 03 10	34 66 84	-----	2 03	12, 515. 55	-----	12, 515. 55	Mar. 24 to 31, 1887.	do	144
3	T. 13N., R. 6W.	4 06 57	4 19 06	23 71 35	-----	-----	9, 340. 78	-----	93 440. 78	Mar. 23 to Apr. 21, 1887.	do	144
4	T. 13N., R. 7W.	-----	2 26 00	9 38 23	-----	-----	4, 366. 32	-----	4, 366. 32	Apr. 8 to 28, 1887.	do	144
		4 06 57	7 48 16	71 07 31	-----	2 03	28, 269. 37	-----	28, 269. 37			

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PUBLIC LANDS.

H.—RECAPITULATION.

Total number of miles surveyed and approved during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888.

Fund.	Meridian.	Standard.	Township.	Section.	Meanders.	Connecting lines.
	<i>M. & L.</i>	<i>M. c. l.</i>	<i>M. c. l.</i>	<i>M. c. l.</i>	<i>M. c. l.</i>	<i>M. c. l.</i>
Regular appropriation.....	12 00 00	4 06 57	79 19 98	561 10 31	51 76 44	2 03
Resurvey appropriation.....	51 50	6 32 00	20 13 21	285 49 07	.....	2 57 13
Central Pacific Railroad repayments.....	1 50	42 00	25 08 60	221 77 06	31 70 59	3 54 37
Deposits by individuals.....	.....	6 68 50	18 53 50	206 60 59	.....	2 49 95
	12 53 00	17 49 07	183 15 29	1,275 37 03	83 67 03	9 03 48

						Measurement.
						<i>M. c. l.</i>
Meridian.....						12 53 00
Standard.....						17 49 07
Township.....						183 15 29
Section.....						1,275 37 03
Meanders.....						83 67 03
Connecting lines.....						9 03 48
Total.....						1,581 64 90

Number of acres surveyed under regular appropriation.....	216,026.87
Number of acres surveyed under repayments by Central Pacific Railroad.....	85,310.77
Number of acres surveyed under deposits by individuals.....	67,986.16
	369,323.80
Total number of acres surveyed up to June 30, 1887.....	11,711,118.01
Total number of acres surveyed during year ending June 30, 1888.....	369,323.80
Total number of acres surveyed up to June 30, 1888.....	12,080,441.81

I.—Statement showing contracts returned prior to June 30, 1888, but not yet approved by the surveyor-general.

Deputy.	Contract.		Fund payable from—	Extent.	Estimated cost.
	No.	Date.			
Otto E. Salomon.....	154	1886. June 28	Appropriation for resurvey of public lands.	<i>M. c. l.</i> 69 40 00	\$334.75
	155	..do....	Repayments made by Union Pacific Railroad Company.	291 40 00	1,430.59
Henry Fitzhugh.....	141	June 24	Appropriation for resurvey of public lands.	266 40 00	1,857.23
	142	..do....	Repayments made by Central Pacific Railroad Company.	592 00 00	3,093.06
Arthur F. Benson... ..	156	1887. Mar. 10	Appropriation for resurvey of public lands.	58 00 00	297.80
	157	..do....	Repayments made by Central Pacific Railroad Company.	260 00 00	1,140.70
Edward W. Koeber..	162	Nov. 29	Appropriation for resurvey of public lands.	10 00 00	56.00
	163	Sept. 1	Repayments made by Central Pacific Railroad Company.	259 40 00	1,342.50
				1,807 00 00	\$,062.54

J.—Statement showing contracts the field-notes of which are not yet returned to this office.

Deputy.	Contract.		Fund payable from—	Extent.	Estimated cost.
	No.	Date.			
Edward W. Koeber..	158	1887. May 3	Appropriation for survey of appraised and relinquished military reservation.	M. c. l. 94 54 95	\$475. 65
Do	159	..do .....	..do	114 77 00	636. 25
Robert Gorfinski ..	160	..do .....	..do	725 40 00	2, 492. 25
Edward W. Koeber..	161	July 9	Repayments made by Central Pacific Railroad Company.	303 40 00	1, 277. 62
Arthur F. Benson....	164	1888. Mar. 8	Appropriation for resurvey of public lands.	33 40 00	178. 50
	165	..do	Repayments made by Central Pacific Railroad Company.	193 40 00	1, 041. 50
				1, 465 51 95	6, 101. 77

K.—RECAPITULATION.

Number of miles surveyed and returned to this office prior to June 30, 1888, but not yet approved.

Fund.	Meridian.	Standard.	Township.	Section.	Meander.
	M. c. l.	M. c. l.	M. c. l.	M. c. l.	M. c. l.
Resurvey	22 40 00	7 00 00	78 00 00	296 40 00	.....
Repayments Central Pacific Railroad ..	20 00 00	.....	114 00 00	931 40 00	46 00 00
Repayments Union Pacific Railroad ...	12 00 00	3 40 00	31 40 00	231 40 00	13 00 00
	54 40 00	10 40 00	223 40 00	1, 459 40 00	59 00 00

	Measurement.
Meridian	M. c. l. 54 40 00
Standard	10 40 00
Township	223 40 00
Section	1, 459 40 00
Meanders	59 00 00
Total	1, 807 00 00

RECAPITULATION.

Number of miles included in contracts the field-notes of which have not yet been returned to this office.

Fund.	Meridian.	Military boundaries	Standard.	Township.	Section.
	<i>M. c. l.</i>	<i>M. c. l.</i>	<i>M. c. l.</i>	<i>M. c. l.</i>	<i>M. c. l.</i>
Military reservations	4 00 00	154 66 95	16 00 00	115 60 00	044 45 00
Repayments Central Pacific Railroad...	24 00 00	.....	4 00 00	49 00 00	423 00 00
Resurvey .....	.....	.....	.....	5 40 00	28 00 00
	28 00 00	154 66 95	20 00 00	170 20 00	1,095 45 00

	Measurement.
	<i>M. c. l.</i>
Meridian	28 00 00
Military boundaries	154 66 95
Standard	20 00 00
Township	170 20 00
Section	1,095 45 00
Total	1,468 51 95

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL OF WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

UNITED STATES SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Olympia, July 16, 1888.

Pursuant to instructions contained in your letter "E," dated May 1, 1888, I have the honor to submit herewith in duplicate my annual report of surveying operations in this district for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888, accompanied by tabular statements A, B, and C.

These statements show the total number of miles surveyed during the last fiscal year, as follows:

	Measurement.	
	Miles.	Ch.
Township lines.....	135	71.69
Section lines	633	6.83
Meander lines.....	48	15.41
Intersections.....	1	67.50
Total.....	799	6.67
Number of acres surveyed	238,857.65	
Number of townships subdivided.....	11	
Number of township plats made.....	35	

In addition to matters set forth in said statements I have the honor to further submit that the aggregate amount of special deposits received under sections 2401, 2402, and 2403, Revised Statutes, is for field work \$300; office work, \$100; total, \$400. The same being applied on a contract awarded the present fiscal year. No deposits by railroads for cost of surveying selected lands have been received.

In aggregate there has been received as deposits for the survey of mineral claims by the office \$350.

The surveys of two mineral claims have been approved. Eight mineral plats have been made.

This office has furnished transcripts of field-notes to the General Land Office aggregating 1,294 folios; transcripts of field-notes to special agents *et al.* aggregating 536 folios; descriptive lists of corners, soil, etc., to local land offices, for 638 townships, and 21 tracings to special agents and deputy surveyors, and copied in books of record as required; official letters, 1,213 folios.

Respectfully submitted.

J. CABELL BRECKINRIDGE,
United States Surveyor-General, Washington Territory.

Hon. S. M. STOCKSLAGER,
Commissioner General Land Office, Washington, D. C.

A.—Statement showing condition of contracts

Contracts.		Name of deputy.	Character and location of work.
Number.	Date.		
308	Aug. 15, 1884	James L. Mann.....	Exterior and section lines: T. 22, R. 21 E.; T. 18, R. 22 E.; T. 22, R. 23 E.; T. 23, R. 23 E. (a).
	Special instructions, July 5, 1885,	A. Bowman.....	Hat Island and Saddle Back Island: T. 35, R. 2 E. (b)
322	June 26, 1886	A. W. Wisner.....	Exterior, section, and meander lines: T. 27, R. 37 E.; T. 27, R. 38 E.; T. 27, R. 39 E. Exterior and section lines: T. 28, R. 41 E.; T. 28, R. 42 E.; T. 27, R. 44 E.; T. 28, R. 44 E. (c).
325	June 26, 1886, and special instructions of Jan. 26, and Feb. 14, 1887.	Ignatius A. Navarre.....	East boundary, resurvey of west, section lines and intersections: T. 16, R. 18 E. (d). North, south, and east, resurvey of west boundary and section lines: T. 23, R. 21 E. East boundary, resurvey of west, section and meander lines and intersections: T. 24, R. 21 E. North and west boundaries, section and meander lines: T. 27, R. 23 E. North and east boundaries, section and meander lines: T. 29, R. 25 E. North and east boundaries, section and meander lines: T. 29, R. 26 E. North boundary, section and meander lines: T. 29, R. 27 E. North and west boundaries, section and meander lines: T. 29, R. 28 E.
326	June 26, 1886	Joseph M. Snow.....	North boundary and section lines: T. 22, R. 22 E. (e). North boundary and section lines: T. 23, R. 22 E. ... Section lines and intersections: T. 24, R. 22 E. North and south boundaries, section and meander lines: T. 27, R. 22 E.
	Special instructions of Mar. 7, 1887.	.....do.....	Resurvey of east boundary and intersections: T. 26, R. 21 E.
327	June 26, 1886	Ignatius A. Navarre.....	Resurvey of east boundary: T. 27, R. 21 E. North boundary and section lines: T. 25, R. 22 E. (d). Section and meander lines: T. 26, R. 22 E.
		Total.....	

^a Surveys rejected by Commissioner of the General Land Office and remainder of contract canceled. See letter dated February 16, 1888.

^b No returns.

^c Field work completed; deputy preparing notes.

not closed at date of last annual report.

Township.	Section.	Intersections.	Meander.	Total.	Acres.	Plats made.				Estimated liabilities.
						Original.	General Land Office.	Register.	Total.	
<i>M. c. l.</i>	<i>M. e. l.</i>	<i>M. c. l.</i>	<i>M. c. l.</i>	<i>M. c. l.</i>						\$5,000
										45
										2,300
11 74 66	50 34 66	55 13	.....	72 04 65	22,623.92	1	1	1	3	4,625
24 00 90	60 03 50		.....	84 04 40	23,048.70	1	1	1	3	.....
12 42 90	60 76 24	58 57	8 34 75	82 52 46	23,207.50	1	1	1	3	.....
12 00 60	00 09 32		15 22 30	87 32 22	21,889.55	1	1	1	3	.....
5 50 50	44 46 58		5 56 42	55 72 50	17,117.35	1	1	1	3	.....
8 22 64	50 18 26		5 35 65	63 76 55	18,724.40	1	1	1	3	.....
6 00 03	60 06		23 50	66 29 53	23,053.93	1	1	1	3	.....
11 79 80	59 79 20		35 75	72 34 75	23,021.43	1	1	1	3	.....
5 78 35	59 77 04			65 75 99	23,015.52	1	1	1	3	1,460
5 57 80				5 57 80						.....
6		33 80		6 33 80		1	1		2	.....
5 68 75	59 32 97			65 21 72	22,641.09	1	1	1	3	720
	58 22 26		12 47 04	70 69 30	21,509.26	1	1	1	3	.....
113 76 93	633 06 83	1 67 50	48 15 41	799 06 67	239,857.65	12	12	11	35	14,150

d Surveys under this contract accepted by the Commissioner July 3, 1888.

e Field work completed for the remainder of this contract and deputy preparing notes.

B.—Statement showing contracts let during fiscal year ending June 30, 1888, payable from special deposits.

Contracts.		Name of deputy.	Character and location of work.	Estimated liability.
No.	Date.			
328	Dec. 1, 1887, and special instructions of May 3, 1888.	James T. Berry *.....	East and west boundaries, section and meander lines, intersections and retracement of south boundary, T. 32, R. 37 E. North, east, and west boundaries, section and meander lines, T. 33, R. 37 E. North, east, and west boundaries, section and meander lines, T. 34, R. 37 E. Meander lines, extension of the eighth standard parallel, north, through ranges 37 and 38; T. 35, R. 37 E.	\$1,384

* Field work nearly completed.

C.—Statement showing contracts let during fiscal year ending June 30, 1888, under the general appropriation.

Contracts.		Special instructions.	Name of deputy.	Character and location of work.	Estimated liability.
No.	Date.				
329	1887. Dec. 1	1888. May 3	James T. Berry (a)	East and west boundaries, section lines and retracement of north boundary, T. 35, R. 37 E.	\$287
		June 7	Alexander L. Coffey (b)...	Extension of lines of public survey over land claimed by Peter Meyer within meandered lines of Sylvan lake, T. 21, R. 34 E.	40

a Field work nearly completed.
b No returns.

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL OF WYOMING.

UNITED STATES SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Cheyenne, Wyoming, June 30, 1888.

In compliance with the instructions contained in your circular letter of May 1, 1888, 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, 1888, with tabular statements as follows, viz:

- A.—Statement of surveys of mineral claims platted and transcribed.
- B.—Statement of deposits made by individuals for office work on mineral surveys.

REGULAR APPROPRIATION.

No appropriation available this year.

SPECIAL DEPOSITS.

No special deposits for public surveys this year.

AGGREGATE OF WORK DONE DURING THE FISCAL YEAR.

Work done under special instructions of October 11, 1886, in survey of the Fort Fetterman hay reservation; under contract of March 17, 1887, for the survey of the Fort Fetterman military reservation, and the Old and New Fort Fetterman wood reservations, and under contract of April 13, 1887, for the survey of Fort Fred. Steele military reservation.

	Measurement.	
	Miles.	Chs.
Boundary lines surveyed.....	61	23.07
Township lines surveyed.....	14	62.36
Subdivision lines surveyed.....	195	65.19
Connection lines surveyed.....	14	11.91
Meander lines surveyed.....	57	27.85
Total number of miles surveyed.....	343	30.38
Total number of acres in reservations.....		66, 113. 76
Number of plats and diagrams made.....		43
Number of transcripts of field-notes.....		9
Number of descriptive lists made.....		62

Very respectfully,

JOHN CHARLES THOMPSON,
U. S. Surveyor-General.

Hon. S. M. STOCKSLAGER,
Commissioner of the General Land Office, Washington, D. C.

A.—Statement of surveys of mineral claims platted and transcribed.

Survey.		Surveyer.	Name of claim.	Date of United States register's receipt.
No.	District.			
63	3	Charles Bellamy.....	Yankee Jack Lode.....	July 26, 1887
64	3	do.....	Carbonate Lode.....	Aug. 10, 1887
65	3	do.....	Wicked Slope Lode.....	July 27, 1887
66	3	do.....	Amethyst Lode.....	Aug. 15, 1887

B.—Statement of deposits made by individuals for office work on mineral surveys.

Date.	Depositor.	Number of certificate of deposit.	Where deposited.	Amount.
1888.				
June 11	Adam Kuhn.....	1428	Union National Bank, Salt Lake City.....	\$30.00
	do.....	1429	do.....	30.00
	do.....	1430	do.....	30.00
	do.....	1431	do.....	30.00
	do.....	1432	do.....	30.00
	do.....	1433	do.....	30.00
	do.....	1434	do.....	30.00

REPORTS TO CONGRESS ON BILLS.

The following are among the most important reports made by the Commissioner of the General Land Office to Congress during the year, omitted from the body of the report:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., January 25, 1888.

SIR: Senate resolution of Jan. 11, 1888, received by departmental reference for report and herewith returned, calls for a statement of the number of acres of public land granted by the United States Government to the States to which grants of land have been made for school purposes by States, and also a statement of the number of acres that would be necessary to place States which have never received such grants upon an equal footing with the States to which such grants have been made. Grants of land have been made to all the public-land States and Territories, for seminaries of learning and universities, 72 sections being usually the quantity donated to each, and lands were donated (or their equivalent in scrip) to all the States by the general law of July 2, 1862, and supplemental legislation on the basis of 30,000 acres to each Senator and Representative in Congress.

I conclude, however, from the fact above mentioned that the agricultural college grant was made to all the States, and from the language of the resolution, that it is directed to ascertainment of the quantity of land that would be required to place States which have never received grants for common schools, commonly called the "school" grants, on an equal footing with those which have received such grants, and therefore this report is confined more particularly to statements based on them.

In the early grants for schools one section in each township (the 16th) was set apart therefor; and in the grant made on March 3, 1853 (to California), and the grants made since for schools, two sections in each township (the 16th and 36th) were granted therefor.

In a number of the grants special provision was made appropriating other lands to indemnify the respective States for losses of lands in the school sections, and general provisions granting indemnity are contained in the acts approved May 20, 1826, and February 26, 1859 (sections 2275 and 2276, U. S. R. S.). It will be observed by reference to these statutes that where the school sections are fractional, or where they are wanting in whole or in part because the townships are fractional, the grant of indemnity is made according to certain principles of adjustment, which, it is held by this office, apply pro rata according to whether the grant to the particular State is of one or two sections in each township. It would be a work of very great magnitude to attempt to ascertain the exact quantity to which each State having received a school grant is entitled, and therefore the computation has been made on the basis of one section, or two sections, according to the grants, in each full township of 36 sections, or $\frac{1}{3}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$ of the entire area of each State in acres as given in the annual report of this office for 1886 on pages 253 and 254, as follows:

Statement showing approximately the quantity of land granted for common schools to each public land State.

State.	Area of State in acres.	Number of acres granted.	
		One section or one-thirty-sixth of each township.	Two sections or one-eighteenth of each township.
Ohio.....	25,561,976	710,610	.....
Louisiana.....	28,731,090	798,086	.....
Indiana.....	21,637,760	601,049	.....
Mississippi.....	30,179,840	838,329	.....
Illinois.....	35,465,093	985,141	.....
Alabama.....	32,462,115	901,725	.....
Missouri.....	41,836,931	1,162,137	.....

Statement showing approximately the quantity of land granted, etc.—Continued.

State.	Area of State in acres.	Number of acres granted.	
		One section or one-thirty-sixth of each township.	Two sections or one-eighth of each township.
Arkansas.....	33,410,063	928,057	.....
Michigan.....	36,128,640	1,003,573	.....
Florida.....	37,931,520	1,053,653	.....
Iowa.....	35,228,800	978,578	.....
Wisconsin.....	34,511,360	958,649	.....
California.....	100,992,640	.....	5,610,702
Minnesota.....	53,459,840	.....	2,969,991
Oregon.....	60,975,360	.....	3,387,520
Kansas.....	51,770,240	.....	2,876,124
Nevada.....	71,737,600	.....	*3,985,422
Nebraska.....	47,077,359	.....	2,615,408
Colorado.....	66,880,000	.....	3,715,566

* Grant of the 16th and 36th sections relinquished, and 2,000,000 acres, to be selected, accepted in lieu thereof. See act of June 16, 1880, Stat. 21, p. 287.

Statement showing the area of each of the thirteen original States and the States admitted, having no grants of lands for common schools, and also the quantities of land that would be required to place them on equal footing with the States having such grants.

State.	Area of State in acres.	Quantity required in acres.	
		On basis of one section out of thirty-six.	On basis of two sections out of thirty-six.
New Hampshire.....	5,939,200	164,978	329,956
Massachusetts.....	4,992,000	138,667	277,334
Rhode Island.....	835,840	23,218	46,436
Connecticut.....	3,040,000	84,444	168,888
New York.....	30,080,000	835,556	1,671,112
New Jersey.....	5,324,800	147,911	295,822
Pennsylvania.....	29,440,000	817,778	1,635,556
Delaware.....	1,856,800	37,689	75,378
Maryland.....	7,119,360	197,760	395,520
Virginia.....	24,642,720	681,742	1,363,484
North Carolina.....	82,450,560	901,404	1,802,808
South Carolina.....	21,760,000	604,444	1,208,888
Georgia.....	87,120,000	1,031,111	2,062,222
Kentucky.....	24,145,200	669,867	1,339,734
Vermont.....	6,535,680	181,547	363,094
Tennessee.....	29,184,000	810,667	1,621,334
Maine.....	22,400,000	622,222	1,244,444
Texas.....	175,587,840	4,877,440	9,754,880
West Virginia.....	14,720,000	408,889	817,778
Total.....	.....	13,237,334	26,474,668

From the above statement it will be observed that were school grants made to the States which have received no grants of lands from the Government for schools on the basis of two sections or square miles in each full township of thirty-six sections or square miles, as the Government lands are surveyed (at the rate of 1,280 acres to 23,040 acres, or 1-18 of their respective areas), they would receive 26,474,668 acres, or a body of land larger than the entire State of Ohio, and this quantity is exclusive of the quantity of 10,919,567 acres which would be required to place the States having a grant of one section in each township on an equality with those which have received two.

Very respectfully,

HON. WILLIAM F. VILAS,
Secretary of the Interior.

S. M. STOCKSLAGER,
Acting Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., June 27, 1888.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge by reference through Hon. D. L. Hawkins, Assistant Secretary, for report in duplicate and return of papers, House Representatives 9377, 50th Congress, 1st session, entitled amendment intended to be proposed by Mr. Delph to the bill (H. R. 9377) making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889, and for other purposes.

The amendment provides that all reports of special inspectors, &c., shall be made under oath, and shall be at all times open and subject to the inspection of all persons who in any wise may be affected thereby and of their duly appointed attorneys. There appears to be in the minds of many persons a total misconception of the policy of the Government in the employment of special inspectors and agents connected with the administration of the public land service. Private individuals, the public press, and not unfrequently members of the two houses of Congress make declarations on this subject which evince a total misunderstanding of this subject.

On the 21st of June a member of the House charged "that a portion of the appropriations for protecting public lands for illegal and fraudulent entry has been used by some special agents in the procurement of fraudulent affidavits against honest settlers on the public lands."

Another member, speaking on this subject, denounced it as "a policy of paid spies, whose confidential whispers, conceived and considered in secret, are received and accepted by the authority here as sufficient ground for the cancellation of the prima facie claim otherwise unchallenged and unimpeached." He said, "Accusation is accepted as proof and suspicion as conviction." "Settlers on public lands are condemned unheard, and hold their very homes at the mercy of a body of men paid to hunt them from the land into which is merged their toil and torture."

These are certainly strong assertions, and coming from a source wanting in authority and respectability, might be allowed to go unreplied to.

The idea certainly can not be entertained for a moment by any cool and unprejudiced minds that if such declarations and charges were directly brought to the attention of this Department they would go unnoticed, uninvestigated, and without prompt correction. It can not be denied that there have been many and grievous frauds committed by individuals, associations, and corporations, in unlawfully obtaining possession and titles to the public lands of the United States, nor can it be questioned for a moment that it was the imperative duty of this office to use all legal and honorable means to discover the frauds already committed, and prevent others in the future. The system of special inspectors and agents was instituted for this purpose and for this purpose alone. The results are matters of record. It may be possible that under the workings of this system there have been some errors, some wrongs, and perhaps some fraud and oppression, but in so far as it has been possible, this office has diligently and earnestly striven to prevent it; and if any such cases shall be properly presented every lawful and proper method will be resorted to in order to remedy the wrong.

This office has no knowledge of any part of the appropriations made for the special service having been used in the procurement of fraudulent affidavits. Entries are not canceled on the reports of special agents, nor are settlers on the public lands condemned unheard. The duties of special agents are clearly defined and well understood. They are to examine into alleged frauds, and make full reports to this office, stating all the facts and giving the names of persons by whom the facts can be established. All special agents are instructed by this office in all cases to see the claimant and take his statement, which, with the statements of witnesses made adversely to the claim, are presented to this office. If, on the statement of the agent, who is himself a sworn officer, and the statement of the witnesses, and that of the claimant, a prima facie case is made, or one which, in the opinion of this office, requires investigation, the case is not canceled, but held for cancellation, or, in other words, suspended until an investigation can be had. The claimant is then duly informed of the substance of the charges against his claim, and he is told that if he desires he can have a hearing before the register and receiver where he can appear in person, and with his witnesses, and sustain his claim. In these hearings the burden of proof is on the Government to make out its case.

If the claimant sees proper, he may admit the charges to be true and go to trial without introducing any proof. The case is then acted on by the register and receiver, from whose decision the claimant may appeal to this office, and from here to the Secretary of the Interior. If he denies the charges the sworn officers of the Government hear all the proof, and render their decision, which is also appealable. Thus in all the stages of the proceeding the claimant has his day in court. The preliminary examination and report of the special agent are made with the sole view of placing the office in possession of the facts, so that it may determine whether the case demands further investigation. It is plain to every observant mind that these prelim-

inally reports should be held as confidential and privileged communications. Otherwise the whole purpose of the Government might be thwarted. If these reports are to be open and subject to inspection of all persons who may be affected thereby, and of the attorneys, it is clear that the very purpose of the proceeding would fail.

Persons who are in possession of facts going to show fraud in land entries would hesitate long before communicating the information if they knew beforehand that their names and statements would be made public and they subjected to the ill-will of those against whom they propose to inform. It would serve to tie the hands of agents themselves and render them less willing to make reports adverse to the interests of claimants.

Such a law would place it in the power of fraudulent claimants to forestall the action of the Government by menace, threats, fear, and even bribery. Even if all these results did not follow, it would subject the public agents of the Government to the severest criticism, ill-will, and perhaps violence, from unscrupulous persons who are seeking by fraudulent means to acquire the lands of the Government.

The amendment provides that the report of the officers shall be made under oath. When it is considered that the officers making these reports are all sworn officers acting under their official oaths in all matters connected with their respective duties, and that their reports are merely letters transmitting the statements of others, and that they are intended to call the attention of the Land Office to facts, many of which are not within their own knowledge, but statements of others, to say the least of it, this requirement appears to be unnecessary.

The proceedings anterior to the hearing and trial are not unlike those of a grand jury, and who ever heard of a grand jury being required to present their reports, presentations, and indictments on oath. They return many cases which are not sustained by the trial jury, and their actions whilst in the grand jury room are privileged from the inspection of both parties and attorneys.

If this is safe as to charges affecting life, limb, and liberty, how can it be seriously objected to in proceedings intended to uncover fraud as to property.

The records of this office show that most beneficial results have been derived by the service of its special agents, that vast amounts of land fraudulently obtained have been restored to the public domain, and that evil doers are beginning to stand in awe of the strong arm of the law exerted through its special officers.

As a further report on the proposed amendment, and as expressive of the views of this office on the same, I herewith enclose a duplicate copy of report of this office on same subject-matter, dated May 18, 1886.

I therefore think it would not in any manner prove beneficial to the service that the amendment should be adopted.

Very respectfully,

S. M. STOCKSLAGER,
Commissioner.

Hon. WM. F. VILAS,
Secretary of the Interior.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., September 3, 1888.

SIR: I have received by reference from the Assistant Secretary for report, etc., Senate resolution of August 27, 1888, directing the forwarding of copies of all papers, "except such as in your opinion ought to be withheld for purposes of justice," upon which was based the statements in my letter of the 18th ultimo to Hon. James N. Burnes, of the House of Representatives, with regard to the following amendment to the sundry civil appropriation bill:

"That no part of the money appropriated by this act shall be used in the investigation of any case or the prosecution of any person in the mining region of the United States for cutting, for mining or domestic purposes, dwarfed or scrubby timber, unfit to be sawed or hewed into lumber of commercial value."

I therefore have the honor to inclose copies of the following-named papers, excepting such portions thereof as "ought to be withheld for the purpose of justice," relating as they do to the testimony of the witnesses.

LIST OF PAPERS.

- Exhibit A.*—Letter from surveyor-general of Nevada, dated September 18, 1886, and inclosure, relative to trespass in Aurora.
Exhibit B.—Letter from Charles H. Wall, White Rock, Nev., dated October 2, 1886, relative to timber-cutting for sale.
Exhibit C.—Letter from J. F. Abel, Winnemucca, Nev., February 7, 1887, relative to timber-cutting by Italians, etc.

- Exhibit D.*—Letter from United States attorney, Nevada, April 28, 1887, relative to extensive timber-cutting.
- Exhibit E.*—Letter from United States attorney, Nevada, July 27, 1887, referred from the Solicitor of the Treasury, relative to timber trespassers.
- Exhibit F.*—Letter from G. R. A. Browne and Joseph M. Jones, Candelaria, Nev., August 30, 1887, in regard to organizations, etc., engaged in timber depredations, etc.
- Exhibit G.*—Letter from Hon. William M. Stewart, United States Senate, April 3, 1888, requesting decisions, circulars, etc., relative to timber-cutting be sent to Hon. J. H. MacMillan, Winnemucca, Nev.
- Exhibit H.*—Letter from United States attorney, Nevada, April 18, 1888, referred by Solicitor of the Treasury, relative to sundry trespasses on public lands.
- Exhibit I.*—Letter from G. W. Baker and J. W. Dorsey, attorneys for George W. Pel-tier & Co. *et al.*, in Elko County, Nev., and inclosure, including statement from Hon. W. M. Stewart, indorsing same.
- Exhibit J.*—Letter of instructions to George D. Temple, special agent, May 25, 1888.
- Exhibit K.*—Agent Temple's report of July 10, 1888, in Eureka Consolidated Mining Company case, Nevada.
- Exhibit L.*—Agent Temple's report of July 11, 1888, in Richmond Mining Company case, Nevada.
- Exhibit M.*—Agent Temple's letter from Blackfoot, Idaho, July 23, 1888, correcting name as written in report on Richmond Mining Company trespass.
- Exhibit N.*—Agent Temple's letter from Blackfoot, Idaho, July 26, 1888, relating to his reports of trespass by mining companies in Nevada.
- Exhibit O.*—Letter from Attorney-General, August 8, 1888, stating proceedings have been directed against Richmond Mining Company.
- Exhibit P.*—Letter from Attorney-General, August 10, 1888, stating proceedings have been directed against Eureka Consolidated Mining Company.

Inasmuch as it may be inferred and believed from the debate had in the Senate in offering and adopting the resolution calling for the inclosed papers that this office opposes the amendment therein referred to, in order to maintain a policy which it is alleged this Department attempts, viz: "A general prosecution now proposed against all the miners who cut timber on the public lands for fire-wood," and as it is claimed that the amendment is necessary and was offered in order to save the people of Nevada, and of all other mining regions, from such special persecution by the Government as occurred in the case of some Italians in Nevada against whom criminal proceedings were instituted last January for cutting fire-wood in the high mountains of a certain mining region—which case was spoken of as my "first proceeding" in the history of this matter touching the amendment—I deem it proper to state that the proceedings against these Italians were had without the knowledge or recommendation of this office, and were not based upon any investigation or information furnished by an agent of this office. Furthermore, this office does not permit, so far as its action can extend to prevent it, any interference with wood-choppers hired by miners or other persons to cut for fuel for their own consumption, for mining or other domestic purposes, such timber or trees as the law allows to be cut upon the public lands mineral in character. (See extract herewith from Instructions to Special Timber Agents, Exhibit R.)

My action in the premises, indicated in the letter to the Hon. James N. Burnes, upon which the Senate resolution is based, was not directed against the wood-choppers and miners and the body of settlers in general, but against the large monopolizing mining corporations only, whose interests are mainly those of self-aggrandizement, and frequently composed, as they are known to be, of aliens holding few interests in common with those of our citizens. These large mining corporations, for the smelting and reduction of the ore, consume, through the charcoal burners, every vestige of timber, which, though "scrubby and dwarf," is about the only fire-wood the country affords, and is required for the individual necessities of the miner and settler. Its guarded use is therefore rendered all the more essential to the welfare and comfort of the settlers and the general community; essential also to the preservation of such small degree of moisture and fertility as the soil may possess, and to averting the damaging results to the country which follow the laying bare of mountain and hill sides.

This office has recommended no suits in Nevada except against the two powerful and wealthy corporations referred to in my letter to Mr. Burnes. The report of the special agent, and not of any possible informer hoping for moiety, as intimated, was the basis of those proceedings. That agent was not sent to Nevada until some time in May last. Until then there had been no special agent in Nevada for several years. There is therefore no ground upon which any of the citizens in that State can characterize and complain of the special agents as "spies." The ordering of a special agent to Nevada in May last grew out of the fact that in advance of any investigation of

facts in the case there had been presented to me in person, by the attorneys for George W. Peltier & Co., the Navajo and five other mining companies in that State, a statement and offer of compromise, indorsed and approved by Hon. W. M. Stewart (copy herewith, marked Exhibit I), in the matter of the cutting of certain timber by the said mining companies. No action therein could properly be taken by this office without having first investigated and thereby informed itself of the facts in the case. These parties were so informed, and they thereupon requested that an agent be sent at as early a day as possible (copy of letter herewith, marked Exhibit I). It was upon this Special Agent Temple was sent to Nevada, and he has made no investigations except of these and other corporations who use the timber for smelting purposes.

It has long been held that the law does not contemplate that charcoal-burners or others shall be allowed to sweep the entire country of the timber thereon. It provides that only such timber and undergrowth as is growing upon mineral lands may be cut, subject to such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe for the protection thereof, etc. The Department has therefore prescribed that no trees less than 8 inches in diameter may be cut, for mining or other domestic purposes. (See copy herewith of circular dated August 15, 1878, approved by Secretary Schurz August 16, 1878; copy of circular approved by Secretary Teller June 1, 1883, paragraphs 3, 44, 50, 51, 53; and of circular approved by Secretary Lamar August 5, 1886, all included in Exhibit S.)

It has seemed to this Department to be an erroneous construction put upon the act of June 3, 1878, by mining corporations, whereby they claim as lawful the wholesale cutting and stripping the face of the country of every vestige of timber, no matter how small and young, so long as it is for mining purposes.

In the report from this office, dated October 3, 1887, requested and concurred in by the Department (see copy of Acting Secretary's letter dated October 11, 1887, Exhibit Q), upon the petition of A. C. Dake *et al.*, Colorado, asking for a change of the rules and regulations prescribed under the act of June 3, 1878, and approved by the Secretary of the Interior August 5, 1886, it was stated as follows:

"From the records of this office it appears that the use of charcoal is detrimental to the mining interests, in that the charcoal-burners take everything large and small, and the miners allege that by so doing mining operations are materially retarded, since, except in operations of the largest scale in clearly-developed mines, like those of the Richmond Mining Company and the Eureka Consolidated Mining Company, the use of timber for mining purposes is necessarily slow, while for charcoal the rapidity of its use is only limited by the size of the kilns and the number of men employed, who have only to fell and cut up the trees.

"There appears in fact to be an open issue on this point between the mining and the smelting interests; the smelters maintaining that they must have charcoal or raise the price of smelting; the miners objecting to the unlimited consumption of public timber by the burners, but being in a sense at the mercy of the smelters, who represent a skilled industry, they are not prepared to stand the threatened rise in the price of smelting. Not only does it appear that smelting is a distinct industry from mining, but it is further shown that the smelters are not themselves directly engaged in charcoal burning, but purchase the charcoal from those who make a business of burning it and placing it upon the market as an article of 'traffic.' Official statements received from several of the States and Territories affirm 'that the use of charcoal is not absolutely necessary in smelting ores,' and 'that it is only a question of short time before wood and charcoal for smelting purposes will give way entirely to coke and coal.'"

The amendment, if agreed to, can hardly fail, as stated in my letter to Mr. Burnes, to operate with great injustice and hardship to the large class of honest, thrifty, and hard-working settlers, who must have the timber upon the mineral lands, however worthless for "lumber of commercial value," saved to them for their individual, mining, and other domestic necessities. It will not be confined in its operations simply to the "scrubby and dwarf" timber of the mining regions, but will extend to the forests of valuable timber, and will operate as a license to cut for sale in the general market the timber demanded for mining or domestic purposes, whereby it becomes an article of traffic and commerce; which, as has always been held by this Department, the law neither authorizes nor intends.

Returned herewith is the Senate resolution.

Very respectfully,

S. M. STOCKSLAGER,
Commissioner.

Hon. WM. F. VILAS,
Secretary of the Interior.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., February 8, 1888.

SIR: I am in receipt by reference and for report of the communication addressed to you on the 1st instant by Hon. Wm. S. Holman, chairman of the Committee on Public Lands, House of Representatives, inclosing a bill "to secure to actual settlers the public lands adapted to agriculture, to protect the forests on the public domain, and for other purposes."

This bill in its first section, classifies all public lands in five classes, as "agricultural," "mineral," "timber," "desert," and "reserved," and provides that, as thus classified, they shall be disposed of only in conformity with its provisions, repealing all laws that may be found to conflict therewith.

Section 8, however, seems to contemplate a *sixth* class, *viz*, "lands chiefly valuable for stone," and section 9, a *seventh*, *viz*, "all isolated and detached portions of the public domain."

After treating of timber, mineral, desert, stone, and reserved, and "the isolated and detached portions," the bill, in section 14, classes all the remaining public lands as "agricultural," and provides for their disposal to actual settlers only as homesteads. Mineral lands are defined, 2nd section, as those only that are chiefly valuable for "iron, coal, gold, silver, cinnabar, lead, copper, and tin," leaving lands chiefly valuable for other mineral deposits, such as asphaltum, gypsum, petroleum, rock salt, kaolin, fire-clay, brick-clay, precious stones, &c., if adapted to agriculture, to be classed as agricultural and subject only to homestead entry, although homestead claimants, it is held, are not entitled to remove and dispose of such valuable deposits before perfecting their titles.

Sections 3 to 7 $\frac{1}{2}$, inclusive, refer to the timber class. The *lands* in this class are not to be sold at all, and to this extent the act of June 3, 1878, is repealed or so modified as to apply only to stone, as to which the scope of its operation appears to have been extended so as to include the whole public domain. The *timber* on lands of this class is to be sold in manner prescribed in sections 3 to 7; that is, in tracts not exceeding 40 acres in area, to the highest bidder, on sealed proposals, after appraisal, at not less than the appraised value, which shall not be less than \$10 per acre. The bids are to be received at the local offices—4th section—but in 3rd section it is provided that the Secretary may in his discretion reject any and all bids at any time. This would seem to imply that the bids are to be sent from the local office for the action of the Secretary before the sale is allowed. Would it not be better to provide for the bids to be received by the Secretary, and after his action thereon, for the local officers to be informed by him what bids are accepted by him and what sales may be allowed by them?

Section 4 provides that the proceeds should be accounted for by the "register and receiver" as the proceeds of the sales of public lands are now required by law to be accounted for. This language appears to be inaccurate, as the proceeds of sales under existing laws are received by the receiver only, and accounted for by him only, under his bond, although the register unites with him in making *returns* of disposals.

Section 9 provides that all lands reserved for military or other special purposes and all isolated and detached portions of the public domain "shall only be disposed of under provisions of law specially and expressly applicable thereto. Should not this be expressed in language clearer and more specific? It would seem to contemplate the disposal of lands reserved from disposal, for military or other special purposes, but lands, while so reserved, it is understood, are not to be disposed of at all, which is the meaning generally given to the word "reserved," and there are no laws "specially and expressly applicable to the disposal of reserved lands. In regard to abandoned military reservations, section 16 appears to take them out from the operation of the laws specially and expressly applicable to them—act of July 5, 1884, and prior special acts—and to bring them in under the homestead laws, but it is not clear that such is the effect intended. Whatever meaning may be intended to be conveyed by the words "all isolated and detached portions of the public domain," a clearer and more descriptive expression would seem to be called for. Lands would perhaps fall under the definitions of the other classes, although isolated or detached in condition, place, surroundings, or perhaps other respects.

Sections 10 to 13 inclusive refer to desert lands. Section 11 continues in force the desert land act of March 3, 1887, with amendments, but taking these sections together it is not clear whether they intend that its provisions shall extend only to the States and Territories specified in said act or to desert lands wherever found in the public domain.

It is not clear, also, from section 13, whether it is intended that the whole tract entered must be reclaimed from its desert state, or only one-eighth thereof, before patents can issue.

Section 11 says "the act of March 3, 1877, is hereby amended by adding thereto the following sections," but the sections that follow are not numbered as following in regular succession the sections of said act to which they are said to be added, and the

10th line, section 13, says "and said act is amended accordingly," which would, assuming it to be added to the act in question as stated, imply that the act is amending itself, which is unusual. It should be specified what sections are to be added to the act of March 3, 1877, as some of the sections "following" section 11 refer to different subject-matter.

Line 7, section 13, reads as if an entry might be made by an association of persons as well as by one person, which is not clear, for by the act amended entry by an association of persons is not provided for. The requirement of payment for the land entries is repealed by section 13, for which no reason appears, and the maximum quantity liable to entry is diminished by one-half.

Lines 11 to 15 inclusive, section 15, as they read prevent any person who is the proprietor of 160 acres, or who moves from his own land in the same State or Territory, from acquiring any "land under this act," that is, from acquiring any public land, as under the 1st section this is intended to be the only act under which public land can be disposed of. This provision is broad in its scope, but it is not clear that it is intended to be so broad as it now is.

The homestead law is so amended by this section as to abolish the provision allowing adjoining farm entries, to which entries no objection appears to have been made.

Section 19 repeals the pre-emption laws, the timber-culture law, the act of June 15, 1880. It excepts from the repeal section 2286, on account, it would seem, of its relation to the disposal of the Osage Indian lands, which, if so, is unnecessary, as that section was superseded by act of May 28, 1880, under which the lands referred to are now disposed of. There is a provision in this section that all existing laws in relation to bounty land warrants and college and other land scrip, and the location thereof, shall remain in full force except that the same shall not be located on reserved lands. This provision is not clear; for, 1st, such warrants and scrip never were locatable on what is ordinarily known as "reserved" lands; 2nd, bounty land warrants and agricultural college scrip are only locatable by ordinary holders, not settlers, on lands subject to ordinary private entry, and section 16 of this bill appears intended to abolish altogether ordinary private entry of public lands, and thus do away with the only class of lands on which ordinary holders may locate their scrip. Section 19 of this bill abolishes pre-emption sales, a class of sales in which such scrip can be used when in the hands of settlers.

To summarize: This bill would repeal the laws providing for offering public lands, after survey, for sale, at auction, and for holding any lands thereafter remaining unsold for sale at ordinary private entry. It would repeal the pre-emption laws, the timber-culture laws, and the special act of June 15, 1880, allowing the purchase of lands covered by entries of prior date under the homestead laws. It would repeal the timber and stone act of June 3, 1878, and modify the homestead and desert land laws in important particulars above indicated. The changes it proposes in the land system are radical, and it goes without saying, in my opinion, that it should be fully and carefully considered, and that should it be concluded that it is a law "fit to be made," its phraseology should be amended to make its meaning clear in every point. If a classification of the public lands is to be made for the purposes of a new law, the several classes should be strictly defined and as nearly as practicable in accordance with the definitions already established in existing statutes and the rulings thereunder in order to prevent confusion and difficulty in administering the law.

While the present law undoubtedly admits of improvement, I do not think that this bill should be passed as it stands.

In so far as the bill has for its object the protection from trespass or wanton destruction of the timber upon the public lands, the putting it in the power of the honest settlers to obtain legitimately and regularly such quantities of the public timber, by purchase, as may be necessary for their real wants, the protection of the young growing timber, and especially the withdrawal by the President, and making a permanent reservation of such timber-bearing lands as may be necessary for these purposes, the repeal of the pre-emption, timber-culture, and existing timber-land law, and the repeal or great modification of the desert-land law, it meets with my hearty approval.

The bill embodies in its main features the reforms of the law for the disposal of the public lands, which have been most earnestly and persistently pressed upon the attention of Congress by this office for years.

That feature of the bill which authorizes the President, when in his judgment it is proper, to make withdrawals and permanent reservations of the timber is specially commendable. I also concur in the method adopted for disposal of the timber of commercial value, reserving to the Government the title to the lands, upon much of which a new growth will follow the removal of the present forests, and when that does not follow it may in many cases be disposed of hereafter under the homestead law for agricultural purposes.

I would, however, suggest some changes. It seems to me the classification of the land and the appraisal and disposing of the timber should be left, under the imme-

diate control of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, and its disposal should not be separated from the management of the public lands. Economy and uniformity in the execution of the law would be most certainly obtained through the General Land Office. Confusion and conflict as well as greater expense would follow the separation of the two subjects. It is proposed, as I understand, to leave the surveying of the public lands, including the unsurveyed timber lands, in the General Land Office, and the proceeds of sales must be paid to and accounted for by the receivers. It seems to me the whole matter should remain there. If the effect of the bill be otherwise, I suggest it be modified in this respect. I would also suggest the necessity for the appointment of more than five inspectors, as is proposed in the bill.

If the timber lands are withdrawn from market, and no disposition of the timber can be made until their classification and the appraisal provided for takes place, a considerable force should be employed at the beginning so as to get the new method in operation as soon as possible, that the actual needs of the settlers may be met without unnecessary delay. I would suggest also that a limit be placed upon the quantity of timber which may be acquired by any one person or corporation in any State or Territory. Experience has demonstrated that unless some such limit is fixed the market would be controlled and the timber bought up by syndicates, railroad, and other great corporations, who would then, through the monopoly of ownership, practice extortion upon the people who are compelled to have the timber for their actual and necessary use.

I think in some localities and in some classes or grades of timber it will be found that the minimum price of \$10 per acre, fixed in the law, will be found to be too much. I think the cutting or destroying of small timber, say, less than eight inches in diameter, growing upon the land upon which the timber is sold, should be prohibited. I am also of opinion that the interests of the Government demand that a bond should be filed with each bid or proposal for the purchase of timber, and probably for greater evidence of good faith in the bidders a deposit should be required. I am not sure but it would be wise to sell the timber on alternate tracts only at the beginning, and if the method works well the remainder might be subsequently sold.

As to the propriety of the repeal of the pre-emption law, I think there is very little diversity of opinion. It has long since ceased to be regarded as sound public policy to offer any of the public lands for sale at public auction or place them on the market for sale at private cash entry, and yet under the pre-emption law, by residence of only six months with meagre improvements, any one entitled to make an entry can have his choice of 160 acres of the public lands at \$1.25 per acre. That advantage is taken of this law to obtain title to the public lands without making a permanent home upon them, but for sale at a profit, or to be held as investment, is notorious. And in addition, it has been demonstrated for years that a very large per cent. of the frauds which have been perpetrated on the Government in obtaining title to the public lands has been under the provisions of the pre-emption law. The late Commissioner McFarland, in his annual report for the year 1884, said:

"I renew previous recommendations for the repeal of the pre-emption law. In my last annual report I pointed out the absence of any great utility of the pre-emption system for a legitimate appropriation of the public lands by actual settlers, as the homestead system contains a sufficient pre-emption feature, and a double system is not required. Economy of administration alone suggests such repeal, while the great abuses flowing from the illegal acquisition of land titles by fictitious pre-emption entries, and the exactions made upon bona fide settlers, who are often obliged to buy off such claims in order to get access to public lands, render the repeal, in my judgment, a matter of public necessity.

"Pre-emption claims are filed when no intention for perfecting entries exists, but the alleged claim is held for speculation, or as a cover for denuding land of its timber. The average proportion of entries to filings is less than one-half."

The same thing, in substance, has been repeated and most earnestly pressed upon the attention of Congress every year since that time, and whilst the frauds have been to some extent checked by a more stringent enforcement of the law and the rules and regulations of this office and the Department, yet while the law remains on the statute books and the cupidity of man continues to exist frauds will be perpetrated under it.

It is believed that all that may be desired by the actual settler, the seeker for a home on the public domain, can be obtained under the liberal provisions of the homestead law, which gives him, in consideration of his becoming a settler upon the public domain, a tiller of the soil and a builder of society and civilization, a fee-simple title, without money and without price, to 160 acres.

As to the desert-land law, the modifications generally are in the right direction, but I would suggest that unless some reasonable payment is required in advance, or a certain amount of work is annually required, a great inducement will be presented for persons to make entries under the law without any intention of reclaiming the

land, but for the purpose of preventing actual settlers from making entry, and for speculative purposes only.

The chief mischief of the existing law is that under its provisions land may be entered and held for three years without attempt at reclamation and in plain violation of the spirit of the law, and even after the expiration of this time action in canceling such entries is often delayed for years; in the mean time the entryman enjoys the uninterrupted use of the land for grazing or other purposes suited to his ends without performing any of the conditions upon which the entry was founded, except the payment in advance of 25 cents per acre for the land.

In this bill the evil is intensified by permitting the land to be held five years instead of three and without any payment in advance. Land grabbers and speculators would not be slow in taking advantage of these, to them, fortunate provisions.

Some payment should be required in advance as an earnest of good faith and a specified quantity of land should be required to be reclaimed, or the expenditure of a specific sum of money per acre in reclaiming the land, should be required annually, and a failure should make the entry liable to contest and to immediate cancellation.

This is a very difficult subject to deal with, and I am not sure but it would be wise to withdraw the land in at least some localities in the arid regions, with a view to having proper surveys made by competent engineers to determine to what extent the natural streams can be utilized for purposes of irrigation, and for experimenting by the Government in sinking artesian wells when the natural streams do not furnish the necessary water, and their future disposition under such laws as may be found best adapted to their irrigation with such water as is or may be obtainable under the best systems which can be devised for such purpose, and as may be equitable to persons who will reclaim them. It is quite clear to my mind, however, that the present desert-land law is availed of to perpetrate frauds upon the Government and should give way to some better system, or the desert lands should be withdrawn from market.

The bill repeals the pre-emption law but leaves in force the statute under which homestead settlers may commute their homesteads at any time upon payment of the Government price for the land, which is in all essential particulars equivalent to the pre-emption privilege, and is fully as objectionable as the pre-emption law. It is section 2301, U. S. R. S. I would recommend its repeal.

With proper modifications I would recommend the passage of the bill.

Very respectfully,

S. M. STOCKSLAGER,
Acting Commissioner.

Hon. WM. F. VILAS,
Secretary of the Interior.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., July 12, 1888.

SIR: I have had the honor to receive by reference of the 3d instant, for report, a letter from the Hon. P. B. Plumb, dated the 2d instant, addressed to you, which reads as follows, viz: "I am directed by the Senate Committee on Public Lands to transmit Senate bill 7901, 'to secure to actual settlers the public lands adapted to agriculture, to protect the forests on the public domain, and for other purposes,' and to request your views on the several sections separately, and also to be informed what changes in existing laws will be made by the proposed bill."

According to the terms of the reference I herewith return that letter and the bill transmitted, which is headed "50th Congress, 1st session, H. R. 7901," and submit the following report in reference to the subject, viz:

The bill consists of thirty-two sections. The first section thereof classifies the public lands now belonging to the public domain, or that may hereafter be added to the public domain, as agricultural, "timber," "mineral," "desert," and "reserved," and provides that, as thus classified, they shall be disposed of only in conformity with the provisions of the bill.

It appears that this section would operate as a repeal of all provisions of existing laws, repugnant to the provisions of this bill, or inconsistent therewith, independently of the express terms of repeal embodied in the succeeding sections, and would extend to all lands that may be regarded as public, or to any other lands that may hereafter become public, on their becoming such.

The second section defines what shall be regarded as mineral lands, substantially as in existing laws, with the exception that its definition requires that for a legal subdivision to be regarded as mineral, it must be not only chiefly valuable for the mineral therein, but the greater part thereof must be "unfit for cultivation," whereas under existing laws the tract more valuable for minerals is classed as mineral, although it may be adapted to agriculture. This section classifies land as mineral by

legal subdivisions, where the greater part of the subdivision is valuable for mineral and unfit for agriculture, whereas—except with regard to coal lands—existing laws provide, in cases generally, for the segregation of the mineral land from the agricultural by a special survey of the mineral portion, leaving the portion not mineral for disposal as agricultural; but this section provides for disposal of the land so classified, "under existing laws," which, as stated, provide for special surveys, in cases generally, of mineral claims thereunder.

The second section further provides that in all lands hereafter sold the United States shall reserve from sale all coal deposits therein, providing, however, that the purchaser, his heirs, lessees, and assigns may mine and dispose of the coal until Congress shall, by general laws, take the control of any such coal deposits, for the purpose only of protecting the same from monopoly and securing the product thereof, at reasonable prices, to the public, such reservation to be expressed in all patents issued for land hereafter disposed of under this bill. These provisions are new, and as far as they extend, change existing law. This section operates as a repeal of the laws admitting of the disposal of mineral land as agricultural in Alabama, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Kansas, and Wisconsin.

The third section prescribes a method of testing what lands may lawfully be selected, certified, or patented under land grants made by Congress to railroads, with reference to the mineral or non-mineral character thereof. This method is new as a statutory provision. One of the features of this method is already embraced in departmental regulations, viz, the requirement of a non-mineral affidavit from the agent of the company claiming the land; but the provision requiring publication of a notice, in the absence of any allegation that the land is mineral, and where the surveyors have returned it as agricultural, is an addition to existing requirements in such cases.

The same section lays down certain rules as to what shall be considered as bringing lands within the exception of mineral lands in the granting acts, which, it appears, would operate as a legislative construction of the acts referred to.

The fourth section amends section 2347, R. S., U. S., first by extending its provisions to iron, which, as they now stand, include coal lands only, whereby iron lands are made disposable thereunder, and not, as at present, according to the provisions of the mineral laws only; secondly, by reducing the quantity of coal land subject to entry by an association of persons from 320 acres, as at present, to 160 acres; thirdly, by fixing the maximum price at \$10 per acre, thus repealing the law requiring \$20 per acre to be paid for coal land when such land is within 15 miles of any completed railroad; fourthly, by providing that no patent shall issue except to a citizen of the United States. Sections 2348 and 2349, U. S. R. S., allowing pre-emptions of coal lands, are repealed.

The same section forbids any railroad or other corporation, formed to carry on the business of common carriers, from entering land under section 2347, U. S. R. S., as amended, and contains provisions designed to prevent such corporations from acquiring title to any land so entered or carrying on the business of mining on any such lands, which are all new provisions.

The fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth sections contain a definition of timber lands, and provide for the examination and segregation thereof, and for the sale of the timber thereon, the title to the land itself to remain in the United States, and the timber to be removed therefrom by the purchasers within five years from date of sale, and not afterwards.

The act of June 3, 1878, authorizing the citizens of Colorado, Nevada, and the Territories to fell and remove timber from the public domain for mining and domestic purposes, is repealed, but the bill provides that the residents thereof may continue to fell and remove timber under said act and the regulations thereunder for six months after the passage of the bill. The act of June 3, 1878, providing for the disposal of lands chiefly valuable for timber and stone and unfit for cultivation, is also repealed, so far as it relates to timber land, but by the eleventh section it is continued and made general in its operation, so far as applicable to stone land. The provisions contained in these sections for the sale of timber apart from the land are new provisions, they not being found in existing laws, and are qualified by the provisions that "no person, company, or corporation shall purchase or hold in a State or Territory a greater quantity of such timber than the timber on four quarter sections of land," nor shall own, including any purchase under this act, an amount exceeding six hundred and forty acres of timber at the time of purchase; that proof to this effect shall be made before the register or receiver at the time of purchase, and that the land on which the timber exists, if found to be mineral, shall be subject to entry under the mineral laws, but without impairing the rights of the purchaser of the timber.

There is also a provision making timber not of commercial value as sawed or hewed timber, growing on public lands wholly unfit for cultivation, free to the domestic use of any bona fide resident of the Territory in which it is found, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe, with a provision that the

Secretary shall designate and reserve from sale, so far as practicable, shade trees on the lines of the legal subdivision of the lands.

The ninth section provides that there may be established by proclamation of the President, reservations of timber-bearing lands, and for the protection of the trees and undergrowth thereon from waste or injury under the charge of the Secretary of the Interior, and also that the President may employ military forces to protect such reservations, other reservations, or other public timber land from waste or injury. These provisions are additional to existing laws.

The tenth section provides that in all surveys of the public lands hereafter made the deputy surveyors shall note in the field-notes and designate on the township plats, according to the legal subdivisions, each forty acres of land bearing timber of commercial value, and as near as may be the portion of each of such forty acres bearing such timber, and also each forty-acre tract bearing timber or undergrowth not of commercial value, and the extent thereof. This provision, in the extent and particularity of the information required, is a modification of existing laws respecting the survey of the public lands.

The eleventh section continues, so far as applicable to stone land, the operation of the act of June 3, 1878, known as the timber and stone act, which is repealed so far as it respects timber land.

The twelfth section provides that the Commissioner of the General Land Office may order sold at public or private sale for not less than \$1.25 per acre all isolated or disconnected tracts or parcels of public land less than 160 acres in area, with preference rights of purchase to certain classes of persons, and appears to be a modification of section 2455, U. S. R. S.; also contains provisions for the disposal of abandoned military or other reservations, modifying act of July 5, 1884, and other laws providing for the disposal of abandoned reservations specifically.

The thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth sections contain a definition of desert lands, and provisions for the disposal thereof. The existing law for the sale of desert lands, which applies only in the States of California, Oregon, and Nevada, and in the organized Territories is repealed, and its provisions applied generally, with the following modifications, viz, first, the right to enter is restricted to persons who are the heads of families or over twenty-one years of age, who are citizens of the United States, or who have filed the declaration of intention to become such, under the naturalization laws, and who are bona fide residents of the the State or Territory in which the land is situated, which would exclude married women who are allowed to enter by the existing law and rulings thereunder, which also permit entries by persons living in other States and Territories than those in which the land is situated; second, it changes the maximum quantity subject to entry from 640 acres, as in the present law, to 320 acres; third, it provides for joining farm entries to the extent of 320 acres, as the maximum, computing the entered land with the land already owned and cultivated—a provision not in the existing law; fourth, it allows one year, after the expiration of the three years in which the reclamation is to be made, in which to make proof, whereas the present law requires the proof to be made within three years from date of entry; fifth, it provides for the final proof to be made by the entryman, or, if he be dead, by 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, and for the patent to issue to the party making the proof, as provided by existing laws in homestead cases, instead of the provision in the existing desert-land law that the proof be made by the entryman and the patent issue to him; sixth, in place of the provision in the present law requiring 25 cents per acre to be paid when entry is made and \$1 when final proof is made, it is provided in the 15th section that \$5 shall be paid at the time of entry when the entry is for not more than 80 acres, \$10 where it is for more than 80 but not more than 160 acres, \$15 when the entry is for more than 160 but not more than 240 acres, and \$20 when the entry is for more than 240 acres, while in the 18th section the provision appears, "nor shall any payment be required therefor except the payment of 25 cents per acre, to be paid when the application is filed," which does not appear to be in harmony with the provision as to the payment contained in the 15th section. There are other changes provided for in respect to the details of the preliminary showing necessary in making entry which it is not deemed necessary to particularize.

The nineteenth, twentieth, twenty-first, twenty-second, twenty-third, twenty-fourth, twenty-fifth, twenty-sixth, and twenty-seventh sections declare what lands shall be classed as agricultural, and provide for the disposal thereof as homesteads. The existing laws with respect to homesteads are to be changed as follows, viz: First, it is proposed to enact that no person shall acquire any right under the homestead law who is the proprietor of 160 acres in any State or Territory, or who quits and abandons his residence on his own land to reside on the public lands in the same State or Territory; second, that any person who has had the benefit of the homestead or pre-emption act, and who has failed, from any cause, to perfect title to a

tract of land entered by him under either of said laws, may make a homestead entry in lieu; third, that any homestead settler who has entered less than 160 acres, may enter additional land to make up that quantity, forming a compact body with the original entry, or if he so elect he may surrender the land first entered for cancellation, and thereupon enter land under the homestead law, as if the surrendered entry had not been made, and that the residence and cultivation by the settler of the land first entered shall be of the same effect as residence and cultivation for the same length of time up in the land entered by the new entry; fourth, that if such settler has made final proof and obtained title to less than 160 acres, and has in good faith sold and conveyed the same, he may enter other land which, when added to the quantity previously acquired and sold, shall not exceed 160 acres; fifth, that ten acres shall be required as the minimum of cultivation in a homestead entry; sixth, changes are made in existing statutes respecting the preliminary affidavits and final proofs required in homestead and desert-land entries which it is not deemed necessary to particularize.

In the twenty-first section it is provided, also, in place of section 2388 U. S. R. S., which is repealed by section 21 of this bill, that the transfer of any portion of the land entered under any law by any person for church, cemetery, or school purposes, or for right of way for railroads, canals, or ditches, for irrigation, or other purposes, shall not impair the right to perfect the title to the land so entered. This extends the principle of this section 2288, which applies only to pre-emption or homestead entries, so as to include any description of entry, and any public purpose for which transfer may be made.

The twenty-first section also contains a provision that any actual settler on any tract of desert land entered under the provisions hereof may mortgage not exceeding one-half of his claim to procure the means for the reclamation thereof, subject to the rights and requirements of the United States, which provision is not in the existing law.

The twenty-eighth section contains provisions with reference to timber depredations, or injuries to the timber, on the public lands, and securing to settlers the right to dead or fallen timber found thereon, which to some extent modify existing statutory provisions on the subject.

The twenty-ninth section provides for dedicating for public highways a strip of land two rods wide on each side of the section lines of the public lands, with certain qualifications, which is a modification of section 2477, U. S. R. S., granting the right of way for highways over public lands.

The thirtieth section declares the meaning of the expression "quarter section" or "one hundred and sixty acres" as used in this act, and agrees in this respect with the latest decision of this Department as to the meaning of the same expression in existing statutes.

The thirty-first section formally repeals the pre-emption laws, the timber-culture law, the desert-land law, and other laws inconsistent with the provisions of this act, but provides that all bona fide claims lawfully initiated before the passage of the act may be perfected upon due compliance with law, at the uniform price of \$1.25 per acre, when payment is required by law (which is a change of existing statutes so far as such claims to double minimum lands are concerned), with further provision continuing in full force all existing laws in relation to bounty land warrants, college and other land scrip and the location thereof, except that the same shall not be located on "reserved" lands, as also all existing provisions of law in relation to town-sites on the public domain and all in relation to swamp lands and other grants made by Congress to States and Territories, but this not to be construed as applying to grants to States to aid in the construction of railroads, wagon roads, or canals.

The thirty-second section provides that bona fide settlers on tracts of public land not exceeding 160 acres intending to claim the same under the public land laws, in defending their titles against land grants, corporations, or persons holding grants from foreign governments, or claimants under such corporations or persons, may raise and interpose as a defense any mistake, error, or mistaken constructions of an act of Congress by the Interior or Executive Department in making certification or patent of said land, and raise any question which the United States might raise, and with the same effect as if raised by the Attorney-General in a suit in equity to set aside such patent or certification.

The foregoing statements present as briefly as possible my views of the sections of the bill considered separately as to the changes proposed thereby in existing statutes.

The provisions for testing the non-mineral character of tracts proposed to be taken under railroad grants seem to be well devised for the purpose. The provisions designed to protect the people from possible monopolies of timber and coal, and the proposed enactments for assisting the settlers in defending their homes against suits in the courts by adverse claimants, while not directly bearing upon the functions of this office in considering and passing upon claims to lands prior to the transfer of the legal title seem called for by existing conditions and responsive to a well defined popular feeling.

The bill may in some respects admit of some criticism. I may mention, as calling for revision, the provision in the second section making it a condition for classification as mineral that the land shall be "unfit for cultivation," as also the provisions in sections 15 and 18, respecting payments in desert land entries, which appear to need amendment to secure greater clearness of expression and to correct seeming ambiguity. But, considering it as an entire and as a practicable working measure for the reform of existing methods for the disposal of the public lands, it meets my approval and should, I think, be passed.

Very respectfully,

S. M. STOCKSLAGER,
Commissioner.

Hon. Wm. F. VILAS,
Secretary of the Interior.

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