

CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO TIMBER ON THE
CHIPPEWA INDIAN RESERVATIONS.

L E T T E R

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,

TRANSMITTING,

IN RESPONSE TO SENATE RESOLUTION OF JANUARY 6, 1899,
COPIES OF LETTERS AND ACCOMPANYING INCLOSURES FROM
THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE AND
THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, RELATING TO THE
ESTIMATING OF TIMBER AND THE CUTTING OF DEAD AND
FALLEN TIMBER ON THE CHIPPEWA INDIAN RESERVATIONS
IN THE STATE OF MINNESOTA.

JANUARY 21, 1899.—Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be
printed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, January 21, 1899.

SIR: I am in receipt of Senate resolution of the 6th of January, 1899,
as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby directed to furnish to the Senate information derived through reports of special Indian agents and Indian inspectors relating to the estimating of timber and the cutting of dead and fallen timber on the Chippewa Indian reservations in the State of Minnesota, both on the diminished and ceded reservations; together with a copy of the rules and regulations adopted for the cutting of dead and fallen timber on said reservations.

In response thereto I have the honor to transmit herewith copies of letters and accompanying inclosures from the Commissioner of the General Land Office and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to whom the matter was referred for report, embodying such information as the records and files of their respective offices disclose touching the subject of the resolution.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office, by the act of January 14, 1889 (25 Stats., 642), is specifically charged with the appraisement and disposal of the ceded lands on the Chippewa Indian Reservation in Minnesota, and under his immediate supervision the regulations prescribed pursuant to the authority conferred by the act of June 7, 1897 (30 Stats., 90), relative to the sale of the dead and down timber on such ceded lands are enforced.

The enforcement of the regulations relative to the cutting and sale of dead and down timber on the diminished reserves of the Chippewa Indian Reservation in Minnesota, promulgated under the acts of February 16, 1889 (25 Stats., 673), and of June 7, 1897 (30 Stats., 90), is intrusted to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

I also transmit herewith, for your information, an excerpt from the last annual report of the Secretary of the Interior giving a succinct history of the law relating to the Chippewa Indian Reservation and the operation thereof since its passage.

Very respectfully,

C. N. BLISS,
Secretary.

The PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

EXCERPT FROM THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1898.

THE CHIPPEWA INDIANS OF MINNESOTA.

The act of Congress approved January 14, 1889 (25 Stat. L., 642), entitled "An act for the relief and civilization of the Chippewa Indians in the State of Minnesota," provides for the appointment of a commission to negotiate with the different bands or tribes of Chippewa Indians in Minnesota for the complete cession of all these reservations in Minnesota, except the White Earth and Red Lake reservations, and of so much of the latter as is not required for allotments to the Indians; the taking of a census and the removal of all the Indians in Minnesota, except those on Red Lake Reservation, to the White Earth Reservation; the allotment of lands to Red Lake Indians on Red Lake Reservation, and allotment of lands to all other Indians on White Earth. It further provides for survey under supervision of the Commissioner of General Land Office of all ceded lands; the appointment of experienced examiners of standing or growing pine timber thereon, at a compensation of not more than \$6 per day, including all expenses, to determine the cash value thereof, fixing the minimum of such valuation at \$3 per 1,000 feet, board measure, of pine lumber, and for reappraisal of lands in case of rejection by the Secretary of the Interior of previous appraisalment. It further provides for sale, after public notice, of pine land and agricultural lands and permits of entry of latter under homestead law at \$1.25 per acre, payable in five equal annual payments, and after five years' occupancy of lands, etc.

It also provides that the proceeds of sales of lands shall, after deducting all expenses of census, obtaining cession, making removal and allotments, and completion of surveys and appraisals, be deposited in the Treasury to the credit of the Chippewa Indians in Minnesota, as a permanent fund, to draw interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, payable annually, for the period of fifty years, after the making of allotments, one-third of such interest payable in cash to Indians, and one-fourth to be expended under the supervision of the Secretary of the Interior in establishing and maintaining a system of free schools among the Indians, and at the expiration of the period specified the permanent fund to be divided and paid to all the Chippewa Indians. It further provides that Congress may, for the purpose of promoting civilization and self-support among Indians, advance a portion of such principal sum, not exceeding 5 per cent thereof; also that the United States shall advance

as such 5 per cent interest on the permanent fund the sum of \$90,000 annually until the permanent fund (exclusive of the amounts to be reimbursed the Government) shall equal or exceed the sum of \$3,000,000, less any interest that may in the meantime accrue from accumulations of the permanent fund, payments of such interest to be made yearly in advance, three-fourths, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, during first five years to be expended in procuring live stock, teams, farming implements, and seed for such of the Indians, to the extent of their shares, as are fit and desire to engage in farming, and the balance in cash. It further provides that whenever the permanent fund exceeds the sum of \$3,000,000 the United States shall be fully reimbursed out of such excess for all advances of interest made or contemplated and other expenses incurred under the act. One hundred and fifty thousand dollars was appropriated to carry it into effect.

The commissioners appointed February 26, 1889, pursuant to the provisions of this act entered at once upon their duties of negotiating with the Indians, and on March 4, 1890, the agreement concluded by them with the Indians for the cession of their lands, etc., was approved by the President and transmitted to Congress. Subsequently a census was taken, surveys of the land were entered upon, and in August of 1891 examiners of the pine lands were appointed. The Commission began the work of making allotments on the White Earth Reservation December 9, 1891; their progress, however, was necessarily slow, owing to the disinclination of the Indians to accept allotments, etc., and up to September 1, 1893, allotments of 80 acres each had been made at the White Earth Reservation to 2,209 Indians, and 643 Indians were removed to the White Earth Reservation, and 85 others, after their removal, returned to their former homes. In May of 1893 a new corps of Chippewa timber examiners were appointed. In the Annual Report of the Secretary of the Interior for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1894, it is stated of these examiners and the work intrusted to them that—

During the first year of their work under the present administration they examined 609,000 acres, while the former corps examined 435,000 in fourteen months.

There remains about 1,900,000 acres to be examined, which, at the rate established by the present corps, will take over three years from this time. The rate of progress will, however, largely depend upon whether the lands are heavily or sparsely timbered.

The law as it now stands provides for the sale of the timber only after all of the land shall have been surveyed, examined, and appraised, and seems also to contemplate the offering of the entire body of land at one time and place. There exists a present demand for the timber. While the timber continues in the possession of the Government it is liable to injury at any time from depredations of trespassers, accidental and intentional fires, from storms, and perhaps other occurrences.

A large portion of the pine lands, comprising considerably more than 100,000 acres, have already been surveyed, examined, and segregated, and might be offered for sale without delay, if there were legal authority for so doing. Such authority is presented in H. R. bill 5103. It has passed the House, and it is earnestly to be desired that it speedily pass the Senate.

By act of Congress, approved February 26, 1896 (29 Stat. L., 17), the act relating to the cession of the Chippewa lands, approved January 14, 1889 (25 Stat. L., 642), was amended so as to provide that whenever and as often as the survey, examination, and appraisal of 100,000 acres of pine lands, or of a less quantity, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, have been made, the portion so surveyed, examined, and appraised shall be proclaimed as in market and offered for sale, etc.

The first offering, therefore, of pine lands in the Chippewa Reservation in Minnesota, under this legislation, took place in July, 1896, at which time 115,342.78 acres, containing 225,977,000 feet of pine, valued at \$686,333, were offered, and 65,038.33 acres, containing 118,224,000

feet, valued at \$369,282.34, were sold, leaving 50,304.45 acres, containing 107,753,000 feet, valued at \$317,050.66, unsold and subject to private sale for cash at the appraised value.

Complaint having been made to my immediate predecessor of incompetency and mismanagement on the part of the then employed corps of Chippewa examiners, consisting of 27 men, 13 of whom were from Minnesota and 14 from other States that have no timber of the same character as that to be examined in Minnesota, United States Indian Inspector J. George Wright was, on the 20th of October, 1896, directed to make an investigation of the matter, and on December 31, 1896, he reported inexperience and carelessness on the part of said corps, and that on an examination of 85 tracts made by him, and experts under him, much more pine was found than was reported by the examiners. In consequence of this report, all of the unsold pine land (50,304.45 acres) was withdrawn from sale on January 4, 1897, and the timber examiners relieved from duty.

Of the amount of land so withdrawn, 41,843.44 acres were, on August 3, 1897, ordered reexamined, leaving 8,460.01 acres, containing 12,133,000 feet of pine, valued at \$36,399, subject to private sale for cash at the appraised value.

In May, 1896, 1,038,888.64 acres of agricultural lands were opened to settlement and entry. Of this amount, 116,461.90 acres were withdrawn from settlement and entry August 3, 1897, on account of the unreliability of the previous examination thereof, and ordered reexamined, leaving 922,426.74 acres, which, at the price fixed by the law, were valued at \$1,153,033.42.

The reexaminations ordered, as well as new examinations, were made by a board of examiners selected with great care in August, 1897, of competent men who were not on previous boards, and who were from timber regions, experienced in estimating timber, and accustomed to the climate in the vicinity of this land. This board consists of 23 men, 17 of whom are from Minnesota, specially versed in the business of examining timber and acquainted with the country and conditions of the timber; the others were individually recommended as being well versed in the examination of timber and from States where timber similar in character to that to be examined existed in large quantities.

Of the agricultural lands reexamined by this corps, 4,706.17 acres were found to contain enough timber to be classed as pine lands, and they were raised to such class, their valuation thereby being considerably enhanced. In August, 1898, 61,151.57 acres, including lands reexamined and lands examined for the first time, containing 129,379 thousand feet, valued at \$391,975.86, were offered for sale, and of this amount 21,507.15 acres were sold for \$173,969.37, leaving 39,644.42 acres subject to private sale for cash at the appraised value.

On about 38,960 acres reexamined the present corps of examiners found 106,993 thousand feet of pine, as against 92,353 thousand feet found by former corps of examiners, which represents a saving of \$43,920 to the Indians.

There were also opened to entry on October 5, 1898, 367,964.09 acres of agricultural lands on the Red Lake Reservation, which, at the price fixed by the act of 1889, will amount to \$459,617.61.

The aggregate acreage of Chippewa pine and agricultural lands to be sold originally was 2,984,297.98, exclusive of the land allotted to the Indians. There have been disposed of to date 86,545.48 acres of pine lands and 320,634.01 acres of agricultural lands, aggregating 407,179.49 acres. The total amount received from the sale of pine and agricul-

tural lands is, approximately, \$659,913.41, which has been deposited in the Treasury to the credit of the Indians, as required by law. Of the agricultural lands sold, 320,634.01 acres were embraced in homestead entries, on which there are due \$400,543.44.

Under the act of January 14, 1899, providing for the cession of these Chippewa lands, etc., there have been appropriated by Congress up to the present time, as an advance to the Chippewa Indians, the following sums, to wit:

For negotiating for cession and relinquishment, making census, etc	\$60, 000
As advance interest (at \$90,000 per annum)	810, 000
Of the permanent fund, for civilization and self-support.....	815, 559
For surveying, appraising, and allotting.....	375, 000

2, 060, 559

Under the terms of the act of January 14, 1889, this amount appears to be reimbursable to the United States. From the statement of the lands belonging to these Indians, hereto appended (Exhibit C), it will be seen that the approximate value of all the lands ceded by the Indians aggregates \$5,273,010.72. Upon the disposal of all such lands it is doubtful whether compliance with the requirements of this act regarding the reimbursement of moneys advanced by the United States would impose any very great hardship on the Indians.

No complaints have been made of the undervaluation of timber by the present corps of examiners. They have performed their work more expeditiously than did the former board, and have, by reason of their experience, discovered more timber.

Under authority contained in the act of June 7, 1897 (30 Stat. L., 90), which empowered me to authorize the Indians on the reservation to fell, cut, remove, or otherwise dispose of all the dead and down timber thereon, a set of logging regulations was formulated under which fifty contracts were let to the Indians for logging such dead and down timber, embracing 30 sections of land in the White Earth Reservation, 39 in the Red Lake Reservation, 260 in the Leech Lake, Winibigoshish, and Cass Lake reservations.

Fifty-five million feet of dead and down timber were cut and banked by the Indians under these contracts, producing, in the aggregate, \$264,160.41. This amount of money was paid to the Indian agent, who, after deducting 15 per cent thereof for the use of all the Chippewa Indians, disbursed for the Indian contractor, in the manner hereinafter indicated; any sums due for supplies, labor, etc., incurred by him in the execution of the work. The 15 per cent referred to was deducted from the aggregate value of all the contracts on account of stumpage and other expenses, and a greater part thereof has been deposited in the Treasury to the credit of the Chippewa Indians as the result of the logging operations on the ceded lands.

Logging operations similar in character have been conducted, under the supervision of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, on the White Earth and the Red Lake diminished reservations, resulting in the cutting of dead and down timber, under contract with the Indians, aggregating in value \$110,596.32, of which amount 10 per cent was deducted for stumpage charges and deposited to the credit of the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota. The total amount of money collected on account of stumpage under these Indian logging contracts on both the ceded lands and the diminished reservations is \$46,246.38. This, together with sums from similar sources, is applicable for per capita payments among all the Indians.

The regulations promulgated governing the performance of this work

and the contracts issued thereunder contemplated the payment of all moneys for such logging by the Indian contractor to the Indian agent at White Earth Agency, he to deduct therefrom 15 per cent in the case of the ceded lands and 10 per cent in the case of the diminished reserve for the benefit of all the Chippewa Indians, less the expense of advertising sale of logs, superintendence, etc., the balance remaining under the contract to be paid to persons advancing money and supplies to the Indian contractor, the scalers of logs, foremen, teamsters, cooks, etc., laborers of the loggers, and any amount remaining under the contract to the Indian contractor, thereby insuring the employment of many Indians during the winter season and the providing, in addition, of a reserve fund for the benefit of all the Chippewas from timber heretofore regarded as worthless.

In but one instance was the cutting of green timber discovered, and thereupon the tools of the loggers were immediately seized, and all operations by the parties were stopped, and they were compelled to pay, at the Government price, for the green timber cut.

The result of the dead and down timber logging operations on the reservations during the year clearly indicates the wisdom of the carrying on of the work by the Indian contractors under the regulations prescribed, as being in the interest of the Indians.

Logging operations on this reserve were discontinued some time ago, but the Indians recently petitioned for a resumption of the work; these petitions will receive favorable consideration, the work to progress, however, under the same restrictions as heretofore.

The Chippewa commissioner, D. S. Hall, has continued his work of allotting lands to the Chippewas in Minnesota and of removing to White Earth Reservation such Indians as could be induced to make their homes there. During the year 565 allotments of 80 acres each have been made, and changes have been made in the allotments previously assigned Indians to the number of 121.

The Indians removed to White Earth Reservation are 30 Leech Lake Pillagers, 5 White Oak Points, and 24 Mille Lacs. Seven houses, costing \$75 each, have been built for the removed Indians, and 5 others are in process of erection.

Considerable effort has been made to induce the Mille Lac Chippewas to go to White Earth, but with meager success. The commissioner expresses the hope, however, that quite a number will remove there this fall. The expenditures made by the commission between September 1, 1897, and August 31, 1898, amounted to \$14,017.49.

TROUBLES WITH CHIPPEWAS AT BEAR ISLAND ON LEECH LAKE.

In September last, it having been reported to the Department that there was likely to be trouble at Leech Lake, Minnesota, between the Pillager Indians, one of the bands of the Chippewas, and whites, Agent Sutherland and Inspector Tinker were directed to investigate the matter and report by wire, and the honorable Secretary of War was requested to send troops to Leech Lake to preserve peace and protect life and property. The matter was also brought to the attention of the honorable Attorney-General, with suggestion that the United States attorney for Minnesota put himself in communication with the inspector and agent.

On October 1, 1898, Agent Sutherland reported that he found the trouble with the Indians was caused by a deputy United States marshal, who arrested an Indian on a warrant; that the deputy was overpowered by the Indians, and the prisoner was taken away from him.

On October 3 Inspector Tinker reported the arrival of troops, and that Indians were gathering in all the arms possible, and that they refused to surrender the guilty parties.

On October 5 the Indians, who had concentrated on Bear Island, in Leech Lake, fired upon the troops, and a battle was fought, in which Major Wilkinson and 6 soldiers were killed and 12 soldiers and 1 Indian policeman were wounded. Inspector Tinker and United States Deputy Marshal Shehan were also wounded.

On the 6th of October reinforcements arrived, and the following day a council was held by Agent Sutherland with the Indians, in which it was stated that they desired peace.

In view of the situation, I directed the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to proceed to White Earth and confer with the Indians. His efforts were successful, and the Indians surrendered.

The origin of the trouble with the Indians is now under investigation by this Department and the honorable the Attorney-General.

Statement showing area of Chippewa Indian lands in Minnesota, the area opened to entry and settlement up to and including October 5, 1898, and the amount realized from sales to and including September 30, 1898.

	Quantity.	Value.
	<i>Acres.</i>	
Aggregate area of lands in Chippewa Indian reservations in Minnesota subject to disposal as pine and agricultural lands under act of Jan. 14, 1889	2,984,297.98	
Pine lands offered and appraised value	134,649.91	\$797,657.20
Agricultural lands offered at \$1.25 per acre	1,290,120.81	1,612,651.03
Total area and value of lands offered	1,424,770.74	2,410,308.23
Pine lands sold for cash	86,545.48	543,251.71
Agricultural lands entered and amount to be realized at \$1.25 per acre ..	320,634.01	400,792.51
Total area and value of lands sold	407,179.49	944,044.22
Area and appraised value of offered pine lands remaining unsold	48,104.43	254,405.49
Area and value, at \$1.25 per acre, of agricultural lands offered but unsold	969,486.82	1,211,858.52
Total acreage and value of lands offered but unsold	1,017,591.25	1,466,264.01
Total acreage and value of lands offered	1,424,770.74	2,410,308.23
Probable amount of pine lands yet to be offered, based upon percentage of pine lands offered to total lands offered, and probable selling price, based upon price of pine lands already sold, \$6.25 per acre	162,658.69	1,016,618.81
Probable amount of agricultural lands yet to be offered at \$1.25 per acre ..	1,396,868.55	1,746,085.68
Total acreage and value of unoffered lands	1,559,527.24	2,862,702.49
Total acreage and value of all lands	2,984,297.98	5,273,010.72

AN ACT IN RELATION TO DEAD AND FALLEN TIMBER ON INDIAN LANDS.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States may, from year to year, in his discretion, under such regulations as he may prescribe, authorize the Indians residing on reservations or allotments, the fee to which remains in the United States, to fell, cut, remove, sell, or otherwise dispose of the dead timber, standing or fallen, on such reservation or allotment for the sole benefit of such Indian or Indians. But whenever there is reasonable cause to believe that such timber has been killed, burned, girdled, or otherwise injured for the purpose of securing its sale under this act, then in that case such authority shall not be granted.

Approved, February 16, 1889.

The Secretary of the Interior may, in his discretion, from year to year, under such regulations as he may prescribe, authorize the Indians residing on any Indian reservation in the State of Minnesota, whether the same has been allotted in severalty or is still unallotted, to fell, cut, remove, sell, or otherwise dispose of the dead timber, standing or fallen, on such reservation or any part thereof for the sole benefit of such Indians; and he may also in like manner authorize the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota who have any interest or right in the proceeds derived from the sales of ceded Indian lands or the timber growing thereon, whereof the fee is still in the United States, to fell, cut, remove, sell, or otherwise dispose of the dead timber,

standing or fallen, on such ceded land. But whenever there is reason to believe that such dead timber in either case has been killed, burned, girdled, or otherwise injured for the purpose of securing its sale under this act, then in that case such authority shall not be granted.

Approved June 7, 1897 (30 Stat., 90).

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE
REGARDING THE CEDED CHIPPEWA INDIAN LANDS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., January 10, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, by your reference, "for immediate consideration and report in duplicate, and return of papers, on so much of resolution as applies to ceded Chippewa lands in Minnesota, and with direction to forward as a part of his report the petition for and protests against said logging operations on file in his office," of Senate resolution dated January 6, 1899, directing you "to furnish the Senate information desired through reports of special Indian agents and Indian inspectors relating to the estimation of timber and the cutting of dead and fallen timber on the Chippewa Indian reservations in the State of Minnesota, both on the diminished and ceded reservations; together with a copy of the rules and regulations adopted for the cutting of dead and fallen timber on said reservations."

In reply I have the honor to report that prior to October 13, 1898, no protest, petition, or objection was made to the examination by the present corps of examiners of the Chippewa ceded lands in Minnesota, under the act of January 14, 1889 (25 Stat., 642), except a letter from Mr. W. F. Campbell, attorney for the Mississippi Chippewas, dated December 29, 1897, and transmitted to you with my letter of February 2, 1898, in which Mr. Campbell stated that it was the desire of the Indians to have the said act of 1889 amended so as to permit the disposal of the pine on the remaining portion of the reservation under regulations similar to the regulations then in force for the disposal of dead and down timber on said ceded portions of the reservation.

Mr. Campbell also in that letter expressed an opinion that the work of the present corps of examiners would be no more satisfactory than that of the former ones.

It was stated in my said letter to you that the examiners had been selected with great care and with special reference to their fitness for the work in which they were engaged; that I had no reason to doubt their efficiency, and that most excellent results were promised. Since that time a comparison has been made of the work of said examiners with that of previous boards on land examined by both boards, and it has been found that they found more timber and have performed their work more expeditiously, and I will say that Mr. Campbell has verbally, to this office, repeatedly expressed his satisfaction and commendation of the work of the board, and spoken in the highest terms of the chief examiner, Mr. Seelye.

On January 22, 1898, this office received minutes of a council held at Leech Lake by the Pillager Indians, copy of which is hereto attached, as is also my letter of March 28, 1898, to yourself, commenting upon the same and expressing satisfaction of the result of last year's logging operations. I also attach hereto a copy of a statement made by this office, which is practically correct, showing the result of the logging

operations for last season, and also a copy of a letter received from Chief White Cloud, Chief Mahsh ege shij, and others, August 6, 1898, dated August 2, 1898 (see Exhibit A); and having been satisfied that they had resulted beneficially to the Indians of said reservations, on August 26, 1898, the new regulations were provided for the present season, amending the former regulations so as to provide for the payment of Indian loggers first in order of distribution of the proceeds, and to increase the amount to be deducted for the Indian fund from 15 per cent to an arbitrary amount of \$2 per thousand feet for Norway and \$3 per thousand feet for white pine; otherwise the regulations were the same as for last season. Copy of said regulations inclosed.

At that time an objection had been filed against said logging operations by certain Pillager Indians, dated July 26, 1898, against allowing anyone outside of their band to go upon the Leech Lake Reservation and cut dead and down timber.

This letter was transmitted to this office by the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, together with his acknowledgment of the same to his Indian agent at White Earth, in which he said that the Indians living on the land formerly embraced in the Leech Lake Reservation had no more interest therein, except such as might be allotted to individuals in severalty, than the other Chippewa Indians of the State of Minnesota, and that every Indian in Minnesota coming under that description was equally entitled with the Leech Lake Indians in the interest of the dead and down timber that can be taken from such land.

Copies of the said petition and letters are herewith inclosed, also a copy of my letter of August 16, 1898, to Chief Ne gon e vin ais et al., Leech Lake, Minnesota, suggesting to them that the Pillager Indians might, by their own efforts, secure all logging privileges on their reservation, to the exclusion of outsiders, by making early selections of land containing timber and entering into contracts with responsible parties at the commencement of the logging season, etc. (See Exhibit B.)

On September 28 this office received a letter from Hon. L. Fletcher, inclosing an unsigned communication commenting upon the operations of the dead and down timber act, and objecting to the same.

In reply thereto, on October 3, 1898, this office wrote Mr. Fletcher that it felt compelled to enforce the law, as there was no evidence of fraud, injustice, or carelessness in the management of the business. Copies of said letter and of my letter, herewith inclosed, marked "Exhibit C."

It having been alleged in certain newspapers, published in Minnesota, that the cause of the recent Indian outbreak was attributable to the management of the logging operations on the dead and down timber on the ceded lands of the Chippewa Indian reservations in Minnesota, on October 13, 1898, I selected Mr. Frank J. Parke, a special agent of this office, who was the agent who assisted Mr. J. George Wright, Indian inspector, in his investigation of the work done by the board of examiners under my predecessor, and who was, therefore, specially conversant with the condition of the reservation, the timber, and the Indians, and Mr. H. H. Schwartz, also a special agent of this office at that time and date in Wisconsin, near the land in question, acquainted with the conditions and people of the vicinity, both agents being lawyers of considerable experience and capacity, and instructed them to proceed at once to Walker, Minn., and confer with the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs relative to an investigation to be made by them, after consultation with said Commissioner, relative to the logging of dead and down timber on the ceded lands of Chippewa reservations

in Minnesota. A copy of the letter sent to Mr. Parke on that date is herewith inclosed, marked "Exhibit D."

On October 20, 1898, I transmitted a copy of a letter of the honorable Acting Secretary of the Interior, dated October 4, 1898, to J. W. Zevely, special inspector White Earth Agency, Detroit, Minn., giving him certain instructions as to investigation therein directed relative to the logging of said dead and down timber, to said Special Agents Parke and Schwartz, and instructed them to follow the terms of the honorable Acting Secretary's letters of October 4 and 18. Copies of said letters and of my letter are hereto attached, marked "Exhibit E."

Further instructions were sent to Mr. Schwartz December 1, 1898, a copy of which is herewith inclosed, marked "Exhibit F."

On December 8, 1898, Special Agents Parke and Schwartz made a full report of their investigation (a copy of which is hereto attached, marked "Exhibit G"), and stated that the Indian trouble was not the result of the logging operations. They reported that there were some ill-founded objections to the logging operations on the part of individual Pillager Indians, but that the real causes of the outbreak had been growing and augmenting for the past forty years and culminated in the arrest of Bug o nay geshig at the time of the annual payment at Leech Lake Agency on September 15, 1898.

The report of said special agents shows that 55,213,896 feet of dead and down pine were cut under the Land Office regulations; that for this \$264,159.35 has been paid, averaging \$4.78 per 1,000 feet; that there is still a large amount of timber on skids in the woods which can be sold for about \$3.50 per 1,000 feet; that about 30 per cent of the labor employed was Indian labor, which was paid for at the rate of \$1 per day, while white labor and better labor could be had for \$18 per month.

Their report further shows that said operations under this office netted to the Indian tribe \$35,534.62, paid to the Indian loggers \$33,851.30, and paid to the Indian laborers about \$26,751.55; also supplies furnished to Indian loggers to amount of \$96,486.19; that these figures, except the last, will be materially increased by the sale of the logs yet on skids in the woods.

The figures given by the special agents are practically borne out by the official reports received from the superintendent and Indian agent by the Land Office, complete adjustment not having been made. They further report that 91 per cent of labor was paid in full and that this amount will be increased to about 99 per cent when timber on skids has been disposed of.

They report that they personally went over and examined a great part of last year's cutting and found that green timber had been cut, but not more than 65 trees to each 1,000,000 feet of timber, which was the number determined as necessary for boom sticks to boom the timber across the lakes; that in cases where the drive was a long one, over rough lakes, a double boom of 130 trees to each 1,000,000 feet was allowed. They report that, although in some instances the allowance for boom sticks was too large, from their own observation and what they could learn from others, they were surprised that the superintendent and his assistants did so well in guarding the green timber. They report that the officials in charge of the work in the field were found diligent and attentive to their work.

The special agents report that, generally speaking, those full-bloods who have adopted the ways of civilization, and practically all of the half-breeds, are satisfied with the logging operations, because they

said all young men who would work earned \$1 per day last winter in the camps, and that they received \$10 per ton for hay and good pay for meat, fish, and produce, and that many of the young men are learning their first lesson in industry.

They further report that in the Indian councils young men, warmly dressed, with cropped hair and intelligent faces, took the floor and said they wished the camps to run; that they wanted work and had adopted the white man's way; that, on the other hand, old men, wearing blankets, carrying tomahawk pipe, and with long, matted hair, denounced logging, and spoke with pride that they would never work for a white man.

Regarding the examiners of standing green pine, the special agents report that there is no complaint as to their honesty and efficiency; that they are recognized and acknowledged by everyone as competent, experienced, and trustworthy men.

Attached to the report of said special agents were two petitions from the Ball Club Lake, Winnebagoish, Cash Lake, and Bow String Indians, expressing their satisfaction at the logging operations for last season, and their desire that the same should be continued this season, although preferring the Menominee system for the future. These petitions are signed for a number of Indians, by their express authority, as may be seen in the certificates of the special agents and interpreters attached, and show that the same were fully explained to them.

In consequence of their said report, additional regulations were provided for the cutting of dead and down timber to those above mentioned of August 26, 1898. These regulations bear date of December 14, 1898, and a copy of the same is herewith inclosed (Exhibit M). They provide for the marking of green timber to be cut for boomsticks and for roadways, so that only such as is absolutely necessary for such purposes be cut, and provide that \$3 per thousand feet shall be deducted for such timber and paid net into the Indian fund. They provide for a personal verification of the scale bill by the superintendent or his assistants, also for the payment of a marker for each camp of each tree cut, and for a stricter system of scaling and of inspection by the Indian agent and superintendent of the books of the contractor and Indian logger, and for the amendment of the contracts so as to provide for their acquiescence in said additional instructions.

Under these regulations I have approved 63 contracts for logging 108,100,000 feet of dead and down timber, at prices ranging from \$4.50 to \$8.50 per thousand feet, and I have before me for approval four contracts for 6,400,000 feet.

On December 14, 1898, this office received, by departmental reference, a letter from Mr. Herbert Walsh, corresponding secretary of the Indian Rights Association of Philadelphia, inclosing a letter from George Davis, a Chippewa Indian of the Winnebagoish Reservation in Minnesota, in which he urged the allowance of logging for the present season. Said letters are herewith inclosed, together with my reply thereto, dated December 22, 1898. (See Exhibit H.)

On December 29, 1898, Special Agent Schwartz transmitted to this office an affidavit of A. J. Abercrombie and James Currie, deputy State scalars, who scaled logs under certain contracts last season, showing that no fraud was perpetrated in cutting green timber under contracts scaled by them. Copies of said letter and affidavits are herewith inclosed. (See Exhibit I.)

The appointment of markers has been authorized by the Secretary of the Interior, and the work is now proceeding under the contracts

that have been confirmed, and I have every reason to believe that the operations will prove a success for the present year, though not so much of a success or profit as they would have been if the operations had been authorized at an earlier date, as much of the season has already passed, but I am satisfied that quite an amount of money will be realized from the sale of this timber which would otherwise go as a gratuity to the purchasers of the examined growing pine, under the Act of January 14, 1889. (Supra.)

The investigation, as may be seen, fully vindicated the opinion of the office that its employees are efficient, industrious, and capable; the law of June 7, 1897, under which the logging operations are conducted, wise, and that the Indians are satisfied and benefited thereby.

Various representatives in Congress of the Minnesota delegation whose districts embrace or lie near the reservations were consulted as to the policy of renewing logging operations for the present season, and they expressed their approval of the management for the past season and of a continuance of operations for this season.

Mr. W. F. Campbell, the authorized representative of the Chippewa Nation, in a letter dated September 26, 1898, from White Earth, Minn., states that:

The Chippewa Indians on this reservation are unanimous in their belief that for the first time in the history of their lumber affairs the same is being conducted fairly and squarely and for their sole interest.

Last year this office deducted 15 per cent of the gross amount for the benefit of the Indian fund. Certain expenses were to come out of this, which left a new amount to be credited to the Indian fund of 12 or 13 per cent; whereas, under the regulations in force on the unceded portions of the reservation under the authority of the Indian Office, only 10 per cent was deducted for such fund. This year, under the regulations in force, a larger amount, consisting of the arbitrary sums above mentioned, is deducted for the benefit of such funds.

On December 12, 1898, this office received, by reference from Hon. Page Morris, a letter from Mr. J. W. Howes, from Duluth, Minn., containing suggestions as to estimating the standing pine timber. A report was called for from Chief Examiner Seelye as to the advisability of adopting Mr. Howes's suggestions. I inclose both his letter and the chief examiner's report, showing that his suggestions are no improvement upon the present method. (See Exhibit J.)

On December 1, 1898, this office received, by reference from the honorable Assistant Commissioner of Indian Affairs, a copy of a letter from William Douglas, Winnebegoshish Reservation, Minn., criticising some of the examiners and the system of examining the standing and growing pine. I inclose his letter and a report from Chief Examiner Seelye, denying the charges contained therein. (See Exhibit K.)

A report has been called for from Special Agents Parke and Schwartz on this matter, but no reply has been received at this time.

I inclose herewith a copy of a letter of the honorable Assistant Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated January 5, 1899, together with a letter of William Bonga et al., inclosing a petition from representatives of the Leech Lake, Cash Lake, and Winnebegoshish Indians, requesting that action be taken discontinuing the estimation of pine on their reservations. I also inclose herewith copy of a petition or protest from Indians of White Oak Point and Mississippi bands of Chippewa Indians against the further sale of pine timber on the ceded Chippewa Indian lands of Minnesota, received by reference of the

honorable First Assistant Secretary, of January 4, 1899, and I have the honor to call attention to your reply to said petition or protest, dated January 3, 1899. (See Exhibit L.)

Attached hereto is a table, showing the results of the estimation of the standing pine timber under the act of January 14, 1889. I believe that the Department has an honest and efficient corps of examiners, composed of men thoroughly conversant with the estimation of pine timber, and most of them from the State of Minnesota. I believe that the law of 1889 is as wise as any that could be devised and carried into effect for the disposition of such timber, and I would not recommend any substitute therefor.

The foregoing report refers exclusively to the ceded portions of the reservation, and has nothing whatever to do with the diminished reservation of the Chippewa Indians. Furthermore, it may be proper to state that, in addition to the lands and timber sold as hereinbefore stated in the table attached and above referred to following the estimates of the estimating corps, there has since that time been estimated about 225,000 acres, and that in another short interval it is confidently expected that there will be in addition about 50,000 acres estimated. So that, relying upon this, this office has fixed the 15th day of May, 1899, as the time for the sale of said estimated timber and lands at the United States land offices at St. Cloud, Duluth, and Crookston.

It may be proper, further, to state that this office also confidently anticipates that *all work of estimating will be concluded during the ensuing fiscal year*, or, at furthest, within the fore part of the following year.

It is also proper to state that it is the judgment of this office that *the logging of the dead and down timber upon the ceded reservations can be completed during the present fiscal year*, or, at the utmost, that there will be but a small portion yet remaining which will justify logging operations during the ensuing fiscal year.

In conclusion, it is just to this office to say that when it was reported through a portion of the newspaper press of Minnesota that frauds had been committed in the manner of logging the dead and down timber, especially so far as it embraced large quantities of green timber, that orders were immediately issued by this office to suspend all further logging operations until a thorough examination could be had as to the truthfulness or falsity of the newspaper statements made; that upon making the investigation, as is fully referred to in the preceding pages of this report, and this office being fully satisfied and convinced that *there was no foundation for the charges made*, and that the work had been most carefully performed and in strict compliance with the law and with the rules and regulations, with a few exceptional instances which have been heretofore referred to, directions were thereupon issued to the superintendent of logging operations to resume the same, and proposals were invited for logging contracts. Particular pains were taken to *invite all parties who had made charges*, as far as their whereabouts could be ascertained, to support the same, and especially was Gus H. Beaulieu so invited, who has heretofore represented himself as being authorized to speak for certain of the Indians, with the result that he and *they have submitted no evidence whatever, nor have they made any attempt to sustain their allegations*.

It is further proper to state that it is believed all contracts have now been submitted to this Office which will embrace the entire logging operations for the present fiscal year, and, as hereinbefore stated, that

said contracts number 67; that they are made by Indians, and that said contracts have all been properly approved by the agent in charge of said Indians, and that this Office is satisfied that each of the contracting parties are Indians, as is contemplated by the law; and from said contracts this Office is able to say that the aggregate amount covered by said contracts is 114,500,000 feet, as above stated.

In view of the recent more stringent regulations which have been issued in reference to the logging of dead and down timber for the present fiscal year, especially the marking of the trees, it is confidently expected that even a better and a more profitable administration of said operations will be had for the benefit of the Indians.

Very respectfully,

BINGER HERMANN,
Commissioner.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

EXHIBIT A.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.
Washington, January 21, 1898.

The COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

SIR: Referring to the matter of the sale of dead timber, standing or fallen, on the ceded lands of the Chippewas of Minnesota, I have to inclose herewith, for your information in connection with the subject, a paper filed in this office which purports to be the proceedings of a council of the Pillager Indians, held at Leech Lake January 7, 1898, and which seems to have relation to the matter of the sale of said timber.

Very respectfully,

A. C. TONNER,
Acting Commissioner.

Minutes of a council held at Leech Lake, January 7, 1898, by the Pillager Indians. Dr. Hart president, and Ely Wright secretary.

CHIEF WHITE HAIR'S SPEECH.

I feel very bad that the white people are cutting down and taking away my timber. It is against my wishes. It is my own property. We want our young men to do this work and cultivate habits of industry in them instead of having our timber cut by the white men and half-breeds. I do most positively object to the removing of our timber from this reservation to some distant place to be manufactured, but want this timber to be cut here at home so that we will get some benefit from it, not only by selling the timber, but it will give employment to our young men and help supply us with the necessaries of life. I do not want the mixed bloods and Indians from White Earth to come here and take away our pine and deprive our young men from labor. I will never consent to this kind of work, and it must be stopped at once.

SPEECH OF MAY DWAY WE NIND.

The whites are chopping all around my reservation our valuable timber. The reason I have been so patient is, I thought I could gain the friendship of the white people. My objection to the way our timber is being taken from us is that we are being deprived of the benefits we should receive, and the same has been enjoyed by people outside of our reservation, depriving our young men of every benefit that they are entitled to. It causes me to weep to see my people being thus robbed. I feel as though I was cast upon ashes. The white people have completely robbed me. The desire of the Pillager Indians before you is: They think, with the aid of yourself and Dr. Hart, you could help us out of this trouble and prevent its repetition in the future, if you will only have patience to guide us. The Mississippi Indians have

almost made me an enemy to the whites. I thoroughly understand that the mixed bloods are against me. I know they are rich off of my property and my people. I am ready to have my revenge. I indorse all that Chief White Hair has said at this council. We object to any one Indian taking more than is allowed him, especially the Mississippi Indians taking a large amount of sections and shutting out our own people. We were willing to give one camp to the mixed bloods and one camp to our Indians, and if this was the case we would all have a chance. I do emphatically object to the mixed bloods and Mississippi Indians taking all of our reservation. You and Dr. Hart are men of influence. I call upon you, in behalf of myself and my people, to help us and guide us in the future.

SPEECH OF WAH BAH NUN NIE.

Myself and the Pillager Indians have lived upon this reservation for generations. I want the minutes of this council sent to Washington at once. I want all of the camps of the Mississippi Indians shut down. There has already been large amounts of green timber cut this winter on our reservation. The class of timber that is being cut is a violation of the law, and is that kind of timber from which we draw our annuity annually. I positively do oppose the manner in which we are being robbed of our timber, not because I want to violate the law, but because I want the law obeyed. The mixed bloods are the ones who are violating the law, not our people.

SPEECH OF KAY GUAY WAY BE NASH.

I want the Government to have the camps of the mixed bloods, Mississippi Indians, and white men shut down at once. We object to the Brainerd Lumber Company cutting our timber and shipping it away from our reservation. We will hold a council at once and decide what we want done with our dead and down timber. The desire of the Pillager Indians is unanimous that these camps be shut down at once. We will accomplish this desire. This is the conclusion of the whole tribe and all the chiefs. We feel that we have a right to take this stand. We are all of one mind. We are going to appoint men of our own tribe to go and see if green timber is being cut. There will be a big discussion on this matter by our people at once. We feel disappointed that Mr. McClure has never made his appearance on our reservation. The law says, as near as I can understand it, that you must transact business with the ones who own the property. The law says there shall be jails and court-houses, and any person that violates the law shall be punished. I am under the law same as you are. The law decides in the white man's favor in every case. What is the reason that the law is not carried out? I never granted the right for the removal of the valuable timber from my reservation. The wish of the whole tribe is that all this timber be cut and sold to T. B. Walker, who is trying to get timber to warrant him in building a mill here and manufacture this lumber at our own homes where we will get employment for our young men.

SPEECH OF OGE MAH GARBOW.

I am very sorry that Mr. McClure did not make his appearance at this council. I think McClure made a mistake in the discharge of his duty. If he was here we would have him read the regulations about the cutting the dead and down timber to us. We are willing that the Pillager Indians, who have contracts, may log. The mixed bloods are disturbing them all the time. We want all of the resolutions of this council sent to Washington at once, that no delay may be caused in the carrying out of our wishes. If the Commissioner should refuse to have the cutting of our timber stopped, we want him to write to us about it at once. If he refuses, we will organize a company and put a stop to it ourselves. Our desire is to have all these camps shut down at once, until the matter is settled. Then it will be decided who shall cut our timber.

SPEECH OF WAH BE SHA INCE.

We want all the contracts approved at once for all who have contracts with parties who are to manufacture the logs into lumber at Walker, so that we will get the full benefits of it here. Day Dah Kah Nah Duib and John Warren are among this number.

Most respectfully submitted by me, as requested by the Pillager Indians.

ELY WRIGHT.

LEECH LAKE P. O., CASS COUNTY, MINN., *January 7, 1898.*

F. J. KLINE and JUDGE WRIGHT.

GENTLEMEN: We do not want George H. Cook, Brainerd Lumber Company, to log this winter on our reservation. We want you to write to the honorable Commissioner of General Land Office, at Washington, D. C.

Your friends,

CHIEF WHITE HAIR.
CHIEF KAY ME WAUMAUSH.
CHIEF AH SHA WE GE SHIG.
CHIEF HENRY HANKS.
CHIEF MAY SE DAY SKING.

(Read to the Council.)

CHIEFS.

Kay gway chi way be mang, mark x.
Mor so mow, mark x.
So ke ke shik, mark x.
Ah na me hay ka bow, mark x.
Nay tah we ki shik, mark x.
Nah sha ke sh kang, mark x.
Tay tah ka ma chi wayb, mark x.
Kah kah can, mark x.
O sah we ki shik, mark x.
Ne sah tah was, mark x.
O ge ma wa chi wad, mark x.
Kay shi yosh shi shi sh, mark x.
No te nah gwa or moco, mark x.
Way ke mah sh kang, mark x.
Nay tah we kah bow, mark x.
Wah ba nah nee, mark x.
Wah we hay ki shig, mark x.
Chi gwa na quat, mark x.
Kah ka na wab, mark x.
Osh ke na wace, mark x.
Ne be tay or na gwat, mark x.
Ma ge wa ka quat, mark x.
O shi be e kay, mark x.
Ah sha we gwa nab, mark x.
Me ke sse tay sh gak, mark x.
Wa be sh shash, mark x.
Pa tway wendang, mark x.
Que wiss, mark x.
Ma chi ka bow, mark x.
O be sa ne keshshik, mark x.
O ke ma we kah bow, mark x.
Nay tah o say, mark x.
Ma gwa ne e kas, mark x.
May tway we net, mark x.
May s squane kayb, mark x.
Ba ko nay ke shig, mark x.
Be qua gwa tab, mark x.
Ah ka sse na kesh, mark x.
Nay tah wa bendang, mark x.
Pe nay sse, mark x.
Kah na tar young men, mark x.
Ko tah mash, mark x.
Nay nah or ge wab, mark x.
Kay qway chi ka bow, mark x.
Way sa we ko na hay, mark x.
Kay bay ka bow, mark x.
Ah we sh de ah, mark x.
Tay tah kwas, mark x.
May me ss gwa no was, mark x.
Kah ba wis, mark x.
May ni to ge now, mark x.
O shi be e kays shish, mark x.
Pe wash shice, mark x.
Ne ka ni be nace, mark x.
Mi nah qwat, mark x.

Kay gi na wa ssi kang, mark x.
Ah chi ka bow, mark x.
Sha bo yos, mark x.
Pay ne gwa nab, mark x.
Nay thi way wendang, mark x.
Pah ka mack, mark x.
Wa sii no wab, mark x.
Ne ka ni ben nayse, mark x.
Wah be sh ka nah gwat, mark x.
Sha wa no s say, mark x.
Johnnace, mark x.
We nee ce, mark x.
So say a, mark x.
Sah or go wsay, mark x.
Pay chi sh ka nah kat, mark x.
Kay bay or bandang, mark x.
Ne bah ge shing, mark x.
Kah ke way orsh, mark x.
Ene wash, mark x.
O da mach, mark x.
May ka chi wag, mark x.
Ah ko ge tah gi qua nay orsh, mark x.
Pay sh sha ka mink, mark x.
Ki chi mo ko mau, mark x.
Kay tahck, mark x.
Pay she qua wendang, mark x.
Nay she ka wab, mark x.
Kah be bo no kace, mark x.
Na go ssi ay, mark x.
Nay tah me git, mark x.
Nish sho tace, mark x.
O dah kay, mark x.
Wa bo cheek, mark x.
Nay tah wash, mark x.
Kay shi wosh, mark x.
Kay me wa nash shice, mark x.
Ah sha webenace, mark x.
Pay ba mash, mark x.
Way sha wash qua chi wab, mark x.
Kay shi qwa nay osh, mark x.
Ko chis, mark x.
Ma ko tayek, mark x.
Te besh go gi now, mark x.
Hay ni we ka ba wendang, mark x.
Shi ma kace, mark x.
Kah she bo kah bow, mark x.
Gi chi ah cha ba ne winee, mark x.
Pay pay gwash, mark x.
Ah sha we benaca, mark x.
May tway wist dos, mark x.
Nah sho bendang, mark x.
Mah gwa, mark x.
O sh gi na was, mark x.
O min nway way ki shik, mark x.
Na ma chi se, mark x.

Shi ba yo be ka wimi, mark x.
 Ah ni me keys, mark x.
 May ssi na ekas, mark x.
 Chi qua bay, mark x.
 Wah be ka sh shibit, mark x.
 Ko ni wa na gwat, mark x.
 Mosh ka os, mark x.
 Nah ka nab, mark x.
 Pesh shice, mark x.
 May sha ki way wendang, mark x.
 Ma chi bin nays, mark x.
 Nay sh sha wa so waywendang, mark x.
 Pa ka tway windang, mark x.
 May nway way osh, mark x.
 May qwam, mark x.
 Pah ko nay orsson, mark x.
 Maysh kah was, mark x.
 Pah o be benace, mark x.
 Ke she kos, mark x.
 Pen de kay ga bow, mark x.
 O ge man, mark x.
 May mah sh ka wash, mark x.
 Hay sh gwa ben nase, mark x.
 Ah ka kah naok, mark x.
 Tay ba si kay, mark x.
 Nah o bet, mark x.
 Mi shi dosh, mark x.
 Ah nah gwat, mark x.
 Way me de gosh shice, mark x.
 Pe tah na gwat, mark x.
 O te ni kan, mark x.
 Ah ki was, mark x.
 She mah ka ne shice, mark x.
 Way sa we go nah hay shish, mark x.

Ni be tay ki shing, mark x.
 Ah she tay yosh, mark x.
 Ah ne me ke wab, mark x.
 Way saw, mark x.
 Jo Bellanger, mark x.
 O de sa ni ki shing, mark x.
 Kah gi way or na quat, mark x.
 Pah o she kah bow, mark x.
 Sa gwa tack, mark x.
 Ke way tine be nace, mark x.
 Mi no ki shik, mark x.
 Mah chi or na gwat, mark x.
 Sha bo tay sh kang, mark x.
 Ah ki wace, mark x.
 Kah gwa yoan, mark x.
 Ne kah ni kishing, mark x.
 Gwi wis, mark x.
 Ah or go bit, mark x.
 Ah be tah ma gwat, mark x.
 Me ke ssice, mark x.
 So say shi sh, mark x.
 Pay me ni bow, mark x.
 John Bassett, mark x.
 Kine was, mark x.
 Ah wa sse ses, mark x.
 Paul Bellanger, mark x.
 John Bellanger, mark x.
 Way we she be nace, mark x.
 May nway we gang, mark x.
 Pah tah sh ka yosh, mark x.
 Ke way gi shing, mark x.
 Mina gwat, mark x.
 Tay be sh ko yosh, mark x.

These are the names of the Indians who approved of the minutes of council inclosed.

E. S. V.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
 GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
 Washington, D. C., March 28, 1898.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

SIR: On January 25, 1898, there was referred to this office for consideration and report, among other papers, a letter from Rev. J. A. Gilfillan, dated White Earth, Minn., December 20, 1897, alleging, in effect, that a conspiracy existed with the object in view of obtaining all the timber on the Chippewa reservations in Minnesota at 50 cents per 1,000 feet, just as the large lumber companies are now getting the dead timber, and that Mr. Rosa, the superintendent of logging, had told him that certain lumber companies were going to get all the Leech Lake pine at 50 cents per 1,000 feet, and that the people then cutting on said reservation were white men, not Indians.

On February 2, 1898, I had the honor to make a report to the Department, in which, among other things, it was said: "In view of this statement (of Mr. Gilfillan's) Mr. Rosa will be called on for a report in regard to this matter, giving all the facts in his possession, which report, when received, will be transmitted for your information."

On February 8, 1898, Mr. Rosa reported that no contracts have been let on Leech Lake for less than \$5 per thousand feet; that no contracts have been let except to Indian loggers; that Mr. J. J. Dwyer was appointed scaler at the special instance and request of the Akeley Lumber Company, buyer, and William Bonga, logger, and that as said company refused to furnish Mr. Bonga the said Mr. Dwyer never scaled logs of any kind; that he never made the remarks stated by Mr. Gilfillan, and that they must have originated from some other source.

Under date of March 4, 1898, Mr. Rosa, in response to instructions from this office to endeavor to obtain the necessary number of Indian laborers, reported that he immediately took steps to procure such laborers; that he finds that all Indians desiring work have been employed; that they have been repeatedly urged to work, and that most of the camps have been supplied with Indian labor up to the time of the payment, when nearly all the Indians left to get their pay from the damage

fund; that most of the loggers were fortunate enough to have a large number of logs skidded so as not to materially injure their business; that it was during payment he visited the camps, and was assured by the Indian loggers that most of the Indians would return to work, unless another payment was made soon; that he found in some instances more white men in camp than the regulations allowed, and, on this discovery, issued an order that paragraph 6 of the Logging Regulations must be complied with, and that the Indian loggers assured him that they would endeavor to do so; that every effort has been made on the part of the Indian loggers to give their people work, and that they have paid Indians from \$4 to \$6 per month more than was paid for like labor outside of the reservation; that the Indian loggers have been very careful to preserve the green and growing pine, only enough green pine being cut for the boom sticks, as mentioned in their contract, which amount was limited to 65 boom sticks for each million feet cut and banked.

Mr. Rosa, being ordered by this office to investigate and make report in regard to the protest of certain Pillager Indians against white men cutting timber on Leech Lake Reservation, under date of March 7, 1898, reported that upon investigation he found that some interested person attached as many names as he thought necessary to the alleged protest, in most instances without the knowledge or consent of the persons whose names were used, and that from all the facts he could gather it seems that the alleged protest was a scheme in the interest of one lumber company against another, and that the matter is not worth the notice of the Department.

Copies of Mr. Rosa's report are herewith inclosed.

From these reports I am of opinion that the complaints and protest above mentioned are without foundation, and that the logging operations are being conducted satisfactorily alike to the Government and the Indians, and this office will take no further action in the premises, unless by your direction.

Very respectfully,

BINGER HERMANN,
Commissioner.

Statement taken from the account of Indian Agent Sutherland, rendered June 30, 1898, as to logging operations on Chippewa ceded lands, Minnesota.

EXHIBIT A.

Name of contractor.	Value of logs.	Stumpage, 15 per cent.	Scalage.	Amount paid contractors.
B. S. Vannette	\$1,375.35	\$206.30	\$7.63	\$1,161.41
Pat Perrault	1,305.95	195.89	7.28	1,102.79
Alex. McKenzie	1,003.35	150.50	5.77	847.09
Charles E. Leith	2,118.80	317.82	11.35	1,789.63
Wm. V. Warren	3,832.05	574.80	19.96	3,237.29
Total	9,635.50	1,445.31	51.99	8,138.21

EXHIBIT B.

Pemberton Bros	\$3,376.85	\$506.52	\$16.95	\$2,864.38
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EXHIBIT C.

Margaret Calbreath	\$5,102.68	\$765.40	\$42.00	\$4,295.28
Lizett Sherer	5,224.48	783.67	43.01	4,397.80
Total	10,327.16	1,549.07	85.01	8,693.08

EXHIBIT D.

W. R. Speare	\$15,530.40	\$2,329.56	\$119.11	\$13,081.73
Josette How	2,677.00	401.55	12.28	2,263.17
Serephine Meddeau (on both diminished and ceded lands)	115.00	17.25	.....	1,153.90
Total	18,323.40	2,748.36	131.39	4,798.80

Statement taken from the account of Indian Agent Sutherland, etc.—Continued.

EXHIBIT E.

Name of contractor.	Value of logs.	Stumpage, 15 per cent.	Scalage.	Amount paid contractors.
Warren & Fairbanks	\$29,231.75	\$4,384.76	\$109.55	\$24,737.44
E. L. Warren	26,493.35	3,974.00	176.92	22,342.43
E. L. Warren	4,417.32	662.60	22.66	3,732.06
E. L. Warren	4,396.90	395.71	-----	4,001.19
Clara Duquette	6,678.77	995.02	-----	5,683.75
Warren & Bonga	10,541.65	1,581.24	52.70	8,907.71
Bonga & Dick	4,360.50	654.10	25.00	3,681.40
Roy Bros	4,330.60	649.59	23.85	3,657.16
Albert Fairbanks	3,616.25	542.43	25.00	3,048.82
Onah egwon aybeck	14,580.50	2,187.08	98.36	12,295.06
Fairbanks & Warren	3,769.69	565.44	a62.14	a9,313.98
Total	112,417.28	16,591.97	b 596.18	b 101,401.00

a Part of.

b These amounts are approximate, and include scalage and amount paid contractors and contract on the diminished reserve also.

EXHIBIT F.

(Dated June 30, 1898.)

Nellie Lydick	\$10,125.45	\$1,518.81	\$78.74	\$8,527.90
Nellie Lydick	11,541.98	1,701.29	93.40	9,547.29
Wm. Fairbanks	6,034.75	905.21	42.24	5,087.30
Smith & Nason	4,033.50	605.02	32.82	3,395.66
Ne be net tic	4,569.88	885.48	37.70	3,846.70
Henry Taylor	3,756.15	563.42	30.93	3,161.80
Maggie A. Seelye	28,955.60	4,343.34	(a)	24,612.26
Jane Fairbanks	1,514.57	127.17	12.04	1,375.36
W. H. Lyons	3,921.30	583.19	32.27	3,300.84
John L. Lyons	8,680.07	1,302.00	71.44	7,306.63
Total	82,933.85	12,339.93	431.58	70,151.74
Grand total	237,013.04	35,181.16	1,315.10	196,034.21

a Scalage paid direct to scaler of logs.

Abstract of June 30, 1898, shows the following camps unsettled and the amount paid for the logs and in the hands of the Indian agent:

ABSTRACT.

Baysha umig	\$2,535.99	
John Bonga	2,219.34	
Mark Burns	8,022.68	
Folstrom & Morrison	2,791.35	
Charlotte Weaver	765.90	
	16,335.26	15 per cent-
Grand total of settled contracts	237,013.04	\$2,450.28
	253,348.30	37,631.44

Abstract of June 30, 1898, shows a total payment to the Indian agent of \$347,565.06 on the settled camps, including diminished and ceded lands, of which amount, as above shown, \$237,013.04 was for ceded lands. Of this amount the same abstract shows that \$301,318.68 was disbursed by the Indian agent on account of stumpage, superintendent's salary on the Diminished Reserve, scalage, and the amount paid contractors, leaving a balance of \$46,246.38, which was deposited, together with \$16,335.26—total, \$62,571.64—from the camps not settled, in the Second National Bank of St. Paul, certificate No. 4088. Fifteen per cent of the amounts paid the unsettled camps would be \$2,450.28. This added to \$35,181.16, above mentioned, would make a total of \$37,631.44, composing the 15 per cent deducted for the benefit of the Indians. R. H. Rosa, superintendent, has tendered an account for additional compensation of \$472.50 and expense accounts amounting to \$257.29; total, \$729.69.

The following assistant superintendents have filed expense accounts for the amounts opposite their names:

H. G. Hamaker	\$40.50
J. L. McCoy	232.77
R. C. McClure	212.30
D. W. Arnold	60.00
John A. Henderson	172.50
Total	718.07

Grand total due superintendent and assistants, \$1,447.76.

This must be deducted from the 15 per cent fund, and leaves a balance of \$36,183.68 to the credit of the Indian fund on deposit at the Second National Bank, as above stated.

Camps.	Indian agents' accounts for fourth quarter, 1898, shows amounts deposited in Treasury on unsettled logging camps, as follows.	Amounts due under these contracts which have been reported as paid in full and which were the amounts due, as shown by scale bills and contracts.	Difference.
"Bay shay cumig"	\$2,535.99	\$4,226.65	\$1,690.66
John Bonga	2,219.34	3,698.90	1,479.56
Mark Burns	8,022.68	15,153.97	7,131.29
Folstrom & Morrison	2,791.35	2,791.35	-----
Charlotte Weaver	765.90	1,276.50	510.60
Total	16,335.26	27,147.37	10,812.11

Amount paid on settled contracts, as shown by accounts in the Indian Office	\$237,013.04
Amount paid on unsettled contracts, as shown by accounts in the Indian Office	16,335.26
Amount due on reported unsettled contracts, as estimated in the Land Office	10,812.11
Total	264,160.41
Amount apparently overpaid	\$84.83
Errors to balance	16.64
	101.47
True total under contracts	264,058.94
Amount realized from sales of logs on skids in the woods, which seems to be independent of all other payments	2,509.28
Grand total which should have been received, exclusive of error of \$16.64	266,568.22

Under date of October 30, 1898, Indian agent reports that he has deposited in bank, as the 15 per cent fund, \$35,544.62; that the unsettled accounts, when settled, will yield to said fund \$4,072.08, which is 15 per cent of \$27,147.20. Our account shows that this last figure is practically correct, being, in fact, \$27,147.37. Indian agent further reports, October 30, 1898, that the gross sale amounted to \$265,263.29. Our account shows that this should be, exclusive of the supposed error, \$266,568.22. Fifteen per cent of the total amount just above shown should yield \$39,985.23. The Indian agent's report of October 30, 1898, shows \$39,616.70. His account to the Indian Office showing, as stated, a 15 per cent fund of \$35,181.16 seems to be an error, as the amount \$237,013.04 should yield \$35,551.96, giving an error of \$370.80 against the Indian agent, which, if added to the amount above shown, \$39,616.70, will yield \$39,987.50, or \$2.27 more than seems to be due from him to that fund, so that he seems to owe the 15 per cent fund \$368.53. From the total 15 per cent fund of \$39,985.23 should be taken the expenses of superintendent and assistants, \$1,447.76, which would leave a net fund of \$38,537.47.

WHITE EARTH, MINN., August 2, 1898.

Hon. BINGER HERMANN,
Land Commissioner, Washington, D. C.

SIR: I and my people are perplexed, not knowing how we are to live next winter. We have always looked to the Government when we are in need. I myself can not say how much damage the hail done on our crops this year, but the agent will report that, I think. By what I hear, it almost destroyed our whole crop this year. It is very certain now that we will have a hard time to exist next winter. I was and am still very anxious for the logging, as we have plenty of dead and down timber to cut on diminished reserve, so we can have work in the woods for my people. If we are not permitted to lumber next winter, we will very likely starve. I have heard reported that the Indians and mixed bloods do purposely start fires just to get a chance to log. As soon as there is any fire in the woods my people come and tell me, but I know of no fire to have been started by my people, and I don't believe we can be blamed justly for that. There has been no fire on our reservation this spring and summer. I was at Red Lake on the 4th; "Mahsh ege shig" was with me, and all the Red Lake Indians told me that they had no fires. I am anxious that lumbering be permitted this coming winter. I do earnestly request and pray that we be allowed to log.

Very respectfully,

CHIEF WHITE CLOUD, his (x) mark.
MAHSH EGE SHIG, his (x) mark.

We, the undersigned, concur with the contents of our chief's letter.

KAY QUIGE GA BOWE, his (x) mark.
HENRY SELKIRK.
ROBERT FAIRBANKS, Sr.
JOHN LEECY.
R. P. FAIRBANKS.
B. L. FAIRBANKS.

EXHIBIT B.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
GENERAL LAND OFFICE, August 26, 1898.

Logging regulations to govern logging by Indians on the ceded Chippewa reservations, Minnesota, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved June 7, 1897 (Public, No. 3).

First. The Indians on the ceded Chippewa reservations, Minnesota, shall be authorized to enter into a contract or contracts with any responsible person or persons to cut and bank any specified quantity of dead timber standing or fallen on said reservation, at a given price per thousand feet, such responsible person or persons being required to give bond in a sufficient penalty, stipulating for the faithful performance of the obligations of such contract, the careful observance of the intercourse laws, etc.

Second. There shall be designated from the corps of Chippewa examiners, appointed under the act of January 14, 1889 (25 Stat., 642), for the effectual carrying out of these regulations, a superintendent and as many assistant superintendents as the Commissioner of the General Land Office may select. The superintendent designated for the purpose of directing logging operations shall, with the assistance of the Indian agent at White Earth Agency, require each Indian desiring to cut and bank sawlogs to make a selection of the dead timber standing or fallen, and thereafter make application to be allowed to contract for the cutting and banking of such timber, describing by section, township, and range the land on which the dead timber is standing or fallen.

As the dead and down timber is logged from each subdivision of land on which it may be found, said designated examiners shall make the examination thereof under the direction of the chief examiner and the regulations governing them for the purpose of ascertaining on which of said lots or tracts there is standing or growing pine timber, and shall make their minutes, notes, and reports as heretofore.

Third. Before any timber shall be cut under the foregoing authority a contract shall be entered into between the Indian applicant or applicants and some responsible person or persons, as provided in paragraph 1, and in such form as shall be prescribed by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, which contract, however,

shall not be of force until the same is approved by the Indian agent and superintendent and confirmed by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, which approval and confirmation shall operate as a permit for the cutting and banking of the timber applied for by the Indian or Indians.

Fourth. It shall be the duty of the superintendent and assistant superintendents to go into the woods with the loggers and direct their labors, to the end that no green or growing timber may be cut and that no live trees may be damaged in any manner so as to cause them to die, and also to inspect the scaling of the logs.

Fifth. The superintendent shall receive, in addition to his compensation as examiner of Chippewa lands, \$1.50 per day for such time as his services may be actually necessary in logging operations hereunder, and his actual and necessary traveling expenses, and the assistant superintendents shall receive, in addition to their salaries as examiners of Chippewa lands, their actual and necessary traveling expenses; and such additional compensation and traveling expenses shall be paid from the proceeds of the sale of logs. Such additional compensation and expenses are in consideration of the added duties of said persons. The assistant superintendents shall oversee and direct such portions of the work as the superintendent may direct.

Sixth. With the exception of the superintendent, assistant superintendents, and scaler, and in cases where persons of sufficient knowledge and skill for foremen, blacksmiths, filers, teamsters, clerks, and cooks can not be found among the Indians, no white labor shall be employed in performing this work until all available Indian labor shall have been employed.

Seventh. One-half of the cost of scaling shall be paid by the Indian loggers and one-half by the purchaser of the logs. After the scaling is completed the sale of the logs shall not be valid until the same is approved by the Indian agent and superintendent and confirmed by the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Eighth. The Indian agent will assume control of the proceeds of the sale, of which \$2 per 1,000 feet for white pine and \$1 per 1,000 feet for Norway shall be deducted by him for the benefit of the Indians and to pay all expenses of the sale, such as advertising, telegraphing, additional compensation of superintendent, and traveling expenses of superintendent and assistant superintendents; provided that, in any case where the logs are sold for an amount exceeding \$6 per 1,000 feet for white pine and \$5 per 1,000 feet for Norway, the amount to be deducted for the benefit of the Indians, as above stated, shall be proportionately increased, in the discretion of the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

The net proceeds remaining shall be divided and paid as follows:

(1) He shall pay the scalers of such logs the amount due on the part of the Indian logger.

(2) He shall pay the laborers of the logger, including foremen, blacksmiths, teamsters, filers, clerks, and cooks, any unpaid balance which may be due them under their contract for labor performed in the cutting or delivery or banking of such logs.

(3) He shall pay the party or parties furnishing the advances under the contract authorized in section 9 to the logger who delivered said logs.

(4) He shall pay to the logger or contractor who banked such logs any part remaining of the amount to be paid under his contract.

Ninth. Any logging Indian, on a proper showing of his inability to furnish his logging outfit, or to sustain himself or his family during the logging operations, may receive advances of goods or cash from any party with whom he may contract, which contract shall first be approved by the Indian agent to such limit as the Indian agent may fix, and such advances shall be paid by the Indian agent to the party making the same from the amount to which such Indian is entitled for his logging work.

Tenth. The Commissioner of the General Land Office shall have power to prescribe such rules and regulations not inconsistent with these regulations as he may deem proper from time to time for the more efficient prosecution of the logging operations, and to thoroughly protect the interests of the Indians and the Government in the premises.

F. W. MONDELL,
Acting Commissioner.

Approved.
C. N. BLISS, *Secretary.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, August 8, 1898.

The COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

SIR: I inclose herewith, for your information and such action as you shall deem proper in the premises, a communication dated July 30, 1898, from the Indians of

the Leech Lake band of Minnesota Chippewas, asking that they be permitted to cut the dead timber on the lands formerly embraced in the Leech Lake Reservation to the exclusion of all other persons.

This letter was received by reference from Mr. John H. Sutherland, the Indian agent for the White Earth Agency, and for your further information in the premises I inclose a copy of my letter of even date to him on the subject.

Very respectfully,

W. A. JONES, *Commissioner.*

LEECH LAKE, MINN., *July 26, 1898.*

Hon. W. A. JONES,

Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: We, the poor Indians, desire to cut the dead and down timber what there is on our reservation (Leech Lake Reservation). But we do not want anyone that belongs outside the Pillager Band to come on this reservation to cut the dead and down timber. If any outsider should send an application to do the above mention we want you to send the application back to him or to them, and give the Indians who really belong on this reservation. We inform you this is the minds of all the Leech Lake Indians about our pine. We all agreed to send this request to you, so please answer as soon as possible.

Chiefs:

Ne gon e bin ais, his x mark.
 Kay me won aush, his x mark.
 Ah zhon e ge shig, his x mark.
 Kah ge gay bin ais, his x mark.
 Ogah bay ah woun, his x mark.
 Ozon e ge shig, his x mark.

Queen:

Mah je gah bon, her x mark.

Chiefs:

Kah gah ge waush, his x mark.
 Ke be dway aush, his x mark.
 Kah kah kun, his x mark.

Headmen:

Wah bah nah noo, his x mark.
 May dway we nind, his x mark.
 Oge mah we gah bon, his x mark.
 Nay tah we ge shig, his x mark.
 Kay gway tah be tung, his x mark.

Aun je ge nen, his x mark.
 Kay mah, his x mark.
 Kay zhe bah wo say, his x mark.
 Ne bid ay ah nah quod, his x mark.
 Ne gon e gwan abe, his x mark.
 Que wis, his x mark.
 Ne bid ay ge shig, his x mark.
 Min o ge shig oonce, his x mark.
 Min o ge shig, his x mark.
 Ching gwah nah quod, his x mark.
 Mah je gah bon, his x mark.
 Go jeence, his x mark.
 Be sheence, his x mark.
 Mah ko day, his x mark.
 James Taylor.

Headmen:

Obe zon e ge shig, his x mark.
 Way zon e co noy ay, his x mark.

Respectfully forwarded.

JOHN H. SUTHERLAND,
United States Indian Agent.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, August 8, 1898.

JOHN H. SUTHERLAND, Esq.,

United States Indian Agent, White Earth Agency, Minn.

SIR: I am in receipt, by your reference, of a communication dated July 30, 1898, from the chiefs and headmen of the Indians living on what was formerly the Leech Lake Reservation in Minnesota, in which they express the desire to cut the dead and down timber on said reservation, and that outsiders not living on the reservation be prohibited from cutting any of said timber.

In reply you are informed that the Indians living on the lands formerly embraced in the Leech Lake Reservation have no more interest in those lands, except such as may be allotted to individuals in severalty, than the other Chippewa Indians in the State of Minnesota. Said lands were ceded under the act of 1889 (25 Stats., 642), to be sold after the appraisal of the timber for the benefit of all the Chippewas of Minnesota, and every Indian in Minnesota coming under that description is equally entitled with the Leech Lake Band in the interest in the dead timber that can be taken from said lands.

This office, as you are aware, does not have control of the sale of timber on the ceded Chippewa lands in Minnesota, and the communication referred by you from the Leech Lake Indians has, together with a copy of this letter, been transmitted to the Commissioner of the General Land Office for his information.

Very respectfully,

W. A. JONES, *Commissioner.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., August 16, 1898.

Chief NE GON E VIN AIS, ET AL.,
Leech Lake, Minn.

(In care of Mr. John H. Sutherland, United States Indian agent.)

GENTLEMEN: I am in receipt, by reference from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, of your communication of July 26, 1898, in which you state that the Indians on Leech Lake Reservation desire to cut dead and down timber on their own reservation and do not want anyone who belongs outside of the Pillager Band to come on that reservation and cut the dead and down timber, and you ask that if any outsider should send an application to cut timber on said reservation that the application be returned to the sender.

In reply I have to state, so far as the ceded portion of the reservation is concerned, that the law provides for the cutting of the dead and down timber on the Chippewa reservations by the Indians generally for their benefit, not specifying that any particular band shall cut timber on a particular reservation to the exclusion of other bands, hence this office has no authority to set apart the ceded portions of the Leech Lake Reservation as lands on which only the Pillager Band of Indians can cut the logs. I have to suggest, however, that the Pillager Indians may by their own efforts secure all logging privileges on their reservation, to the exclusion of outsiders, by making early selection of the lands containing timber, entering into contracts with responsible parties, and at the commencement of the logging season making applications to conduct logging operations on the lands selected.

Very respectfully,

F. W. MONDELL, *Acting Commissioner.*

EXHIBIT C.

MINNEAPOLIS, *September 23, 1898.*

Hon. BINGER HERMANN.

MY DEAR SIR: I herewith inclose, for your information and consideration, a copy of a communication I have received in regard to the dead and down timber that you are so familiar with. I am having many protests in regard to the continuation of cutting this timber, as they claim it is a great waste of Government timber and making almost certain destruction of adjacent forests—not only of Government timber but that of private parties—as when the woods are full of limbs and brush that is dry forest fires are sure to follow (all of this is a very reasonable conclusion); so I hope you will discontinue the cutting of dead and down timber, as last winter's work cleaned up all that was really going to waste, as I understand.

Yours truly,

L. FLETCHER.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., *September 20, 1898.*

Hon. LOREN FLETCHER,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: The writer desires to call your attention to the matter of cutting the so-called "dead and down" timber on the Indian reservation in Minnesota during the coming winter. Last winter there was cut, under the act providing for the cutting of dead and down timber on the Indian reservation, about 50,000,000 feet of pine, and while the regulations in regard to the employment of Indian labor were almost entirely ignored, there was cut, outside of the large number of boom sticks, a very limited amount of actually green white pine. The operations last winter cleaned out all the compact or solid bodies of actually dead and down timber, and the dead timber or windfalls now left consist of scattered trees here and there in exceedingly small proportion to the live timber.

After a very careful estimate, made by competent cruisers, I find that not to exceed 5 per cent of the pine timber on the lands which are now filed on and proposed to be cut over for dead and down timber can be truthfully and honestly classified as such. If the proposition is to cut dead and down timber only, then roads must be made through the entire forests, camps built everywhere, and the whole reservation opened up and made ready for fires and winds the coming seasons. If, on the other hand, the "dead and down" men succeed in obtaining permission to cut clean certain sections, green and dead, there will be no limit to the waste and slaughter of the choicest tracts of timber at a price not over one-half the price designated in the act providing for the sale of the Indian pine, which act was drafted and became a law under the auspices of Senator Nelson.

It is clear to the writer that the cutting or sale of green pine timber on Indian

reservations under any other authority than that granted by the Nelson bill is illegal, even though done under the sanction and knowledge of Government officials. Such being the case, it would be called an administration steal, and nothing can result but political capital for the Democratic party and trouble and disgrace for the Republican party.

The parties interested in the operation are principally the small loggers, "squaw men," and mixed bloods, who purchase the logs from the Indians at such a low price that the Indians will not receive a cent for their rights, and sell to the manufacturers at outside prices in the market, so that no one who really merits it will receive a single cent's advantage.

The matter of employing Indian labor is simply a farce, and a fraud on the good intentions of the Indian Department, not 10 per cent of the labor employed last winter being Indian labor; and I understand that an attempt is now being made whereby even that small percentage may be eliminated, provided the contractor so desires. The pay of the Indian labor is the last thing protected, and this spring the Indian office at White Earth paid, in many cases, not over 50 cents on the dollar for the time checks left with them for collection.

Filings have been made on all the valuable tracts of white pine on the reservation for the purpose of cutting the so-called "dead and down" timber. I understand that it is being classified as "dead and down" timber, and that the chief estimator and superintendent of logging will approve of contracts containing these lands and will send them to Washington for confirmation.

As it is a fraud and a steal from beginning to end, and will produce a vast amount of gossip and trouble, I deemed it proper to call your attention to the matter, to the end that the most rigid examinations be made by a number of different examiners before any classification of timber be accepted, or any permits be granted by the commission. The Nelson bill, you know, says the timber shall be sold at public sale to the highest bidder at a minimum price of \$3 per thousand feet. The lands proposed to be cut over for "dead and down" timber are now being examined under the provisions of this bill, and to take them out of its reach and sell the timber off, under the "dead and down" act, the short haul—Norway at \$1 per thousand and white pine at \$2 per thousand—is clearly to every respectable man a swindle on the public, and will be strongly resented when the matter is once well understood. Even the Indians are coming to an understanding of the matter, and are now counseling against the cutting.

I could write many more interesting things in regard to this deal, but will no longer occupy your valuable time; but allow me to assure you that any Republican Congressman who aids or abets the operation of this measure will certainly and speedily regret his action, as nothing but scandal can follow such barefaced piracy.

Yours truly,

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., October 3, 1898.

Hon. LOREN FLETCHER, *Minneapolis, Minn.*

SIR: I am in receipt of your letter of September 23, 1898, inclosing a copy of letter of September 20, 1898, commenting upon the operations on the dead and down timber on the ceded lands in the Chippewa Reservation in Minnesota during the past year and the regulations for this year.

I thank you very much for inclosing me the complaint, and for the clippings which were received under a later cover. I have given the matter my careful attention and can find no evidence of fraud, injustice, or carelessness in the management of the business.

I inclose herewith a copy of a letter this day sent to the Mississippi Valley Lumberman, in reply to their attack. My superintendents report to me that there is a large amount of dead and down timber, and I feel it is my duty under the law of June 7, 1897, and under the instructions of the Department, to allow the same to be cut and removed. I feel that Executive negation of the will of the people, expressed through Congress, is a usurpation of power, and that as long as the law exists and there is timber of the character mentioned to be cut, I am compelled to enforce the law and the regulations thereunder in their letter and spirit.

I appreciate the interest you have taken, and will thank you, at any time, to inform and advise me of any unwise action or management in a matter under my office in your State.

Very respectfully,

BINGER HERMANN, *Commissioner.*

P. S.—Your newspapers are wholly misinformed as to the logging transactions. They are incorrect in every statement they make. Please read the inclosed communication.

B. H.

EXHIBIT D.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., October 13, 1898.

Mr. F. J. PARKE,
Special Agent, General Land Office.

SIR: You will proceed at once to Walker, Minn., and confer with the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs relative to an investigation which yourself and Special Agent H. H. Schwartz are to conduct, after consultation with him, relative to the logging of the dead and down timber on the ceded lands of the Chippewa Indian reservations in Minnesota.

You will investigate and report:

1. Whether the persons now in charge of such logging operations are diligent persons to be intrusted therewith.
2. As to the existence of dead and down timber in sufficient quantities to be logged, and the advisability of logging the same this season.
3. As to what per cent of Indians were employed as laborers during the past season, and as to their willingness to work and availability during the present season, and also whether any green timber was cut last year by those logging the dead and down timber.
4. Whether the system in vogue under the present instructions is advisable and proper.
5. Whether or not the Indians are satisfied with the work for the past season; if not, the cause of their dissatisfaction.
6. Whether or not they desire that logging contracts be let for the present season, and whether or not the same would be beneficial to their interests.
7. You will report whether any discrimination was made in favor of any loggers during the past season, or in favor of any contractors or purchasers from the loggers, and whether or not the loggers during the past season were Indians, and whether the price paid for lumber by them was a fair price.

Mr. Gus H. Beaulieu is quoted by some of the Minnesota papers as saying:

1. That the Pillager band of the tribe of Chippewa Indians is in a surly mood on account of "the scandalous robbery of their pine forests under the pretext of operating in accordance with the provisions of the dead and down timber act."
2. That they are dissatisfied on account of "the alleged underestimates of the appraisers now at work," evidently referring to the examiners of the pine lands.
3. That many of the Pillager Indians were preparing to cut dead and down timber themselves this year under the regulations, but when they looked for locations found that they had all been "filed on by squaw men, half-breeds, and nonexistent Indians in the interests of the pirates."
4. That they also found that fires had been purposely set to convert green timber into dead and down, and that "inspectors frequently called timber dead or about to die and turned it over to the pirates," the word "inspectors" evidently referring to the superintendents in charge of the logging operations.
5. That they also "complain that the estimators who appraise the pine that escapes being called dead and down, which is to be sold as provided by the Nelson law, are in league with the lumbermen."
6. That they also "charge Rosa, the superintendent of the dead and down timber on the Chippewa Indian lands as being hand in glove with the pine pirates."

You will give Mr. Beaulieu an opportunity to substantiate these statements under oath before you, either personally or through such persons as he may wish. You will reduce his testimony and that of his witnesses to writing and require them all to sign the same, and will ask them such questions as you think will test their knowledge, good faith, and truthfulness about the matters concerning which they testify.

You will then examine other parties and reduce their testimony to writing and require their signature, so as to get at the facts.

It is desired to have a full investigation made on the points enumerated and on the allegations made by Beaulieu, with your full opinion as to the same, and reasons therefor.

Very respectfully,

BINGER HERMANN, *Commissioner.*

EXHIBIT E.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., October 20, 1898.

F. J. PARKE and H. H. SCHWARTZ,
Walker, Minn.

GENTLEMEN: Inclosed you will find a copy of a letter of the honorable Acting Secretary of the Interior, dated October 4, 1898, to J. W. Zevely, special inspector, White Earth Agency, Detroit, Minn., giving him certain instructions as to an investigation therein directed relative to the logging of the dead and down timber, standing or fallen on the White Earth and Red Lake Indian reservations, in Minnesota. This letter would seem to embrace the conditions and disposition of said timber on both the ceded and unceded portions of said reservations.

You will also find inclosed a letter of the honorable Acting Secretary, dated October 18, 1898, directing me to detail two special agents of this office to conduct the investigation directed in the letter to Mr. Zevely, it having been found that he was unavailable.

You will follow the terms of the Secretary's letters in addition to those contained in my letters to you of October 13, 1898, relative to the ceded portions of said reservations and also to the other reservations mentioned in my said letters, and after you shall have made a report upon such ceded portions of the reservations you will proceed to the unceded portions and make an investigation in accordance with the honorable Secretary's directions, and report the results thereof to the Department.

Very respectfully,

BINGER HERMANN, *Commissioner.*

Inquire at post-office at Detroit, Minn., or of United States Indian agent at White Earth Agency, for the letter addressed to Special Inspector J. W. Zevely, mentioned in Secretary's letter of October 18, 1898, inclosed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, October 4, 1898.

J. W. ZEVELY, Esq.,
Special Inspector, White Earth Agency, Detroit, Minn.

SIR: Referring to Departmental telegram of the 1st instant, addressed to you at San Francisco, Cal., directing you to proceed to the White Earth Agency for duty, I herewith transmit a letter from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated the 21st ultimo, with other papers on the subject of the sale by the methods suggested therein, of dead timber, standing or fallen, on the White Earth and Red Lake Indian reservations, Minnesota.

I desire that you carefully study and investigate the subject and ascertain the amount of merchantable dead timber on those two reservations, and especially the amount of dead pine, tamarack, and spruce; whether this timber is situated in compact bodies, or scattered over the reservations; its accessibility or inaccessibility, and whether there is danger of its destruction by fire or deterioration from other causes.

I wish especially to know whether it is so situated that all bidders may have equal advantages in bidding and purchasing, or whether it is so situated that some might have advantages over others in the purchase. If you find any such condition, report a full explanation of it, so that it may be intelligently comprehended here.

Also report in detail the probable value of each kind of this timber when it shall have been cut and banked ready for sale.

Ascertain and report whether there is any reason to believe that any of this timber has been killed by Indians, or by other persons, for the purpose of obtaining authority for the Indians to cut it.

To enable the Department to judge more intelligently as to what action should be taken upon this application, I desire you to inquire into the cutting and banking and sale of timber on these reservations during the last season, and report whether there was full opportunity for all persons to bid who desired to do so, and whether there was any pooling or combination to prevent competition, or undue advantage taken in the bidding or making of the contracts.

Also whether there was strict compliance with the authorities in the cutting of the timber; that is, whether any green timber was cut, and whether all of the Government employees and agents, and especially the superintendent of logging, performed their duties faithfully. Also report the prices obtained for each kind of timber on each reservation.

Also ascertain and report whether there was any unfair treatment of the Indians in the matter of furnishing supplies or logging outfit, or in the settlement with them for the cutting and banking, and the prices paid them reasonable.

If practicable, submit plats of these two reservations, showing where it is proposed to cut timber this season, and where it is proposed to bank it, and show, so far as you can, the location of the mills, rivers through which the logs are to be rafted, and the railroads over which the lumber may be shipped.

I wish your investigation to be thorough, and to embrace all information necessary to enable the Department to judge intelligently as to how this logging has been conducted the past season, and what action should be taken upon the application to cut this season.

Please make the investigation and submit your reports at the earliest practicable date, and with such recommendations as you may deem proper, returning the inclosed papers herewith.

Very respectfully,

THOS. RYAN, *Acting Secretary.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, October 18, 1898.

The COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

SIR: Mr. J. W. Zevely, special inspector, was, by telegram dated the 1st instant, directed to proceed to the White Earth Agency, Minn., for the purpose of conducting a certain investigation with respect to dead timber, standing or fallen, on the White Earth and Red Lake Indian reservations, application for authority to sell which had recently been made to the Department.

It is now ascertained that Mr. Zevely can not be spared from the duties on which he is now engaged, so that the desired investigation can be made before a date too late to make the timber available for sale this season. I therefore desire that you detail one (or two if necessary) of the most capable and trustworthy special agents of your office to conduct the contemplated investigation.

I transmit a copy of the orders to Special Inspector Zevely, dated the 4th instant, addressed to him at the White Earth Agency, where, with the accompanying papers, they now await his arrival.

I desire this investigation to be made promptly and thoroughly on the lines stated in the above-named orders to Mr. Zevely and prompt and full reports thereof made to the Department.

I also transmit an order on the postmaster at Detroit, Minn., or the Indian agent in charge of the White Earth Agency, as the case may be, for the delivery to the agent of your office of the package mailed to Mr. Zevely, so that your agent may obtain the same and have the use of the inclosures, to which reference is made in the orders to Mr. Zevely.

Very respectfully,

THOS. RYAN,
Acting Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., October 18, 1898.

The UNITED STATES POSTMASTER, *Detroit, Minn.*, or
The UNITED STATES INDIAN AGENT, *White Earth Agency, Minn.*

SIR: Please deliver to the bearer, a special agent of the General Land Office, a letter or package mailed from this city on or about the 5th instant in a franked envelope of this Department and addressed to J. W. Zevely, esq., special inspector, White Earth Agency, Detroit, Minn.

Very respectfully,

THOS. RYAN,
Acting Secretary.

EXHIBIT F.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., December 1, 1898.

Mr. H. H. SCHWARTZ,
Special Agent General Land Office, Walker, Minn.

SIR: Your letter of November 21, 1898, has been received and contents carefully noted. The draft of regulations to govern logging operations, inclosed by you, contains many valuable suggestions which may be adopted, at least as instructions to

superintendent of logging and his assistants, if logging operations are resumed this winter.

I note that you report that all Indians who could work were given work, getting better wages than the white men, and that the Indians were treated well.

You state that 10 per cent of last year's cut of logs was green timber, usually used for boom sticks, and that the contractors found it convenient to get butt and top logs out of most of the boom-stick trees. Was there no small timber that could have been used for boom sticks? Can you give the names of any loggers who cut more green timber than was necessary for booms? Can you suggest any method by which the superintendent and his assistants can prevent this? Was it impossible for them to have prevented all abuses in this regard last winter?

You further state that this year the rule is to approve for cutting only such forties as have not more than from 15 to 20 per cent of green timber, and then to cut each forty clean, which you think is a sensible plan, as by this method the destruction by fire of isolated trees left standing would be prevented. You assert, however, that on some of the descriptions of land already approved the green timber is nearer 50 or 60 per cent than 15 or 20 per cent.

It is not contemplated by this office that any land shall be cut clean unless this happens by the removal of the dead and down timber, and the cutting of any green timber other than what is absolutely necessary for boom sticks will not be tolerated.

I would like to know whether there is any likelihood of contracts being approved by the local Government officials which would allow the cutting of green timber. You will therefore report what contracts, giving names of Indian loggers and contractors, have been approved where there is a large percentage of green timber, and what assistant superintendent reported to the superintendent on the timber embraced in such contract, and, if possible, disclose the nature of his report.

You state also that 25 per cent of the merchantable dead timber on logged lands last year was left there. Do you mean that this timber, cut into logs, was left because of the early spring and the consequent inability of the loggers to get it out, or was it left for the purpose of logging this winter? If so, will the parties who cut the logs, if the timber was cut into logs, secure contracts this winter covering these logs, or will other loggers be allowed to reap the benefits of their labor? Is it not a fact that such of the timber as was cut into logs and left has since been offered for sale, as logs left on skids in the woods, and that satisfactory bids have been received for them?

In the proposed regulations you would have the assistant superintendents practically take charge of every camp, supervise labor, the distribution of supplies, the disposition of unconsumed supplies, and even empowered to approve or disallow bills for supplies, to issue time checks, etc. What reason have you for believing that any person would be willing to log or any person be willing to furnish supplies under such conditions? Are the Indians who propose to log and the laborers totally incompetent to manage their own affairs? Many of them are understood to be men of some experience and ability to look after their own interests. In what respect would your plan work more advantageously than the rule in paragraph 9 of the logging regulations, which, while not making provision for the interference of Government officials between the loggers and contractors, yet does provide that any Indian logger may receive advances of goods or cash from any party with whom he may contract, which contract shall first be approved by the Indian agent to such limit as the Indian agent may fix? Could not the agent, by refusing to approve a contract to a party inclined to grind the Indian, and by fixing the limit, prevent imposition and unfairness to the Indian?

You will explain why you propose to compel each Indian logger to contract to cut at least 5,000,000 feet of dead and down timber under each contract. Would this not prevent a great many worthy Indians from cutting who would otherwise do so? And taking into consideration land where timber is scarce, would not the fact that such timber to the amount of 5,000,000 feet must necessarily be scattered over a wide expanse of territory, make it exceedingly difficult for the loggers to collect and bank the logs in fulfillment of their contracts? Would it not be to the advantage of the Indian laborers to have a number of logging camps, thereby creating competition for their labor and making locations of supply stations more convenient for them?

You will investigate the matter and report as to the existence of dead and down timber on the several reservations, showing as nearly as possible the amount of such timber and the probable market value thereof; also, show whether or not the dead and down timber is in the midst of green timber, and to what extent, if any, this green timber would be injured by the cutting and logging of the dead and down.

You will give your opinion as to the advisability of allowing logging operations on pine lands which have been examined by the Chippewa examiners, who are estimating the quantity of the green pine thereon, and state whether such logging operations would depreciate the value of the remaining green pine, as examined and appraised.

Very respectfully,

BINGER HERMANN, *Commissioner.*

EXHIBIT G.

ASHLAND, WIS., December 8, 1898.

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

SIR: Replying to your Division C, "P. J. M." of December 1, 1898, Special Agent Parke and myself are now completing our report, and the same will be in Washington by Saturday. That report in detail will answer most of the questions asked of me in the above letter. However, I answer some of them. As to the cutting of boom sticks from green timber, the contracts provided a logger could cut 65 boom sticks to the million feet banked. The only attention paid to this rule was as to the number of trees. They were cut whether they were needed or not. They were cut when not needed upon the Red River Lumber Company contracts, so says a member of that firm to me. I speak of Fletcher Walker. They were so cut by John Nevers, all of whose logs were green windfalls, and hence he needed to cut no standing green timber. He tells Mr. Parke that he cut the full number the contract permitted. Warren & Fairbanks cut 333 green trees to boom their 5,000,000 feet cut. From these green trees they took in butt logs and tops about 25,000 feet. So is the affidavit of their foreman to me. Of course, there were trees of correct size for boomage. The logs taken from boom-stick trees and the logs cut from the boom sticks after the booms were across the lake were among the finest logs to go to Minneapolis last winter. It is no exaggeration to say that 80 per cent of the green cut for booms were not required. But it was "nominated in the bond."

The rules for cutting this year contain the following, as certified to us by Mr. Rosa: "Whenever you (assistant superintendent) find a legal subdivision upon which you find only enough green timber for the necessary boom sticks to secure the logs in rafting across the lakes you will blaze or otherwise mark around such legal subdivision." * * * And Mr. Rosa further says to us in his letter of transmittal to us: "In some cases where double booms are necessary it might be necessary to have as high as 15 or 20 per cent of green timber for boomage." Under the above instructions Assistant Superintendent McCoy informs me he estimates and approves for cutting tracts containing from 1 to 30 per cent green, the latter only rarely and where some adjoining subdivision will require the extra green for boomage. Mr. McCoy approved for cutting the following descriptions:

To Warren & Fairbanks sections 5, 6, 7, 8, and part of 18, T. 144, R. 31. In the opinion of Mr. Parke, Mr. David Willard and George Faulkner, both of Minneapolis, and myself, there is upon this contract 2,500,000 feet of green timber and a like amount of dead timber. The gentlemen mentioned are experienced lumbermen, and Mr. Willard, who is a man of some means, offers to give \$4 per M for all the timber upon this land. The timber is very large, the haul is short, and in every chance the prospect to log is fine. Upon this same land Warren & Fairbanks last winter cut over 5,000,000 feet of pine (dead, too), and, in addition to a large amount of logging outfit cleared \$9,633.03.

On sections 4 and 9, T. 145, R. 30, a very hot fire run about two years ago—the spring of 1897. The parts of these two sections approved for cutting by Mr. McCoy presents a case where competent judges might differ. My memoranda thereon reads: "Practically all Norway pine; about 10 per cent dead and down; 50 per cent badly burned by fire; bark blackened but not burned through; most of trees showing lower spills affected by heat, some spills dead; 40 per cent green." My understanding and experience is that when Norway spills receive the sap and remain green the second year after a fire the tree is not injured. That view I can substantiate by personal observation and competent proof. This section 9 is in dispute between George Lydick and a Mr. Macintosh, both having contracts for it approved. It is on the bank of Cass Lake and a very fine logging chance.

Another memoranda I have says: "S. $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 19, T. 145, R. 31, 75 per cent white pine; 25 per cent Norway. White pine: 40 per cent too long dead to be merchantable, standing with half the bark off, wormy and full of holes; 40 per cent dead and dying merchantable; 20 per cent green. Norway: 80 per cent green."

And again: "Sec. 31, T. 145, R. 31, timber mostly white pine and scattering. Of the merchantable timber fully one-half is green; but all of this timber is old and going back. This timber is dying at about 10 per cent a year."

I also stated 25 per cent of the merchantable dead timber was left on the land. I did not mean the stuff sawed but not banked by reason of the early season. Not every contract left 25 per cent. But the contract did not require the logger to do more than cut dead timber in the boundaries of his permit. It was a profit for him to have the permit on say two sections and then take only the logs not having more than 10 per cent cull in them in preference to one section and take logs with 50 per cent cull in them. There is no money in hauling culls. And he did not do it. Had this logger been banking for a private concern he would have been compelled to put every stick on the bank containing 25 per cent merchantable timber, and cut every straight top to 6 inches, or pay for what he left.

There are, roughly speaking, 2,500,000 of last winter's cut on skids in the woods. These are selling, so far, at \$3 per M. You ask if the party cutting them should not have the option of a contract there and be permitted to bank these logs. No; these logs should be sold at once and proceeds applied to the unpaid labor claims. While the early close of season left these logs there, they are in nearly every case cuttings of camps where the Indian logger was a mere convenience for white lumbermen, and never had a prospect of profit coming to them. In most of these cases the logs at \$3 will pay out the camp. That should be done at once. Justification for the strong language in this regard will appear fully in our report in consideration of "attorneys in fact," supply bills, and logging outfits.

As to my suggestion that assistant superintendents practically take charge of the camps, the suggestion is not so sweeping as you think it. You will notice that I say the purchaser of logs and supply creditor shall designate his own foreman and the size of the crew and manner of the logging operations. The assistant superintendent should approve the supply bills at the market price, plus the freight and 8 per cent for time. Each of those items is always capable of absolute ascertainment. The assistant superintendent could charge no less; the contractor has right to no more. As to the labor bill, the items thereof are made up from day to day. The foreman is there to represent the contractor, the assistant superintendent to represent the Indian and Government. No controversy could arise as to whether a man did or did not work that day. It would simply compel the contractor to do for the full-blood or illiterate Indian what he already does for such men as E. L. Warren, Ben Fairbanks, George Seeley, and George Lydick, as agents for their Indian wives. As to the outfits being accounted for, when the season closed last winter Hartly kept the outfit and credited Ducette with \$200 on a big supply bill; Clark Clay kept Smith & Nason's outfit and gave them \$50 therefor; Clay kept Nebetic's outfit and gave that Indian \$50 therefor; poor John Bonga never knew he had an outfit; he was paying the walking boss of the contractor \$50 per month to see the contractor (Brainerd Lumber Company) did not rob him. Bonga paid the contractor's supply bill, and when the remaining logs are sold will just come out about even. Nellie Lydick kept her outfit and it is worth some \$3,000. The others were not worth more than half that. If the Indian pays the contractor for the outfit, he should at least be permitted to get it out of the woods before the white men wolf him out of it. The duties I suggest for the assistant superintendents would simply compel the contractor to do what he is morally bound to do. Those who are on the square will do it; those who will not would leave a record of fraud behind them to plague the Administration hereafter.

As to rule 9 now in force, it is, under Agent Sutherland's construction, entirely inadequate. He holds that it only clothes him with authority to permit the purchaser to advance supplies, and does not clothe the agent with authority to pass upon the equity of the bargain made and to be settled for. Hence ignorant Indians must pay \$16 for a barrel of pork worth \$10 or \$11, and \$1.05 a hundred for ground feed, where others pay 75 cents. The Indian agent would hardly be justified in refusing a contract to advance where asked for on the belief that the contractor "was going to" rob the Indian. If a contractor robbed him last year, a contract would be made in the name of another party this year.

Now as to the proposition to cut 5,000,000 under a single contract. The initial expense of building a camp, grading a road, making a landing, getting an outfit on the ground, is too large for a cut of a few hundred thousand to cover it. Here are all of last year's failures:

Name.	Paid on labor, banked.	
	Per cent.	Feet.
J. Fairbanks	78	334, 220
W. H. Lyons	58	922, 680
J. L. Lyons	70	2, 042, 370
Pat Perrault	62½	261, 190
Alex. McKenzie	55	200, 670
Chas. Leith	36	423, 760
W. V. Warren	62	766, 410
Pemberton Bros	60	675, 370
Roy Bros	86	806, 720
Al. Fairbanks	69	657, 500

These men may be worthy enough, but they are not worthy to log at a loss to the Government and Indians. It is true that some of them might have paid out with a longer season or a less rigorous settlement with supply creditors. But aside from what was done and what was not done, it is easy of demonstration that a large camp can log at a lower price per thousand than can a small camp. Where it costs \$3.50

per thousand to bank 500,000 it can be shown that 5,000,000 can be banked for \$3. This 50 cents difference is a much larger figure than the usual margin between solvency and failure. Aside from the proposition of cost to bank, there are other reasons of more importance. The Government can supervise and inspect the cutting of 5,000,000 where done by one crew or camp at less expense than where there are five or ten crews and camps scattered about; with the big camp there would be better housing and care for the Indians and other labor; the contractor and the foremen and others in charge are more likely to be men of capacity and experience; and the cutting would be more compact and leave the woods in a better condition in the spring. A camp and contract to put in 3,000,000 might answer; and when a camp gets below a 2,000,000 capacity there is a large chance for it to be a failure if it must compete with its product in a market where logs sell out upon larger scale.

Now, as to the availability of 5,000,000 feet logging chances: The bona fide logging chances are those tracts of timber killed by a hot fire—and recently killed, too. I use the word "hot" in a local sense, which means a fire fierce enough to kill big or merchantable pine when applied to a timber fire. Pine is not so readily killed by fire—not one tree in a thousand in the forest but is marked by fire, and not one in a thousand of all so marked are killed. But usually where fire kills timber it kills it in belts or tracts. A hot fire must come up in at least a little wind and acquire volume enough to roll and run. Then it kills all the pine, practically, within given lines. In other cases there will be a small fire very hot because of dense undergrowth or débris; then it kills a percentage of the trees reached, but does not run far. In the first case a large body of timber is killed and should be cut at once. In the next case the timber killed is scattered among other timber and the total amount is comparatively small. There is little or no saving or profit in the cutting of this small burning; and if it is cut the débris and cull pine left lying on the ground furnish material to make the next small fire hot enough to kill another small lot of pine.

There is and will be no competition for Indian labor, as you suggest. The Indian was employed because it was in the contract and to pacify him. He was paid \$1 because he will not work for less. The hardy Norsemen have swept over this Northwest like an ice blast, and the labor market will remain glutted long after the last log leaves the reservation. The size of a logging crew can be easily expanded, and while all Indians who would work got it, there was a permanent crew of white men in nearly every camp. As a further suggestion as to the feasibility of a cut of 3,000,000 to 5,000,000 by one camp, I cite you to the record of last year's operations; the big camps did the cleanest work and made large profits. Again, it is quite the usual and common thing for a logging crew to have a camp from 2 to 3 miles from their work, and where there is not a 3,000,000 chance upon, say, four sections, there is either very little timber to the section or too much green to warrant cutting the dead and down.

Now, as to the value of "dead and down" logs. They are, foot for foot, worth as much as any other logs coming to Minneapolis. To a layman that statement seems absurd. By foot for foot I do not mean a 20-inch dead log is worth a 20-inch green log. The green log would have 280 feet in it, but the dead one might be measured back of the sap, say at 16 inches, and would then have about 159 feet in it. But the price per thousand would often be the same. Only the merchantable stuff is scaled. I cite you that while Ben Fairbanks put on the bank logs that, measured bank to bank, would go 7,500,000, the scale upon which he was paid was 5,000,000; also that the Red River Lumber company had about 8,000,000 feet of logs in boom at Minneapolis that came from private logging operations, and were so poor in quality that they would not sell in the market. Mr. Fletcher Walker, a member of the concern, informs me that he bought 5,000,000 feet of the dead and down cutting, and by mixing them with their 8,000,000 unsalable logs so raised the standard of the whole lot as to sell them to an Arkansas mill for \$8.50 per thousand. In a dead log the Indian is only paid for that part of the log which seasoned without damage.

As to dead and down logging on estimated pine lands, it is my opinion that it will hurt the sale of the pine. Not that it would affect the estimate, because no buyer buys upon the Government estimate. All the big lumbermen have crews of their own in the woods who estimate every forty they buy. But, if any description had been cut over for dead timber after the intended buyer had had it estimated he would strike that description from his bidding list unless he had time to reestimate it and reexamine it. Should a reexamination disclose that the dead pine had been culled out from among standing green pine he could not afford to buy that description unless he intended to log it at once, for the dead tops and culls left would be a heavy risk that the next fire would destroy his property. It would be very unwise to turn the dead and down loggers into any land there is prospect of soon getting in the market.

You will understand that any suggestions I have made in reference to dead and down logging were made subject to the limitation that logging might be done this

year. But any change not to take effect until next year should eliminate the Indian logger, because (1) where the Indian logger has sense enough to attend to his own business he is a half-breed, or wife of a squaw man, and his or her success is cause of trouble and jealousy among the tribe; (2) where he is a full blood he must either have a Government man run his whole business or he will be robbed blind, and this robbery will also cause trouble; (3) every Indian wants some one to make a logger out of him, and there are not chances for all of them; the disappointed ones make trouble.

Eliminating the Indian logger, the logging superintendent could advertise every logging chance for sale and sell the stumpage to the highest bidder (let the bidder cut it, subject only to employ Indian help), and turn the proceeds into the Indian fund and have done with it. This would do away with all the cumbersome machinery necessary to make a business man of an Indian before he has learned to even earn a day's labor.

But, in conclusion, I believe equity demands that logging continue this winter. The Indians need the labor; need the market for their hay and produce, and the contractors have spent money cruising the woods and keeping their logging outfit together.

Respectfully,

H. H. SCHWARTZ,
Special Agent General Land Office.

ASHLAND, WIS., December 9, 1898.

Hon. COMMISSIONER GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C.

SIR: Referring to your Division C, October 13, 1898, addressed to Special Agents Parke and Schwartz, directing an investigation of the logging operations of dead and down timber upon the Chippewa Indian Reservations, I have to say, inclosed find in separate covers (1) report of said investigation, (2) Exhibits C and D, (3) original petitions of Indians, (4) originals of affidavits taken by us.

The original affidavits, etc., are all set out in full. Copies attached to said report.

Respectfully,

H. H. SCHWARTZ.

ASHLAND, WIS., December 8, 1898.

Hon. COMMISSIONER GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C.

SIR: In compliance with your letter of instructions of October 13, 1898, we proceeded to Walker, Minn., to make investigation relative to the logging of the dead and down timber on the ceded lands of Chippewa Reservation in Minnesota.

We had seen it repeatedly asserted in the papers that the logging operations on Leech Lake were largely responsible for the trouble which culminated in the conflict between the Indians and soldiers of the United States on the 5th day of October, 1898.

We conceived it to be our duty first to investigate as to the truthfulness of such assertions, and ascertain the nature of the complaints and the true facts in reference thereto. In order to give as much publicity as possible to the fact that we were in Walker for the purpose of investigating these and other charges relative to the logging under the dead and down act on the Leech Lake Reservation, we announced our mission at the large peace council held at Leech Lake at the conclusion of hostilities, and also had inserted in the two weekly papers published in Cass County, in which the reservation is located, the following notice, requesting any and all persons who had complaints to make or information to give to call on us in Walker:

"INVESTIGATING DEAD AND DOWN TIMBER.

"Messrs. Parke and Schwartz, special agents of the department of the General Land Office, are now in Walker for the express purpose of investigating all matters connected with the cutting of dead and down timber on the White Earth Reservation with the view of obtaining the fullest information in connection therewith, and they respectfully invite any and all persons who have any information to give relative to any alleged violation of the law to call upon them at the earliest time at the Parmeda Hotel."

Notwithstanding the wide publicity thus given as to our mission and our many personal inquiries of numerous persons, no one came forward with any charges that could be substantiated by facts. The information sent out by self-constituted correspondents was entirely upon hearsay, and our personal investigation afterwards proved it, in nearly every case, to be untrue. The truth is that the causes that led up

to the late Indian war lie very far back of the operations under the dead and down act. The troubles have been growing and augmenting for the last forty years, and culminated in the arrest of Bug o nay geshig at the time of the annual payment at the Leech Lake Agency on September 15, 1898. This fact is well known by every impartial person in and adjacent to the Leech Lake Reservation who is at all informed as to the true history of the conditions that previously existed, and this culmination did offer an opportunity, and at an opportune time, for some few interested lumbermen, half-breed disturbers, and disgruntled and disappointed applicants for logging permits under this last act to try and befoe the true situation, and they were not slow in using it for their own selfish purposes.

There was some objection by individual Indians of the Pillager band and others on the Leech Lake Reservation to half-breeds, squaw men, and Indians coming from the White Earth and other reservations and logging on what they consider their reservation, the Leech Lake, but these persons were legally entitled to these rights and privileges, and the objections thus made deserve little consideration from a legal standpoint, but is one of the reasons for the dissatisfaction and complaints, as we have before stated.

The complaints of abuse by the Pillager Indians run back a great many years, and the dealings of the Government with these Indians, as shown by its own records, exhibits a history of unfulfilled promises, unwise legislation, and mismanagement that will arouse the indignation of any fair-minded person who may have occasion to become acquainted with the true facts. And it was this long condition of affairs, growing from bad to worse, which finally led up to and resulted in the conflict of October 5, and not the operations of the logging under the dead and down timber act, as some persons would try to make it appear. (See also petitions of Indians in this report.)

We desire to call attention in particular to one of the many violated treaties and unfulfilled promises that have been made to these Pillager Indians. In May, 1889, a commission consisting of Hon. Henry M. Rice, Bishop Marty, and Hon. Joseph B. Whiting were appointed to hold a council with the Indians of Leech Lake and other reservations to obtain certain concessions. On page 1, Ex. Doc. No. 247, Fifty-first Congress, will appear the letter of transmittal to the House of Representatives from His Excellency ex-President Benjamin Harrison. In this letter of transmittal he says: "The commissioners did not escape the embarrassment which unfortunately too often attends our negotiations with the Indians, viz, an indisposition to treat with the Government for further concessions while its obligations incurred under former agreements are unkept."

We desire to call your attention to the feelings of the Pillager Indians as set forth in the report of this commission at this time, and this condition has continued until the patience of these people was exhausted, and the arrest of old Bug o nay geshig in the presence of a large number of his band at the White Earth Agency, September 15, 1898, brought about a conflict with the deputy United States marshal, in which conflict this Indian was forcibly rescued from that officer. In the many councils held immediately afterwards these wrongs were enumerated and the passions and enmity of the Indians so aroused that the appearance of the soldiers brought about a natural result, which under the conditions might have been expected.

The commission stated in their report (p. 17, Ex. Doc. No. 247):

"We held the first council at Leech Lake Agency August 8, 1889. We were received at this place with all pomp and show the Indians could display. Guns were fired and every flag in the settlement was flying. A guard of honor, dressed in war feathers and decorated with paint, greeted us with open arms. We were informed that this guard was for our protection, especially to keep the Pillagers from giving us any annoyance. Faithfully did they perform their duty, not only by day but by night. No Indians were permitted to see us unless accompanied by a detail of polite and considerate guards. The party that originated or organized this body, knowing the object of our mission from the copies of the act we had sent in advance as well as from persons of their own band who had attended the councils at Red Lake and White Earth, were fully determined that no business should be transacted between the band and the commission until they should be satisfied that it had authority to provide for the settlement of outstanding claims. They were polite and courteous, but were resolved to keep us, as well as the uncertain ones of their own band, under the restraint of the guard. They felt that they had been grievously wronged. After a few days we broke their line, inducing the chiefs to speak in council, who for several days had not been heard. Long debates took place in council, accompanied by threats, which afterwards, at the request of the chiefs, the commissioners decided to have stricken from the minutes. These Indians, even the most bitterly opposed, said if we had come empowered to adjust unsettled matters they would not have any objection to the proposition, nor would they have detained us so long. However, a sufficient number gave their consent, as required, in writing. Others said they would assent when they saw a disposition on the part of the Government to right the wrongs they had suffered. We were kept there

until August 22, and had to give a solemn promise with uplifted hands that we would to our utmost ability urge the immediate settlement of their unadjusted claims.

"On the 22d day of August, 1847, the Pillager Indians at Leech Lake, Minn., ceded to the United States a tract of land bounded as follows: Beginning at the south end of Otter Tail Lake, thence southerly on the boundary line between the Sioux and Chippewa Indians to Long Prairie River; thence up said Long Prairie River to Crow Indian River; thence up Crow Indian River to Leaf River; thence up Leaf River to the head of said river, and then in a direct line to the place of the beginning. This tract contained nearly 700,000 acres, and was sold to the Government for about \$15,000. The Pillagers were induced to part with it under promises from the Government, and believing, as they were told, that it was for the occupancy of the Menominee Indians, a tribe at peace with them as well as with the Sioux. For generations a fierce war had raged between these two last-named tribes. The Pillagers believed that if the friendly Menominees were between the Sioux and Pillagers, peace might follow. By the treaty of October 18, 1848, a little more than a year afterwards, the United States ceded to the Menominees the above-described tract in exchange for all their land in the State of Wisconsin. The Menominees, manifesting an unwillingness to remove west of the Mississippi, by treaty dated May 12, 1880, ceded to the United States the foregoing tract in exchange for a part of their old home in Wisconsin and the sum of \$242,686, for which the Pillagers received less than \$15,000. According to Indian reasoning, the consideration stipulated was never paid; that is, the occupancy of said tract by the Menominees, thus protecting them from the incursions of the Sioux war party. The Pillagers at the time of the cession were told by the commissioners that the said tract would be held as Indian lands were usually held, and that their friends, the Menominees, would occupy it. The commissioners were Isaac H. Berplank and Henry M. Rice. The Pillagers from time that they heard that the tract was not to be occupied by the Menominees, as stipulated, after this date considered that they had been injuriously overreached. They have never ceased to complain of this, and never will until reparation shall be made. We can not too strongly urge that the Government cause this matter to be carefully investigated, and in some way allow the Pillagers what may be found to be in equity due them. Indians are not unreasonable when fairly dealt with, and as they are about starting out as citizens under this act, and will be of greater benefit now than heretofore, it is more needful than it can be at any future time."

It is not necessary to state that the Pillager Indians still have the same complaint, and many others that have since accumulated, such as the expense heretofore incurred in estimating their timber, and the transactions of mixed-blood deputy marshals, and for years have been arresting them for alleged minor statutory offenses and taking them to distant points for hearing, far from their homes and their families, and, in case of acquittal, leaving them to get home as best they could.

Father Aloysius, who has spent a great many years on the White Earth Reservation, was with the commission of 1889 when they had their council with the Pillager Indians; was a witness to the proceedings, and also to the solemn pledge that was made by the commissioners at that time to induce these Indians to give their signature to the treaty. And the same Father Aloysius was also sent on a commission of peace to these Indians after the recent trouble. He stated to Mr. Parke, in his home at White Earth, that when he met the Pillagers after the recent battle they immediately called his attention to this fact, and that he knew that the Government had not fulfilled its promises that it had solemnly made, and was heaping new wrongs continually upon them. He said they complained of the persecutions to which they had been subjected, and these unfulfilled promises that had been made; of half-breeds, squaw men, and others being permitted to come in and log on their reservation, and of the great cost that they had been compelled to pay the Government officials for estimating their pine. It is a fact that the Indians do complain against the immense cost to them of estimating their pine. There is no complaint as to the honesty and efficiency of Mr. Seelye and the present corps of estimators. They are recognized and acknowledged by everyone as competent, experienced, and trustworthy men, but it is the system against which the Indians complain, and the immense sum already expended under this act is being continually called to their attention by the would-be disturbers on the reservation. We are satisfied that with the diversified interests in connection with the disposal of this timber, no system can be adopted that will satisfy them all. Mr. Parke wrote an official letter two years ago from the Red Lake Reservation, after he had carefully looked over the situation, in which he said: "If it were possible for the Twelve Apostles to be delegated to adopt a system of estimating this timber, and a plan for its disposal that would give general satisfaction, their mission would result in a failure and they would probably wind up by being charged with incompetency and collusion." The immense cost of estimating timber on the Red Lake Reservation under former corps, and the utter worthlessness of the work, is left as an unfortunate legacy to the present corps, and resulted in great loss to the Indians, and as the report of the investigation made by Maj. J. George Wright and Mr. Parke plainly shows, is a sore thorn in the side of

the Indians, and is a weapon which is used by designing persons whenever they desire to stir up their feelings or resentment. That report (Senate Document No. 85, Fifty-fifth Congress, p. 5) shows that on sixty-one 40-acre tracts a careful scale shows standing pine to the amount of 12,472,000 feet, and the official estimate on the same tracts, as shown by the Douglass corps of estimates, was 5,457,000 feet, and the same was sold for this amount, making a loss to the Indians of 6,925,000 feet, and the expense of estimating on these comparatively few tracts of land. The purchasers of this pine under the Government estimates afterwards boasted of the low price, and the Indians are fully acquainted with these facts, and they naturally form a prejudice against all systems of estimating.

In reply to the questions in your letter of instructions we have to report as follows:

First, whether the persons now in charge of such logging operations are diligent persons to be intrusted therewith.

Mr. Parke has fully examined the records and books of R. H. Rosa, superintendent of logging at White Earth, and we also made inquiries of many persons on and about the reservation as to the manner in which he and his assistants attend to the work, and in every instance the information given was favorable as to their diligence and attention to the work in hand. We learned from Mr. Rosa that he was very much rushed and embarrassed last year when he assumed charge of this work, on account of the lateness of his appointment (October 5) and the want of a suitable office in which to transact his business, having the use only of a temporary desk in the Indian office at White Earth; that at the time of his appointment the logging season was almost ready to commence, and he was immediately overwhelmed with applications for permits to cut under the dead and down regulations, and before he had time to arrange and outline his work and give instructions and fully inform his assistants as to their duties.

He also informs us that some difficulty was experienced in defining exactly what should be classified as dead and down, but his assistants were instructed to use the greatest care possible, and in their inspection of the cutting in the woods to report to him every case where they had any evidence that the loggers might be exceeding their authority in cutting green timber. In each instance where a report of this kind was made he immediately visited the camp himself and made a personal examination, and in one instance, that of Mary Nevers, he found that they had exceeded the amount of green timber allowed for boomage, and all work in this camp was immediately stopped.

His instructions and many letters to his assistants, as appear in his letter book, show that he was most diligent in trying to carry out your instructions and to keep the cutting within the limits of the law. From our own observation and what we have been able to learn from others, we have been only surprised that he and his assistants, under the circumstances, did so well in guarding and preventing the cutting of green timber when there were so many camps to look after and so few persons to attend to this work.

One embarrassing feature connected with the position of superintendent of logging was due to the fact that in some instances as many as a dozen different persons would make application to log the same claim descriptions, and for every description there were a number of applicants. He would forward all these applications to Washington, and after they were examined the permit was given from the General Land Office in Washington to the successful bidder, and then of course the unsuccessful ones who had made application for a permit to cut on the same tract were disappointed and censured the superintendent of logging for showing favoritism.

A change in the rules providing that when a filing is made upon a dead and down tract the logs shall be sold to the best bidder whose bid is in at a certain time, and that no bids shall be opened until that time, would remove to a large extent the opportunity to charge favoritism.

The assistants of the superintendent of logging, Messrs. McClure, Arnold, and McCoy, seem to have been most diligent in their efforts to carry out his instructions and protect the interests of the Government.

On the large number of tracts on which cutting was done last winter, and which we have personally examined, we found that the timber had been carefully examined and properly classed, either as dead or dead and down. They seem to have regularly visited the camps, examined the cuttings, and spent their time in going from one camp to another, and their duties appear to have been efficiently and satisfactorily performed. We desire in this connection to call your attention to the following explanation as to the manner and system followed by Mr. Rosa and his assistants:

WHITE EARTH, MINN., November 16, 1898.

Mr. R. H. ROSA,

Superintendent of Logging, White Earth, Minn.

SIR: Will you please furnish the following information relative to the logging of dead and down timber on the White Earth Reservation?

First. What per cent of dead and down timber was supposed to be on a descrip-

tion before it was classed as dead and down, and was the percentage obtained by actual scale? If not, in what manner was the classification made?

Second. What were your instructions to assistant superintendents of logging as to the classification of said timber, and were your instructions uniform and in writing?

Third. Under what authority did you permit the cutting of green timber as boom sticks, and what were your instructions to your assistants in reference to same?

Fourth. What safeguards did you employ to ascertain that the loggers did not cut more than what was necessary, and that all green cuts were used as boom sticks?

Fifth. Did the assistant superintendent of logging go over the land and mark the green trees and the number each logger was permitted to cut?

Sixth. When loggers were making roads into and over this land on which they had permits to cut, were they allowed to cut and remove green timber for this purpose, and what were your instructions in reference to timber cut in this way?

Seventh. In selecting trees for boom sticks, were the trees selected and marked by the superintendent of logging or was the logger permitted to exercise his own judgment and cut timber without restrictions as to size or character of timber, selecting white or Norway, as he pleased?

Eighth. Is it true that loggers, when selecting green trees for boom sticks and after a tree was felled and found partly defective, were permitted to take the green or sound part and class it with the dead and down?

Ninth. Did you receive any complaints in reference to the overcutting of green timber, and were said charges investigated; and, if so, what action was taken by you in reference thereto?

Very respectfully,

F. J. PARKE,
Special Agent, General Land Office.

WHITE EARTH, MINN., November 16, 1898.

MR. F. J. PARKE,
Special Agent, General Land Office.

SIR: Replying to your questions of November 16, 1898, I have to inform you as follows:

First. What per cent of dead and down timber was supposed to be on a description before it was classed as dead and down, and was that percentage obtained by actual scale; if not, in what manner were these inspections made?

My instructions were to go into the woods with my assistants and designate what timber was to be cut, only dead and down being allowed; timber that was practically dead was to be considered as dead.

On the 9th day of August, 1898, I gave to all the assistant superintendents the following instructions: "You are to estimate the amount and quality of dead and down timber on any tract sought to be logged. Whenever you find a legal subdivision on which you find only enough green timber sufficient for the necessary boom sticks to secure the logs in rafting across the lakes, you will blaze or otherwise mark around such legal subdivision, and estimate the dead and fallen timber thereon, and report the same to this office. The full amount of timber should be reported." In some cases where double booms were necessary, it might be necessary to have as high as 15 or 20 per cent of green timber for boomage.

Second. What were your instructions to assistant superintendents of logging as to the classification of said timber, and were your instructions uniform and in writing?

My instructions will be found in the preceding answer, and were uniform and in writing.

Third. Under what authority did you permit the cutting of green timber as boom sticks, and what were your instructions to assistants in reference thereto?

Paragraph V. P. 1 of logging contracts furnished by the Department says: "The said party of the second part shall furnish and place around the logs landed in the lake sufficient amount of green timber suitable for boom sticks."

My instructions were that only 65 boom sticks to the million feet banked should be allowed; as only one boom stick could be had from one tree—this, of course, meant 65 trees. This was considered a sufficient amount of boomage, although in some places on the large lakes double booms were actually placed around the logs, and this was deemed necessary.

Fourth. What safeguards did you employ to ascertain that the loggers did not cut more than what was necessary, and that all green cuts were used as boom sticks?

The assistant superintendents were instructed to mark each tree for the logger which was to be cut into boom sticks, and allow only 65 sticks to the million feet. They were also instructed to step around the log landings and thus ascertain the actual number of linear feet of boomage necessary. A boom stick is from 36 to 40 feet long, and where, after taking out the boomage, there remained to the tree enough to make a log, the log was taken out and put on the skidway with other logs.

Fifth. Did the assistant superintendents of logging go over the land and mark the trees to be cut as boom sticks and limit the number of trees to be so cut?

They were so instructed by me; but no report of that matter has ever been made to this office.

Sixth. When loggers were making roads into and over the land upon which they had permit to cut, were they allowed to cut and remove green timber for this purpose, and what were your instructions in reference to green timber cut in this way?

There was no authority for cutting green timber except for the necessary boom sticks, and all green timber cut was to be used for this purpose, even if cut in making roads. As it is very expensive for loggers to make roads through timber, and as all trees in roads must be dug out by the roots, hence there could be no profit or inducement for the cutting of unnecessary green timber for this purpose.

Seventh. In selecting trees for boom sticks, were the trees selected and marked by the assistants of logging, or was the logger permitted to exercise his own judgment and cut timber without restriction as to size or character of timber, selecting white or Norway, as he pleased?

The assistant superintendents were instructed to mark and select the boom sticks, or to be present when the boom sticks were being cut. Boom sticks are cut from 36 to 40 feet in length and necessarily have to be large straight trees. Owing to the difficulty in handling such long timber, they were usually taken from the most convenient place without regard to kind of timber.

Eighth. Is it true that loggers, when selecting green trees for boom sticks, and after a tree was felled and found partly defective, they were permitted to take the green or sound parts and class it with dead and down timber?

There was only one classification of dead and down timber. If any logs were hauled of this kind, they were so classified.

Ninth. Did you receive any complaints in reference to the cutting of green timber, and were such charges investigated; and if so, what action was taken by you in reference thereto?

On two occasions reports were made; both were investigated; one was found to be without foundation in fact; one camp was closed and after was permitted to reopen upon payment of \$5 per thousand for the green pine cut. The correspondence in this case is in the hands of the Department.

Very respectfully submitted.

R. H. ROSA,

Superintendent of Logging Chippewa Ceded Lands.

Second. As to the existence of dead and down timber in sufficient quantities to be logged and the advisability of logging the same this season.

We made a personal examination of a large part of the land that has been examined by the assistant superintendents of logging, classed as dead and down timber, and for which applications have been made to log this winter, and we found in every instance that from 50 to 75 per cent of the timber on each of these tracts was either dead or dead and down.

The various legal subdivisions this year classed for cutting permit and examined by us show from 50 to 75 per cent of the timber dead and of a character that unless cut this or next year it will be a total loss to the Indians.

Third. As to what per cent of Indians were employed as laborers during the past season, and as to their willingness to work, availability during the present season, and also whether any green timber was cut last year by those logging the dead and down timber.

It is impossible to state exactly what per cent of Indians were employed, as we could not get statements from all the loggers, and the Indians' names upon the time books are usually their English names, making it impossible to tell which man was an Indian and which was not. (See Exhibits E, F, N, O, P, R.) But, judging from the list that we have been able to obtain, we should say that 30 per cent were Indians. It is complained, however, by all of the foremen who had charge of the labor in the camps, with whom we talked, that the Indians were very irregular, and the labor unsatisfactory, for the reasons that they would work only for short periods at a time, and then when it suited them. The Indians from other parts of the reservation, especially those from the Fond du Lac Reservation, seem to be better and more valuable as laborers than those directly belonging to the Leech Lake. Much allowance must be made for these Indians, as they have had but little opportunity to engage in this class of work. But from the information obtained they seem to be willing and anxious to work, at least for short periods. They would frequently draw what was due them in supplies and provision, and go to their families and return at their pleasure. In this connection it can be stated that instructions were given to the foremen in all the logging camps on the reservation that whenever Indians applied for work they were to be given work in every case and properly treated; and, in fact, they were better treated and received better pay than the more skilled white laborers, who received on an average about \$18 per month, while the Indians in every case received one dollar per day. It was a part

of the instructions of the superintendent of logging, Mr. Rosa, to his assistants, to see in their personal investigations of the camp that the Indians were employed, and that they were properly cared for, and report to him any case that they could hear of where the Indian had been refused work or had been improperly treated. In this connection we call your attention to the following letter by Mr. Rosa:

WHITE EARTH AGENCY, MINN., November 3, 1898,

Mr. J. F. PARKE,
Special Agent, United States Land Office.

SIR: In answer to your further communication regarding the employment of Indian labor, I have to say that, on December 6, 1897, application having been made for Indian labor for the different camps, I sent the following letter to the chiefs and head men (see Letter book No. 1, p. 150):

WHITE EARTH, December 5, 1897.

To Pin de gay ge shig, Twin Lake; Mah eeng aunce, Twin Lake; Wah bon e quod, White Earth; Joseph Carette, White Earth; Nun ay en ne nee, Ponsford; Mah gah ke shig, Beauhieu; Kay dug e gon ause, Ponsford.

DEAR SIR: I am ordered by the honorable Commissioner of the General Land Office to endeavor to secure Indian labor for the different camps (logging) on the Chippewa ceded lands.

Would you kindly put me in communication with any Indian desiring work, or send them to me, so that I may advise them where work may be found.

R. H. ROSA.

The same or similar letters were sent out by the assistant superintendents, and their answers, as well as my own, were transmitted to the Department in my report made out March 10, 1898, regarding the employment.

Very respectfully,

R. H. ROSA,
Superintendent Logging, Chippewa Ceded Lands.

We went over and personally examined a great part of the cutting of last year. We found that on each of the descriptions green timber had been cut, but in many instances we counted the trees and found that no violation of the law had been committed, and that all of the loggers confined themselves to the amount that they were permitted to cut under the rules and regulations governing the cutting, which was 65 trees to each 1,000,000 feet. Where it was found necessary on account of the drive being a long one, and over rough lakes, a double boom was allowed, which was 130 trees for each million feet.

We found that in every instance the trees selected and cut for boom sticks were the largest and best trees that could be found on the tract where the logging was being done. This boom allowance, as inserted in the contract, was subject to abuse, and was the most objectionable feature of logging under this system, and is the cause of all complaints that have been made by persons who have seen these logs after they were taken from the woods, and who did not know the circumstances under which they were cut, and of course could give eye-witness testimony to the fact that much green timber had been cut under this system, and would make these assertions without going to the trouble of ascertaining the fact that each of these loggers were permitted under the system to cut so many green trees.

If the logging is continued during the present season, we recommend that this clause in the contracts be modified, because it is well known that on almost every tract there is sufficient green down timber to supply all the boom sticks that will be necessary. For instance, J. M. Nevers, of Brainerd, Minn., logged under permit of Ed. Warren, an Indian mixed blood of White Earth, 5,296,670 feet. Mr. Parke personally examined a great part of this cutting, accompanied by Mr. Nevers, and found that the trees had nearly all been blown down by heavy windstorms; that the timber was still green at the time it was cut. Mr. Parke called the attention of Mr. Nevers to the fact that, notwithstanding that the greater part of the timber that he was permitted to cut was down and green timber, he had also cut standing green timber for boomage, and any of the down timber would have answered for the same purpose just as well. He said, "Yes, that is true, but the contracts as to dead and down timber made no distinction, and I took what I was permitted to take under the contract." It was in this instance about 345 green trees, and of course the largest and best trees that could be found. (See also Exhibits E, F.)

We suggest that the boom-stick clause in the contracts be so worded that no live green timber be cut for boom sticks where there is green windfalls or green fire-killed timber available; that where no such timber is available the assistant superintendent of logging shall upon request mark and designate trees to be cut for boomage sufficient to meet the necessity, in no case to exceed a certain per cent to the million feet.

In our personal examinations we did not discover any abuses in this respect outside of what the contract permitted.

Fourth. Whether the system in vogue under the present instructions is advisable and proper.

The general proposition to save to the Indian the value of the dead and wasting timber pending the sale of their pine is no doubt a wise one. There is much dead and wasting pine. It must be logged at once or not at all. But a cut this winter as large as that of last season—say, 50,000,000—would so far cull out the compact bodies of dead pine as to make further operations under the act not advisable, for this reason: It is the unvarying rule that fires run through old cuttings and slashings sooner or later.

Where the cutting is compact and clean there is nothing of value to burn. But if there be green trees standing about the area of cutting they will be destroyed, or if small strips of green trees are left between two slashings they will also be destroyed. This is all additional to the usual forest-fire risk. After another season cut any further logging operations would be so scattered among green timber as to produce, in our opinion, greater loss from injury to green timber than profit from sale of the dead timber. And while there will be dead timber that ought to be saved by logging it after this season, it could be best saved by an amendment to the act permitting both green and dead to be cut upon any description containing, say, 40 per cent merchantable dead timber. Thus nothing would be left upon such description for fire to run over and destroy. And in the meantime the sale of the pine should be expedited to the end that loss and risk and other expenses may be transferred from the Government and Indian to the buyer. A speedy sale of this pine would also put the care of the timber upon lumbermen and relieve the Government from duties hardly governmental.

The rules for this season should be amended as to boom sticks and should clothe someone with power to pass upon the justice and correctness of the supply and labor bills charged the Indian filer by his purchaser and creditor, the necessity for which will appear under the next question.

Fifth. Whether or not the Indians are satisfied with the work of the past season. If not, the cause of their dissatisfaction.

Generally speaking, those full-bloods who have adopted the ways of civilization and practically all of the half-breeds are satisfied. These people say the young men who would work all earned \$1 per day last winter at the camps; that the Indians received \$10 a ton for their wild hay in the stack, received good pay for their meat, fish, and produce, and that many of the young men are learning their first lesson in industry, and that the work they do is for that reason worth vastly more to the tribe than the wage they earn. Some of these advocates, however, had and have logging permits, and hence are charged with pleading their own case.

On the other hand, there is a very considerable and important element among the full-bloods who are dissatisfied, and who assign various reasons for their dissatisfaction. Some of these reasons have merit, some have no foundation in fact.

Before coming to their specific reasons for dissatisfaction it should be said that these old chiefs and old men generally have had firmly grounded into their heads that the "Menominee system" is the solution of their logging problem. The honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs spoke favorably of that system while at Walker, Minn., and Mr. Gus. H. Beaulieu, of the Beaulieu Indian claim agency, has spent considerable time among these Indians during and since the trouble advocating a change in the law to the "Menominee system with suitable amendments." These Indians do not know what is the Menominee system. They have, however, determined to send a delegation to Washington, D. C., this winter to secure some legislation, and have employed Mr. Beaulieu to accompany them on that mission. The advocates of logging charge these chiefs and Beaulieu to be primarily interested in a trip to Washington. So much for the mutual grounds of erimination.

As cause for dissatisfaction the opposing Indians charge:

1. That half-breeds and half-breed wives of white men get practically all the logging permits. That is true, and is so because one can not get a permit to cut pine unless he give a bond to pay for it. These bonds are made by the lumbermen who buy the pine. It is only natural that they will bond a half-breed in preference to a full-blood for the simple reason that the mixed-blood speaks English and an interpreter is not required for every talk necessary about the business. For the same reason there is less chance of dispute about the contract and business, and usually the half-breed is a man of some capacity and responsibility, and, if a woman, is the wife of a white man of some business capacity. Also, the very large opportunity for fraud furnished by the supply credit made it unsafe for a man of strict integrity to deal with a man who had scarcely laid aside his breechcloth and blanket. Meddlesome people, seeking their own advancement, would accuse him of cheating the Indian whether he did or not. But in law and equity the complaint against the half-breed or mixed-blood is not good. The Indians by their treaty of January 14, 1889, accorded

the mixed-bloods full rights in the pine estate of the tribe, and it comes with ill grace now to protest against them on account of blood.

2. They charge that where a full-blood received a logging permit he was compelled to get credit from his buyer, and all profits were eaten up in supply bills. In many cases this is true, and, what is worse, it was possible in every case. Under this objection the opponents of logging find a solid basis for their position. It is admitted by everyone that the superintendent of logging has under the rules no control of the matter of supplies. The Indian agent at White Earth, Minn., contends he has no authority except to allow the original advance of not to exceed \$2 per thousand under the rule, and has no authority to go into the bona fides of the items charged. The rule reads:

"Paragraph 9. Any logging Indian, on a proper showing of his inability to furnish his logging outfit or to sustain himself or his family during the logging operations, may receive advances of goods or cash from any party with whom he may contract, which contract shall first be approved by the Indian agent to such limit as the Indian agent may fix, and such advances shall be paid by the Indian agent to the party making the same from the amount to which such Indian is entitled for his logging work."

Under this rule every account presented and approved by the Indian logger, or his "attorney in fact," was paid. (See Exhibit A.) The three items not allowed were for goods furnished by merchants who were not authorized to advance the Indian credit.

Many of these Indian loggers could neither read nor write, knew absolutely nothing about the business in hand, and "attorneys in fact" were appointed for them who were upon the regular pay rolls and employ of the creditor. (See Exhibits J, K, L, M, attached.) These "attorneys in fact" passed upon the justice and correctness of the items in the supply and labor bills.

We append hereto a tabulated statement (see Exhibit B) of prices charged by these supply creditors compared with prices charged generally to the public upon a credit basis. It will be noticed that upon the staple articles consumed at camp—meat, flour, and ground feed—most of those loggers who failed to pay their labor did have to pay supply bills at from 20 to 50 per cent advance from normal prices. It will not do to say these prices should be higher, because the goods go into camp, for, as a matter of fact, the Indian logger paid for hauling it into the camp, and the creditor did not pay for it. It was delivered to the logger on the railroad. In the case of Hartley, supplying Clara Ducette, shown upon the statement, it should be remembered that Ducette also paid \$244 in freight bills. This Ducette's supply bill is neither better nor worse than the average statement upon which settlement was made. (Exhibit C, in separate envelope.)

And while the Indians complaining as to this feature of the logging can not say that this or that item in any supply bill is fraudulent, they do say that the prices charged are excessive, and that there is no check upon the creditor in his charges except the limit of the Indian's possible profits. Returning again to the Ducette supply bill (see Exhibit C), it will be seen that the items are set down at dates running forward and backward; that there are various large charges not itemized; that while beginning with a \$45 cook stove and about \$50 worth of cooking utensils under dates of December 8, 9, and 11, the account runs through January, February, and March for several pages and then occurs a charge, "Dec. 11. To cooking outfit, \$110;" the charge of "trip to Walker, \$7 (or \$10)" occurs in various places. At the close of the camp Hartley kept the outfit and gave Ducette credit for \$200 for it. An outfit not only includes the stuff not consumed, but largely represents the total labor of the blacksmiths and carpenters for the winter in the form of sleds, go-devils, rut cutters, and road sprinklers, and the iron used in construction thereof. The Ducette camp, after paying the supply bill, was about \$150 short on labor, but Mr. Hartley paid this labor on his own account. The creditors of camps not included in Exhibit B did not itemize their bills, so the prices charged were not obtainable from the records.

In the settlement of Clark Clay, the supply creditor of Smith and Nason and of Ne benetic, Mr. Clay retained the logging outfits and paid the Indian loggers \$50 for each outfit. This does not appear in the settlement, but Mr. Clay is authority for this statement. These camps were also a few dollars short on labor, but Mr. Clay paid it by paying more for the logs than his contract price.

We believe that in many cases the part of the contract and rule providing that after the stumpage, labor, and supply bills were paid the balance should go to the Indian logger was a fiction. There was a contract or understanding on the side that the Indian logger should receive a certain reward for the use of his name in securing the logging permit. This was the case where the Red River Lumber Company purchased the logs of Bonga and Dick and of Bonga and Warren. (See Exhibits N, L, attached.) In other cases it was covered up by the dealing through the Indian's husband or an "attorney in fact."

While the above references to the supply bills show abuse in some cases, the graver feature of it is that it leaves the door open for fraud and abuse. And while it is primarily a matter that concerns the Indian logger, and not the tribe as a whole, it does concern the tribe in so far as it may conceal the real profit in logging and the real value of stumpage. It concerns the Government for the same reason and for the further reason that the Government is the guardian and protector of the Indian logger as an individual.

This abuse and possibility of fraud can be prevented by putting a Government inspector in the camp who shall have control of the labor and supply charges within proper rules.

3. The Indians opposing logging say too much green timber was cut. They would visit the camps and see green timber being cut and skidded. They are not loggers, and of course can not tell how much green was cut or being cut. Where boom-sticks were cut, green logs were usually secured at the butt or top, the boom-sticks being 36 feet long. These extra logs in one big camp—Warren and Fairbanks—amounted to about 25,000 feet (see Exhibit F, attached), and the green trees cut were 333. Three hundred and thirty-three green-tops lying about a slashing or cutting would impress an Indian—or a white man not a logger—with the idea that a big steal was in progress. As a matter of fact, the cutting would be entirely within the letter of the contract, and may have also been within the absolute necessity of the case—though likely not. We personally inspected much of last year's cutting, being particular to go where complaint was made. It is our firm conviction that the rules and conditions of the contract were lived up to. Green timber was cut where there was no necessity for it, but it was permitted because within the letter of the contract. This can be easily remedied by providing a maximum amount of green for boomage, and having the camp inspectors, or assistant superintendents, see that no green standing timber is cut for booms where there are green windfalls or recently fire-killed trees, as elsewhere herein recommended. The White Earth Indians complained of the cutting of green timber upon the diminished land or reservation proper by Ben Fairbanks, and said they had brought green chips and boughs to their agent, but he refused to send a man out to investigate the matter. Agent Sutherland informs us that the Indians did bring to him green boughs and chips. He referred the matter to the official in charge of logging on the diminished land, and heard no more about it. At the council held by Mr. Schwartz at White Earth the Indian chiefs were very bitter against Agent Sutherland, but Mr. Schwartz confused their reasons therefor to such facts as are connected with logging, and so we do not know or report anything as to the merits of any trouble between the Indian agent and his wards.

During the logging season last winter one camp did cut about 10,000 feet of green pine not under the boom-stick clause. This was a plain trespass, as happens to the Government every season in many places. The camp was closed for a time. Settlement was compelled at \$5 per thousand, which includes the labor of the trespasser as well as the stumpage. In justice to the dealers who had furnished credit to the camp upon a basis of the winter's probable cut the camp was then permitted to proceed under its contract.

4. As further cause for complaint the Indians allege that the forests are set fire to designedly by the mixed-bloods to make logging chances. Two cases were cited by the Indians at White Earth. One was that of one George Parker. It was stated at council that white men attempted to hire him to set a fire in the woods. Mr. Parker was sent for and came to the council. He flatly denied that anyone ever attempted to hire him for such a purpose, and further said that what he had said was: "If anyone should want him to set a fire, he would refuse." No one at the council or elsewhere was found who knew anything more definite about it. The other case, that of one Weaver, a mixed-blood, is more specific. He acknowledges setting the fire, but said it was a back fire around his house and did no damage. His neighbor, and not a friend, says there was no occasion for a back fire. Their mutual affidavits are hereto attached as Exhibits G and H. Mr. Schwartz, who saw all these parties, is of the opinion that there is nothing to the case, and Weaver speaks the truth in the affidavit.

The feature of the law and regulations requiring an Indian to make a filing, secure a permit, and (theoretically) do the logging is productive of much of the trouble and jealousy. The Indian wants someone to make bond for him and start him out as a master logger. The Indian sees where such men as E. L. Warren and Ben Fairbanks made several thousand dollars each on last year's work; but the Indian does not reason further that these mixed-bloods are men of capacity and business standing, and that their profits do not arise from the permit so much as from their capacity to successfully operate a large business in logging. But in the case of Bonga and Warren (not E. L. Warren) the Red River Lumber Company paid \$1,000 each to these men for their filings and permits, although the contracts on file in the Indian Office show only the usual bonded logging operation; and the same

company paid Bonga and Dick (see Exhibit L) 25 cents per thousand by previous agreement for all the logs banked. Some of the Indians now strenuously opposed to logging see in this a pure gift of \$1,000, and they want a filing and permit to sell on like basis, and, failing in it, want to stop the logging itself. The Indian does not discover the dead or burned pine. Cruisers in the employ of the lumber companies do that, and then the lumber company discovers the Indian to make the filing. The Indians nearly all understand this, and some of them are angry when they are not selected to make a filing. There are two remedies for this evil. One is to abolish the necessity of filing by an Indian. Let the assistant superintendents range the woods and report any legal subdivisions needing cutting, and then let that pine be sold to the highest bidder, subject only to the conditions that he must take all the dead merchantable pine on such described land and employ Indian labor, and put the whole price into the Indian fund.

Should such action be impracticable for this season as involving a change in the law or other delay, we suggest that the present contracts be so amended as to condition for a Government camp inspector who shall see that the supply and labor bills are correct and proper; and also so change the rules that the profit, after stumpage, labor, and supplies are paid, shall go to the first Indian making a filing. We also suggest the necessity of some fixed rule as to the amount upon which one Indian can file.

Sixth. Whether or not the Indians desired logging contracts for the present season, and whether or not the same would be beneficial to their interests.

We believe if the Indians were permitted to express their free desires in this matter, without the interference of self-appointed half-breed advisers, who misrepresent the facts and prejudice the situation, four-fifths of the enrolled Indians would be in favor of granting the logging permits for this season. On account of the large quantity of hay which they have cut this season, the opportunity it offers to dispose of their game and fish for a good price to the lumber camps, and the opportunity that is given to those who are willing to do so to work for good pay, we believe it would be quite desirable and be beneficial to their interests, and we desire in this connection to call your attention to the following petition requesting that the logging be continued:

WINNEBEGOSHISH RESERVATION, *November 5, 1898.*

To the honorable SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C.

SIR: We, the undersigned Indians of Ball Club Lake, Winnebegoshish, Cass Lake, and Bowstring in council assembled, have heard with sorrow and distress that the cutting of dead and down timber has been suspended, and that it is possible that none may be cut this winter, and have also heard with pleasure that the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs has recommended that the timber on all reservations still unsold be logged by the Menominee system, have decided to make our wishes and conditions known to the proper authorities.

First. We will tell about last winter's logging: We have all been about the various camps, and can say positively that no timber was cut in our vicinity that was not marked by some of the assistant superintendents, and that the standing pine so marked by the assistant superintendents was either dead or so badly burned that it was in a dying condition and should have been cut at once. We also noticed that much timber was not cut last winter that in our opinion should have been cut, either on account of its condition or because it was so badly scattered that it never would be cut unless when the dead and down pine was logged. Now, as to our circumstances last winter: We all had work when we wanted it and at the same wages as was paid white men. We had a ready sale for our hay, potatoes, fish, and everything we had to sell, all at a reasonable price, so that we were all enabled to buy good warm clothes and plenty of provisions of all kinds; so that we fared better last winter than we have for years. But if the dead and down logging is not carried on this winter we will be in bad condition. We can not sell our hay or potatoes, as we are too far from a market, and we have no other means of obtaining money, for we can not get work off the reservation by reason of the prejudice against us held by the big lumbermen, who are willing to buy our pine on an estimate but not willing to employ us or buy our timber bank scale.

Now our payments are too small to carry us through winter, and we must ask the proper authorities to furnish us provisions at once if this logging matter is not settled at once.

We wish further to say that we are in favor of logging our timber on the Menominee system, and not to sell it on an estimate that only includes the live standing pine and gives the purchaser all the dead and down for nothing, although it is worth \$1 per thousand for Norway and \$2 per thousand for white pine. And we do earnestly request that all of the estimating force now at work be called in, and thus a useless expense to us of some \$200 per day be stopped, as we greatly fear that our

reservations will be sold at a price not large enough to pay those expenses, as the Red Lake Reservation was.

We want our pine, if sold at all, to be sold bank scale, and not on an estimate, but we much prefer the Menominee system, and wish to here thank the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs for recommending that method of selling the pine, but at the same time do wish to urge him to withdraw his opposition to the present system for the present season, so that we may exist this winter, as we have full confidence in the honorable Commissioner of Public Lands, and know that he will, as he has in the past, fully protect our interests.

The large lumbermen, whose cruisers are in the woods around us, say that no logging will be done this winter. That the report of the investigators, even if favorable to us, will be too late to log this season; that we can not stop the sale of the pine on an estimate. All this they say, and further tell us that our wishes will not be respected, and that they ought to own our pine, and that we should be wiped off the face of the earth.

They have given out reports to the newspapers that the late Indian trouble was caused by dissatisfaction with the dead and down system.

This is not true, and the general public around here knows that it is not true, and that these reports started from the Mississippi Valley Lumberman, a newspaper run by a nephew of T. B. Walker, who is one of the many after our pine. This we know, as we have many in our tribe who can and do read the newspapers, and report to the rest of us.

Therefore, we petition that the present system continue this winter; that the estimators be called from the field at once; that only the superintendent of logging and his assistants be employed, and that our timber be cut by the Menominee system.

We hope the proper authorities will give ear to our petition as we are on the grounds and know the true condition of things, and do here say that is a true condition of the matter and do urge an early decision of this matter, as the season is advancing.

Chiefs:

May quem e wrib.
Qua keo qua na be quay—Queen.
Naw gon nib.

Tribesmen:

Wab e sha sence.
Ka da ge quana ash.
Cow e tiash.
May quem me wan gay.
May quem me pe mace.
I en tub.
Wege ma ke ke tue.
Me shue ke me nep.
Ken ne wa.
Ka ba ge min.
Way sha wa scho gwa na ash.
William.
Wabis kege wa neb.
Weg ma e be tung.
See bon ga.
Jim.
Jim.
Win de go pe na ce.
Ke ka ko gwan.
A wash e geshick.

Tribesmen:

Be she ence.
Be dwa wa ga bo.
Me sa ba.
Way me sho me sing.
Na ton wash.
A sho we guen.
Sha bo ke ga bo.
Ka ge ga as e gay.
Way mit e gosh.
O bun way way ge hick (Geo. Reese).
Na sho be tung.
Naw gon nub.
Ca ca cun.
Antoine Bellanger.
Trib is co geschick.
Cow e tiash, No. 2.
Ka ba ga bo.
A won e be tung.
Ba ba hab wa me dunk.
Way jon e mish kung.
Nuin Rinse.
Na nop e ge shick wip.
Ben Fairbanks.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, *County of Cass, ss:*

I, May quim me won gay, being first duly sworn, do on oath depose and say that I am a full-blood Winnebegoshish Chippewa Indian; that I personally know the Indians whose signatures are hereto attached; that said Indians are of the tribes as stated in this petition; that said petition was explained to them and they knew the contents thereof at the time their names were attached thereto; that they directed that their names be signed to said petition.

MAY QUIM ME WON GAY (his x mark).

Subscribed and sworn to before me at White Earth, Minn., this November 16, 1898.

H. H. SCHWARTZ,
Special Agent General Land Office.

Witness to signing by x of May quim me won gay.

JOS. A. MORRISON.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, *County of Cass, ss :*

I, Joseph A. Morrison, being first duly sworn, do on oath depose and say that I am a competent person to interpret English and Chippewa; that I have acted as Government interpreter for the Indian commission; that I know personally May quim me won gay; that he knew the contents of the above petition and the contents of the above affidavit made by him before he swore thereto; and that he directed that his name be signed thereto; that I correctly interpreted said affidavit to him; that he is head spokesman for his tribe.

JOS. A. MORRISON.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this November 16, 1898, by Joseph Morrison, known to me personally.

H. H. SCHWARTZ,
Special Agent General Land Office.

We, the undersigned Winnebegoshish, Cass Lake, and Bowstring Indians, having seen in the newspapers, and having heard from various sources, that it is being reported by certain persons that the logging of the dead and down timber on the reservations has been responsible for the recent Indian uprising and disturbance, desire to hereby enter our solemn protest against the false and unjust rumors.

As a matter of fact, we, the undersigned, having seen the methods of logging the dead and down timber, and having seen and shared in the many benefits resulting therefrom, do hereby proclaim ourselves heartily in favor of the continuation of the logging under the rules and regulations of and the direction of the United States General Land Office.

Among the many benefits obtained to us as a result of this logging, besides the opportunities afforded us to labor in the woods in the winter and on the drives during the summer, is our sale of hay, potatoes, wild rice, and game, etc., at the different logging camps. Our women are also enabled to earn considerable money by doing laundry work, mending, etc.

The various camps at which we can exchange our products for flour, pork, sugar, tea, etc., are very convenient for us, saving us many miles of hard, tedious work of carrying our supplies from our nearest towns.

We do not wish to be bereft of these many benefits by the false reports aforementioned.

DEER RIVER, MINNESOTA,
October 18, 1898.

Ma quam e w un ga.
Naw gan ub.
Ka we ti ash.
Jim Seers.
Dabe wa we dunk.
Ka ka kun.
See ban ga.
Pede wa wa ga boo.
Wa nen ne.
Be dut.
We we a wit.
Me quem e pe nance.
Wab e sence es.
Meck quem e wub.
Ba ba dabe wa we dunk.
Wind de go pe na ce.
A nab bu be runk.
Wa gaw nim e schung.
Wen ne ni e ge shic.
Way my kee gesod.
Antoine Bellanger.
Jim Casey.
Wabass Smith.
Way sha mus ko wan e ash.
Be twa ga bo.
Benjamin Fairbanks.
Way we sham a ge wip.
Wag ge ma be tunk.
Ma ge ge shic.
I. A. Bence.
Pequock qut tonce.
Ga tug ge qwan a ash.
Ash o me gwun.

Me saw ba.
Wa me a cum e ge skunk.
Obina wa wa geshick.
Naw gon nib be tunk.
Na nop e geschick wip.
Bog e na cum e quib.
Ah ye dub.
William Loel.
Sha wa non equod wip.
Num Ainse.
Ay be tong.
Cha ah gas unk.
Bert Teese.
Kee nish te noos.
Bug ga gee git.
Shaw wis co pe na ce.
Na way.
Esh qua gaboo.
Kin ne wence.
Sha sha wun e geshic.
Wa gan e may qun a ash.
John L. Yons.
Wa be gwun na ash.
Ka chee noo ding.
Kaw wa das ay.
Pe na ce we geshick.
O chip wa.
Sa ge gunn abe.
Qua qua kub.
Ash ow.
O sa we muge e qu is.
Ka be ge mind.
Moose o moo.

Personally appeared before me Charles E. Seelye, of Itaska County, Minn., to me personally known, and upon his oath deposes and says that he was present in person at Pigeon River and Cutfoot Sioux, Winnebegoshish Indian Reservation, Minn., when the within petition was signed by the Indians whose names appear hereon; that the within petition was read and thoroughly explained to the signers thereof by John Lyons and William Smith, both full-blood Indians and competent interpreters; that many of the Indians then present are educated in the English language and expressed their hearty approval of the contents of said petition; that the signatures of Indians attached to this petition were made in the usual manner and custom of Indians, viz, by each subscriber thereto personally touching the pen while in the hand of the writer of the names.

CHARLES E. SEELYE.

Signed in presence of—
O. H. STILSON.
M. L. TOOLE.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 29th day of October, 1898, at my office in the village of Grand Rapids, Minn.

E. C. KILEY,
Judge of Probate Court in and for Itaska County, Minn.

We desire to report further, however, that there is a large number of the full-bloods, emboldened by their recent victory over the troops, who say there shall be no logging this winter. At a council held at Leech Lake, Chief Red Blanket and the Indian spokesman for the Bear Islanders both informed Mr. Schwartz that if logging continued the braves would remove the logging outfits from the reservation, and if the loggers got angry they (the Indians) would also get angry. At the council held at White Earth, Chief Bay ke no wash and two other chiefs made exactly the same statement, but qualified it as applicable to only diminished land. This chief said a compact to prevent logging had been entered into between the White Earth, Leech Lake, Cass Lake, and Red Lake Indians and they had "all agreed." At the date of this White Earth council two Indians came over in quest of us from Red Lake. They were Me suh bay and Miss ko ke zhig. They informed us that a large council of Red Lake Indians had sent them to tell us that no logging should be done on the Red Lake diminished reservation this winter, and that if logging was attempted the Indians would stop it. In our opinion these Indians are likely to cause trouble this winter unless they are speedily brought to a realization that the conclusion of the Leech Lake war was a result of magnanimity and not fear upon the part of the United States. It is an unfortunate fact that all the Indians can see in the trouble at Leech Lake is that a deputy marshal attempted to execute process of the United States court; that the Indians violently rescued his prisoner; that the United States sent its soldiers to enforce obedience to the court; that a battle took place, after which the United States asked for a council and agreed to overlook the murder of troops and also agreed to waive the service of the court's process; and that the rescued Indian is left at large, the hero of his people. Divested of the language of diplomacy, that is all there is to it.

Seventh: You will report whether any discrimination was made in favor of any loggers during the past season, or in favor of any contractors or purchasers from the loggers, and whether or not the loggers, during the past season, were Indians, and whether the price paid by them for timber was a fair price.

There was no charge of discrimination brought to our attention, nor could we hear of any except as in the manner before stated in reference to the letting of permits by the superintendent of logging by disappointed applicants, and the record shows that he simply forwarded the bids and the same were awarded to the successful bidder in Washington. The stumpage paid to the Indian fund was 15 per cent, and averaged about 75 cents per thousand, making a total of about \$36,000. This was not an adequate price. It should have been at least \$1 per thousand for Norway and \$2 per thousand for white pine.

The rule in this respect, we understand, has been changed to these figures for future logging. As to whether the loggers during the last season were the Indians, about 30 per cent, as near as we can judge from the lists obtained, were Indian loggers employed in the camps. We refer you to the following list of names of the persons to whom permits were given:

Summary of logs banked by Indian loggers, winter 1897-98.

WHITE EARTH RESERVATION.

Logger.	Buyer.	Feet.	Total.
W. Warren & S. Fairbank	T. H. Shevlin	837, 710	} 3, 385, 110
W. V. Warren	Wild Rice Lumber Co	766, 410	
Morrison & Folstrom	H. C. Clark	620, 300	
C. E. Leith	Wild Rice Lumber Co	423, 760	
Henry Van Nett	do	275, 070	
P. L. Perrault	do	261, 190	
Alex. McKenzie	do	200, 670	

RED LAKE RESERVATION.

W. R. Spears	J. A. Kennedy	3, 103, 019	} 6, 568, 770
Onah egwon aybeck	J. F. Irwin	2, 916, 100	
Josette How	A. J. Lammers	535, 400	
Serraphine Neddaue	F. B. Newton	23, 050	

LEECH LAKE RESERVATION.

A. Fairbanks	Red River Lumber Co	657, 550	} 21, 139, 156
C. Dick & P. Bonga	D. L. Bush	872, 100	
L. & J. Roy	Brainard Lumber Co	866, 100	
Bay Shah hi mig	do	845, 330	
N. & J. B. Pemberton	do	675, 370	
N. Fairbank & E. Warren	Shevlin Carpenter	5, 846, 350	
E. L. Warren	J. N. Nevess	5, 298, 670	
do	F. C. Bolin	879, 380	
Clara Ducette	R. J. Hartley	1, 326, 696	
John Bonga	Brainard Lumber Co	739, 780	
Charlotte Weaver	A. L. Cole	255, 300	
W. Bonga & J. Warren	Red River Lumber Co	2, 108, 330	
E. L. Warren	do	768, 230	

WINNEBEGOSHISH RESERVATION.

Mark Burns	Leonidas West	3, 565, 640	} 24, 120, 850	
Henry Taylor	do	833, 800		
Jane Fairbanks	Geo. F. Porter	344, 220		
Wm. Fairbanks	Leonidas West	1, 206, 950		
John Lyons	do	2, 042, 370		
Margaret Galbraith	Jas. Dempsey	1, 200, 630		
W. H. Lyons	Leonidas West	922, 660		
Nellie Lydiek	do	4, 918, 800		
Nason & Smith	Clark Gray	937, 750		
Ne be ne tic	do	1, 977, 620		
Lizette Shearer	Geo. F. Porter	1, 229, 290		
Maggie A. Seelye	do	5, 791, 120		
Grand total		55, 213, 886

This is taken from the books in the office of the superintendent of logging; it will be seen that there were very few full-blood Indians who were capable of taking logging contracts and able to give the necessary bond, but the contracts were principally given to the wives of squaw men and to mixed bloods, and there was no restriction as to the amount each one was permitted to contract for. You will see from following the statement that of the 55,213,886 feet cut E. L. Warren, mixed blood, was connected with contracts covering 12,592,630 feet, while in other cases contracts were let whereon only 200,000 feet were banked. (Exhibit A.) The extreme figure here represents an unfair opportunity to make a profit from logging in favor of Warren, while the letting of contracts for 200,000 feet or 300,000 feet shows a lack of business judgment and knowledge as to the cost of camps and outfits necessary to log at a profit.

We would recommend that a contract be for a cut from two millions to four millions. A comparison of last winter's work, shown on Exhibit A, hereto attached, will show that the small loggers and camps usually made bad failures, while the larger camps paid all their obligations and logged at a profit.

This may be objected to as a discrimination against the small logger; but, in our opinion, the small logger has no claim upon the Government to log at a loss.

Large camps will also admit of closer inspection of the work.

In this connection it can be stated that we could find no instance of where any Indians had been refused work in the camps or had been unfairly treated, and the records show they were paid \$1 per day, while the more experienced white labor averaged about \$18 per month.

Mr. Gus. H. Beaulieu is quoted by some of the Minneapolis papers as saying:

"1. That the Pillager band of the tribe of Chippewa Indians is in a surly mood on account of the scandalous robbery of their pine forests under the pretext of operating in accordance with the provisions of the dead and down timber act.

"2. That they are dissatisfied on account of the alleged underestimates of the appraisers now at work, evidently referring to examiners of the pine lands.

"3. That many of the Pillager Indians were preparing to cut dead and down timber themselves this year under the regulation, but when they looked for locations found that they had all been filled by squaw men, half-breeds, and nonexistent Indians in interest of the pirates.

"4. That they also found that fires had been purposely set to convert green timber into dead and down, and that inspectors frequently called timber dead or about to die and turned it over to the pirates (the word inspectors evidently referring to the superintendents in charge of the logging operations).

"5. That they also complain that the estimators who appraise the pine that escapes being called dead and down, which is to be sold as provided by the Nelson law, are in league with the lumbermen.

"6. That they also charge Rosa, the superintendent of dead and down timber on the Chippewa Indian lands, as being hand in glove with the 'pine pirates.'"

Learning that Mr. Beaulieu was at the Leech Lake Agency, we addressed and sent to him by registered mail the following letter, and the attached card shows that it was duly received by him. (See exhibit below.)

Mr. Beaulieu did not acknowledge receipt of letter as requested, but some days afterwards we met him in the hotel at Walker, and had a conversation with him.

WALKER, MINN., November 8, 1898.

MR. GUS. H. BEAULIEU, *Leech Lake, Minn.*

DEAR SIR: I have been sent here by the Hon. Commissioner of the General Land Office, in connection with Special Agent H. H. Schwartz, to make an investigation as to the cutting and removing of timber from the ceded lands of the White Earth Reservation under "the dead and down act." We are anxious to make our examination as complete as possible as to the desires of the Indians, and to investigate and embody in our report any complaints they have to make as to the system or the persons connected with it. You have been quoted in the Minneapolis papers as stating as follows. (Here was inserted the charges set out above.)

I desire to know if the above charges were made by you, and if so, that you will notify me when and where we can meet you to take your statement and also the statements of any witnesses you can have present to testify to the truth of the above charges.

Please acknowledge the receipt of this letter, and notify me at Walker when it will suit your convenience to meet us for the above purpose.

I feel it unnecessary to inform you as to the importance of presenting any testimony you may have to sustain the above charges at the earliest date possible. The logging season is fast approaching and the operations have been suspended awaiting report.

Very respectfully,

F. J. PARKE,

Special Agent General Land Office.

He had no personal knowledge or specific charges he could substantiate with proof as to the cutting of green timber, but confined his charges principally to the cost of estimating timber, which he claimed was a useless expense to the Indians, and had been the means through which he claimed the Indians on the Red Lake had been robbed of their timber. In reference to the charges of Indian starting fires, he claimed that an Indian had been seen starting a fire by two other Indians whose names were given. This charge was personally examined by Special Agent Schwartz, and is herein elsewhere reported upon.

This was all the information to be obtained from Mr. Beaulieu.

Mr. Beaulieu expressed himself as strongly opposed to the logging under the dead and down system, and drew up and circulated petitions immediately after the logging commenced last season, asking for signatures to charges of which he had no personal knowledge.

We herewith submit copy of one of these blank petitions, with letter of William Bonga, a well-known Indian of Leech Lake, to whom it was sent:

LEECH LAKE, MINN., *October 31, 1898.*

Mr. ED. WARREN, *Detroit, Minn.*

DEAR SIR: I inclose papers which Gus Beauleau prepared last winter and wanted me to get the chiefs to indorse it and then send it back to him, but I never once thought of doing it, and he never wrote to me since, and that began his jealousy of me.

Yours, very truly,

WILLIAM BONGA.

The petition prepared by Beauleau reads:

LEECH LAKE INDIAN RESERVATION, MINN.

To the Attorney-General of the United States, Washington, D. C.

SIR: Under the Indian appropriation act of 1897 the Chippewa Indians are granted the privilege of cutting and selling the dead and down timber upon several Chippewa reservations in this State under the same rules as applied upon the White Earth reservations in Minnesota relative to this class of timber.

Under the authority referred to a few mixed-blood Indians and many white men are now engaged in cutting and banking on the streams of the reservations dead and down timber.

Although the season has just opened, many well-authenticated reports have reached us that some of the white men and several mixed bloods have not confined themselves to the cutting of the dead and down timber, but have also cut much green and growing pine timber.

One of the mixed bloods, E. L. Warren, who is extensively engaged in cutting dead and down timber at this point, is a deputy United States marshal.

This man Warren is unscrupulous to an unlimited degree, and the position he holds as deputy United States marshal enables him to assume unlimited privileges without regard to violations of the United States laws in relation to the destruction of timber.

Several Indians and about 100 white men are working for Warren in his lumbering camp and some of the Indians report that a large quantity of green and growing pine timber has been cut and banked on streams by Warren's crew.

As a deputy United States marshal Warren's duty is to prosecute the timber depredations upon the reservations in this State, but being personally interested in the cutting of the dead and down timber, and technically having himself violated the United States laws by allowing his men to cut and remove green and growing pine timber from an Indian reservation, or, if without his knowledge or consent, in having failed to report the matter to the proper authorities for prosecution, it would seem that his inclinations are opposed to the rigid enforcements of the laws.

The rule applied by the Indian Department of prohibiting its employees on reservations from engaging in the occupation of cutting dead and down timber for the purpose of selling the same should also be applied to Deputy United States Marshal Warren.

In any event, he should not be allowed to continue in the Government service as a deputy United States marshal in this State on account of his connections with reservation logging during the past fifteen years upon the reservations of this State, and especially at the White Earth Reservation, which, during this time, has been stripped of nearly 500,000,000 feet of valuable pine timber under the pretense that it was dead and down timber.

Warren's operations have been transferred to this point, and our tribal interests therefore demand his subjection, and we request that the United States marshal for Minnesota be instructed to dismiss him from the Government service with which he has been connected since 1887.

Respectfully,

Witnesses:

_____:

STATE OF MINNESOTA, *County of Cass, ss:*

_____, being duly sworn, depose and say that they are members of the Pillager band of Chippewa Indians, and reside upon the Leech Lake Indian Reservation, Minnesota; that they were employed in the lumbering camp of E. L. Warren, upon the Mississippi Chippewa Indian Reservation, Minnesota, during the months of November and December, 1897, and that while they were thus employed there was cut and removed by the men, who were in the proportion of 100 white men to 20 Indians at said camp, employed by said Warren, a large quantity of green, grow-

ing pine timber; that the said timber was at the time it was cut standing and growing upon the said Mississippi Chippewa Reservation.

Witnesses:

Sworn to and subscribed to before me this — day of January, A. D, 1898.

Mr. Beaulieu and Mr. Warren (against whom he complains) are leaders of opposing factions on the reservation, and much allowance must be made, under the circumstances, for the personal feeling that exists and is the natural outcome of what is known as Indian politics.

Notwithstanding Mr. Beaulieu's lack of definite information, we made careful inquiries throughout our investigations for facts to establish his general newspaper accusations, and found nothing not hereinbefore embraced in our report.

We also went to Minneapolis and called upon Mr. Platt Walker, editor of the Mississippi Valley Lumberman, who had published in this paper criticisms reflecting upon this system and the manner of its enforcement. Mr. Walker has for many years been an attorney for the Leech Lake Indians, and his vision is somewhat governed by the many years of unfair treatment (as he states) to which these Indians have been subjected by the Government.

He was unable to give any specific violations of the law, but was very confident in his belief that the system itself was entirely wrong, and was being made the vehicle for grave offenses.

He also informed us that if he was permitted to go to Walker he would be able, by reason of his personal acquaintance with the Indians, to obtain information of specific offenses against the law, and which evidence could not be obtained by any stranger coming into the country for the purpose of an investigation.

In conclusion, we desire to call attention to Exhibit A, hereto attached. It is a complete abstract of the record of last winter's logging operations of dead and down timber upon the ceded lands of the Chippewa Reservation under the act of June 7, 1897, and the regulations thereunder. The critics of the work have generally confined their investigations to some particular case of abuse, and upon such basis have condemned the whole logging operations. In our report we refer specifically to these individual cases of abuse, and we have been unsparing of our exposition thereof.

But judgment upon the whole work must pass after a marshaling of all the facts. A careful examination of Exhibit A will, considered with the rest of our report, inform you of the whole situation.

It will be seen that there was cut and banked 55,213,886 feet of pine. This pine was fully 90 per cent dead. A delay of a few years would have meant its total loss. It has been saved.

This pine was sold on the bank at an average of about \$4.82 per thousand, netting the sum of \$264,159.35. This money has been paid in and all but about \$27,000 paid out, as will be shown. This \$27,000 remaining, is in the United States Treasury awaiting settlement of a few camps. Of the \$237,000 already disbursed, the records show paid—

To the Indians as a tribe	\$35,534.62
To individual Indians.....	33,851.30
To supplies, including the logging outfits still owned by Indians.....	86,486.19
To labor in camp, about one-third of which was earned by Indians	80,254.67
Total	236,126.78

Of the supply bill above mentioned, several thousand dollars of it was paid to Indians for hay, potatoes, game, fish, and provisions generally.

Much has been said by uninformed people as to the Indian laborer being unable to get his pay. The record in this exhibit speaks the fact in the case. It shows that upon the whole cut \$80,254.67 has been paid in labor and \$8,159.10 was defaulted. So, at the time settlements were made, 91 per cent of the labor bill was paid. And more will be paid. Because of a short season 2,500,000 feet of logs were left on the skids and are to-day an asset to pay this labor deficiency. Some of these logs have sold for \$3 per thousand and some for \$4. Averaging them at \$3.50, the labor bills will mostly be paid, as most of these logs belong to camps owing labor. It is safe to say that of the total labor bill 99 per cent of it will have been paid by the end of the year. It should be further said that the laborer, and especially the Indian, did not lose by any shortage in the settlement. He drew his time check weekly, or monthly at most, and had cashed it before an early fall caught his employer. And the \$25,000 or \$30,000 earned last winter by these Indian laborers, at \$1 per day, is worth more to them, to the tribe, and to the Government than the value of all the

logs cut. These Indians are learning the value of labor, the value of money, the comforts that money will bring, and are well started toward the road to competent citizenship. The man who puts a tool in the hand of an Indian is his friend indeed. To appreciate this one must have been with us in their councils. Young men, warmly dressed, with cropped hair and intelligent faces took the floor and said they wanted the camps to run; wanted to work; they had adopted the white man's ways. On the other hand, the old men with blankets about their loins and a tomahawk pipe in hand, illy clad and with long matted hair, denounced logging; spoke with pride that they never would work for a white man. And the pity of it is that half-breed lobbyists of their own blood were their prompters. The poor old chiefs are prone to linger over their many past grievances, and do not look to see that their sleek advisors earn a livelihood by instigating them to violence, defending them in court, pleading their pardon after conviction, and going to Washington with them as interpreter or attorney.

These Indians need a strong and impartial hand to guide their destiny and save them from annihilation. They need a man who will defend them from their enemies and preserve them from their alleged friends.

Respectfully submitted.

F. J. PARKE.

H. H. SCHWARTZ.

Special Agents, General Land Office.

WINNEBEGOSHISH RESERVATION, *November 5, 1898.*

HON. SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C.

SIR: We the undersigned, Indians of Ball Chub Lake, Winnibigoshish, Cass Lake, and Bowstring, in council assembled, have heard with sorrow and distress that the cutting of dead and down timber has been suspended, and that it is possible that none may be cut this winter, and have also heard with pleasure that the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs has recommended that the timber on all reservations still unsold be logged by the Menominee system, have decided to make our wishes and conditions known to the proper authorities.

First. We will tell about last winter's logging. We have all been about the various camps, and can say positively that no timber was cut in our vicinity that was not marked by some of the assistant superintendents, and that the standing pine so marked by the assistant superintendents was either dead or so badly burned that it was in a dying condition and should have been cut at once. We also noticed that much timber was not cut last winter that in our opinion should have been cut either on account of its condition or because it was so badly scattered that it never would be cut unless cut when the dead and down pine was logged.

Now as to our circumstances last winter, we all had work whenever we wanted it and at the same wages as was paid white men. We had a ready sale for our hay, potatoes, fish, and everything we had to sell, all at a reasonable price, so that we were all enabled to buy good, warm clothes and plenty of provisions of all kinds, so that we fared better last winter than we have for years. But if the dead and down logging is not carried on this winter we will be in bad condition. We can not sell our hay or potatoes, as we are too far from a market, and we have no other means of obtaining money, for we can not get work off the reservation by reason of the prejudice against us held by the big lumbermen, who are willing to buy our pine on an estimate, but not willing to employ us or buy our timber bank scale.

Now, our payments are too small to carry us through winter, and we must ask the proper authorities to furnish us provisions at once, if this logging matter is not settled at once.

We wish further to say that we are in favor of logging our timber on the Menominee system, and not to sell it on an estimate that only includes the line standing pine and gives the purchaser all the dead and down for nothing, although it is worth \$1 per thousand for Norway and \$2 per thousand for white pine. And we do earnestly request that all of the estimating force now at work be called in, and thus a useless expense to us of some \$200 per day be stopped, as we greatly fear that our reservations will be sold at a price not large enough to pay those expenses, as the Red Lake Reservation was.

We want our pine, if sold at all, to be sold bank scale and not on an estimate, but we much prefer the Menominee system and wish to here thank the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs for recommending that method of selling the pine; but at the same time do wish to urge him to withdraw his opposition to the present system for the present season so that we may exist this winter, as we have full confidence in the honorable Commissioner of Public Lands, and know that he will, as he has in the past, fully protect our interests.

The large lumbermen whose cruisers are in the woods around us say that no logging will be done this winter; that the report of the investigators, even if favor-

able to us, will be too late to log this season; that we can not stop the sale of the pine on an estimate. All this they say, and further tell us that our wishes will not be respected, and that they ought to own our pine, and that we should be wiped off the face of the earth.

They have given out reports to the newspapers that the late Indian trouble was caused by dissatisfaction with the dead-and-down system. This is not true, and the general public around here know that it is not true, and that these reports started from the Mississippi Valley Lumberman, a newspaper run by a nephew of T. B. Walker, who is one of the many after our pine. This we know, as we have many in our tribe who can and do read the newspapers and report to the rest of us.

Therefore we petition that the present system continue this winter; that the estimators be called from the field at once; that only the superintendent of logging and his assistants be employed, and that our timber be cut by the Menominee system.

We hope the proper authorities will give ear to our petition, as we are on the grounds and know the true condition of things, and do here say that this is a true condition of the matter, and do urge an early decision of this matter, as the season is advancing.

Chiefs:

May quem e wub.
Qua ku qua na be quay—Queen.
Naw gon nib.

Tribesmen:

Wab e sha since.
Ka da ge quana ash.
Cow e tiash.
May quem me wan gay.
May quem me pe nace.
I en tub.
Wege ma ke ke tue.
See bon ga.
Jim.
Jim.
Win de go pe na ce.
Me shue ke we nep.
Ken ne wa.
Ka ba ge min.
Way sha wa scho gwa na ash.
William.
Wabis kege wa neb.
Weg ma e be tung.
O bim way way geshick (Geo. Reese).

Na sho be tung.
Naw gon nub.
Ca ca cun.
Antoine Bellanger.
Ke ka ko gwan.
A wash e geshick.
Be she ence.
Be dwa wa ga bo.
Me sa ba.
Way me sho me sing.
Na ton wash.
Asho we guen.
Sha bo ke ga bo.
Ka ge ga as e gay.
Way mit e gosh.
Tib is co ge schiek.
Cow e tiash No. 2.
Ka ba ga bo.
A won e be tung.
Ba ba dab wa me dunk.
Way jon e mish kung.
Num Ainse.
Na nop e ge shick wit.
Ben Fairbanks.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, *County of Cass:*

I, May quim me won gay, being first duly sworn, do on oath depose and say that I am a full-blood Winnibigoshish Chippewa Indian; that I personally know the Indians whose signatures are hereto attached; that said Indians are of the tribes as stated in this petition; that said petition was explained to them and they knew the contents thereof at the time their names were attached thereto; that they directed that their names be signed to said petition.

MAY QUIM ME WON GAY (his x mark).

Subscribed and sworn to before me at White Earth, Minn., this November 16, 1898.

H. H. SCHWARTZ,
Special Agent, General Land Office.

Witness to signing by x of May quim me won gay, Joseph A. Morrison.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, *County of Cass:*

I, Joseph A. Morrison, being first duly sworn, do on oath depose and say that I am a competent person to interpret English and Chippewa; that I have acted as Government interpreter for the Indian Commission; that I know personally May quim me won gay; that he knew the contents of the above petition and the contents of the above affidavit made by him before he swore thereto; and that he directed that his name be signed thereto; that I correctly interpreted said affidavit to him; that he is head spokesman for his tribe.

JOS. A. MORRISON.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this November 16, 1898, by Joseph Morrison, known to me personally.

H. H. SCHWARTZ,
Special Agent, General Land Office.

We, the undersigned Winibigoshish, Cass Lake, and Bowstring Indians, having seen in the newspapers and having heard from various sources that it is being reported

by certain persons that the logging of the dead-and-down timber on the reservations has been responsible for the recent Indian uprising and disturbance, desire to hereby enter our solemn protest against the false and unjust rumors.

As a matter of fact we, the undersigned, having seen the methods of logging the dead-and-down timber and having seen and shared in the many benefits resulting therefrom, do hereby proclaim ourselves heartily in favor of the continuation of the logging under the rules and regulations of and the direction of the United States General Land Office.

Among the many benefits obtained to us as a result of this logging, besides the opportunities afforded us to labor in the woods in the winter and on the drives during the summers, is our sale of hay, potatoes, wild rice and game, etc., at the different logging camps. Our women are also enabled to earn considerable money by doing laundry work, mending, etc.

The various camps at which we can exchange our products for flour, pork, sugar, tea, etc., are very convenient for us, saving us many miles of hard, tedious work carrying our supplies from our nearest towns.

We do not wish to be bereft of these many benefits by the false reports aforementioned.

DEER RIVER, MINN., *October 18, 1898.*

Ma quam e waum ga.
 Naw gan ub.
 Ka we ti ash.
 Jim Seers.
 Dabe wa we dunk.
 Ka Ka Kun.
 Swe bun ga.
 Pede wa wa ga boo.
 Wa nen ne.
 Be dut.
 We We a wit.
 Me quem e pe nace.
 Wab e sence es.
 Meck quem e wub.
 Ba ba dabe wa we dunk.
 Win de go fe na ce.
 A nab bu be tunk.
 Wa gaw nim e Schung.
 Wen ne ni e ge Shic.
 Way My kee ge sod.
 William Loel.
 Sha wa non equod mit.
 Num Ainse.
 Ay Be tong.
 Cha ah gas unk.
 But teese.
 Kee nish te noos.
 Bug ga gee git.
 Shaw Wis co pe nace.
 Qua qua kub.
 Na Way.
 Esh qua gaboo.
 O sa we muge e qu is.

Kin ne wence.
 Ka ba ge mind.
 Sha Sha wun e g e Shic.
 Moose o moo.
 Antoine Bellanger.
 Jim Casey.
 Wabaso Smith.
 Way sha wus ko wan e ash.
 Be twa ga bo.
 Benjamin Fairbanks.
 Way we sham a ge wip.
 Wag ge ma ve tunk.
 Ma Je ge Shic.
 I a bence.
 Pe quock qut tence.
 Ga tug ge qwan a ash.
 Ash o me gwun.
 Me saw ba.
 Wa me a cum e ge skunk.
 Obira wa wa geshick.
 Naw gor nib be tunk.
 Na nop e geshick wip.
 Bog e na cum e quib.
 Ah e dub.
 Wa Jan e may qwun a ash.
 John Lyons.
 Wa be gwun na ash.
 Ka chee noo ding.
 Kan wa das ay.
 Pe na ce we geshic.
 O chip wa.
 Sa ge gunn aba.
 Ash ow.

Personally appeared before me Charles E. Seelye, of Itasca County, Minn., to me personally known, and upon his oath deposes and says that he was present in person at Pigeon River and Cutfoot Sioux, Winnibigoshish Indian Reservation, Minn., when the within petition was signed by the Indians whose names appear hereon; that the within petition was read and thoroughly explained to the signers thereof by John Lyons and William Smith, both full-blood Indians and competent interpreters; that many of the Indians there present are educated in the English language and expressed their hearty approval of the contents of said petition; that the signatures of Indians attached to this petition were made in the usual manner and custom of Indians, viz, by each subscriber thereto personally touching the pen while in the hand of the writer of the names.

CHARLES E. SEELYE.

Signed in presence of—
 O. H. STILSON.
 M. L. TOOLE.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 29th day of October, 1898, in my office in the village of Grand Rapids, Minn.

[SEAL.]

E. C. KILEY,
Judge of Probate Court in and for Itasca County, Minn.

EXHIBIT H.

INDIAN RIGHTS ASSOCIATION,
Philadelphia, November 30, 1898.

Hon. CORNELIUS N. BLISS,
Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: Inclosed please find copy of a letter from George Davis, a Chippewa Indian of the Winnibigoshish Reservation, Minn.

Mr. Davis urges, apparently with great force, that under proper restrictions the right should be accorded the Indians of that reservation to log their dead and down timber, as they did, with great profit to themselves, last winter. He states that this logging netted his people about \$40,000, and that the total amount of money handled at White Earth, as a result of the logging, was over \$150,000. He says further:

"This fall we all have good, warm clothing, plenty to eat, and have good, new, comfortable houses, with stoves and windows, and everything to cook with. In fact, we are in the best shape we have ever been. Knowing all this, you can possibly imagine with what sorrow and dismay we have heard that the logging has been stopped for this winter. We believe we know what has caused this. * * * It is a well-known fact that the Minneapolis lumber ring, composed of Meyerhauser, T. B. Walker, Shevlin, Carpenter, and others, are opposed to the cutting of this timber by the Indians under any conditions. What they want is to have our timber estimated, as is being done now and for which we are paying, then to have it sold by the acre in 40-acre tracts on this estimate, the purchaser getting the land as well as the timber. These estimators estimate only the green, growing pine; all of the dead and down timber is not estimated, and the purchaser gets this for nothing. A very large percentage of our pine is either dead or down, but withal very valuable, so valuable that we ought not to be hoodwinked into giving it to a lumber ring, some of whose members have more wealth individually than our whole tribe. That this is what they are trying to bring about is made no secret here; the cruisers for these concerns have been all over our reservation and have estimates of the timber and description of the land. They have already gained possession of a large portion of the Red Lake Reservation by this same scheme by which they are now trying to get ours."

Mr. Davis further states:

"During the last month we have sent two petitions to the Secretary of the Interior urging that the logging be permitted this winter, and stating our case as best we could."

He sums up his request as follows:

"First, the logging of dead and down timber to be allowed to go on this winter. Second, the adoption of some plan of logging for us like or similar to the Menominee plan. Third, the Government estimators called from the field at once."

I write to ask whether something in the line of these suggestions may not be granted by your Department in the interest of these poor people?

Respectfully,

HERBERT WELSH.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., December 10, 1898.

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

SIR: The office has received, by Department reference, a letter of November 30, 1898, from Mr. Herbert Welsh, corresponding secretary of the Indian Rights Association, with headquarters at Philadelphia.

Mr. Welsh states that he incloses a copy of a letter to him from George Davis, a Chippewa Indian of the Lake Winnibigoshish Reservation, Minn., which relates to the cutting of timber by Indians of the White Earth Agency under existing laws authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to grant authority for the sale by Indians of dead timber standing or fallen on both the reserved and ceded timber lands in Minnesota.

By Department indorsement on this letter I am directed to consider the matter and make full reply to the writer, with the following remarks added: "The application for authority to cut and bank dead timber on the White Earth and Red Lake reservations is now under consideration, and in the face of complaints that have been made authority can not be granted until the Department is satisfied by thorough investigation that the timber has not been killed for the purpose of procuring the authority, and that there was no abuse of the authority granted last season."

On examination of Mr. Welsh's letter it is indicated that the communication to which he refers has application solely to the timber operations on the ceded lands.

That part of the letter which is a quotation from the communication from Mr. Davis shows clearly that Mr. Welsh's correspondent did not have under consideration any timber operations on the reservation, as, for instance, he states that Meyerhauser (Weyerhauser?), T. B. Walker, Shevlin, Carpenter, and others are opposed to the cutting of timber by Indians because they want the same sold by the acre in 40-acre tracts on estimate, and on page 2 the third recommendation is that the Government estimators be called from the field at once.

There is no law for the sale of timber on reservations on estimate, and there are no estimators appointed to make estimate of reservation timber. There is, however, a law for the sale of timber on ceded lands, and estimators are appointed for the purpose of estimating the quantity of timber, so this matter appears to apply exclusively to the nonreservation lands which are under the jurisdiction and control of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, to whom I recommend it be referred. The same is herewith returned.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. A. JONES, *Commissioner.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., December 22, 1898.

MR. HERBERT WELSH,
1305 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.

SIR: I am in receipt, by departmental reference, of your letter of November 30, 1898, in which you quote from a letter from one George Davis, a Chippewa Indian of the Winnibigoshish Reservation, Minn., and state that Mr. Davis urges that under proper restrictions the right should be accorded the Indians of that reservation to log their dead and down timber as they did with great profit to themselves last winter, when the logging netted his people about \$40,000, and that the total amount of money handled at White Earth as the result of the logging was over \$150,000.

I note that you quote Mr. Davis as saying: "This fall we all have good warm clothing, plenty to eat, and have good, new, comfortable houses, with stoves and windows, and everything to cook with. In fact, we are in the best shape we have ever been. Knowing all this, you can possibly imagine with what sorrow and dismay we have heard that the logging has been stopped for this winter." He then charges that a lumber ring in Minneapolis is responsible for the stoppage of logging operations, stating that they want the timber estimated and have it sold in 40-acre tracts, the object being to get the timber and the land. He protests that only green and growing pine is estimated, the dead and down not being estimated, and that the purchaser gets the latter for nothing. He requests that the logging of dead and down timber be allowed to go on this winter, and that the same plan of logging be adopted for them as is in use by the Menominees, or one similar, and that the Government estimators be called from the field at once.

In reply, I have to state that the logging of dead and down timber on the Chippewa reservations in Minnesota is provided for in the act of June 7, 1897 (30 Stat., 90), and that the rules and regulations governing logging operations have been formulated in accordance with the provisions of said act.

I am pleased to note that Mr. Davis states that the logging operations were conducted last season with such profit and benefit to the Indians.

The logging operations were temporarily suspended this winter, owing to the recent outbreak among the Indians in question, but the Department has authorized the continuance of logging this season, and contracts are now being examined in this office and confirmed.

The rules and regulations have been framed with a view of giving all Indians who desire to work an opportunity to do so, and at the same time secure payment for their labor, and to protect them from excess of charges for supplies, etc.

Under these regulations great care will be taken to prevent the cutting of any green timber.

All Indians who desire to work, or to enter into contracts to log, should make application to the superintendent of logging, Mr. R. H. Rosa, at White Earth, Minn.

The estimation of the green and growing timber and the disposition of the lands in the Chippewa reservations in Minnesota are provided for by the act of January 14, 1889 (25 Stats., 642). The estimation of the timber on these lands and the sale of the pine lands are made in accordance with the provisions of said act. The estimators seem to be doing their work faithfully, and reports from all sources speak well of the present corps of estimators in regard to their honesty, intelligence, and industry.

Under existing law the estimation of the timber and the disposition of the lands will continue.

Very respectfully,

F. W. MONDELL,
Assistant Commissioner.

EXHIBIT I.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Ashland, Wis., December 29, 1898.

COMMISSIONER GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C.

SIR: Hereto attached find two affidavits from State scalers to attach to our report of dead and down logging operations sent your office under date of December 11, 1898. More will follow. I secured these in view of the fact that there was disposition in some quarters to question our said report in this particular.

Respectfully,

H. H. SCHWARTZ,
Special Agent, General Land Office.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, *County of Cass, ss:*

I, A. J. Abercrombie, being first duly sworn, on oath depose and say, that during the logging season of 1897-98 I was a deputy district scaler in the employ of the surveyor-general of the State of Minnesota. That while acting in that capacity I scaled logs under the "dead and down act" on the ceded lands of the Chippewa Reservation; that I scaled a total amount of logs of about 7,600,000 feet; that these logs were cut and banked by George Lydick and Mark Burns; that in the above cut there was, to my best judgment and knowledge, about 5 per cent of green timber; that of this 5 per cent of green timber about 5 per cent was used as boom sticks; that all boom sticks were scaled at log lengths and the usual increase was given for the swell in the stick.

That it is the business custom of loggers, in order to get a fair and impartial scale or to prevent any controversy arising as to the scale, to have the surveyor-general designate the scaler. That it was in accordance with this custom that I was designated to make this scale.

That I have, and had, no interest, directly or indirectly, in the scale, the quality of the logs, or the quantity of green timber therein.

A. J. ABERCROMBIE.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 22d day of December, 1898.

[SEAL.]

THOMAS H. DWYER,
Notary Public, Hennepin County, Minn.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, *County of Hennepin, ss:*

I, James Currie, being first duly sworn, on oath depose and say that during the logging season of 1897-98 I was a deputy district scaler in the employ of the surveyor-general of the State of Minnesota. That while acting in that capacity I scaled logs under the "dead and down act" on the ceded lands of the Chippewa Reservation; that I scaled a total amount of logs of about 2,200,000 feet; that these logs were cut and banked by Nebeneitic and Betsey Smith and Fred Nason; that in the above cut there was, to my best judgment and knowledge, about 5 per cent of green timber; that of this 5 per cent of green timber about 100 per cent was used as boom sticks; that all boom sticks were scaled at log lengths, and the usual increase was given for the swell in the stick.

That it is the business custom of loggers, in order to get a fair and impartial scale or to prevent any controversy arising as to the scale, to have the surveyor-general designate the scaler. That it was in accordance with this custom that I was designated to make this scale.

That I have and had no interest, directly or indirectly, in the scale, the quality of the logs, or the quantity of green timber therein.

JAMES CURRIE.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15th day of December, 1898.

[SEAL.]

T. V. BROWN,
Notary Public, Hennepin County, Minn.

EXHIBIT J.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES UNITED STATES,
Washington, D. C., December 8, 1898.

DEAR SIR: I inclose herewith a letter just received from Mr. J. W. Howes, of Duluth, Minn., making certain suggestions as to the manner of making estimates of

the pine timber on the Indian reservations. Mr. Howes is a practical lumberman, and the suggestions which he makes, I think, are good.

I respectfully refer this letter to you for your careful consideration.

Yours very truly,

PAGE MORRIS.

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

DULUTH, MINN., December 4, 1898.

Hon. PAGE MORRIS,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: I note by the papers your action in regard to getting the estimating of the pine on Indian lands done right and just, which is a highly commendable move. It is time.

I regret that I did not have a talk with you in regard to this matter, as I might have been able to give you some information that might aid you in this matter.

I spent nearly seven years in association with the Red Lake Indians. I was one of the first men to buy logs of the Indians under the "dead and down timber" act, i. e., December, 1884. I have been on nearly every section of land in the Red Lake Reservation and over some of the White Earth and Leech Lake reservations, and at the time of the "Nelson bill" treaty I used my influence with the Red Lake Indians to get them to sign or cede their lands as provided in that bill.

I was personally acquainted with the first lot of estimators that were put in the field and watched their work with considerable interest. I knew there was fraud in their work, could not help but be, as I was very well acquainted with the chief or head estimator, and he did not know a pine tree from a basswood. Trouble came and they were all discharged. The second outfit was hardly any better, and so on to the present time.

The Nelson bill is one of the fairest measures ever passed by Congress, if it were administered properly, but there is where the trouble comes in. It has never been administered as intended, and fraud, in doing the estimating, is the result. It is a very simple matter to overcome this fraud. All that needs to be done is simply to employ the same methods in making the estimate of timber that any ordinary lumberman employs, i. e.: If I wish to buy a piece of timber, I send out a man that has a good reputation as an estimator to make an estimate; when he makes his report, I immediately go and get another estimator to go and look the same piece over, after the first man. I do not tell him that the other man has estimated it. When the second man reports, I compare the two reports, and if they agree, I am reasonably certain that there is the amount of the timber on the land. If there is a large difference in the reports, I have a third man go and estimate it. By doing business this way, I am reasonably protected from collusion or fraud, because the seller would hardly work all three of my men.

Where the Nelson bill has failed or not been carried out: While it provides for three crews of estimators, these crews have been employed, but instead of working separately and not knowing where the other was, they all worked together, occupied the same camp, and were thoroughly acquainted with what each was doing, consequently could compare and make their estimates agree, and consequently fraud could be done, and the Department be none the wiser. The Indians knew how the work was being done, and they knew there was fraud. Hence, to stop the kind of work that is being done, it would be necessary to secure a chief that knows something about pine timber; let him live there, or more good estimators that know their business, and at the same time give the chief power to discharge any one, or all, if they do not do the work satisfactorily.

Have each estimator work alone, not knowing where any of the others are working. Each estimator to make his reports in duplicate, sending one to the Department of the Interior and handing one to the "chief." This would give a check on the chief. After one estimator has finished up one township, have the chief put one of the other men on to go over his work. Hence by changing the men in this way there will be two estimates on every 40 acres, and whenever a difference of any importance occurs it can be checked over at once by the third. By keeping the estimators working separately and their not knowing who is going to reestimate after them they will be very careful about doing their work, and the chance of collusion and fraud will be very small. I believe this is the only practical and businesslike way, and one that will give the most honest result.

I saw Mr. Sargent a few minutes ago, and I asked how the Indians were that he has in jail here; he said they were all perfectly well. Not one of them had made a complaint or been sick a minute.

I very much dislike to say anything against a man, but I feel it my duty to put you on your guard with Gus Beauleau. I know him well.

Trusting you will not think me impertinent in writing you at such length and on a matter that my opinion was not asked for,

I remain, yours truly,

J. W. HOWES.

OFFICE OF CHIEF EXAMINER,
CHIPPEWA INDIAN LANDS IN MINNESOTA,
Brainerd, Minn., December 26, 1898.

HON. COMMISSIONER GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of December 17, transmitting copy of letter of Mr. J. W. Howes, dated Duluth, December 4, 1898, and addressed to the Hon. Page Morris, and asking me to report on the practicability of such methods as Mr. Howes suggests being adopted by the corps of examiners now under my charge.

In reply thereto I have the honor to say that as to Mr. Howes' suggestion that "to correct the evil all that needs to be done is to employ the same methods in making the estimates that any ordinary lumberman employs," it harmonizes with many other inconsistencies in his letter, when it is known that we are now estimating the timber in as far as practicable the same manner that all lumbermen now estimating on the reservation (and there are many of them) are doing, the only difference being that private concerns seldom get more than one estimate on a tract and they put their men in crews of five, viz: 2 estimators, 2 compass men, and 1 cook; and I might add here, as there has been so much said by some about the Government estimators receiving so much pay, that to add the salaries of these compass men and cooks to the salaries of the two estimators it would raise the aggregate cost of the work to an amount far in excess of what is paid our men, and no more work accomplished in a day.

The examiners, by camping together in crews of three (not three crews camping together, as Mr. Howes claims), have the advantage of each other's assistance in running lines, finding corners, etc., thereby getting estimates on the same identical tracts of land; whereas if one man goes onto a piece of land alone he is quite liable sometimes to make errors in locating lines and corners, especially in this country surveyed so long ago and where many of these lines and corners are entirely obliterated and others inaccurately placed, but nevertheless we must work from the original corner even though it is out of the way; so that when the next man comes on he may not discover this corner and hence will subdivide his land very differently, thereby getting estimates so much at variance that no end of complications would result.

The law provides that there shall be three estimates on each 40-acre tract and I know of no way to do the work and prevent collusion and fraud if the examiners are bent on committing fraud.

Therefore to camp the three examiners together and let them run their lines and establish their corners, then go on and make their own and separate estimates at different times, seems the most speedy and practical way to accomplish the ends sought. Then by constant vigilance and checking them up frauds or underestimates can be detected. This I have done ever since the work began, and I have yet to discover any attempt at wrongdoing among my men.

Mr. Howe's suggestion as to one man going into the woods alone and building his camp and packing his own supplies and outfit (and it takes the same outfit for one that three would require) and camping alone all through the year is wholly impracticable, and but few examiners, if any, of "good reputation" would do it.

Now, it is true that crews of three men could be put into a township and each man examine one-third of the town; then, moving on to the next town, another crew coming on and examining the town as before, and then a third crew following and going over the town in a like manner, but by so doing the opportunities for fraud and collusion would in no wise be lessened and the work would be greatly retarded and the prompt closing up of the work in each township would be greatly delayed.

Mr. Howe's proposition that "to stop the kind of work (fraud) now being done, it would be necessary to secure a chief that knows something about pine timber," is but another evidence that he don't know what he is talking about, and I leave the proposition without further comment.

Very respectfully submitted.

W. E. SEELYE, Chief Examiner.

EXHIBIT K.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, November 30, 1898.

The COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

SIR: This office transmits herewith, for such action as you shall deem proper, a copy of a letter recently received from William Douglass, a Leech Lake Chippewa Indian, dated at Bend, Minn., November 17, 1898, charging that gross impositions are being practiced upon the Indians by the timber estimators, who are estimating their timber under the act of Congress of January 14, 1889 (25 Stats., 642).

If it be true, as charged by said Douglass, that the estimators spend a great deal of their time in the towns and can be found at the saloons playing cards and drinking; that they are frequently seen traveling back and forth on the railroads; that estimators employed by private parties do three times as much work as the Government estimators, and that on a salary of from \$75 to \$100 per month; and that the timber of the Indians is being grossly underestimated, it would seem that the matter should be thoroughly investigated and the evils complained of corrected.

Very respectfully,

A. C. TONNER, *Assistant Commissioner.*

WINNEBAGOSHISH RESERVATION, *November 17, 1898.*

HON. COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, *Washington, D. C.*

SIR: I am a full-blood Indian of the Leech Lake Reservation, and have attended school at Carlisle School for three years. My people here want me to write to you and tell you about our condition, and to find out from you to whom we can go to obtain justice and our rights. All of us are satisfied that you are our friend and that you are willing to help us all that you can.

Our reservation is about all we have in the world, and we must depend on it for support for ourselves and families. We hear so many stories from white people that we are afraid we are not getting our rights now, and that we will lose our lands and not get what they are worth.

From what we can find out we are satisfied we are being cheated by the estimators who have been working for us. We have watched them very close and know that they spend a great deal of time in the towns and can be found in the saloons playing cards and drinking. We don't think this is doing us very much good. Some of them are traveling up and down on the railroad, most every day. Now, we are paying these estimators something like \$200 a day, and we do not believe they are earning it. We know of a lot of estimators who are working for private parties who are paid from \$50 to \$75 a month who do more work in one day than our estimators do in three. Now, this is surely a great wrong to us, and it seems to us that you can do something to help us in this.

We do not think we are getting our rights in regard to our timber. We are satisfied we are not getting one-half of its value. We don't know what to do about it. We have heard a great deal about the Menominees plan of logging and it is in great favor among us. We like the plan of selling our pine at bank scale and reserving our land for ourselves.

We do not think it is a good plan for us to sell our land in order to sell our pine.

We should like very much to have you write to us what you think about these matters and also advise us what to do, as we are sure that any advice we get from you will be honest and good.

Very respectfully,

WILLIAM DOUGLASS,
Bend, Minn.

OFFICE OF CHIEF EXAMINER, CHIPPEWA INDIAN LANDS IN MINNESOTA,
Brainerd, Minn., December 9, 1898.

HON. COMMISSIONER GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter inclosing a copy of letter from one William Douglass, who claims to be a Chippewa Indian. In reply I will say I have given this work my very best attention. I have been in the field a great deal of the time, as my reports will show. I have never found the men off duty, only at such times as their reports show they were off duty. My assistant, Mr. Matthews, and myself are traveling on the railroad a great deal back and forth over the reservation, and the men travel over the railroad when going after supplies, as

the work has been right along the road. As to the charges that the timber is being underestimated, that is untrue. I have checked up the work at a great many places and I have never found an underestimate. And again, he charges the men are not doing as much work as private estimators. That is also untrue. Four to six forties per day to a man in timber is a fair day's work, and any lumberman will bear me out in this. These examiners have averaged more than that for every day, including Sundays and days gone after supplies and moving camp, as the reports on file in your office will show. The Indians are getting good work and honest estimates. I do not know of any of the examiners being at saloons drinking and playing cards. There are no saloons in any of the towns on the reservation. Mr. Matthews has been in the field all the time, and he has never reported to me anything of the kind. I am not surprised of your receiving such a letter. You will doubtless receive more of the same kind, as I believe the letters are inspired, not by the Indians, but by men for selfish motives. You will note Douglass says "We hear so many stories from the white people."

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

W. E. SEELYE,
*Chief Examiner of Chippewa Indian Lands in Minnesota,
and Special Disbursing Agent.*

EXHIBIT L.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, January 5, 1899.

The COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE:

SIR: Inclosed herewith is a letter, dated December 27, 1898, from William Bonga and others, of Leech Lake, Minn., with which they transmit a petition asking for the discontinuance of the employment of estimators of pine timber on the ceded Chippewa lands in Minnesota.

Very respectfully,

A. C. TONNER,
Assistant Commissioner.

LEECH LAKE, MINN., *December 27, 1898.*

Hon. W. A. JONES,

Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: Inclosed find a petition, signed by all the representatives of the Leech Lake, Cass Lake, and Lake Winnebegoshish Indians, requesting that action be taken toward discontinuing the estimating of pine on our reservation, and to prevent the steal that is now being carried on against us.

Owing to the fact that the Indians are very much scattered, and the weather has been very severe, the petition has not been as largely signed as we would like; however, all the Indians to whom it has been presented have signed it. Many more names will follow on duplicate petitions.

We feel that you are our friend, as you were here and know our situation, and although we have been told that the cutting of the timber is in other hands, we feel that your influence will be very great in getting Congress to right our wrongs.

The copy of this petition and signatures has been sent to Hon. J. H. Sutherland, Indian agent at White Earth. A similar petition to this one has been addressed and sent to Hon. Cornelius Bliss, Secretary of the Interior.

Trusting that you will use your good offices in aiding us in protecting ourselves, we remain,

Very truly, yours,

WILLIAM BONGA.
CHIEF NE SAH DOW WENCE (his x mark).
BEN KING.

Hon. W. A. JONES,

Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.:

We, the undersigned Indians, members of the Leech Lake, Cass Lake, and Winnibegoshish tribes of Chippewa Indians, respectfully petition that all preparations to sell the timber of our reservation on the "standing timber estimate" plan be suspended until such time as our delegation, provided for when you were here, shall arrive in Washington.

We are unalterably opposed to any method of selling our pine except on a basis of the bank scale.

With all due respect to the honesty of our Government estimators, who are now

estimating our pine, we do not believe that their estimate will show over 70 per cent of the green pine standing, and the purchaser will get all the dead and down timber and the trees that have been scorched by the fire for nothing.

This was amply demonstrated at Red Lake, where, in spite of the vigilance of the Government officials, the subsequent cutting of the timber showed that the Indians were defrauded in the estimate of their timber.

We most emphatically protest against paying out money, which will afterwards be taken out of the proceeds of the pine when sold, to high-priced estimators, whose services are worthless to us, and who are plotting with the big lumber companies to rob us.

Although the law provides the minimum price shall be \$3 per thousand and the theory is that we shall receive more on the standing estimate, the experience of our brother Indians in the past teaches us that the lumbermen pool their interests when there is a chance to buy Indian timber, and we will only get the minimum price for our pine.

If the pine that is now left us be taken away from us and given to these men who are our enemies, and who will employ white labor in cutting it, then our last hope is gone. The white man has been gradually crowding us into smaller and smaller reservations, our hunting grounds are now practically gone, and with them, unless we have some means of employment, our only means of subsistence in time of famine.

It is the thoughts of such things as these that make our young men feel bitter toward our white brothers, and that impelled them, when the insults and injustices of the deputy United States marshals become unbearable, to rise and resort to arms.

We all feel badly that any trouble has arisen between some of us and our white brothers, but we think that the Great Father at Washington should not allow our white brothers to impose upon our helplessness.

We are getting more now for our dead and down timber than we will realize out of our green pine under the "standing timber estimate plan," as under the bank scale, we get paid for all the pine at the rate of \$1 to \$2 per thousand, and from 75 cents to \$1 per thousand to the individual. This makes a total of \$2 to \$3 per thousand, and besides the Indians are furnished with employment and become partially self-supporting. It is absolutely necessary that our young men should be furnished with means of making a living, or otherwise we shall starve.

We would request that our Great Father will provide for the sale of our pine to a limited amount each year, bank scale, thus preventing fraud as well as useless outlay, and that the Indians be given an opportunity to cut it. Our present plan, under which we cut dead-and-down timber, with whatever changes are necessary, in order that no member of any other tribe will reap the benefit, together with the provision that the timber shall be cut clean, would be acceptable to the Indians. We believe, however, that the plan adopted at Bad River, Wisconsin, where there is a large saw-mill and the Indians are employed in the mill as well as in logging, is the best plan for us.

Our reservation is close to three railroads, and the lumber when sawed could be easily hauled to market.

We believe that there are many mill companies who would be willing to erect a mill on or near our reservation, if given permission so to do and if they could be sure that a certain amount of pine could and would be logged each year. In this way we would receive the full value of our pine, and, what is of far more importance, we would have employment and become self-supporting. This matter, however, will be brought to the attention of Congress when our delegation goes to Washington.

In the meantime we wish again to call attention to the fact that the "standing timber estimate" is a bare faced robbery that the lumbermen are planning against us, and we feel certain that when the matter is brought to your attention you will protect us.

We do not ask alms or charity, we want simple justice, and we ask the same treatment by our Great Father and white brothers that you would want were you in our position.

William Martin, captain police and chief,
his x mark.
Chief No din ah quah um No. 2, his x mark.
Ben King.
Chief Ke be twa yarsh, his x mark.
Ne bid ay Ke shig, his x mark.
John Bedane.
John Warren.
James Monroe.
Edmond Robinson.
Joseph Lake.
Ah yah go bid, his x mark.
Peter Bonga, his x mark.
Casey Robinson.

Min oke shig, his x mark.
Ko tah marsh, his x mark.
John P. Bonga.
Henry E. Bonga.
Na bid ay ah nah quod, his x mark.
Kay zhe bah osay, his x mark.
Joseph Cranberry.
William Bonga.
Henry R. Bonga.
Chas. A. Fairbanks.
Joe Monroe.
Chas. Aitkin, his x mark.
Ah bar Ne nub, his x mark.
John Monroe.

Frank Bonga.
 Kay boy goh bow, his x mark.
 John Bonga.
 Johnance, his x mark.
 Willie Aitkin.
 Kinewence, his x mark.
 James Taylor.
 Kahge way ah nah quod, his x mark.
 William Bellanger.
 Charley Taylor.
 Nah dah o nub, his x mark.
 Charles Monroe, his x mark.

Henry Finday.
 Nay tah wah Be tung, his x mark.
 Bay shar gah mi ge shish, his x mark.
 Ne goh ne quaw nah, his x mark.
 Ne soh dow wence, chief, his x mark.
 Wm. J. Fairbanks.
 Walter King.
 Ed Johnson.
 Bay me nee bow, his x mark.
 Gay bay no din, his x mark.
 Ah be dah nah quod, his x mark.

Cass Lake list.

Kay bay bo tung, his x mark.
 Ah ya bonce, his x mark.
 May zah ke yah se gay, his x mark.
 Pe quah ke yah se gay, his x mark.
 Boh go nah, his x mark.
 Sip pon, his x mark.
 Bay she gown abe, his x mark.
 Pen de gay keshig, his x mark.
 James Fisher, his x mark.

Robt. Baptist, his x mark.
 Way me tig gash No. 1, his x mark.
 Bay she gown, his x mark.
 John Fisher, his x mark.
 Che Nay, his x mark.
 James Budise, his x mark.
 Nay tah warsh, his x mark.
 Shah tah ke goh bow, his x mark.
 Way me tig osh, his x mark.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
 Washington, January 4, 1899.

THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

SIR: I herewith transmit for your information a petition or protest from Indians of the White Oak Point and Mississippi bands of Chippewa against further sale of pine timber on the ceded Chippewa lands in Minnesota, and a copy of Department reply thereto, dated the 3d instant.

Very respectfully,

THOS. RYAN,
 First Assistant Secretary.

A protest by Chippewa Indians of the State of Minnesota against a sale of ceded Chippewa Indian pine lands in the State of Minnesota.

At a general council of the White Oak Point and Mississippi bands of Chippewa Indians held at Ball Club Lake, December 26, 1898, on the Chippewa Reservation in Minnesota, it was resolved to prepare and present to the Government and Indian Department at Washington the following protest against the present proposed sale of pine lands on the said reservation

To the Hon. SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR and
 To the Hon. COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE
 Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: For a long time men have been at work looking over the pine lands on our reservation, and we are informed that this is being done so that the lands may be sold.

Knowing all about the sale of the Red Lake pine and how the Indians came out there, we have watched the proceedings here, and being satisfied that we are to fare no better if our pine timber is sold.

We the chiefs, headmen, and all male adults over the age of 18 years of age, members of our band, in general council assembled, do most earnestly protest against the proposed and contemplated sale of ceded Chippewa Indian pine lands in Minnesota.

We earnestly ask the Government and the Department to withdraw the estimators from off the reservation and to discontinue the contemplated sale of lands and timber for the following reasons:

We are well acquainted with the Red Lake pine lands and we know the timber that was on those lands. We know that the estimates of that timber were far below the amount of timber actually on the lands and we know that the sale of those lands and timber based upon those estimates resulted in robbing the Indians of their property.

The Red Lake Reservation is twice the size of our reservation and there was twice

the quantity of timber on the Red Lake Reservation that there is on our reservation. Yet the sale of the Red Lake timber and land only resulted in putting the Indians in debt. Instead of the Indians making anything they came out behind. We ask the question why? There was the pine timber, many millions of feet, the Indians owned it, the Government took the timber and turned it over to a few pine land men, and instead of paying the Indians anything for it they were put in debt.

Suppose that some people stronger than the people at Washington should go and take the property of the United States—should proceed to estimate it for the purpose of making a sale of it, claiming that it was in the interest of the United States to do so—should then sell the property and sell it so low that the money received would not pay the expenses of making the estimate into \$30,000 or more, and then charge up to the United States the \$30,000, so that the United States would really be paying the sum of \$30,000 for the privilege of giving away its property. The Red Lake Indians have really paid money to give away their pine timber.

So far as we can see, the same thing is taking place on our reservation, and we, too, will be charged up with thousands of dollars of debt for the privilege of letting a few pine-land men have our timber. If the thing is run the same as the Red Lake sale it would be better for us to give our timber outright.

Our reservation is far smaller and has less timber than the Red Lake Reservation. The expense of estimating must be now something great, as there are large numbers of men in the woods and they receive large pay. We understand that it is over \$200 a day, and this has been going on all summer.

The Red Lake Reservation was estimated (as we have been told) at 267,000,000 feet of pine timber. Since then we have been informed that the parties who bought it have let contracts for logging and have in their possession over 900,000,000 feet of pine timber—timber that they bought at the sale of the reservation timber.

Is the same thing to take place here? What is to hinder the same thing taking place here? Our reservation is alive with men sent out by the pine-land men, and they are right along with the Government men all of the time. We can show that many forties of Red Lake land were estimated at 60,000 feet when they really had 600,000 feet of timber on them.

Why can we not be allowed to log our own timber? Why must we be robbed in this way? If we were allowed to log our own timber we could at least have the value of the logs in money, clothing, food, tools, horses, and property. We ask the Government why? Why? We ask the Department why? We ask the honorable Secretary of the Interior why? We ask the honorable Commissioner of the General Land Office why?

We believe that if the honorable Secretary of the Interior and the honorable Commissioner of the General Land Office could come up here and see the whole matter for themselves they would not allow a sale of our land and timber to be made as is now contemplated and is being done.

We, therefore, ask that we be given a hearing before the sale is made, and we earnestly ask that such sale be not made.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Dated this 26th day of December, A. D. 1898.

Chiefs:

Mis qua dace, his x mark.
 Pgi ma wab, his x mark.
 George Smith, his x mark.
 William, his x mark.
 Ah ke wany, his x mark.
 Esh quay kah me quab, his x mark.
 Osaw wah ne me kee, his x mark.
 Om bah nah quot, his x mark.

Headmen:

Ah ci nee wah comig, his x mark.
 Me shaw ke be nace, his x mark.
 Mut dji ke wis, his x mark.
 Ah yah shaw wegí shig, his x mark.
 Ahub ah shence, his x mark.
 Baw ge doae, his x mark.
 Nah wah dji won, his x mark.
 Be shi kee, his x mark.
 Mock on dway wenini, his x mark.

Headmen:

Saun Zway, his x mark.
 Gau gogence, his x mark.
 Shig e bis, his x mark.
 Ah ke wanz, his x mark.
 Samuel Lyons, his x mark.
 Daniel Lyons, his x mark.
 Gih we toh benace, his x mark.
 Nee gon ah quot, his x mark.
 Sah ge gwonnayshkung, his x mark.
 Jackonce, his x mark.
 Bay shig obe nace, his x mark.
 Ogah bay gwah nayosh, his x mark.
 Oh mock ah kence, his x mark.
 Gih Shaw moniton, his x mark.
 Ay be tung, his x mark.
 Gah be nung we wence, his x mark.
 Gwah tosh, his x mark.

The Department may know that the signatures of the paper are the chiefs and leading members of the White Oak Point and Sandy Lake bands of Mississippi Chippewas.

CHAS. A. WAKEFIELD,
Commissioner and Attorney for the Band.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, January 3, 1899.

Chief Mis qua dace and other chiefs and headmen of the White Oak Point and Mississippi bands of Chippewa Indians in the State of Minnesota.

MY DEAR FRIENDS: I am in receipt of a protest against the further sale of pine timber on the ceded Chippewa Indian lands in the State of Minnesota, adopted by council by your people at Ball Club Lake, December 26, 1898, addressed to myself and the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

In reply, I have the honor to assure you that the protest has had careful consideration by both myself and the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

But the facts in regard to the disposition of timber on the ceded Chippewa lands are, I think, misapprehended by yourselves and your people. It is true, as you suggest, that my predecessor ascertained in 1896 that some of the estimators at that time engaged in estimating timber were not competent, or were not doing accurate work. Upon learning these facts he immediately discharged the entire force, and on August 3, 1897, an entire new force was appointed. I have heard of no authentic complaints of the present estimators, and their work has been under the constant supervision of the General Land Office. Approximately the sum of \$600,000 has been realized from sales and deposited in the United States Treasury to the credit of the Chippewa Indians, and upward of \$400,000 more is due from sales of agricultural lands, the total amount derived from these two sources being more than \$1,000,000.

My own judgment is that with the exception of the unnecessary cost resulting from the bad estimation above alluded to, which is not large, considering the magnitude of the operation, the estimation and sale of the Chippewa timber has been conducted efficiently and with due regard to the interests of the Indians. It has, in any event, been conducted strictly under the law of Congress, approved January 14, 1889, and can not be done in any other manner until this law is repealed or modified. And as this law was passed in pursuance of the agreement with the Chippewas, and is being conducted for their sole benefit, it is not probable that other legislation can be had at present.

The Department will grant you a hearing, as requested, but you should first communicate with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and let him arrange for it and fix the time in the usual manner.

I invite your attention to the annual report of the Secretary of the Interior for 1898, where you will find, on pages 35 to 42, a complete history of the action of the Department in all matters relating to the Chippewa timber and agricultural lands since the passage of the law of January 14, 1889.

Very respectfully,

C. N. BLISS, *Secretary.*

EXHIBIT M.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., December 14, 1898.

Additional rules under paragraph 10, logging regulations of August 26, 1898.

Mr. R. H. ROSA,
White Earth, Minn.

SIR: The honorable Secretary of the Interior having authorized cutting on the ceded Chippewa lands in Minnesota for the present season, you will, when you are notified of the approval of any contract by this office, immediately, through yourself or one of the assistant superintendents, begin supervision over the dead and down timber to be logged; and you will not allow any green timber to be cut, except as is absolutely necessary for boomsticks, and then not larger than eighteen inches at the butt. You will mark such as is absolutely and indispensably necessary to be cut for boomsticks and in order to make the necessary roadway for the camp. Before any such roadway is cut, you or the assistant superintendent will mark out the best and most convenient route for the same, having regard, primarily, for the preservation of the green timber, and you will see that the said roadway is no wider than is absolutely necessary, and you will mark out such roadway as is so absolutely necessary, and will choose the shortest feasible route for the same, if at the same time less timber can be cut by such shorter way. You or your assistants will mark each green tree to be cut at the butt, below the point where the log is to be cut therefrom, and also above such point, by a clear and distinctive mark of ax or brand. The style thereof to be reported by you to this office, and to be different from that to be used by the "markers" of dead and down timber, as hereinafter referred to.

The green timber cut for roadways shall be used, as far as suitable and practicable, for boomsticks. In case any green timber is unnecessarily cut by any logger, you or your assistants will seize his tools, and the logs cut by them, and stop, summarily, the operations under his permit or contract. You are cautioned not to allow more green timber for boomsticks than is intended to be used for that specific purpose.

The green timber so cut for roadways and boomsticks shall be scaled and accounted for separately for each legal subdivision upon which the same may be found, and there shall be deducted from the amount paid for such green timber \$3 per thousand feet, which shall be paid as a net sum to the Indian agent, to be credited to the Indian fund, and not to be disposed of under the regulations providing for the disposition of the proceeds arising from the sale of dead and down timber.

You or your assistants will personally inspect and verify the scale of all such green timber. The amount of such green timber so cut shall be reported by you to this office, by the legal subdivision of land on which it may be found and as soon as ascertained.

This office will seek the authority to have appointed, under the supervision of yourself and assistant superintendents, parties at \$50 a month, to mark each tree in the area to be logged under each camp, one such party to be appointed for each camp. It shall be their duty, under the supervision of yourself and assistant superintendents, to mark with a sharply defined and distinct mark, to be made with a brand or with axes, the style thereof to be adopted and reported by you immediately on the approval of the contract, each tree at the butt and below the point where the log is to be cut therefrom. When you are notified of the appointment of such a person, you will select an honest and capable man, have him sworn in, and instruct him as to his duties, and have your assistants to constantly supervise and report on his efficiency and work. You will see that your assistants are constantly in the field among the camps, and require frequent and full reports from them at least weekly, and at the same time visit the camps, and give them as sharp a supervision as you can.

Yourself and your assistants will keep a proper record of all your official acts, letting such record show the whereabouts of each of you each day.

You will at any time before the confirmation of a contract by this office receive and consider any bid accompanied by a contract and responsible bond, if such bid be higher than the bid already received.

You will instruct your assistants to see that no waste is occasioned in cutting the timber by leaving merchantable timber in any log or top. In case of any such waste you or they will have full authority, and it will be your duty, to cause such waste to be scaled, so as to ascertain the amount of merchantable timber, and to charge the logger with the 15 per cent due the Indian fund thereon, as if logged. In case it would damage ordinary growing timber to have such waste remain on the ground, you will stop the operations of any logger refusing to remove same. Yourself and assistants are to exercise strict supervision over all scaling.

You will require the timber to be scaled in the same manner as green timber is scaled, so that the full amount of the timber, good and bad, in the log may be charged for, and not allow it to be scaled back of the sap.

Yourself or your assistants are authorized to inspect the books of any logger at any time for the purpose of seeing that no excessive charge is made to the Indian laborer for supplies furnished him. Yourself and assistants have the same authority to inspect the books of the contractor, to see that no excessive charge is made to the Indian logger, and you have full authority to stop the operations under any contract and to cause the Indian agent to refuse to pay the amount due on any contract in case the contractor should refuse an inspection of his books.

After the Indian agent shall have assumed control of the proceeds of the sale, as provided in paragraph 8 of the logging regulations of August 26, 1898, and before he shall divide and pay the net proceeds, as in said paragraph provided, it shall be the duty of him and yourself to personally inspect the books of the Indian logger, and ascertain if any false or excessive charge is made by him against any Indian laborer, or if any amount is still due such laborer, in which case it shall be the duty of the Indian agent to withhold any sum found justly due said laborer and to pay the same to such laborer.

It shall also be the duty of yourself or the Indian agent to personally inspect the books of each contractor, and to ascertain if any false, excessive charge is made by him against any Indian logger and if any amount is still due such logger, in which case it shall be the duty of the Indian agent to deduct from the supply bill any amount found so falsely or excessively charged against said logger and only pay the amount justly due the contractor. In determining the justness of the charge of the contractor you will have regard to the intelligence of the Indian, the market price of the article, and a fair profit to the contractor. Where the Indian is intelligent and fully capable of managing his affairs, you will have special regard for that fact.

If you have cause to believe that any party applying or who has applied or been

allowed to log is not a Chippewa Indian, you will at once notify the Indian agent and this office of such fact. It is the Indian agent's special duty to exercise care that only applications of Chippewa Indians having an interest or right in the proceeds derived from the sales of the ceded lands, as provided in the act of Congress of June 7, 1897, are allowed to log.

You will amend the form of application to be used by the Indian logger by adding, after the figures "1898," in the last line thereof, the words "and the amendment thereto made by the honorable Secretary of the Interior, and in accordance with the additional regulations made by the Commissioner of the General Land Office." Any signed application pending before you must be re-signed and dated by the applicant.

If yourself or assistants have designated any land on which logging may be had, with a view to allowing more timber than is actually necessary for boom sticks or roadways, as indicated herein, to be cut, you will, before the beginning of work under any contract for such timber or the approval of any contract by you, if not already approved, notify the loggers and contractors that no green timber, other than is absolutely necessary for logging and roadways, shall be cut, and that any further cutting by them will be held a trespass and prosecuted as such to the full extent of the law.

You will see that no timber which may have been purposely burned, girdled, killed, or felled for the purpose of rendering it subject to the act of June 7, 1897, shall be cut this year, thus carrying out the warning contained in office letter to you of January 8, 1898. If you have reason to believe that any such timber is included in any application, you will report such fact to this office.

Any logs that remain on skids in the woods from last year's cutting will be sold by you in the manner heretofore directed in such cases and the proceeds applied as directed, and you and your assistants are especially cautioned to guard the same against any logger who may have a contract on the same land this year.

The office is determined: (1) That no green timber, except such as is absolutely necessary for boom sticks and roadways, shall be cut, and then only in the manner and under the precautions above enumerated; (2) that no fires shall be originated by the camps, and no injury done to the timber remaining upon the lands; (3) that every contract shall be let fairly and honestly to the highest responsible bidder, and that the best possible price be obtained, (4) and especially that all the available Indian labor shall be employed.

It is charged that information is given from the employees of the Indian Office, where you also have your office, to outsiders as to the amount of the bids of some of the bidders before the approval of this office. You will keep your papers under lock and key, and report as to the truth of this charge and as to any such divulgence in the future, and in such case how the party obtained the knowledge divulged. It is charged that a party named Lynch obtained information in this manner and bid 50 cents for white pine over the previous bidder, named Lydick, under a contract for timber in a region where there is no white pine. You will report at once as to the justification of this charge and the facts in relation thereto. By the mere filing of an application a party obtains no right unless he should file a contract and bid at once higher than the bid and contract of every other responsible party.

You are forbidden to approve any contract in which any employee of this office or of the Indian Office is directly or indirectly interested.

You will also keep yourself in touch, by telegraphic and mail communication, with this office, as near as may be.

In the third paragraph on page 2 of the printed form of the contract is recited an agreement that from the moneys payable thereunder shall be deducted \$1 and \$2 per thousand feet for Norway and white pine, respectively. In order to provide for the payment for the green pine, the approval of a contract on such form will be conditioned on the acceptance by the parties thereto of the requirement that \$3 per thousand feet shall be deducted from the amount paid for green timber cut for boom sticks and roadways. The acceptance must be indorsed by you on said contract and shall read as follows: "The permit on this application is accepted, subject to the amendment and additions to the logging regulations of August 26, 1898, made by the honorable Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and this contract is amended so that there shall be deducted from the amount paid for green pine cut for boom sticks and roadways \$3 per thousand feet; and it is further understood that no other green timber shall be cut by the logger." This indorsement shall be signed and acknowledged by all parties to the contract, and shall give the true date of the signing of such indorsement.

The future contracts will be amended by you before submitting them to this office. The addition to the application must be signed and the indorsement on the contract acknowledged before work is begun under the contract.

Carefully observe these directions, and caution your assistants to do the same.

Very respectfully,

BINGER HERMANN, *Commissioner.*

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS AS TO
LOGGING ON THE CHIPPEWA INDIAN RESERVATIONS IN MIN-
NESOTA.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, January 17, 1899.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

SIR: I am in receipt by your reference for report of a copy of Senate resolution as follows:

"Resolved, That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby directed to furnish to the Senate information derived from reports of special Indian agents and Indian inspectors relating to the estimating of timber and the cutting of dead and fallen timber on the Chippewa Indian reservations in the State of Minnesota, both on the diminished and ceded reservations, together with a copy of the rules and regulations adopted for the cutting of dead and fallen timber on said reservations."

Pursuant to your directions, I inclose herewith copy of all regulations that have been prescribed by the President to govern logging on the diminished Chippewa reservations in Minnesota since the passage of the act of February 16, 1889 (25 Stats., 673), and by the Secretary of the Interior since the passage of the act of June 7, 1897 (30 Stats., 90). These regulations are contained in reports from this office to the Secretary of the Interior and in reports from the Secretary to the President, made at various dates from year to year.

In a report dated September 21, 1898 (copy inclosed), the office submitted regulations which it was proposed should be prescribed by the Secretary under the last above-mentioned act to govern logging during the present season on the said diminished reservations. The authority necessary to put these regulations in force was granted by the Secretary on December 6, 1898, but for reasons shown by copy of letter of November 15, 1898, to Special Agent Jenkins, directing him to investigate timber operations on the diminished reservations last year, and a copy of his report herewith, this authority has not been promulgated, and consequently no logging is being done on the diminished reservations during the present season.

The only other report with respect to this timber matter which falls within the call of the Senate resolution is that of Inspector J. George Wright, dated December 31, 1896. This report and the papers which accompany the same are printed in Senate Document No. 85, Fifty-fifth Congress, first session, copy of which is inclosed for convenient reference.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. A. JONES, *Commissioner.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, October 9, 1889.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

SIR: In reply to a letter of July 19, 1889, from B. P. Shuler, esq., United States Indian agent, White Earth Agency, Minn., asking that authority be granted under the provisions of the act of February 16, 1889 (25 Stats., 673) for the Indians of White Earth, Red Lake, and White Oak Point reservations to cut and market the dead and down timber on their respective reservations during the approaching logging season, this office, by letter of August 5, 1889, directed him to furnish certain information relative thereto, as follows, viz:

"1. Have any of the Indians killed, burned, or girdled any of the green standing timber, or started fire in the woods?"

"2. Under what arrangements do you propose to have the logging carried on during the coming season, so that the requirements of the act will be strictly complied with?"

"3. In case any trees have been killed as stated, can you fix the blame on the persons guilty, so that they can be discriminated against, and those who acted in good faith be allowed to log?"

"4. Has any green standing timber been cut for market, and what arrangements do you propose to make so as to effectually prevent the cutting of such timber?"

"5. Are the Indians of these reservations properly prepared for logging, and is it in all respects advisable that they should be allowed to do so, considering the questions of their farming operations, whisky drinking," etc.

By a letter of September 16, 1889, Agent Shuler replies to these interrogatories as follows, viz:

"1. None of the Indians have killed or girdled any of the green standing timber or started fires in the woods.

"2. I propose to have a competent overseer to superintend all the camps and to personally inspect the cutting and scaling of the logs, to see that there will be no green timber cut, at a compensation of \$100 dollars per month during the logging season, said salary to be paid out of stumpage fund. The stumpage should be \$1 per thousand feet, and I will collect that amount for each thousand feet from the Indian contractor and deposit said fund for the benefit and relief of the poor and indigent Indians. I propose to allow the Indians to sell to responsible lumber dealers under contracts subject to my approval and the approval of the Department, logs to be paid for in cash before being removed from the landing. I will collect the \$1 per thousand stumpage and pay the remainder to the Indian contractor, all of whom have business qualifications and are well able to manage their own affairs.

"3. No green trees have been killed or girdled.

"4. No green standing timber has been cut for market, and, as stated in answer to question No. 2, in my opinion, a competent overseer in charge would effectually prevent the cutting of green timber, and there is sufficient quantity of dead and down timber caused by high winds and storms and fires that there would be no object in cutting the green.

"5. The Indians who expect to engage in logging are prepared to carry on the same, and, in my opinion, it would be advisable to allow them to do so, thereby furnishing employment and means of a livelihood for a large number of Indians who otherwise would be idle and without any means of supporting themselves and families. Indians are to be employed in every capacity they can fill, thus employing but very few white men, such as foremen, cooks, blacksmiths, and teamsters.

"Considering the question of their whisky drinking, would say that when actually employed they are less liable to drink than when idle."

It will be observed that the agent in his answer to question 2 proposes to allow the Indians to sell to responsible lumber dealers under contracts subject to his approval and that of the Department, and that in his answer to question 5 he states that the Indians who expect to engage in logging are prepared to carry on the same, but he fails to specify how, by whom, or in what manner the cutting, hauling, and other work incident to preparing the logs for market is to be done. I do not think it best that the Indians should be permitted to sell under contract as suggested by the agent, and am of the opinion that all white labor should be excluded from the reservations, except in cases where the services of a foreman may be necessary to instruct the Indians in the manner of preparing their logs for market, and in cases where the services of a blacksmith may be required, and then only when persons with the necessary knowledge and skill can not be found among the Indians.

The primary object of the Government in permitting these Indians to engage in logging the dead and down timber on their reservations is to provide an incentive by which they may be induced to work, and, by experience, to become more and more confident of their own ability to provide for the support of themselves and their families.

In view of the fact that, from Agent Shuler's report, the Indians of these reservations appear to be fully prepared to cut and market the dead and down timber thereon; that they have not killed or girdled green standing timber; and that it is advisable, as providing employment for a number of them who would otherwise be idle, that they should be permitted to carry on logging operations during the approaching season, I have the honor to recommend that steps be taken to secure Executive authority for the Indians of the White Earth, Red Lake, and White Oak Point reservations in Minnesota to cut and bank dead and down timber from their respective reservations during the current fiscal year, and to sell it for their own benefit at the proper time, in accordance with the provisions of the act of February 16, 1889 (25 Stats., 673).

For the proper protection of the interests of the Government, and to secure to the Indians the greatest benefit from their logs, the following regulations are submitted as sufficient:

First. That each Indian who engages in the work of preparing for market the dead and down timber on his reservation during the current fiscal year shall provide his own logging outfit and supplies.

Second. No Indian to be allowed to log who has children of school age not attend-

ing school a reasonable length of time each year, unless in the opinion of the agent some good reasons exist in special cases, which are sufficient to exempt particular persons from this requirement. Otherwise, every Indian on the reservation, not well employed, should be permitted and encouraged to engage in the work, and no favoritism shall be shown by the agent in his management of the business.

Third. A reliable and otherwise properly qualified white man to be detailed, if any such can be spared from the agency employe force, or if no regular agency employe is available, then to be appointed by authority of the Secretary of the Interior, and to be paid a reasonable salary from the proceeds of sale of the logs for such time as service may be actually necessary, whose duty it will be to go into the woods with the loggers and superintend and direct their labors, to the end that no green or growing timber may be cut, and that no live trees are damaged in any manner so as to cause them to die that they may be marketed under the provisions of the act in question, and to inspect the scaling of the logs.

Fourth. With the exception of a superintendent provided for by the preceding item, and in cases where persons of sufficient knowledge and skill for foremen and blacksmiths can not be found among the Indians, all white labor to be excluded from the reservation.

Fifth. One-half of the cost of scaling to be paid for by the loggers, and one-half by the purchaser of the logs.

Sixth. The logs shall be cut and banked or otherwise made ready for sale by the Indians, under the supervision of the superintendent and direction of the agent, at such place or places as he shall direct, and shall be sold at public sale to the highest bidder, either by auction or by calling for sealed proposals, at the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, in such lots as shall be most expedient, and under the personal direction of the agent, for cash, after at least two weeks' notice by publication in newspapers at the places where the usual markets for logs exist, and where best calculated to give notice; also, by such other means as shall give greatest publicity.

Seventh. No sale of the logs to be valid until approved by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Eighth. Ten per cent of the gross proceeds derived from the sale of the logs to go to the stumpage or poor fund of the tribe, from which the old, sick, and otherwise helpless may be supported.

Ninth. All expenses of sale, such as advertising, telegraphing, one-half the cost of scaling, and 10 per cent of the gross proceeds of the sale for the stumpage or poor fund to be deducted, and the net proceeds remaining to be divided and paid by the agent to the individuals or companies of the tribe in exact proportion to the scale of logs banked by each.

These regulations are similar to those adopted to be observed in the logging operations by the Menominee Indians of the Green Bay Agency, Wis., with the exception that in regulation 3 hereof, in addition to the other duties thereby required of the white man to be appointed to superintend and direct the work, he will be required to inspect the scaling of the logs, and that regulation 4 excludes all white labor from the reservations, with certain exceptions.

Agent Shuler's letters of July 19 and September 16, 1889, in relation to this matter are herewith inclosed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. J. MORGAN,
Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, October 11, 1890.

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

SIR: Upon the receipt of a report of August 4, 1890, from Agent B. P. Shuler, White Earth Indian Agency, Minn., asking to be advised whether the "Indians can be allowed to cut dead and down timber this year on the White Earth, Red Lake, and White Oak Point reservations," and whether the operations will be conducted under the same regulations as were prescribed last season, this office informed him under date of September 11, 1890, that a new authority from the President for the Indians to log on their reservations this season will be necessary before they can be allowed to do so, and that in order that the President may be advised of the ability of the Indians on the reservations named to do this logging, and whether it is desirable that they shall be permitted to do so, it was necessary for him to report:

"First. Whether any of the Indians on the reservations named have killed, burned, or girdled any of the green standing timber, or started fire in the woods since the last logging season.

"Second. In case any of the trees have been killed as stated, whether you can fix the blame on the persons guilty, so that they may be discriminated against, and those who acted in good faith to be allowed to log.

"Third. Whether any green standing timber has been cut for market, and what arrangement you propose to make so as to effectually prevent the cutting of any such timber.

"Fourth. Whether the Indians of these reservations are properly prepared for logging, and it is in all respects advisable that they should be allowed to do so, considering the questions of their farming operations, whisky drinking, etc.

"Fifth. Whether any modifications of the regulations under which the logging was done last season can be suggested by you for the logging operations of the coming season which will be advantageous to the Indians and which can be adopted without endangering the green standing timber on the reservations."

Agent Shuler's attention was called to the fact that, in view of statements to the effect that the Indians of the Red Lake Reservation were unable, on account of their poverty, to carry on any logging operations under the regulations prescribed by the President October 16, 1889, for logging, those regulations were modified in March, 1890, so far as they related to that reservation, so as to permit the Indians there to do their logging under contract, and he was directed to report as to whether he would recommend the adoption of the plan of permitting the logging on that reservation this season to be done under contract, and if so, to state his reasons therefor.

He was also advised as follows, viz:

"You will bear in mind the fact that the Chippewa commissioners are now engaged in the effort to concentrate the several bands of Chippewa Indians upon the White Earth Reservation, and that nothing should be done in the way of permitting logging operations for this season to be commenced or otherwise that may tend to embarrass them in any way in that work."

In his report of September 15, 1890, Agent Shuler replies to the foregoing interrogatories, as follows, viz:

"First. There is no evidence to that effect, neither do I believe they killed, burned, or girdled any green standing timber, or started fires in the woods since last logging season.

"Secondly. In no case have any of the trees been killed, hence there is no reason known to me for any discrimination in any case.

"Thirdly. There has been no green standing timber cut for market, and the arrangements to prevent the cutting of such timber will be to have a man appointed as superintendent and overseer, whose duty it shall be to instruct the Indians in logging, and see that none but dead and down timber is cut, and to attend to all other duties relating to the regulating of their logging operations.

"Fourthly. I believe they all are, or will be, ready and prepared to cut a considerable amount of timber, which will assist their farming operations rather than to interfere with them. Any camp known to have whisky or other liquor around will be closed up. This rule worked well last winter.

"Fifthly. The regulations under which logging operations were conducted last year were all very satisfactory. But I recommend that anyone who wishes may be permitted to enter into contracts, with the approval of the agent and of the Department, for the sale of their logs at as early a day as possible.

"I think, as a rule, they could obtain better prices and it would better enable them to secure supplies needed, at fair prices, and they would know just what they were doing.

* * * * *

"I would recommend that dead and down timber be cut on all the reservations of this agency the coming winter, as it would be a great benefit to the Indians and would protect rather than injure the green timber, and, I believe, would materially aid the commissioners in the work of removal and making the allotments. It would teach the Indians habits of industry, and in most cases give them a chance to support their families and a little money to start on their farms."

I am also in receipt of a letter of September 16, 1890, on this subject from Hon. Henry M. Rice, chairman of the Chippewa commission, now on special duty, in which he says it is his opinion "that by giving permission to the Indians within this (White Earth) agency, to cut dead and fallen timber the coming season, will materially aid in concentrating them upon this reservation. It will give them employment, which all desire, as well as the means of subsistence during the winter."

Mr. Rice is now employed in an effort to secure the removal to the White Earth Reservation of such of the Chippewa Indians on the Leech Lake, Mille Lac, and Winnibigoshish reservations as are entitled to and are willing to make their permanent home on that reservation and to accept allotments there, and if the Indians on those reservations are permitted to enter upon logging operations, which from the nature of the business, can not be concluded before late in next spring, it would seem that such permission would operate at least to delay the removal of many of the Indians who would probably otherwise be willing to go upon the White Earth Reservation this fall.

As any of the Indians may, under the Chippewa agreement, elect to remain upon the reservation where they are now located, and refuse to remove to the White Earth

Reservation, permission might be given those who remain to log on their reservations, but the propriety of such action is rather questionable for the reason that such permission might influence the election of some of the Indians, who would otherwise remove, to remain where they are.

As it is not seen how it would aid Mr. Rice, in the removal and settlement on the White Earth Reservation of those Indians entitled and willing to go there, to authorize the cutting of dead and down timber on the Leech Lake, Winnibigoshish, and Mille Lac reservations by the Indians thereon; as it is reasonable to believe that such authority would rather retard their preparations for and delay their removal than otherwise, and in view of the fact that the Fond du Lac Reservation of the La Pointe Indian Agency, Wis., was excepted from the authority recently granted for logging dead and down timber on certain reservations of that agency, because the Indians of that reservation may, under the said Chippewa agreement, elect to remove to the White Earth Reservation, I would not recommend the granting of authority for the Indians on the reservations of the White Earth Agency named to do logging this season.

There appears, however, to be no reason why this authority should not be granted for the Indians entitled to be on the White Earth and Red Lake reservations to log, their status not being liable to change, and I would recommend that steps be taken to secure Executive authority for the Indians entitled to be upon the White Earth and Red Lake reservations to cut and bank dead and down timber from their respective reserves during the current fiscal year, and to sell the same for their own benefit at the proper time, in accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress approved February 16, 1889 (25 Stats., 673).

As to Agent Schuler's recommendation that the regulations to be prescribed to govern the logging operations of the Indians this season, if authority therefor is given, shall contain a provision under which anyone wishing it can enter into contract for the sale of his timber in advance, so that he may be better enabled to secure supplies at fair prices, I have to say that I am opposed to the inauguration of any system of contracts with white men, and especially any contracts not open to competition under which logging may be done on the reservations named. The Indians should be taught self-reliance, and the Government should not be required to go security for their debts, as would necessarily be the case, to a certain extent, if they were permitted to log under such contract as the agent recommends. Although in view of the fact that the Chippewas occupy a more sparsely settled country, which may prevent them from getting credit, it may not be entirely fair to compare their situation with that of the Menomonee Indians in Wisconsin, it may not be impertinent to say that the latter Indians carried on extensive logging operations last season under the same regulations, with slight modifications, as were in force on the White Earth, Red Lake, and White Oak Point reservations in Minnesota, and it is understood that many of the Menomonees secured large advances on the faith of the proceeds from the logs they expected to cut during the season. So far as I am aware, there are no reasons why the Chippewas can not secure the supplies necessary to enable them to carry on logging under the authority that may be granted them for that purpose on their individual assurance that payment therefor will be made out of the proceeds of the logs they may cut; especially when it is remembered that by regulation 9 of last season all moneys paid for logging were payable first to the United States Indian agent, and no fear could be entertained that the Indian logger would surreptitiously dispose of his logs in order to avoid the payment of debts contracted for supplies. The United States should not, however, by approving any contract or otherwise, assume responsibility for the liabilities of the Indians engaged in logging on the White Earth or Red Lake reservations, though it ought to advise the Indians when receiving their money to pay their just debts.

Inasmuch as the President, October 16, 1889, approved regulations submitted by the Department on the recommendation of this office for this purpose, I suggest the adoption without modification of these regulations to govern the logging operations of the Indians on the White Earth and Red Lake reservations this season, which regulations the agent says worked very satisfactorily, and are as follows, viz:

1. That each Indian who engages in the work of preparing for market the dead and down timber on his reservation during the current fiscal year shall provide his own logging outfit and supplies.

2. No Indian to be allowed to log who has children of school age not attending school a reasonable length of time each year, unless, in the opinion of his agent, some good reasons exist in special cases which are sufficient to exempt particular persons from this requirement; otherwise, every Indian on the reservation not well employed should be permitted and encouraged to engage in the work, and no favoritism shall be shown by the agent in his management of the business.

3. A reliable and otherwise properly qualified white man to be detailed, if any such can be spared, from the agency employee force, or if no regular agency employee is available, then to be appointed by authority of the Secretary of the Interior and

to be paid a reasonable salary from the proceeds of sale of the logs for such time as service may be actually necessary, whose duty it will be to go into the woods with the loggers and superintendent and direct their labors, to the end that no green or growing timber may be cut, and that no live trees are damaged in any manner so as to cause them to die, that they may be marketed under the provisions of the act in question, and to inspect the scaling of the logs.

4. With the exception of a superintendent, provided for by the preceding item, and in cases where persons of sufficient knowledge and skill for foremen and blacksmiths can not be found among the Indians, all white labor to be excluded from the reservations.

5. One-half of the cost of scaling to be paid for by the loggers and one-half by the purchaser of the logs.

6. The logs shall be cut and banked or otherwise made ready for sale by the Indians under the supervision of the superintendent and direction of the agent at such place or places as he shall direct, and shall be sold at public sale to the highest bidder, either by auction or by calling for sealed proposals, at the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, in such lots as shall be most expedient and under the personal direction of the agent, for cash, after at least two weeks' notice by publication in newspapers at the places where the usual markets for logs exist and where best calculated to give notice; also, by such other means as shall give greatest publicity.

7. No sale of logs to be valid until approved by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

8. Ten per cent of the gross proceeds derived from the sale of the logs to go to the stumpage or poor fund of the tribe, from which the old, sick, and otherwise helpless may be supported.

9. All expenses of sale, such as advertising, telegraphing, one-half of the cost of scaling, and 10 per cent of the gross proceeds of the sale for the stumpage or poor fund to be deducted, and the net proceeds remaining to be divided and paid by the agent to the individuals or companies of the tribe in exact proportion to the scale of logs banked by each.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. V. BELT,
Acting Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, October 15, 1890.

The PRESIDENT:

I have the honor to submit herewith a communication of 11th instant from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs relative to the sale of dead and down timber on the White Earth and Red Lake reserves in Minnesota, under the act of February 16, 1889 (25 Stats., 673), which provides:

"That the President of the United States may, from year to year, in his discretion, under such regulations as he may prescribe, authorize the Indians residing on reservations or allotments the fee to which remains in the United States, to fell, cut, remove, sell, or otherwise dispose of the dead timber standing or fallen, on such reservation or allotment for the sole benefit of such Indian or Indians. But whenever there is reasonable cause to believe that such timber has been killed, burned, girdled or otherwise injured for the purpose of securing its sale under this act, then in that case such authority shall not be granted."

Last year Executive authority was granted for the cutting and sale of dead and down timber on these two reservations and also on the White Oak Point Reserve (Lake Winnibigoshish).

The reason given by the Commissioner for not including the White Oak Point Reserve in this year's authority is as follows:

"Mr. Rice is now employed in an effort to secure the removal to the White Earth Reservation of such of the Chippewa Indians on the Leech Lake, Mille Lac, and Winnibigoshish reservations as are entitled to and are willing to make their permanent home on that reservation and to accept allotments there; and if the Indians on those reservations are permitted to enter upon logging operations, which from the nature of the business can not be concluded before late in the next spring, it would seem that such permission would operate at least to delay the removal of many of the Indians who would probably otherwise be willing to go upon the White Earth Reservation this fall.

"As any of the Indians may, under the Chippewa agreement, elect to remain upon the reservation where they are now located, and refuse to remove to the White Earth Reservation, permission might be given those who remain to log on their reservations, but the propriety of such action is rather questionable, for the reason that such permission might influence the election of some of the Indians, who would otherwise remove, to remain where they are."

Concurring in his views, I have the honor to request that authority be granted the Indians on the Red Lake Diminished Reserve and on the White Earth Reserve, Minn., to cut and dispose of the dead and down timber during the current fiscal year under the following rules and regulations:

"First. That each Indian who engages in the work of preparing for market the dead and down timber on his reservation during the current fiscal year shall provide his own logging outfit and supplies.

"Second. No Indian to be allowed to log who has children of school age not attending school a reasonable length of time each year, unless, in the opinion of his agent, some good reasons exist in special cases which are sufficient to exempt particular persons from this requirement; otherwise every Indian on the reservation, not well employed, should be permitted and encouraged to engage in the work, and no favoritism shall be shown by the agent in his management of the business.

"Third. A reliable and otherwise properly qualified white man to be detailed, if any such can be spared from the agency employee force, or, if no regular agency employee is available, then to be appointed by authority of the Secretary of the Interior, and to be paid a reasonable salary from the proceeds of the sale of the logs for such time as service may be actually necessary, whose duty it will be to go into the woods with the loggers and superintend and direct their labors, to the end that no green or growing timber may be cut, and that no live trees are damaged in any manner so as to cause them to die that they may be marketed under the provisions of the act in question, and to inspect the scaling of the logs.

"Fourth. With the exception of a superintendent provided for by the preceding item, and in cases where persons of sufficient knowledge and skill for foremen and blacksmiths can not be found among the Indians, all white labor to be excluded from the reservations.

"Fifth. One-half of the cost of scaling to be paid for by the loggers and one-half by the purchaser of the logs.

"Sixth. The logs shall be cut and banked or otherwise made ready for sale by the Indians, under the supervision of the superintendent and direction of the agent, at such place or places as he shall direct, and shall be sold at public sale to the highest bidder, either by auction or by calling for sealed proposals, at the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, in such lots as shall be most expedient, and under the personal direction of the agent, for cash, after at least two weeks' notice by publication in newspapers at the places where the usual markets for logs exist, and where best calculated to give notice; also by such other means as shall give greatest publicity.

"Seventh. No sale of the logs to be valid until approved by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

"Eighth. Ten per cent of the gross proceeds derived from the sale of the logs to go to the stumpage or poor fund of the tribe, from which the old, sick, and otherwise helpless may be supported.

"Ninth. All expenses of sale, such as advertising, telegraphing, one-half of the cost of scaling, and 10 per cent of the gross proceeds of the sale for the stumpage or poor fund to be deducted, and the net proceeds remaining to be divided and paid by the agent to the individuals or companies of the tribe in exact proportion to the scale of logs banked by each."

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN W. NOBLE, *Secretary.*

[Indorsement.]

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *October 17, 1890.*

Approved:

BENJ. HARRISON.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, December 18, 1894.

THE PRESIDENT:

I have the honor to submit herewith a communication dated 13th ultimo, from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and its inclosures, setting forth the fact that in the past three years fires and cyclones have destroyed on the Red Lake Indian Reservation, Minn., between 10,000,000 and 15,000,000 feet of timber, and on the White Earth Reservation in said State some 14,000,000 feet.

The Commissioner recommends that this dead and down timber be logged and sold under the provisions of the act of February 16, 1889, viz:

"That the President of the United States may from year to year in his discretion, under such regulations as he may prescribe, authorize the Indians residing on reservations or allotments, the fee to which remains in the United States, to fell, cut, remove, sell, or otherwise dispose of the dead timber standing or fallen on such reservation or allotment for the sole benefit of such Indian or Indians. But whenever

there is reasonable cause to believe that such timber has been killed, burned, girdled, or otherwise injured for the purpose of securing its sale under this act, then in that case such authority shall not be granted.”

and he submits the following regulations governing the disposal of said timber:

“First. The Indians of the White Earth and of the Red Lake (diminished) reservations in Minnesota shall be authorized to cut and bank saw logs from the dead timber standing or fallen on said reservations, the same to be sold on the bank in the spring of 1895, to the highest bidder or bidders, either at public auction or by sealed proposals, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, and after due advertisement: *Provided*, That any Indian or combination of Indians on said reservations may, on proper showing of their inability to furnish their own logging outfits and supplies, and with the approval of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and on the recommendation of the agent, enter into a contract or contracts with any responsible person or persons to cut and bank any specified quantity of timber at a given price per thousand feet, such responsible person or persons being required to give bond in a sufficient penalty stipulating for the faithful performance of the obligations of such contract, the careful observance of the intercourse laws,” etc.

“Second. A reliable and otherwise qualified white man to be detailed, if any such can be spared from the agency employee force, or to be appointed by authority of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (for each reservation), and to be paid a reasonable salary from the proceeds of sale of logs for such time as his services may be actually necessary, whose duty it shall be, under the direction of the agent, to go into the woods with the loggers and superintend and direct their labors to the end that no green or growing timber may be cut, and that no live trees are damaged in any manner so as to cause them to die that they may be marketed under the provisions of the act of February 16, 1889, and also to inspect the scaling of the logs.

“Third. With the exception of a superintendent on each reservation provided for by the preceding regulation, and in case where persons of sufficient knowledge and skill for foremen and blacksmiths can not be found among the Indians, all white labor shall be excluded from the reservation.

“Fourth. One-half of the cost of scaling shall be paid by the Indian loggers and one-half by the purchaser of the logs.

“Fifth. No sale of logs nor contract for the sale of logs shall be valid until the same is approved by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

“Sixth. Ten per cent of the gross proceeds derived from the sale of the logs shall be paid to the agent, to be used by him under the direction of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for the support of the old, sick, and otherwise helpless members of the bands.

“Seventh. All expenses of sale, such as advertising, telegraphing, one-half the cost of scaling, salary of superintendent, and 10 per cent of the gross proceeds of the sales shall be deducted by the agent, and the net proceeds remaining shall be divided and paid by him to the individuals or companies of the tribe in exact proportion to the scale of logs banked by each: *Provided*, That all moneys paid by any purchaser of timber on account of such timber shall be paid to the agent in trust for the Indian logger or loggers, and no supplies, nor money in lieu of supplies, shall be furnished by any contractor to the Indian loggers without the knowledge and consent of the agent, or the superintendent of logging, if the agent shall authorize him in writing to give such consent.

“Eighth. The agent for the White Earth Agency shall have power to prescribe such rules and regulations not inconsistent with these regulations as he may deem proper and necessary to thoroughly protect the interests of the Indians and the Government in the premises.”

As this timber will be lost to the Indians if not cut and sold, and as this logging will give them work which they much need, I have the honor to recommend that authority be granted for the cutting and sale of the dead and down timber on the Red Lake and White Earth reservations, under the regulations prescribed by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and that authority therefor be indorsed hereon.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HOKE SMITH, *Secretary.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, September 11, 1895.

The PRESIDENT:

Under Executive authority of December 24, 1894, the Indians of White Earth and Red Lake reservations, in the State of Minnesota, were permitted to cut and market their dead and down timber in accordance with the provisions of the act of February 16, 1889, and under the following regulations:

“First. The Indians of the White Earth and of the Red Lake (diminished) reservations, in Minnesota, shall be authorized to cut and bank saw logs from the dead timber standing or fallen on said reservations, the same to be sold on the bank in the

spring of 1896 to the highest bidder or bidders either at public auction or by sealed proposals, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, and after due advertisement: *Provided*, That any Indian or combination of Indians on said reservations may on proper showing of their inability to furnish their own logging outfits and supplies, and with the approval of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and on the recommendation of the agent, enter into a contract or contracts with any responsible person or persons to cut and bank any specified quantity of timber at a given price per thousand feet, such responsible person or persons being required to give bond in a sufficient penalty stipulating for the faithful performance of the obligations of such contract, the careful observance of the intercourse laws, etc.

"Second. A reliable and otherwise qualified white man to be detailed, if any such can be spared from the agency employee force, or to be appointed by authority of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (for each reservation), and to be paid a reasonable salary from the proceeds of sale of logs for such time as his services may be actually necessary, whose duty it shall be, under the direction of the agent, to go into the woods with the loggers and superintend and direct their labors to the end that no green or growing timber may be cut, and that no live trees are damaged in any manner so as to cause them to die that they may be marketed under the provisions of the act of February 16, 1889, and also to inspect the scaling of the logs.

"Third. With the exception of a superintendent on each reservation provided for by the preceding regulations, and in cases where persons of sufficient knowledge and skill for foremen and blacksmiths can not be found among the Indians, all white labor shall be excluded from the reservation.

"Fourth. One-half of the cost of scaling shall be paid by the Indian loggers, and one-half by the purchaser of the logs.

"Fifth. No sale of logs nor contract for the sale of logs shall be valid until the same is approved by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

"Sixth. Ten per cent of the gross proceeds derived from the sale of the logs shall be paid to the agent, to be used by him under the direction of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for the support of the old, sick, and otherwise helpless members of the bands.

"Seventh. All expenses of sale, such as advertising, telegraphing, one-half the cost of scaling, salary of superintendent, and 10 per cent of the gross proceeds of the sales shall be deducted by the agent, and the net proceeds remaining shall be divided and paid by him to the individuals or companies of the tribe in exact proportion to the scale of logs banked by each: *Provided*, That all moneys paid by any purchaser of timber on account of such timber shall be paid to the agent in trust for the Indian logger or loggers, and no supplies, nor money in lieu of supplies, shall be furnished by any contractor to the Indian loggers without the knowledge and consent of the agent, or the superintendent of logging if the agent shall authorize him in writing to give such consent.

"Eighth. The agent for the White Earth Agency shall have power to prescribe such rules and regulations not inconsistent with these regulations as he may deem proper and necessary to thoroughly protect the interests of the Indians and the Government in the premises."

I have now the honor to submit herewith a communication of 10th instant from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in which a similar authority is asked for the coming season.

As the same conditions exist this year as did the last, I have the honor to recommend that authority be granted for the cutting and sale of the dead and down timber on the Red Lake and White Earth reservations for the season 1895-96, under the regulations above named, and that authority therefor be indorsed thereon.

Very respectfully,

JNO. M. REYNOLDS, *Acting Secretary.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, September 19, 1896.

The PRESIDENT:

I have the honor to submit herewith a communication of 9th instant, from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, recommending that authority be granted for the Indians of the White Earth Reservation, Minn., to engage in logging all the dead timber, standing or fallen, on that reservation. The act of February 16, 1889 (25 Stats., 673), provides:

"That the President of the United States may from year to year, in his discretion, under such regulations as he may prescribe, authorize the Indians residing on reservations or allotments, the fee to which remains in the United States, to fell, cut, remove, sell, or otherwise dispose of the dead timber, standing or fallen, on such reservation or allotment for the sole benefit of such Indian or Indians. But whenever there is reasonable cause to believe that such timber has been killed, burned, girdled, or otherwise injured for the purpose of securing its sale under this act, then in that case authority shall not be granted."

The Commissioner's letter and the accompanying papers show that there is a large quantity of timber of this class on the White Earth Reservation that might be advantageously put on the market by the Indians, and I have the honor to recommend that authority be granted to dispose of this timber under the following regulations, and that your authority be indorsed hereon:

First. The Indians of the White Earth Reservation in Minnesota shall be authorized to cut and bank saw logs from the dead timber, standing or fallen, on said reservation, the same to be sold on the bank in the spring of 1897 to the highest bidder or bidders, either at public auction or by sealed proposals, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, and after due advertisement: *Provided*, That any Indian or combination of Indians on said reservation may on proper showing of their inability to furnish their own logging outfits and supplies, and with the approval of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and on the recommendation of the agent, enter into a contract or contracts with any responsible person or persons to cut and bank any specified quantity of timber at a given price per thousand feet, such responsible person or persons being required to give bond in a sufficient penalty stipulating for the faithful performance of the obligations of such contract, the careful observance of the intercourse laws, etc.

Second. A reliable and otherwise qualified white man to be detailed, if any such can be spared from the agency employe force, or to be appointed by authority of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (for the reservation) and to be paid a reasonable salary from the proceeds of sale of logs, for such time as his services may be actually necessary, whose duty it shall be, under the direction of the agent, to go into the woods with the loggers and superintend and direct their labors to the end that no green or growing timber may be cut, and that no live trees are damaged in any manner, so as to cause them to die, that they may be marketed under the provisions of the act of February 16, 1889, and also to inspect the scaling of the logs.

Third. With the exception of a superintendent on the reservation provided for by the preceding regulation, and in cases where persons of sufficient knowledge and skill for foremen and blacksmiths can not be found among the Indians, all white labor shall be excluded from the reservation.

Fourth. One-half of the cost of scaling shall be paid by the Indian loggers and one-half by the purchaser of the logs.

Fifth. No sale of logs, nor contract for the sale of logs, shall be valid until the same is approved by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Sixth. Ten per cent of the gross proceeds derived from the sale of the logs shall be paid to the agent, to be used by him under the direction of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for the support of the old, sick, and otherwise helpless members of the bands.

Seventh. All expenses of sale, such as advertising, telegraphing, one-half of the cost of scaling, salary of superintendent, and 10 per cent of the gross proceeds of the sales shall be deducted by the agent, and the net proceeds remaining shall be divided and paid by him to the individuals or companies of the tribe, in exact proportion to the scale of the logs banked by each: *Provided*, That all moneys paid by any purchaser of timber, on account of such timber, shall be paid to the agent in trust for the Indian logger or loggers, and no supplies, nor money in lieu of supplies, shall be furnished by any contractor to the Indian loggers, without the knowledge and consent of the agent, or the superintendent of logging if the agent shall authorize him in writing to give such consent.

Eighth. The agent for the White Earth Agency shall have power to prescribe such rules and regulations not inconsistent with these regulations as he may deem proper and necessary to thoroughly protect the interests of the Indians and the Government in the premises.

Very respectfully,

WM. H. SIMS, *Acting Secretary.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, October 29, 1897.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

SIR: By a provision contained in the act of June 7, 1897 (Public, No. 3, p. 31), the Secretary of the Interior is given authority to permit the Indians in the State of Minnesota to cut and sell dead timber, standing or fallen, on reservations in that State whether unallotted or allotted, and also to cut and sell for their own benefit dead timber, standing or fallen, on ceded lands held by the United States to be sold for their benefit as follows:

"The Secretary of the Interior may, in his discretion, from year to year, under such regulations as he may prescribe, authorize the Indians residing on any Indian reservation in the State of Minnesota, whether the same has been allotted in severalty or is still unallotted, to fell, cut, remove, sell, or otherwise dispose of the dead timber, standing or fallen, on such reservation or any part thereof, for the sole benefit of such Indians; and he may also in like manner authorize the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota who have any interest or right in the proceeds derived from

the sale of ceded Indian lands or the timber growing thereon, whereof the fee is still in the United States, to fell, cut, remove, sell, or otherwise dispose of the dead timber, standing or fallen, on such ceded land. But whenever there is reason to believe that such dead timber in either case has been killed, burned, girdled, or otherwise injured for the purpose of securing its sale under this act, then in that case such authority shall not be granted."

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has taken up the matter of the selling of the dead timber on the ceded Chippewa lands in Minnesota, and has prescribed regulations to govern the same, which have been approved by you. It seems now that the Indians of the White Earth and Red Lake diminished reservations were under the impression that the regulations prescribed by the General Land Office would apply as well to permit the disposition of the dead timber on said diminished reservations as on the ceded portions of the Chippewa lands; and that in view of this impression many of the Indians, especially on the White Earth Reservation, have made large preparations, intending to enter into the logging business during the approaching season.

The matter was first brought to the attention of this office by a telegram dated October 23, 1897, from Mr. R. M. Allen, agent of the White Earth Agency, in which he asks the following question:

"Has authority been granted to sell dead and down timber on diminished reservations? Superintendent Rosa does not understand that his instructions include the diminished reservations."

To this reply was made by this office October 23, 1897, as follows:

"Replying to your telegram this date, Superintendent Rosa is right. His instructions do not include diminished reservations of Red Lake or White Earth."

I have also received a letter of October 20, 1897, from W. F. Campbell, who states that many of the Indians, in anticipation of authority to engage in logging on the White Earth Reservation, put up about 500 tons of hay, and some have even gone so far as to make logging camps. He states that there are from 15,000,000 to 18,000,000 feet of dead timber on these reservations that should be logged this winter, if the Indians are to obtain any benefit from the timber.

Pending the consideration of this communication, Hon. Frank M. Eddy left at this office a telegram received by him from Mr. B. L. Fairbanks, an Indian on the White Earth Reservation, as follows:

"Will you please see the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and see that the Indian loggers on the diminished White Earth Reservation have permits forwarded to the Indian agent, at once, to cut dead and down timber? About fifteen of us have commenced building camps and cut roads, thinking that authority had been issued, but find wrong instructions issued to R. H. Rosa, superintendent of logging, only covers timber on the ceded land. We have been to considerable expense, and parties who will purchase our logs are getting impatient and may result your (\$) not being able to sell, and also result in about 15,000,000 feet that should be cut becoming worthless if left for another year. You can see the importance of our getting to work cutting it [at] once if we are to do anything this year. Please answer."

The effect of the provision contained in the act of June 7, 1897, is to relieve the Department of the necessity, in case it should deem it expedient for the Indians to engage in logging on reservations or allotments in Minnesota, of applying to the President for executive authority for the purpose, under the act of February 16, 1889 (25 Stats., 673), and to enable the Department to grant this authority itself.

The Indians of the White Earth Reservation were granted authority by the President on September 24, 1896, for the sale of dead and down timber during the season of 1896-97, and regulations were prescribed to govern this cutting under said authority. In the course of the season it was discovered by Agent Allen that some of the loggers had, in the temporary absence of the logging superintendent engaged in superintending the cutting in other places, cut quite a quantity (about 200,000 feet) of green timber. These camps were immediately closed by order of this office on the discovery of this violation of the regulations, and Agent Allen was instructed that they would not be permitted thereafter to engage in logging on the reservations, as a punishment for their violation of the regulations.

I have the honor, in view of the foregoing, to recommend that authority be granted for the Indians of the Red Lake and White Earth diminished reservations to engage in the logging of dead timber, standing or fallen, on the unallotted lands of said reservation during the logging season of 1897-98, and also that the following regulations to govern these operations be prescribed by the Department, said regulations being the same as those prescribed by the President to govern the operations of the Indians in the logging of dead timber during the last season, except that no authority is granted for the parties who violated the regulations last year to participate in the logging during this season, viz:

First. The Indians of the White Earth and Red Lake diminished reservations in Minnesota (except Scott Goodwin, Samuel Mooers, and Ne bah o say quay) shall be authorized to cut and bank saw logs from the dead timber standing or fallen on said

reservations, the same to be sold on the bank in the spring of 1898 to the highest bidder or bidders, either at public auction or by sealed proposals, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, and after due advertisement: Provided, that any Indian, or combination of Indians on said reservations (except Scott Goodwin, Samuel Mooers, and Ne bah o say quay) may, on proper showing of their inability to furnish their own logging outfits and supplies, and with the approval of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and on the recommendation of the agent, enter into a contract or contracts with any responsible person or persons to cut and bank any specified quantity of timber at a given price per thousand feet, such responsible person or persons being required to give bond in a sufficient penalty stipulating for the faithful performance of the obligations of such contract, the careful observance of the intercourse laws, etc.

Second. A reliable and otherwise qualified white man to be detailed, if any such can be spared from the agency employee force, or to be appointed by authority of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (for each reservation), and to be paid a reasonable salary from the proceeds of sale of logs, for such time as his services may be actually necessary, whose duty it shall be, under the direction of the agent, to go into the woods with the loggers and superintendent and direct their labors to the end that no green or growing timber may be cut, and that no live trees are damaged in any manner so as to cause them to die, that they may be marketed under the provisions of the act of February 16, 1889, or the act of June 7, 1897, and also to inspect the scaling of the logs.

Third. With the exception of a superintendent on the reservation provided for by the preceding regulation, and in cases where persons of sufficient knowledge and skill for foreman and blacksmiths can not be found among the Indians, all white labor shall be excluded from the reservation.

Fourth. One-half of the cost of scaling shall be paid by the Indian loggers and one-half by the purchaser of the logs.

Fifth. No sale of logs nor contract for the sale of logs shall be valid until the same is approved by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Sixth. Ten per cent of the gross proceeds derived from the sale of the logs shall be paid to the agent to be used by him under the direction of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for the support of the old, sick, and otherwise helpless members of the bands.

Seventh. All expenses of sale, such as advertising, telegraphing, one-half of the cost of scaling, salary of superintendent, and 10 per cent of the gross proceeds of the sales, shall be deducted by the agent, and the net proceeds remaining shall be divided and paid by him to the individuals or companies of the tribe in exact proportion to the scale of logs banked by each: Provided, that all moneys paid by any purchaser of timber on account of such timber shall be paid to the agent in trust for the Indian logger or loggers, and no supplies, nor money in lieu of supplies, shall be furnished by any contractor, or any other person, to the Indian loggers without the knowledge and consent of the agent, or the superintendent of logging if the agent shall authorize him in writing to give such consent.

Eighth. The agent for the White Earth Agency shall have power to prescribe such rules and regulations not inconsistent with these regulations as he may deem proper and necessary to thoroughly protect the interests of the Indians and the Government in the premises.

In connection with the foregoing, I have the honor to state that under date of October 26, 1897, I telegraphed Agent Allen concerning this matter as follows:

"Do any considerable number of Indians desire to cut and sell dead timber on unallotted lands of White Earth and Red Lake diminished reservations? If so, what is the estimated quantity, and has it been killed, burned, girdled, or otherwise injured for purpose of securing its sale. Wire answer."

To this Agent Allen has replied by wire as follows:

"A considerable number of Indians desire to cut and sell dead timber on unallotted lands of White Earth and Red Lake reservations (diminished), estimated to be twenty millions on White Earth and ten millions on Red Lake Reservation. Have no knowledge that the timber was killed for purposes of sale. I refer you to my letter of 25th instant."

The letter of October 25, 1897, referred to by Agent Allen in the foregoing telegram is inclosed herewith. It will be observed that this matter of logging timber on the reservations appears to have been the subject of some consultation between Agent Allen and Special Agent of the General Land Office Bender, and that there is some reason for the Indians to have been under the impression that the intention of the General Land Office was to sell the timber on the reservations as well as that on the ceded lands. This office had no information on this subject, and was of the impression that if the Indians were to engage in the logging of timber on the ceded lands under the plan adopted by the General Land Office they would have on their hands about as much work as they could conveniently attend to during the winter.

The General Land Office, of course, has no jurisdiction over the sale of timber on the Indian reservations, that matter being one which would come under the jurisdiction of this office.

In view of all the circumstances as reported by Agent Allen and as shown by the correspondence herein referred to or quoted, it seems to me that it would be wise to grant the authority desired by the Indians.

I inclose, besides Agent Allen's report above mentioned, Mr. Campbell's letter, the telegrams from Agent Allen and Mr. Fairbanks being quoted herein.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. A. JONES, *Commissioner.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, October 30, 1897.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

SIR: I have considered your letter of the 29th instant, in the matter of cutting dead timber, standing or fallen, by the Indians of the diminished White Earth and Red Lake reservations, Minn.

In accordance with your recommendation, authority is hereby granted for the Indians of the White Earth and Red Lake diminished reservations to engage in the logging of dead timber, standing or fallen, on the unallotted lands of said reservations during the logging season of 1897-98, under the regulations prescribed by the President governing logging operations last season, which are hereby adopted for this year's work, except that no authority is granted for the parties who violated the regulations last year and cut green timber to participate in the logging during this season.

The inclosures to your letter are herewith returned.

Very respectfully,

THOS. RYAN,
Acting Secretary.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

SIR: According to instructions contained in your communication of the 1st instant, I have the honor to report the result of my investigation relative to the logging operations under the control of the agent of the White Earth Agency, Minn.

I have carefully investigated the logging transactions, both on the ceded and diminished reservations, and find they are carried on according to the manner prescribed by the regulations.

The total amount of money received by the agent from the fifty-one logging camps on the ceded and diminished reservations prior to July 1, 1898, was \$363,900.31; of this amount \$243,755.07 came from the ceded reservation, and \$103,809.98 was from the diminished reservations. All of the latter has been disbursed. Of the \$243,755.07 received from the ceded reservation \$27,419.81 has been paid to the Indian logging camps, see Exhibit A, B, C, D, E, and F, which show the total amount disbursed so far on both the ceded and diminished reservations, leaving a balance of \$16,335.26 still due the logging camps of John Bonga, Bay shay cum ig, Mark Burns, Folstrom & Morrison, and Charlotte Weaver, of the ceded reservations.

Before the agent could settle with and pay the above Indian logging camps he was directed by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to deposit this money in the Treasury of the United States by letter under date of June 2, 1898.

I find that the manner of keeping the books and accounts relating to all logging transactions are plainly and legibly kept, vouchers are retained for all time checks, supply, and scalers' accounts, and cash paid. I found but few errors, and no doubt the agent will be called upon by the Indian Office to explain them.

One matter I think should be corrected; that is, some of the sheets that contain the condensed statement of an Indian logger's account was not on a page of the book in which the accounts were kept, but on a sheet of paper fastened into the book with McGill fasteners, and can be detached and another sheet substituted in its place. This does not occur in but a few cases. It seems to have been the custom of former agents. I called Agent Sutherland's attention to this fact, and he promised to correct this fault in the future. The only other errors I found were as follows:

Exhibit E, E. L. Warren, ceded reservation, in making the voucher the item of amount paid for scaling shows \$176.92 as the amount paid to the scaler, the full amount charged for scaling being charged, while the voucher should show \$88.46, one-half that amount, or half scale, which was the amount actually paid, and the voucher should show the amount paid the Indian logger to be \$22,430.89, the amount paid him, instead of \$22,342.43, the amount reported as paid him.

Exhibit F, Nellie Lydick's account, ceded reservation, shows but two accounts on the voucher. There evidently should be three, as the scaler's statement on file in the agent's office calls for three lots of logs scaled, and the number of feet of lumber reported by him is as follows: 39,140 feet, 2,668,700 feet, and 2,210,960 feet, making a total of 4,918,800 feet. The two accounts on the voucher call for 2,250,100 feet and 2,668,700 feet, a total of 4,918,800 feet. The total number of feet seems to be correct, as that is the same amount reported by the scaler, but the total number of

logs reported to have been banked by the scaler does not seem to agree with the number of logs reported banked on the voucher.

The only cash error I have discovered was in Exhibit F, John Lyon's account, ceded reservation. In his account the amount of scalage deducted was \$162.88. The amount that should have been deducted, as per the scaler's bill, is \$142.87, difference of \$20.01, which amount should now be on deposit in the Second National Bank at St. Paul. This amount should [be] paid pro rata among the Indians of camp. This \$20.01, now in the bank, and the \$16,335.26, now in the Treasury of the United States, making a total of \$16,355.26, is the amount still remaining to be disbursed.

The agent has no logging money in his hands at this time, except the \$20.01 above mentioned, and does not expect to have any during the current quarter, and probably will not have any until new contracts are made later in the year.

I think it would be wise in the future when contracts are made to cut lumber on the ceded reservations that the Indian laborers be protected in the same manner as they are on the diminished reservations. On the diminished reservations the Indian labor is paid first and the supply accounts afterwards, so if there be a loss it is deducted from the supply accounts on the ceded reservations. The Indian laborer does not receive his pay until the supply accounts are all paid. In case of loss (which is not unusual) the Indians are obliged to take what is left, in many instances as little as 50 cents on the dollar. In some cases as low as 36 cents on the dollar has been paid.

Very respectfully,

ARTHUR M. TINKER,
United States Indian Inspector.

WHITE EARTH AGENCY,
White Earth, Minn., August 20, 1898.

EXHIBIT A.

Reser- vation.	Name of contractor.	Number of logs.	Number of feet.	Price per M.	Total value of logs.	Stump- age, 10 and 15 per cent de- ducted, and su- perin- tendent's salary.	Scal- age, one-half de- ducted.	Amount paid con- tractor.
Ceded . . .	H. S. Van Nett	1,656	275,070	\$5.00	\$1,375.35	a \$206.30	\$7.63	\$1,161.41
Dim . . .	Paul Villebrun	4,592	798,800	5.00	3,994.00	431.35	20.72	3,541.93
Ceded . . .	Pat Perrault	2,200	261,190	5.00	1,305.95	a 195.89	7.28	1,102.79
Ceded . . .	Alex. McKenzie	998	200,670	5.00	1,003.35	a 150.50	5.77	847.09
Dim . . .	Rogers & Sloan	2,571	434,410	5.00	2,172.05	234.58	11.61	1,925.86
Ceded . . .	Chas. E. Leith	3,390	423,760	5.00	2,118.80	a 137.82	11.35	1,789.63
Dim . . .	Roy & Beaulieu	3,349	423,140	5.00	2,115.70	228.49	11.32	1,875.88
Ceded . . .	Wm. V. Warren	6,755	766,410	5.00	3,382.05	a 574.80	19.96	3,237.29
	Total				17,917.25	b2,339.73	95.64	15,481.88

a No salary of superintendent.

b Total stumpage, \$2,273.49; total salary of superintendent, \$66.24

EXHIBIT B.

Reser- vation.	Name of contractor.	Number of logs.	Number of feet.	Price per M.	Total value of logs.	Stump- age, 10 and 15 per cent de- ducted, and su- perin- tendent's salary.	Scal- age, one-half de- ducted.	Amount paid con- tractor.
Dim . . .	Pah omb way we dum oke	14,781	2,257,490	\$5.00	\$11,287.45	\$1,219.03	\$70.00	\$9,989.42
Dim . . .	Fairbanks & Warren	19,392	2,919,940	5.00	14,599.70	1,576.76	102.19	12,920.75
Dim . . .	Louiza Louzon Lynch	15,469	2,279,370	5.00	11,396.68	1,230.83	79.76	10,086.09
Dim . . .	Mary Andrews Hod- der	6,335	846,420	5.00	4,232.10	459.06	29.61	3,743.43
Dim . . .	Fairbanks & Uran	11,696	1,767,180	5.00	8,335.90	954.27	61.85	7,819.79
Dim . . .	Henry Selkirk	11,744	1,514,310	5.00	7,571.55	817.72	52.99	6,700.84
Dim . . .	Perrault Bros.	3,051	415,790	5.00	2,078.95	224.52	14.55	1,839.88
Dim . . .	Uran & McDougall	14,754	2,036,550	5.00	10,182.75	1,099.73	71.25	9,011.76
Ceded . . .	Pemberton Bros	6,755	766,410	5.00	3,376.85	a 506.52	18.95	2,851.38
	Total				73,561.93	b8,088.44	510.16	64,963.34

a No salary of superintendent.

b Total stumpage, \$7,525; total salary of superintendent, \$563.44

EXHIBIT C.

Reser- vation.	Name of contractor.	Num- ber of logs.	Number of feet.	Price per M.	Total value of logs.	Stump- age, 15 per cent deducted.	Scal- age, one- half de- ducted.	Amount paid con- tractor.
Ceded .	Margaret Gilbreath . .	8, 484	1, 200, 630	\$4. 25	\$5, 102. 68	\$765. 40	\$42. 00	\$4, 295. 28
Ceded .	Lizzette Sherer	10, 292	1, 229, 290	4. 25	5, 224. 48	783. 67	43. 01	4, 397. 80
	Total				10, 327. 16	1, 559. 07	85. 01	8, 693. 08

EXHIBIT D.

Name of contractor.	Number of logs.	Number of feet.	Price per M.	Total value of logs.	Stumpage and su- perin- tendent's salary.	Scal- age, one- half de- ducted.	Amount paid con- tractor.
Png ne nay ge shy & Co	17, 923	2, 459, 930	\$5. 00	\$12, 299. 65	\$1, 404. 96	\$59. 98	\$10, 834. 71
Gumeau & Morrison	11, 587	1, 513, 150	5. 00	7, 565. 75	856. 57	(a)	6, 709. 18
W. R. Spears	16, 388	3, 106, 080	5. 00	15, 530. 40	2, 329. 56	119. 11	13, 081. 73
Ogay bay gwin abeak	5, 079	837, 850	5. 00	4, 189. 25	493. 92	43. 63	3, 651. 65
Josette How	4, 020	535, 400	5. 00	2, 677. 00	401. 55	12. 28	2, 263. 17
Serephine Neddeau	2, 948	257, 700	5. 00	1, 288. 50	134. 60	(a)	1, 153. 90
Total				42, 550. 55	65, 621. 16	235. 05	37, 694. 34

a No salary of superintendent. Scale bill paid direct to scaler by loggers and contractors.
 b Total stumpage, \$5,271.16; total superintendent's salary, \$350.

EXHIBIT E.

Reser- vation.	Name of contractor.	Number of feet.	Price per M.	Total value of logs.	Stump- age, 15 and 10 per cent deducted, salary of superin- tendent.	Scalage, one-half deducted.	Amount paid con- tractors.
Ceded . .	Warren & Fairbanks	5, 846, 350	\$5. 00	\$29, 231. 75	\$4, 384. 76	\$109. 55	\$24, 737. 44
Ceded . .	E. L. Warren	5, 298, 670	5. 00	26, 493. 35	3, 974. 00	176. 92	22, 342. 43
Ceded . .	do	768, 230	5. 75	4, 417. 32	662. 60	22. 66	3, 732. 06
Ceded . .	do	879, 380	5. 00	4, 396. 90	395. 71	(a)	4, 001. 19
Ceded . .	Clara Ducette	1, 336, 696	5. 00	6, 678. 77	995. 02	(a)	5, 683. 75
Ceded . .	Warren & Bonga	2, 108, 330	5. 00	10, 541. 65	1, 581. 24	52. 70	8, 907. 71
Ceded . .	Bonga & Dick	872, 100	5. 00	4, 360. 50	654. 10	25. 00	3, 681. 40
Ceded . .	Roy Bros	866, 720	5. 00	4, 330. 60	649. 59	23. 85	3, 657. 16
Ceded . .	Albert Fairbanks	657, 500	5. 50	3, 616. 25	542. 43	25. 00	3, 043. 82
Ceded . .	On ah e gwonay beak	2, 918, 100	5. 00	14, 580. 50	2, 187. 08	98. 36	1, 295. 06
Ceded . .	Fairbanks & Warren	837, 710	4. 50	10, 627. 32	1, 251. 20	62. 14	9, 313. 98
Dim . . .		1, 523, 920					
	Total			119, 274. 91	17, 277. 73	596. 18	101, 401. 00

a Scale paid direct to scaler by loggers and contractor.

EXHIBIT F.

Reservation.	Name of contractor.	Number of logs.	Number of feet.	Price per M.	Total value of logs.	Stumpage, 15 and 10 per cent deducted, salary of superintendent.	Scaleage, one-half deducted.	Amount paid contractor.
Ceded..	Nellie Lydick.....	8,720	2,250,100	\$4.50	\$10,125.45	\$1,518.81	\$78.74	\$8,527.90
Ceded..	do.....	11,247	2,668,700	4.25	11,341.98	1,701.29	93.40	9,547.29
Ceded..	Wm. Fairbanks.....	10,011	1,206,950	5.00	6,034.75	905.21	42.24	5,087.30
Ceded..	Smith & Nason.....	5,360	{ 745,460 192,290	{ 4.25 4.50	{ 4,033.50	605.02	38.82	3,395.66
Ceded..	Nebe nettice.....	9,399	1,077,620	4.25	4,569.88	685.48	37.70	3,846.70
Ceded..	Henry Taylor.....	5,626	883,800	4.25	3,756.15	563.42	30.93	3,161.80
Ceded..	Maggie A. Seelye.....	21,103	5,791,120	5.00	28,955.60	343.24	(a)	24,612.26
Ceded..	Jane Fairbanks.....	2,818	344,220	4.40	1,514.57	127.17	12.04	1,375.36
Ceded..	W. H. Lyons.....	6,408	922,660	4.25	3,921.30	588.19	32.27	3,300.84
Ceded..	John L. Lyons.....	13,652	2,042,370	4.25	8,680.07	1,302.00	71.44	7,306.63
	Total.....				82,933.25	12,239.93	431.58	70,151.74

(a) Scale paid direct to scaler by loggers.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, September 21, 1898.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith correspondence from the agent of the White Earth Agency and others relative to the matter of the sale of dead timber standing or fallen on the White Earth and Red Lake diminished reservations during the approaching winter.

The agent reports that he has had an estimate of the timber on the White Earth Reservation made, and that there are about 16,500,000 feet which can be sold under the provisions of law permitting the sale of dead and down timber. (See act of June 7, 1897, 30 Stats., 90.)

In a letter dated June 27, 1898, from Mr. C. C. Andrews, fire warden of the State of Minnesota, he reported that from information received from fire wardens in the northern part of the State he had no doubt forest fires were caused by the intentional setting of fires on Indian reservations and allotments for the purpose of getting the privilege of selling the timber. By a letter of July 9, 1898, this communication from Mr. Andrews was transmitted to Agent Sutherland with direction to cause a careful investigation to be made with a view to ascertaining whether there had been any fires started by Indians or others for the purpose of killing the timber so as to secure its sale under the law.

Agent Sutherland replied in a report dated August 3, 1898 (herewith), and stated that he had made extensive inquiries of the Indian chiefs and in other reliable quarters, and has been unable to find that there has been any serious fires on the reservation during the year; and he explains that the season has been so very wet that it has been difficult for fires to spread.

He also inclosed a letter from Rev. J. A. Gilfillan, who had written to Fire Warden Andrews charging the Indians with having set forest fires, in which he withdrew the charges.

The presence of so much dead timber on the White Earth Reservation this year is explained by Mr. A. J. McIntosh, who made the investigation for the agent, by stating that a great deal of timber which was too green to cut last year is now classed as dead and ought to be cut in order to get a fair scale.

In view of the situation I am of the opinion that authority ought to be granted for the sale of dead timber by the Indians of the White Earth and Red Lake diminished reservations, and I have the honor to recommend that you grant the necessary authority, the logging to be conducted under regulations as follows, viz:

First. The Indians of the White Earth and Red Lake diminished reservations in Minnesota (except Scott Goodwin, Samuel Mooers, and Ne bah o say quay) shall be authorized to cut and bank saw logs from the dead timber standing or fallen on said reservations, the same to be sold on the bank in the spring of 1899 to the highest bidder or bidders, either at public auction or by sealed proposals, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior and after due advertisement: *Provided*, That any

Indian or combination of Indians on said reservations (except Scott Goodwin, Samuel Mooers, and Ne bah o say quay) may on proper showing of their inability to furnish their own logging outfits and supplies, and with the approval of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and on the recommendation of the agent, enter into a contract or contracts with any responsible person or persons to cut and bank any specified quantity of timber at a given price per thousand feet, such responsible person or persons being required to give bond in a sufficient penalty stipulating for the faithful performance of the obligations of such contract, the careful observance of the intercourse laws, etc.

Second. A reliable and otherwise qualified white man to be detailed, if any such can be spared from the agency employee force, or to be appointed by authority of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (for each reservation), and to be paid a reasonable salary from the proceeds of sale of logs for such time as his services may be actually necessary, whose duty it shall be, under the direction of the agent, to go into the woods with the loggers and superintend and direct their labors, to the end that no green or growing timber may be cut and that no live trees are damaged in any manner so as to cause them to die, that they may be marketed under the provisions of the act of February 16, 1889, or the act of June 7, 1897, and also to inspect the scaling of the logs.

Third. With the exception of a superintendent on the reservation provided for by the preceding regulation, and in cases where persons of sufficient knowledge and skill for foreman and blacksmith can not be found among the Indians, all white labor shall be excluded from the reservation.

Fourth. One-half of the cost of scaling shall be paid by the Indian loggers and one-half by the purchaser of the logs.

Fifth. No sale of logs nor contract for the sale of logs shall be valid until the same is approved by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Sixth. Ten per cent of the gross proceeds derived from the sale of the logs shall be paid to the agent, to be used by him, under the direction of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, for the support of the old, sick, and otherwise helpless members of the bands.

Seventh. All expenses of sale, such as advertising, telegraphing, one-half of the cost of scaling, salary of superintendent, and 10 per cent of the gross proceeds of the sales shall be deducted by the agent, and the net proceeds remaining shall be divided and paid by him to the individuals or companies of the tribe in exact proportion to the scale of logs banked by each: *Provided*, That the full contract price of the timber shall be paid by the purchaser at the end of the logging season to the agent, in trust for the Indian logger or loggers, and no supplies, nor money in lieu of supplies, shall be furnished by any contractor or any other person to the Indian loggers without the knowledge and consent of the agent or the superintendent of logging, if the agent shall authorize him in writing to give such consent; and all supplies or moneys in lieu of supplies advanced shall be so advanced on the personal credit of the Indian logger, and shall not constitute a lien on the logs nor give the party making the advance any advantage as a preferred creditor of the logger, but shall be repaid by the agent in settling the camp of the logger only in case there be sufficient money in his hands after the payment of all other charges against the logs required by these regulations to be first deducted.

Eighth. The agent for the White Earth Agency shall have power to prescribe such rules and regulations not inconsistent with these regulations as he may deem proper and necessary to thoroughly protect the interests of the Indians and the Government in the premises.

The reason why the regulations above except from the authority to log the Indians Scott Goodwin, Samuel Mooers, and Ne bah o say quay is, these Indians, who engaged in logging during the season of 1896-97, violated the regulations, and cut some 200,000 feet of green timber on an occasion when the superintendent of logging was unavoidably absent.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. C. TONNER, *Acting Commissioner.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, November 15, 1898.

MR. JAMES E. JENKINS,
Special Indian Agent, Present.

SIR: You are hereby directed, as soon as you shall have familiarized yourself thoroughly from the data in this office and the General Land Office with the matter of the sale of the dead and down timber on the Chippewa Reservation, etc., to pro-

ceed to the White Earth Agency and make a thorough investigation of the whole subject, affording this office a full and comprehensive report in the premises.

I inclose herewith, for your information, a statement from the General Land Office, under date of the 1st instant, showing the amount of money that should have been received by the Indian agent from the sale of dead and down timber cut under the regulations and supervision of the Land Office; also a statement of the account of the Indian agent rendered June 30, 1898, to this office, and a showing as to the expenses incurred by the superintendent and his assistant. There appears to be a discrepancy in this statement, which should be looked into very carefully while you are at the White Earth Agency.

When you shall have finished your duties at the White Earth Agency in this matter you will return to this city for the purpose of completing your report.

Very respectfully,

W. A. JONES, *Commissioner.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, December 6, 1898.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

SIR: Referring to your letter of September 21 last, recommending that authority be granted for the sale of dead timber, standing and fallen, on the White Earth and Red Lake Indian reservations, by the methods therein suggested by you, I now have to advise you that, by letter of October 18 last, the Department directed the Commissioner of the General Land Office to detail one (or two, if necessary) of the most capable and trustworthy special agents of his office to conduct an investigation as to the amount of merchantable dead timber on the said reservations, whether the same is situated in compact bodies or scattered over the two reservations, its accessibility, or otherwise, and whether there is danger of its destruction by fire or deterioration from other causes. Information was also specially desired as to whether there is any reason to believe that any of this timber has been killed by the Indians, or by other persons, for the purpose of obtaining authority for the Indians to cut it, and whether it is so situated that all bidders may have equal advantages in bidding and purchasing, or whether it is so situated that some might have advantage over others in the purchase.

No response has yet been received from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, although it is informally understood that two officials were at once detailed for the duty, in which they are now engaged, and from whom reports are expected at an early date; but the season is far advanced, and inasmuch as it is believed that further delay in beginning the work of logging on these reservations will seriously injure the interests of the Indians, authority is hereby granted for the sale of the timber in question, as recommended in your said letter.

I desire, however, that every precaution be taken, by specific rules and regulations, to be prepared by your office for Department approval, to guard the interests of the Indians, and especially that every effort shall be made to obtain the full value of the timber to be disposed of, and that the Indians shall be employed by the operators wherever their services can be made available.

It is suggested that the best features of the Menomonee plan of logging shall be adopted, where practicable, in these operations.

Very respectfully,

C. N. BLISS,
Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE,
Washington, D. C., December 12, 1898.

Hon. COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C.

SIR: As per your letter of instructions dated November 15, 1898, marked "A—49624—98," directing me to make an examination into the accounts of the timber operations on the Chippewa Reservation in Minnesota, and to make a thorough investigation into the cutting of the dead and down timber on said reservation, under authority of your office, I have the honor to submit the following report:

I find that during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1898, there has been cut and banked on the ceded portions of the reservation pine timber to

the amount of 48,919,946 feet, which was sold at an average of \$4.78 per thousand. There were thirty-two camps in operation, and the percentage due laborers in the camps after settlement was 88 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

On the diminished reservation there was cut and banked 22,262,950 feet, which was sold at \$4.96 $\frac{7}{8}$ per thousand. Sixteen camps were in operation, and the laborers were paid 95 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the amount due them upon settlement of the camps' indebtedness.

Abstracts A and B herewith give in detail the names of parties operating camps, Indian loggers, number of logs banked in each camp, number of feet banked, price per thousand, total value of logs, stumpage, scalage, gross amount paid contractors or Indian loggers, per cent of labor paid, and (on the diminished) salary of superintendents.

So far as it was possible to ascertain, these accounts have been properly and accurately kept, with two exceptions, which were plainly clerical errors, viz: First. In the account of F. C. Bolin, contractor, who bought 879,300 feet of logs of E. L. Warren, Indian logger, it is found that Mr. Bolin paid to Agent Sutherland \$3 per thousand for the said logs, a total of \$2,638.14, he having already paid \$2 per thousand in supplies for labor, etc., as allowed. By error the agent computed 15 per cent of the \$2,638.14 (or \$3 per thousand) for stumpage, when he should have taken 15 per cent of \$4,396.90, this last amount being the total value of the logs at \$5 per thousand, making a discrepancy of \$263.82. Second. In the account of James Fairbanks, Indian logger, and George F. Porter, contractor, the agent makes a clerical error of \$100 in deducting 15 per cent stumpage from said account, making another discrepancy of \$100; in all, \$363.82, which nearly accounts for the discrepancy shown on last page of inclosure 49624 herewith, submitted by the General Land Office.

No serious objection could be found to the system of accounting employed by the agent nor the manner in which the accounts of the various camps were kept. The trouble found was rather in the management of the camps and in the system itself.

Under the present plan of conducting logging operations for cutting the so-called "dead and down" timber on these reservations, any Indian is permitted to enter into contract with responsible persons to establish logging camps on agreed tracts, to purchase necessary outfits, employ men, build roads, and proceed to cut and bank the timber from said tracts for market. Superintendents of logging are placed in the timber on ceded portions of the reservation by the General Land Office, and on diminished portions by the United States Indian agent. These superintendents are supposed to visit the various camps and to designate such trees as are "dead and down," permitting the cutting only of timber so designated. Logs cut from these tracts are hauled to the nearest lake or river banks, where they are scaled by an expert scaler, appointed by the State surveyor-general, and agreed upon by all interested parties. No complaint was made concerning the manner or accuracy of the scaler's work. The logs as scaled on the bank are then sold, the purchase price being paid into the hands of the United States Indian agent, who proceeds to settle the indebtedness of the camps, the claims against same having been presented to him during the progress of the operations and charged by him against each camp as presented.

Owing to inability of many of the camps to pay out, and as under the rules the laborers' claims were the last to be paid, scores of Indians working in the camps did not receive the wages they expected. This was one source of serious complaint on the part of the Indians.

Under the rules a contractor was permitted to maintain at his camp stores or "wanganis," where he kept for sale groceries, provisions, tobacco, clothing, etc. He was also permitted to sell these goods to his workmen to the amount of two-fifths of their wages. I find this method a source of great dissatisfaction. The prices charged at these stores were exorbitant, and the Indian, having credit, naturally bought things that he did not need.

In a few instances the contractor, upon purchasing his camp outfit, has charged the Indian with the full amount (averaging from \$1,000 to \$1,200), and at the end of the season purchased it back for \$200 to \$300. This caused dissatisfaction to some extent.

The bills presented to the agent for settlement by the various supply companies who supplied the camps with the necessary groceries, provisions, etc., during the logging season, are not, as a rule, properly itemized. While it can not be said that the prices charged were exorbitant, the loose manner of making these bills, as well as the fact that no apparent check was kept on such purchases, to ascertain whether such goods were actually furnished to camps, gives abundant opportunity for fraud and collusion.

Another cause for complaint is that not all Indian labor is employed in the camps, where Indians might be employed to advantage. I find that of the 53 camps in operation the past fiscal year, many of them employed less than 10 per cent Indian labor, and very few had over 50 per cent Indian labor, the average being from 15 to 20 per cent. I inclose herewith, marked "Abstract C," a list of all the employees in said camp, designating whether white or of Indian blood.

The chief source of all complaint was that the green timber of the reservation was being ruthlessly cut and destroyed under the pretense of its being "dead and down." I held five councils with Indians from various portions of the reservation and took the statements of many who had worked in the camps on both ceded and diminished lands. These Indians, to a man, protested against the further cutting of the so-called "dead and down" timber. They were vehement in their protests. They are convinced that more than one-half the timber cut in all the camps has been of the best green and growing pine, and that they are realizing little or nothing from it.

While I had no authority to go on ceded lands I went personally through many of the tracts on the diminished reservation where timber operations were carried on the past winter. I found in all these that the complaints of the Indians were well founded. Evidences of the clean cutting of everything merchantable were abundant everywhere. On several tracts I found three or four thousand logs cut and skidded. Of these fully 60 per cent were cut from green trees. In one pile of 99 logs on skids, 86 were found to have been cut green, and 13 dry. In many places roads were cut through the best timber and scores of green trees sacrificed. I talked with men who conducted camps in regard to the practice of cutting so-called "dead and down" timber. They claim that a tree may be standing and growing, and have green boughs, and yet be properly classed as "dead and down"; that (by some occult means) they can tell about how long a tree will live, and when they find it will die within a year or two they consider it for all intents and purposes a "dead and down" tree. They say that when a tree is scorched, or has one or two roots burned off, it is practically dead or dying, but old Indians pointed out trees that were burnt and even charred about the base fifteen to twenty years ago that are green and sound to-day. Some of the oldest and most reliable woodmen and lum-

bermen in the Northwest will tell you that there is practically no dead and down merchantable timber on these reservations and that the cutting of so-called "dead and down" is a farce, and my observations and investigations bear out the statement.

I would most emphatically recommend the suspension of all logging of dead and down timber, for the following reasons: First, that the present system is unsatisfactory and cumbersome; second, that under this system both the Government and Indians are losing thousands of dollars annually; third, that green timber is being cut and wasted under false pretenses; fourth, that the Indians are being so plainly defrauded that they are greatly dissatisfied, and their discontent is assuming serious proportions.

The Indians are, however, desirous of having timber operations resumed on a basis of common sense and common honesty. They favor the selling outright of all their pine timber at not less than \$2 per thousand for Norway and \$3 for white, as it stands, or the putting in of mills by the Government under the Menomonee plan. Either, I think, would be practicable and result satisfactorily to both Indians and Government.

* * * * *

As per your verbal request I made a general inspection of agency affairs, their management, condition of Indians, etc.

I find much dissatisfaction among the Indians that is excusable, and that may be easily remedied. One of the principal complaints is the inability of the agent to attend, personally, to all the business of the reservation. This can not be done with the different bands so widely scattered and with roads impassable the larger part of the year. No agent has as yet been able to give satisfaction in this respect since the agencies were consolidated. I would therefore urge that a regular bonded agent be placed at Leech Lake in charge of the Indians there, and that the Indians of Cass Lake be also put under his charge.

Another complaint is that mixed-bloods and "squaw men" are given equal opportunities on the reservation with full-blooded Indians, if not advantages over them. While this is not true in fact it is nevertheless true that many of the mixed-bloods and "squaw men" are constantly stirring up strife, and, being better educated and generally keen business men they get the best of every deal that a full-blood may risk with them. Something should be done at once to rid the full-bloods of this unfair competition. Only such as have a preponderance of Indian blood should be recognized as Indians. The law should be changed, and until changed there will be constant and serious annoyances arising from it.

The Indians complain that the Chippewa Commission, which, from January, 1889, till July, 1897, paid out of their funds over \$22,000 per annum in salaries alone (and about \$10,000 per annum since that time), has outlived its usefulness, and that its business should be terminated at an early date.

They complain that some \$300,000 to \$400,000 has been expended from their funds for timber estimating that has been of little or no benefit to them; that, in fact, nearly all of this vast sum was wasted, and they are held up in ridicule as the victims of such extravagance.

They also complain that under the Chippewa Commission allotment act strange Indians from other parts of the State and from Wisconsin, many of whom have already received benefits from pine lands, are permitted to come among them and that they are compelled to share with all such.

These are some of the complaints which I would recommend as entitled to your immediate consideration.

I find that the agent does not give his personal attention to issues from the warehouse and to the care of the old and sick, but leaves all this to be done by clerks. He is also not inclined to travel over the reservation, consequently can not know the condition of the Indians, nor the conduct of the various schools and substations under his care. Naturally the Indians do not regard him as their friend and adviser, but rather as a stranger.

I do not consider Agent Sutherland wholly to blame for the bad management of the logging camps under his charge last winter. He came into office after all the contracts were let and when business was well under way, superintendent appointed, etc. He then was called to make an annuity payment which took him from the agency several weeks. He gave his superintendent full charge of the camps, and was given to believe they were properly conducted. I inclose statement of Agent Sutherland (Abstract D) and report of superintendent of logging (Abstract E), which are applicable here and which are self-explanatory.

I believe Agent Sutherland to be a man of strict integrity, and capable of managing the reservation if divided as suggested.

The agency office, books, and papers are not kept in a neat and orderly manner, and the discipline about the office is too lax. I would recommend that the clerk, R. J. Holland, be transferred, and that a thoroughly first-class man be appointed in his place.

The management of property and issues from the warehouse have been in charge of Arnold Ledeboer for four years past. Mr. Ledeboer is a competent and hard-working man, but assumes too much authority, and his manner toward the Indians renders him very unpopular. He should be transferred at once, but an experienced and capable man should be selected for the place.

No serious objection was found to other employees, and I am satisfied that if changes are made as suggested affairs will progress satisfactorily in the future.

I found a number of irregularities in accounts, but as these existed under the administration of the former agent, will not refer to them in this report.

Trusting that all recommendations contained herein may have your early attention.

Very respectfully,

JAS. E. JENKINS,
Special Agent.

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE,
White Earth Agency, Minn., December 9, 1898.

J. E. JENKINS, Esq.,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SIR: Having had but a few moments to talk with you before you left here, there are things that have come to me since your departure. You will remember I informed you the contracts for cutting dead and down on the diminished were all let when I took charge January 1 last, superintendent of logging appointed, and over half of the timber or logs cut, and I had not been in office a month before I was required to make a "damage" payment to the Indians, which required about a month's time, so that when I returned the logs were practically all cut, so you will see I did not have much opportunity to look after logging matters while they were in full blast. Of course I do not know what your report will be in this matter. I simply mention the above facts to you, so you may know when my responsibility commenced and the amount of time I had to devote to it.

Yours, truly,

J. H. SUTHERLAND.

Statement showing the amounts that should have been realized under the contracts for cutting dead and down timber on the Chippewa reservations in Minnesota, estimated from the scale bills and reports of the superintendent and Indian agent that full amount had been paid, and from the price named in the contracts.

Name.	Amount.	Name.	Amount.
John Warren and William Bonga	\$10,541.65	E. L. Warren	\$26,493.35
Josette How	2,677.00	Alex McKenzie	1,003.35
Jane Fairbanks	1,514.57	John Bonga	3,698.90
Nason & Smith	3,985.43	C. E. Leith	2,118.80
William Lyons	3,912.84	Al. Fairbanks	3,616.25
John Lyons	8,680.07	P. Bonga and Chas. Dick	4,360.50
Warren & Fairbanks	3,769.69	E. L. Warren and B. L. Fairbanks	29,231.75
William Fairbanks	6,034.75	Louis and Jos. Roy	4,330.60
Nellie Lydiok	21,467.43	H. S. Vannette	1,375.35
Morrison & Folstrom	2,791.35	Mark Burns	15,153.97
Lizzette Sherer	5,224.48	W. V. Warren	3,832.05
Maggie Seelye	28,955.60	M. Galbreath	5,152.68
Ne be net tic	4,579.88	Bay Shah Kah Mig	4,226.65
E. L. Warren	4,417.32	E. L. Warren	4,396.90
H. Taylor	3,756.15	N. B. and J. B. Pemberton	3,376.85
Pat Perrault	1,805.95	Charlotte Weaver	1,276.50
W. R. Spears	15,515.05	Serephine Neddeau	71.30
Onah Egwon Aybeck	14,580.50		
Clara Ducette	6,633.48	Total	264,058.94

Statement taken from the account of Indian Agent Sutherland, rendered June 30, 1898, as to logging operations on Chippewa ceded lands, Minnesota.

EXHIBIT A.

Name of contractor.	Value of logs.	Stumpage 15 per cent.	Scalage.	Amount paid contractors.
H. S. Vannette	\$1,375.35	\$206.30	\$7.63	\$1,161.41
Pat Perrault	1,305.95	195.89	7.28	1,102.79
Alex. McKenzie	1,003.35	150.50	5.77	847.09
Charles E. Leith	2,118.80	317.82	11.35	1,789.63
Wm. V. Warren	3,832.05	574.80	19.96	3,237.29
Total	9635.50	1,445.31	51.99	8,138.21

EXHIBIT B.

Pemberton Bros	\$3,376.85	\$506.52	\$18.95	\$2,851.38
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EXHIBIT C.

Margaret Galbreath	\$5,102.68	\$765.40	\$42.00	\$4,295.28
Lizett Sherer	5,224.48	783.67	43.01	4,397.80
Total	10,327.16	1,549.07	85.01	8,693.08

EXHIBIT D.

W. R. Spears	\$15,530.40	\$2,329.56	\$119.11	\$13,081.73
Josette How	2,677.00	401.55	12.28	2,263.17
Serephine Neddeau (on both diminished and ceded lands)	115.00	17.25		1,153.90
Total	18,322.40	2,748.36	131.39	4,798.80

Statement taken from the account of Indian Agent Sutherland, etc.—Continued.

EXHIBIT E.

Name of contractor.	Value of logs.	Stumpage, 15 per cent.	Scalage.	Amount paid contractors.
Warren & Fairbanks	\$29,231.75	\$4,384.76	\$109.55	\$24,737.44
E. L. Warren	26,493.35	3,974.00	176.92	22,342.43
Do	4,417.32	662.60	22.66	3,732.06
Do	4,396.90	395.71	.....	4,001.19
Clara Ducette	6,678.77	995.02	.....	5,683.75
Warren & Bonga	10,541.65	1,581.24	52.70	8,907.71
Bonga & Dick	4,360.50	654.10	25.00	3,681.40
Roy Bros	4,330.60	649.59	23.85	3,657.16
Albert Fairbanks	3,616.25	542.43	25.00	3,048.82
Onah ogwon aybeck	14,580.50	2,187.08	98.36	12,295.06
Fairbanks & Warren	3,769.69	565.44	a 62.14	a 3,138.98
Total	112,417.28	16,591.97	b 596.18	b 101,401.00

a Part of.

b These amounts are approximate, and include scalage and amount paid contractors and contract on diminished reserve also.

EXHIBIT F.

[Dated June 30, 1898.]

Nelle Lydick	\$10,125.45	\$1,518.81	\$78.74	\$8,527.90
Do	11,341.98	1,701.29	93.40	9,547.29
Wm. Fairbanks	6,034.75	905.21	42.24	5,087.30
Smith & Nason	4,033.50	605.02	32.82	3,395.66
Ne be net tio	4,569.88	885.48	37.70	3,846.70
Henry Taylor	3,756.15	563.42	30.93	3,161.80
Maggie A. Seelye	23,955.60	4,343.34	(a)	24,612.26
Jane Fairbanks	1,514.57	127.17	12.04	1,375.36
W. H. Lyons	3,921.30	588.19	32.27	3,300.84
John L. Lyons	8,680.07	1,302.00	71.44	7,306.63
Total	82,933.85	12,339.93	431.58	70,151.74
Grand total	237,013.04	35,181.16	1,315.10	196,034.21

a Scalage paid direct to scaler of logs.

Abstract of June 30, 1898, shows the following camps unsettled and the amount paid for the logs and in the hands of the Indian agent:

ABSTRACT.

Baysha umig	\$2,535.99	
John Bonga	2,219.34	
Mark Burns	8,022.68	
Folstrom & Morrison	2,791.35	
Charlotte Weaver	765.90	
Total	16,335.26	15 per cent.
Grand total of settled contracts	237,013.04	\$2,450.28
	253,348.30	37,631.44

Abstract of June 30, 1898, shows a total payment to the Indian agent of \$347,565.06 on the settled camps, including diminished and ceded lands, of which amount, as above shown, \$237,013.04 was for ceded lands. Of this amount the same abstract shows that \$301,318.68 was disbursed by the Indian agent on account of stumpage, superintendent's salary on the diminished reserve, scalage, and the amount paid contractors, leaving a balance of \$46,246.38, which was deposited, together with \$16,335.26; total, \$62,571.64, from the camps not settled, in the Second National Bank of St. Paul, certificate No. 4088. Fifteen per cent of the amounts paid the unsettled camps would be \$2,450.28. This added to \$35,181.16 above mentioned would make a total of \$37,631.44, composing the 15 per cent deducted for the benefit of the Indians. R. H. Rosa, superintendent, has tendered an account for additional compensation of \$472.50, and expense accounts amounting to \$257.29; total \$729.69.

TIMBER ON THE CHIPPEWA INDIAN RESERVATIONS. 91

The following assistant superintendents have filed expense accounts for the amounts opposite their names:

H. G. Hamaker	\$40.50
J. L. McCoy	232.77
R. C. McClure	212.30
D. W. Arnold	60.00
John A. Henderson	172.50
Total	718.07

Grand total, due superintendent and assistants, \$1,447.76. This must be deducted from the 15 per cent fund, and leaves a balance of \$36,183.68 to the credit of the Indian fund, on deposit at the Second National Bank as above stated.

Camps.	Indian agents' accounts for fourth quarter, 1898, shows amounts deposited in Treasury on unsettled logging camps, as follows:	Amounts due under these contracts which have been reported as paid in full, and which were the amounts due, as shown by scale bills and contracts.	Difference.
Bay shay cumig	\$2,535.99	\$4,226.65	\$1,690.66
John Bonga	2,219.34	3,698.90	1,479.56
Mark Burns	8,022.68	15,153.97	7,131.29
Folstrom & Morrison	2,791.35	2,791.35	.....
Charlotte Weaver	765.90	1,276.50	510.60
Total	16,335.26	27,147.37	10,812.11

Amount paid on settled contracts, as shown by accounts in the Indian Office	\$237,013.04
Amount paid on unsettled contracts, as shown by accounts in the Indian Office	16,335.26
Amount due on reported unsettled contracts, as estimated in the Land Office	10,812.11
Total	264,160.41
Amount apparently overpaid	\$84.83
Errors to balance	16.64
	101.47
True total under contracts	264,058.94
Amount realized from sales of logs on skids in the woods, which seems to be independent of all other payments	2,509.28
Grand total which should have been received, exclusive of error of \$16.64	\$266,568.22

Under date of October 30, 1898, Indian agent reports that he has deposited in bank, as the 15 per cent fund, \$35,544.62; that the unsettled accounts, when settled, will yield to said fund \$4,072.08, which is 15 per cent of \$27,147.20. Our account shows that this last figure is practically correct, being, in fact, \$27,147.37. Indian agent further reports, October 30, 1898, that the gross sale amounted to \$265,263.29. Our account shows that this should be, exclusive of the supposed error, \$266,568.22. Fifteen per cent of the total amount just above shown should yield \$39,985.23. The Indian agent's report of October 30, 1898, shows \$39,616.70. His account to the Indian Office, showing, as stated, a 15 per cent fund of \$35,181.16, seems to be an error, as the amount, \$237,013.04, should yield \$35,551.96, giving an error of \$370.80 against the Indian agent, which, if added to the amount above shown, \$39,616.70, will yield \$39,987.50, or \$2.27 more than seems to be due from him to that fund, so that he seems to owe the 15 per cent fund \$368.53. From the total 15 per cent fund of \$39,985.23 should be taken the expenses of superintendent and assistants, \$1,447.76, which would leave a net fund of \$38,537.47.

WHITE EARTH, MINN., January 21, 1898.

HON. JOHN SUTHERLAND,
United States Indian Agent.

SIR: Under instructions from you I visited the various logging camps on the reservation with a view to determining which camp, if any, was illegally cutting green and growing timber, it having been reported by several parties as having occurred.

After having made a careful survey of the situation, I have the honor to submit the following report:

At each camp I visited I made a careful examination of all logs that had been cut. On the skidways I found a number of logs that looked as though they had been cut from green trees, but on a careful examination I find that they were cut either from windfalls or from trees that had been girdled by fire. There are a great many such trees in the woods, and many of them with green tops; but the tree is practically dead, to all intents and purposes, therefore not of any valuation when it comes to question of being put on the market only as dead timber.

I next made an examination of the logging roads and the branches to find out if any of the roads had been cut so as to have any excuse for cutting green trees. I found that great care had been taken in the cutting of the roads, the routes having been carefully chosen so as not to interfere with green timber any further than was necessary.

I visited the landing to see if the quality of logs differed from those in the woods, and find them the same. I examined the foreman in regard to his instructions to his men as to the kind of trees to cut and he answered that he had instructed them to cut only such timber as I ordered. I next examined the undercutters and sawyers, and they all agree that they had not only received such orders from the foreman, but had also been cautioned from time to time by the owners to be careful. On my visit to the camps I was shown two or three green trees that had been cut by mistake but been left where they had fallen, the parties not wishing to dispose of the same until I had seen them. I ordered them cut into boom sticks and hauled to the landing.

Further, I think and would be more than pleased to have any practical man or number of men look the situation over, and have no doubt but they would sustain me in my opinion.

Respectfully, yours,

A. J. MCINTOSH,

Superintendent of Logging Dead and Down Timber on Diminished Reserve.

ABSTRACT A.—Diminished reservations.

Name of Indian logger.	Number of logs banked.	Number of feet banked.	Price per 1,000.	Total value of logs.	Ten per cent stumpage.	One-half scalage.	Gross amount paid contractors or Indian loggers.	Per cent of labor paid.	Salary of superintendent.
Pahomb waywe dum o ke.....	14,781	2,257,490	\$5.00	\$11,287.45	\$1,128.74	\$79.00	\$9,989.42	100	\$90.29
Fairbanks & Warren ..	19,392	2,919,940	5.00	14,599.70	1,459.97	102.19	12,920.75	100	116.79
Louiza Louzon Lynch..	15,469	2,279,370	5.00	11,396.68	1,139.66	79.76	10,086.09	100	91.17
Mary Andrews Hodder..	6,395	846,420	5.00	4,232.10	423.31	29.61	3,743.43	100	35.85
Fairbanks & Uran	11,696	1,767,180	5.00	8,835.90	883.59	61.85	7,819.79	100	70.68
Henry Selkirk	11,744	1,514,310	5.00	7,571.55	757.15	52.99	6,700.84	100	60.57
Perrault Bros	3,051	415,790	5.00	2,078.95	207.89	14.55	1,839.88	100	16.63
Uran & McDougall	14,754	2,036,550	5.00	10,182.75	1,018.27	71.26	9,011.76	100	81.46
Pug we nay ge ship & Co	17,923	2,459,930	5.00	12,299.65	1,229.96	59.98	10,834.71	100	175.00
Gurneau & Morrison ..	11,587	1,513,150	5.00	7,565.75	756.57	(a)	6,709.18	100	100.00
Ogay bay g win a beck..	5,079	837,850	5.00	4,189.25	418.92	43.68	3,651.65	100	75.00
Serephine Neddeau ..	.....	234,700	5.00	1,173.50	117.35	(a)	1,058.15	100	.....
Fairbanks & Warren ..	.....	1,523,920	4.50	6,857.63	685.76	30.45	6,141.42	100	60.95
Paul Villebrun.....	4,592	798,800	5.00	3,994.00	399.40	20.72	3,541.93	88	31.95
Rogers & Sloan	2,571	434,410	5.00	2,172.05	217.21	.....	1,925.86	71	17.37
Roy & Beaulieu.....	3,349	423,140	5.00	2,115.70	211.67	.....	1,875.88	65	16.92

a No salary of superintendent.

ABSTRACT B.—Ceded lands.

Name of Indian logger.	Number of logs banked.	Number of feet banked.	Price per M.	Total value of logs.	15 per cent stumpage.	One-half scalage.	Gross amount paid contractors or Indian loggers.	Per cent of labor paid.
John L. Lyons.....	13,652	2,042,370	\$4.25	\$8,680.07	\$1,302.00	\$71.44	\$7,306.63	70
W. R. Spears.....	16,388	3,106,080	5.00	15,530.40	2,329.56	119.11	13,081.73	98
Josette How.....	4,020	595,400	5.00	2,677.00	401.55	12.28	2,263.17	100
Serephine Neddeau.....	.....	23,000	5.00	115.00	17.25	(a)	97.75	100
Margaret Galbreath.....	8,484	1,200,630	4.25	5,102.68	765.40	42.00	4,295.28	100
Lizzette Sherer.....	10,292	1,229,290	4.25	5,224.48	783.67	43.01	4,397.80	100
Pemberton Bros.....	.....	675,370	5.00	3,378.85	506.52	18.95	2,851.38	60
Warren & Fairbanks.....	.....	5,846,350	5.00	29,231.75	4,384.76	109.55	24,737.44	100
E. L. Warren.....	.....	5,298,670	5.00	26,493.35	3,974.00	176.92	22,342.43	100
Do.....	.....	768,230	5.75	4,417.32	667.60	22.66	3,732.06	100
Do.....	.....	379,380	5.00	4,396.90	395.71	(a)	4,001.19	100
Do.....	.....	1,326,696	5.00	6,678.77	995.02	(a)	5,683.75	100
Clara Ducette.....	.....	2,108,330	5.00	10,541.65	1,581.24	52.70	8,907.71	100
Warren & Bonga.....	.....	872,100	5.00	4,360.50	654.10	25.00	3,681.40	100
Bonga & Deck.....	.....	866,720	5.00	4,330.60	649.59	23.85	3,657.16	86
Ray Bros.....	.....	657,500	5.00	3,316.25	542.43	25.00	3,048.82	69
Albert Fairbanks.....	.....	2,916,100	5.00	14,580.50	2,187.08	98.36	12,295.06	100
Onah e gwon ay beck.....	.....	837,710	4.50	3,769.69	565.44	31.69	3,133.98	100
Fairbanks & Warren.....	.....	275,070	5.00	1,375.35	206.30	7.63	1,161.41	100
H. S. Vannett.....	1,656	261,190	5.00	1,305.95	195.89	7.28	1,102.79	62
Pat Perrault.....	2,200	200,670	5.00	1,003.35	150.50	5.77	847.09	55
Alex. McKenzie.....	3,998	423,760	5.00	2,118.80	317.82	11.35	1,789.63	36
Chas. E. Leith.....	6,755	766,410	5.00	3,832.05	574.80	19.96	3,237.29	62
Wm. V. Warren.....	8,720	2,250,100	4.50	10,125.45	1,561.81	78.74	8,527.90	100
Nellie Lydick.....	11,247	2,668,700	4.25	11,341.98	1,701.29	93.40	9,547.29	100
Do.....	10,011	1,206,950	5.00	6,034.75	905.21	42.24	5,087.30	100
Wm. Fairbanks.....	5,360	{ 745,460 192,290	{ 4.25 4.50	{ 4,033.50	{ 605.02	{ 32.82	{ 3,395.66	{ 100
Smith & Nason.....	9,399	1,077,620	4.25	4,569.88	685.48	37.70	3,840.70	100
Nebe nettie.....	5,626	883,800	4.25	3,756.15	563.42	30.93	3,161.80	100
Henry Taylor.....	21,103	5,791,120	5.00	28,955.60	4,343.34	(a)	24,612.26	100
Maggie A. Seelye.....	2,818	344,220	4.40	1,514.57	227.17	12.04	1,375.36	78
Jane Fairbanks.....	6,408	922,660	4.25	3,921.30	588.19	32.27	3,300.84	58
W. H. Lyons.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

a Scale paid direct to scaler by loggers.

ABSTRACT C.—List of employees.

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| Jud Doran (W). | Wm. Pressnell (W). |
| Roy McKinley (W). | O. Osgood (W). |
| Julius Brown (I). | Frank Paners (W). |
| Thos. Mills (I). | Albert Lee (W). |
| Wm. Terral (W). | Matt Ryan (W). |
| Sam Hirsey (W). | Matt McIntee (W). |
| Frank Smith (I). | August Peterson (W). |
| Sam Christon (W). | John Bellanger (I). |
| Ben West (I). | Andrew Staples (W). |
| Tom West (I). | Chas. Nelson (W). |
| Frank Aldridge (W). | Ed. Kenney (W). |
| Frank Martin (I). | Geo. Rackler (W). |
| John Hambul (W). | John Farr (W). |
| Frank Havin (W). | Wm. Morrison (I). |
| M. McAlpine (W). | Ed. Peets (I). |
| Jim McVennie (W). | Ed. Harris (W). |
| Thos. Nolan (W). | F. Fredricks (W). |
| Ort Raff (W). | Joe Donnell (I). |
| Wm. O'Connot (W). | Ed. Duffee (W). |
| Ed. Susien (W). | Wm. Bartwell (I). |
| Ambrose Haley (W). | Wm. Snider (I). |
| Mike Riley (W). | Wm. St. Clair (I). |
| B. McCarthy (W). | Louis Donnell (I). |
| Wm. Arihart (W). | W. Williams (I). |
| Wm. Campbell (I). | H. Burop (I). |
| McConey (W). | H. M. Williams (I). |
| Wm. Glass (I). | Joe Michaud (I). |
| Chas. Wells (W). | T. Beaulieu (I). |
| Seth Tubbs (W). | Matt Miller (S). |

ABSTRACT C.—*List of employees*—Continued.

John G. Fairbanks (I).
 A. Santueare (I).
 Louis Wadena (I).
 J. Parker (I).
 D. Weaver (I).
 Dick Bad Boy (I).
 Ben Blair (I).
 Robert Wolf (I).
 In de bay win ne nee (I).
 Joe Bush (I).
 Frank Elger (W).
 A. Jones (W).
 A. Skeogh (W).
 Isaac Amilian (I).
 Solomon Amilian (I).
 H. Koslock (W).
 Angose Balkey (I).
 J. P. Nottage (W).
 Andrew Thorpe (W).
 J. W. Dutermaill (W).
 Chas. Brisbois (I).
 N. Amilian (I).
 Tom Davis (I).
 A. Heiffendal (W).
 Wm. Bad Boy (I).
 Chas. McIntosh (S).
 Henry Rostock (W).
 Chas. Cheethon (W).
 Geo. Chethon (W).
 Roy Smith (I).
 Chas. Hall (W).
 Sam Breeding (W).
 Steve Johnson (W).
 Dave Martin (I).
 Dan Dickerson (I).
 Wm. M. Perring (W).
 J. Carmody (W).
 Geo. Reubin (I).
 J. A. Intennitt (W).
 J. Dickson (I).
 H. Plotter (I).
 Aavid Enguish (I).
 Ed. Drew (I).
 J. O. Lenk (W).
 H. Monro (W).
 G. H. Gilley (W).
 A. Balky (W).
 John Tabonie (W).
 Mrs. C. Mee (I).
 A. Davison (W).
 H. Mulicke (W).
 J. Lund (W).
 Andy Thorp (I).
 H. Rathstock (W).
 Ed. Hannis (W).
 Horse Lord (I).
 R. Hodge (W).
 Deman McKinzie (I).
 A. Davidson (W).
 M. Lariegné (W).
 R. Landman (W).
 B. Pendergast (W).
 H. K. McKay (W).
 Ed. Clam (W).
 A. Thork (W).
 A. Botker (W).
 Geo. Johnson (W).
 Chas. Wells (W).
 Chas. O'Connor (W).
 Chas. Kluck (W).
 Wallace Weaver (I).
 Jim Mason (I).
 Geo. Fox (I).
 J. Wadena (I).
 Bishop Roy (I).
 Wm. Fairbanks (I).
 Joe Monchamp (I).
 John English (I).
 Geo. Parker (I).
 Wm. Potter (I).
 U. S. Mark (W).
 C. W. Smith (I).
 Harry McKay (W).
 John Donohm (W).
 M. V. Saylor (W).
 Char. Carlson (W).
 Paul Anst (I).
 J. Keely (W).
 Wm. Cosgrove (W).
 Jack Brenug (W).
 Tom Rock (I).
 R. Pandmake (W).
 John Bertrau (W).
 D. Shuler (W).
 J. Brorton (W).
 Julius Aske (W).
 Harry Hyland (W).
 John Kleeper (W).
 David Weaver (I).
 W. Howard (W).
 James McMann (W).
 T. Nottage (W).
 A. Rom (W).
 Antine Peter (I).
 H. Larson (W).
 F. Knopf (I).
 Wm. C. St. Clair (I).
 J. C. Tund (W).
 T. Scharft (W).
 H. Klom (W).
 Ben Blaiser (I).
 Ed. Addeson (W).
 Mike Downey (W).
 Ben Blair (I).
 Con O'Donnell (W).
 A. Hasper (W).
 Ed. Baker (W).
 Roy Preston (W).
 Wm. Geaster (W).
 Roy Schossow (W).
 Henry Schossow (W).
 Eric Jackson (W).
 Ben Sharp (I).
 Frank Brisbois (I).
 Victor Bumeé (W).
 Way me tiz o shence (I).
 Ke chu mah en gun (I).
 Chas. Botteneau (I).
 Be she kence (I).
 May shwah so ghah day (I).
 W. F. Cye (W).
 Jos. Violette (I).
 Donald McPherson (I).
 Willie Clyde (I).
 Simon Ruff (I).
 Wah she ah ah ish (I).

ABSTRACT C.—*List of employees*—Continued.

Ka ke gay o say (I).
 Dah guin (I).
 Vetell be Lizette (I).
 Elic Gurneau (I).
 Dan Meehan (I).
 Henry Fitch (W).
 Sah bun (I).
 Fred Clerk (I).
 Francis Gurneau (I).
 Kah she be quay (I).
 Bah shah bosh kuh we ne nee (I).
 Oke mah wah che web (I).
 Cus ska Jar (I).
 Be tah we ke shig (I).
 Antelle Lessette (I).
 Joseph Lessette (I).
 Heg gah bow (I).
 Guo. Lizzie (I).
 Wein zie (I).
 Jos. Clark (I).
 Tib ish conse (I).
 Henry Stubburnee (W).
 Gay she ash (I).
 Ah ke wen zie (I).
 Fred Clark (I).
 Ed. Hayes (W).
 Louis Gurneau (I).
 Kah she bo quay (I).
 Wah say ke shig (I).
 Chas. Kah Jah (I).
 Bah shah bosh kah we ne nee (I).
 May she kay we ga bow (I).
 Be tah we ke shig (I).
 Joe Lizette (I).
 Joe Roy (I).
 Louis Sletdham (I).
 Peter McAndrews (W).
 Tom Oleson (W).
 Wm. Randall (W).
 Sah Bwon (I).
 O che bwery (I).
 Weinzie (I).
 Neg gah bow (I).
 Wah be be she kee (I).
 John Baptiste (I).
 Black Bird (I).
 Joe Smith (I).
 O dah wance (I).
 Dan Kinney (I).
 Wah be be nais (I).
 J. W. Watson (W).
 Adam Clyde (W).
 Thos. Jefferson (I).
 Geo. English (I).
 Tib bish coonse (I).
 John Torrot (W).
 Geo. McNeice (W).
 W. A. Tyber (W).
 C. W. Morrison (I).
 May mah che gah bow (I).
 Johs Wilber (I).
 Jas. Kelly (W).
 Moshe ke nance (I).
 Jas. Cameron (I).
 Antoine Delone (I).
 Thomas Jones (I).
 Ben Sharp (I).
 John Labine (I).
 Frank Murphy (W).
 Jerry Weltel (W).
 Mike Laveck (I).
 Peter Wettles (I).
 Louis Morand (I).
 Charles Yomell (I).
 Thomas Hibey (W).
 Frank Overmiller (W).
 George Connell (I).
 Olaf Quilly (W).
 James McMillin (W).
 John Boadman (W).
 Lewis Carold (I).
 H. G. Iverson (W).
 Frank Carold (I).
 Ed. Erickson (W).
 Eugene McCarty (W).
 William Kells (W).
 Amus Big Bird (I).
 I. J. Labarge (W).
 Samuel Dickerson (W).
 Louis King (I).
 Little Frenchman (I).
 Bazil Lawrence (I).
 Hah o che char quay (I).
 Gwona ay sung (I).
 John George (I).
 Mence (I).
 Francis Lawrence (I).
 Ann duso ding (I).
 Red Rustee (I).
 Bay shar nar quot (I).
 Ann ah quiet (I).
 John Lah na aube (I).
 Caw caw kence (I).
 William Prentice (I).
 Lewis King (I).
 Hary S. Kiffington (W).
 Levoy Gaunneau (I).
 Irnie Laburge (I).
 Malcom Campbell (I).
 Frank Richard (S).
 John Boye (S).
 Steve Ford (W).
 James Campbell (W).
 Chas. Summer (I).
 John Spears (I).
 E. D. Campbell (W).
 Valve Static (I).
 James Troy (W).
 U. A. Taylor (W).
 John Gurman (I).
 Wm. A. Arson (I).
 Gay be che quin ace (I).
 Henry Cullahan (W).
 Ke chu o ge mah (I).
 Geo. Reynolds (W).
 Joe LaBlanche (I).
 Theodore Floun (I).
 Chas. Simonson (W).
 Nelson Accless (W).
 Wallace Pease (W).
 J. L. Hickey (W).
 Jeremiah O'Keefe (W).
 John J. Tyrnne (W).
 Ben Rackliff (W).
 George Welte (W).
 A. D. Root (W).

ABSTRACT C.—List of employees—Continued.

- John Rass (I).
 John Isaceson (W).
 P. A. Blixt (W).
 George Morrison (I).
 Albert Velte (W).
 Hugh Thompson (I).
 Andrew Nelson (W).
 Aout Vang (W).
 Theodore Vold (W).
 Otto Miller (W).
 Halvor Tinnson (W).
 John O'Reilly (W).
 Peter Moren (W).
 Conroy Lewis (W).
 Malcolm McDonald (W).
 John Walhaupt (W).
 Mike McFee (W).
 Delmar Worcester (W).
 Chas. Thompson (I).
 Wm. Fay (W).
 George Yager (W).
 Isarel Ketch (W).
 Mrs. James Warren (I).
 George C. Warren (I).
 Tom Davis (W).
 Gwon a ay sung (I).
 Alex Graves (I).
 James White (I).
 Albert Big Bird (I).
 Batice Berrie (I).
 Patrick Needham (S).
 Sam Mills (I).
 Baw waw way nend (I).
 Mike Hunt (I).
 Ah ke bar ke sid (I).
 David King (I).
 Peter Grammer (I).
 Archie Johnson (W).
 Geo. Big Bear (I).
 Geo. Bumette (I).
 Alex Blair (I).
 Theodore Loque (I).
 H. M. Williams (S).
 Julius Mimson (W).
 Edward Cogger (I).
 John Lavine (W).
 John Kelley (W).
 Ward Drummond (W).
 James Kelley (W).
 Ben Hohman (W).
 John Curry (W).
 Albert Finalson (W).
 Antoine Keel (W).
 Frank Finglson (W).
 Herman Heeck (W).
 Henry Amets (W).
 Chris Shinburn (W).
 John Grammer (I).
 Frank Bringlson (W).
 Charles Van Metre (I).
 Thomas Brown (I).
 Fred Ehman (W).
 Pat Downes (W).
 James Franzer (W).
 Alex Ladoux (I).
 Geo. Lewis (I).
 Pat Bushey (I).
 John Monchamp (I).
- Julius Munson (I).
 Thorman McArthur (I).
 Hank Monroe (I).
 W. M. Howard (W).
 R. Alexander (I).
 F. L. Reeves (I).
 Peter Bray (I).
 A. Morrison (I).
 Ben Blaser (W).
 Albert Heofendahl (W).
 Albert Gridley (W).
 William Meehan (W).
 John Blenkusch (W).
 Arthur Handy (W).
 Jos. D. Bansey (W).
 Ben Roy (I).
 Ole B. Olson (W).
 Paul Lagarde (I).
 William Stockton (W).
 Mike Seaberger (W).
 Albert Weiranch (W).
 Antoine Ducette (I).
 Geo. Noble (W).
 A. Bringlson (W).
 Fred Steffins (W).
 Norman Lepord (W).
 Eric Ericson (W).
 William Morrison (I).
 Guy Shelloday (W).
 William Walter (I).
 Frank Keefe (W).
 James Keefe (W).
 Joseph Brunette (I).
 O. J. Moe (W).
 Ward Connell (W).
 Chas. H. Fairbanks (I).
 Peter Skipping Day (I).
 Edward Braham (W).
 Lockhoven (I).
 John Kirsh (W).
 Chas. Lorenz (W).
 George Miller (W).
 Chas. Little (W).
 Chas. McDougall (I).
 John Donahue (W).
 Mart Bisson (I).
 Louis Fountain (S).
 Peter Giard (I).
 Joe Trotochand (I).
 Geo. Uran (S).
 Aex Martin (I).
 J. Skipping Day (I).
 P. H. St. Pierre (S).
 Geo. Yellow Head (I).
 Chas. Wilson (W).
 R. G. Beaulien (I).
 Sam Moore (I).
 H. Ernest (W).
 R. Rossins (W).
 Frank Rossin (W).
 Wolf Rock (I).
 W. Lee (W).
 Wm. Shannon (I).
 Mat Lans (W).
 Geo. McCarthy (W).
 Sam Ewing (W).
 Homer Dutton (W).
 George French (W).

ABSTRACT C.—*List of employees*—Continued.

Dan McLeod (W).
 Frank Lindow (W).
 Phill Tibadinx (W).
 John Conklin (W).
 Geo. Andrews (I).
 Tin Fay (I).
 Guy Sargsant (W).
 Ida Smith (I).
 John Evans (W).
 I. H. Fitch (W).
 Mrs. Annie Smith (I).
 Wm. Mahan (W).
 Theo. Gilbert (W).
 Ash gay gwon abe (I).
 John Yonish (W).
 Fred Philps (W).
 Leo Zaczkowski (W).
 David Kinckerbocker (I).
 Louis St. Clair (I).
 Wm. McDonald (I).
 Benj. West (W).
 Ox Mountain (I).
 A. Allen (W).
 Alfred Bisson (I).
 Marvin Phelps (W).
 Edgar Phelps (W).
 Silas Soldier (I).
 Chas. Smith (I).
 Dave Narcross (I).
 Chas. Grais (W).
 Ahe dub (I).
 Dan Cannedy (W).
 John Anderson (I).
 Ed. Leshie (I).
 Thick Cloud (I).
 John Madago (I).
 John Cannedy (W).
 H. Kline (W).
 Frank Horn (I).
 Genor Bisson (I).
 Jas. Mountain (I).
 Robert Bunga (I).
 Geo. Ellis (I).
 Thos. Michals (W).
 Andy Beny (I).
 W. E. Smart (W).
 Albert Wuttke (W).
 Henry Plestr (W).
 Jack Ash gay gwon abe, jr. (I).
 Andy McGavin (W).
 A. Stevens (W).
 Jas. Larnn (W).
 John Murray (W).
 Thos. Bruke (W).
 W. S. Northe (W).
 Dave Bellanger (I).
 Jno. Bellanger (I).
 Tom Dick (I).
 Wm. Stewart (W).
 Frank Brunke (W).
 Chas. Graham (W).
 Louis N. Tignor (I).
 Chet Junell (W).
 James Dyxon (I).
 Tom Crawford (W).
 William Brant (W).
 Daniel Brown (I).
 Chas. Wells (W).
 Al. Rayment (W).
 Call Hamland (W).
 Geo. Lewis (W).
 Andy Murry (I).
 Frank Ortlely (W).
 Andrew Abeline (W).
 A. McDougall (I).
 Chas. Grass (I).
 James Mountain (I).
 E. W. Keller (W).
 Ernest Tyler (W).
 Jas. Jarvis (W).
 Bert Curtis (W).
 Jarry Wettels (W).
 John Kleeps (W).
 Gros Marton (I).
 John Burkhart (W).
 B. D. Turner (W).
 Robert Lyons (W).
 Dan Cameron (W).
 John Abeline (W).
 Dave Churchill (W).
 George Stratton (W).
 Roy McKinley (W).
 James Conley (W).
 Peter Wells (W).
 Harry Fuller (W).
 Geo. Home (W).
 Tom Martin (I).
 Chas. Doybe (W).
 Ira Endeely (W).
 Chas. Miller (W).
 Robert Brand (I).
 Gro Abeline (W).
 Chas. Wright (I).
 Tom Rock (I).
 Geo. Martin (I).
 John Fosberg (W).
 Mahlon Lyons (W).
 F. W. Lugwig (W).
 Ed. Encson (W).
 J. J. Breson (W).
 Eugene McCarty (W).
 J. Stinfast (W).
 E. Stowell (W).
 J. Monette (I).
 Fred Robine (W).
 W. Burley (W).
 Hugh Roy (I).
 M. Ducos (W).
 F. Carl (W).
 E. Bjorkman (W).
 John Hagen (W).
 Fred Wire (W).
 Chas. Peake (I).
 Bob Glasser (W).
 Wm. Vizana (I).
 Peter Fredwick (W).
 Peter Vizana (I).
 Geo. Connell (W).
 Joe Bush (I).
 Jim Mutchler (I).
 Ale Dall (I).
 Andrew McDonald (I).
 Wm. Stewart (W).
 Andrew Stewart (W).
 Frank Brunette (I).
 John Monchamp (I).

ABSTRACT C.—*List of employees*—Continued.

D. Connell (W).	Louis Ducette (I).
C. J. Hallock (W).	Chas. Little (W).
J. P. Fanzen (W).	Joe Brauham (W).
Frank Beaudine (I).	Frank Ledean (I).
M. P. Fanzen (W).	Sam Wadena (I).
Pat Whalen (W).	Joe Wadena (I).
Maggie Ducette (I).	Aaron Bingleon (W).
Leon ZacyKawshi (W).	H. Trotochand (I).
John Graham (W).	Peter Roy (I).
Joe Smith (I).	J. McDougall (I).
Daniel McDougall (I).	Chas. Shepley (W).
G. H. Browning (W).	Hugh Conall (W).
Chas. Palmer (W).	Chas. McDougall (I).
Fred Stephens (W).	O. Monchamp (I).
John McDougall (I).	John Allen (W).
S. E. Mooers (I).	C. Beard (W).
Joe Boiney (I).	R. McDougall (I).
Jim Dwyer (W).	Henry Goodman (I).
Andy Mutchler (W).	S. B. Jones (W).
Warren McLane (S).	Ole Henderson (W).
Gus Cowie (I).	A. McIntosh (I).
Pate McDougall (I).	T. C. McDonald (I).
Henry Spry (I).	J. Villebrun (I).
Fred Joy (I).	Mrs. John Villebrun (I).
A. E. Moe (W).	O. Landberg (W).
Geo. Uran (S).	Mrs. La Jenese (I).
Antoine Bisson (I).	Philip La Cross (W).
Oraid Equist (W).	John Dirkie (W).
John Sattergreen (W).	Joe Saice (I).
Peter Gastirou (W).	Ben Roy (I).
A. J. Weiler (W).	Mrs. A. J. McIntosh (I).
Solomon Riche (W).	L. Bjerkness (W).
A. Le Roy (I).	John Fairbanks (I).
Wm. Gonayno (I).	John E. Klippe (W).
Allen McPherson (W).	Pat Murray (W).
Wm. McPherson (W).	Fred McManess (W).
Tom Leith (I).	Jim Staples (I).
Chas. Crooks (W).	John Welsh (W).
John Dickson (W).	John Fineday (I).
Joe Detour (I).	Thomas Furgeson (W).
Robt. Roy (I).	Andrew Paterson (W).
Mary Roy (I).	Chas. French (W).
Bob Turpin (I).	Milton Lands (W).
Ellen Beaulien (I).	Robt. Williams (I).
Nels Goodwin (I).	Steve Sevensand (W).
I. Omath (I).	Joseph Detour (I).
Chas. Mason (I).	John Dickson (W).
Wm. Misner (W).	W. H. Beaulien (I).
Harry Johnson (W).	Isaac Bonga (I).
Fred Price (S).	M. H. Fisher (W).
Roy Schasson (W).	John McLain (W).
Mat Haward (W).	Peter Freed (W).
Madeline Belland (I).	Chas. Mason (I).
D. W. McDougall (I).	H. Adams (W).
Mike Schoenborm (W).	Nels Goodwin (I).
C. J. Wiltsie (W).	Jim Clark (I).
D. J. McDougall (I).	Wm. Sloan (I).
Jack Paine (W).	Nels Johnson (W).
Louis Morain (W).	Jim Allen (W).
George Emrey (I).	Wm. Hampson (W).
J. E. Beaulien (I).	Joseph Robinson (W).
M. C. Uran (I).	Wm. Strawdon (W).
Louis Vizana (I).	J. UMBERLAND (W).
Paul Fairbanks (I).	Joseph Wilson (I).
W. McDougall (I).	Pete Villebrun (I).
Norman McArthur (I).	Andrew Lutchue (I).
F. Brunette (I).	Antoine Villebrun (I).
Donald McDougall (I).	Antoine Ferrault (I).

ABSTRACT C.—*List of employees*—Continued.

Bruno Lutchue (I).
 Joseph Wilson (I).
 John Leach (S).
 John Devine (I).
 Jim Grundy (I).
 Jim Elick (I).
 John Villebrun (I).
 Charley Fineday (I).
 Willie De Marre (I).
 Paul De Marre (I).
 Meadie La Claire (I).
 Jno. Turpin (I).
 C. Villebrun (I).
 P. Villebrun, jr. (I).
 A. De Marre (I).
 Saul De Marre (I).
 Bellie Woods (W).
 David Brown (W).
 T. McDonald (I).
 Fred Healey (W).
 Ageline Villebrun (I).
 Ind. Martinson (W).
 John Harrington (W).
 Louis Mickbery (W).
 Charley Fineday (I).
 John Villebrun (I).
 Paul Villebrun, jr. (I).
 Ole Landberg (W).
 John Ketchum (I).
 Tom McDonald (I).
 George Perrault (I).
 Mary Stevens (W).
 John Wickbery (W).
 S. J. Thoers (W).
 James Bunker (I).
 Henry Beaulien (I).
 Ma gee ga bow (I).
 T. C. McDonald (I).
 J. H. Rietan (W).
 Otto Miller (W).
 John Stevens (W).
 Lesmer Perrault (I).
 Leo Henry (I).
 Jos. Flamont (I).
 Mary Perrault (I).
 Gabe Saice (I).
 P. Beauchamp (I).
 J. Van West (S).
 E. A. Kay (W).
 Madeline Perrault (I).
 A. H. Froshaug (W).
 Theo. Lee (W).
 Romain Perrault (I).
 J. E. Perrault (I).
 John Fairbanks (I).
 Jack McLean (S).
 Robert Beaulien (I).
 Gay bay be tung (I).
 Jack Papyan (I).
 King Bird (I).
 Jack Sulvan (I).
 John Rowley (I).
 Chas. Donly (W).
 Christ Northness (W).
 Wm. Wade (I).
 Henry Northness (W).
 Chas. Gardner (I).
 Jim Ahyahbunce (I).
 George Benson (W).
 A. G. Johnson (W).
 Julius Johnson (W).
 Martin Erdal (W).
 Peter Fossom (W).
 Chas. Wade (I).
 Wm. Sloan (I).
 Chas. Durant (I).
 Frank Wade (I).
 A. T. Leith (I).
 John Allen (W).
 Ash quay gwon nabe (I).
 Henry La Prarie (I).
 Albert Thompson (I).
 Wm. Brunette (I).
 Robert Roy (I).
 Mary Roy (I).
 Hugh Thompson (I).
 Ant. Detour (I).
 Mark Hart (I).
 Jack Sullavan (W).
 Frank Perkins (W).
 Knub Bergete (W).
 Fred Bellum (I).
 Frank Saice (I).
 Theodore Bellefenille (I).
 Jonas Bellefenille (I).
 John Legone (I).
 John Borstad (W).
 Jas. Hackenbrocht (W).
 Fred Bellund (I).
 Augst Cort (W).
 Luo Bushaw (I).
 Jas. Defendefor (W).
 Kilberg Borstad (W).
 Frank Perrault (I).
 Ed. Belaud (I).
 Ole Frosen (W).
 John Kleepe (W).
 Julius Bergerson (W).
 Jas. Willcocks (W).
 Frank Spry (I).
 Geo. Smith (I).
 Peet Bushaw (I).
 Robert Belaud (I).
 S. Duseth (I).
 Luo. Litche (S).
 Joe Lyetennass (W).
 S. Desantts (W).
 Coles Saice (I).
 Chas. Vece (I).
 Steve Albertson (W).
 D. D. Tunner (W).
 W. S. North (W).
 J. Anderson (W).
 Gus Anderson (W).
 F. Brig (W).
 S. H. Shoes (W).
 H. S. Halenson (W).
 John Varty (W).
 Peter Perrault (I).
 L. Beauchamp (I).
 Frank Michaud (I).
 T. R. Vezenau (I).
 F. Lane (W).
 E. Leljewell (W).
 E. Ennerson (W).
 Alex. Bain (W).

ABSTRACT C.—*List of employees*—Continued.

E. Hayes (W).	Jos. Marshall (I).
Wm. Colathurst (W).	F. Gamon (W).
J. C. McCaegnie (W).	Marvin Phelps (W).
L. J. Bolley (W).	Ed. Wagner (W).
J. Branchand (I).	Peter Capfler (W).
August Nesland (W).	Wm. Christon (W).
A. K. Thompson (I).	Hugo Poukratz (W).
H. Hanson (W).	Harry Baker (W).
F. H. Smith (W).	Clinton Smith (I).
Ed. Evend (W).	N. Nelson (W).
C. Swensen (W).	Bryon Curtis (W).
S. D. Hensen (W).	Wm. Wade (I).
W. Hanshaw (W).	John Nelson (I).
E. Peterson (W).	Obe Harrison (W).
J. Axelson (W).	Jas. Thomas (W).
Helse Onsen (W).	Joe Hunt (I).
J. Ross (I).	Dan Brown (I).
W. Rockfield (W).	Jas. Lane (W).
Peter Newman (W).	Wm. Valintine (I).
C. Conklin (W).	John Efsion (W).
Geo. H. Nicols (W).	Thos. Walters (I).
John McDougall (I).	Jas. Quinn (I).
W. H. Robison (W).	Perry Howbey (W).
Ed. Sellick (W).	F. Wilson (I).
F. H. Smith (W).	Robert Smith (I).
Frank Borden (W).	Wm. Aldridge (W).
Wm. Josie (W).	Homer La Pointe (I).
M. Martinson (W).	John Reische (W).
Wm. Forbes (W).	Zock Lemmon (W).
Chas. McWilliams (W).	Harry Usher (W).
Wm. Smith (I).	Mat McIntire (W).
Geo. Coogan (W).	Henry Lord (W).
A. McDougall (I).	Mat Ryan (I).
E. T. Street (W).	Wm. Fairbanks (I).
H. Oeder (W).	Ben Robinson (I).
Peter Johnson (I).	Isaac Bonga (I).
B. Neoure (W).	Eugene Duron (I).
Jas. Ellis (I).	John Coline (W).
Chas. Williams (I).	Jim Roche (I).
Lew Bushaw (I).	Joe Poent (W).
Albert Shabnan (I).	Sam McArthur (I).
John Leque (I).	Thomas Walters (I).
Bert Grout (W).	A. S. Bisson (I).
W. A. Wavner (I).	Alfred Bisson (I).
Thos. Johnson (I).	Chub McArthur (I).
Joe Roy (I).	Felix Bisson (I).
John Goodwin (I).	Albert Lewis (W).
Red Bird (I).	

Senate Document No. 85, Fifty-fifth Congress, first session.

Letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, in response to Senate Resolution of May 11, 1897, the report of Indian Inspector J. George Wright, together with accompanying papers, relative to pine lands and pine timber on the Red Lake Reservation, in the State of Minnesota.

[May 13, 1897.—Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, May 13, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a resolution of the Senate, dated 11th instant, in the following words:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he hereby is, directed to furnish for the use of the Senate a full copy of the report of Indian Inspector J. George Wright, made in January last, to the Secretary of the Interior, relative to the examinations and estimates of pine lands and pine timber on the Red Lake Reservation in the State of Minnesota.

In response thereto, I transmit herewith the report in question, together with accompanying papers.

Very respectfully,

C. N. BLISS,
Secretary.

The PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, January 26, 1897.

SIR: I have received, by your reference for consideration, report, and recommendation, the report of Inspector Wright, of date December 31, 1896, in reference to examination of certain Chippewa pine lands and investigation of estimators employed in previous examinations of said lands.

I have examined Inspector Wright's report carefully and given consideration thereto. From the facts shown in the report and accompanying papers, it is quite clear to my mind that the estimates heretofore made are absolutely worthless as indicating, with any degree of accuracy, the amount of timber on the lands that have been examined, and that the sale of the timber upon the basis of these estimates would be unjust to the Indians in the extreme, and against the interests of the United States.

It is not necessary for me in this report to rehearse the facts that lead me to this conclusion, and I will confine my remarks to the recommendations made by Inspector Wright for the future dealing with the matter of the disposition of the timber on these lands.

His first recommendation relates to the lands on the ceded portion of the Red Lake Reservation, and is, with reference to the balance of the work required north of Red Lake, that "three competent men be employed to examine and report thereon in order to complete the work in that Territory, which, according to the statements of Mr. George Ralph—who is familiar with that entire country—would not require a great length of time nor a large expenditure of money."

As to the estimating of timber on another one of the several reservations (Leech Lake), he states that it is evident from what has been ascertained to date that the result of estimating timber is entirely unsatisfactory, and he thinks that the plan now in force on reservations of La Pointe Agency, in Wisconsin, would be practicable for the Leech Lake Reservation, or if for any reason that should not be found practicable, then he suggests that the system under which timber is now being sold on the Menominee Reservation of the Green Bay Agency, also in Wisconsin, be adopted on the Leech Lake Reservation.

He states that under either of these two plans the Indians would be given employment in the cutting and banking of the timber, and would be enabled to sell to advantage all the dead and down timber for which they now receive nothing, and all this without the additional cost of estimating the timber.

Finally he suggests that if neither of the above plans seem desirable, and if the timber must be sold on estimates, then that reliable estimators be set at work under a different system of management and supervision.

It should be remarked here that whatever changes are made in existing methods should be made with the view of having them applied not only to the Red Lake and Leech Lake ceded lands, but to the ceded lands of all the other (9) Chippewa reservations in Minnesota.

As to Inspector Wright's recommendation with reference to the Red Lake ceded lands, I have to say that if his recommendation contemplates the acceptance of the estimates already made, which have been shown to be totally unreliable and very much to the disadvantage of the Indians and the Government, as to which recommendation I am in some doubt, I can not agree with him, and am of the opinion that, instead of disposing of the timber on estimates, it would be the part of wisdom for the Department to ask Congress to authorize a change of the plan of dealing with this matter on all of the ceded reservation lands in Minnesota, with the consent of the Indians, including the ceded portions of the Red Lake Reservation, with such modifications as would be applicable to the conditions existing upon the several reservations as to the location of mills, etc.

As to Inspector Wright's recommendation respecting the adoption of the La Pointe or the Menominee plan for the disposition of the timber on the Leech Lake ceded lands, I have to say that the plan at La Pointe

Agency is the authorization by the President of the sale of the timber, under existing treaty and law, to a contractor who is required to give bond and to erect mills on the reservations and to pay for the timber not less than certain stated prices, according to the quality and character of the timber purchased, the entire transaction of logging and milling the timber being conducted under the supervision of the agent and regulations prescribed by the President to govern the work.

I inclose herewith a blank form of contract in force on the Bad River or La Pointe Reservation, on page 2 of which is reprinted the regulations prescribed by the President to govern in this matter. It will be observed that in regulation No. 1 the President prescribes the minimum prices for which the timber can be sold.

This contract is used in the case of sale of timber by the allottees on this reservation. The authority of the President to permit the sale of timber on the unallotted or tribal lands of the reservation extends only to the dead timber standing or fallen thereon, and is found in the act of February 16, 1889 (25 Stats., 673). The minimum price for timber of this character is \$2 per 1,000 feet on the stump.

Of course it must be understood that in the case of the Chippewas of Minnesota, should Congress authorize the adoption of a plan similar to the La Pointe plan (the Indians consenting), it would not conform precisely to the La Pointe method, but in its general features it would. The timber would be sold on actual measurement made by scalers—one employed by the Government and one by the purchaser—the timber not to be removed until paid for; mills would be established on the reservations, or near by, so that the Indians could obtain profitable employment not only in cutting the timber in the woods, but in its manufacture at the mills as well. Moreover, the Indians would get pay for their dead timber, which would be an item of great importance to them.

The plan in operation on the Menominee Reservation of the Green Bay Agency is that authorized by Congress in the act of June 12, 1890 (26 Stats., 146), whereby the agent is permitted to enter into contract with the Indians of the reservation to log and bank not exceeding 20,000,000 feet in one year of timber on that reservation. In the spring the timber is advertised and sold to the highest responsible bidder. The expense of logging is limited by the act to \$75,000 for any one year.

By both of these plans the Indians have been given employment during the logging season, and at La Pointe the allottees who have sold their timber have been enabled, a great many of them, to improve their allotments by establishing thereon comfortable homes and other necessary buildings. At La Pointe, in addition to the employment given the Indians during the logging season, the contractor has been required, under the regulations, to give Indians employment, around his mill, according to their qualifications. This would be a part of the plan applied to the Chippewas in case of a change as proposed.

It seems to me that if Congress would authorize the adoption of the La Pointe plan, with such modifications as would be necessary to meet the conditions on the various reservations in Minnesota, with the consent of the Indians, the greatest benefit would result therefrom to the Indians, and the United States would be assured of such returns from the timber as would enable it to reimburse itself the sums already expended under the act of January 14, 1889 (25 Stats., 642), under which the transactions have been made and some sales accomplished.

By this plan, as stated by Inspector Wright and as indicated above,

the purchasers of the timber would pay for all the timber they buy, and the Indians would receive compensation for the dead and down timber, which it appears is now obtained by the purchaser without any consideration whatever, this timber not having been included in the estimates heretofore made.

I would therefore suggest that the La Pointe plan be adopted, with such modifications as would make it applicable to the various conditions existing on the ceded portions of the several reservations in Minnesota. In order to do this it would be necessary, as I have intimated, to have additional action of Congress and the consent of the Indians.

The existing law required the consent of the Indians to make it operative. Such consent was given with all the formality usual in making of treaties or agreements, and it is presumed that any material change therein would likewise require their consent. This, it is thought, would readily be given, but as the Indians are scattered over the entire State, it would take considerable time to present the subject to them and secure their action, and this is a point to be considered in dealing with the question.

In the meantime, pending the consideration of this matter and the final adoption of some method for the protection of the Government and the Indians in the premises, I would recommend that all the lands that have heretofore been offered for sale and the sales have not been consummated be withdrawn from sale, and that the sales already actually made of tracts that may be shown to contain a large excess of timber over that estimated by the Government estimators be canceled for inadequacy of consideration, allowing such sales to stand where the actual amount of timber standing on the lands is not greatly in excess of the estimates on which the same was sold.

Inspector Wright's report, with the accompanying papers, is herewith returned.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. M. BROWNING,
Commissioner.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

CHICAGO, *December 31, 1896.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report in regard to estimation of timber on the Chippewa ceded pine lands in Minnesota, in compliance with Department instructions dated October 20 and 31, 1896.

In pursuance with your directions to engage competent estimators of timber, and reexamine some of the tracts of the above described territory, after a conference with the Hon. S. W. Lamoreux, Commissioner of the General Land Office, at his home in Horicon, Wis., I visited Oshkosh and Ashland, Wis., Duluth and St. Paul, Minn., for the purpose of engaging the services of competent and experienced men, finally securing Mr. M. J. McGuigan, of Ashland, Wis., recommended by Lieut. William A. Mercer, U. S. A., acting Indian agent at La Pointe Agency, and others, including Mr. J. J. McGeehan, who employed him and released him to me temporarily.

I also engaged a Mr. H. B. Ayres, of Carlton, Minn., recommended by Mr. Fernow, chief of the forestry division, Department of Agriculture, where Mr. Ayres was formerly connected, and for years past has been and is at present employed by the Northern Pacific Railroad as a

timber estimator. He had been temporarily engaged by the State of Minnesota, from whom I secured him temporarily, after much difficulty.

Of these two gentlemen I would state that Mr. McGuigan has been engaged by large and responsible lumber firms for many years in estimating extensive tracts of standing timber to be bought and sold. He has gained his knowledge by long experience and demonstrated himself to be, as represented, a valuable man, possessing good judgment regarding timber.

Mr. Ayres possesses a superior knowledge regarding study of timber, and has estimated large quantities, more for the purpose of ascertaining exact quantity than for disposal. He takes much pride in his work, systematic and thorough, is of a scholarly disposition, and more minute in his work than Mr. McGuigan.

From my observation of these two men, which is concurred in by others, I would prefer purchasing timber on Mr. McGuigan's estimate, believing he would be safe and leave a reasonable margin, while I would prefer to accept Mr. Ayres's figures as to actual amount of timber found, although he almost invariably reported more than Mr. McGuigan where same tracts were examined by both.

I also secured the services of Mr. F. Roth, from the forestry division of the Department of Agriculture, who is familiar with mode of measuring trees and computing quantity of timber. Each of these men took oath of office before beginning work.

With these men I proceeded to Red Lake, Minn., 65 miles from railroad, and from there to a point about 8 miles distant to the ceded lands, camping in tents in township 150, range 35, where I remained one week estimating standing green pine timber in various localities.

At this point I was joined by Special Agent F. J. Parke, of the General Land Office, detailed to assist me.

In each and every instance Mr. Ayres and Mr. McGuigan had no knowledge of previous estimates before making their returns, or whether the same had been sold or not. Neither had they any knowledge of each other's estimates where both examined the same tract; each so examined being done on separate days, and each man in every instance doing his work separately and alone. Nor had they any knowledge of work assigned them for the day until when about to leave camp, when descriptions to be examined were made known to each, and returns from each at night made to me in writing.

This method was continued during the entire time they were engaged in the work, Special Agent Parke and myself accompanying each at different times.

Owing to the great and almost unprecedented amount of snow which continued to fall from day to day, reaching a depth of 2½ feet on the ground, together with the severe cold weather, at times reaching 30° below zero, it was hazardous to camp in tents, and difficult to proceed with the work under such circumstances, all enduring much bodily suffering.

A total of eighty-five 40-acre tracts were examined and found to contain 17,271,000 feet, against 9,635,000 feet previously reported, of which sixty-one tracts containing 12,472,000 feet, against 5,547,000 reported, were sold, and twenty-four tracts with 4,799,000, against 4,088,000 previously reported, remained unsold at time of my examination.

The list submitted marked "A" shows descriptions of tracts examined and the amount found on each.

Where tracts were examined by two men, the average quantity found is reported as noted.

Sec. 24, T. 150, R. 35, SW. of NW., reported at 65 M, was found to contain by one examiner (Ayres) 865 M, and by the other (McGuigan) 700 M (the difference being due to difference of opinion in regard to defective timber). Subsequently with two men I personally tallied the calipering and measuring of each tree on this tract, and found 1,611 trees which it was computed would make 902 M feet of lumber, as shown on list submitted herewith marked "A".

This tract was subsequently revisited by myself with Mr. A. Douglas, chief of corps of estimators, and his foreman, Mr. J. C. Harmon, who examined same and reported 650 M.

It will be noticed there is a large difference found in many of the tracts reported in this township.

After remaining in this locality one week, I moved east to T. 150, R. 32, where I also remained one week, examining tracts in the same manner, and where even greater discrepancies were found, as shown by reference to Exhibit A.

Lot 1 (4.97 acres), sec. 5, T. 149, R. 33, reported as containing 46 M, has no pine timber thereon, subsequently seen by Chief Douglas.

SW. of SE. sec. 32, T. 150, R. 33, reported at 11 M, all Norway, was found to contain by Ayres 222 M, and by McGuigan 205 M, almost all white pine.

All trees on this tract were subsequently measured with calipers, and tallied by myself, and found to contain 338 trees, which it was computed would make 295 M feet of lumber.

SE. of SE. same section, reported at 135 M, Ayres found 361 M and McGuigan 383 M. Each tree on this tract was subsequently measured with calipers, tallied by Special Agent Parke, found to contain 513 trees, which it was computed would make 421 M feet of lumber.

These two tracts were also revisited with Mr. Douglas and examined by Foreman Harmon, who, being aware that I had measured each tree, though not knowing the result, counted trees and reported 306 and 470 M, respectively.

As above stated, in each of these and all other instances where both men examined and reported on same tracts it was done by each separately and alone on different days, and as neither had any knowledge of the other's report nor that I intended to measure trees on any particular tract until they had completed the same, it is reasonable to believe that their estimates are conservative, as in each of these instances and on others generally Mr. Ayres reports more than Mr. McGuigan, while both are considerably below actual amount found by measuring.

From this locality I moved to Red Lake and from there had several tracts in T. 150, R. 32, examined, and in section 2 found several tracts reported at from 11 to 15 M white pine, to contain no white pine, but from 200 to 275 M Norway, and on the NE. of SE., sec. 2, reported as agricultural, to contain 450 M Norway. These were also revisited with Mr. Douglas and his foreman.

While engaged in this work, I forwarded by Special Agent Parke a letter to Mr. Douglas, copy herewith marked "B," inviting him to proceed there, but received reply by telegram from Mr. Parke that he would await me at Thief River Falls.

While en route from Red Lake to Fosston, I also examined several tracts in T. 147, Rs. 37 and 38, T. 148, Rs. 35 and 36, and found differences as noted on inclosed list.

The NE. of SE., sec. 1, T. 147, R. 38, and lot 7, sec. 6, T. 147, R. 37, classed as agricultural, were also visited by Mr. Douglas and examined by his foreman with me, who reported 17 or 18 M, respectively.

In many instances it will be noticed by reference to the list submitted large discrepancies exist in regard to quantity of white pine and Norway reported.

In sec. 24, T. 148, R. 36, NW. of SE., reported at 457 M, 50 M being Norway, balance white, one of my men (McGuigan) reports 760 M, of which one-half is Norway.

I submit field book of Mr. Ayres marked "C", with his sworn statements marked "D". Also field book of Mr. McGuigan marked "E," and his sworn statement marked "F."

On completing the examinations of the tracts submitted, and on my arrival at Fosston I wired Mr. Douglas, chief of examiners, requesting his presence there with his foreman, at which time I informed him of the result of my work. As he insisted I was mistaken, and in view of the fact that a number of the examiners were waiting for me to give them an opportunity to be heard in reference to charges against their personal conduct, and as he claimed their work was correct I insisted upon his accompanying me to several of the tracts examined, with his foreman as herein above stated, and which required a week's time, Red Lake being 65 miles from the railroad.

When shown several tracts which his foreman examined and confirmed my reports, he was very much surprised and failed to explain in any manner.

I subsequently held an examination of such estimators as were waiting for me at Crookston. Each was examined separately in presence of Special Agent Parke. Mr. Douglas was invited to be present, but preferred to let each testify alone. All evidence, however, was subsequently read to him.

Mr. Finney, one of the examiners waiting, learning that I had found some discrepancies in his work, informed Special Agent Parke he had accepted another's figures on the tracts in question, without himself personally examining them, and reported them as his own. He then left for his home without seeing me.

I submit herewith testimony of those examined as follows: Mr. A. Douglas, chief examiner, marked "G"; Mr. R. A. Reid, assistant chief, marked "H"; Mr. J. C. Harmon, foreman, marked "I"; Mr. E. C. Richmond, marked "J"; Mr. Asa Bodkin, marked "K"; Mr. E. L. Lovell, marked "L"; Mr. B. F. Carr, marked "M"; Mr. W. G. Stevens, marked "N"; Mr. W. W. Wolf, marked "O"; Mr. John McQuillan, marked "P"; Mr. P. H. Conway, marked "Q"; Mr. T. H. Beaulieu (mixed-blood Chippewa), marked "R" (with testimony of Harmon and others replying to charges of Beaulieu attached thereto).

The testimony in brief is as follows:

By A. Douglas, chief: There were some thirty examiners employed, and prior to the spring of 1894 all were camped together, thereafter working in crews of three men, each crew camping together and doing their own cooking. Each crew of three men were to examine and report on each 40-acre tract. His headquarters were at Thief River Falls, about 100 miles from where examiners were employed, being directed to be located at nearest telegraph station. He did not consider it his duty to personally inspect work of men in woods, leaving that to the foreman and assistant chief, he consolidating and forwarding reports as received. He issued no instructions except those from the Hon. Commissioner S. W. Lamoreux, dated May 11, 1893, which each man had or saw. He did not consider all employed competent and experienced estimators of timber at time they began work, being informed by 13 that they had, and by 18 others that they had no previous experience as estimators prior to their appointment; that all were assigned to work when they

reported, those inexperienced being placed with capable men. One of the examiners was detailed to work in his office by instructions from the Department; that he had no knowledge regarding manner in which work was performed, though he sometimes visited the camps.

By R. A. Reid, assistant chief: He had never had any previous experience estimating timber, and did not consider it his duty to do so, being instructed to go into camp, report conduct of men, and receive and forward reports to chief. Men were directed to carry out Department instructions, except where it was impossible to obtain best estimates without someone to run the lines. He had no knowledge regarding manner in which work was done. The foreman was to collect reports and see that work was properly done. Men were allowed to go to adjoining towns for supplies; no way of ascertaining absence except as reported by them. That where reports from each crew of three men covering a 40-acre tract were near together or identical they were accepted as correct, and no further examination was made. Where a wide difference was shown, the foreman was sent to investigate.

By J. C. Harmon, foreman: He had eighteen or twenty years' previous experience as estimator. He assigned work to others, gathered reports, and helped assistant chief to consolidate them. He was never directed to ascertain correctness of work. At first he examined some tracts and later did so occasionally when a man was sick. All of his time was required to gather reports from different crews, deliver them to assistant chief, see that work in each township was completed before left, and that he had no knowledge regarding manner in which work was done. In his opinion, ten men were experienced estimators and twenty-five inexperienced and incompetent when first appointed, as they knew nothing about timber at that time. Of those seen, Mr. Richmond and Mr. Reid state that they had no previous experience estimating timber.

Mr. Lovell states he had no experience previously, but had lived in a timber country where people bought by measurements after it was cut.

Mr. Bodkin states he had been in mill business about five years, but not in pine timber.

Mr. Conway states he had limited experience in handling his own timber.

Mr. Beaulieu (mixed-blood Chippewa) states he had "over two months' experience estimating pine in 1882 or 1883."

Messrs. Carr, Stevens, Harmon, Wolf, and McQuillan state they had previous experience as estimators.

The instructions from the honorable Commissioner, General Land Office, dated May 11, 1893, provide:

The chief examiner may divide the corps of examiners into parties of three, and each one of the three must at different times examine and report upon each of the 40-acre tracts assigned to that party.

The testimony of the different men demonstrates the fact that these instructions were rarely, if ever, carried out, as they generally went together, while at other times one remained at camp accepting returns from the other two.

That sometimes each traveled over the entire 40 and subsequently compared their estimates and in some instances compromised or averaged them. (See testimony of Lovell, Carr, Stevens, and Beaulieu). Others agreeing upon a certain quantity and all reporting the same. Others traveling across the 40-acre tract at the same time some distance apart, then adding together what each saw and making that the returns of each. (See testimony of Bodkin, Carr, Stevens, and Beaulieu.)

Others state they might have, and did take, reports from others without themselves examining them. (See testimony of Bodkin, Carr, Conway, Beaulieu, Wolf, Stevens, and McQuillan.)

Messrs. Richmond and McQuillan claim they did not alter their original estimates when comparing with others.

In sec. 24, T. 150, R. 35, where I find large discrepancies reported on by Messrs. Bodkin, Lovell, and Dowd, Messrs. Bodkin and Lovell state they can not explain it except that they reported and examined all tracts to the best of their ability; that there must have been some mistake in reference to SE. of NW., reported at 65 M, while I find 782 M; that it was some of their first work and that Mr. Dowd at that time did not pretend to know anything about timber.

In sec. 5, T. 149, R. 33, reported at 45 M, where I find no pine, reported on by Mr. Carr, who states he has no excuse to offer and that it must have been a mistake. Mr. Stevens, who also reported on same, states he was after supplies at that time and took Mr. Carr's figures. On others reported by Mr. Carr he states difference must have been due to carelessness or lack of judgment in estimating.

In the NE. of NW., sec. 18, 147, 37, reported at 25 M, I find 75 M, reported by Mr. Carr, who states he has 75 M on his field book, and, if reported different, was an error in copying.

On other tracts, Mr. Stevens states either he or my men are mistaken, though in some places, where adding estimates together, others may not have reported what they saw.

In sec. 20, T. 148, R. 35, and sec. 15, T. 149, R. 35, where large discrepancies were found, Mr. Wolf, who reported on them, states that in his opinion it was while he was sick and accepted others' reports.

In regard to statements made by Mr. T. H. Beaulieu, considerable latitude should be allowed for same in view of the fact that, though making positive statements, they were afterwards withdrawn when confronted by those accused. (See statements of Mr. Harmon and others attached to his statement.) He acknowledges accepting others' reports on sec. 2, T. 150, R. 32, and not seeing them himself, on which large discrepancies are found, one 40 acre tract being classed as agriculture containing 450 M Norway; others reported at 11 M white, containing no white and about 200 M Norway.

Mr. Conway also acknowledges not seeing secs. 3, 19, and 15, T. 150, R. 32, but accepting Mr. Stacy's report (a former member of the corps), who informed him he had examined those sections, which also included those furnished Mr. Beaulieu.

Other examiners seen also claim that when absent from duty it was for the purpose of obtaining supplies, or on leave, or that their pay was deducted therefor.

The testimony of all show that the chief's headquarters were a considerable distance from where work was carried on; that he consolidated and forwarded reports as received, sometimes visited camps. That the assistant chief remained in woods, receiving and forwarding reports, accepting them as correct when identical or near together, both depending on the foreman to see that work was properly done. The foreman gathered reports from different crews and helped assistant chief, which consumed his entire time, and that he was not instructed to ascertain correctness of work, and, owing to large territory required to travel to gather reports, he could not have done so. Each crew of three men worked and camped together in different localities; that no tests were made of their work, and not known as a fact whether each or any of them personally examined every tract reported on or how work

was performed or how often or how long any of them were absent, except as reported by them. That dates on which tracts were reported as examined does not show time examinations were actually made. (See testimony of assistant chief.)

Reports furnished to the Department show that Beaulieu examined secs. 1, 2, and 11, T. 150, R. 32, on the week ending May 4 and May 18, 1895, while his testimony shows that he was at White Earth Agency and at St. Paul on those respective dates; also that Conway was at White Earth Agency at the time he is reported as having made examination in this township.

In view of these statements, it is difficult if not impracticable to ascertain whether or not the man had been unnecessarily absent from duty with pay.

I submit statement of Mr. S. Suter, proprietor of the Commercial Hotel, Fosston, Minn., showing accounts of time men were at his hotel, marked "S"; statement showing dates men registered at his hotel, also at hotel at Thief River Falls, marked "T"; statement of John Detling, showing time men spent at his hotel at Red Lake, marked "U"; statement of John G. Morrison, showing time men spent at his hotel at Red Lake, marked "V"; statement of J. C. Roy, showing time men were at his hotel at Red Lake, marked "W"; statement of William R. Spears, regarding time men spent at his hotel at Red Lake, marked "X"; statement of Patsy Needham, a former cook for examiners, regarding absence of men, and his doing certain work (examining lands) for Mr. Allen, also in regard to movements of corps during winter of 1893 and 1894, marked "Z"; statement of Patsy Needham, regarding bringing box of liquor from railroad for Mr. Bell, marked "A 2"; statement of Mr. F. Roth, regarding method of computing quantity of timber in trees measured by calipers on 3 different 40 acre tracts, marked "A 3" (attached to list of examinations made).

All of the above statements (except Roth's) were read to Mr. Douglas and nearly all recalled at Red Lake to confirm their statements in his presence.

In all instances where examiners interested in the above statements were seen, their attention was called to same, as shown by the testimony of each.

It will be noticed that tracts which I examined and found previously underestimated are generally sold, while others, found to be overestimated or nearly correct, remain unsold, demonstrating the fact that purchasers have, in most instances, had tracts examined before submitting bids or making purchases.

I submit statement of Mr. P. Cavanaugh, of Merrill, Wis., marked "A 3," that he examined several tracts for a certain party, and that on two 40 acre tracts in T. 150, T. 34, sec. 31, he found about double the quantity previously reported, and that on another reported at 15 M he found 125 M. It is noticed the tracts he refers to have since been sold.

I also submit statement of Mr. John W. Meeley, of Red Lake, marked "A 4", who states that he, with ten others, examined and reported on fifteen townships during the winter of 1894-95 for the Minnesota and Minneapolis Lumber Company, and that he does not remember how his returns compare with published reports except in T. 148, R. 36, where he found considerable more than reported, while on some others he did not find as much, and that while so engaged he and others worked in the vicinity of where Government estimators were employed and visited their camps.

From statement of William R. Spears (see Exhibit X), also of Patsy Needham (see Exhibit Z), it appears other parties had lands examined before purchased. Mr. Spears also states that in the winter of 1893 and 1894 Mr. P. Meehan, who has made large purchases, quoted from a book in his possession the estimates as being then made by Government's examiners, and that they were too high and would not be sold.

Mr. Meehan, in a subsequent sworn statement to me, states he does not remember such conversation.

It is also represented that a Mr. Staples, chief of former corps of examiners, purchased large tracts on the day of sale and has continued to do so at intervals since, both in his own and other names.

A large quantity of dead and down timber was found within the territory traveled, for which no returns are provided.

It is also noticed all pine without reference to kind or quality or accessibility is offered at the same price.

It may be questioned if many tracts difficult of access and remaining unsold will be disposed of at estimates and price placed upon them. Trespasses are also liable to be made on such tracts by parties cutting on adjoining ones.

Being directed to state the cost of entire work to date, also what, in my opinion, should have been the cost, I have the honor to state:

It appears from the record that up to the present time the total cost of examination of these lands, which includes four townships on the White Earth Reservation, has been \$151,290. The testimony, however, shows the work has been much delayed for want of surveys and plats.

From statements of experienced estimators submitted, an average of at least five 40-acre tracts located south of Red Lake containing more or less timber could be examined by one man each day; and from statements of Mr. George Ralph, of Crookston, Minn., who has had Government contracts for surveying and subdividing these lands, fifteen whole and four fractional townships north and west of Red Lake, which were examined and reported on by these estimators prior to the present year, could all be examined within a period of thirty days by one man (see his sworn statement, Exhibit A 5), and that it would require one man from twelve to fifteen days to examine each of the townships reported on by these estimators during the present year.

From these estimates the work of examining the whole should not exceed \$52,000 if to be examined by three competent different men, provided they were not delayed for want of necessary plats or by any other cause, as follows: Timber lands southeast and north of Red Lake, aggregating about twenty-one whole townships, requiring one man one hundred days for each township, would require seven men about one year, at cost of about \$13,000. To examine each tract by three men would cost \$39,000, and for three foremen in charge of examiners and one superintendent for one year at \$1,800 per annum each, making \$7,200, or a total of \$46,200 for examination of all timber land; and for examination of agricultural lands west and north of Red Lake, examined prior to the present year, \$1,000; making a total of \$47,200 for work done up to the present year; and \$4,000 for townships examined during the present year, and allowing \$800 for time lost, would make an aggregate of \$52,000.

In regard to time required for examination of the above agricultural land, I would refer to statements made by Mr. Ralph (Exhibit A 5); also statement of Mr. R. Kittleson, marked "A 6."

From statements of men, as submitted and above referred to, the

entire work could doubtless be done for somewhat less, but the above amount would, in my opinion, be a reasonable and liberal allowance.

In compliance with your instructions to submit suggestions and recommendations as to the future organization and work of estimating timber, I have the honor to suggest that, with reference to the balance of the work required north of Red Lake, three competent men be employed to examine and report thereon in order to complete the work in that Territory, which, according to statements of Mr. George Ralph, who is familiar with that entire country, would not require a great length of time nor a large expenditure of money.

In regard to work of estimating timber on Leech Lake Reserve, it is evident from what has been ascertained to date that the result of estimating timber is entirely unsatisfactory.

Having inspected the several Indian agencies in Wisconsin and Minnesota, at each of which timber operations are carried on to some extent, the most satisfactory manner to all concerned in the handling and disposing of timber has been found on the La Pointe Agency, where Lieut. W. A. Mercer, U. S. A., acting Indian agent, has inaugurated a system whereby Indians obtain employment and receive consideration for all timber, including dead and down, and paid therefor upon the scale of logs when cut, and not on any estimate, which at best is but one man's opinion or judgment against another and difficult to control; whereas the scale of logs under this system is upon actual measurements and by marking logs, the accuracy can be tested at any time.

By locating mills on reserve, as at La Pointe Agency, it gives the agent in charge practical control, and is a guarantee of good faith on the part of the contractor in his dealings with the Indian.

From representations made, it would appear practicable to establish mills on or in the vicinity of Leech Lake and dispose of logs in the same manner as at La Pointe.

If not deemed practicable or desirable, I would suggest logs being cut by Indians under proper supervision and delivered on banks of streams or lake and sold on the scale after due advertisement and inspection, as at Green Bay Agency. Either manner would insure employment to Indians, which is not provided at present, and enable them to dispose of their timber (including dead and down, for which they now receive nothing) for what it is worth, without the additional expense of estimating.

If, however, it is required that the timber on Leech Lake be sold upon estimates, I would suggest that, in the reorganization of the corps of estimators, not exceeding twelve men be employed, to be divided into crews of three or six, each tract to be examined by the three men independent of each other; and that there also be employed two reliable foremen, each in charge of six men, and they in each instance to ascertain the accuracy of reports from examiners before being finally submitted, the whole force to be in charge of a thoroughly competent man, who shall spend his entire time in the field and be placed under heavy bonds for the faithful performance and be held to a strict accountability for the correctness of the work.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. GEO. WRIGHT,
United States Indian Inspector.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES UNITED STATES,
Washington, D. C., January 9, 1897.

Maj. J. GEORGE WRIGHT,
Indian Inspector, Washington, D. C.

SIR: I desire to state that I do not feel that it is necessary for me to make a supplementary report in connection with yours. I stated to the honorable Commissioner of the General Land Office that I had read every word of your report and revised it with you; that I was present when all the statements by the estimators and others were made, and I knew that everything had been done in the fairest and most impartial manner. I do not see anything more I could say, as I believe you have covered the ground thoroughly, and I would only reiterate what you have said.

Very respectfully,

F. J. PARKE,
Special Agent, General Land Office.

Total examinations made.

No.	Sec-tion.	Town-ship.	Range.	Found.	Reported (sold).	No.	Found.	Reported (not sold).
1	4	147	37	70	51			
2	5	147	37	319	194			
1	18	147	37	76	28			
1	19	148	35	172	118			
2	20	148	35	364	136			
1	30	148	35	127	71			
1	24	148	36	760	457	1	837	662
1	33	148	37	121	83			
1	1	149	33	47	28	1	120	95
1	6	149	33	59	14			
1	5	149	33		46	2	152	97
	1	149	34			3	800	377
1	7	149	33	59	18			
4	2	150	32	950	52			
1	11	150	32	11	10			
2	15	150	32	52	35			
2	31	150	33	240	74			
2	32	150	33	570	146			
4	33	150	33	1,720	1,416			
3	34	150	33	1,260	445	3	23	48
7	19	150	35	243	107	2	151	129
1	20	150	35	100	7			
2	21	150	35	190	42	2	318	600
2	23	150	35	691	376	8	1,771	1,815
8	24	150	35	3,590	1,157	2	527	265
1	29	151	32	67	100			
1	30	151	32	12	18			
1	31	151	22	85	65			
2	32	151	32	187	147			
1	6	149	33	90	15			
1	6	149	33	40	20			
1	6	149	33	200	71			
61				12,472 M.	5,547 M.	24	4,799	4,088
24				4,799	4,088			
85				17,271 M.	9,635 M.			

Comparative work of two estimators where same tracts were examined on respective dates.

[Section 23, township 150, range 35.]

	Ayres (Nov. 22).	McGuigan (Nov. 18).
Lot 8.....	368 M	450 M
Lot 7.....	354 M	325 M
SW. NE.....	386 M	425 M
Total.....	1,128 M	1,200 M

Comparative work of two estimators, etc.—Continued.

[Section 23, township 150, range 35.]

	Ayres (Nov. 19).	McGuigan (Nov. 17).
Lot 12.....	190 M	166 M
Lot 13.....	19 M	15 M
Lot 14.....	28 M	30 M
NW. SE.....	317 M	265 M
SE. SE.....	201 M	250 M
Total.....	755 M	720 M

[Section 24, township 150, range 35.]

	Ayres (Nov. 18).	McGuigan (Nov. 19).
Lot 5.....	756 M	645 M
SW. NW.....	612 M	500 M
NW. SW.....	169 M	165 M
Total.....	1,537 M	1,310 M

NOTE.—Sec. 24, T. 150, R. 35, all in heavy timber.

Approximate estimates of timber on Red Lake Reservation by men under direction of Inspector Wright.

Tract.	Section	Township.	Range.	Approximate.	Recorded.	Remarks.
NW. SE.....	6	149	33	175	37	Sold.
SW. SE.....	6	149	33	150	45	Do.
NW. NW.....	7	149	33	200	35	Do.
NE. NW.....	7	149	33	100	17	Do.
NW. NE.....	7	149	33	200	95	Do.
NW. NE.....	5	147	37	80	24	Do.
NW. NE.....	30	148	35	70	95	Do.
NW. NE.....	14	147	37	60	12	Do.
NW. NW.....	17	147	37	150	41	Do.
NW. NW.....	18	147	37	150	102	Do.
NE. SW.....	19	148	35	400	590	Not sold.
SE. NW.....	19	148	35	400	283	Do.
SE. NW.....	24	148	36	950	735	Sold.
NE. SW.....	24	148	36	950	505	Do.
NE. SE.....	24	148	36	650	493	Do.
SE. NE.....	24	148	36	300	184	Do.
NW. NE.....	24	148	36	850	651	Do.
SW. NE.....	1	149	34	400	58	Do.
NE. SW.....	1	149	34	400	87	Do.
SW. NW.....	14	149	35	350	365	Do.
SE. NW.....	14	149	35	100	30	Do.
NW. SW.....	14	149	35	75	32	Do.
SE. SW.....	15	149	35	125	208	Not sold.
SW. SW.....	15	149	35	250	87	Sold.
NW. SW.....	15	149	35	400	230	Not sold.
SW. NW.....	15	149	35	60	35	Sold.
NW. NW.....	15	149	35	15	33	Not sold.
NE. SW.....	15	149	35	40	37	Sold.
NE. SE.....	15	149	35	75	28	Do.
NW. SE.....	15	149	35	30	13	Do.
SE. NE.....	15	149	35	100	30	Not sold.
SE. NE.....	21	150	35	150	308	Do.
Lot 8.....	21	150	35	175	152	Do.
Lot 7.....	21	150	35	100	108	Do.
SW. NE.....	22	149	33	100	30	Sold.
NW. NE.....	22	149	33	200	60	Do.
NE. NW.....	22	149	33	150	125	Not sold.
NW. NW.....	22	149	33	125	103	Do.
SW. NW.....	22	150	35	200	173	
SE. NW.....	22	150	35	100	134	
NW. SW.....	22	150	35	250	227	

Above approximates made by seeing from one side of tract or crossing over, and if as seen, all over 40 would make above quantity.

J. GEO. WRIGHT, *Inspector.*

TIMBER ON THE CHIPPEWA INDIAN RESERVATIONS. 115

Approximate estimates of timber on Red Lake Reservation as reported by others to Inspector Wright.

Tract.	Section.	Township.	Range.	Esti- mated.	Re- corded.	Remarks.
NE. NW	24	148	36	<i>M feet.</i> 900	<i>M feet.</i> 767	See affidavit of Meely (sold).
NW. NW	24	148	36	900	427	Do.
SW. SE	31	150	34	400	193	See affidavit of Cavanaugh (not sold).
SE. SE	31	150	34	80	43	See affidavit of Cavanaugh (sold).
SW. SE	33	150	34	125	15	Do.
NE. NE	35	150	34	57	37	See affidavit of Cavanaugh (not sold).
NE. NW	17	149	33	260	100	Sold.
NE. NW	18	149	33	330	110	Do.
NE. NW	33	150	33	450	247	Do.
SE. NW	33	150	33	365	295	Do.
NW. NE	21	150	33	151	95	Not sold.
SW. NE	21	150	33	121	181	Do.
SE. NW	21	150	33	85	50	Do.
NE. SE	21	100	33	255	149	Do.
NW. SE	21	150	33	286	159	Do.
SW. SE	21	150	33	405	299	Do.
SE. SE	21	150	33	300	197	Do.
SE. NE	29	150	33	330	96	Sold.
NE. SE	29	150	33	270	90	Do.

The last thirteen tracts examined by a Mr. Moylan, of Red Lake, during the past summer, for parties desiring to purchase, and which have or have not been since disposed of as noted.

J. GEO. WRIGHT, Inspector.

Comparison of estimates of pine timber on Red Lake Reservation by first and second corps of examiners.

[Tracts reported by both corps as containing less than 10,000 feet not included.]

Parts of sections.	Section.	Township.	Range.	Area.	Estimate by first corps.	Estimate by second corps.	Remarks.
		N.	W.		<i>M feet.</i>	<i>M feet.</i>	
Lot 1	4	147	35	16.17	9	5	
Lot 2	4	147	35	22.02	18	25	
Lot 3	4	147	35	31.34	17	20	
Lot 1	5	147	35	36.42	182	168	
Lot 2	5	147	35	48.58	183	225	
Lot 3	5	147	35	57.58	53	65	
NW. NW	5	147	35	40	18	3	Classed as agricultural.
Lot 5	5	147	35	26.58	18	10	
Lot 1	6	147	35	40.14	32	15	
Lot 2	6	147	35	40.44	23	6	Do.
Lot 8	6	147	35	44.04	23	5	Do.
Lot 9	6	147	35	35.40	27	8	Do.
Lot 7	6	147	35	52.43	47	10	Do.
Lot 2	1	147	36	41.62	17	0	Do.
SW. NE	1	147	36	40	12	0	Do.
Lot 3	1	147	36	40.92	43	0	Do.
Lot 4	1	147	36	41.23	14	0	Do.
SW. NW	1	147	36	40	42	0	Do.
SE. NW	1	147	36	40	68	0	Do.
Lot 1	2	147	36	42.69	18	12	
Lot 2	2	147	36	43.29	37	40	
SW. NE	2	147	36	40	40	12	
SE. NE	2	147	36	40	37	2	Do.
Lot 3	2	147	36	43.91	17	42	
Lot 4	2	147	36	44.51	0	15	
SE. NW	2	147	36	40	45	10	
SE. SW	2	147	36	40	14	0	Do.
SE. SW	2	147	36	40	20	0	Do.
Lot 5	2	147	36	37.26	14	0	Do.
Lot 6	2	147	36	27.22	30	0	Do.
Lot 2	5	147	36	44.02	14	5	Do.
Lot 3	5	147	36	42.41	20	20	
SW. SE	1	147	37	40	12	36	

116 TIMBER ON THE CHIPPEWA INDIAN RESERVATIONS.

Comparison of estimates of pine timber on Red Lake Reservation, etc.—Continued.

Parts of sections.	Section.	Township.	Range.	Area.	Estimate by first corps.	Estimate by second corps.	Remarks.
		N.	W.		<i>M feet.</i>	<i>M feet.</i>	
Lot 1.....	2	147	37	39.84	11	10	
Lot 2.....	2	147	37	39.82	11	10	
Lot 3.....	4	147	37	40.01	17	10	
Lot 4.....	4	147	37	39.94	55	51	
SW. NW.....	4	147	37	40	26	7	Classed as agricultural.
NW. SW.....	4	147	37	40	12	2	Do.
NE. SE.....	4	147	37	40	50	15	
Lot 1.....	5	147	37	39.87	250	182	
Lot 2.....	5	147	37	39.82	27	3	Do.
SW. NE.....	5	147	37	40	35	0	Do.
SE. NE.....	5	147	37	40	130	12	
Lot 3.....	5	147	37	39.77	30	9	Do.
Lot 4.....	5	147	37	39.72	23	15	
SW. NW.....	5	147	37	40	60	24	
SE. NW.....	5	147	37	40	42	7	Do.
NE. SW.....	5	147	37	40	47	10	
NW. SW.....	5	147	37	40	57	77	
SW. SW.....	5	147	37	40	90	247	
SE. SW.....	5	147	37	40	170	223	
NE. SE.....	5	147	37	40	27	0	Do.
NW. SE.....	5	147	37	40	175	0	Do.
SW. SE.....	5	147	37	40	57	29	
Lot 2.....	6	147	37	39.81	35	20	
SW. NE.....	6	147	37	40	32	55	
SE. NE.....	6	147	37	40	18	22	
Lot 3.....	6	147	37	39.24	32	10	
Lot 4.....	6	147	37	11.20	13	4	
Lot 5.....	6	147	37	.75	2	1	
Lot 6.....	6	147	37	37.61	32	25	
SE. NW.....	6	147	37	40	30	40	
NE. SW.....	6	147	37	40	37	12	
Lot 7.....	6	147	37	35.25	15	8	Do.
Lot 8.....	6	147	37	35.25	10	5	Do.
SE. SW.....	6	147	37	40	12	10	
NE. SE.....	6	147	37	40	45	52	
NW. SE.....	6	147	37	40	20	47	
SW. SE.....	6	147	37	40	17	26	
SE. SE.....	6	147	37	40	15	42	
NE. NE.....	7	147	37	40	102	98	
NW. NE.....	7	147	37	40	70	50	
SW. NE.....	7	147	37	40	125	223	
SE. NE.....	7	147	37	40	57	40	
NE. NW.....	7	147	37	40	23	20	
SE. NW.....	7	147	37	40	27	10	
Lot 4.....	7	147	37	37.15	110	108	
SE. SW.....	7	147	37	40	18	35	
NE. SE.....	7	147	37	40	16	20	
NW. SE.....	7	147	37	40	15	8	Do.
SW. SE.....	7	147	37	40	43	28	
SE. SE.....	7	147	37	40	165	77	
NW. NE.....	8	147	37	40	65	60	
SW. NE.....	7	147	37	40	18	15	
SE. NE.....	7	147	37	40	9	10	
NE. NW.....	7	147	37	40	55	70	
NW. NW.....	7	147	37	40	107	150	
SW. NW.....	7	147	37	40	18	6	Do.
SE. NW.....	7	147	37	40	33	17	
NE. SW.....	7	147	37	40	32	30	
NW. SW.....	7	147	37	40	20	14	
SW. SW.....	7	147	37	40	79	41	
SE. SW.....	7	147	37	40	25	36	
NE. SE.....	7	147	37	40	13	5	Do.
NW. SE.....	7	147	37	40	25	20	
SW. SE.....	7	147	37	40	18	18	
SE. SE.....	8	147	37	40	18	10	
SE. SW.....	9	147	37	40	12	0	Do.
NW. SE.....	9	147	37	40	27	0	Do.
NE. NW.....	10	147	37	40	17	0	Do.
SW. NW.....	10	147	37	40	47	20	
SE. SE.....	11	147	37	40	25	2	Do.
NW. NE.....	12	147	37	40	6	22	
SW. NE.....	12	147	37	40	20	15	
SE. NE.....	12	147	37	40	12	3	Do.
NE. NW.....	12	147	37	40	9	15	
NE. SE.....	12	147	37	40	11	15	
SW. SW.....	12	147	37	40	12	2	Do.
SE. SW.....	12	147	37	40	30	11	
NE. SE.....	12	147	37	40	10	7	Do.
NW. SE.....	12	147	37	40	28	26	
SW. SE.....	12	147	37	40	35	15	

Comparison of estimates of pine timber on Red Lake Reservation, etc.—Continued.

Parts of sections.	Section.	Township.	Range.	Area.	Estimate by first corps.	Estimate by second corps.	Remarks.
		N.	W.		<i>M feet.</i>	<i>M feet.</i>	
SE. SE.	12	147	37	40	12	1	Classed as agricultural.
Lot 6	13	147	37	26.96	25	3	Do.
Lot 7	13	147	37	36.62	20	2	Do.
NW. NE	14	147	37	40	13	12	
NE. NE	17	147	37	40	20	5	Do.
SE. NE	17	147	37	40	15	2	Do.
NW. NW	17	147	37	40	23	41	
NW. SW	17	147	37	40	10	1	Do.
NE. SE	17	147	37	40	27	0	Do.
Lot 2	17	147	37	29.25	13	2	Do.
NE. NE	18	147	37	40	208	177	
NW. NE	18	147	37	40	112	73	
SW. NE	18	147	37	40	197	127	
SE. NE	18	147	37	40	50	40	
NE. NW	18	147	37	40	70	28	
Lot 1	18	147	37	38.02	113	102	
Lot 2	18	147	37	38.37	15	10	
SE. NW	18	147	37	40	28	9	Do.
Lot 4	18	147	37	38.62	20	10	
NE. SE	18	147	37	40	32	15	
NW. SE	18	147	37	40	40	45	
Lot 7	19	147	37	42.80	15	0	Do.
Lot 8	19	147	37	39.40	150	55	
Lot 9	19	147	37	11.22	30	10	
SW. NE	1	147	38	40	10	5	Do.
Lot 1	1	147	38	41.50	28	25	
SE. SW	1	147	38	40	28	0	Do.
NE. SE	1	147	38	40	22	7	Do.
NW. SE	1	147	38	40	30	5	Do.
SW. SE	1	147	38	40	55	45	
SE. SE	1	147	38	40	16	5	Do.
Lot 6	3	147	38	40.25	12	10	
Lot 7	3	147	38	40.09	18	6	Do.
Lot 8	3	147	38	29.44	33	14	
SE. NE	11	147	38	40	12	0	Do.
NE. SE	11	147	38	40	20	5	Do.
Lot 7	11	147	38	32.23	8	10	
SE. SE	11	147	38	40	13	20	
NE. NE	12	147	38	40	48	25	
NW. NE	12	147	38	40	40	53	
SW. NE	12	147	38	40	13	15	
SE. NE	12	147	38	40	15	5	Do.
NE. NW	12	147	38	40	33	20	
NW. NW	12	147	38	40	8	15	
SW. NW	12	147	38	40	42	102	
SE. NW	12	147	38	40	22	20	
NW. SW	12	147	38	40	37	7	Do.
SW. SW	12	147	38	40	27	20	
SW. SE	12	147	38	40	10	5	Do.
SE. SE	12	147	38	40	17	8	Do.
NE. NE	13	147	38	40	40	17	
NW. NE	13	147	38	40	18	2	Do.
NW. NW	13	147	38	40	77	25	
Lot 3	13	147	38	38.14	27	5	Do.
Lot 5	13	147	38	39.82	13	0	Do.
Lot 4	13	147	38	12.80	10	0	Do.
NE. SE	13	147	38	40	27	0	Do.
NW. SE	13	147	38	40	17	0	Do.
SW. SE	13	147	38	40	50	10	
SE. SE	13	147	38	40	88	35	
Lot 3	14	147	38	39.36	72	20	
NE. NE	24	147	38	40	180	77	
Lot 4	24	147	38	25.71	22	30	
Lot 5	24	147	38	19.75	12	5	Do.
Lot 2	4	148	33	27.26	10	9	
Lot 15	4	148	33	11	5	3	
Lot 5	4	148	33	48.10	22	16	
SW. SW	5	148	33	40	15	9	Do.
Lot 13	6	148	33	37.26	10	11	
Lot 14	6	148	33	40	11	7	Do.
Lot 15	6	148	33	37.62	30	22	
Lot 16	6	148	33	37.60	20	16	
Lot 2	7	148	33	38.21	25	19	
Lot 7	7	148	33	39.40	30	29	
Lot 8	7	148	33	39.40	15	13	
Lot 3	7	148	33	40	25	20	
Lot 4	7	148	33	38.37	33	42	
Lot 5	7	148	33	39.39	20	22	
Lot 6	7	148	33	40	24	21	

Comparison of estimates of pine timber on Red Lake Reservation, etc.—Continued.

Parts of sections.	Section.	Township.	Range.	Area.	Estimate by first corps.	Estimate by second corps.	Remarks.
		N.	W.		<i>M feet.</i>	<i>M feet.</i>	
NE. SW	7	148	33	40	5	10	
Lot 9	7	148	33	39.90	50	49	
Lot 10	7	148	33	40.07	17	14	
SE. SW	7	148	33	40	20	26	
NE. SE	7	148	33	40	13	17	
NW. SE	7	148	33	40	13	24	
SW. SE	7	148	33	40	20	25	
SE. SE	7	148	33	40	17	16	
SW. NE	8	148	33	40	10	10	
NW. NW	8	148	33	40	10	6	Classed as agricultural.
NW. SW	8	148	33	40	10	10	
SW. SW	8	148	33	40	15	14	
NW. NW	17	148	33	40	10	10	
NW. NE	18	148	33	40	17	12	
NE. NW	18	148	33	40	23	23	
Lot 1	18	148	33	39.80	20	21	
SE. NW	18	148	33	40	12	12	
SE. NW	19	148	33	40	10	13	
Lot 3	1	148	34	51.11	20	4	Do.
Lot 4	1	148	34	51.56	15	0	Do.
SE. NW	1	148	34	40	15	0	Do.
NW. SW	1	148	34	40	12	0	Do.
SW. SW	1	148	34	40	12	0	Do.
SW. SE	1	148	34	40	10	0	Do.
SW. NE	2	148	34	40	10	0	Do.
SE. NE	2	148	34	40	10	4	Do.
Lot 5	2	148	34	38.25	15	2	Do.
SE. SW	2	148	34	40	14	4	Do.
NW. SE	2	148	34	40	12	0	Do.
Lot 2	3	148	34	48.81	33	10	Do.
SW. NE	3	148	34	40	38	2	Do.
SE. NE	3	148	34	40	5	16	
Lot 3	3	148	34	28	27	10	
Lot 4	3	148	34	45.97	20	8	Do.
Lot 5	3	148	34	39.15	22	5	Do.
Lot 6	3	148	34	22.25	47	4	Do.
NW. SE	3	148	34	40	12	2	Do.
Lot 10	3	148	34	27.25	12	2	Do.
Lot 2	4	148	34	46.28	20	10	Do.
SW. NE	4	148	34	40	15	5	Do.
SE. NE	4	148	34	40	25	5	Do.
Lot 3	4	148	34	45.72	15	3	Do.
SW. NW	4	148	34	40	60	40	
SE. NW	4	148	34	40	30	15	
NW. SW	4	148	34	40	25	5	Do.
Lot 1	5	148	34	44.30	10	20	
SE. NE	5	148	34	40	15	33	
Lot 7	5	148	34	26.85	15	5	Do
Lot 10	5	148	34	36.65	22	22	
Lot 11	5	148	34	40.05	17	8	Do.
SE. NE	6	148	34	40	22	5	Do.
Lot 3	6	148	34	37.50	15	3	Do.
Lot 4	6	148	34	28.63	35	33	
Lot 5	6	148	34	31.29	42	38	
SE. NW	6	148	34	40	47	35	
NE. SW	6	148	34	40	68	151	
Lot 6	6	148	34	31.29	7	15	
Lot 7	6	148	34	32.03	58	75	
SE. SW	6	148	34	40	72	201	
NW. SE	6	148	34	40	27	76	
Lot 10	6	148	34	7.20	0	5	
NE. NE	7	148	34	40	22	15	
NW. NE	7	148	34	40	23	126	
SW. NE	7	148	34	40	52	101	
SE. NE	7	148	34	40	35	10	
NE. NW	7	148	34	40	98	103	
Lot 1	7	148	34	32.25	117	200	
Lot 2	7	148	34	32.07	37	125	
SE. NW	7	148	34	40	48	153	
NE. SW	7	148	34	40	115	163	
Lot 3	7	148	34	31.85	32	76	
Lot 4	7	148	34	31.96	90	61	
Lot 5	7	148	34	33.35	205	273	
NE. SE	7	148	34	40	45	51	
Lot 6	7	148	34	37.80	150	118	
Lot 7	7	148	34	9	0	4	
Lot 8	7	148	34	39.80	20	140	
Lot 7	8	148	34	31.05	8	22	
NE. SW	8	148	34	40	12	6	Do.
NW. SW	8	148	34	40	50	100	

Comparison of estimates of pine timber on Red Lake Reservation, etc.—Continued.

Parts of sections.	Section.	Township.	Range.	Area.	Estimate by first corps.	Estimate by second corps.	Remarks.
		N.	W.		<i>M. feet.</i>	<i>M. feet.</i>	
SW. SW	8	148	34	40	80	221	
SE. SW	8	148	34	40	90	100	
Lot 5	8	148	34	39.65	30	22	
SW. SE	8	148	34	40	95	475	
SE. SE	8	148	34	40	28	18	
Lot 2	9	148	34	35.35	50	25	
NW. NW	9	148	34	40	17	13	
SW. NW	9	148	34	40	20	30	
SW. SW	9	148	34	40	47	40	
SE. SW	9	148	34	40	25	30	
NE. SE	9	148	34	40	53	123	
SW. SE	9	148	34	40	50	20	
SE. SE	9	148	34	40	18	4	Classed as agricultural
Lot 1	10	148	34	15.75	20	3	Do.
NW. SW	10	148	34	40	68	3	Do.
SW. SW	10	148	34	40	23	12	
SE. SW	10	148	34	40	20	9	Do.
NE. NE	11	148	34	40	20	2	Do.
NW. NE	11	148	34	40	15	2	Do.
SW. NE	11	148	34	40	12	2	Do.
SE. NE	11	148	34	40	22	0	Do.
Lot 1	11	148	34	46.60	14	4	Do.
NE. NE	12	148	34	40	13	3	Do.
NW. NE	12	148	34	40	15	10	
SW. NE	12	148	34	40	10	0	Do.
SE. NE	12	148	34	40	10	0	Do.
NW. NW	12	148	34	40	12	7	Do.
NE. SE	12	148	34	40	52	16	
NW. SE	12	148	34	40	33	5	Do.
SW. SE	12	148	34	40	25	3	Do.
NE. NE	13	148	34	40	23	9	Do.
NW. NE	13	148	34	40	17	0	Do.
SW. NE	13	148	34	40	48	12	
SE. NE	13	148	34	40	115	95	
NE. NW	13	148	34	40	11	0	Do.
SE. NW	13	148	34	40	27	0	Do.
Lot 2	13	148	34	29.60	5	10	
NE. SE	13	148	34	40	90	13	
SE. SE	13	148	34	40	11	0	Do.
Lot 1	14	148	34	39.20	21	2	Do.
SW. NE	14	148	34	40	30	10	
SE. NE	14	148	34	40	25	11	
SW. NW	14	148	34	40	21	0	Do.
SW. SW	14	148	34	40	10	3	Do.
SE. SW	14	148	34	40	22	5	Do.
NE. SE	14	148	34	40	33	19	
NW. SE	14	148	34	40	160	139	
NW. NW	15	148	34	40	23	23	
SW. NW	15	148	34	40	30	26	
NW. SW	15	148	34	40	55	12	
SW. SW	15	148	34	40	38	28	
SE. SW	15	148	34	40	10	10	
SE. SE	15	148	34	40	10	2	Do.
NE. NE	17	148	34	40	85	111	
NW. NE	17	148	34	40	315	721	
SW. NE	17	148	34	46	148	310	
SE. NE	17	148	34	40	52	201	
NE. NW	17	148	34	40	200	400	
NW. NW	17	148	34	40	338	300	
SW. NW	17	148	34	40	120	310	
SE. NW	17	148	34	40	182	350	
NE. SW	17	148	34	40	185	310	
NW. SW	17	148	34	40	330	600	
SW. SW	17	148	34	40	123	225	
SE. SW	17	148	34	40	10	6	Do.
NE. SE	17	148	34	40	60	148	
NW. SE	17	148	34	40	107	245	
SW. SE	17	148	34	40	75	51	
SE. SE	17	148	34	40	185	250	
NE. NE	18	148	34	40	77	110	
Lot 1	18	148	34	37	250	200	
SW. NE	18	148	34	40	112	100	
SE. NE	18	148	34	40	93	160	
Lot 2	18	148	34	39.85	152	300	
Lot 3	18	148	34	31.61	57	25	
Lot 4	18	148	34	30.86	75	50	
SE. NW	18	148	34	40	65	50	
NE. SW	18	148	34	40	108	60	
Lot 5	18	148	34	31.36	72	125	
Lot 6	18	148	34	32.96	185	150	

120 TIMBER ON THE CHIPPEWA INDIAN RESERVATIONS.

Comparison of estimates of pine timber on Red Lake Reservation, etc.—Continued.

Parts of sections.	Section.	Township.	Range.	Area.	Estimate	Estimate	Remarks.
					by first corps.	by second corps.	
		N.	W.		<i>M feet.</i>	<i>M feet.</i>	
SE. SW	18	148	34	40	300	550	
NE. SE	18	148	34	40	72	55	
NW. SE	18	148	34	40	43	110	
SW. SE	18	148	34	40	50	60	
SE. SE	18	148	34	40	25	25	
NE. NE	19	148	34	40	57	90	
NW. NE	19	148	34	40	320	65	
SW. NE	19	148	34	40	130	400	
SE. NE	19	148	34	40	53	75	
NE. NW	19	148	34	40	43	100	
Lot 1	19	148	34	34.06	60	50	
Lot 2	19	148	34	33.65	20	12	
SE. NW	19	148	34	40	42	75	
NE. SW	19	148	34	40	85	30	
Lot 4	19	148	34	33.30	35	48	
Lot 6	19	148	34	37.75	135	300	
NW. SE	19	148	34	40	375	800	
Lot 5	19	148	34	50.75	192	455	
NE. NE	20	148	34	40	293	375	
NW. NE	20	148	34	40	55	68	
SW. NE	20	148	34	40	162	181	
SE. NE	20	148	34	40	53	40	
NE. NW	20	148	34	40	62	175	
NW. NW	20	148	34	40	112	200	
SW. NW	20	148	34	40	32	40	
SE. NW	20	148	34	40	47	75	
NE. SW	20	148	34	40	13	5	Classed as agricultural.
Lot 1	20	148	34	38.75	12	15	
Lot 2	20	148	34	28.40	25	25	
SE. SE	20	148	34	40	108	175	
NE. SE	20	148	34	40	35	30	
NW. SE	20	148	34	40	68	45	
SW. SE	20	148	34	40	22	30	
SE. SE	20	148	34	40	63	108	
NE. NE	21	148	34	40	102	60	
NW. NE	21	148	34	40	17	10	
SW. NE	21	148	34	40	92	113	
SE. NE	21	148	34	40	67	131	
NW. NW	21	148	34	40	120	60	
SW. NW	21	148	34	40	80	35	
SE. NW	21	148	34	40	87	135	
NE. SW	21	148	34	40	107	130	
NW. SW	21	148	34	40	57	96	
SW. SW	21	148	34	40	102	198	
SE. SW	21	148	34	40	123	248	
NE. SE	21	148	34	40	63	90	
NW. SE	21	148	34	40	52	130	
SW. SE	21	148	34	40	108	193	
SE. SE	21	148	34	40	102	128	
NE. NE	22	148	34	40	20	9	Do.
SW. NE	22	148	34	40	10	23	
SE. NE	22	148	34	40	42	7	Do.
NE. NW	22	148	34	40	75	36	
NW. NW	22	148	34	40	47	33	
SW. NW	22	148	34	40	60	14	
SE. NW	22	148	34	40	50	12	
NE. SW	22	148	34	40	50	20	
NW. SW	22	148	34	40	48	20	
SW. SW	22	148	34	40	48	29	
Lot 1	22	148	34	31.40	32	6	Do.
NE. SE	22	148	34	40	20	16	
NW. SE	22	148	34	40	43	7	Do.
Lot 2	22	148	34	39.25	50	22	
SE. SE	22	148	34	40	15	8	Do.
NW. NE	23	148	34	40	35	11	
NE. NW	23	148	34	40	13	4	Do.
NW. NW	23	148	34	40	22	8	Do.
SW. NW	23	148	34	40	33	7	Do.
SE. NW	23	148	34	40	37	8	Do.
NE. SW	23	148	34	40	13	0	Do.
NW. SW	23	148	34	40	45	9	Do.
SW. SW	23	148	34	40	43	11	
SE. SW	23	148	34	40	10	7	Do.
Lot 4	23	148	34	51.50	23	0	Do.
Lot 2	26	148	34	24.15	15	0	Do.
Lot 3	26	148	34	34.25	40	18	
Lot 4	26	148	34	29.40	32	30	
Lot 1	27	148	34	22.65	22	5	Do.
Lot 2	27	148	34	10.50	10	8	
Lot 3	27	148	34	33.30	42	6	Do.

Comparison of estimates of pine timber on Red Lake Reservation, etc.—Continued.

Parts of sections.	Section.	Township.	Range.	Area.	Estimate by first corps.	Estimate by second corps.	Remarks.
		N.	W.		<i>M feet.</i>	<i>M feet.</i>	
NW. NW	27	148	34	40	93	40	Classed as agricultural.
Lot 5	27	148	34	31.25	27	10	
Lot 4	27	148	34	38	20	2	
NE. NE	28	148	34	40	115	188	
NW. NE	28	148	34	40	85	110	
SW. NE	28	148	34	40	75	78	
SE. NE	28	148	34	40	55	50	
NE. NW	28	148	34	40	38	58	
NW. NW	28	148	34	40	30	71	
SW. NW	28	148	34	40	25	53	
SE. NW	28	148	34	40	37	151	
Lot 3	28	148	34	31.10	15	60	
Lot 4	28	148	34	35	20	60	
Lot 1	28	148	34	13.50	6	10	
Lot 2	28	148	34	22.30	8	15	
NE. NE	29	148	34	40	30	40	
NW. NE	29	148	34	40	68	191	
SW. NE	29	148	34	40	30	40	
SE. NE	29	148	34	40	58	143	
NE. NW	29	148	34	40	75	183	
Lot 1	29	148	34	28.75	33	53	
Lot 2	29	148	34	38.15	8	25	
SE. NW	29	148	34	40	23	35	
NE. SW	29	148	34	40	17	15	
Lot 4	29	148	34	23.40	5	7	
Lot 6	29	148	34	24.80	35	40	
Lot 5	29	148	34	36.70	30	55	
Lot 5	30	148	34	44.80	18	40	
SW. NE	30	148	34	40	20	25	
Lot 6	30	148	34	28.90	13	10	
NE. NW	30	148	34	40	10	7	
Lot 1	30	148	34	33.27	29	55	
Lot 2	30	148	34	33.55	4	15	
SE. NW	30	148	34	40	12	15	
NE. SW	30	148	34	40	22	30	
Lot 3	30	148	34	33.93	9	8	
SE. SW	30	148	34	40	20	27	
NE. SE	30	148	34	40	14	18	
NW. SE	30	148	34	40	37	21	
SW. SE	30	148	34	40	25	30	
SE. SE	30	148	34	40	17	2	
Lot 2	31	148	34	23.45	17	10	
Lot 3	31	148	34	32.95	35	25	
Lot 4	31	148	34	36.13	5	10	
SE. NE	1	148	35	40	0	10	
SW. NW	1	148	35	40	5	40	
SE. NW	1	148	35	40	10	5	
NE. SW	1	148	35	40	13	65	
NW. SW	1	148	35	40	13	5	
SW. SW	1	148	35	40	13	75	
SE. SW	1	148	35	40	35	150	
NE. SE	1	148	35	40	0	10	
NW. SE	1	148	35	40	12	10	
SW. SE	1	148	35	40	77	150	
SE. SE	1	148	35	40	75	70	
SE. SE	2	148	35	40	0	15	
Lot 4	4	148	35	36.18	55	25	
SW. NW	4	148	35	40	15	27	
NE. SW	4	148	35	40	58	32	
NW. SW	4	148	35	40	150	25	
SW. SW	4	148	35	40	155	18	
SE. SW	4	148	35	40	150	35	
NE. SE	4	148	35	40	0	15	
NW. SE	4	148	35	40	10	5	
SW. SE	4	148	35	40	100	53	
SE. SE	4	148	35	40	43	45	
Lot 1	5	148	35	36.30	125	135	
Lot 2	5	148	35	37.51	112	125	
SW. NE	5	148	35	40	5	50	
SE. NE	5	148	35	40	30	10	
Lot 3	5	148	35	38.72	12	30	
SE. NW	5	148	35	40	4	35	
SE. SW	5	148	35	40	17	23	
NE. SE	5	148	35	40	3	14	
SW. SE	5	148	35	40	5	10	
SE. SE	5	148	35	40	50	28	
Lot 3	6	148	35	41.11	27	5	
Lot 4	6	148	35	38.05	45	38	
Lot 5	6	148	35	38.09	11	5	
Lot 6	6	148	35	38	17	10	

Classed as agricultural.

Do.

Do.

Do.

Do.

Do.

Do.

Do.

122 TIMBER ON THE CHIPPEWA INDIAN RESERVATIONS.

Comparison of estimates of pine timber on Red Lake Reservation, etc.—Continued.

Parts of sections.	Section.	Town-ship.	Range.	Area.	Estimate by first corps.	Estimate by second corps.	Remarks.
		N.	W.		<i>M feet.</i>	<i>M feet.</i>	
NE. NE	7	148	35	40	57	45	Classed as agricultural
SE. NE	7	148	35	40	48	23	
SE. SW	7	148	35	40	10	0	
NE. NE	8	148	35	40	33	12	
NW. NW	8	148	35	40	37	23	
SW. NW	8	148	35	40	30	23	
SW. SW	8	148	35	40	15	20	
NE. NE	9	148	35	40	65	112	
NW. NE	9	148	35	40	108	128	
SW. NE	9	148	35	40	200	302	
SE. NE	9	148	35	40	152	102	
NE. NW	9	148	35	40	50	75	
NW. NW	9	148	35	40	125	53	
SW. NW	9	148	35	40	62	33	
SE. NW	9	148	35	40	57	78	
NE. SW	9	148	35	40	250	187	
NW. SW	9	148	35	40	86	145	
SW. SW	9	148	35	40	100	125	
SE. SW	9	148	35	40	103	192	
NE. SE	9	148	35	40	63	333	
NW. SE	9	148	35	40	250	116	
SW. SE	9	148	35	40	60	157	
SE. SE	9	148	35	40	28	50	
NW. NW	10	148	35	40	18	40	
SW. NW	10	148	35	40	40	35	
NW. SW	10	148	35	40	23	30	
SE. SW	10	148	35	40	12	5	Do.
NW. SE	10	148	35	40	3	20	Do.
SW. SE	10	148	35	40	13	0	
SE. SE	10	148	35	40	4	10	
NE. NE	11	148	35	40	0	15	
SE. NE	11	148	35	40	0	20	
SW. SE	11	148	35	40	12	15	
SE. SE	11	148	35	40	15	25	
NE. NE	12	148	35	40	50	50	
NW. NE	12	148	35	40	250	250	
SW. NE	12	148	35	40	22	50	
SE. NE	12	148	35	40	25	50	
NE. NW	12	148	35	40	225	150	
NW. NW	12	148	35	40	12	65	
SW. NW	12	148	35	40	8	10	
SE. NW	12	148	35	40	23	90	
NE. SW	12	148	35	40	52	85	
NW. SW	12	148	35	40	9	15	
SW. SW	12	148	35	40	18	12	
SE. SW	12	148	35	40	18	5	Do.
NE. SE	12	148	35	40	3	10	
NW. SE	12	148	35	40	15	5	Do.
SW. SE	12	148	35	40	10	10	
NE. NE	13	148	35	40	11	10	
SW. NE	13	148	35	40	0	30	
SE. NE	13	148	35	40	33	2	Do.
NE. NW	13	148	35	40	12	2	Do.
NW. NW	13	148	35	40	53	35	
SW. NW	13	148	35	40	38	55	
SE. NW	13	148	35	40	16	2	Do.
NE. SW	13	148	35	40	22	10	
NW. SW	13	148	35	40	7	10	
SW. SW	13	148	35	40	67	75	
SE. SW	13	148	35	40	6	10	
NE. SE	13	148	35	40	125	152	
NW. SE	13	148	35	40	90	200	
SW. SE	13	148	35	40	225	310	
SE. SE	13	148	35	40	250	500	
NE. NE	14	148	35	40	90	60	
NW. NE	14	148	35	40	60	30	
SW. NE	14	148	35	40	6	15	
SE. NE	14	148	35	40	18	3	Do.
NE. NW	14	148	35	40	18	10	
NW. NW	14	148	35	40	12	5	Do.
SW. NW	14	148	35	40	22	10	
SE. NW	14	148	35	40	75	23	
NE. SW	14	148	35	40	12	5	Do.
NW. SW	14	148	35	40	30	25	
SW. SW	14	148	35	40	52	50	
SE. SW	14	148	35	40	125	150	
NE. NE	15	148	35	40	3	10	
NW. NE	15	148	35	40	7	10	
SW. NE	15	148	35	32.75	18	50	
NE. NW	15	148	35	40	17	10	

Comparison of estimates of pine timber on Red Lake Reservation, etc.—Continued.

Parts of sections.	Section.	Township.	Range.	Area.	Estimate by first corps.	Estimate by second corps.	Remarks.
		N.	W.		<i>M feet.</i>	<i>M feet.</i>	
NW. NW	15	148	35	40	2	15	
SW. NW	15	148	35	40	0	20	
Lot 5	15	148	35	42.20	8	35	
NW. SW	15	148	35	40	38	110	
Lot 7	15	148	35	39.20	31	200	
Lot 6	15	148	35	43.15	18	0	Classed as agricultural.
Lot 2	15	148	35	36.75	28	12	
Lot 1	15	148	35	49.60	42	75	
NE. NE	17	148	35	40	5	10	
NW. NE	18	148	35	40	4	10	
SW. NE	18	148	35	40	4	25	
SE. NE	18	148	35	40	15	5	Do.
NE. NW	18	148	35	40	23	10	
NE. SW	18	148	35	40	82	162	
Lot 3	18	148	35	38.05	15	52	
Lot 4	18	148	35	38.49	112	130	
SE. SW	18	148	35	40	310	348	
NE. SE	18	148	35	40	17	5	Do.
NW. SE	18	148	35	40	38	142	
SW. SE	18	148	35	40	402	592	
SE. SE	18	148	35	40	70	178	
NE. NE	19	148	35	40	100	66	
NW. NE	19	148	35	40	200	162	
SW. NE	19	148	35	40	125	127	
SE. NE	19	148	35	40	75	120	
NE. NW	19	148	35	40	150	290	
Lot 1	19	148	35	38.17	90	90	
Lot 2	19	148	35	37.61	100	75	
SE. NW	19	148	35	40	125	283	
NE. SW	19	148	35	40	358	590	
Lot 3	19	148	35	37.56	120	203	
Lot 4	19	148	35	38.09	350	742	
SE. SW	19	148	35	40	350	742	
NE. SE	19	148	35	40	70	77	
NW. SE	19	148	35	40	77	68	
SW. SE	19	148	35	40	90	60	
SE. SE	19	148	35	40	40	41	
NE. NE	20	148	35	40	15	5	Do.
SE. NE	20	148	35	40	13	4	Do.
NW. NW	20	148	35	40	16	10	
SW. NW	20	148	35	40	40	48	
NW. SW	20	148	35	40	160	88	
SW. SW	20	148	35	40	40	48	
Lot 1	20	148	35	32.05	13	3	Do.
NE. NE	21	148	35	40	57	83	
NW. NE	21	148	35	40	117	253	
SW. NE	21	148	35	40	18	35	
SE. NE	21	148	35	40	13	15	
NE. NW	21	148	35	40	53	152	
NW. NW	21	148	35	40	40	39	
SW. NW	21	148	35	40	15	30	
SE. NW	21	148	35	40	37	65	
Lot 3	21	148	35	10.95	0	39	
Lot 4	21	148	35	7.50	13	33	
Lot 2	21	148	35	19.10	13	0	Do.
NE. NE	22	148	35	40	29	20	
Lot 7	22	148	35	35.50	23	28	
SW. NE	22	148	35	40	19	20	
SE. NE	22	148	35	40	12	2	Do.
Lots 8 and 9	22	148	35	20.05	11	0	Do.
Lot 10	22	148	35	27	27	105	
SW. NW	22	148	35	40	0	18	
SW. SW	22	148	35	40	10	3	Do.
Lot 1	22	148	35	38.85	12	1	Do.
NE. NW	23	148	35	40	125	123	
NW. NW	23	148	35	40	112	150	
SW. NW	23	148	35	40	96	135	
SE. NW	23	148	35	40	108	178	
NE. SW	23	148	35	40	55	93	
NW. SW	23	148	35	40	48	23	
SW. SW	23	148	35	40	38	22	
SE. SW	23	148	35	40	32	48	
NE. SE	23	148	35	40	47	29	
NW. SE	23	148	35	40	53	155	
SW. SE	23	148	35	40	25	5	Do.
SE. SE	23	148	35	40	32	5	Do.
NE. NE	24	148	35	40	158	178	
NW. NE	24	148	35	40	22	30	
SW. NE	24	148	35	40	18	19	
NE. NW	24	148	35	40	22	12	

124 TIMBER ON THE CHIPPEWA INDIAN RESERVATIONS.

Comparison of estimates of pine timber on Red Lake Reservation, etc.—Continued.

Parts of sections.	Section.	Township.	Range.	Area.	Estimate by first corps.	Estimate by second corps.	Remarks.
		N.	W.		<i>M feet.</i>	<i>M feet.</i>	
NW. NW	24	148	35	40	147	41	
SW. NW	24	148	35	40	38	14	
SE. NW	24	148	35	40	22	22	
NE. SW	24	148	35	40	5	11	
NW. SW	24	148	35	40	9	17	
SW. SW	24	148	35	40	48	92	
SE. SW	24	148	35	40	13	16	
SE. SE	24	148	35	40	9	19	
NE. NE	25	148	35	40	90	83	
NW. NE	25	148	35	40	87	102	
SW. NE	25	148	35	40	258	207	
SE. NE	25	148	35	40	15	10	
NE. NW	25	148	35	40	55	37	
NW. NW	25	148	35	40	72	108	
SW. NW	25	148	35	40	142	263	
SE. NW	25	148	35	40	223	230	
NE. SW	25	148	35	40	60	78	
NW. SW	25	148	35	40	120	110	
Lot 1	25	148	35	26.85	18	14	
Lot 2	25	148	35	36	65	79	
NE. SE	25	148	35	40	18	27	
NW. SE	25	148	35	40	22	75	
SW. SE	25	148	35	40	25	23	
SE. SE	25	148	35	40	13	10	
NE. NE	26	148	35	40	33	20	
NW. NE	26	148	35	40	18	10	
SW. NE	26	148	35	40	25	73	
SE. NE	26	148	35	40	13	7	Classed as agricultural.
NE. NW	26	148	35	40	15	24	
NW. NW	26	148	35	40	20	10	
SW. NW	26	148	35	40	10	0	Do.
SE. NW	26	148	35	40	10	10	
NE. SW	26	148	35	40	13	8	Do.
NE. SE	26	148	35	40	22	12	
NW. SE	26	148	35	40	33	97	
Lot 2	26	148	35	22.20	11	2	Do.
NW. NW	27	148	35	40	10	0	Do.
SW. NW	27	148	35	40	20	8	Do.
Lot 1	28	148	35	28.20	0	8	
Lot 2	28	148	35	28.25	19	6	Do.
SW. NE	28	148	35	40	19	27	
NE. NW	28	148	35	40	32	35	
SE. NW	28	148	35	40	60	175	
NE. SW	28	148	35	40	38	173	
SE. SW	28	148	35	40	13	98	
NW. SE	28	148	35	40	12	21	
SW. SE	28	148	35	40	12	45	
SE. SE	28	148	35	40	6	12	
NW. NW	29	148	35	40	18	20	
SW. NW	29	148	35	40	3	10	
NE. NE	30	148	35	40	155	71	
NW. NE	30	148	35	40	300	95	
SW. NE	30	148	35	40	53	21	
NE. NW	30	148	35	40	300	383	
Lot 1	30	148	35	38.81	300	520	
Lot 2	30	148	35	38.51	32	13	
SE. NW	30	148	35	40	82	31	
Lot 4	30	148	35	38.62	4	10	
SE. SE	31	148	35	40	10	2	Do.
NE. SE	32	148	35	40	0	15	
SW. SE	32	148	35	40	12	5	Do.
SE. SE	32	148	35	40	32	15	
NW. NE	33	148	35	40	11	15	
SW. NE	33	148	35	40	11	30	
NE. NW	33	148	35	40	38	118	
NW. NW	33	148	35	40	14	40	
SW. NW	33	148	35	40	13	67	
SE. NW	33	148	35	40	28	80	
NE. SW	33	148	35	40	8	20	
NW. SW	33	148	35	40	23	40	
SW. SW	33	148	35	40	12	48	
SE. SW	33	148	35	40	18	85	
SW. SE	33	148	35	40	8	10	
SW. NE	34	148	35	40	18	7	Do.
SE. NW	34	148	35	40	22	25	
Lot 3	35	148	35	36.80	11	0	Do.
NE. SE	4	148	36	40	10	1	Do.
SW. NW	5	148	36	40	87	100	
Lot 7	5	148	36	38.50	17	8	Do.
NW. SW	5	148	36	40	43	22	

Comparison of estimates of pine timber on Red Lake Reservation, etc.—Continued.

Parts of sections.	Section.	Township.	Range.	Area.	Estimate by first corps.	Estimate by second corps.	Remarks.
		N.	W.		<i>M feet.</i>	<i>M feet.</i>	
Lot 8.....	5	148	36	34.60	35	10	
SW. SE.....	5	148	36	40	17	6	Classed as agricultural.
Lot 2.....	6	148	36	45.32	5	40	
Lot 3.....	6	148	36	45.60	18	38	
NW. NE.....	8	148	36	40	22	6	Do.
SW. NE.....	8	148	36	40	15	0	Do.
NE. NW.....	8	148	36	40	62	71	
SW. NW.....	8	148	36	40	10	1	Do.
SE. NW.....	8	148	36	40	88	103	
NE. SW.....	8	148	36	40	30	14	
NW. SW.....	8	148	36	40	13	7	Do.
NW. SE.....	8	148	36	40	22	9	Do.
Lot 1.....	8	148	36	30.50	10	6	Do.
SW. NW.....	9	148	36	40	4	12	
Lot 7.....	9	148	36	39.50	11	17	
Lot 8.....	9	148	36	.45	0	3	
SW. SW.....	11	148	36	40	3	15	
SE. NE.....	13	148	36	40	11	2	Do.
SW. NW.....	13	148	36	40	12	13	
SE. NW.....	13	148	36	40	13	33	
NE. SW.....	13	148	36	40	12	4	Do.
NW. SW.....	13	148	36	40	150	67	
SW. SW.....	13	148	36	40	270	219	
SE. SW.....	13	148	36	40	245	529	
NE. SE.....	13	148	36	40	17	32	
SW. SE.....	13	148	36	40	112	193	
SE. SE.....	13	148	36	40	28	8	Do.
NE. NE.....	14	148	36	40	20	45	
NW. NE.....	14	148	36	40	19	36	
SW. NE.....	14	148	36	40	48	112	
SE. NE.....	14	148	36	40	32	28	
NE. NW.....	14	148	36	40	23	45	
NW. NW.....	14	148	36	40	28	48	
SE. NW.....	14	148	36	40	10	50	
NE. SW.....	14	148	36	40	265	506	
NW. SW.....	14	148	36	40	45	275	
SW. SW.....	14	148	36	40	150	258	
SE. SW.....	14	148	36	40	295	463	
NE. SE.....	14	148	36	40	320	402	
NW. SE.....	14	148	36	40	340	518	
SW. SE.....	14	148	36	40	248	370	
SE. SE.....	14	148	36	40	308	515	
Lot 4.....	15	148	36	51.55	29	22	
NE. SE.....	15	148	36	40	53	75	
NW. SE.....	15	148	36	40	37	8	Do.
SW. SE.....	15	148	36	40	200	40	
SE. SE.....	15	148	36	40	128	247	
Lot 7.....	15	148	36	20.20	5	7	
Lot 6.....	17	148	36	27.58	3	22	
SE. SE.....	17	148	36	40	20	35	
NE. NE.....	17	148	36	40	113	60	
Lot 1.....	20	148	36	40.75	12	5	Do.
SW. NE.....	20	148	36	40	80	38	
SE. NE.....	20	148	36	40	235	190	
Lot 2.....	20	148	36	37.35	32	33	
SW. NW.....	20	148	36	40	11	2	Do.
SE. NW.....	20	148	36	40	12	7	Do.
NE. SW.....	20	148	36	40	12	5	Do.
NW. SW.....	20	148	36	40	77	15	
SW. SW.....	20	148	36	40	17	5	Do.
NE. SE.....	20	148	36	40	98	10	
NW. SE.....	20	148	36	40	12	15	
NE. NE.....	21	148	36	40	197	248	
NW. NE.....	21	148	36	40	142	159	
SW. NE.....	21	148	36	40	143	85	
SE. NE.....	21	148	36	40	223	430	
NE. NW.....	21	148	36	40	52	98	
NW. NW.....	21	148	36	40	102	106	
SW. NW.....	21	148	36	40	65	87	
SE. NW.....	21	148	36	40	55	75	
NE. SW.....	21	148	36	40	11	52	
NE. SE.....	21	148	36	40	38	127	
NW. SE.....	21	148	36	40	16	62	
SE. SE.....	21	148	36	40	22	167	
NE. NE.....	22	148	36	40	33	55	
NW. NE.....	22	148	36	40	137	118	
SW. NE.....	22	148	36	40	103	50	
SE. NE.....	22	148	36	40	43	94	
NE. NW.....	22	148	36	40	77	163	
Lot 1.....	22	148	36	39.20	125	103	

126 TIMBER ON THE CHIPPEWA INDIAN RESERVATIONS.

Comparison of estimates of pine timber on Red Lake Reservation, etc.—Continued.

Parts of sections.	Section.	Township.		Range.	Area.	Estimate	Estimate	Remarks.
		N.	W.			by first corps.	by second corps.	
						<i>M feet.</i>	<i>M feet.</i>	
SW. NW	22	148	36	40	73	104		
SE. NW	22	148	36	40	50	35		
NE. SW	22	148	36	40	35	103		
NW. SW	22	148	36	40	180	300		
SW. SW	22	148	36	40	162	278		
SE. SW	22	148	36	40	42	8		Classed as agricultural.
NE. SE	22	148	36	40	4	10		
NW. SE	22	148	36	40	10	10		
SE. SE	22	148	36	40	9	15		
NE. NE	23	148	36	40	250	453		
NW. NE	23	148	36	40	70	101		
SW. NE	23	148	36	40	38	23		
SE. NE	23	148	36	40	288	602		
NE. NW	23	148	36	40	198	185		
NW. NW	23	148	36	40	157	113		
SW. NW	23	148	36	40	170	173		
SE. NW	23	148	36	40	220	72		
NE. SW	23	148	36	40	12	0		Do.
NW. SW	23	148	36	40	9	11		
SE. SW	23	148	36	40	12	10		
NE. SE	23	148	36	40	152	313		
NW. SE	23	148	36	40	11	6		Do.
SE. SE	23	148	36	40	145	482		
NE. NE	24	148	36	40	105	206		
NW. NE	24	148	36	40	275	651		
SW. NE	24	148	36	40	310	662		
SE. NE	24	148	36	40	128	184		
NE. NW	24	148	36	40	340	767		
NW. NW	24	148	36	40	280	427		
SW. NW	24	148	36	40	330	740		
SE. NW	24	148	36	40	352	735		
NE. SW	24	148	36	40	342	505		
NW. SW	24	148	36	40	325	656		
SW. SW	24	148	36	40	350	637		
SE. SW	24	148	36	40	338	500		
NE. SE	24	148	36	40	292	493		
NW. SE	24	148	36	40	262	457		
SW. SE	24	148	36	40	197	318		
SE. SE	24	148	36	40	293	693		
NE. NE	25	148	36	40	67	145		
NW. NE	25	148	36	40	13	13		
NE. NW	25	148	36	40	18	35		
NW. NW	25	148	36	40	202	232		
SW. NW	25	148	36	40	123	162		
SE. NW	25	148	36	40	7	13		
NE. NE	26	148	36	40	160	252		
SW. NE	26	148	36	40	17	18		
SE. NE	26	148	36	40	33	25		
NE. NW	26	148	36	40	17	15		
SW. NW	26	148	36	40	13	2		Do.
SE. NW	26	148	36	40	33	20		
NE. SW	26	148	36	40	5	10		
NW. SW	26	148	36	40	29	30		
SW. SW	26	148	36	40	6	20		
NE. NE	27	148	36	40	11	25		
NW. NE	27	148	36	40	11	23		
SW. NE	27	148	36	40	127	453		
SE. NE	27	148	36	40	102	418		
NE. NW	27	148	36	40	30	158		
NW. NW	27	148	36	40	11	10		
SE. NW	27	148	36	40	13	17		
NE. SE	27	148	36	40	75	143		
NW. SE	27	148	36	40	17	37		
SW. SE	27	148	36	40	47	51		
SE. SE	27	148	36	40	147	270		
NE. NE	28	148	36	40	7	13		
SW. NW	28	148	36	40	1	14		
NE. SW	28	148	36	40	10	54		
NW. SW	28	148	36	40	1	10		
NW. SE	28	148	36	40	27	59		
SE. SE	29	148	36	40	6	11		
NE. NE	32	148	36	40	13	157		
NW. NE	32	148	36	40	10	10		
SW. SE	32	148	36	40	4	12		
SE. SE	32	148	36	40	4	30		
NE. NE	33	148	36	40	25	37		
NW. NE	33	148	36	40	23	50		
SW. NE	33	148	36	40	33	98		
SE. NE	33	148	36	40	27	62		
NW. NW	33	148	36	40	5	18		

Comparison of estimates of pine timber on Red Lake Reservation, etc.—Continued.

Parts of sections.	Sec- tion.	Town- ship.	Range.	Area.	Estimate by first corps.	Estimate by second corps.	Remarks.
		N.	W.		<i>M feet.</i>	<i>M feet.</i>	
NW. SW	33	148	36	40	10	96	
SW. SW	33	148	36	40	12	53	
NE. SE	33	148	36	40	5	15	
NW. NE	34	148	36	40	22	51	
NE. NW	34	148	36	40	8	26	
NW. NW	34	148	36	40	30	40	
SW. NW	34	148	36	40	4	16	
NW. SW	34	148	36	40	25	53	
NE. SE	34	148	36	40	11	20	
NW. SE	44	148	36	40	4	11	
NW. NE	35	148	36	40	11	13	
SE. NE	35	148	26	40	5	24	
SW. NW	35	148	36	40	9	12	
SE. NW	35	148	36	40	11	18	
NE. SW	35	148	36	40	22	15	
SE. SW	35	148	36	40	18	10	
NE. SE	35	148	36	40	20	20	
NW. SE	35	148	36	40	27	25	
SW. SE	35	148	36	40	48	40	
SE. SE	35	148	36	40	33	20	
Lot 1	1	148	37	25.64	0	11	
Lot 3	1	148	37	25.96	0	9	
Lot 1	2	148	37	26.34	28	30	
Lot 3	2	148	37	26.89	60	68	
Lot 4	2	148	37	27.16	203	231	
SW. NW	2	148	37	40	23	31	
SE. NW	2	148	37	40	0	29	
SW. SW	2	148	37	40	12	25	
SE. SW	2	148	37	40	260	542	
SW. SE	2	148	37	40	203	215	
Lot 1	3	148	37	27.51	200	159	
Lot 2	3	148	37	27.94	37	103	
SW. NE	3	148	37	40	98	51	
SE. NE	3	148	37	40	36	44	
Lot 3	3	148	37	28.36	12	16	
Lot 4	3	148	37	28.79	6	20	
SW. NW	3	148	37	40	63	25	
SE. NW	3	148	37	40	23	11	
NE. SW	3	148	37	40	30	25	
NW. SW	3	148	37	40	98	63	
SW. SW	3	148	37	40	18	25	
SE. SW	3	148	37	40	11	14	
NW. SE	3	148	37	40	18	0	
Lot 1	4	148	37	29.20	58	108	Classed as agricultural.
Lot 2	4	148	37	29.60	160	176	
SW. NE	4	148	37	40	18	19	
SE. NE	4	148	37	40	18	81	
Lot 3	4	148	37	30	47	62	
Lot 4	4	148	37	30.40	14	35	
SW. NW	4	148	37	40	23	29	
SE. NW	4	148	37	40	17	29	
NE. SW	4	148	37	40	128	81	
NW. SW	4	148	37	40	22	40	
Lot 5	4	148	37	17.60	18	20	
Lot 7	4	148	37	6.50	5	6	
Lot 6	4	148	37	39.65	110	204	
NE. SE	4	148	37	40	218	150	
NW. SE	4	148	37	40	27	16	
SW. SE	4	148	37	40	87	42	
SE. SE	4	148	37	40	43	102	
Lot 1	5	148	37	30.83	27	50	
Lot 2	5	148	37	31.27	42	35	
SW. NE	5	148	37	40	32	25	
SE. NE	5	148	37	40	62	72	
Lot 3	5	148	37	31.73	22	65	
Lot 4	5	148	37	32.17	68	100	
SW. NW	5	148	37	40	19	20	
SE. NW	5	148	37	40	10	10	
Lot 7	5	148	37	46.75	23	20	
Lot 5	5	148	37	37.15	19	20	
Lot 6	5	148	37	12.10	22	5	
Lot 9	5	148	37	26.15	17	7	
Lot 1	6	148	37	32.54	36	45	
SW. NE	6	148	37	40	35	25	
SE. NE	6	148	37	40	22	30	
Lot 5	6	148	37	37.25	0	15	
SE. NW	6	148	37	40	2	15	
NE. SW	6	148	37	40	7	25	
Lot 6	6	148	37	36.75	2	20	
Lot 7	6	148	37	35.75	42	35	

128 TIMBER ON THE CHIPPEWA INDIAN RESERVATIONS.

Comparison of estimates of pine timber on Red Lake Reservation, etc.—Continued.

Parts of sections.	Section.	Township.	Range.	Area.	Estimate by first corps.	Estimate by second corps.	Remarks.
		N.	W.		<i>M feet.</i>	<i>M feet.</i>	
SE. SW	6	148	37	40	26	70	
NE. SE	6	148	37	40	2	25	
NW. SE	6	148	37	40	9	20	
SW. SE	6	148	37	40	22	35	
SE. SE	6	148	37	40	10	10	
Lot 1	7	148	37	34.90	11	15	
NE. SE	7	148	37	40	10	0	Classed as agricultural.
SW. NW	8	148	37	40	10	5	Do.
SW. SE	8	148	37	40	11	0	Do.
NE. NE	9	148	37	40	32	18	
NW. NE	9	148	37	40	37	5	Do.
SE. NE	9	148	37	40	9	11	
NE. NW	9	148	37	40	48	32	
NW. NW	9	148	37	40	20	15	
SE. NW	9	148	37	40	18	14	
NE. SW	9	148	37	40	11	5	Do.
SE. SW	9	148	37	40	13	9	Do.
SW. SE	9	148	37	40	13	0	
NW. NW	10	148	37	40	2	20	
NW. NE	11	148	37	40	27	202	
SW. NE	11	148	37	40	4	18	
NE. NW	11	148	37	40	137	413	
NW. NW	11	148	34	49	82	245	
SW. NW	11	148	37	40	5	20	
SE. NW	11	148	37	40	25	33	
NE. NE	17	148	37	40	5	10	
NE. SE	17	148	37	40	14	10	
SE. SE	17	148	37	40	12	7	Do.
Lot 1	18	148	37	33.99	12	0	Do.
NW. SE	18	148	37	40	6	10	
NE. NE	21	148	37	40	18	13	
SW. NE	21	148	37	40	10	8	Do.
SE. NE	21	148	37	40	10	4	Do.
NE. NW	21	148	37	40	25	10	
NW. NW	21	148	37	40	26	8	Do.
SE. NW	21	148	37	40	11	4	Do.
SE. SE	21	148	37	40	10	10	
SE. NE	22	148	37	40	18	0	Do.
SW. NW	22	148	37	40	12	0	Do.
SW. SW	22	148	37	40	12	5	Do.
NE. SE	22	148	37	40	10	0	Do.
NW. SE	22	148	37	40	23	0	Do.
SW. NW	23	148	37	40	13	0	Do.
SE. NE	24	148	37	40	11	15	
NW. NE	25	148	37	40	28	137	
SW. NE	25	148	37	40	27	44	
NE. NW	25	148	37	40	177	372	
NW. NW	25	148	37	40	22	73	
SW. NW	25	148	37	40	23	30	
SE. NW	25	148	37	40	17	65	
NW. SW	25	148	37	40	1	11	
NE. NW	27	148	37	40	20	0	Do.
NW. NW	27	148	37	40	10	0	Do.
SW. NW	27	148	37	40	14	11	
NE. SW	27	148	37	40	11	2	Do.
NW. SW	27	148	37	40	53	45	
SW. SW	27	148	37	40	15	7	Do.
SE. SW	27	148	37	40	27	4	Do.
SW. NE	28	148	37	40	11	5	Do.
SE. NE	28	148	37	40	7	13	
NE. NW	28	148	37	40	12	18	
SE. NW	28	148	37	40	8	15	
SW. SW	28	148	37	40	12	12	
NW. SE	28	148	37	40	13	4	Do.
SE. SE	28	148	37	40	9	17	
SE. SE	28	148	37	40	8	11	
SW. SW	29	148	37	40	35	105	
SE. SW	29	148	37	40	10	28	
SW. SE	29	148	37	40	6	21	
SE. SE	29	148	37	40	15	22	
SE. SW	30	148	37	40	16	5	Do.
SW. SE	30	148	37	40	17	10	
NE. NE	31	148	37	40	12	18	
NW. NE	31	148	37	40	13	5	Do.
SW. NE	31	148	37	40	73	75	
SE. NE	31	148	37	40	92	103	
NE. NW	31	148	37	40	28	22	
Lot 1	31	148	37	3 70	18	5	Do.
Lot 2	31	148	37	33.51	18	5	Do.
SE. NW	31	148	37	40	35	53	

Comparison of estimates of pine timber on Red Lake Reservation, etc.—Continued.

Parts of sections.	Section.	Township.	Range.	Area.	Estimate by first corps.	Estimate by second corps.	Remarks.
		N.	W.		<i>M feet.</i>	<i>M feet.</i>	
NE. SW.....	31	148	37	40	22	37	
Lot 3.....	31	148	37	33.32	4	10	
Lot 5.....	31	148	37	39.90	38	38	
NE. SE.....	31	148	37	40	33	25	
NW. SE.....	31	148	37	40	52	63	
SW. SE.....	31	148	37	40	20	15	
NE. NE.....	32	148	37	40	27	25	
NW. NE.....	32	148	37	40	50	82	
SW. NE.....	32	148	37	40	27	43	
SE. NE.....	32	148	37	40	23	33	
NE. NW.....	32	148	37	40	33	32	
NW. NW.....	32	148	37	40	73	48	
SW. NW.....	32	148	37	40	27	60	
SE. NW.....	32	148	37	40	75	87	
NE. SW.....	32	148	37	40	48	42	
NW. SW.....	32	148	37	40	35	30	
SW. SW.....	32	148	37	40	22	15	
SE. SW.....	32	148	37	40	28	26	
NW. SE.....	32	148	37	40	70	120	
SE. SE.....	32	148	37	40	27	13	
SW. NE.....	33	148	37	40	26	64	
SE. NE.....	33	148	37	40	28	31	
NE. NW.....	33	148	37	40	20	0	Classed as agricultural.
NW. NW.....	33	148	37	40	30	15	
SW. NW.....	33	148	37	40	15	15	
SE. NW.....	33	148	37	40	12	10	
NE. SW.....	33	148	37	40	14	27	
NW. SW.....	33	148	37	40	30	59	
SW. SW.....	33	148	37	40	55	83	
SE. SW.....	33	148	37	40	18	37	
NE. SE.....	33	148	37	40	53	51	
NW. SE.....	33	148	37	40	62	83	
SE. SE.....	33	148	37	40	14	31	
NW. NW.....	34	148	37	40	13	21	
SW. NW.....	34	148	37	40	85	71	
SE. NW.....	34	148	37	40	27	21	
NE. SW.....	34	148	37	40	30	10	
NW. SW.....	34	148	37	40	48	47	
SW. SW.....	34	148	37	40	35	12	
SE. SW.....	34	148	37	40	25	8	Do.
NW. SE.....	34	148	37	40	32	32	
NE. NW.....	35	148	37	40	10	7	Do.
SE. SE.....	1	148	38	40	12	2	Do.
SW. NW.....	2	148	38	40	10	8	Do.
SE. NW.....	2	148	38	40	15	0	Do.
NE. SW.....	2	148	38	40	10	15	
NW. SW.....	2	148	38	40	30	20	
SE. SW.....	2	148	38	40	17	12	
SE. SW.....	3	148	38	40	11	2	Do.
NE. SE.....	3	148	38	40	42	83	
NW. SE.....	3	148	38	40	27	23	
SW. SE.....	3	148	38	40	22	20	
SE. SE.....	3	148	38	40	8	20	
Lot 2.....	6	148	38	38.83	12	0	Do.
Lot 3.....	6	148	38	39.39	12	3	Do.
Lot 4.....	6	148	38	24.67	11	5	Do.
Lot 5.....	6	148	38	25.39	60	6	Do.
SE. NW.....	6	148	38	40	13	4	Do.
Lot 6.....	6	148	38	26.14	160	8	
Lot 7.....	6	148	38	23.60	88	0	Do.
Lot 8.....	6	148	38	25.30	13	0	Do.
Lot 5.....	7	148	38	27.07	33	15	
Lot 6.....	7	148	38	27.78	42	19	
SE. SW.....	7	148	38	40	170	28	
Lot 4.....	10	148	38	43.85	13	3	Do.
NE. NW.....	18	148	38	40	125	63	
Lot 2.....	18	148	38	29.61	27	11	
SE. NW.....	18	148	38	40	65	5	Do.
NE. SW.....	18	148	38	40	12	2	Do.
Lot 3.....	18	148	38	26.98	32	3	Do.
Lot 4.....	18	148	38	39.24	23	3	Do.
NE. NE.....	22	148	38	40	23	0	Do.
SE. NE.....	22	148	38	40	12	5	Do.
SE. SE.....	22	148	38	40	20	6	Do.
SE. NE.....	23	148	38	40	14	0	Do.
SW. SW.....	23	148	38	40	27	8	Do.
NW. NW.....	26	148	38	40	30	5	Do.
SW. NW.....	26	148	38	40	23	3	Do.
NE. NE.....	27	148	38	40	23	3	Do.
SW. NE.....	27	148	38	40	15	0	Do.

Comparison of estimates of pine timber on Red Lake Reservation, etc.—Continued.

Parts of sections.	Section.	Township.	Range.	Area.	Estimate by first corps.	Estimate by second corps.	Remarks.
		N.	W.		<i>M feet.</i>	<i>M feet.</i>	
SE. NE	27	148	38	40	20	2	Classed as agricultural.
NE. SE	27	148	38	40	11	0	Do.
NW. SE	27	148	38	40	10	0	Do.
Lot 1	33	148	38	43.53	18	3	Do.
Lot 2	33	148	38	9.82	30	0	Do.
NE. NE	34	148	38	40	15	4	Do.
SW. NE	34	148	38	40	18	6	Do.
SE. NE	34	148	38	40	82	37	
SE. NW	34	148	38	40	10	2	Do.
NE. SW	34	148	38	40	12	1	Do.
SW. SW	34	148	38	40	82	57	
SE. SW	34	148	38	40	20	5	Do.
NE. SE	34	148	38	40	93	29	
NW. SE	34	148	38	40	22	2	Do.
SW. SE	34	148	38	40	20	3	Do.
SE. SE	34	148	38	40	27	6	Do.
SW. NW	35	148	38	40	20	9	Do.
NW. SW	35	148	38	40	47	25	
SW. SW	35	148	38	40	22	23	
SE. SW	35	148	38	40	20	19	
Lot 2	35	148	38	28	12	10	
Lot 1	1	148	39	40.14	12	10	
SW. NE	1	148	39	40	8	10	
SE. NE	1	148	39	40	12	15	
NE. SE	1	148	39	40	25	35	
Lot 5	2	148	39	25.23	1	8	
Lot 1	11	148	39	41.45	25	10	Do.
NW. NE	12	148	39	40	5	10	
NE. NW	12	148	39	40	67	11	
SE. NW	12	148	39	40	13	3	Do.
Lot 4	12	148	39	19.19	0	5	
NE. SE	12	148	39	40	18	0	Do.
Lot 5	13	148	39	33.14	30	0	Do.
Lot 6	13	148	39	3.99	8	0	Do.
Lot 1	5	149	32	63.90	50	60	
Lot 5	5	149	32	36.29	50	44	
Lot 1	6	149	32	43.50	115	128	
Lot 2	6	149	32	42.50	50	28	
SW. NE	6	149	32	40	32	70	
SE. NE	6	149	32	40	42	148	
Lot 3	6	149	32	41.50	32	37	
Lot 4	6	149	32	45.66	48	48	
Lot 5	6	149	32	18.35	13	0	Do.
Lot 6	6	149	32	24	10	11	
Lot 7	6	149	32	42.50	23	17	
Lot 8	6	149	32	43.20	14	0	Do.
SE. SW	6	149	32	40	22	28	
Lot 10	6	149	32	35.80	23	37	
NW. SE	6	149	32	40	42	30	
Lot 9	6	149	32	49.95	70	28	
Lot 1	7	149	32	23.89	23	28	
Lot 2	7	149	32	38.65	28	0	Do.
Lot 3	7	149	32	21.50	8	8	
Lot 4	7	149	32	30.66	5	18	
Lot 5	7	149	32	1.85	5	5	
Lot 1	1	149	33	39.85	100	250	
Lot 2	1	149	33	39.55	70	148	
SW. NE	1	149	33	40	55	82	
Lot 10	1	149	33	39.60	55	87	
Lot 3	1	149	33	39.25	95	202	
Lot 4	1	149	33	36.70	42	152	
Lot 5	1	149	33	21.25	65	82	
SE. NW	1	149	33	40	90	127	
NE. SW	1	149	33	40	50	105	
Lot 6	1	149	33	25	17	88	
SW. SW	1	149	33	40	38	75	
SE. SW	1	149	33	40	38	95	
Lot 9	1	149	33	36.10	25	3	Do.
NW. SE	1	149	33	40	30	23	
Lot 7	1	149	33	37.10	22	28	
Lot 8	1	149	33	25.90	25	65	
Lot 1	2	149	33	37.82	17	22	
Lot 2	2	149	33	39.17	22	22	
SW. NE	2	149	33	40	23	23	
Lot 6	2	149	33	10	5	5	
Lot 3	2	149	33	39.42	30	40	
Lot 4	2	149	33	36.92	8	17	
Lot 5	2	149	33	34	20	17	
SE. NW	2	149	33	40	35	37	
NE. SW	2	149	33	40	50	70	

Comparison of estimates of pine timber on Red Lake Reservation, etc.—Continued.

Parts of sections.	Section.	Township.	Range.	Area.	Estimate by first corps.	Estimate by second corps.	Remarks.
		N.	W.		<i>M feet.</i>	<i>M feet.</i>	
NW SW	2	149	33	40	40	27	
SW SW	2	149	33	40	8	10	
SE SW	2	149	33	40	40	62	
Lot 7	2	149	33	28.50	50	92	
NW SE	2	149	33	40	45	65	
Lot 8	2	149	33	37	107	130	
Lot 8	2	149	33	39	150	163	
Lot 2	3	149	33	38.15	15	23	
Lot 5	3	149	33	39.90	5	12	
Lot 6	3	149	33	24.50	8	10	
Lot 3	3	149	33	39.55	73	208	
Lot 4	3	149	33	39.45	72	135	
SW NW	3	149	33	40	77	203	
SE NW	3	149	33	40	27	63	
NE SW	3	149	33	40	13	23	
NW SW	3	149	33	40	100	92	
SW SW	3	149	33	40	23	20	
SE SW	3	149	33	40	27	14	
NE SE	3	149	33	40	12	9	Classed as agricultural.
NW SE	3	149	33	40	13	10	
SW SE	3	149	33	40	17	22	
Lot 1	4	149	33	39.43	115	62	
Lot 2	4	149	33	39.50	237	117	
SW NE	4	149	33	40	55	68	
SE NE	4	149	33	40	55	67	
Lot 3	4	149	33	39.57	225	53	
Lot 4	4	149	33	34.64	65	39	
SE NW	4	149	33	40	20	28	
NE SW	4	149	33	40	15	8	Do.
NW SW	4	149	33	40	20	8	Do.
SW SW	4	149	33	40	23	6	Do.
NE SE	4	149	33	40	140	98	
NW SE	4	149	33	40	23	13	
SE SE	4	149	33	40	23	9	Do.
Lot 1	5	149	33	4.97	0	46	
Lot 2	5	149	33	31.05	50	66	
Lot 5	5	149	33	33.25	3	48	
Lot 3	5	149	33	39.88	28	31	
Lot 4	5	149	33	39.96	50	17	
SW NW	5	149	33	40	10	7	Do.
NE SW	5	149	33	40	20	7	
SW SW	5	149	33	40	5	10	Do.
SE SW	5	149	33	40	37	6	
NE SE	5	149	33	40	30	20	
NW SE	5	149	33	40	39	26	
SW SE	5	149	33	40	41	31	
SE SE	5	149	33	40	45	23	
Lot 1	6	149	33	40	28	15	
Lot 2	6	149	33	40	30	20	
SW NE	6	149	33	40	58	15	
SE NE	6	149	33	40	23	18	
Lot 3	6	149	33	40	82	71	
Lot 4	6	149	33	43.10	23	39	
Lot 5	6	149	33	42.95	30	5	Do.
SE NW	6	149	33	40	48	51	
NE SW	6	149	33	40	38	14	
Lot 6	6	149	33	42.71	33	20	
Lot 7	6	149	33	42.51	37	20	
SE SW	6	149	33	40	23	16	
NE SE	6	149	33	40	30	5	Do.
NW SE	6	149	33	40	80	37	
SW SE	6	149	33	40	45	45	
SE SE	6	149	33	40	18	0	Do.
NW NE	7	149	33	40	60	95	
SW NE	7	149	33	40	38	36	
SE NE	7	149	33	40	75	71	
NE NW	7	149	33	40	53	17	
Lot 1	7	149	33	42.55	53	35	
Lot 2	7	149	33	42.55	25	25	
NE SW	7	149	33	40	22	18	
Lot 3	7	149	33	42.75	22	26	
Lot 4	7	149	33	43.10	20	85	
SE SW	7	149	33	40	43	92	
NE SE	7	149	33	40	28	13	
NW SE	7	149	33	40	28	10	
SW SE	7	149	33	40	37	46	
SE SE	7	149	33	40	13	15	
NE NE	8	149	33	40	62	15	
NW NE	8	149	33	40	33	22	
SW NE	8	149	33	40	38	25	

Comparison of estimates of pine timber on Red Lake Reservation, etc.—Continued.

Parts of sections.	Section.	Township.		Area.	Estimate by first corps.	Estimate by second corps.	Remarks.
		N.	W.				
SE. NE.	8	149	33	40	45	20	Classed as agricultural.
NE. NW.	8	149	33	40	23	5	
NW. NW.	8	149	33	40	32	18	
SW. NW.	8	149	33	40	35	15	
SE. NW.	8	149	33	40	27	9	
NE. SW.	8	149	33	40	25	95	
NW. SW.	8	149	33	40	20	14	
SW. SW.	8	149	33	40	172	61	
SE. SW.	8	149	33	40	83	100	
NE. SE.	8	149	33	40	22	29	
NW. SE.	8	149	33	40	51	10	
SW. SE.	8	149	33	40	108	110	
SE. SE.	8	149	33	40	27	19	
NE. NE.	9	149	33	40	40	10	
NW. NE.	9	149	33	40	28	7	
SW. NE.	9	149	33	40	27	20	
SE. NE.	9	149	33	40	22	14	
NE. NW.	9	149	33	40	30	6	
NW. NW.	9	149	33	40	30	21	
SW. NW.	9	149	33	40	10	2	
SE. NW.	9	149	33	40	42	25	
NW. SW.	9	149	33	40	10	7	
SW. SW.	9	149	33	40	63	20	
SE. SW.	9	149	33	40	37	8	
Lot 1.	9	149	33	34	10	9	
Lot 2.	9	149	33	23.60	10	2	
Lot 3.	9	149	33	11.50	0	6	
Lot 4.	9	149	33	34.25	18	15	
NE. NE.	10	149	33	40	18	22	
NW. NE.	10	149	33	40	23	62	
SW. NE.	10	149	33	40	20	15	
SE. NE.	10	149	33	40	13	7	
NE. NW.	10	149	33	40	23	31	
NW. NW.	10	149	33	40	21	23	
SW. NW.	10	149	33	40	10	25	
SE. NW.	10	149	33	40	12	20	
NE. SW.	10	149	33	40	17	27	
NW. SW.	10	149	33	40	5	18	
NE. SE.	10	149	33	40	24	2	
NW. SE.	10	149	33	40	0	11	
SW. SE.	10	149	33	40	11	0	
SE. SE.	10	149	33	40	10	0	
Lot 1.	11	149	33	2	4	8	
Lot 3.	11	149	33	22.75	46	94	
Lot 2.	11	149	33	39.75	123	160	
SW. NE.	11	149	33	40	65	105	
SE. NE.	11	149	33	40	133	120	
NE. NW.	11	149	33	40	28	45	
NW. NW.	11	149	33	40	23	11	
SW. NW.	11	149	33	40	32	25	
SE. NW.	11	149	33	40	78	80	
NE. SW.	11	149	33	40	25	58	
NW. SW.	11	149	33	40	12	23	
SW. SW.	11	149	33	40	25	0	
SE. SW.	11	149	33	40	32	0	
NE. SE.	11	149	33	40	33	88	
NW. SE.	11	149	33	40	23	80	
SW. SE.	11	149	33	40	22	17	
SE. SE.	11	149	33	40	25	55	
Lot 1.	12	149	33	17.05	20	22	
Lot 2.	12	149	33	22.75	17	40	
Lot 3.	12	149	33	19	26	18	
Lot 9.	12	149	33	7.40	35	0	
NE. NW.	12	149	33	40	75	55	
NW. NW.	12	149	33	40	90	88	
SW. NW.	12	149	33	40	75	140	
Lot 4.	12	149	33	39.90	45	75	
Lot 5.	12	149	33	39.60	45	52	
NW. SW.	12	149	33	40	83	110	
SW. SW.	12	149	33	40	100	150	
SE. SW.	12	149	33	40	68	77	
Lot 8.	12	149	33	33.25	68	95	
Lot 6.	12	149	33	11.60	46	17	Do.
Lot 10.							
Lot 7.							
Lot 1.							
Lot 1.	13	149	33	15	25	25	
NW. NE.	13	149	33	40	55	232	
Lot 5.	13	149	33	36	52	101	
Lot 2.	13	149	33	34.75	82	220	
Lot 3.	13	149	33	32.50	88	208	

Comparison of estimates of pine timber on Red Lake Reservation, etc.—Continued.

Parts of sections.	Sec-tion.	Town-ship.	Range.	Area.	Estimate by first corps.	Estimate by second corps.	Remarks.
		N.	W.		<i>M feet.</i>	<i>M feet.</i>	
Lot 4.....	13	149	33	20.60	22	61	
Lot 6.....	13	149	33	46.75	19	73	
Lot 7.....	13	149	33	39.50	23	20	
SW. SW.....	13	149	33	40	17	18	
Lot 8.....	13	149	33	19.75	7	5	
NE. NE.....	14	149	33	40	38	31	
NW. NE.....	14	149	33	40	23	26	
SW. NE.....	14	149	33	40	14	39	
Lot 1.....	14	149	33	39.40	28	36	
NE. NW.....	14	149	33	40	48	66	
NW. NW.....	14	149	33	40	35	15	
SW. NW.....	14	149	33	40	25	30	
SE. NW.....	14	149	33	40	35	29	
NE. SW.....	14	149	33	40	22	26	
NW. SW.....	14	149	33	40	80	78	
SW. SW.....	14	149	33	40	58	110	
SE. SW.....	14	149	33	40	32	29	
NE. SE.....	14	149	33	40	30	25	
NW. SE.....	14	149	33	40	23	43	
Lot 3.....	14	149	33	31.25	17	28	
Lot 2.....	14	149	33	32.63	27	20	
NE. NE.....	15	149	33	40	30	5	Classed as agricultural.
NW. NE.....	15	149	33	40	15	6	Do.
SE. NE.....	15	149	33	40	32	10	
NW. NW.....	15	149	33	40	18	14	
SW. NW.....	15	149	33	40	40	79	
SE. NW.....	15	149	33	40	43	51	
NE. SW.....	15	149	33	40	150	42	
NW. SW.....	15	149	33	40	85	15	
SW. SW.....	15	149	33	40	80	57	
SE. SW.....	15	149	33	40	125	72	
NE. SE.....	15	149	33	40	35	10	
SW. SE.....	15	149	33	40	60	13	
SE. SE.....	15	149	33	40	70	78	
NE. NE.....	17	149	33	40	40	55	
NW. NE.....	17	149	33	40	135	83	
SW. NE.....	17	149	33	40	112	40	
SE. NE.....	17	149	33	40	122	80	
NE. NW.....	17	149	33	40	140	100	
Lot 1.....	17	149	33	34.50	23	18	
Lot 2.....	17	149	33	53.25	100	60	
NE. SW.....	17	149	33	40	13	15	
SW. SW.....	17	149	33	40	11	0	Do.
NE. SE.....	17	149	33	40	38	15	
NW. SE.....	17	149	33	40	12	0	Do.
SE. SE.....	17	149	33	40	23	10	
NW. NE.....	18	149	33	40	20	25	
Lot 8.....	18	149	33	46.75	22	0	Do.
NE. NW.....	18	149	33	40	97	110	
Lot 1.....	18	149	33	43.60	77	220	
Lot 2.....	18	149	33	43.77	75	60	
SE. NW.....	18	149	33	40	50	50	
Lot 3.....	18	149	33	38.82	15	15	
Lot 4.....	18	149	33	15.76	20	2	Do.
NW. SE.....	18	149	33	40	15	0	Do.
SW. SE.....	18	149	33	40	10	8	Do.
SE. SE.....	18	149	33	40	12	10	
NE. NE.....	19	149	33	40	10	21	
NW. NE.....	19	149	33	40	16	0	Do.
SW. NE.....	19	149	33	40	11	10	
SE. NE.....	19	149	33	40	11	5	Do.
NE. SE.....	19	149	33	40	22	5	Do.
NW. SE.....	19	149	33	40	10	0	Do.
Lot 6.....	19	149	33	24.15	11	10	
SE. SE.....	19	149	33	40	11	10	
NE. NE.....	20	149	33	40	22	10	
SE. NE.....	20	149	33	40	0	17	
NW. NW.....	20	149	33	40	12	7	Do.
NW. SW.....	20	149	33	40	19	0	Do.
SW. SW.....	20	149	33	40	20	10	
SE. SW.....	20	149	33	40	11	15	
NE. SE.....	20	149	33	40	11	12	
NE. NE.....	21	149	33	40	37	24	
NW. NE.....	21	149	33	40	25	24	
SW. NE.....	21	149	33	40	28	31	
SE. NE.....	21	149	33	40	27	39	
NE. NW.....	21	149	33	40	100	15	
NW. NW.....	21	149	33	40	17	53	
SW. NW.....	21	149	33	40	25	31	
SE. NW.....	21	149	33	40	37	24	
NE. SW.....	21	149	33	40	80	88	

134 TIMBER ON THE CHIPPEWA INDIAN RESERVATIONS.

Comparison of estimates of pine timber on Red Lake Reservation, etc.—Continued.

Parts of sections.	Section.	Township.	Range.	Area.	Estimate by first corps.	Estimate by second corps.	Remarks.
		N.	W.		<i>M feet.</i>	<i>M feet.</i>	
NW SW	21	149	33	40	85	96	
SW SW	21	149	33	40	17	20	
SE SW	21	149	33	40	28	25	
NE SE	21	149	33	40	49	62	
NW SE	21	149	33	40	33	30	
SW SE	21	149	33	40	27	39	
SE SE	21	149	33	40	23	24	
NE NE	22	149	33	40	67	76	
NW NE	22	149	33	40	62	64	
SW NE	22	149	33	40	70	76	
SE NE	22	149	33	40	100	43	
NE NW	22	149	33	40	120	67	
NW NW	22	149	33	40	40	22	
SW NW	22	149	33	40	47	10	
SE NW	22	149	33	40	70	39	
NE SW	22	149	33	40	70	5	
NW SW	22	149	33	40	40	21	
SW SW	22	149	33	40	20	10	
Lot 1	22	149	33	30.50	18	9	
NE SE	22	149	33	40	55	33	
NW SE	22	149	33	40	17	4	Do.
Lot 2	22	149	33	28.25	13	3	Do.
SE SE	22	149	33	40	30	26	
Lot 2	23	149	33	25.40	23	26	
Lot 1	23	149	33	39.80	38	54	
SW NE	23	149	33	40	80	45	
Lot 3	23	149	33	37.30	27	42	
NE NW	23	149	33	40	50	61	
NW NW	23	149	33	40	53	69	
SW NW	23	149	33	40	42	80	
SE NW	23	149	33	40	34	45	
NE SW	23	149	33	40	60	48	
NW SW	23	149	33	40	34	60	
SW SW	23	149	33	40	32	32	
SE SW	23	149	33	40	33	26	
Lot 4	23	149	33	17.60	17	25	
NW SE	23	149	33	40	23	10	
Lot 5	23	149	33	32.37	10	11	
Lot 1	24	149	33	34.25	25	11	
Lot 1	26	149	33	43.75	35	10	Do.
NW NW	26	149	33	40	35	21	
Lot 2	26	149	33	56	85	20	
NE NE	27	149	33	40	35	50	
SW NE	27	149	33	40	20	0	Do.
SE NE	27	149	33	40	37	13	
Lot 2	27	149	33	17.85	7	10	
NW NW	27	149	33	40	14	20	
SW NW	27	149	33	40	30	27	
Lot 3	27	149	33	37.90	16	3	Do.
NE SW	27	149	33	40	15	0	Do.
NW SW	27	149	33	40	15	0	Do.
SW SW	27	149	33	40	10	0	Do.
SE SW	27	149	33	40	25	0	Do.
NE SE	27	149	33	40	15	0	Do.
NW SE	27	149	33	40	12	0	Do.
Lot 5	27	149	33	32	20	5	Do.
NE NE	28	149	33	40	13	10	
NW NE	28	149	33	40	20	20	
SE NE	28	149	33	40	30	65	
NE NW	28	149	33	40	42	25	
NW NW	28	149	33	40	15	11	
SW NW	28	149	33	40	25	5	Do.
SE NW	28	149	33	40	16	12	
NE SW	28	149	33	40	17	7	Do.
NW SW	28	149	33	40	25	0	Do.
SW SW	28	149	33	40	25	0	Do.
NE SE	28	149	33	40	40	0	Do.
NW SE	28	149	33	40	6	10	
SW SE	28	149	33	40	20	20	
SE SE	28	149	33	40	22	5	Do.
Lot 1	30	149	33	13.45	11	2	Do.
SE NE	33	149	33	40	11	10	
Lot 4	33	149	33	38.50	18	12	
Lot 1	34	149	33	54.70	13	20	
SW NW	34	149	33	40	14	25	
Lot 4	34	149	33	49.20	25	16	
Lot 5	34	149	33	39	5	10	
Lot 1	1	149	34	40	15	13	
Lot 2	1	149	34	40	13	6	Do.
SW NE	1	149	34	40	85	58	

Comparison of estimates of pine timber on Red Lake Reservation, etc.—Continued.

Parts of sections.	Section.	Township.	Range.	Area.	Estimate by first corps.	Estimate by second corps.	Remarks.
		N.	W.		<i>M feet.</i>	<i>M feet.</i>	
Lot 3.....	1	149	34	46.05	28	53	
Lot 4.....	1	149	34	30.50	100	117	
SE. NW.....	1	149	34	40	135	153	
NE. SW.....	1	149	34	40	95	87	
Lot 5.....	1	149	34	39.60	100	107	
SW. SW.....	1	149	34	40	15	15	
SE. SW.....	1	149	34	40	23	25	
NE. SE.....	1	149	34	40	20	28	
NW. SE.....	1	149	34	40	2	20	
SW. SE.....	1	149	34	40	15	35	
SE. SE.....	1	149	34	40	27	57	
Lot 1.....	2	149	34	25.56	15	2	Glassed as agricultural.
Lot 2.....	2	149	34	39.88	25	0	Do.
SW. NE.....	2	149	34	40	102	31	
Lot 5.....	2	149	34	35.35	50	60	
SW. NW.....	2	149	34	40	12	11	
SE. NW.....	2	149	34	40	5	13	
NE. SW.....	2	149	34	40	13	12	
NW. SW.....	2	149	34	40	33	12	
SE. SW.....	2	149	34	40	18	17	
Lot 6.....	2	149	34	30.60	23	17	
Lot 7.....	2	149	34	33.55	13	3	Do.
SW. NE.....	3	149	34	40	21	0	Do.
Lot 4.....	3	149	34	40.13	12	9	Do.
SW. NW.....	3	149	34	40	16	0	Do.
SE. NW.....	3	149	34	40	27	0	Do.
NE. SW.....	3	149	34	40	24	5	Do.
NW. SW.....	3	149	34	40	20	11	
SW. SW.....	3	149	34	40	11	33	
SE. SW.....	3	149	34	40	8 ¹ / ₂	11	
NE. SE.....	3	149	34	40	25	5	Do.
NW. SE.....	3	149	34	40	51 ¹ / ₂	11	
SW. SE.....	3	149	34	40	17 ¹ / ₂	30	
SE. SE.....	3	149	34	40	21 ¹ / ₂	27	
Lot 1.....	4	149	34	40.22	15	0	Do.
Lot 2.....	4	149	34	40.27	24 ¹ / ₂	36	
SE. NE.....	4	149	34	40	20	0	Do.
Lot 3.....	4	149	34	40.32	36 ¹ / ₂	0	Do.
NW. SW.....	4	149	34	40	3 ¹ / ₂	26	
SE. SW.....	4	149	34	40	25 ¹ / ₂	0	Do.
NE. SE.....	4	149	34	40	25 ¹ / ₂	0	Do.
SW. SE.....	4	149	34	40	36 ¹ / ₂	0	Do.
SE. SE.....	4	149	34	40	43 ¹ / ₂	0	Do.
Lot 2.....	5	149	34	40.43	50	20	
SW. NE.....	5	149	34	40	20	0	Do.
SE. NE.....	5	149	34	40.28	6 ¹ / ₂	14	
Lot 3.....	5	149	34	40.39	30	29	
Lot 4.....	5	149	34	40.35	35	49	
SE. NW.....	5	149	34	40.28	5	20	
NE. SW.....	5	149	34	40.56	13 ¹ / ₂	0	Do.
NW. SW.....	5	149	34	40.56	50	0	Do.
SW. SW.....	5	149	34	40.55	17 ¹ / ₂	0	Do.
SE. SW.....	5	149	34	40.55	15	5	Do.
NE. SE.....	5	149	34	40.56	65	128	
NW. SE.....	5	149	34	40.56	9	28	
SW. SE.....	5	149	34	40.55	16 ¹ / ₂	21	
SE. SE.....	5	149	34	40.55	25	30	
Lot 1.....	6	149	34	40.21	31 ¹ / ₂	20	
Lot 2.....	6	149	34	40.15	33 ¹ / ₂	0	Do.
SE. NE.....	6	149	34	40	20	3	Do.
Lot 3.....	6	149	34	40.09	20	0	Do.
Lot 4.....	6	149	34	45.65	36 ¹ / ₂	4	Do.
Lot 5.....	6	149	34	44.87	15	3	Do.
SE. NW.....	6	149	34	40	15	0	Do.
Lot 6.....	6	149	34	44.12	31 ¹ / ₂	0	Do.
Lot 7.....	6	149	34	43.37	31 ¹ / ₂	0	Do.
NE. SE.....	6	149	34	40	13 ¹ / ₂	0	Do.
SW. SE.....	6	149	34	40	11 ¹ / ₂	0	Do.
NE. NE.....	7	149	34	40	31 ¹ / ₂	0	Do.
NW. NE.....	7	149	34	40	43 ¹ / ₂	0	Do.
SW. NE.....	7	149	34	40	58 ¹ / ₂	0	Do.
SE. NE.....	7	149	34	49	21 ¹ / ₂	0	Do.
NE. NW.....	7	149	34	40	80	3	Do.
Lot 1.....	7	149	34	43	55	4	Do.
Lot 2.....	7	149	34	43.10	23 ¹ / ₂	0	Do.
SE. NW.....	7	149	34	40	35	0	Do.
NE. SW.....	7	149	34	40	36 ¹ / ₂	0	Do.
Lot 3.....	7	149	34	42.93	85 ¹ / ₂	0	Do.
Lot 4.....	7	149	34	42.85	55	0	Do.
SE. SW.....	7	149	34	40	41 ¹ / ₂	0	Do.

136 TIMBER ON THE CHIPPEWA INDIAN RESERVATIONS.

Comparison of estimates of pine timber on Red Lake Reservation, etc.—Continued.

Parts of sections.	Section.	Township.	Range.	Area.	Estimate by first corps.	Estimate by second corps.	Remarks.
		N.	W.		<i>M feet.</i>	<i>M feet.</i>	
NE. SE.	7	149	34	40	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	Classed as agricultural.
NW. SE.	7	149	34	40	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	Do.
SW. SE.	7	149	34	40	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	Do.
SE. SE.	7	149	34	40	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	Do.
NE. NE.	8	149	34	40.75	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	30	
NW. NE.	8	149	34	40.75	80	0	Do.
SW. NE.	8	149	34	40.75	15	0	Do.
SE. NE.	8	149	34	40.75	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	35	
NE. NW.	8	149	34	40.75	24	13	
NW. NW.	8	149	34	40.75	25	25	
SW. NW.	8	149	34	40.75	40	20	
SE. NW.	8	149	34	40.75	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	
NE. SW.	8	149	34	40.73	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	Do.
NW. SW.	8	149	34	40.73	45	39	
SW. SW.	8	149	34	40.71	45	16	
SE. SW.	8	149	34	40.71	20	16	
NE. SE.	8	149	34	40.73	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	24	
NW. SE.	8	149	34	40.73	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	Do.
SW. SE.	8	149	34	40.71	35	11	
SE. SE.	8	149	34	40.71	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	
NW. NE.	9	149	34	40	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	Do.
SW. NE.	9	149	34	40	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	
SE. NE.	9	149	34	40	15	5	Do.
NE. NW.	9	149	34	40	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	Do.
NW. NW.	9	149	34	40	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	Do.
SE. NW.	9	149	34	40	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	Do.
NE. SW.	9	149	34	40	35	0	Do.
NW. SW.	9	149	34	40	0	13	
SE. SW.	9	149	34	40	20	0	Do.
Lot 1.	9	149	34	38.90	25	8	Do.
NW. SE.	9	149	34	40	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	
SW. SE.	9	149	34	40	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	Do.
NE. NE.	10	149	34	40	7	10	
NW. NE.	10	149	34	40	8	11	
SW. NE.	10	149	34	40	30	17	
SE. NE.	10	149	34	40	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	11	
NE. NW.	10	149	34	40	15	5	Do.
SW. NW.	10	149	34	40	15	1	Do.
SE. NW.	10	149	34	40	25	42	
Lot 2.	10	149	34	26.20	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	
Lot 1.	10	149	34	18.40	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	
NE. SE.	10	149	34	40	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	32	
Lot 3.	10	149	34	47.30	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	17	
Lot 6.	10	149	34	1.80	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	
Lot 4.	10	149	34	33.75	45	72	
NE. NE.	11	149	34	40	20	17	
NW. NE.	11	149	34	40	15	19	
SW. NE.	11	149	34	40	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	
SE. NE.	11	149	34	40	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	45	
NE. NW.	11	149	34	40	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	48	
NW. NW.	11	149	34	40	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	22	
SW. NW.	11	149	34	40	30	40	
SE. NW.	11	149	34	40	80	65	
NE. SW.	11	149	34	40	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	
NW. SW.	11	149	34	40	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	338	
SW. SW.	11	149	34	40	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	493	
SE. SW.	11	149	34	40	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	
NE. SE.	11	149	34	40	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	27	
NW. SE.	11	149	34	40	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	25	
SW. SE.	11	149	34	40	60 $\frac{1}{2}$	77	
SE. SE.	11	149	34	40	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	35	
NE. NE.	12	149	34	40	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	28	
NW. NE.	12	149	34	40	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	48	
SW. NE.	12	149	34	40	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	
SE. NE.	12	149	34	40	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	30	
NE. NW.	12	149	34	40	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	33	
NW. NW.	12	149	34	40	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	
SW. NW.	12	149	34	40	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	42	
SE. NW.	12	149	34	40	25	30	
NE. SW.	12	149	34	40	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	Do.
NW. SW.	12	149	34	40	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	17	
SW. SW.	12	149	34	40	80	30	
SE. SW.	12	149	34	40	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	32	
Lot 1.	12	149	34	24.50	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
Lot 2.	12	149	34	39.90	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	
Lot 3.	12	149	34	36.10	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	
Lot 4.	12	149	34	1.85	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	
Lot 1.	13	149	34	18.75	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	103	
Lot 4.	13	149	34	30.35	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	
Lot 3.	13	149	34	38.60	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	38	

Comparison of estimates of pine timber on Red Lake Reservation, etc.—Continued.

Parts of sections.	Section.	Township.	Range.	Area.	Estimate by first corps.	Estimate by second corps.	Remarks.
		N.	W.		<i>M feet.</i>	<i>M feet.</i>	
Lot 2.....	13	149	34	38.75	21 ³ / ₈	43	
NE. NW.....	13	149	34	40	36 ³ / ₈	28	
NW. NW.....	13	149	34	40	46 ³ / ₈	38	
SW. NW.....	13	149	34	40	25	20	
SE. NW.....	13	149	34	40	26 ³ / ₈	15	
NE. SW.....	13	149	34	40	18 ³ / ₈	10	
NW. SW.....	13	149	34	40	20	20	
SW. SW.....	13	149	34	40	11 ³ / ₈	22	
SE. SW.....	13	149	34	40	21 ³ / ₈	43	
NE. SE.....	13	149	34	40	28 ³ / ₈	63	
NW. SE.....	13	149	34	40	26 ³ / ₈	21	
SW. SE.....	13	149	34	40	48 ³ / ₈	40	
SE. SE.....	13	149	34	40	31 ³ / ₈	20	
NE. NE.....	14	149	34	40	58 ³ / ₈	75	
NW. NE.....	14	149	34	40	105	88	
SW. NE.....	14	149	34	40	40	42	
SE. NE.....	14	149	34	40	16 ³ / ₈	48	
NE. NW.....	14	149	34	40	15	27	
NW. NW.....	14	149	34	40	30	42	
SW. NW.....	14	149	34	40	13 ³ / ₈	10	
SE. NW.....	14	149	34	40	13 ³ / ₈	62	
NE. SW.....	14	149	34	40	18 ³ / ₈	30	
NW. SW.....	14	149	34	40	15	27	
SW. SW.....	14	149	34	40	15 ³ / ₈	18	
SE. SW.....	14	149	34	40	21 ³ / ₈	6	Classed as agricultural.
NE. SE.....	14	149	34	40	11 ³ / ₈	18	
NW. SE.....	14	149	34	40	28 ³ / ₈	40	
SW. SE.....	14	149	34	40	18	6	Do.
SE. SE.....	14	149	34	40	15 ³ / ₈	14	
Lot 1.....	15	149	34	35.75	21	29	
Lot 2.....	15	149	34	39.50	25	49	
SW. NE.....	15	149	34	40	20	10	
SE. NE.....	15	149	34	40	26	12	
Lot 3.....	15	149	34	39.80	10 ³ / ₈	5	Do.
NW. NW.....	15	149	34	40	13 ³ / ₈	0	Do.
SW. NW.....	15	149	34	40	31 ³ / ₈	5	Do.
SE. NW.....	15	149	34	40	18 ³ / ₈	15	
NE. SW.....	15	149	34	40	36 ³ / ₈	19	
NW. SW.....	15	149	34	40	48 ³ / ₈	10	
SW. SW.....	15	149	34	40	8 ³ / ₈	10	
SE. SW.....	15	149	34	40	16 ³ / ₈	32	
NE. SE.....	15	149	34	40	31 ³ / ₈	19	
NW. SE.....	15	149	34	40	31 ³ / ₈	20	
SW. SE.....	15	149	34	40	28 ³ / ₈	20	
SE. SE.....	15	149	34	40	31 ³ / ₈	10	
NE. NE.....	17	149	34	40.69	70	71	
NW. NE.....	17	149	34	40.69	25	25	
SW. NE.....	17	149	34	40.69	38 ³ / ₈	21	
SE. NE.....	17	149	34	40.69	108 ³ / ₈	40	
NE. NW.....	17	149	34	40.69	11 ³ / ₈	0	Do.
NW. NW.....	17	149	34	40.69	30	25	
SW. NW.....	17	149	34	40.69	18 ³ / ₈	13	
SE. NW.....	17	149	34	40.69	18 ³ / ₈	15	
NE. SW.....	17	149	34	40.70	36 ³ / ₈	11	
NW. SW.....	17	149	34	40.70	21 ³ / ₈	19	
SW. SW.....	17	149	34	40.74	33 ³ / ₈	16	
SE. SW.....	17	149	34	40.74	31 ³ / ₈	18	
NE. SE.....	17	149	34	40.70	116 ³ / ₈	260	
NW. SE.....	17	149	34	40.70	31 ³ / ₈	132	
SW. SE.....	17	149	34	40.74	40	21	
SE. SE.....	17	149	34	40.74	55	35	
NE. NE.....	18	149	34	40	36 ³ / ₈	30	
NW. NE.....	18	149	34	40	25	0	Do.
SW. NE.....	18	149	34	40	15	16	
SE. NE.....	18	149	34	40	33 ³ / ₈	11	
NE. NW.....	18	149	34	40	50	0	Do.
Lot 1.....	18	149	34	43.12	36 ³ / ₈	11	
Lot 2.....	18	149	34	43.06	8 ³ / ₈	15	
SE. NW.....	18	149	34	40	3 ³ / ₈	21	
NE. SW.....	18	149	34	40	8 ³ / ₈	16	
Lot 3.....	18	149	34	42.96	21 ³ / ₈	15	
Lot 4.....	18	149	34	43.11	43 ³ / ₈	26	
SE. SW.....	18	149	34	40	35	19	
NE. SE.....	18	149	34	40	31 ³ / ₈	16	
NW. SE.....	18	149	34	40	13 ³ / ₈	16	
SW. SE.....	18	149	34	40	48 ³ / ₈	11	
SE. SE.....	18	149	34	40	33 ³ / ₈	2	
NE. NE.....	19	149	34	40	63 ³ / ₈	40	
NW. NE.....	19	149	34	40	88 ³ / ₈	78	
SW. NE.....	19	149	34	40	48 ³ / ₈	65	

Comparison of estimates of pine timber on Red Lake Reservation, etc.—Continued.

Parts of sections.	Section.	Township.	Range.	Area.	Estimate by first corps.	Estimate by second corps.	Remarks.
		N.	W.		<i>M. feet.</i>	<i>M. feet.</i>	
SE. NE.	19	149	34	40	60	18	
NE. NW.	19	149	34	40	55	6	
Lot 1.	19	149	34	43.13	25	10	Classed as agricultural.
Lot 2.	19	149	34	43.12	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	Do.
SE. NW.	19	149	34	40	55	32	
NE. SE.	19	149	34	40	35	20	
NW. SE.	19	149	34	40	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	13	
SW. SE.	19	149	34	40	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	
SE. SE.	19	149	34	40	35	19	Do.
NE. NE.	20	149	34	40.79	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	23	
NW. NE.	20	149	34	40.79	40	23	
SW. NE.	20	149	34	40.81	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	25	
SE. NE.	20	149	34	40.81	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	Do.
NE. NW.	20	149	34	40.79	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	32	
NW. NW.	20	149	34	40.79	45	10	Do.
SW. NW.	20	149	34	40.81	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	
SE. NW.	20	149	34	40.81	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	13	
NE. SW.	20	149	34	40.81	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	
NW. SW.	20	149	34	40.81	25	5	Do.
SW. SW.	20	149	34	40.79	20	3	Do.
SE. SW.	20	149	34	40.79	35	0	Do.
NE. SE.	20	149	34	40.81	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	Do.
NW. SE.	20	149	34	40.81	45	48	
SW. SE.	20	149	34	40.79	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	Do.
SE. SE.	20	149	34	40.79	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	Do.
NE. NE.	21	149	34	40	31	4	Do.
NW. NE.	21	149	34	40	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	Do.
SW. NE.	21	149	34	40	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	
SE. NE.	21	149	34	40	17	3	Do.
NE. NW.	21	149	34	40	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	Do.
NW. NW.	21	149	34	40	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	
SW. NW.	21	149	34	40	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	Do.
SE. NW.	21	149	34	40	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	Do.
NE. SW.	21	149	34	40	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	Do.
NW. SW.	21	149	34	40	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	Do.
SW. SW.	21	149	34	40	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	Do.
SE. SW.	21	149	34	40	20	6	Do.
NE. SE.	21	149	34	40	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	Do.
NW. SE.	21	149	34	40	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	Do.
SW. SE.	21	149	34	40	25	7	Do.
SE. SE.	21	149	34	40	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	Do.
NE. NE.	22	149	34	40	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	Do.
NW. NE.	22	149	34	40	15	5	Do.
SW. NE.	22	149	34	40	25	4	Do.
SE. NE.	22	149	34	40	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	Do.
NE. NW.	22	149	34	40	10	0	Do.
NW. NW.	22	149	34	40	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	Do.
SW. NW.	22	149	34	40	10	0	Do.
SE. NW.	22	149	34	40	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	Do.
NW. SW.	22	149	34	40	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	Do.
SW. SW.	22	149	34	40	30	4	Do.
SE. SW.	22	149	34	40	20	6	Do.
NE. SE.	22	149	34	40	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	Do.
SW. SE.	22	149	34	40	14	10	
SE. SE.	22	149	34	40	25	20	
NE. NE.	23	149	34	40	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	Do.
NW. NE.	23	149	34	40	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	Do.
SW. NE.	23	149	34	40	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	Do.
SE. NE.	23	149	34	40	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	Do.
NE. NW.	23	149	34	40	20	10	
NW. NW.	23	149	34	40	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	Do.
SW. NW.	23	149	34	40	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	21	
SE. NW.	23	149	34	40	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	Do.
NW. SW.	23	149	34	40	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	Do.
SW. SW.	23	149	34	40	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	Do.
SE. SW.	23	149	34	40	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	Do.
NE. SE.	23	149	34	40	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	Do.
NW. SE.	23	149	34	40	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	Do.
SW. SE.	23	149	34	40	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	Do.
SE. SE.	23	149	34	30	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	Do.
NE. NE.	24	149	34	40	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	Do.
Lot 2.	24	149	34	37.60	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	52	
Lot 3.	24	149	34	36.65	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	Do.
Lot 3.	25	149	34	11	3	3	
NE. NE.	26	149	34	40	10	3	Do.
NW. NE.	26	149	34	40	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	Do.
NE. NW.	26	149	34	40	25	3	Do.
NW. NW.	26	149	34	40	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	26	
NE. NE.	27	149	34	40	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	19	
SW. NW.	27	149	34	40	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	42	
SE. NW.	27	149	34	40	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	25	
NE. SW.	27	149	34	40	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	32	
NW. NE.	28	149	34	40	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	

Comparison of estimates of pine timber on Red Lake Reservation, etc. -Continued.

Parts of sections.	Section.	Township.	Range.	Area.	Estimate by first corps.	Estimate by second corps.	Remarks.
		N.	W.		M feet.	M feet.	
SW. NE.....	28	149	34	40	38 ¹ / ₂	35	
SE. NE.....	28	149	34	40	41 ¹ / ₂	30	
NE. NW.....	28	149	34	40	31 ¹ / ₂	12	
NW. NW.....	28	149	34	40	25	28	
SE. NW.....	28	149	34	40	43 ¹ / ₂	45	
NE. SW.....	28	149	34	40	30	10	
NW. SW.....	28	149	34	40	5	15	
NE. SE.....	28	149	34	40	41 ¹ / ₂	23	
NW. SE.....	28	149	34	40	35	32	
SW. SE.....	28	149	34	40	21 ¹ / ₂	0	Classed as agricultural.
SE. SE.....	28	149	34	40	23 ¹ / ₂	7	Do.
NE. NE.....	29	149	34	40.76	30	6	Do.
NW. NE.....	29	149	34	40.76	20	10	Do.
SW. NE.....	29	149	34	40.76	30	22	
SE. NE.....	29	149	34	40.76	23 ¹ / ₂	10	Do.
NE. NW.....	29	149	34	40.76	20	7	Do.
NW. NW.....	29	149	34	40.76	15	5	Do.
SW. NW.....	29	149	34	40.76	55	35	
SE. NW.....	29	149	34	40.76	43 ¹ / ₂	13	
NE. SW.....	29	149	34	40.76	35	25	
NW. SW.....	29	149	34	40.76	13 ¹ / ₂	3	Do.
Lot 1.....	29	149	34	35.71	15	8	Do.
Lot 2.....	29	149	34	39.66	30	15	
NE. NE.....	30	149	34	40	25	5	Do.
SW. NE.....	30	149	34	40	15	5	Do.
SE. NE.....	30	149	34	40	33 ¹ / ₂	28	
Lot 2.....	30	149	34	42.70	30	2	Do.
SE. NW.....	30	149	34	40	15	2	Do.
NE. SW.....	30	149	34	40	20	5	Do.
Lot 3.....	30	149	34	42.84	28 ¹ / ₂	13	
Lot 4.....	30	149	34	45.37	75	9	Do.
SE. SW.....	30	149	34	40	26 ¹ / ₂	5	Do.
NE. SE.....	30	149	34	40	21	17	
NW. SE.....	30	149	34	40	16	5	Do.
SW. SE.....	30	149	34	40	38 ¹ / ₂	5	Do.
NE. NE.....	31	149	34	40	12	0	Do.
NW. NE.....	31	149	34	40	11	3	Do.
SW. NE.....	31	149	34	40	10	5	Do.
SE. NE.....	31	149	34	40	38 ¹ / ₂	5	Do.
Lot 2.....	31	149	34	39.50	11	5	Do.
Lot 1.....	31	149	34	38.91	23 ¹ / ₂	10	Do.
Lot 3.....	31	149	34	38.50	15	0	Do.
Lot 5.....	31	149	34	38	10	1	Do.
Lot 7.....	31	149	34	45.68	23 ¹ / ₂	5	Do.
SE. SW.....	31	149	34	40	13 ¹ / ₂	10	
NE. SE.....	31	149	34	40	15	12	
NW. SE.....	31	149	34	40	11 ¹ / ₂	5	Do.
SW. SE.....	31	149	34	40	13 ¹ / ₂	5	Do.
NE. NE.....	33	149	34	40	16	5	Do.
NW. NE.....	33	149	34	40	19	40	
SW. NE.....	33	149	34	40	13 ¹ / ₂	1	Do.
NE. NW.....	33	149	34	40	10	6	Do.
NW. NW.....	33	149	34	40	14	8	Do.
SE. NW.....	33	149	34	40	15	12	
Lot 2.....	33	149	34	48.15	10	3	
NE. SE.....	33	149	34	40	10	3	Do.
Lot 3.....	33	149	34	38.20	27 ¹ / ₂	60	
NW. NE.....	34	149	34	40	15	3	Do.
SW. NE.....	34	149	34	40	18 ¹ / ₂	5	Do.
NE. NW.....	34	149	34	40	16 ¹ / ₂	3	Do.
SE. NW.....	34	149	34	40	12 ¹ / ₂	0	Do.
SW. SE.....	34	149	34	40	15	3	Do.
NE. NW.....	35	149	34	40	5	10	
NW. NW.....	35	149	34	40	11 ¹ / ₂	7	Do.
SW. NW.....	35	149	34	40	10	4	Do.
SE. NW.....	35	149	34	40	11 ¹ / ₂	5	Do.
NE. SW.....	35	149	34	40	11 ¹ / ₂	0	Do.
Lot 2.....	1	149	35	39.37	10	10	
SW. NE.....	1	149	35	40	33	57	
SE. NE.....	1	149	35	40	130	72	
Lot 3.....	1	149	35	38.96	17	5	Do.
Lot 4.....	1	149	35	38.55	67	62	
SE. NW.....	1	149	35	40	28	25	
NE. SW.....	1	149	35	40	87	35	
SW. SW.....	1	149	35	40	17	7	Do.
SE. SW.....	1	149	35	40	43	11	
NE. SE.....	1	149	35	40	167	88	
NW. SE.....	1	149	35	40	277	246	
SW. SE.....	1	149	35	40	162	108	
SE. SE.....	1	149	35	40	40	70	

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Comparison of estimates of pine timber on Red Lake Reservation, etc.—Continued.

Parts of sections.	Section.	Township.	Range.	Area.	Estimate	Estimate	Remarks.
					by first corps.	by second corps.	
		N.	W.		<i>M feet.</i>	<i>M feet.</i>	
Lot 1.....	2	149	35	38.48	18	10	
Lot 2.....	2	149	35	38.75	30	20	
SW. NE.....	2	149	35	40	20	10	
SE. NE.....	2	149	35	40	20	6	Classed as agricultural.
Lot 3.....	2	149	35	39.03	24	15	
SE. NW.....	2	149	35	40	17	5	Do.
Lot 1.....	3	149	35	39.64	45	21	
Lot 2.....	3	149	35	40.05	12	3	Do.
SW. NE.....	3	149	35	40	25	0	Do.
SW. SW.....	3	149	35	40	10	3	Do.
NW. SE.....	3	149	35	40	10	2	Do.
Lot 4.....	4	149	35	37.59	108	48	
SW. NW.....	4	149	35	40	70	77	
NE. SE.....	4	149	35	40	10	2	Do.
NW. SE.....	4	149	35	40	10	3	Do.
Lot 9.....	4	149	35	39.90	15	5	Do.
SE. SE.....	4	149	35	40	13	11	
Lot 1.....	5	149	35	37.44	85	33	
Lot 2.....	5	149	35	38.13	30	10	
SW. NE.....	5	149	35	40	20	8	Do.
SE. NE.....	5	149	35	40	47	18	
Lot 3.....	5	149	35	38.81	18	8	Do.
Lot 4.....	5	149	35	39.49	57	25	
NE. SW.....	5	149	35	40	25	5	Do.
Lot 1.....	6	149	35	39.88	17	13	
Lot 2.....	6	149	35	39.90	32	25	
SW. NE.....	6	149	35	40	33	27	
SE. NE.....	6	149	35	40	13	10	
Lot 3.....	6	149	35	39.94	12	26	
SE. NW.....	6	149	35	40	23	7	Do.
Lot 6.....	6	149	35	37.15	25	0	Do.
NW. SE.....	6	149	35	40	18	15	
NE. NE.....	9	149	35	40	15	8	Do.
Lot 1.....	9	149	35	22.80	20	10	
NW. SW.....	9	149	35	40	35	8	Do.
NW. SE.....	9	149	35	40	13	18	
NE. NE.....	10	149	35	40	60	27	
SW. NE.....	10	149	35	40	33	43	
SE. NE.....	10	149	35	40	57	68	
SE. NW.....	10	149	35	40	10	5	Do.
SE. SW.....	10	149	35	40	15	0	Do.
NE. SE.....	10	149	35	40	145	68	
NW. SE.....	10	149	35	40	12	5	Do.
SW. SE.....	10	149	35	40	18	7	Do.
SE. SE.....	10	149	35	40	20	12	
NE. NW.....	11	149	35	40	35	14	
SE. NW.....	11	149	35	40	32	0	Do.
NW. SW.....	11	149	35	40	142	78	
SW. SW.....	11	149	35	40	22	15	
SE. SW.....	11	149	35	40	10	0	
NW. SE.....	11	149	35	40	50	0	Do.
NE. NE.....	12	149	35	40	183	72	
NW. NE.....	12	149	35	40	95	45	
SW. NE.....	12	149	35	40	53	103	
SE. NE.....	12	149	35	40	32	27	
NE. NW.....	12	149	35	40	33	49	
SE. NW.....	12	149	35	40	77	102	
NE. SE.....	12	149	35	40	12	15	
NW. SE.....	12	149	35	40	13	0	Do.
SW. SE.....	12	149	35	40	27	0	Do.
SE. SE.....	12	149	35	40	27	5	Do.
NE. NE.....	13	149	35	40	0	52	
NW. SW.....	13	149	35	40	18	10	
NE. SE.....	13	149	35	40	15	10	
NE. NW.....	14	149	35	40	17	20	
NW. NW.....	14	149	35	40	175	107	
SW. NW.....	14	149	35	40	417	365	
SE. NW.....	14	149	35	40	37	30	
NW. SW.....	14	149	35	40	25	32	
SW. SW.....	14	149	35	40	17	13	
NW. SE.....	14	149	35	40	25	0	Do.
SW. SE.....	14	149	35	40	20	0	Do.
NE. NE.....	15	149	35	40	25	27	
SE. NE.....	15	149	35	40	40	30	
NW. NW.....	15	149	35	40	16	33	
SW. NW.....	15	149	35	40	23	35	
NE. SW.....	15	149	35	40	17	37	
NW. SW.....	15	149	35	40	345	230	
SW. SW.....	15	149	35	40	190	87	
SE. SW.....	15	149	35	40	140	208	

Comparison of estimates of pine timber on Red Lake Reservation, etc.—Continued.

Parts of sections.	Section.	Township.	Range.	Area.	Estimate by first corps.	Estimate by second corps.	Remarks.
		N.	W.		<i>M feet.</i>	<i>M feet.</i>	
NE. SE	15	149	35	40	17	28	
NW. SE	15	149	35	40	2	13	
SW. SE	15	149	35	40	38	50	
SE. SE	15	149	35	40	32	42	
SE. NE	17	149	35	40	14	11	
NE. SE	17	149	35	40	258	133	
SW. SE	17	149	35	40	18	21	
SE. SE	17	149	35	40	133	117	
Lot 8	18	149	35	40	16	10	
Lot 9	18	149	35	40	15	15	
Lot 5	19	149	35	39.89	37	50	
SE. NE	19	149	35	40	52	20	
NE. SE	19	149	35	40	13	10	
NW. SE	19	149	35	40	33	25	
NE. NE	20	149	35	40	70	150	
NW. NE	20	149	35	40	174	240	
SW. NE	20	149	35	40	60	100	
SE. NE	20	149	35	40	68	74	
NE. NW	20	149	35	40	15	5	Classed as agricultural.
NE. SE	20	149	35	40	197	131	
NW. SE	20	149	35	40	90	101	
SW. SE	20	149	35	40	63	63	
SE. SE	20	149	35	40	367	570	
NE. NE	21	149	35	40	72	114	
NW. NE	21	149	35	40	40	57	
SW. NE	21	149	35	40	115	75	
SE. NE	21	149	35	40	150	123	
NE. NW	21	149	35	40	333	363	
NW. NW	21	149	35	40	392	530	
SW. NW	21	149	35	40	43	77	
SE. NW	21	149	35	40	107	90	
NE. SW	21	149	35	40	116	205	
NW. SW	21	149	35	40	75	167	
SW. SW	21	149	35	40	75	105	
SE. SW	21	149	35	40	38	22	
NE. SE	21	149	35	40	188	175	
NW. SE	21	149	35	40	125	180	
SW. SE	21	149	35	40	58	62	
SE. SE	21	149	35	40	103	57	
NE. NE	22	149	35	40	35	50	
NW. NE	22	149	35	40	125	60	
SW. NE	22	149	35	40	50	30	
SE. NE	22	149	35	40	5	10	
NE. NW	22	149	35	40	170	125	
NW. NW	22	149	35	40	127	193	
SW. NW	22	149	35	40	65	100	
SE. NW	22	149	35	40	78	93	
NE. SW	22	149	35	40	12	10	
NW. SW	22	149	35	40	200	10	
SW. SW	22	149	35	40	70	57	
SE. SW	22	149	35	40	11	200	
NE. SE	22	149	35	40	40	53	
NW. SE	22	149	35	40	33	50	
SW. SE	22	149	35	40	28	23	
SE. SE	22	149	35	40	22	40	
NE. NW	23	149	35	40	18	27	
NW. NW	23	149	35	40	15	15	
SW. NW	23	149	35	40	37	48	
SE. NW	23	149	35	40	28	43	
NE. SW	23	149	35	40	13	20	
NW. SW	23	149	35	40	27	38	
SW. SW	23	149	35	40	10	15	
Lot 6	23	149	35	39.30	52	97	
Lot 3	23	149	35	39.75	12	5	Do.
NW. SE	23	149	35	40	9	32	
Lot 5	23	149	35	15.55	2	5	
Lot 4	23	149	35	42.45	20	17	
NW. NE	24	149	35	40	12	0	Do.
SW. NE	24	149	35	40	15	5	Do.
NE. NW	24	149	35	40	25	25	
Lot 2	24	149	35	33.90	13	10	
Lot 3	24	149	35	27.15	12	0	Do.
SE. SW	24	149	35	40	13	0	Do.
NW. SE	24	149	35	40	12	10	
SW. SE	24	149	35	40	13	0	Do.
SE. SE	24	149	35	40	0	22	
NW. NE	25	149	35	40	0	10	
SE. NE	25	149	35	40	0	15	
NE. NW	25	149	35	40	60	75	
NW. NW	25	149	35	40	15	12	

Comparison of estimates of pine timber on Red Lake Reservation, etc.—Continued.

Parts of sections.	Section.	Township.	Range.	Area.	Estimate by first corps.	Estimate by second corps.	Remarks.
		N.	W.		<i>M feet.</i>	<i>M feet.</i>	
SW. NW.	25	149	35	40	65	48	
SE. NW.	25	149	35	40	77	125	
NE. SW.	25	149	35	40	75	100	
NW. SW.	25	149	35	40	290	75	
SW. SW.	25	149	35	40	25	0	Classed as agricultural.
SE. SW.	25	149	35	40	18	0	Do.
NE. SE.	25	149	35	40	20	17	
SE. SE.	25	149	35	40	30	0	Do.
Lot 3	26	149	35	39.75	22	35	
SE. NE.	26	149	35	40	20	20	
Lot 1	26	149	35	.30	1	1	
Lot 10	26	149	35	15.25	11	14	
SW. NW.	26	149	35	40	0	10	
Lot 9	26	149	35	27.40	23	15	
Lot 4	26	149	35	38.55	0	14	
NE. SE.	26	149	35	40	15	0	Do.
SW. SE.	26	149	35	40	22	0	Do.
SE. SE.	26	149	35	40	11	0	Do.
NW. NE.	27	149	35	40	18	25	
NW. NW.	27	149	35	40	27	25	
SW. NW.	27	149	35	40	25	50	
NW. SW.	27	149	35	40	10	10	
SW. SW.	27	149	35	40	10	0	Do.
SE. SW.	27	149	35	40	20	10	
NE. NE.	28	149	35	40	208	200	
NW. NE.	28	149	35	40	270	212	
SW. NE.	28	149	35	40	322	325	
SE. NE.	28	149	35	40	65	75	
NE. NW.	28	149	35	40	43	10	
NW. NW.	28	149	35	40	42	25	
SW. NW.	28	149	35	40	87	15	
SE. NW.	28	149	35	40	77	95	
NE. SW.	28	149	35	40	177	219	
NW. SW.	28	149	35	40	367	367	
SW. SW.	28	149	35	40	402	350	
SE. SW.	28	149	35	40	18	40	
NE. SE.	28	149	35	40	25	25	
NW. SE.	28	149	35	40	123	80	
NE. NE.	29	149	35	40	115	57	
NW. NE.	29	149	35	40	110	185	
SW. NE.	29	149	35	40	273	245	
SE. NE.	29	149	35	40	280	150	
NE. SE.	29	149	35	40	130	147	
NW. SE.	29	149	35	40	150	160	
SW. SE.	29	149	35	40	155	88	
SE. SE.	29	149	35	40	467	549	
NW. NE.	31	149	35	40	13	0	Do.
SW. NE.	31	149	35	40	22	0	Do.
NE. NW.	31	149	35	40	0	10	
NW. SE.	31	149	35	40	0	23	
SW. SE.	31	149	35	40	67	45	
NE. NE.	32	149	35	40	588	650	
NW. NE.	32	149	35	40	342	100	
SW. NE.	32	149	35	40	317	185	
SE. NE.	32	149	35	40	140	182	
NE. SW.	32	149	35	40	0	148	
NW. SW.	32	149	35	40	0	317	
NE. SE.	32	149	35	40	188	148	
NW. SE.	32	149	35	40	247	308	
SW. SE.	32	149	35	40	145	200	
SE. SE.	32	149	35	40	367	200	
NW. NE.	33	149	35	40	27	33	
SW. NE.	33	149	35	40	25	12	
NE. NW.	33	149	35	40	45	40	
NW. NW.	33	149	35	40	522	298	
SW. NW.	33	149	35	40	242	140	
SE. NW.	33	149	35	40	228	220	
NE. SW.	33	149	35	40	345	145	
NW. SW.	33	149	35	40	175	32	
SW. SW.	33	149	35	40	435	58	
SE. SW.	33	149	35	40	217	207	
SW. SE.	33	149	33	40	78	110	
SE. SE.	33	149	35	40	0	12	
Lot 4	1	149	36	42.48	62	42	
SW. NW.	1	149	36	40	98	20	
SE. NW.	1	149	36	40	12	10	
SW. SW.	1	149	36	40	70	22	
Lot 1	2	149	36	42.66	250	133	
Lot 2	2	149	36	42.40	190	111	
Lot 6	2	149	36	26.75	27	15	

Comparison of estimates of pine timber on Red Lake Reservation, etc.—Continued.

Parts of sections.	Section.	Township.	Range.	Area.	Estimate by first corps.	Estimate by second corps.	Remarks.
		N.	W.		<i>M feet.</i>	<i>M feet.</i>	
SE. NE.....	2	149	36	40	152	87	
Lot 3.....	2	149	36	23.90	38	9	
Lot 4.....	2	149	36	46.35	55	37	
Lot 5.....	2	149	36	39.20	15	0	Classed as agricultural
NW. SW.....	2	149	36	40	98	44	
SW. SW.....	2	149	36	40	145	237	
SE. SW.....	2	149	36	40	99	19	
NE. SE.....	2	149	36	40	22	11	
SW. SE.....	2	149	36	40	15	10	
SE. SE.....	2	149	36	40	22	14	
Lot 1.....	3	149	36	17	12	0	Do.
SW. NE.....	3	149	36	40	50	37	
Lot 5.....	3	149	36	39.50	73	61	
SW. NW.....	3	149	36	40	10	5	Do.
SE. NW.....	3	149	36	40	15	0	Do.
NE. SW.....	3	149	36	40	42	0	Do.
SW. SW.....	3	149	36	40	18	8	Do.
SE. SW.....	3	149	36	40	140	23	
NE. SE.....	3	149	36	40	247	273	
NW. SE.....	3	149	36	40	122	172	
SW. SE.....	3	149	36	40	325	338	
SE. SE.....	3	149	36	40	88	84	
Lot 1.....	4	149	36	40.30	11	0	Do.
Lot 2.....	4	149	36	40.87	13	0	Do.
SE. NE.....	4	149	36	40	17	0	Do.
Lot 3.....	4	149	36	41.44	35	0	Do.
Lot 4.....	4	149	36	42.01	17	4	Do.
SE. NW.....	4	149	36	40	23	0	Do.
SW. SW.....	4	149	36	40	10	0	Do.
SE. SW.....	4	149	36	40	11	14	
NE. SE.....	4	149	36	40	12	0	Do.
SW. SE.....	4	149	36	40	30	0	Do.
SE. SE.....	4	149	36	40	15	0	Do.
Lot 2.....	5	149	36	43.31	13	0	Do.
Lot 5.....	5	149	36	27.15	12	0	Do.
Lot 6.....	5	149	36	22.75	17	2	Do.
NE. SE.....	5	149	36	40	30	15	
Lot 7.....	5	149	36	38.90	15	2	Do.
SE. SE.....	5	149	36	40	10	2	Do.
SW. NE.....	6	149	36	40	10	0	Do.
Lot 4.....	6	149	36	36.46	32	0	Do.
Lot 5.....	6	149	36	37.30	12	0	Do.
NE. SW.....	6	149	36	40	10	0	Do.
Lot 6.....	6	149	36	38.05	23	0	Do.
NE. SE.....	6	149	36	40	17	0	Do.
SW. SE.....	6	149	36	40	23	0	Do.
SE. SE.....	6	149	36	40	12	0	Do.
SE. NW.....	7	149	36	40	23	18	
NE. SW.....	7	149	36	40	27	3	Do.
Lot 4.....	7	149	36	39.10	12	0	Do.
SE. SW.....	7	149	36	40	15	3	Do.
NW. SE.....	7	149	36	40	18	0	Do.
SW. SE.....	7	149	36	40	12	10	
NE. NE.....	9	149	36	40	17	3	Do.
NW. NE.....	9	149	36	40	20	0	Do.
NE. NW.....	9	149	36	40	10	30	
NW. NW.....	9	149	36	40	10	0	Do.
SW. NW.....	9	149	36	40	0	10	
SE. NW.....	9	149	36	40	18	3	Do.
NE. SW.....	9	149	36	40	13	0	Do.
SE. SW.....	9	149	36	40	15	0	Do.
NW. SE.....	9	149	36	40	17	7	Do.
NE. NE.....	10	149	36	40	17	6	Do.
NW. NE.....	10	149	36	40	267	336	
SW. NE.....	10	149	36	40	30	10	
SE. NE.....	10	149	36	40	27	16	
NE. NW.....	10	149	36	40	318	189	
NW. NW.....	10	149	36	40	113	49	
SE. NW.....	10	149	36	40	108	69	
NE. SE.....	10	149	36	40	29	12	
NW. SE.....	10	149	36	40	70	32	
NE. NE.....	11	149	36	40	175	91	
NW. NE.....	11	149	36	40	35	13	
SW. NE.....	11	149	36	40	132	25	
SE. NE.....	11	149	36	40	77	67	
NE. NW.....	11	149	36	40	47	23	
NW. NW.....	11	149	36	40	57	46	
SW. NW.....	11	149	36	40	35	22	
SE. NW.....	11	149	36	40	27	10	
NE. SW.....	11	149	36	40	17	0	Do.

Comparison of estimates of pine timber on Red Lake Reservation, etc.—Continued.

Parts of sections.	Section.	Township.	Range.	Area.	Estimate by first corps.	Estimate by second corps.	Remarks.
		N.	W.		<i>M feet.</i>	<i>M feet.</i>	
NW. SW	11	149	36	40	15	0	Classed as agricultural.
NE. SE	11	149	36	40	25	3	Do.
NW. SE	11	149	36	40	20	2	Do.
NW. NW	12	149	36	40	20	11	
Lot 2	12	149	36	53	14	5	Do.
SW. NE	14	149	36	40	10	0	Do.
NW. SE	14	149	36	40	19	11	
SW. SE	14	149	36	40	16	17	
NE. NE	17	149	36	40	15	0	Do.
NW. NW	17	149	36	40	12	6	Do.
NE. NE	18	149	36	40	17	57	
NW. NE	18	149	36	40	47	75	
SW. NE	18	149	36	40	30	55	
SE. NE	18	149	36	40	0	14	
NE. NW	18	149	36	40	58	92	
SE. NW	18	149	36	40	23	15	
NE. SW	18	149	36	40	11	0	Do.
Lot 4	19	149	36	40.30	33	47	
Lot 5	19	149	36	21.50	15	29	
NE. SW	19	149	36	40	82	145	
Lot 8	19	149	36	41.09	132	246	
Lot 9	19	149	36	41.56	17	58	
SE. SW	19	149	36	40	50	145	
SW. SE	19	149	36	40	97	54	
SE. SE	19	149	36	40	0	11	
NE. NE	20	149	36	40	0	13	
Lot 7	20	149	36	35.25	20	12	
Lot 8	20	149	36	21.10	10	4	Do.
Lot 5	20	149	36	46.45	15	0	Do.
SW. NE	21	149	36	40	37	23	
SE. NE	21	149	36	40	29	12	
NW. NW	21	149	36	40	28	12	
SW. NW	21	149	36	40	20	7	Do.
NE. SW	21	149	36	40	16	5	Do.
NE. SE	21	149	36	40	75	70	
NW. SE	21	149	36	40	43	53	
SW. SE	21	149	36	40	11	5	Do.
SE. SE	21	149	36	40	26	36	
NW. NE	22	149	36	40	12	4	Do.
SW. NE	22	149	36	40	247	359	
SE. NE	22	149	36	40	178	259	
NE. NW	22	149	36	40	64	27	
NW. NW	22	149	36	40	27	43	
SW. NW	22	149	36	40	20	26	
SE. NW	22	149	36	40	118	97	
NW. SW	22	149	36	40	39	43	
SW. SW	22	149	36	40	11	2	Do.
NE. SE	22	149	36	40	215	258	
NW. SE	22	149	36	40	90	118	
SE. SE	22	149	36	40	165	242	
NE. NE	23	149	36	40	48	25	
NW. NE	23	149	36	40	72	25	
SW. NE	23	149	36	40	17	7	Do.
SE. NE	23	149	36	40	227	36	
SW. NW	23	149	36	40	30	38	
SE. NW	23	149	36	40	9	10	
NE. SW	23	149	36	40	142	93	
NW. SW	23	149	36	40	118	59	
SW. SW	23	149	36	40	22	49	
SE. SW	23	149	36	40	52	21	
NE. SE	23	149	36	40	97	47	
NW. SE	23	149	36	40	78	18	
SW. SE	23	149	36	40	27	16	
SE. SE	23	149	36	40	67	29	
SW. NW	24	149	36	40	22	20	
NW. SW	24	149	36	40	18	11	
SW. SW	24	149	36	40	0	14	
SE. SW	24	149	36	40	17	5	Do.
NW. NW	25	149	36	40	12	32	
SW. NW	25	149	36	40	22	25	
NE. NE	26	149	36	40	17	15	
NE. NW	26	149	36	40	5	12	
NW. NW	26	149	36	40	128	121	
SW. NW	26	149	36	40	60	49	
SE. NW	26	149	36	40	18	6	
NE. SW	26	149	36	40	31	19	
SW. SW	26	149	36	40	60	20	
SE. SW	26	149	36	40	65	29	
SW. SE	26	149	36	40	30	18	
NE. NE	27	149	36	40	50	55	

Comparison of estimates of pine timber on Red Lake Reservation, etc.—Continued.

Parts of sections.	Section.	Township.	Range.	Area.	Estimate by first corps.	Estimate by second corps.	Remarks.
		N.	W.		<i>M feet.</i>	<i>M feet.</i>	
NW. NE.	27	149	36	40	37	14	
SW. NE.	27	149	36	40	20	15	
NE. NW.	27	149	36	40	10	2	Classed as agricultural.
SW. NW.	27	149	36	40	42	18	
SE. NW.	27	149	36	40	20	15	
NW. SW.	27	149	36	40	32	17	
SE. SE.	27	149	36	40	17	9	
SW. SW.	27	149	36	40	13	2	Do.
SE. NE.	28	149	36	40	0	13	Do.
SW. SW.	28	149	36	40	22	11	
SE. SW.	28	149	36	40	22	19	
SW. NE.	29	149	36	40	17	24	
NE. NW.	29	149	36	40	17	10	
NW. NW.	29	149	36	40	33	6	Do.
SW. NW.	29	149	36	40	40	42	
SE. NW.	29	149	36	40	15	3	Do.
NE. SW.	29	149	36	40	137	210	
NW. SW.	29	149	36	40	77	95	
SW. SW.	29	149	36	40	18	18	
SE. SW.	29	149	36	40	173	405	
SW. SE.	29	149	36	40	32	132	
NE. NE.	30	149	36	40	25	23	
NW. NE.	30	149	36	40	35	35	
SW. NE.	30	149	36	40	40	53	
SE. NE.	30	149	36	40	38	32	
NE. NW.	30	149	36	40	47	53	
Lot 1.	30	149	36	40.66	18	17	
Lot 2.	30	149	36	39.59	20	24	
SE. NW.	30	149	36	40	43	42	
NE. SW.	30	149	36	40	62	55	
Lot 3.	30	149	36	39.10	62	68	
Lot 4.	30	149	36	38.66	58	68	
SE. SW.	30	149	36	40	47	49	
NE. SE.	30	149	36	40	55	63	
NW. SE.	30	149	36	40	37	37	
SW. SE.	30	149	36	40	65	59	
SE. SE.	30	149	36	40	42	43	
NE. NE.	31	149	36	40	17	9	Do.
NW. NE.	31	149	36	40	40	47	
Lot 6.	31	149	36	44	47	82	
Lot 7.	31	149	36	31.50	15	14	
NE. NW.	31	149	36	40	263	168	
Lot 1.	31	149	36	38.71	47	16	
Lot 2.	31	149	36	39.09	53	28	
SE. NW.	31	149	36	40	255	223	
Lot 5.	31	149	36	31.15	12	4	Do.
Lot 3.	31	149	36	39.47	13	19	
Lot 4.	31	149	36	39.83	0	10	
Lot 10.	31	149	36	40.15	15	3	Do.
NW. NE.	32	149	36	40	18	5	Do.
NE. NW.	32	149	36	40	38	53	
NW. NW.	32	149	36	40	20	15	
SW. NW.	32	149	36	40	18	5	Do.
SE. NW.	32	149	36	40	14	5	Do.
NE. SW.	32	149	36	40	20	22	
NW. SW.	32	149	36	40	157	164	
SW. SW.	32	149	36	40	17	6	Do.
NW. SE.	32	149	36	40	12	10	
SW. NE.	33	149	36	40	18	2	Do.
NE. NW.	33	149	36	40	53	27	
NW. NW.	33	149	36	40	37	9	Do.
SW. NW.	33	149	36	40	17	2	Do.
SE. NW.	33	149	36	40	17	28	
SW. SW.	33	149	36	40	35	11	
NE. SE.	33	149	36	40	15	3	Do.
NW. NE.	34	149	36	40	18	2	Do.
NE. NW.	34	149	36	40	11	3	Do.
SE. NW.	34	149	36	40	16	1	Do.
NE. SE.	34	149	36	40	15	6	Do.
SW. SE.	34	149	36	40	10	0	Do.
SE. SE.	34	149	36	40	16	3	Do.
NW. NE.	35	149	36	40	11	5	Do.
NE. NW.	35	149	36	40	10	1	Do.
Lot 2.	1	149	37	41.15	15	0	Do.
SE. NE.	1	149	37	40	10	0	Do.
NE. SW.	1	149	37	40	15	0	Do.
Lot 7.	1	149	37	34.50	20	0	Do.
NE. SE.	1	149	37	40	30	0	Do.
NW. SE.	1	149	37	40	15	0	Do.
SW. SE.	1	149	37	40	23	0	Do.

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Comparison of estimates of pine timber on Red Lake Reservation, etc.—Continued.

Part of sections.	Section.	Township.	Range.	Area.	Estimate by first corps.	Estimate by second corps.	Remarks.
		N.	W.		<i>M feet.</i>	<i>M feet.</i>	
Lot 3	2	149	37	42.58	20	0	Classed as agricultural.
Lot 4	2	149	37	42.39	45	0	Do.
SW. NW	2	149	37	40	40	0	Do.
SE. NE	3	149	37	44	58	21	
NE. SW	3	149	37	40	25	0	Do.
NW. SW	3	149	37	40	10	0	Do.
SW. SW	3	149	37	40	75	11	Do.
SE. SW	3	149	37	40	50	8	Do.
NE. SE	3	149	37	40	80	25	
NW. SE	3	149	37	40	46	5	Do.
SW. SE	3	149	37	40	20	10	
SE. SE	3	149	37	40	50	33	
SE. NE	7	149	37	40	0	10	
NE. SE	7	149	37	40	25	21	
NW. SE	7	149	37	40	15	20	
SW. SE	7	149	37	40	0	15	
SE. SE	7	149	37	40	13	24	
SW. SW	8	149	37	40	15	15	
NW. NE	10	149	37	40	0	33	
NE. NW	10	149	37	40	58	25	
SE. SE	10	149	37	40	45	0	Do.
SW. NW	11	149	37	40	0	27	
NE. NE	12	149	37	40	85	13	
SW. NE	12	149	37	40	20	10	
SE. NE	12	144	37	40	15	7	Do.
NE. NW	12	149	37	40	15	0	Do.
NE. SW	12	149	37	40	25	23	
Lot 3	12	149	37	32.75	14	0	Do.
Lot 2	12	149	37	38.90	0	16	
NE. NE	13	149	37	40	40	32	
Lot 1	13	146	37	39.96	13	16	
NE. SE	13	149	37	40	0	11	
SE. NE	14	149	37	40	10	0	Do.
NE. SW	14	149	37	40	0	14	
NW. SW	14	149	37	40	0	12	
NE. NE	15	149	37	40	20	0	Do.
NE. SW	17	149	37	40	15	5	Do.
SW. SW	17	149	37	40	15	20	
SE. SW	17	149	37	40	0	21	
SW. SE	17	149	37	40	10	15	
SE. SE	17	149	37	40	15	10	
Lot 5	18	149	37	33.65	16	0	
NE. SE	18	149	37	40	13	15	
NW. SE	18	149	37	40	20	10	
SW. SE	18	149	37	40	20	20	
SE. SE	18	149	37	40	50	51	
NE. NE	19	149	37	40	15	25	
NW. NE	19	149	37	40	76	35	
SW. NE	19	149	37	40	10	10	
SE. NE	19	149	37	40	33	2	
NE. NW	19	149	37	40	0	25	
Lot 1	19	149	37	40	20	5	Do.
SE. NW	19	149	37	40	31	2	Do.
Lot 3	19	149	37	39.80	0	10	
NE. SE	19	149	37	40	15	0	Do.
NE. NE	20	149	37	40	10	20	
NW. NE	20	149	37	40	55	50	
NE. NW	20	149	37	40	65	40	
NW. NW	20	149	37	40	68	65	
SW. NW	20	149	37	40	33	15	
SE. NW	20	149	37	40	38	35	
NE. SW	20	149	37	40	15	8	Do.
NW. SW	20	149	37	40	15	10	
NE. SE	24	149	37	40	11	5	Do.
NW. SE	24	149	37	40	0	15	
SE. SE	24	149	37	40	10	2	Do.
NE. NE	25	149	37	40	20	2	Do.
NW. NE	25	149	37	40	28	28	
SW. NE	25	149	37	40	15	32	
SE. NE	25	149	37	40	10	3	Do.
NE. NW	25	149	37	40	26	9	Do.
SE. NW	25	149	37	40	26	61	
NE. SW	25	149	37	40	154	167	
NW. SW	25	149	37	40	212	200	
SW. SW	25	149	37	40	65	45	
SE. SW	25	149	37	40	53	37	
NE. SE	25	149	37	40	23	33	
NW. SE	25	149	37	40	18	18	
SW. SE	25	149	37	40	25	28	
SE. ES	25	149	37	40	38	37	

Comparison of estimates of pine timber on Red Lake Reservation, etc.—Continued.

Parts of sections.	Section.	Township.	Range.	Area.	Estimate by first corps.	Estimate by second corps.	Remarks.
		N.	W.		<i>M feet.</i>	<i>M feet.</i>	
NE. SE.	30	149	37	40	15	0	Classed as agricultural.
NE. SE.	32	149	37	40	15	10	
SE. SE.	32	149	37	40	15	15	Do.
NE. NE.	33	149	37	40	26	15	
Lot 3.	33	149	37	43.40	10	5	Do.
Lot 5.	33	149	37	19.25	22	25	
Lot 4.	33	149	37	39.50	10	15	Do.
Lot 6.	33	149	37	24.10	10	10	
NE. SW.	33	149	37	40	15	10	Do.
SW. SW.	33	149	37	40	67	65	
SE. SW.	33	149	37	40	82	110	Do.
NE. SE.	33	149	37	40	138	12	
NW. SE.	33	149	37	40	60	70	Do.
SW. SE.	33	149	37	40	23	25	
SE. SE.	33	149	37	40	33	15	Do.
NE. NE.	34	149	37	40	35	10	
SW. NE.	34	149	37	40	212	200	Do.
SE. NE.	34	149	37	40	117	150	
NE. NW.	34	149	37	40	12	5	Do.
NW. NW.	34	149	37	40	27	5	
SE. NW.	34	149	37	40	37	50	Do.
NE. SW.	34	149	37	40	38	50	
NW. SW.	34	149	37	40	85	50	Do.
SW. SW.	34	149	37	40	70	45	
SE. SW.	34	149	37	40	27	45	Do.
NE. SE.	34	149	37	40	550	600	
NW. SE.	34	149	37	40	357	510	Do.
SW. SE.	34	149	37	40	238	275	
SE. SE.	34	149	37	40	483	425	Do.
NE. NE.	35	149	37	40	10	8	
SW. NE.	35	149	37	40	140	112	Do.
SE. NE.	35	149	37	40	10	0	
NW. NW.	35	149	37	40	20	32	Do.
SW. NW.	35	149	37	40	117	125	
SE. NW.	35	149	37	40	273	390	Do.
NE. SW.	35	149	37	40	110	74	
NW. SW.	35	149	37	40	250	126	Do.
SW. SW.	35	149	37	40	30	48	
SE. SW.	35	149	37	40	33	14	Do.
NE. SE.	35	149	37	40	0	16	
NW. SE.	35	149	37	40	30	20	Do.
SW. SE.	35	149	37	40	18	26	
SE. SE.	35	149	37	40	25	39	Do.
SW. NE.	15	149	38	40	175	83	
Lot 1.	22	149	38	24.70	0	10	Do.
Lot 2.	22	149	38	37.10	11	14	
Lot 4.	22	149	38	39.70	9	11	Do.
Lot 3.	22	149	38	15.50	10	10	
Lot 5.	22	149	38	44.85	10	5	Do.
SW. NW.	25	149	38	40	15	11	
SE. NW.	25	149	38	40	0	26	Do.
NE. SW.	25	149	38	40	13	5	
NW. SW.	25	149	38	40	108	106	Do.
SW. SW.	25	149	38	40	90	178	
SE. NE.	26	149	38	40	6	15	Do.
Lot 5.	26	149	38	38.60	23	45	
SE. SW.	26	149	38	40	31	55	Do.
NE. SE.	26	149	38	40	43	45	
SE. SE.	26	149	38	40	105	95	Do.
Lot 9.	27	149	38	38.60	13	7	
Lot 7.	27	149	38	25.25	13	7	Do.
Lot 6.	27	149	38	32.75	11	11	
NW. SE.	32	149	38	40	11	3	Do.
SW. SE.	32	149	38	40	10	2	
NE. NE.	34	149	38	40	25	11	Do.
NW. NW.	34	149	38	40	18	0	
NE. NE.	35	149	38	40	12	5	Do.
Lot 1.	35	149	38	35.30	10	7	
Lot 9.	1	150	32	27.83	10	10	Do.
Lot 2.	2	150	32	40.90	15	15	
Lot 3.	2	150	32	40.87	10	10	Do.
SW. NE.	2	150	32	40	12	11	
SE. NE.	2	150	32	40	15	14	Do.
Lot 4.	2	150	32	40.84	10	10	
Lot 5.	2	150	32	40.81	12	12	Do.
NE. SW.	2	150	32	40	12	12	
NW. SE.	2	150	32	40	12	12	Do.
SW. SE.	2	150	32	40	10	10	
Lot 6.	2	150	32	35.95	15	15	Do.
SW. NE.	3	150	32	40	10	10	

Comparison of estimates of pine timber on Red Lake Reservation, etc.—Continued.

Parts of sections.	Section.	Township.	Range.	Area.	Estimate by first corps.	Estimate by second corps.	Remarks.
		N.	W.		<i>M feet.</i>	<i>M feet.</i>	
Lot 1.....	4	150	32	40.20	5	15	
SE. NE.....	4	150	32	40	0	10	
NW. SW.....	4	150	32	40	0	31	
SW. SW.....	4	150	32	40	40	5	Classed as agricultural.
SE. SW.....	4	150	32	40	18	23	
SE. SE.....	4	150	32	40	3	15	
Lot 2.....	5	150	32	39.44	17	0	
SW. NE.....	5	150	32	40	10	10	Do.
Lot 3.....	5	150	32	39.86	16	11	
Lot 4.....	5	150	32	40.29	18	15	
SW. NW.....	5	150	32	40	15	15	
SE. NW.....	5	150	32	40	10	0	Do.
NE. SW.....	5	150	32	40	11	15	
NW. SW.....	5	150	32	40	81	26	
SW. SW.....	5	150	32	40	16	12	
SE. SW.....	5	150	32	40	22	3	Do.
NE. SE.....	5	150	32	40	11	42	
NW. SE.....	5	150	32	40	14	10	
SW. SE.....	5	150	32	40	13	15	
SE. SE.....	5	150	32	40	20	16	
Lot 1.....	6	150	32	40.44	58	93	
Lot 2.....	6	150	32	40.31	90	177	
SW. NE.....	6	150	32	40	46	153	
SE. NE.....	6	150	32	40	81	113	
Lot 3.....	6	150	32	40.19	48	130	
Lot 4.....	6	150	32	20.19	61	47	
Lot 7.....	6	150	32	22.40	43	115	
SE. NW.....	6	150	32	40	51	128	
NE. SW.....	6	150	32	40	68	98	
Lot 8.....	6	150	32	22.52	43	69	
Lot 11.....	6	150	32	22.33	56	47	
SE. SW.....	6	150	32	40	65	67	
NE. SE.....	6	150	32	40	83	118	
NW. SE.....	6	150	32	40	51	99	
SW. SE.....	6	150	32	40	63	55	
SE. SE.....	6	150	32	40	51	65	
NE. NE.....	7	150	32	40	22	60	
NW. NE.....	7	150	32	40	53	120	
SW. NE.....	7	150	32	40	78	162	
SE. NE.....	7	150	32	40	21	10	
NE. NW.....	7	150	32	40	65	77	
Lot 1.....	7	150	32	23.44	65	57	
Lot 4.....	7	150	32	23.42	65	65	
SE. NW.....	7	150	32	40	111	97	
NE. SW.....	7	150	32	40	126	315	
Lot 5.....	7	150	32	22.74	76	130	
Lot 8.....	7	150	32	22.40	68	162	
SE. SW.....	7	150	32	40	91	180	
NE. SE.....	7	150	32	40	30	77	
NW. SE.....	7	150	32	40	91	153	
SW. SE.....	7	150	32	40	111	85	
SE. SE.....	7	150	32	40	36	50	
NE. NE.....	8	150	32	40	5	8	Do.
NW. NE.....	8	150	32	40	23	10	
SW. NE.....	8	150	32	40	25	43	
SE. NE.....	8	150	32	40	20	0	Do.
NE. NW.....	8	150	32	40	38	10	
NW. NW.....	8	150	32	40	11	5	Do.
SW. NW.....	8	150	32	40	25	10	
SE. NW.....	8	150	32	40	70	55	
NE. SW.....	8	150	32	40	63	63	
NW. SW.....	8	150	32	40	21	40	
SW. SW.....	8	150	32	40	31	15	
SE. SW.....	8	150	32	40	45	11	
NE. SE.....	8	150	32	40	23	45	
NW. SE.....	8	150	32	40	45	40	
SW. SE.....	8	150	32	40	10	23	
SE. SE.....	8	150	32	40	23	15	
NW. NW.....	9	150	32	40	16	0	Do.
SE. NW.....	9	150	32	40	18	11	
NE. SW.....	9	150	32	40	6	28	
NW. SW.....	9	150	32	40	11	28	
SW. SW.....	9	150	32	40	15	16	
SE. SW.....	9	150	32	40	18	19	
NW. SE.....	9	150	32	40	10	45	
SW. SE.....	9	150	32	40	6	17	
NW. NE.....	10	150	32	40	15	0	Do.
SW. NE.....	10	150	32	40	15	0	Do.
NE. NW.....	10	150	32	40	25	0	Do.
SW. NW.....	10	150	32	40	20	0	Do.

Comparison of estimates of pine timber on Red Lake Reservation, etc.—Continued.

Parts of sections.	Section.	Township.	Range.		Area.	Estimate	Estimate	Remarks.
			N.	W.		by first corps.	by second corps.	
						<i>M feet.</i>	<i>M feet.</i>	
NE. SW	10	150	32	40	40	14	0	Classed as agricultural.
NW. SW	10	150	32	40	40	13	0	Do.
NE. SE	10	150	32	40	40	10	0	Do.
Lot 6	11	150	32	22.90	6	6	7	
NW. SW	11	150	32	40	40	2	10	
Lot 8	11	150	32	48.50	15	6	6	Do.
NE. NE	15	150	32	40	40	31	22	
NW. NE	15	150	32	40	40	28	20	
SW. NE	15	150	32	40	40	15	13	
Lot 3	15	150	32	31.16	26	21	21	
NE. NW	15	150	32	40	40	20	15	
NW. NW	15	150	32	40	40	30	25	
SW. NW	15	150	32	40	40	18	8	Do.
SE. NW	15	150	32	40	40	18	10	
NE. SW	15	150	32	40	40	15	6	Do.
NW. SW	15	150	32	40	40	10	6	Do.
SW. SW	15	150	32	40	40	10	8	Do.
SE. SW	15	150	32	40	40	11	7	Do.
Lot 4	15	150	32	44.70	16	18	18	
Lot 5	15	150	32	17.60	3	5	5	
NE. NE	17	150	32	40	40	26	10	
NW. NE	17	150	32	40	40	28	0	Do.
SW. NE	17	150	32	40	40	20	0	Do.
SE. NE	17	150	32	40	40	31	0	Do.
NE. NW	17	150	32	40	40	43	18	
NW. NW	17	150	32	40	40	56	8	Do.
SW. NW	17	150	32	40	40	63	7	Do.
SE. NW	17	150	32	40	40	28	5	Do.
NE. SW	17	150	32	40	40	23	4	Do.
NW. SW	17	150	32	40	40	35	4	Do.
SW. SW	17	150	32	40	40	35	7	Do.
SE. SW	17	150	32	40	40	42	20	
NE. SE	17	150	32	40	40	21	0	Do.
SW. SE	17	150	32	40	40	20	3	Do.
SE. SE	17	150	32	40	40	15	2	Do.
NE. NE	18	150	32	40	40	38	9	Do.
NW. NE	18	150	32	40	40	68	32	
SW. NE	18	150	32	40	40	26	4	Do.
SE. NE	18	150	32	40	40	13	5	Do.
NE. NW	18	150	32	40	40	51	26	
Lot 1	18	150	32	22.67	46	9	9	
Lot 4	18	150	32	22.40	60	11	11	
SE. NW	18	150	32	40	40	38	13	
NE. SW	18	150	32	40	40	50	7	Do.
Lot 5	18	150	32	22.13	38	10	10	
Lot 8	18	150	32	27.04	65	21	21	
SE. SW	18	150	32	40	40	36	4	Do.
NE. SE	18	150	32	40	40	16	6	Do.
NW. SE	18	150	32	40	40	16	10	
SW. SE	18	150	32	40	40	26	6	Do.
SE. SE	18	150	32	40	40	40	7	Do.
NE. NE	19	150	32	40	40	41	2	Do.
NW. NE	19	150	32	40	40	40	7	Do.
SW. NE	19	150	32	40	40	40	6	Do.
SE. NE	19	150	32	40	40	23	2	Do.
NE. NW	19	150	32	40	40	48	5	Do.
Lot 1	19	150	32	43.75	56	16	16	
Lot 2	19	150	32	44.30	51	6	6	Do.
SE. NW	19	150	32	40	40	58	2	Do.
NE. SW	19	150	32	40	40	56	10	
Lot 3	19	150	32	44.80	40	13	13	
Lot 4	19	150	32	45	36	12	12	
SE. SW	19	150	32	40	40	45	10	
NE. SE	19	150	32	40	40	13	5	Do.
NW. SE	19	150	32	40	40	15	3	Do.
NE. NE	20	150	32	40	40	26	0	Do.
NW. NE	20	150	32	40	40	15	1	Do.
SW. NE	20	150	32	40	40	26	0	Do.
SE. NE	20	150	32	40	40	28	1	Do.
NE. NW	20	150	32	40	40	51	1	Do.
NW. NW	20	150	32	40	40	26	5	Do.
SW. NW	20	150	32	40	40	35	11	
SE. NW	20	150	32	40	40	36	5	Do.
NE. SW	20	150	32	40	40	26	3	Do.
NW. SW	20	150	32	40	40	25	0	Do.
SE. SW	20	150	32	40	40	35	8	Do.
NE. SE	20	150	32	40	40	21	2	Do.
NW. SE	20	150	32	40	40	28	3	Do.
SW. SE	20	150	32	40	40	55	0	Do.
SE. SE	20	150	32	40	40	15	2	Do.

150 TIMBER ON THE CHIPPEWA INDIAN RESERVATIONS.

Comparison of estimates of pine timber on Red Lake Reservation, etc.—Continued.

Parts of sections.	Sec-tion.	Town-ship.	Range.	Area.	Estimate by first corps.	Estimate by second corps.	Remarks.
		N.	W.		<i>M feet.</i>	<i>M feet.</i>	
NE. NE.	21	150	32	40	11	2	Classed as agricultural.
SW. NE.	21	150	32	40	30	5	Do.
SE. NE.	21	150	32	40	16	3	Do.
NW. NW.	21	150	32	40	13	0	Do.
SW. NW.	21	150	32	40	23	5	Do.
SE. NW.	21	150	32	40	23	5	Do.
NE. SW.	21	150	32	40	14	5	Do.
NW. SW.	21	150	32	40	36	7	Do.
SW. SW.	21	150	32	40	30	8	Do.
SE. SW.	21	150	32	40	11	10	
NE. SE.	21	150	32	40	25	7	Do.
NW. SE.	21	150	32	40	35	0	Do.
SW. SE.	21	150	32	40	45	4	Do.
Lot 2.	21	150	32	27.50	31	3	Do.
NW. NW.	22	150	32	40	20	4	Do.
Lot 7.	22	150	32	16.20	15	0	Do.
Lot 5.	23	150	32	39.27	61	100	
NE. NW.	23	150	32	40	43	0	Do.
NW. NW.	23	150	32	40	75	0	Do.
SW. NW.	23	150	32	40	125	30	
Lot 6.	23	150	32	52.75	83	150	
Lot 7.	23	150	32	25.30	60	75	
NW. SW.	23	150	32	40	80	77	
Lot 8.	23	150	32	36.85	78	157	
NE. NE.	29	150	32	40	45	13	
NW. NE.	29	150	32	40	23	83	
SE. NE.	29	150	32	40	125	24	
NE. NW.	29	150	32	40	23	7	Do.
NW. NW.	29	150	32	40	10	0	Do.
SW. NW.	29	150	32	40	23	0	Do.
SE. NW.	29	150	32	40	18	0	Do.
NE. SW.	29	150	32	40	15	15	
NW. SW.	29	150	32	40	25	12	
SW. SW.	29	150	32	40	35	40	
SE. SW.	29	150	32	40	28	20	
NE. SE.	29	150	32	40	106	177	
NW. SE.	29	150	32	40	14	25	
SW. SE.	29	150	32	40	25	87	
SE. SE.	29	150	32	40	108	223	
NE. NE.	30	150	32	40	8	23	
NW. NE.	30	150	32	40	10	85	
SW. NE.	30	150	32	40	96	15	
SE. NE.	30	150	32	40	20	0	Do.
NE. NW.	30	150	32	40	61	55	Do.
Lot 1.	30	150	32	45	20	5	
Lot 2.	30	150	32	45.06	36	30	
SE. NW.	30	150	32	40	91	30	
NE. SW.	30	150	32	40	120	66	
Lot 3.	30	150	32	45.31	70	44	
Lot 4.	30	150	32	45.38	63	125	
SE. SW.	30	150	32	40	88	59	
NE. SE.	30	150	32	40	21	25	
NW. SE.	30	150	32	40	105	77	
SW. SE.	30	150	32	40	23	126	
SE. SE.	30	150	32	40	33	63	
NE. NE.	31	150	32	40	31	63	
NW. NE.	31	150	32	40	68	115	
SW. NE.	31	150	32	40	46	35	
SE. NE.	31	150	32	40	50	30	
NE. NW.	31	150	32	40	53	21	
Lot 1.	31	150	32	45.31	26	20	
Lot 2.	31	150	32	45.18	45	35	
SE. NW.	31	150	32	40	40	30	
NE. SW.	31	150	32	40	95	20	
Lot 3.	31	150	32	45.20	20	10	Do.
Lot 4.	31	150	32	45.13	23	50	
SE. SW.	31	150	32	40	25	75	
NE. SE.	31	150	32	40	65	57	
NW. SE.	31	150	32	40	61	70	
SW. SE.	31	150	32	40	61	45	
SE. SE.	31	150	32	40	123	100	
Lot 4.	32	150	32	39.57	63	28	
NW. NE.	32	150	32	40	65	94	
SW. NE.	32	150	32	40	38	27	
Lot 5.	32	150	32	19.86	7	10	
NE. NW.	32	150	32	40	21	35	
NW. NW.	32	150	32	40	27	35	
SW. NW.	32	150	32	40	46	58	
SE. NW.	32	150	32	40	38	28	
NE. SW.	32	150	32	40	28	33	

Comparison of estimates of pine timber on Red Lake Reservation, etc.—Continued.

Parts of sections.	Section.	Township.	Range.	Area.	Estimate by first corps.	Estimate by second corps.	Remarks.
		N.	W.		<i>M feet.</i>	<i>M feet.</i>	
NW. SW	32	150	32	40	90	143	
SW. SW	32	150	32	40	140	90	
Lot 7	32	150	32	45.74	36	13	
Lot 6	32	150	32	33.36	13	40	
Lot 2	33	150	32	9.63	11	15	
Lot 5	13	150	33	2.93	2	3	
Lot 6	13	150	33	5.04	2	2	
Lot 7	13	150	33	7.14	10	11	
Lot 8	13	150	33	9.25	13	15	
Lot 7	14	150	33	.51	5	9	
Lot 8	14	150	33	.91	3	2	
Lot 9	14	150	33	1.29	1	1	
Lot 12	15	150	33	4.07	3	7	Classed as agricultural.
Lot 11	15	150	33	2.99	7	13	
Lot 10	15	150	33	1.93	7	6	
Lot 9	15	150	33	.85	5	5	
Lot 4	17	150	33	3.94	5	9	
Lot 5	17	150	33	5.33	22	18	
Lot 5	19	150	33	36.50	77	61	
Lot 6	19	150	33	34.69	100	42	
SW. NE	19	150	33	40	275	82	
SE. NE	19	150	33	40	202	127	
Lot 7	19	150	33	32.88	40	4	Do.
Lot 9	19	150	33	37.32	27	4	Do.
SE. NW	19	150	33	40	115	4	Do.
NE. SW	19	150	33	40	145	21	
Lot 10	19	150	33	37.14	28	4	Do.
Lot 11	19	150	33	37.18	12	9	Do.
SE. SW	19	150	33	40	63	17	
NE. SE	19	150	33	40	180	32	
NW. SE	19	150	33	40	300	97	
SW. SE	19	150	33	40	125	147	
SE. SE	19	150	33	40	140	28	
NE. NE	20	150	33	40	48	49	
NW. NE	20	150	33	40	38	71	
SW. NE	20	150	33	40	130	30	
SE. NE	20	150	33	40	150	26	
Lot 3	20	150	33	39.98	195	242	
Lot 2	20	150	33	38.54	178	160	
SW. NW	20	150	33	40	38	144	
SE. NW	20	150	33	40	253	250	
NE. SW	20	150	33	40	160	75	
NW. SW	20	150	33	40	52	26	
SW. SW	20	150	33	40	85	143	
SE. SW	20	150	33	40	65	83	
NE. SE	20	150	33	40	100	17	
NW. SE	20	150	33	40	110	8	Do.
SW. SE	20	150	33	40	65	8	Do.
SE. SE	20	150	33	40	92	13	
NE. NE	21	150	33	40	65	126	
NW. NE	21	150	33	40	72	95	
SW. NE	21	150	33	40	62	181	
SE. NE	21	150	33	40	57	108	
NE. NW	21	150	33	40	42	65	
NW. NW	21	150	33	40	48	46	
SW. NW	21	150	33	40	77	52	
SE. NW	21	150	33	40	45	50	
NE. SW	21	150	33	40	58	33	
NW. SW	21	150	33	40	145	17	
SW. SW	21	150	33	40	142	22	
SE. SW	21	150	33	40	100	64	
NE. SE	21	150	33	40	80	149	
NW. SE	21	150	33	40	118	159	
SW. SE	21	150	33	40	158	299	
SE. SE	21	150	33	40	110	197	
NE. NE	22	150	33	40	92	74	
NW. NE	22	150	33	40	267	172	
SW. NE	22	150	33	40	267	215	
SE. NE	22	150	33	40	197	182	
NE. NW	22	150	33	40	168	127	
NW. NW	22	150	33	40	30	45	
SW. NW	22	150	33	40	122	77	
SE. NW	22	150	33	40	248	127	
NE. SW	22	150	33	40	93	179	
NW. SW	22	150	33	40	78	107	
SW. SW	22	150	33	40	80	169	
SE. SW	22	150	33	40	103	100	
NE. SE	22	150	33	40	152	190	
NW. SE	22	150	33	40	185	147	
SW. SE	22	150	33	40	130	179	

Comparison of estimates of pine timber on Red Lake Reservation, etc.—Continued.

Parts of sections.	Section.	Township.	Range.	Area.	Estimate by first corps.	Estimate by second corps.	Remarks.
		N.	W.		<i>M feet.</i>	<i>M feet.</i>	
SE. SE	23	150	33	40	192	223	
NE. NE	23	150	33	40	10	12	
NW. NE	23	150	33	40	22	49	
SW. NE	23	150	33	40	147	205	
SE. NE	23	150	33	40	82	34	
NE. NW	23	150	33	40	49	44	
NW. NW	23	150	33	40	45	44	
SW. NW	23	150	33	40	157	212	
SE. NW	23	150	33	40	208	310	
NE. SW	23	150	33	40	425	407	
NW. SW	23	150	33	40	375	450	
SW. SW	23	150	33	40	445	380	
SE. SW	23	150	33	40	500	454	
NE. SE	23	150	33	40	270	235	
NW. SE	23	150	33	40	395	259	
SW. SE	23	150	33	40	450	509	
SE. SE	23	150	33	40	455	457	
NE. NE	24	150	33	40	30	30	
NW. NE	24	150	33	40	32	54	
SW. NE	24	150	33	40	18	44	
SE. NE	24	150	33	40	23	22	
SW. NW	24	150	33	40	43	50	
SE. NW	24	150	33	40	25	29	
NE. SW	24	150	33	40	82	107	
NW. SW	24	150	33	40	132	180	
SW. SW	24	150	33	40	500	454	
SE. SW	24	150	33	40	53	54	
NE. SE	24	150	33	40	25	34	
NW. SE	24	150	33	40	14	22	
SW. SE	24	150	33	40	15	27	
SE. SE	24	150	33	40	20	27	
NE. NE	25	150	33	40	32	54	
NW. NE	25	150	33	40	27	44	
SW. NE	25	150	33	40	47	67	
SE. NE	25	150	33	40	48	74	
NE. NW	25	150	33	40	135	179	
NW. NW	25	150	33	40	203	267	
SW. NW	25	150	33	40	187	309	
SE. NW	25	150	33	40	130	247	
NE. SW	25	150	33	40	108	194	
NW. SW	25	150	33	40	300	299	
SW. SW	25	150	33	40	200	215	
SE. SW	25	150	33	40	175	170	
NE. SE	25	150	33	40	150	179	
NW. SE	25	150	33	40	115	122	
SE. SE	25	150	33	40	47	90	
NE. NE	26	150	33	40	375	435	
NW. NE	26	150	33	40	275	332	
SW. NE	26	150	33	40	260	230	
SE. NE	26	150	33	40	300	394	
NE. NW	26	150	33	40	225	345	
NW. NW	26	150	33	40	110	164	
SW. NW	26	150	33	40	119	202	
SE. NW	26	150	33	40	165	37	
NE. SW	26	150	33	40	125	167	
NW. SW	26	150	33	40	400	261	
SW. SW	26	150	33	40	290	370	
SE. SW	26	150	33	40	365	400	
NE. SE	26	150	33	40	250	357	
NW. SE	26	150	33	40	225	169	
SW. SE	26	150	33	40	90	188	
SE. SE	26	150	33	40	125	197	
NE. NE	27	150	33	40	63	42	
NW. NE	27	150	33	40	72	52	
SW. NE	27	150	33	40	122	131	
SE. NE	27	150	33	40	168	167	
NE. NW	27	150	33	40	22	50	
NW. NW	27	150	33	40	63	70	
SW. NW	27	150	33	40	70	72	
SE. NW	27	150	33	40	55	45	
NE. SW	27	150	33	40	138	155	
NW. SW	27	150	33	40	202	207	
Lot 1	27	150	33	38.75	165	188	
SE. SW	27	150	33	40	209	187	
NE. SE	27	150	33	40	130	107	
NW. SE	27	150	33	40	120	165	
SW. SE	27	150	33	40	163	337	
SE. SE	27	150	33	40	117	145	
NE. NE	28	150	33	40	103	27	
NW. NE	28	150	33	40	77	19	

Comparison of estimates of pine timber on Red Lake Reservation, etc.—Continued.

Parts of sections.	Section.	Township.	Range.	Area.	Estimate	Estimate	Remarks.
					by first corps.	by second corps.	
		N.	W.		<i>M feet.</i>	<i>M feet.</i>	
SW. NE.....	28	150	33	40	142	35	Classed as agricultural.
SE. NE.....	28	150	33	40	105	21	
NE. NW.....	28	150	33	40	50	4	
NW. NW.....	28	150	33	40	77	13	
SW. NW.....	28	150	33	40	98	20	
SE. NW.....	28	150	33	40	85	23	
NE. SW.....	28	150	33	40	208	94	
NW. SW.....	28	150	33	40	98	52	
SW. SW.....	28	150	33	40	207	53	
SE. SW.....	28	150	33	40	275	65	
NE. SE.....	28	150	33	40	233	45	
NW. SE.....	28	150	33	40	268	106	
Lot 2.....	28	150	33	32.65	192	61	
Lot 1.....	28	150	33	36.35	188	36	
NE. NE.....	29	150	33	40	135	94	
NW. NE.....	29	150	33	40	105	48	
SW. NE.....	29	150	33	40	100	51	
SE. NE.....	29	150	33	40	63	96	
NE. NW.....	29	150	33	40	93	10	
NW. NW.....	29	150	33	40	83	21	
SW. NW.....	29	150	33	40	32	14	
SE. NW.....	29	150	33	40	118	32	
NE. SW.....	29	150	33	40	120	45	
NW. SW.....	29	150	33	40	45	13	
SW. SW.....	29	150	33	40	72	10	
SE. SW.....	29	150	33	40	163	67	
NE. SE.....	29	150	33	40	107	90	
NW. SE.....	29	150	33	40	110	26	
SW. SE.....	29	150	33	40	173	69	
SE. SE.....	29	150	33	40	210	72	
NE. NE.....	30	150	33	40	50	15	
NW. NE.....	30	150	33	40	97	30	
SW. NE.....	30	150	33	40	32	20	
SE. NE.....	30	150	33	40	22	8	
NE. NW.....	30	150	33	40	32	5	
Lot 1.....	30	150	33	37.59	30	20	
Lot 2.....	30	150	33	38.16	27	13	
NE. NW.....	30	150	33	40	18	4	
NE. SW.....	30	150	33	40	14	4	
Lot 3.....	30	150	33	38.74	27	15	
Lot 4.....	30	150	33	39.31	47	21	
SE. SW.....	30	150	33	40	22	6	
NW. SE.....	30	150	33	40	10	5	
SW. SE.....	30	150	33	40	12	4	
NE. NE.....	31	150	33	40	30	19	
NW. NE.....	31	150	33	40	18	1	
SW. NE.....	31	150	33	40	16	8	
SE. NE.....	31	150	33	40	30	34	
NE. NW.....	31	150	33	40	13	0	
Lot 1.....	31	150	33	40.05	25	15	
SE. NW.....	31	150	33	40	6	10	
NE. SW.....	31	150	33	40	16	0	
Lot 4.....	31	150	33	42.20	21	3	
SE. SW.....	31	150	33	40	41	1	
NE. SE.....	31	150	33	40	39	61	
SW. SE.....	31	150	33	40	15	6	
SE. SE.....	31	150	33	40	36	13	
Lot 1.....	32	150	33	31	127	48	
NW. NE.....	32	150	33	40	148	37	
Lot 2.....	32	150	33	28.95	90	16	
Lot 4.....	32	150	33	22.75	38	17	
NE. NW.....	32	150	33	40	140	56	
NW. NW.....	32	150	33	40	60	34	
SW. NW.....	32	150	33	40	117	46	
SE. NW.....	32	150	33	40	103	8	
NE. SW.....	32	150	33	40	72	35	
NW. SW.....	32	150	33	40	187	13	
SW. SW.....	32	150	33	40	93	6	
SE. SW.....	32	150	33	40	40	6	
NE. SE.....	32	150	33	40	215	144	
Lot 3.....	32	150	33	38.95	37	13	
SW. SE.....	32	150	33	40	108	11	
SE. SE.....	32	150	33	40	183	135	
Lot 3.....	33	150	33	45.60	222	180	
SW. NE.....	33	150	33	40	277	365	
Lot 4.....	33	150	33	30.10	253	172	
NE. NW.....	33	150	33	40	157	247	
Lot 1.....	33	150	33	37.25	105	119	
Lot 2.....	33	150	33	37.80	163	219	
SE. NW.....	33	150	33	40	228	295	

154 TIMBER ON THE CHIPPEWA INDIAN RESERVATIONS

Comparison of estimates of pine timber on Red Lake Reservation, etc.—Continued.

Parts of sections.	Section.	Township.	Range.	Area.	Estimate by first corps.	Estimate by second corps.	Remarks.
		N.	W.		<i>M feet.</i>	<i>M feet.</i>	
NE. SW.	33	150	33	40	247	219	
NW. SW.	33	150	33	40	313	244	
SW. SW.	33	150	33	40	320	315	
SE. SW.	33	150	33	40	342	399	
NE. SE.	33	150	33	40	218	205	
NW. SE.	33	150	33	40	345	602	
SW. SE.	33	150	33	40	265	319	
SE. SE.	33	150	33	40	280	290	
NE. NE.	34	150	33	40	133	90	
NW. NE.	34	150	33	40	111	77	
Lot 6.	34	150	33	39.10	.77	.67	
SE. NE.	34	150	33	40	65	27	
Lot 2.	34	150	33	15.60	.22	.27	
Lot 1-3.	34	150	33	8.70	.11	.15	
Lot 4.	34	150	33	31.70	.77	.52	
Lot 5.	34	150	33	30.60	.22	.24	
Lot 8.	34	150	33	14.15	.13	.12	
Lot 9.	34	150	33	38	238	142	
SW. SW.	34	150	33	40	173	129	
SE. SW.	34	150	33	40	133	75	
NE. SE.	34	150	33	40	35	22	
Lot 7.	34	150	33	15.25	.18	.4	
SW. SE.	34	150	33	40	45	19	
SE. SE.	34	150	33	40	85	76	
NE. NE.	35	150	33	40	100	104	
NW. NE.	35	150	33	40	95	195	
SW. NE.	35	150	33	40	58	69	
SE. NE.	35	150	33	40	45	47	
NE. NW.	35	150	33	40	142	252	
NW. NW.	35	150	33	40	185	139	
SW. NW.	35	150	33	40	65	64	
SE. NW.	35	150	33	40	147	154	
NE. SW.	35	150	33	40	48	50	
NW. SW.	35	159	33	40	25	29	
SW. SW.	35	150	33	40	17	7	
SE. SW.	35	150	33	40	27	35	
NE. SE.	35	150	33	40	57	36	
NW. SE.	35	150	33	40	68	70	
SW. SE.	35	150	33	40	55	56	
SE. SE.	35	150	33	40	50	40	
Lot 8.	19	150	34	29.53	238	152	
Lot 7.	19	150	34	30.34	138	145	
SW. NE.	19	150	34	40	90	75	
SE. NE.	19	150	34	40	98	171	
Lot 6.	19	150	34	31.15	250	101	
Lot 5.	19	150	34	35.60	193	196	
Lot 9.	19	150	34	44.20	150	113	
SE. NW.	19	150	34	40	310	145	
NE. SW.	19	150	34	40	100	45	
Lot 10.	19	150	34	44.60	107	85	
Lot 11.	19	150	34	45.48	140	170	
SE. SW.	19	150	34	40	115	148	
NE. SE.	19	150	34	40	97	241	
NW. SE.	19	150	34	40	87	63	
SW. SE.	19	150	34	40	135	70	
SE. SE.	19	150	34	40	260	200	
Lot 8.	20	150	34	27.86	68	31	
Lot 7.	20	150	34	28.22	67	35	
SW. NE.	20	150	34	40	207	248	
SE. NE.	20	150	34	40	217	275	
Lot 6.	20	150	34	28.58	215	95	
Lot 5.	20	150	34	28.94	440	165	
SW. NW.	20	150	34	40	273	228	
SE. NW.	20	150	34	40	253	241	
NE. SW.	20	150	34	40	475	262	
NW. SW.	20	150	34	40	200	65	
SW. SW.	20	150	34	40	192	141	
SE. SW.	20	150	34	40	252	173	
NE. SE.	20	150	34	40	308	273	
NW. SE.	20	150	34	40	240	248	
SW. SE.	20	150	34	40	300	125	
SE. SE.	20	150	34	40	425	299	
Lot 8.	21	150	34	26.91	80	3	Classed as agricultural.
Lot 7.	21	150	34	27.13	67	19	
SW. NE.	21	150	34	40	55	15	
SE. NE.	21	150	34	40	35	8	
Lot 6.	21	150	34	27.35	55	22	Do.
Lot 5.	21	150	34	27.57	28	20	
SW. NW.	21	150	34	40	48	12	
SE. NW.	21	150	34	40	47	18	

Comparison of estimates of pine timber on Red Lake Reservation, etc.—Continued.

Parts of sections.	Section.	Township.	Range.	Acra.	Estimate by first corps.	Estimate by second corps.	Remarks.
		N.	W.		<i>M feet.</i>	<i>M feet.</i>	
NE. SW	21	150	34	40	112	71	
NW. SW	21	150	34	40	48	66	
SW. SW	21	150	34	40	228	640	
SE. SW	21	150	34	40	140	68	
NE. SE	21	150	34	40	23	13	
NW. SE	21	150	34	40	45	16	
SW. SE	21	150	34	40	70	101	
SE. SE	21	150	34	40	43	25	
Lot 8	22	150	34	25.37	20	0	Classed as agricultural.
SE. NE	22	150	34	40	25	0	Do.
Lot 6	22	150	34	26.60	10	4	Do.
SW. NW	22	150	34	40	15	0	Do.
SE. NW	22	150	34	40	10	0	Do.
NW. SW	22	150	34	40	23	0	Do.
SW. SW	22	150	34	40	9	18	
SE. SW	22	150	34	40	15	15	
NE. SE	22	150	34	40	10	0	Do.
Lot 5	23	150	34	25.22	20	0	Do.
SW. NW	23	150	34	40	35	0	Do.
SE. NW	23	150	34	40	10	0	Do.
NW. SW	23	150	34	40	52	0	Do.
SW. SW	23	150	34	40	32	2	Do.
SE. SW	23	150	34	40	42	4	Do.
SW. SE	23	150	34	40	37	0	Do.
SE. SE	23	150	34	40	32	3	Do.
Lot 8	24	150	34	30.70	20	0	Do.
Lot 7	24	150	34	28.53	20	0	Do.
SW. NE	24	150	34	40	10	5	Do.
Lot 6	24	150	34	27.36	25	0	Do.
Lot 5	24	150	34	26.17	10	0	Do.
SW. NW	24	150	34	40	15	0	Do.
SE. NW	24	150	34	40	20	0	Do.
NE. NE	25	150	34	40	13	0	Do.
SE. NE	25	150	34	40	12	5	Do.
NE. SW	25	150	34	40	12	0	Do.
SW. SW	25	150	34	40	37	8	Do.
SE. SW	25	150	34	40	28	10	
NE. SE	25	150	34	40	25	0	Do.
NW. SE	25	150	34	40	20	0	Do.
SW. SE	25	150	34	40	28	25	
SE. SE	25	150	34	40	32	70	
NE. NE	26	150	34	40	23	0	Do.
NW. NE	26	150	34	40	22	0	Do.
SW. NE	26	150	34	40	27	36	
SE. NE	26	150	34	40	25	8	Do.
NE. NW	26	150	34	40	28	2	Do.
NW. NW	26	150	34	40	16	3	Do.
SE. NW	26	150	34	40	29	3	Do.
NW. SW	26	150	34	40	20	5	Do.
SW. SW	26	150	34	40	18	4	Do.
SE. SW	26	150	34	40	45	8	Do.
NE. SE	26	150	34	40	35	9	Do.
SW. SE	26	150	34	40	57	25	
SE. SE	26	150	34	40	35	10	
NE. NE	27	150	34	40	17	8	Do.
NW. NE	27	150	34	40	16	10	
SW. NE	27	150	34	40	17	0	Do.
SE. NE	27	150	34	40	23	10	
NE. NW	27	150	34	40	14	25	
NW. NW	27	150	34	40	32	27	
SW. NW	27	150	34	40	10	0	Do.
SE. NW	27	150	34	40	19	0	Do.
NE. SW	27	150	34	40	23	0	Do.
NW. SW	27	150	34	40	20	0	Do.
SE. SW	27	150	34	40	16	0	Do.
NW. SE	27	150	34	40	19	4	Do.
SW. SE	27	150	34	40	25	10	
SE. SE	27	150	34	40	29	14	
NE. NE	28	150	34	40	47	7	Do.
NW. NE	28	150	34	40	45	73	
SE. NE	28	150	34	40	12	2	
Lot 1	28	150	34	33.25	38	11	
Lot 2	28	150	34	26	78	233	
Lot 3	28	150	34	14.35	3	8	
Lot 4	28	150	34	39.45	11	4	Do.
SW. SW	28	150	34	40	10	4	Do.
NE. SE	28	150	34	40	10	5	Do.
SW. SE	28	150	34	40	10	0	Do.
SE. SE	28	150	34	40	15	7	Do.
Lot 1	29	150	34	40.70	183	275	

156 TIMBER ON THE CHIPPEWA INDIAN RESERVATIONS.

Comparison of estimates of pine timber on Red Lake Reservation, etc.—Continued.

Parts of sections.	Section.	Township.	Range.	Area.	Estimate by first corps.	Estimate by second corps.	Remarks.
		N.	W.		<i>M feet.</i>	<i>M feet.</i>	
NW NE	29	150	34	40	102	150	
Lot 2	29	150	34	41.05	35	31	
NE NW	29	150	34	40	100	140	
NW NW	29	150	34	40	113	137	
Lot 4	29	150	34	39.97	52	100	
Lot 3	29	150	34	46.65	28	53	
Lot 6	29	150	34	33.90	28	35	
Lot 7	29	150	34	40.40	22	25	
NE NE	30	150	34	40	182	258	
NW NE	30	150	34	40	150	92	
Lot 2	30	150	34	28.85	28	50	
Lot 1	30	150	34	23.20	125	57	
Lot 3	30	150	34	40.70	12	7	Classed as agricultural.
Lot 4	30	150	34	55.27	40	51	
Lot 7	30	150	34	17	3	5	
SE SW	30	150	34	40	30	43	
Lot 9	30	150	34	32.30	16	25	
Lot 8	30	150	34	13.45	3	4	
SW SE	30	150	34	40	127	200	
Lot 10	30	150	34	34	23	30	
Lot 1	31	150	34	28.55	45	22	
NW NE	31	150	34	40	290	168	
SW NE	31	150	34	40	60	51	
SE NE	31	150	34	40	40	12	
NE NW	31	150	34	40	190	85	
SE SW	31	150	34	40	22	0	Do.
NE SW	31	150	34	40	70	27	
Lot 4	31	150	34	46.10	37	0	Do.
Lot 5	31	150	34	46.03	70	8	Do.
SE SW	31	150	34	40	75	48	
NE SE	31	150	34	40	70	8	Do.
NW SE	31	150	34	40	95	33	
SW SE	31	150	34	40	140	193	
SE SE	31	150	34	40	100	43	
NE NE	32	150	34	40	11	0	Do.
SW NW	32	150	34	40	35	8	Do.
NE SW	32	150	34	40	12	5	Do.
NW SW	32	150	34	40	42	5	Do.
SW SW	32	150	34	40	70	18	
SE SW	32	150	34	40	44	43	
NE SE	32	150	34	40	33	5	
NW SE	32	150	34	40	30	0	
SW SE	32	150	34	40	25	29	
SE SE	32	150	34	40	13	5	Do.
NE NE	33	150	34	40	11	10	
SE NE	33	150	34	40	40	14	
NE NW	33	150	34	40	10	9	Do.
NW NW	33	150	34	40	20	20	
SW NW	33	150	34	40	10	10	
SE NW	33	150	34	40	12	18	
NE SW	33	150	34	40	13	20	
NW SW	33	150	34	40	50	28	
SW SW	33	150	34	40	20	7	Do.
SE SW	33	150	34	40	90	30	
NE SE	33	150	34	40	25	2	Do.
NW SE	33	150	34	40	40	17	
SW SE	33	150	34	40	17	15	
SE SE	33	150	34	40	18	30	
NE NE	34	150	34	40	68	5	Do.
NW NE	34	150	34	40	32	3	Do.
Lot 2	34	150	34	39.75	37	0	Do.
Lot 1	34	150	34	36.95	37	0	Do.
NE NW	34	150	34	40	23	3	Do.
NW SW	34	150	34	40	27	5	Do.
SW SW	34	150	34	40	10	0	Do.
NE NE	35	150	34	40	37	37	
NW NE	35	150	34	40	32	33	
SW NE	35	150	34	40	35	38	
SE NE	35	150	34	40	40	32	
NE NW	35	150	34	40	27	20	
NW NW	35	150	34	40	37	47	
Lot 1	35	150	34	43.60	20	27	
SE NW	35	150	34	40	27	23	
Lot 2	35	150	34	31.15	70	10	
NE SE	35	150	34	40	37	38	
NW SE	35	150	34	40	27	27	
Lot 5	35	150	34	34.50	10	0	Do.
Lot 6	19	150	35	20	30	18	
Lot 5	19	150	35	25.70	32	16	
Lot 4	19	150	35	29.93	32	49	

Comparison of estimates of pine timber on Red Lake Reserection, etc.—Continued.

Parts of sections.	Sec-tions.	Town-ship.	Range.		Area.	Estimate by first corps.	Estimate by second corps.	Remarks.
			N.	W.				
Lot 3.....	19	150	35		24.47	58	51	Classed as agricultural.
Lot 8.....	19	150	35		24.47	11	3	
NE. SW.....	19	150	35		40	23	73	
Lot 9.....	19	150	35		24.76	13	22	
SE. SW.....	19	150	35		40	52	107	
NE. SE.....	19	150	35		40	33	5	
NW. SE.....	19	150	35		40	33	7	
SW. SE.....	19	150	35		40	38	68	
SE. SE.....	19	150	35		40	23	6	
Lot 7.....	20	150	35		15.10	32	32	
Lot 6.....	20	150	35		33.53	57	57	
SW. NE.....	20	150	35		40	182	340	
Lot 8.....	20	150	35		28.15	38	129	
Lot 5.....	20	150	35		32.71	47	55	
Lot 4.....	20	150	35		13.15	37	11	
Lot 10.....	20	150	35		32.75	82	164	
Lot 9.....	20	150	35		39.90	100	279	
Lot 12.....	20	150	35		37.65	58	187	
NW. SW.....	20	150	35		40	57	189	
SW. SW.....	20	150	35		40	32	93	
Lot 13.....	20	150	35		21.65	63	69	
Lot 17.....	20	150	35		19.40	57	195	
Lot 11.....	20	150	35		17.90	20	11	
Lot 14.....	20	150	35		30.25	37	7	
Lot 16.....	20	150	35		2.50	0	5	
Lot 15.....	20	150	35		9.15	20	21	
Lot 8.....	21	150	35		29.55	52	152	
Lot 7.....	21	150	35		30.73	37	108	
Lot 9.....	21	150	35		31.85	38	277	
SE. NE.....	21	150	35		40	113	308	
Lot 6.....	21	150	35		31.78	45	15	
Lot 5.....	21	150	35		32.01	45	227	
Lot 11.....	21	150	35		39	118	224	
Lot 10.....	21	150	35		24.68	47	125	
Lot 13.....	21	150	35		29.50	32	27	
NW. SW.....	21	150	35		40	128	495	
Lots 14-16.....	21	150	35		19.85	57	137	
Lot 15.....	21	150	35		36.75	23	105	
NE. SE.....	21	150	35		40	100	245	
Lot 12.....	21	150	35		37.85	68	43	
SW. SE.....	21	150	35		40	10	10	
SE. SE.....	21	150	35		40	30	114	
Lot 8.....	22	150	35		20.65	45	87	
Lot 7.....	22	150	35		20.65	75	165	
SW. NE.....	22	150	35		40	192	600	
SE. NE.....	22	150	35		40	82	170	
Lot 6.....	22	150	35		81.58	153	191	
Lot 5.....	22	150	35		29.73	130	250	
SW. NW.....	22	150	35		40	83	173	
SE. NW.....	22	150	35		40	88	134	
NE. SW.....	22	150	35		40	53	112	
NW. SW.....	22	150	35		40	110	227	
SW. SW.....	22	150	35		40	52	77	
Lot 12.....	22	150	35		28.10	25	10	
Lot 9.....	22	150	35		36.80	67	287	
NW. SE.....	22	150	35		40	158	163	
Lot 11.....	22	150	35		30	77	47	
Lot 10.....	22	150	35		23	27	45	
Lot 8.....	23	150	35		33	300	355	
Lot 7.....	23	150	35		33.40	142	247	
SW. NE.....	23	150	35		40	268	251	
SE. NE.....	23	150	35		40	195	435	
Lot 6.....	23	150	35		33.80	132	349	
Lot 5.....	23	150	35		34.15	208	399	
Lot 10.....	23	150	35		37.85	212	298	
Lot 9.....	23	150	35		37.25	242	366	
Lot 12.....	23	150	35		26.10	67	158	
Lot 11.....	23	150	35		13.90	27	50	
Lot 13.....	23	150	35		16.25	9	11	
NE. SE.....	23	150	35		40	25	69	
NW. SE.....	23	150	35		40	160	125	
Lot 14.....	23	150	35		26.15	32	104	
SE. SE.....	23	150	35		40	83	446	
Lot 8.....	24	150	35		32.41	267	600	
Lot 7.....	24	150	35		32.53	265	335	
SW. NE.....	24	150	35		40	263	209	
SE. NE.....	24	150	35		40	280	382	
Lot 6.....	24	150	35		32.63	225	159	
Lot 5.....	24	150	35		32.75	255	212	
NW. SW.....	24	150	35		40	263	281	

Comparison of estimates of pine timber on Red Lake Reservation, etc.—Continued.

Parts of sections.	Section.	Township.		Area.	Estimate by first corps.	Estimate by second corps.	Remarks.
		N.	W.				
SE. NW	24	150	35	40	253	65	
NE. SW	24	150	35	40	223	102	
NW. SW	24	150	35	40	80	104	
Lot 9	24	150	35	34.90	75	130	
Lot 10	24	150	35	23.70	33	25	
NE. SE	24	150	35	40	238	415	
NW. SE	24	150	35	40	298	350	
SW. SE	24	150	35	40	38	77	
SE. SE	24	150	35	40	103	124	
NE. NE	25	150	35	40	73	17	
Lot 1	25	150	35	38.50	105	42	
Lot 5	25	150	35	39.50	250	137	
Lot 6	25	150	35	39.15	200	74	
Lot 2	25	150	35	14.80	30	25	
Lot 4	25	150	35	25.75	200	49	
NE. SW	25	150	35	40	300	203	
Lot 3	25	150	35	20.35	62	23	
SW. SW	25	150	35	40	160	48	
SE. SW	25	150	35	40	375	100	
Lot 7	22	150	35	37.65	275	55	
NW. SE	25	150	35	40	300	34	
SW. SE	25	150	35	40	225	100	
SE. SE	25	150	35	40	25	5	Classed as agricultural.
NE. NE	26	150	35	40	65	64	
Lot 2	26	150	35	16.90	53	52	
NE. SW	26	150	35	40	45	34	
NW. SW	26	150	35	40	163	179	
SW. SW	26	150	35	40	187	113	
SE. SW	26	150	35	40	107	38	
SE. SE	26	150	35	40	15	4	Do.
Lot 4	27	150	35	22.35	55	25	
Lot 5	27	150	35	.30	58	75	
Lot 6	27	150	35	15.50	10	30	
Lot 1	27	150	35	15.40	33	8	
Lot 3	27	150	35	42.65	120	212	
NE. SW	27	150	35	40	152	32	
Lot 2	27	150	35	35.15	20	96	
SW. SW	27	150	35	40	42	67	
SE. SW	27	150	35	40	30	83	
NE. SE	27	150	35	40	77	17	
NW. SE	27	150	35	40	25	15	
SW. SE	27	150	35	40	72	30	
SE. SE	27	150	35	40	72	8	Do.
Lot 1	28	150	35	38.25	48	154	
NW. NE	28	150	35	40	13	16	
NE. NW	28	150	35	40	23	12	
NW. NW	28	150	35	40	95	556	
SW. NW	28	150	35	40	70	185	
SE. NW	28	150	35	40	18	19	
NE. SW	28	150	35	40	40	180	
NW. SW	28	150	35	40	53	209	
SW. SW	28	150	35	40	50	323	
SE. SW	28	150	35	40	58	209	
Lot 3	28	150	35	37.50	27	124	
NW. SE	28	150	35	40	31	173	
SW. SE	28	150	35	40	67	115	
SE. SE	28	150	35	40	60	122	
Lot 1	29	150	35	38.60	130	180	
NW. NE	29	150	35	40	205	226	
SW. NE	29	150	35	40	235	498	
SE. NE	29	150	35	40	150	273	
NE. NW	29	150	35	40	90	87	
NW. NW	29	150	35	40	45	20	
SW. NW	29	150	35	40	20	5	Do.
SE. NW	29	150	35	40	50	48	
NE. SW	29	150	35	40	80	55	
NW. SW	29	150	35	40	95	25	
SW. SW	29	150	35	40	60	33	
SE. SW	29	150	35	40	35	28	
NE. SE	29	150	35	40	200	395	
NW. SE	29	150	35	40	150	229	
SW. SE	29	150	35	40	60	183	
SE. SE	29	150	35	40	160	282	
NE. NE	30	150	35	40	40	16	
NW. NE	30	150	35	40	9	28	
Lot 1	30	150	35	37.50	35	0	Do.
Lot 2	30	150	35	37.72	185	0	Do.
SE. NW	30	150	35	40	65	0	Do.
NE. SW	30	150	35	40	125	21	
Lot 3	30	150	35	36.26	135	21	

Comparison of estimates of pine timber on Red Lake Reservation, etc.—Continued.

Parts of sections.	Section.	Township.	Range.	Area.	Estimate by first corps.	Estimate by second corps.	Remarks.	
		N.	W.		<i>M feet.</i>	<i>M feet.</i>		
Lot 4.....	30	150	35	36.33	90	83	Classed as agricultural. Do.	
SE. SW.....	30	150	35	40	60	8		
NW. SE.....	30	150	35	40	10	6		
SW. SE.....	30	150	35	40	225	328		
SE. SE.....	30	150	35	40	30	34		
NE. NE.....	31	150	35	40	27	26		
NW. NE.....	31	150	35	40	83	197		
SW. NE.....	31	150	35	40	42	46		
SE. NE.....	31	150	35	40	27	64		
NE. NW.....	31	150	35	40	26	33		
Lot 1.....	31	150	35	38.17	25	35	Do.	
Lot 2.....	31	150	35	38.08	40	0		
SE. NW.....	31	150	35	40	20	19	Do.	
NE. SW.....	31	150	35	40	17	0		
Lot 3.....	31	150	35	37.72	20	5	Do.	
Lot 4.....	31	150	35	33.34	10	2	Do.	
NE. SE.....	31	150	35	40	30	0	Do.	
NW. SE.....	31	150	35	40	12	0	Do.	
SW. SE.....	31	150	35	40	18	0	Do.	
SE. SE.....	31	150	35	40	35	0		
NE. NE.....	32	150	35	40	38	55		
NW. NE.....	32	150	35	40	25	48		
SW. NE.....	32	150	35	40	25	30		
SE. NE.....	32	150	35	40	32	79		
NE. NW.....	32	150	35	40	22	21		
NW. NW.....	32	150	35	40	43	59		
SW. NW.....	32	150	35	40	48	49		
SE. NW.....	32	150	35	40	27	41		
NE. SW.....	32	150	35	40	25	41	Do.	
NW. SW.....	32	150	35	40	17	34		
SW. SW.....	32	150	35	40	23	47		
SE. SW.....	32	150	35	40	42	29		
NW. SE.....	32	150	35	40	18	0		
SW. SE.....	32	150	35	40	28	10		
SE. SE.....	32	150	35	40	30	15		
NE. NE.....	33	150	35	40	35	112		
NW. NE.....	33	150	35	40	45	113		
SW. NE.....	33	150	35	40	27	40		
SE. NE.....	33	150	35	40	30	114		
NE. NW.....	33	150	35	40	20	54	Do.	
NW. NW.....	33	150	35	40	30	102		
SW. NW.....	33	150	35	40	23	198		
SE. NW.....	33	150	35	40	28	112		
NE. SW.....	33	150	35	40	12	33		
NW. SW.....	33	150	35	40	25	127		
SE. SW.....	33	150	35	40	3	89		
NE. SE.....	33	150	35	40	15	0		
NW. SE.....	33	150	35	40	13	28		
SE. SE.....	34	150	35	40	30	36		
NE. NE.....	34	150	35	40	20	9	Do.	
NW. NE.....	34	150	35	40	3	10		
SW. NE.....	34	150	35	40	35	46		
SE. NE.....	34	150	35	40	92	50		
NE. NW.....	34	150	35	40	27	85		
NW. NW.....	34	150	35	40	12	13		
SW. NW.....	34	150	35	40	23	5		
SE. NW.....	34	150	35	40	30	8		
NE. SW.....	34	150	35	40	18	4		
NW. SW.....	34	150	35	40	22	0		
SE. SW.....	34	150	35	40	25	18	Do.	
NW. NE.....	35	150	35	40	37	0		
SE. NE.....	35	150	35	40	10	2		
NE. NW.....	35	150	35	40	83	12		
NW. NW.....	35	150	35	40	85	51		
SW. NW.....	35	150	35	40	10	0		
SE. NW.....	35	150	35	40	10	2		
NE. SW.....	35	150	35	40	10	1		
NW. SW.....	35	150	35	40	15	6		
SE. SW.....	35	150	35	40	50	15		
NE. SE.....	35	156	35	40	17	9		
NW. SE.....	35	150	35	40	15	2	Do.	
SW. SE.....	35	150	35	40	60	5		
SE. SE.....	35	150	35	40	92	4		
NE. NE.....	35	150	35	40	22	3		
SE. SW.....	20	150	36	40	7	14		
SW. SE.....	20	150	36	40	15	0		
SE. SE.....	20	150	36	40	25	85		
Lot 8.....	21	150	36	29.34	15	0		Do.
SW. SW.....	21	150	36	40	12	17		
Lot 10.....	21	150	36	11	5	8		

Comparison of estimates of pine timber on Red Lake Reservation, etc.—Continued.

Parts of sections.	Sec-tion.	Town-ship.	Range.	Area.	Estimate	Estimate	Remarks.
					by first corps.	by second corps.	
		N.	W.		<i>M feet.</i>	<i>M feet.</i>	
Lot 11.....	21	150	36	32.85	17	4	Classed as agricultural.
SE. SE.....	21	150	36	40	11	16	
Lot 8.....	22	150	36	27.81	7	14	Do.
SW. NE.....	22	150	36	40	15	2	
SE. NE.....	22	150	36	40	17	6	Do.
Lot 5.....	22	150	36	28.93	35	0	Do.
NE. SW.....	22	150	36	40	33	0	Do.
NW. SW.....	22	150	36	40	30	0	Do.
SW. SW.....	22	150	36	40	32	12	Do.
SE. SW.....	22	150	36	40	45	14	
NE. SE.....	22	150	36	40	25	7	Do.
NW. SE.....	22	150	36	40	25	5	Do.
SW. SE.....	22	150	36	40	32	10	Do.
SE. SE.....	22	150	36	40	32	18	
Lot 8.....	23	150	36	28.18	65	172	Do.
Lot 7.....	23	150	36	28.02	17	11	
SW. NE.....	23	150	36	40	80	100	Do.
SE. NE.....	23	150	36	40	150	61	
Lot 6.....	23	150	36	27.86	9	11	Do.
SE. NW.....	23	150	36	40	42	21	
NE. SW.....	23	150	36	40	25	28	Do.
NW. SW.....	23	150	36	40	23	19	
SW. SW.....	23	150	36	40	33	30	Do.
SE. SW.....	23	150	36	40	22	32	
NE. SE.....	23	150	36	40	167	87	Do.
NW. SE.....	23	150	36	40	117	94	
SW. SE.....	23	150	36	40	93	31	Do.
SE. SE.....	23	150	36	40	32	28	
Lot 8.....	24	150	36	28.21	32	71	Do.
Lot 7.....	24	150	36	28.22	42	48	
SW. NE.....	24	150	36	40	12	23	Do.
Lot 9.....	24	150	36	34.90	12	5	
Lot 6.....	24	150	36	28.24	25	41	Do.
Lot 5.....	24	150	36	28.25	47	100	
SW. NW.....	24	150	36	40	22	54	Do.
NE. SW.....	24	150	36	40	15	12	
NW. SW.....	24	150	36	40	108	133	Do.
SW. SW.....	24	150	36	40	24	37	
SE. SW.....	24	150	36	40	57	143	Do.
Lot 10.....	24	150	36	35.85	9	9	
SW. SE.....	24	150	36	40	33	53	Do.
NE. NE.....	25	150	36	40	25	36	
NW. NE.....	25	150	36	40	85	49	Do.
SW. NE.....	25	150	36	40	100	33	
SE. NE.....	25	150	36	40	105	145	Do.
NE. NW.....	25	150	36	40	65	72	
NW. NW.....	25	150	36	40	22	37	Do.
SW. NW.....	25	150	36	40	23	11	
SE. NW.....	25	150	36	40	130	57	Do.
Lot 3.....	25	150	36	43.70	97	125	
NW. SW.....	25	150	36	40	35	49	Do.
SW. SW.....	25	150	36	40	67	47	
SE. SW.....	25	150	36	40	200	523	Do.
Lot 1.....	25	150	36	22.25	73	152	
Lot 2.....	25	150	36	16.25	113	107	Do.
Lot 4.....	25	150	36	24.10	47	45	
Lot 5.....	25	150	36	17.35	38	107	Do.
SW. NE.....	26	150	36	40	28	17	
SE. NE.....	26	150	36	40	15	10	Do.
NE. NW.....	26	150	36	40	14	35	
Lot 2.....	26	150	36	37.40	10	4	Do.
Lot 1.....	26	150	36	33	18	17	
Lot 5.....	26	150	36	24.40	38	43	Do.
Lots 2-4.....	26	150	36	19.05	18	10	
SW. SW.....	26	150	36	40	30	37	Do.
SE. SW.....	26	150	36	40	35	64	
NE. SE.....	26	150	36	40	35	43	Do.
Lot 6.....	26	150	36	32.15	10	2	
SW. SE.....	26	150	36	40	60	102	Do.
SE. SE.....	26	150	36	40	70	220	
NW. NE.....	27	150	36	40	24	40	Do.
SW. NE.....	27	150	36	40	26	50	
NE. NW.....	27	150	36	40	65	20	Do.
NW. NW.....	27	150	36	40	22	24	
SE. NW.....	27	150	36	40	32	7	Do.
NE. SW.....	27	150	36	40	15	21	
NW. SW.....	27	150	36	40	21	16	Do.
SW. SW.....	27	150	36	40	15	68	
SE. SW.....	27	150	36	40	40	51	Do.
Lot 1.....	27	150	36	39	30	36	

Comparison of estimates of pine timber on Red Lake Reservation, etc.—Continued.

Parts of sections.	Sec-tion.	Town-ship.	Range.	Area.	Estimate by first corps.	Estimate by second corps.	Remarks.
		N.	W.		<i>M. feet.</i>	<i>M. feet.</i>	
NW. SE.....	27	150	36	40	30	56	
SW. SE.....	27	150	36	40	20	36	
SE. SE.....	27	150	36	40	16	42	
NE. NE.....	28	150	36	40	21	17	
NW. NE.....	28	150	36	40	13	5	Classed as agricultural.
Lot 2.....	28	150	36	39.70	11	15	
NW. NW.....	28	150	36	40	27	8	Do.
SE. NW.....	28	150	36	40	11	4	Do.
NE. SW.....	28	150	36	40	15	8	Do.
NW. SW.....	28	150	36	40	12	9	Do.
SW. SW.....	28	150	36	40	16	5	Do.
SE. SW.....	28	150	36	40	18	8	Do.
Lot 5.....	28	150	36	15.10	6	6	
Lot 3.....	28	150	36	31.55	10	5	Do.
Lot 4.....	28	150	36	37.65	15	10	
SE. SE.....	28	150	36	40	22	15	
NE. NE.....	29	150	36	40	10	10	
NW. NE.....	29	150	36	40	22	5	Do.
NE. NW.....	29	150	36	40	20	8	Do.
NW. NW.....	29	150	36	40	29	29	
SW. NW.....	29	150	36	40	75	101	
SE. NW.....	29	150	36	40	15	10	
NW. SW.....	29	150	36	40	26	134	
SW. SW.....	29	150	36	40	25	9	Do.
NE. SE.....	29	150	36	40	1	19	
SW. SE.....	29	150	36	40	10	0	Do.
SE. SE.....	29	150	36	40	20	0	Do.
NE. NE.....	30	150	36	40	21	21	
NW. NE.....	30	150	36	40	12	4	Do.
SW. NE.....	30	150	36	40	17	14	
SE. NE.....	30	150	36	40	35	17	
NE. SW.....	30	150	36	40	11	15	
Lot 4.....	30	150	36	39.67	22	29	
SE. SW.....	30	150	36	40	22	0	Do.
NE. SE.....	30	150	36	40	67	74	
NW. SE.....	30	150	36	40	31	64	
SE. SE.....	30	150	36	40	35	53	
NE. NE.....	31	150	36	40	28	31	
SE. NE.....	31	150	36	40	9	10	
NE. NE.....	32	150	36	40	13	2	Do.
SW. NE.....	32	150	36	40	25	0	Do.
SE. NE.....	32	150	36	40	15	4	Do.
NE. NW.....	32	150	36	40	19	0	Do.
NW. NW.....	32	150	36	40	27	16	
SW. NW.....	32	150	36	40	23	10	
SE. NW.....	32	150	36	40	27	0	Do.
NE. SW.....	32	150	36	40	27	0	Do.
NW. SW.....	32	150	36	40	10	0	Do.
NE. NE.....	33	150	36	40	17	25	
NW. NE.....	33	150	36	40	18	7	Do.
SW. NE.....	33	150	36	40	26	7	Do.
SE. NE.....	33	150	36	40	34	13	
NE. NW.....	33	150	36	40	15	10	
SE. NW.....	33	150	36	40	15	5	Do.
NE. SW.....	33	150	36	40	12	21	
NW. SW.....	33	150	36	40	15	14	
SE. SW.....	33	150	36	40	15	0	Do.
NE. SE.....	33	150	36	40	14	8	Do.
NW. SE.....	33	150	36	40	20	4	Do.
NE. NE.....	34	150	36	40	28	15	
NW. NE.....	34	150	36	40	14	39	
SW. NE.....	34	150	36	40	22	51	
SE. NE.....	34	150	36	40	34	0	Do.
NE. NW.....	34	150	36	40	23	31	
NW. NW.....	34	150	36	40	54	167	
SW. NW.....	34	150	36	40	12	58	
SE. NW.....	34	150	36	40	18	83	
NE. SW.....	34	150	36	40	69	92	
NW. SW.....	34	150	36	40	27	39	
SE. SW.....	34	150	36	40	17	33	
NE. SE.....	34	150	36	40	10	0	Do.
NW. SE.....	34	150	36	40	47	52	
SW. SE.....	34	150	36	40	18	0	Do.
Lot 1.....	34	150	36	26.10	12	0	Do.
NE. NE.....	35	150	36	40	34	153	
NW. NE.....	35	150	36	40	72	122	
SW. NE.....	35	150	36	40	35	66	
SE. NE.....	35	150	36	40	58	57	
NE. NW.....	35	150	36	40	85	227	
NE. NW.....	35	150	36	40	152	332	

Comparison of estimates of pine timber on Red Lake Reservation, etc.—Continued.

Parts of sections.	Section.	Township.	Range.	Area.	Estimate by first corps.	Estimate by second corps.	Remarks.
		N.	W.		<i>M feet.</i>	<i>M feet.</i>	
NW. NW	35	150	36	40	103	196	
SW. NW	35	150	36	40	91	73	
SE. NW	35	150	36	40	118	230	
NE. SW	35	150	36	40	46	123	
NW. SW	35	150	36	40	87	157	
Lot 1	35	150	36	27.65	124	155	
Lot 2	35	150	36	34.30	103	271	
NE. SE	35	150	36	40	119	499	
NW. SE	35	150	36	40	92	138	
Lot 3	35	150	36	40	174	330	
SE. SE	35	150	36	40	139	230	
NE. SE	24	150	37	40	10	0	Classed as agricultural.
SE. SE	24	150	37	40	20	0	Do.
SW. NE	35	150	37	40	25	10	
SE. NE	35	150	37	40	20	10	
NW. SE	35	150	37	40	40	5	Do.

A.

J. G. WRIGHT, *Indian Inspector, Washington, D. C.*

DEAR SIR: The following statement is intended as explanation of the method pursued in computing the amount of timber from caliper measurements, the results of which appear in the following pages:

MEASUREMENTS.

1. The diameter of each tree was measured with calipers at breast height (about $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet from ground). Small trees under 14 inches in diameter were neglected entirely. The height of representative trees was measured both on standing and fallen timber, and three height classes established for white pine and two for Norway, the classes of the former being 110, 100, and 90 feet, and those of the latter 100 and 80, respectively. While measuring the tree, the height class was estimated and the tree was recorded in that class with its diameter, the diameters being taken by two-inch differences.

COMPUTATION.

1. The volume was found by multiplying the area corresponding to the diameter by the height and by a "factor of shape," to allow for the taper. This factor was taken as 0.40 for both white pine and Norway pine, that is to say, the contents of a tree are $\frac{4}{10}$ of a cylinder, with the diameter measured at breast height. This factor was found by actual measurement on numerous trees as generally exceeding 0.45 for white pine and 0.50 for Norway pine, but was taken at the lower figure to insure against any extravagance.

2. Allowance was made for unused portions of the tree, namely: Bark, 10 per cent of volume of stem; top, 10 per cent of volume of stem. Both figures are based on a large number of actual measurements: the latter (naturally varying with the degree of care exercised in logging) corresponds to ordinary careful usage.

3. Allowance for saw waste has been set at 30 per cent of the total volume of the stem for the two upper classes (white pine I and II, and Norway I and II) and at 40 per cent for Class III of white pine. These allowances correspond with those of the better authorities on this subject, and are decidedly larger than the actual usage of the modern mills requires.

4. Defects, such as decay and crooks, were estimated in lump, for each class at varying proportions. This item can be said to be the only one introduced in this calculation which of necessity remains mere estimate. The figures here used were chosen after careful consideration of the condition of the timber and by consulting the opinion of each of the men assisting in the work. They are unusually high even for very defective stands of timber, and are believed to amply cover the defects in these particular cases.

5. Loggers' risk for breakage and other loss. While not a real part of an estimate, it is admitted proper to enter into considerations of this kind where a great degree of accuracy is not attainable, and hence allowance has been made for it. The figure remains debatable, but has in reality nothing to do with measurements.

VALUE OF METHOD.

These measurements are superior in accuracy to the ordinary estimates in that they contain several elements of certainty and definiteness not possessed or applied by the estimator, namely:

1. Knowledge of the actual number of trees.
2. Knowledge of the actual diameter of each tree and its contents.
3. Proper allowance for taper, which is based on actual measurement on a large number of trees made for the very purpose.
4. Definite statement and separation of the allowances for defects, saw waste, and general risks, and ascertaining some of them (as loss by bark and tops) by actual detail measurements. These allowances are made by estimators in a lump without definite separation and hence can not be checked, and are, besides, based on notions rather than knowledge or measurement. It will be observed that the allowance for waste and other loss have been placed at over 60 per cent of the actual contents of trees, which may be said to correspond to a very indifferent method of lumbering and milling.

Respectfully,

FILIBERT ROTH.

This certifies that I, Filibert Roth, timber expert of the Division of Forestry in the Department of Agriculture, have, under the direction of J. G. Wright, Indian inspector, assisted in the measurement of the timber on the following tracts of land situated in the State of Minnesota, and forming part of the ceded portion of the Red Lake Indian Reservation:

- No. 1. SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ section 24, town. 150, range 35.
- No. 2. SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ section 32, town. 150, range 33.
- No. 3. SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ section 32, town. 150, range 33.

Also that I have computed, on well-established principles and to the best of my ability, the contents in feet, board measure, which may be cut from this timber so measured, and found that—

- Tract No. 1 contains in the aggregate 902 M feet, B. M.
- Tract No. 2 contains in the aggregate 421 M feet, B. M.
- Tract No. 3 contains in the aggregate 295 M feet, B. M.

FILIBERT ROTH.

Contents in feet, board measure, of trees of the various classes as used.

Diameter classes (inches).	White pine.			Norway pine.	
	Class I, 110 feet high.	Class II, 100 feet high.	Class III, 90 feet high.	Class I, 100 feet high. ^a	Class II, 80 feet high.
14					210
16	372	340	255		272
18	462	402	315		336
20	572	520	390		401
22	704	640	480		512
24	868	760	570		608
26	968	880	660		704
28	1,122	1,020	765		816
30	1,298	1,180	885		944
32	1,474	1,340	1,050		1,070
34	1,672	1,520	1,160		1,210
36	1,870	1,700	1,275		1,360
38	2,090	1,900	1,420		1,520
40	2,310	2,100	1,670		1,680
42	2,530	2,300	1,720		1,840
44	2,770	2,520	1,820		2,010

BASES OF COMPUTATION.

Factor of shape.....	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40
Bark, top, and stump as per cent of volume of entire, per cent.....	20	20	20	20	20
Saw waste as per cent of volume of entire stem, per cent.....	30	30	40	30	30
Allowances: Defects, per cent ^b	15-20	15-20	30	10	10
Loggers' risk..... per cent..	11-12.50				

^a Same as Class II of white pine.

^b The allowances are given as per cent of the product of the principal computation, and are variable for different tracts of pine.

164 TIMBER ON THE CHIPPEWA INDIAN RESERVATIONS.

Measured with calipers.

SE. ¼ SE. ¼ SECTION 32, TOWNSHIP 150, RANGE 33.

[By two men and Special Agent Parke.]

Diameter.	Trees.	Contain- ing—	Diameter.	Trees.	Contain- ing—
No. 1 white pine:			No. 3 white pine—Cont'd.		
13 inches.....	1	<i>Feet, B. M.</i> 462	26 inches.....	15	<i>Feet, B. M.</i> 9,900
20 inches.....	5	2,360	16 inches.....	16	12,240
22 inches.....	7	4,928	28 inches.....	8	7,080
24 inches.....	7	5,621	30 inches.....	5	5,250
26 inches.....	6	5,808	32 inches.....	6	6,360
28 inches.....	16	17,852	34 inches.....	1	1,275
30 inches.....	10	12,980	36 inches.....	1	1,670
32 inches.....	11	16,214	40 inches.....	1	1,670
34 inches.....	24	40,128	Total.....	103	67,400
36 inches.....	15	28,050	Less 25 per cent defects.....		51,000
38 inches.....	11	22,990	No. 1 Norway pine:		
40 inches.....	7	16,170	16 inches.....	1	340
42 inches.....	2	5,100	18 inches.....	1	402
Total.....	122	178,763	20 inches.....	4	2,080
Less 15 per cent defects.....		152,000	22 inches.....	7	4,480
No. 2 white pine:			24 inches.....	8	6,080
13 inches.....	1	402	26 inches.....	8	7,040
20 inches.....	1	520	28 inches.....	8	8,160
22 inches.....	8	5,120	30 inches.....	5	5,900
24 inches.....	21	15,960	32 inches.....	2	2,680
26 inches.....	22	19,360	34 inches.....	1	1,520
28 inches.....	30	30,600	36 inches.....	1	1,700
30 inches.....	29	34,220	Total.....	46	40,380
32 inches.....	38	50,920	Less 10 per cent defects.....		36,000
34 inches.....	20	30,400	No. 2 Norway pine:		
36 inches.....	12	20,400	14 inches.....	1	210
38 inches.....	9	17,100	18 inches.....	1	336
40 inches.....	7	14,700	20 inches.....	2	802
42 inches.....	1	2,300	22 inches.....	4	2,048
Total.....	199	242,000	24 inches.....	7	4,256
Less 15 per cent defects.....		206,000	26 inches.....	10	7,040
No. 3 white pine:			28 inches.....	7	5,710
16 inches.....	8	2,040	30 inches.....	5	4,720
18 inches.....	5	1,575	32 inches.....	1	1,070
20 inches.....	5	1,950	34 inches.....	3	3,630
22 inches.....	15	7,200	36 inches.....	1	1,380
24 inches.....	18	10,260	40 inches.....	1	1,680

AGGREGATE.

	Trees.	Feet, B. M.
No. 1 white pine.....	122	152,000
No. 2 white pine.....	199	206,000
No. 3 white pine.....	103	51,000
No. 1 Norway pine.....	46	36,000
No. 2 Norway pine.....	43	30,000
Total.....	513	475,000
Less 11½ per cent loggers' risk.....		421,000

TIMBER ON THE CHIPPEWA INDIAN RESERVATIONS. 165

SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SECTION 24, TOWNSHIP 150, RANGE 35.

[By two men and J. George Wright.]

Diameter.	Trees.	Contain- ing—	Diameter.	Trees.	Contain- ing—
No. 1 white pine:			No. 3 white pine—Cont'd.		
16 inches.....	2	744	22 inches.....	41	19,680
18 inches.....	2	924	24 inches.....	25	14,250
20 inches.....	21	11,952	26 inches.....	11	7,260
22 inches.....	55	38,720	28 inches.....	9	6,885
24 inches.....	98	78,694	30 inches.....	4	3,540
26 inches.....	110	106,480	32 inches.....	4	4,200
28 inches.....	110	123,420	34 inches.....	2	2,820
30 inches.....	87	112,926	Total.....	193	93,020
32 inches.....	45	66,330	Less 30 per cent defects.....		65,100
34 inches.....	15	25,080	No. 1 Norway pine:		
36 inches.....	4	7,480	16 inches.....	5	1,700
38 inches.....	1	2,060	18 inches.....	30	12,060
Total.....	550	574,840	20 inches.....	76	38,520
Less 20 per cent defects.....		459,870	22 inches.....	120	76,800
No. 2 white pine:			24 inches.....	92	69,920
14 inches.....	4	1,080	26 inches.....	45	39,930
16 inches.....	3	1,020	28 inches.....	17	17,340
18 inches.....	20	8,040	30 inches.....	3	3,540
20 inches.....	52	27,040	32 inches.....	1	1,340
22 inches.....	78	49,920	Total.....	389	260,860
24 inches.....	65	64,600	Less 10 per cent defects.....		234,720
26 inches.....	61	53,680	No. 2 Norway pine:		
28 inches.....	37	37,740	14 inches.....	5	1,000
30 inches.....	24	28,320	16 inches.....	24	6,530
32 inches.....	11	14,720	18 inches.....	18	6,050
34 inches.....	4	6,080	20 inches.....	19	7,630
36 inches.....	3	5,100	22 inches.....	23	11,770
Total.....	382	297,360	24 inches.....	6	3,650
Less 20 per cent defects.....		237,890	26 inches.....	1	700
No. 3 white pine:			28 inches.....	1	815
14 inches.....	4	760	Total.....	97	38,135
16 inches.....	22	5,610	Less 10 per cent defects.....		34,320
18 inches.....	29	12,135			
20 inches.....	42	16,380			

AGGREGATE.

	Trees.	Feet, B. M.
No. 1 white pine.....	550	459,870
No. 2 white pine.....	382	237,890
No. 3 white pine.....	193	65,100
No. 1 Norway pine.....	389	234,720
No. 2 Norway pine.....	97	34,320
Total.....	1,611	1,081,900
Less 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent logger's risk, leaving.....		902,000

SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SECTION 32, TOWNSHIP 150, RANGE 33.

[Measured by two men. Talled by J. George Wright.]

Diameter.	Trees.	Contain- ing—	Diameter.	Trees.	Contain- ing—
No. 1 white pine:			No. 3 white pine—Cont'd.		
20 inches	1	<i>Feet, B. M.</i> 572	20 inches	5	<i>Feet, B. M.</i> 1,950
22 inches	1	704	22 inches	7	3,330
24 inches	3	2,410	24 inches	16	9,120
26 inches	3	2,900	26 inches	12	7,920
28 inches	6	6,730	28 inches	1	765
30 inches	4	3,990	30 inches	6	5,310
32 inches	6	8,840	32 inches	1	1,050
34 inches	4	6,688	34 inches	2	2,320
36 inches	6	11,220	36 inches	2	2,550
38 inches	4	8,360	38 inches	2	2,840
40 inches	4	9,240	40 inches	3	5,010
Total	42	61,658	Total	63	43,670
Less 15 per cent defects		52,000	Less 25 per cent defects		33,000
No. 2 white pine:			No. 1 Norway pine:		
22 inches	2	1,280	22 inches	1	640
24 inches	11	8,360	24 inches	1	760
26 inches	21	18,480	28 inches	1	1,020
28 inches	29	29,580	30 inches	1	1,180
30 inches	29	34,220	32 inches	1	1,340
32 inches	41	54,940	Total	5	4,940
34 inches	28	42,560	Less 10 per cent defects		4,000
36 inches	38	64,600	No. 2 Norway pine:		
38 inches	12	22,800	16 inches	1	272
40 inches	2	4,200	18 inches	5	1,880
42 inches	1	2,300	22 inches	2	1,024
44 inches	1	2,520	26 inches	2	1,408
Total	215	285,840	30 inches	1	944
Less 15 per cent defects		243,000	20 inches	2	802
No. 3 white pine:			Total		
14 inches	1	200		13	6,130
16 inches	5	1,275	Less 10 per cent defects		5,000

AGGREGATE.

	Trees.	Feet. B. M.
No. 1 white pine	42	52,000
No. 2 white pine	215	243,000
No. 3 white pine	63	33,000
No. 1 Norway pine	5	4,000
No. 2 Norway pine	13	5,000
Total	338	337,000
Less 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent logger's risk		295,000

Chippewa pine lands examined by Inspector Wright in November and December, 1896.

	Section.	Township.	Range.	White pine.	Norway pine.	Logs to tree.	Logs to M.	Quality.	Examined by—	Total.	Total previously reported.
<i>Examined by Carr, Bell, and Stevens.</i>											
NW. ½ NW. ½ (lot 4; 39.94 a).	4	147	37	15 10 9 10	55 49 45 40	3 ² 3	12 ² 10	Fair Common	Ayres	70	----- a 51
Lot 1 (39.83 a)	5	147	37	83 50 55 50	182 130 135 125	3 3	13 10	Fair Common	Ayres	265	----- a 182
SE. ½ NE. ½	5	147	37	28 2	28 10	4 3	10 ² 12	Fair Common	Ayres	54	----- a 12
NE. ½ NW. ½	18	147	37	58 0	18 30 30 25	3 ² 3	9 ² 10	Fair Common	Ayres	78	----- a 28
<i>Examined by Chase, Wolf, and Richmond.</i>											
NE. ½ SE. ½	19	148	35	0 0	108 75 75 80	3 2	17 22	Common do	Ayres	103	----- a 77
SE. ½ SE. ½	19	148	35	0	89 45 40 40	3 2	16 22	do do	Ayres	69	----- a 41
NW. ½ SW. ½	20	148	35	6 0	240 90 85 90	3 2	21 20 22	do do	Ayres	246	----- a 88
SW. ½ SW. ½	20	148	35	0 0	118 45 50 50	3 3	14 18	Ordinary Common	Ayres	118	----- a 48
<i>Examined by Carr, Morgan, and Bell.</i>											
NE. ½ NE. ½	30	148	35	0 0	127 70 70 75	3 2 ²	13 14	Fair do	Ayres	127	----- a 71
SW. ½ NE. ½	24	148	36	90 150 175 150	747 500 510 550	4 ² 3	12 12	do Common	McGuigan	837	----- b 662
NW. ½ SE. ½	24	148	36	380 400 425 405	380 50 40 50	4 ² 3	10 10	Fair do	McGuigan	760	----- a 457
<i>Examined by Conway, Long, and Looney.</i>											
SW. ½ SW. ½	33	148	37	18 12 10 10	103 73 70 75	2 ²	10	Common Good	McGuigan	121	----- a 83
<i>Examined by McQuillan, Allen, and Morgan.</i>											
SE. ½ SW. ½	1	149	33	72 90 95 100	48 0	3 2	30 20	Common do	McGuigan	120	----- b 95
Lot 7 (37.10 a)	1	149	33	38 30 30 25	9 0	3 2	30 10	do do	McGuigan	47	----- a 28

a Sold.

b Not sold.

Chippewa pine lands examined by Inspector Wright, etc.—Continued.

	Section.	Township.	Range.	White pine.	Norway pine.	Logs to tree.	Logs to M.	Quality.	Examined by—	Total.	Total previously reported.
<i>Examined by Carr, Bell, and Stevens.</i>											
Lot 3 (39.88 a).....	5	149	33	82 20 18 18 14	0	4 ² 3	9 8	Good Common	Ayres	82	----- a31
Lot 1 (4.97 a).....	5	149	33	(b) 35 36 35 70	(b) 10 11 10	3	8	Common	Ayres	0	----- c46
Lot 2 (21.05).....	5	149	33	70 50 47 50	0 15 18 18	4 3	8 8	Good Common	Ayres	70	----- a66
<i>Examined by Looney, Long, and Childs.</i>											
NE. ½ SW. ¼.....	6	149	33	33 6 6 5	26 8 10 8	3 ³ 3	30 16	Common do	McGuigan	59	----- c14
NE. ½ SW. ¼.....	7	149	33	59 18 0	0	3	4	Good do	McGuigan	59	----- c18
SE. ½ NW. ¼.....	1	149	34	0 10 10 10 10	300 160 145 125	3 2 2 ²	30 18	Common do	McGuigan	300	----- a153
Lot 5 (39.60 a).....	1	149	34	6 5	244 110 75 120	3	24	do	McGuigan	250	----- a107
Lot 4 (30.2 a).....	1	149	34	6 10	244 115 100 105	3 2 ²	30 18	do do	McGuigan	250	----- a117
<i>Examined by Beaulieu, Conner, and Finney.</i>											
SW. ¼ NE. ¼.....	2	150	32	5 10 12 12	245 0	3 ² 2	22 15	Common do	McGuigan	250	----- c11
SE. ¼ NE. ¼.....	2	150	32	0 15 12 15	225 0	4 2	22 10	do do	McGuigan Harmon	225— 210	----- c14
NW. ¼ SE. ¼.....	2	150	32	6 12 12	269 0	4 2	20 30 12	Common do do	McGuigan Harmon	275— 195	----- c12
Lot 6 (35.95).....	2	150	32	0 15 0	200 0	4 2	20 8	do do	McGuigan	200	----- c15
NW. ¼ SW. ¼.....	11	150	32	11 10	0 0	4 2	10 10	do do	Ayres	11	----- c10
<i>Examined by Bodkin, Conway, and McNeil.</i>											
NW. ¼ NW. ¼.....	15	150	32	40 25 25	0	3	12 14	Fair Common	Ayres	40	----- c25
SE. ¼ NW. ¼.....	15	150	32	12 10 10 11	0	3	10 14	Fair Common	Ayres	12	----- c10
<i>Examined by Bowdra, McNeel, and Wall.</i>											
NE. ¼ SE. ¼.....	31	150	33	7 4 5 5 5	102 60 52 55	3 3	15 10	Common do	Ayres	109	----- c61

a Not sold.

b No pine.

c Sold.

Chippewa pine lands examined by Inspector Wright, etc.—Continued.

	Section.	Township.	Range.	White pine.	Norway pine.	Logs to tree.	Logs to M.	Quality.	Examined by—	Total.	Total previously reported.
<i>Examined by Bowdra, McNeil, and Wall—Continued.</i>											
SE. ¼ SE. ¼	31	150	33	114	17	4 2 ²	7 ² W 17M	Fine Ordinary	Ayres do	131	
				8 9 9	5 4 4	3	6	Common			a 13
<i>Examined by Finney, Looney, and Long.</i>											
SW. ¼ SE. ¼	32	150	33	214 199 291	8 6 15	4 ² 3 ² 4	8 7 4W 6M	Fine do do	Ayres McGuigan Harmon	222 215 396	213
			0		10 10 12		8	Common			a 11
SE. ¼ SE. ¼	32	150	33	313 335 360	48 48 110	4 ² 4 4	6 ² 8 ² 6W	Fine do do	Ayres McGuigan Harmon	361 383 470	357
				95 92 90	43 45 40	4	6	Good			a 135
NE. ¼ SE. ¼	33	150	33	110 200 185	75 10 10	4 ² 4 4	11	Common	McGuigan	185	
				200 185	10 10	4	6	Good			a 205
NW. ¼ SE. ¼	33	150	33	588 500 485	12 100 120	4 ² 4 4	7 6 6	Fine do	McGuigan	600	
				500 485	100 120	4	6	Good			a 602
SW. ¼ SE. ¼	33	150	33	546 300 290	29 20 25	4 4 4	6 6 8	Fine Good Fine	McGuigan	575	
				300 290 300	20 25 20	4	6 8	Good Fine	McGuigan	360	
SE. ¼ SE. ¼	33	150	33	350 250 240	10 40 50	4 4 4	6	Good			a 290
				250 240	40 50	4	6	Good			a 290
<i>Examined by Harmon, Morgan, and Patrick.</i>											
Lot 2 (15.60)	34	150	33	8 23 25	0 0 0	3 ² 3 3	9 14	Medium Common	McGuigan	8	
				20 1	10 10	3	12	Medium	Ayres	4	
Lot 3 (3.85 a)	34	150	33	3 10 0	3 0 10	2 ² 3 3	8 8 9	Common			b 9
Lot 4 (31.70 a)	34	150	33	120 55 50	0 0 0	4 ² 4 4	6 5 4	Medium Common	McGuigan	120	
				30 40	20 3	4 ²	7	Common			a 52
Lot 5 (30.60 a)	34	150	33	40 20 15	3 0 0	4 ² 3 3	6 7 7	Good Common	Ayres	42	
				20 15	3 0	3	7	Common			a 24
Lot 8 (14.15 a)	34	150	33	35 7 10	4 0 0	3 ² 3 3	7 ² 10 10	Medium Common Good	Ayres	11	
				10	0	3	8	Common			b 12
Lot 9 (38 a)	34	150	33	178 105 110	43 30 30	5 (c) 3	7 ² 6 6	Fine Good do	Ayres	511	
				100 100	50 50	4	8 10	Common Medium			a 142
SW. ¼ SW. ¼	34	150	33	149 110 110	150 30 35	4 3 3	6 6 6	Fair Good	Ayres	279	
				110 110	30 35	3	6	Good			a 129
				80	30	3	6 ²	Common			

a Sold.

b Not sold,

c Down.

170 TIMBER ON THE CHIPPEWA INDIAN RESERVATIONS.

Chippewa pine lands examined by Inspector Wright, etc.—Continued.

	Section.	Township.	Range.	White pine.	Norway pine.	Logs to tree.	Logs to M.	Quality.	Examined by—	Total.	Total previously reported.
<i>Examined by Harmon, Morgan, and Patrick—Continued.</i>											
SE. ¼ SW. ¼	34	150	33	76 50 40	143 20 30	3 ² 3 3	10 6 6	Ordinary Common.	Ayres	219	-----
Lot 7 (15.25)	34	150	33	35 35 3 3 3	50 0 0	3 ² 3 4	6 6 4	Good do Common.		25	a 75
SW. ¼ SE. ¼	34	150	33	51 15 20 15	13 0 0 5	3 ² 3 3 ² 3 ²	8 ² 6 6 7	Good do Common. Good. Common.	Ayres	64	a 4
<i>Examined by Beaulieu, Conway, and Yelting.</i>											
Lot 6 (20 a)	19	150	35	7 0	50 20 18	3 ² 3 2 ²	20 9 8	Ordinary Common.	Ayres	57	a 18
Lot 5 (25.70 a)	19	150	35	25 10 5 0	32 8 10 15	4 3 2 ² 2 ²	13 9 12 12	Good Common.	Ayres	57	a 16
NE. ¼ SW. ¼	19	150	35	0 2 2	129 73 71	4 3 3	21 8 8	Poor Good.	Ayres	129	a 73
Lot 9 (24.76 a)	19	150	35	12 6 1 4 2	68 23 15 21 23	2 ² 3 2 ² 2 ² 3 ²	15 15 7 8	Ordinary Common. Good. do.	Ayres	29	b 22
SE. ¼ SW. ¼	19	150	35	0 0 110 115	122 95 110 115	2 3 3 3	20 10 11 12	Ordinary Good.	Ayres	122	b 107
<i>Examined by McNeel, Bowdra, and Beaulieu.</i>											
Lot 14 (30.25 a)	20	150	35	90 4 5 5	10 3 2 2	4 2 2	8 7	Fair Common.	McGuigan	100	a 7
<i>Examined by Lovell, Hall, and Looney.</i>											
Lot 6 (31.25)	21	150	35	35 7 5 5	100 8 10 10	3 ² 3 4 4	13 10 10 8	Common. Poor Very fine Poor	McGuigan	135	a 15
Lot 13 (29.50)	21	150	35	10 15 12 20	45 10 13 10	4 3 3 4	10 8 8	Fair Fine.	McGuigan	55	a 27
NW. ¼ SW. ¼	21	150	35	255 485 500 500	20 0 0	4 4 5	9 8 5 8	Fair Fine.	McGuigan	275	b 495
Lot 15 (36.75)	21	150	35	26 90 60 21 75	17 40 21 30	4 ² 4 4 3 ²	6 6 7 6	Medium Fine.	McGuigan	43	b 105
<i>Examined by Wall, Long, and Finney.</i>											
Lot 8 (33 a)	23	150	35	446 380 355 350 300	4 8 15 15 12	4 4 3	8 9 6 6 7	Medium do do.	McGuigan Ayres	450 388	b 355

a Sold.

b Not sold.

Chippewa pine lands examined by Inspector Wright, etc.—Continued.

	Section.	Township.	Range.	White pine.	Norway pine.	Logs to tree.	Logs to M.	Quality.	Examined by—	Total.	Total previously reported.	
<i>Examined by Wall, Long, and Finney—Cont'd.</i>												
Lot 7 (33.40).....	33	150	35	325 354 250 240 250	0 0 0 0 0	5 4 ² 3 3 3	7 5 6 6 6	Fine..... Good..... do..... do..... do.....	McGuigan Ayres	325 354 250 240 250	339 a 247	
SW. ¼ NE. ¼.....	33	150	35	417 386 230 240 270	2 0 5 2 0	4 ¹ 3 ² 3 3 3	2 2 6 5 5	Medium..... do..... do..... do..... do.....	McGuigan Ayres	425 386 230 240 270	405 b 251	
SE. ¼ NE. ¼.....	33	150	35	545 400 400 375	5 0 0 20	5 3 3 2	5 5 5 5	Good..... do..... do..... do.....	McGuigan	545 400 400 375	550 a 425	
Lot 12 (26.10).....	33	150	35	152 188 140 140 150	8 2 15 15 0	4 ² 4 ² 3 3 4 ²	3 3 6 6 9	Fair..... do..... do..... do..... do.....	McGuigan Ayres	160 190 140 140 150	175 a 158	
Lot 13 (16.25).....	33	150	35	8 15 0 14 10 12	0 7 0 14 10 12	4 ² 4 3 ² 3 ² 3 ² 3	13 13 15 15 10	Medium..... do..... do..... do..... do.....	McGuigan Ayres	8 15 0 14 10 12	17 a 11	
NE. ¼ SE. ¼.....	33	150	35	8 25 28 30	4 40 40 45	4 ² 3 3 4 ²	9 9 9 9	do..... do..... do..... do.....	McGuigan	8 25 28 30	17 a 69	
NW. ¼ SE. ¼.....	33	150	35	225 287 72 80 90	40 30 40 42 50	4 ² 4 ² 3 3 3	9 9 8 8 8	do..... Fair..... do..... do..... do.....	McGuigan Ayres	225 287 72 80 90	286 b 125	
Lot 14 (20.15).....	33	150	35	30 26 100 100 110	0 2 0 0 0	4 ² 5 3 3 3	6 6 6 6 6	Medium..... do..... do..... do..... do.....	McGuigan Ayres	30 26 100 100 110	29 a 104	
SE. ¼ SE. ¼.....	33	150	35	167 162 160 375 440 430	83 39 0 20 34 30	4 ² 4 4 3 ² 3 3	8 8 8 4 4 5	do..... do..... do..... do..... do..... Good.....	McGuigan Ayres Harmon	167 162 160 375 440 430	225 a 448	
<i>Examined, N. ¼ by Dowd, Bodkin, and Lovell; S. ¼ by Long, Looney, and Finney.</i>												
Lot 7 (32.50).....	24	150	35	205 168 165 170	120 167 168 165	4 4 4 4	9 ² 10 10 8 ²	Good..... do..... do..... do.....	Ayres	205 168 165 170	335 a 335	
SW. ¼ NE. ¼.....	24	150	35	261 110 105 106 100	264 100 105 100 100	4 3 ² 3 3 3	8 ² 10 10 10 10	do..... do..... do..... do..... do.....	Ayres	261 110 105 106 100	525 b 209	
Lot 6 (32.60).....	24	150	35	180 178 79 79 80	220 330 81 78 80	4 ² 4 ¹ 7 3 3	12 10 ² 8 10 10	Common..... Medium..... do..... Fair..... do.....	McGuigan Ayres Harmon	180 178 79 79 80	454 b 159	
Lot 5 (32.75).....	24	150	35	705 549 142 140 139	51 96 73 70 72	5 ² 4 ² 3 3 3	7 9 7 8 10	Good..... do..... do..... do..... do.....	Ayres McGuigan Harmon	705 549 142 140 139	700 b 212	

a Not sold.

b Sold.

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Chippewa pine lands examined by Inspector Wright, etc.—Continued.

	Section.	Township.	Range.	White pine.	Norway pine.	Logs to trees.	Logs to M.	Quality.	Examined by—	Total.	Total previously reported.	
<i>Examined, N. † by Dowd, Bodkin, and Lovell; S. † by Long, Looney, and Finney—Continued.</i>												
SW. † NW. †	24	150	35	594 465 249 250 248	18 35 32 31 33	5 ² 5 3 2	9 12 8	Good do	Ayres McGuigan	612 500	556 a 281	
SE. † NW. †	24	150	35	709 487	156 233	4 ² 4 ² 4	10 12 8	Medium do do	Ayres McGuigan Harmon	865 700 650	782 a 65	
NE. † SW. †	24	150	35	15 17 15 375 75 75 75	50 50 48 9 25 30 25	3 4 4 3 3	9 8 8	do Fair do	Ayres	384	a 102	
NW. † SW. †	24	150	35	164 153 75 80 70	5 12 30 25 30	4 4 ² 3 3	8 8 8	do do do	Ayres McGuigan	169 165	167 a 104	
Lot 9 (34.90 a.)	24	150	35	193 100	25 40	3 ² 3	8 8	do do	Ayres	202	b 130	
Lot 10 (23.70)	24	150	35	17 25 25 25	5 0 0 0	3 3 3 3	8 8 8 8	do do do	Ayres	22	a 25	
<i>Examined by Lucas, Lovell, and Stacy.</i>												
SW. † SW. †	29	151	32	0 30 98 100	67 0 0 23	4 ² 3 ² 3 ²	14 10 9 10	Good Burned	McGuigan	67	a 100	
<i>Examined by Lucas, Lovell, and Beaulieu.</i>												
SW. † SE. †	30	151	32	2 0 5 0	10 10 10 28	2 ² 3 3 ² 3	25 10 10 15	Poor Common	Ayres	12	a 18	
<i>Examined by Hayden, Lovell, and Stacy.</i>												
NW. † NE. †	31	151	32	14 10 12 12	71 25 58 60	3 ² 3 3 ² 3 ²	16 12 8 8	Common Fair	McGuigan	85	a 65	
<i>Examined by Lucas, Finney, and Looney.</i>												
NE. † NE. †	32	151	32	21 25 25 20	4 5 10 12	3 ¹ 3 ² 3 3	10 7 7 8	Fair Burned	Ayres	25	a 32	
NW. † NW. †	32	151	32	0 0 10 10 10 15	160 164 50 100 110	4 3 ² 3 ² 3 3	11 14 8 10 8	Fair Ordinary Burned	McGuigan Ayres	160 164	162 a 115	
<i>Examined by Carr, Bell, and Stevens.</i>												
Lot 1	6	149	33	90				Good	{R. & P.} {(Parke)}	90	a 15	
Lot 2	6	149	33	40				do	do	40	a 20	
Lot 3	6	149	33	200						200	a 71	

a Sold.

b Not sold.

See field books of Ayres and McGuigan covering above tracts.

NOTE.—At time examination of estimators was held it was difficult to ascertain names of men who examined different tracts, all records having been forwarded with reports. Harmon stated did not, to best of his recollection, examine any tracts in sec. 34, T. 150, R. 33. See page 9 of his statement.

Chippewa pine lands examined by Inspector Wright, etc.—Continued.

CLASSED AS AGRICULTURAL LAND.

	Section.	Township.	Range.	M feet.	Examined by—
NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ -----	1	147	38	22	McGuigan.
Lot 7-----	6	147	37	17	Harmon.
				20	McGuigan.
				18	Harmon.
SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ -----	4	147	37	23	Ayres (approximate).
SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ -----	5	147	37	25	Ayres (fair).
SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ -----	4	149	33	32	Moylan (fair, 3 6).
SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ -----	4	149	33	23	Moylan (common, 3 7).
SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ -----	27	149	33	60	McGuigan (fair).
SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ -----	27	149	33	17	Do.
S. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ -----	32	150	33	65	Roth.
NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ -----	2	150	32	450	McGuigan (4 22, common).
				700	Harmon (4 25, common).
NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ -----	19	150	35	60	Ayres (poor).
NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ -----	19	150	35	143	Do.
SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ -----	19	150	35	31	Do.

B.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
 INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE, OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT,
Red Lake, Nov. 28th, 1896.

MR. ANDREW DOUGLAS,
Thief River Falls, Minn.

SIR: I have been directed by the Hon. Secretary of the Interior to investigate charges against estimators of pine timber, who were under your control, of incompetency, neglect of duty, and absence from work while on pay; also other charges of their personal conduct.

I shall be at this place until Sunday, Dec'r 6th, and should be pleased to have you here if you desire hear any of the evidence submitted.

I shall also be in Fosston Monday, Dec. 7th, where I should be pleased to meet you for the same purpose should you desire to be present.

I will be in Thief River Falls a day or so later.

Very respectfully,

J. GEO. WRIGHT,
U. S. Indian Inspector.

AFFIDAVITS.

D.

H. B. AYRES, being duly sworn, deposes and says: That he is forty years of age, and for the ten years has been engaged as follows: 1886 to 1891, as land examiner and timber inspector for the Northern Pacific and the St. Paul and Duluth R. Road companies: During the year 1891 and a part of 1892, as agent of the Division of Forestry, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, and during parts of 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, and 1896, for various parties, including the Northern Pacific R. R. Co. and the State of Minnesota.

That in November and December, 1896, he was employed by J. Geo. Wright, U. S. Indian inspector, to examine and estimate certain growing standing pine timber in the following townships: 147-37, 148-35, 149-33, 149-35, 149-36, 150-32, 150-33, 150-35, and 151-32, and on certain forty-acre tracts (or subdivisions of sections) described in Exhibit A, the same being a small estimator's field book with each forty-acre tract described therein and bearing his signature to each of the portions of townships examined.

That he personally went over the ground of each forty-acre tract, crossing each two to four times, and estimated the quantity of standing green pine timber thereon by carefully counting the trees on them and selecting average trees from the several groups or classes counted and multiplying the contents of this average tree by the

number of trees counted to find the amount in the group or class represented by this average tree. In this estimate were computed all trees that would make marketable logs, 8 inches or more at small end and 16 ft. long, as noted in his estimator's book.

That he had no knowledge of the quantity of timber previously reported as being on any tract which he examined, nor possessed any information whatever in reference thereto, and that he does not now know the quantity so reported on many of the tracts he examined.

That in each particular forty he located and saw at least one corner post (except the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of 15-150-32, not being subdivided, and the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of 24-150-35), and carefully and honestly, according to his best judgment, computed and reported the quantity of merchantable pine timber in each forty-acre tract, and that he is convinced there is at least as much timber in each forty-acre tract as was reported by him to the said J. Geo. Wright and contained in said Exhibit A, bearing his signature.

That in each instance he computed trees which were considered would make one or more logs measuring not less than 8 inches in diameter at the top, and 16 ft. long, and which size are considered merchantable logs in the lumber market.

That he examined and estimated quantity of timber on the tracts referred to in the same manner in which he has made previous estimates and scales, on which basis large quantities of timber have been sold by parties with whom he was engaged, notably the N. P. R. R. Co.

That he found much dead, standing, and down timber in certain localities which he did not include in his estimate, except as hereinafter noted. That having observed the character of the country included in townships 147-35, 6, 7, and 8; 148-35 6 and 7; 149-33, 4, 5, and 6; 150-32, 3, 4, 5, and 6, and 151-32, it is his opinion that one man free from the labor of keeping and moving camp could carefully examine an average of 320 acres each day, through the country above-named, or about seventy-two days to each township.

That no down timber was estimated except on NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, or lot 9, sec. 34, Tp. 150, R. 33, on which he found 170 M which had blown down during the past two years, and which are still merchantable; also SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 34, Tp. 150, R. 33, 25 M; and SE. SE. sec. 19, Tp. 148, R. 35, 15 M; and NE. NE. sec. 30, Tp. 148, R. 35, 24 M, which had in each instance blown down during the last two years, and which are now merchantable.

H. B. AYRES.

Sworn to before me this 7th day of Dec'r, 1896.

J. GEO. WRIGHT,
U. S. Indian Inspector at Crookston, Minn.

Witness:

F. J. PARKE, *Spl. Agt. G. L. O.*

F.

M. J. McGUIGAN, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

That he is 39 years of age, and for the past 16 years, more or less, has been engaged in lumber business, as follows: Estimating and examining pine lands, to be bought and sold, for Thos. Bardon, of Ashland, Wis., during years 1882-3-4, about 175,000,000 ft. of pine, and subsequently for Col. John H. Knight, Ashland, Wis., 35,000,000 ft. of pine; Montreal River Lumber Co., of Gile, Wis., 20,000,000 ft. of pine; White River Lumber Co., Mason, Wis., 25,000,000 ft. of pine; Swan & Smith, Chicago, Ills., 90,000,000 ft. of pine, and Geo. & J. Hyland, Dansville, N. Y., 85,000,000 ft.; also estimated timber for J. J. McGeehan, of Ashland, Wis.; Chas. Crogster, Dr. E. Ellis, Chas. Latimer, W. R. Durfee, and B. Dougherty, all of Ashland, Wis., and engaged in lumber business.

That in Novr. and Decr., 1896, he was employed by J. Geo. Wright, U. S. Indian inspector, to examine and estimate certain growing standing pine timber.

That while so employed by the said J. Geo. Wright, he estimated growing standing pine timber in the following townships: T. 150, R. 35 W.; T. 151, R. 32; T. 150, R. 33; T. 149, R. 33; T. 149, R. 34; T. 150, R. 32; T. 148, R. 36, and T. 148, R. 37; and on certain 40-acre tracts and lots described on Exhibit W, the same being a small book, commonly used in estimating pine timber, with each 40-acre tract or lot described therein, reported to and given to said J. Geo. Wright, and bearing his signature to each of the portions of each township examined.

That he personally went over and traversed the ground of each 40-acre tract or lot, from time to time, and estimated the quantity of green standing pine timber

thereon, and as carefully as possible computed and estimated all trees down to 6 inches at the top end.

That he had no knowledge of the quantity of timber previously reported as being on any tract which he examined, nor possessed any information whatever in regard thereto prior to his examining same, and that he does not now know the quantities so reported on many of the tracts he examined.

That in each particular he saw and located corner posts of each 40-acre tract or lot where same were not in lakes, and carefully and honestly, according to his best judgment, computed and estimated the quantity of standing growing pine timber on each 40-acre tract or lot, and that he is convinced that there is as much timber on each 40-acre tract or lot as was reported by him to said J. Geo. Wright and contained in said Exhibit A bearing his signature.

That in each instance he computed trees which he considered would measure 6 inches at top of tree, which size is considered merchantable logs in the lumber markets

That he examined and estimated pine timber on tracts referred to in the same manner in which he has made previous estimates, on which basis large quantities of timber has been bought and sold by parties aforementioned with whom he was engaged; that in none of the 40-acre tracts or lots did he estimate fallen timber, except that referred in said Exhibit A, noted in remarks, as follows: T. 148, R. 36, and T. 150, R. 33, all of which he considered had blown down during years of 1895 and 1896.

That having observed the character of the country in T. 147, R. 36 and 37; T. 148, R. 36 and 7; T. 149, R. 33 to 36, and T. 150, R. 32 to 36, inclusive, it is his opinion that one man could carefully examine and estimate 4 40-acre tracts or lots on an average each day through the country above described, requiring 114 days for completing each township.

M. J. McGUIGAN.

Sworn to before me this 16th day of December, 1896.

J. GEO. WRIGHT,
U. S. Indian Inspector.

DEPOSITIONS.

G.

Mr. ANDREW DOUGLAS, being first duly sworn, testifies as follows:

Questions by Inspector WRIGHT:

Q. Please state your full name, age, and residence.—A. Andrew Douglas. Age, 50. Residence, Thief River Falls. My residence was in Alderley, Dodge County, Wis., when I was appointed.

Q. What has been your occupation since May, 1893, to the present time?—A. Chief examiner of the Chippewa Indian lands in Minnesota.

Q. As chief examiner, what has been your duties?—A. To instruct the men when they came there in regard to the work, and to receive the reports and consolidate them, and to complete permanent record Form "D."

Q. You will please, to the best of your recollection, give a detailed statement of the organization of the corps of estimators, also the instructions given to them in regard to their duty, and the manner in which this timber has been estimated generally.—A. I don't remember the exact number of men in the start, but the corps is organized in this manner: There was twenty-one examiners, not right in the beginning, but shortly after, I think. They are formed into crews of three; then there is a foreman; that foreman was John C. Harmon; and each crew had to make three separate reports, one by each man. Then these reports were delivered to the foreman and forwarded to the chief examiner. That was the case until the assistant chief was appointed; then they were forwarded to the assistant chief examiner. His duty then was to consolidate the reports and forward a copy to the Commissioner of the Land Office.

Q. What general instructions, if any, was issued to these examiners at the time they began their work?—A. The instructions that they were to go on there onto each tract and examine it in regard to whether it was pine land or agricultural land; if pine they was to report the amount of Norway and white pine on each tract separately; and if no pine on it, it was to be reported agricultural land.

Q. Were they to report the amount of pine on each tract without reference to how it should be classed?—A. What they actually found, but they could report it

good or fair or whatever they found; they were instructed to report in regard to the quality.

Q. They were then instructed, as I understand it, to report quantity found, whether there was more or less than ten thousand feet?—A. They was instructed to report every foot, or all the pine that there was on each tract.

Q. Were there any general or written instructions given to them by you aside from the instructions from the honorable Commissioner of the General Land Office to the examiners of Chippewa ceded lands, dated May 11th, 1893?—A. No, sir.

Q. They were then simply directed to follow those instructions?—A. Yes, sir; and I had some of those that I gave them, but I did not have enough for all the men.

Q. Was each man shown a copy of these instructions dated May 11th, 1893?—A. I don't think there was, for after I gave those away that I had, I had to just repeat it to them, and give them the instructions.

Q. There was not, then, at any time any written or verbal instructions to them by you except as contained in these instructions of May 11th referred to?—A. No, sir.

Q. To those who did not see these instructions, did you direct that each man working in a crew of three should examine and report upon each of the forty-acre tracts assigned to them separately and at different times?—A. Well, now, I wouldn't state positively that I said at different times, but I impressed upon them that each one of them was to make an estimate themselves, and also told them that if there was any inconsistency or the discrepancy was so large as to show that there had been an error or mistake, that I would return their work.

Q. Was anything said to them in regard to comparing their estimates or not doing so before being forwarded to the foreman?—A. I informed them that before returning their reports that they should look them over carefully to see that there was no errors, to avoid having to return them.

Q. Do you know whether or not all or any of the forty-acre tracts so examined by them was done by each man separately or by three men at one and the same time, and whether or not the reports of the three was compared by them before being submitted to the foreman?—A. I couldn't say.

Q. Do you know whether or not every forty reported to you by them was actually gone over by each of the men?—A. I could not say.

Q. Do you know of any or have you ever heard of any one of the men who did not go over the forty-acre tracts reported upon by them?—A. On agricultural land I have heard them say that sometimes they didn't go over it, because where it was prairie, and they could see for a great distance, they could see all of the forty and it was not necessary to travel it. In regard to timber lands, one Hall, I learned, had reported on timber, but hadn't gone over it, but no one else.

Q. Was the land so reported on by Hall gone over again subsequently?—A. I don't remember.

Q. Where were your headquarters during the time these pine lands were being examined?—A. Thief River Falls.

Q. What distance is that from where the pine lands are located?—A. By steamboat and that way, it is about a hundred and twenty miles.

Q. What instructions, if any, did you receive in regard to where your headquarters should be located?—A. I was instructed by the Commissioner of the Land Office to locate my office at the nearest telegraph station, which was Thief River Falls.

Q. At the beginning of the work the whole crew camped together for some time, did they not?—A. Yes, sir; they camped together from about the 7th of June, 1893, until the spring of 1894. I don't remember just what time that was they broke up camp. After that time they camped in crews of three and six.

Q. What were the duties of the foreman?—A. In the first I talked with him in regard to the management of the work, and we decided that he should manage the work and that he should report also. We thought that if he didn't do that the men wouldn't feel so much like going ahead and doing it, and collecting the reports and forwarding them to me.

Q. He then examined some tracts himself?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did he continue to do so all the time?—All the time; and he used to, where there was disputes or discrepancies, it was referred to him.

Q. Was he directed to ascertain the correctness of any reports submitted to him by other examiners?—A. Wherever there was discrepancies shown, to show that there was either an error or mistake of some kind in the work.

Q. What do you mean by discrepancy?—A. Where there was such a difference that it showed that there was something wrong.

Q. Was there any understanding as to what the limit of difference between each man should be before looked into?—A. No, sir.

Q. As I understand it, then, where a crew of three men working together reported in regard to the quantity of pine on any tract, and each reported the same or near the same quantity, they were accepted as correct, and not further examined by the foreman or anybody else?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. All examiners were under oath, were they not?—A. Yes, the oath of office that they took when they entered the service.

Q. Did you receive any other instructions regarding the work generally other than those contained in the Commissioner's circular letter of May 11th, 1893?—A. I received a letter that I have been hunting the whole office for since this commenced (I presume they have a copy of it in the Land Office). I received it about the first of July, 1896, in regard to the time to be taken in the examination of pine timber, but had received nothing prior to that time except the general instructions of May 11th, 1893.

Q. What were the duties of the assistant chief, as you call him, and who occupied that position?—A. I believe he had his instructions with him; his duty was to take charge of the corps in the woods and see that they did their work properly, etc. He received the reports and consolidated them.

Q. Were those instructions given by you?—A. No, sir; by the Interior Department.

Q. Did you furnish him any other instructions whatever?—A. No.

Q. Who occupied the position of assistant chief?—A. Robert A. Read.

Q. Do you know whether or not he personally examined any forty-acre tracts?—

A. I couldn't say.

Q. Did he ever report having done so?—A. Well, he reported to me a number of times where there was differences or discrepancies to cause doubt about the work, that he had Harmon go over it.

Q. Have you yourself, personally, examined any of the forty-acre tracts?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How many?—A. I couldn't say how many.

Q. Do you remember the descriptions?—A. No; I do not remember the descriptions now.

Q. Your duties, as I understood you, were, then, to tabulate the reports or consolidate them as they came to you at your office, and forward them to the Department, and that the foreman and assistant chief looked after the work in the woods?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How often did you visit them in the woods?—A. I could not say exactly; I couldn't say just the exact number of times. I used to go occasionally, whenever I issued the checks; sometimes I took them to the camp and paid them.

Q. How often did you pay?—A. Sometimes I would get the money to pay them every month, four months, three months; there was no regularity as to when the money came; but I didn't take the checks up every time.

Q. Had you any reason to believe at any time that the work was not being properly performed?—A. No, sir.

Q. You did not consider it part of your duties, then, to personally examine work of estimators, but left that to the foreman and assistant chief, while you tabulated and forwarded reports?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. During the time that you have been employed as chief of these estimators have you been engaged or interested, directly or indirectly, in any other business?—A. No, sir.

Q. Have you given your entire time to your duties as chief of the estimators?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were any of the estimators employed in this work appointed by you?—A. No, sir; I never requested the appointment of but one, and that one wasn't appointed.

Q. You consider that all of the men who were employed were competent and experienced examiners at the time they commenced work?—A. No, sir.

Q. Did you report that fact to the Department?—A. I did not. In regard to that, I believe they were competent, but some of them had no experience; but I thought that they were competent to do the work with some instructions.

Q. Do you know whether or not Henry M. Allen had experience as an estimator or examiner of pine lands before appointed?—A. I do not; I don't think he did.

Q. Do you know whether or not Theodore Beaulieu had?—A. I do not.

Q. Do you know whether or not any of the men appointed on this work were experienced?—A. Yes, sir; as informed by them.

Q. Who were they?—A. John C. Harmon, John McQuillan, W. D. Stephens, B. F. Carr, W. W. Wolff, T. S. Finney, Max Rankin, J. C. Smith, N. B. Chase, Asa Bodkin, John T. Cosgriff, Edward F. Lovill, John Morgan.

Q. Do you know any who are not experienced or were not at the time they began work?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who were they?—A. There was Allen, H. M., Th. Beaulieu, John F. Bell, Julian L. Bowdre, Horace P. C. Bowdre, Wm. M. Brotherton, S. L. Childs, jr., Robert H. Connor, John A. Dowd, Charles Goodwin, Hall, Robert M., Robert Looney, Walter B. McNeill, William W. Miller, Thos. O. Moore, Robert A. Read, Guy G. Rucker, W. H. Wall, as I was informed by them.

Q. Upon what do you base your knowledge as to whether or not the above-named men were experienced as timber examiners?—A. From what they told me.

Q. Did those named by you as inexperienced inform you that they had had no previous experience in estimating timber?—A. I think so; when they came here they did.

Q. Have you estimated pine timbers before your appointment?—A. No, sir.

Q. Have you ever been engaged in estimating any timbers before your appointment?—A. Yes, sir; in hard wood, maple and oak.

Q. During the first part of December, the present month, I informed you that I had recently examined some tracts reported on by these examiners, and that I had found some great differences from the quantities reported by them, did I not?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You accompanied me to several of the descriptions named by me, with your foreman, John Harmon, and found such to be the fact?—A. In some cases; there was some that we examined that we found all right or nearly so.

Q. In section 24, town 150, range 35, the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, reported at 65,000, was found to contain a great deal more, was it not?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, in the same section and town, was also found to contain a much larger quantity, was it not?—A. According to Mr. Harmon's estimate.

Q. According to your own judgment, do you think there is more timber than was reported?—A. I couldn't say, because I didn't examine it.

Q. On the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, lot 5, of the same section and town, reported at 212,000, was found to contain a much larger quantity, was it not?—A. That was Mr. Harmon's opinion.

Q. In section 2, town 150, range 32, the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, classed as agricultural lands, was found to contain a large amount of timber, was it not?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. In section 5, town 149, range 33, lot 1, reported at 46,000, was found to contain no pine whatever, was it not?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You also noticed several lots in section 24, town 150, range 33, which had been incorrectly reported, did you not?—A. To the best of my knowledge and belief.

Q. The SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, section 32, town 150, range 33, and the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ section 32, town 150, range 33, were also found to contain much more timber than had been previously reported?—A. So Mr. Harmon reported.

Q. You have confidence in those reports made by Mr. Harmon?—A. Well, I always have had, to tell the truth, until we was on that trip. There was a doubt in my mind, for the reason that he had not, or did not, answer my questions, as on former occasions when I had asked him in regard to the work.

Q. From what you saw while with me on this last trip, do you believe that the work has been properly done, as a whole?—A. As a whole I couldn't say, but there was errors that I saw and was positive, that is the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and then that lot with no timber, that was an error or mistake, or something wrong with it, and also section 2 in 150-32.

Q. Have you talked with the different men at different times in regard to the work?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. With whom did you talk, and what was the substance of the information that you received?—A. I talked to them about the theory of estimating, etc.; always had them get one of those Scribner or Doyle rule. I have talked with them different times, and they seemed to be skilled in the business, because they were so quick to reply, and very near correct in their estimates on trees when I had called their attention to certain trees.

Q. Who do you refer to in particular?—A. Lovell, and Long, and Looney, and Bodkin, Childs—to a number of those.

Q. These estimators, I understand, were employed from 1893 to November, 1895, except about forty days in May, 1895. Is that correct?—A. The work was suspended for forty days; that was the notice I received, and I forwarded the dispatch to Read, but he did not receive it for twelve days; and I notified the Department, and they said that they would pay them up to the time that they received the dispatch.

Q. It is represented that a number have been absent from duty several days to a week or longer at a time at Red Lake Agency, at Thief River Falls, and at Fosston, also others absent at other places, during which time they were receiving full pay. What do you know about it?—A. Up to the fall of 1894, I reported the

leave of absence and sick leave to the Department, and my report is there showing these facts.

Q. Do you know whether or not any of these estimators had been at Red Lake Agency several days at a time?—A. Well, only in regard to their moving back and forth; I was there at the time of the reexamination of the fifteen sections, and I couldn't say how long we was there then; but in moving back and forth from one section to another they had to be there sometimes for provisions and for the mail, and sometimes the boat would be detained.

Q. Has it ever been reported to you by those in charge in the woods that men were unnecessarily absent from duty?—A. It has been reported by Mr. Read; whenever he made his report, it would be deducted from their time.

Q. Whenever he reported their absence from duty, that fact was reported by you to the Department and their pay deducted for such time?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. It is represented that they were nearly all at Red Lake Agency eight days in July, 1893. Do you know whether or not any deduction was made for that?—A. Well, I can't remember, it is so long ago.

Q. It is also represented that H. M. Allen was away about a month in the spring of 1894; also was at Fosston for a number of days in 1895. Do you know whether or not his time was deducted for that?—A. I cannot say now. The reports would be just as Mr. Read made them.

Q. It is also represented that Th. H. Beaulieu was absent at Red Lake Agency, at Fosston, and at White Earth.—A. Well, I know that his time was kept and he was docked in pay, and he was so provoked over it that he wouldn't accept his check for a while.

Q. Also, that J. S. Bell was at Fosston from two to eighteen days, each time, in the fall of 1894. Do you know anything about that?—A. It was reported to me, or I heard that he was sick, but I don't remember in regard to the time. You can ask Mr. Read in regard to that.

Q. Also, that J. L. Bowdre was at Fosston a considerable time. Do you know anything about that?—A. I don't know. His wife was there, and Mr. Read was in charge of the corps, and I don't know.

Q. What do you know about the men being at Thief River Falls recently for a number of days at a time?—A. Well, they used to come in there for provisions, etc., but I didn't suppose they ever stayed there a longer time than was really necessary. If they did, I docked them for it.

Q. Do you know the average time required to examine each forty-acre tract of the timber lands located in townships south of Red Lake, or about how many tracts each man averaged according to their reports a day?—A. It run about half a section a week in some instances, in 150-35 and 150-33, but I think the balance of it was about two sections a week.

Q. In the timber lands embraced south of Red Lake how many forty-acre tracts could one man average in a day, in your opinion?—A. Well, I think if a man does forty acres of timber as he should do it, that is if he gives it careful consideration, that it would take him a day, and some heavy forties, about 900 M, it would take him more than that, that is heavy timber; of course, if it is lighter timber, they could do it quicker. It depends upon the amount of timber.

Q. In the country west and north of Red Lake, nearly if not all of which was classed as agricultural, how much, in your opinion, could be done by one man there in a day?—A. Well, I think if we had the maps, so we could go ahead with the work, we could do almost any amount. Some of the corps reported a township a week.

Q. It is represented that during the winter of 1893 and '4, the estimators were camped north of Thief River the entire winter, examining agricultural lands.—A. In the fall of '93 they finished work northeast of Red Lake, and came down to the twenty-two townships north of Thief River. I think it was just a little before Christmas that they came down and camped up there in the twenty-two townships. They moved then in the latter part of April to south of Red Lake. That was twenty-two townships in that time, from about the middle of December, 1893, to about the middle of April, 1894, and we did that before we received the maps of that work.

Q. It is also represented that from about the first or middle of August, 1896, to the time when the men were relieved, that they were engaged in examining four townships in the vicinity of the Lake of the Woods which were classed as agricultural lands. Do you consider that such time was necessary to perform that work?—A. I do not; but we couldn't get the maps of the other work. I received the maps and went to the work with them, and when I reached the work they had built their shacks and was ready to go to work.

Q. Were any of the men appointed as estimators assigned to work in your office or anywhere else, except the examination of timber?—A. Only Capt. Lovell.

Q. Where was he detailed?—A. In the office with me.

Q. Was that done by the authority of the Land Office?—A. The Department so instructed me.

Q. Did you receive any instructions at any time with regard to relieving men when their services were not required?—A. No; I didn't receive any; and then they were reporting so much a week right along. You see I couldn't suspend the work when there was no maps, because they could go on and work on agricultural lands, and when they received the maps, report it.

Q. Do you know whether or not one of the estimators was detained at the camp at any time during the present year or any other time as cook for the men?—A. No, sir; I do not.

Q. Have you any knowledge in regard to a man becoming intoxicated while at their camps, or using liquor for a beverage?—A. Well, I have no knowledge of the fact.

Q. Has it ever been reported to you that any of the men employed others to do their work for them while they remained in camp?—A. Patsy Needham informed me that he done three days' work for H. M. Allen on agricultural land, but I know of no other.

Q. It is represented that different ones of the estimators still owe one of the traders at Red Lake for supplies furnished them. Do you know anything in regard to it?—A. I do not.

Q. Are there any other statements you desire to make to be submitted to the Department in regard to this work or your connection with it?—A. I don't know that there is; I think not.

Q. At the time the different estimators or examiners reported to you for duty was any test made as to their qualifications for the work to be performed by them?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was it done so in all cases?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. In what manner?—A. With the experiences woodmen, or some of them, they claimed that they had learned it by experience, but could not explain it; other experiences woodmen gave their theories and how they did the work. In the case of new members appointed, he was assigned to work with two experienced men, and, as a rule, became very apt in a very short time; that has been my experience. All men appointed who reported to me for duty were assigned to work at once.

The above questions and answers by Mr. Douglas, embraced in pages 1 to 14, inclusive, were made in the presence of F. J. Parke, special agent of the General United States Land Office, at Crookston, Minn.

ANDREW DOUGLAS,

Chief Ex. Chippewa Indian Lands, Minn.

Sworn to before me this 17th day of December, 1896.

J. GEO. WRIGHT,

U. S. Indian Inspector.

(Read to Mr. Douglas before signing.)

H.

Questions by Inspector WRIGHT:

ROBERT A. REID, being first duly sworn, testifies:

Q. State your name, age, and place of residence.—A. Robert A. Reid, Eatonton, Georgia.

Q. During what time have you been employed by the Government in connection with the estimation of timbers on the Red Lake Reservation?—A. From February, 1894, until November 14th, 1896.

Q. In what capacity were you employed in connection with that work?—A. Assistant chief of the corps.

Q. What instructions did you receive, and from whom, at the time you were assigned to the work?—A. From the Commissioner of the General Land Office; they were in the form of a printed circular dated May 11th, 1893; and I received special instructions besides those. In the special instructions my duties were specifically stated.

Q. What were the substance of those special instructions?—A. That I should be in camp with the men, report upon their conduct, receive their reports, receive their time; that was about the scope of the instructions.

Q. Were you directed to estimate any timber yourself?—A. I was not.

Q. Did you estimate any timber yourself?—A. No, sir.

Q. You had nothing to do, then, with the estimation of the timber?—A. No, sir.

Q. Have you ever estimated timber before you began work in connection with the Government in 1893?—A. No, sir. In connection with my duties, I also reported directly to the Department as to the amount of work ahead, what was necessary to be surveyed, and the amount estimated.

Q. During the time that you were in the woods were the men together or in separate camps?—A. In separate camps. When I first came on the work, they were working prairie or agricultural lands, and we were all camped together. In the spring we moved into the timber; they were divided into crews of three, each crew assigned to their work, the work being designated by townships, ranges, and sections; each man instructed to carry out his instructions from the Department, giving his individual opinion as to the amount of timber found on each description, not being controlled by anyone else's opinion.

Q. Were you subject to the instructions from Mr. Douglas as chief of the estimators, or did you receive all of your instructions from the Department?—A. I considered myself under his instructions.

Q. Did you report directly to him or to the Department?—A. While considering myself under the chief, my instructions were to report directly to the Department; that is, send these consolidated reports and what suggestions I had to make.

Q. Were the estimators or examiners engaged in the work directed to go over each tract separately and at different times?—A. They were; they had instructions that no one was to interfere with the instructions received; but in cases where it was practically impossible to obtain the best estimate without some one to run the line, they were allowed to go together for that purpose, one running the line and the other estimating timber.

Q. Where such was done, was the man who run the lines required to go back and make a separate report of the amount of timber?—A. Each one was required to make a separate report of his estimate.

Q. The instructions of the Department dated May 11th, 1893, in the printed circular, require that each one of the three must at different times examine and report upon each forty-acre tract?—A. Yes, sir. I issued no instructions contrary to the instructions of the Department.

Q. Do you know whether or not those instructions were carried out to the letter?—A. No, sir; I can't say that I do.

Q. Do you know that they were not?—A. No, sir; I can't say that I do.

Q. Do you know whether the three estimators assigned to work together examined any forty-acre tract or lot at one and the same time in a body, all three of them working together at the same time on the same tract?—A. I can't say that I know it, but I am under the impression that at least two of them would be on the same forty at the same time, one running the line and the other estimating the timber.

Q. Were they directed to report the quantity of timber on each tract, without reference to the quantity whether it was more or less than ten thousand feet?—A. Yes, sir; they were to quote nothing less than one thousand feet. All over a thousand was to be reported.

Q. Do you know whether or not when three examiners were working on any particular tract at the same time, one going along the lines, the other through the center or near there, that each reported what he saw, and then adding their estimates together, making that the total for the forty?—A. No, sir; I do not. They certainly were instructed not to do that.

Q. Were they so instructed in all instances?—A. Yes, sir. As I stated before, I issued no instructions contrary to those issued by the Department.

Q. Do you know whether or not any of the men working together compared estimates of any particular forty-acre tracts before forwarding them to you?—A. I do not.

Q. Were they authorized by you to compare their estimates before sending them in?—A. They were not.

Q. As I understand you, then, each man was to send in his report as his own individual estimate of each entire forty, without reference to what either one of the other men estimated on that particular forty?—A. Yes, sir. When they varied too much, I returned them and required them to go back. Frequently, when I forwarded the reports to the chief, he would send them back to me, with a request that I would investigate the matter and where the discrepancy was. I would turn them right over to Mr. Harmon, and the one I thought was in error, after investigation, was required to make another examination.

Q. What led you to believe, in any instance, that one might be in error?—A. The difference in their estimates.

Q. What was the minimum difference that you accepted, or what was the largest different you accepted?—A. About twenty per cent.

Q. Did you ever have any conversation with any of the examiners with reference to comparing their estimates before sending them to you?—A. I don't remember of having done so.

Q. Did you ever have any conversation with Mr. Stevens in regard to comparing their estimates before sending them to you?—A. I don't remember. I have stated that their reports would not be received if there was too great a difference, and insisted that each one must make his own examination without being biased by the opinion of others.

Q. Do you know whether or not the work of any three men who reported timber on any particular tract was again gone over by any other examiner to ascertain as to the accuracy of their reports?—A. No, sir; I don't remember of any. That was Mr. Harmon's business. When the difference was too great Mr. Harmon was sent to.

Q. Was Mr. Harmon directed to go over their work to ascertain its correctness?—A. Whenever the discrepancy was so great that it looked as if one made a mistake, then Mr. Harmon was directed to examine as to the amount of timber on there and report.

Q. Do you know about how many tracts were so examined by Mr. Harmon?—A. No, sir; I have no means of ascertaining now. I kept no record.

Q. Did you ever direct Mr. Harmon to go over the same tracts after reports had been made to see whether they had been correctly estimated or not?—A. Whenever there was a doubt he was to go through it and give his opinion, and make his report to me.

Q. Do you know whether or not he did do so?—A. He reported that he did, and I suppose from that that he did.

Q. How often did Mr. Douglas visit the men in the woods during the time that you were connected with the work?—A. Well, I don't know, sir; I suppose he is there about every six weeks or two months.

Q. How long would he remain each time?—A. Two, three, or four days.

Q. Where reports came to you from any one crew and were the same, or nearly the same, or within twenty per cent of each other, you accepted them as correct, did you?—A. When they were that near together I accepted them as being correct.

Q. When they were identically the same, did you accept them as being correct?—A. I did.

Q. Were the reports as furnished to you by the men forwarded to the Department without any alteration or changes?—A. They were, except when there was a mistake in adding the white and Norway together, carrying it to the total; I could correct minor errors in that respect; where it was a clear error, I corrected it.

Q. What were the duties of Mr. Harmon?—A. He was to go from camp to camp. Frequently I went with him. He was to have general charge of the work in the field—be with the men, among them, and see that the work was done correctly.

Q. Did he receive his instructions from you or from Mr. Douglas?—A. From Mr. Douglas; and then I consulted with Mr. Harmon and we worked together for the best interests of the work.

Q. Was he then to collect these different reports and give them to you for examination, or was he to examine them himself, and where there was any discrepancies, or whether there were discrepancies or not, was he directed to go over the work of any of the three men before submitting their reports to you?—A. There was nothing said about that, about his examining the reports. He could have done so or may have done so. He brought them to me. We consulted about the reports as to the amount of timber reported. Wherever we thought it necessary to have the men make a reexamination or have him do so, it was done.

Q. Reexamination by whom?—A. By the same men; and if not then satisfactory, by Mr. Harmon.

Q. The question then of whether or not they were satisfactory was based upon whether or not the reports were reasonably near together, without reference to the quantity reported?—A. I can't say that. Mr. Harmon, in going from one camp to another, was directed to ascertain whether the reports sent in were approximately correct.

Q. Were those instructions from you or Mr. Douglas?—A. I think they also came from Mr. Douglas. I also instructed him. They were verbal instructions.

Q. Did you give any instructions to men to put any low estimates on any timber so that it might be sold?—A. I did not. I told them we had nothing to do with that, but we to report the amount of timber there. I insisted that the full amount of timber found on the forty be reported.

Q. As I understand you, you considered your duties to be substantially to see that reports came to you from the men, and that they did not vary too much, and that Mr. Harmon was directed to see that the work was properly performed?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Your duties being more of a clerical nature?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You do not consider yourself responsible, then, for any inaccurate estimates made by the men?—A. I do not, sir. I used every means in my power to have the men report the correct amount on each forty.

Q. Do you know anything about H. M. Allen being away from the reservation several times for periods of a month or more?—A. He was away soon after I got there, when his wife died.

Q. Was his time deducted for the time he was absent?—A. I think it was.

Q. Do you know anything about his being at Fosston for a week or more in February, 1895, and again in March, 1895?—A. He was there, sick, in February; I don't recall the time in March.

Q. Was that fact reported to Mr. Douglas?—A. Yes, sir; I required the men to report to me the time they were absent, in writing, signing the cause of their absence, and I forwarded those reports to the chief.

Q. Do you know if Th. H. Beaulieu was absent for a month at a time at his home at White Earth?—A. Beaulieu was absent in the spring of 1895, I think, at least a month, on special duty, doing some map work for the Department.

Q. How long was he gone?—A. A month or six weeks.

Q. Do you know whether he was at Fosston for from two to eight days at a time during the fall and winter of 1894?—A. No, sir; he may have been there for four or five or six or maybe eight days. They were allowed to go for provisions, but I don't recall that.

Q. When going for provisions how long were they allowed to be gone?—A. About three days, on an average.

Q. Do you know whether or not they always reported the time that they were absent?—A. I have no way of ascertaining.

Q. It appears that J. S. Bell was in Fosston eighteen days in October, 1894, at one time, and again five days at another time in the same month, sixteen days in November at Fosston. Do you know anything about it?—A. He was sick at that time.

Q. Was that reported to Mr. Douglas?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. J. S. Bowdre, it appears, was at Fosston eight days during the month of October, 1894, thirteen days in the month of January, 1895, eighteen days in the month of February, 1895. Do you know anything about that?—A. No, sir; I was in Washington at that time.

Q. It also appears that S. L. Childs was at Fosston six days in December, 1894, at one time. Do you know anything about that?—A. I don't remember it.

Q. It also appears that T. S. Finney was at Fosston eleven days during the month of November, in 1894.—A. He may have been; I have no way of ascertaining, only by their reports.

Q. It also appears that R. F. Looney, jr., was at Fosston five days in September, fourteen days in November, 1894; do you know anything of that?—A. No, sir; only by the reports; they were instructed to report to me whenever they were absent.

Q. Were you down there during October, 1894, for a period of ten or twelve days?—A. Yes, sir; I was there with Mr. Bell, who was dangerously ill, and I took him down there, and also on official duty.

Q. Do you know anything about the men being at Thief River Falls or at Red Lake Agency for a number of days at a time, at other times while under full pay?—A. No, sir; I do not; we were moving from Cook's camp once and were detained in Thief River Falls probably a week in the spring of 1894, waiting to get up the river; we were detained on account of Red Lake being frozen over.

Q. Was the time always reported by you to the chief regarding the absences of the men?—A. I sent in their written reports always.

Q. Have you any recollection of the number of times those occurred, whether they were rare or frequent?—A. Oh, generally once or twice a month some member of the crew would go out.

Q. Do you know whether or not their time was deducted?—A. No, I do not.

Q. Do you know whether or not men reported as having examined certain tracts when they did not see it themselves?—A. I can't think of an instance now; it was certainly against my instructions.

Q. Do you know whether or not any of the men made reports covering certain tracts at a time when they were absent from the reservation?—A. That occurred this way: The reports, to make them all correspond, it was not reported continuously as they did the work; they would do the work and place it in their field

notes; then in making their weekly reports, whether they had done the work that week or not, they reported the same forties; my idea for that was to show that the three reports had been made on the forty.

Q. In a corps of three men, was there any understanding as to who was in charge of those three men?—A. Yes, sir; someone to direct the work.

Q. What was the minimum amount of work accepted from each man as a day's work?—A. When the work first begun, where the timber was heavy, I accepted as low as half a section; that was regulated by the time that it required to make a correct estimate of the timber on the lands; where there is a heavy section of timber, it would require a week.

Q. Was the work, in your opinion, proceeded with as quickly as possible?—A. Yes; under the circumstances that we were not furnished with the plats, on account of the ground not having been surveyed.

Q. Had you any reason to believe at any time that the work was not being properly performed?—A. No, sir.

Q. You did not consider it part of your duties, then, to personally examine the work of the estimators, but left that to the foreman?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know whether or not any of the men employed as examiners had no experience as estimators prior to the time they were engaged on this work?—A. Yes, sir; I was so informed by some of them. Mr. Goodwin, for one, said that he had not had any experience; Moore also; that is all I can now remember. I want to say that an intelligent man, who is willing, after being in the woods for from ten days to a month, and applying Doyle's or Scribner's rules, can estimate timber; he can't do it as fast as an experienced man, though.

Q. It is represented that from about the first or middle of August, 1896, until the time that the men were relieved in November last, that they were engaged in examining four townships in the vicinity of the Lake of the Woods, classed as agricultural lands; do you remember if that is about what was done?—A. They have examined, with the exception of a town and a half in 161-33 and 162-35, they have examined twelve towns with that exception.

Q. Do you consider that within the time named they did all that was possible to do?—A. They did not have the plats; they could have done more had they the plats.

Q. Do you know whether or not any of the estimators were retained in the camp as cook?—A. No.

Q. Had you any instructions at any time from the Department or from the chief in regard to relieving or recommending the relief of men whose services were not required, on account of not having maps or other reasons?—A. I saw the Commissioner about the matter, and stated to him that I thought it best to reduce the corps; he stated to me they were anxious to finish up the Red Lake Reservation, and that he would take the matter under advisement.

Q. Have you any knowledge in regard to any of the men being intoxicated while at their camps?—A. Only on one occasion, as we moved down—there was one case; Mr. Pettingill was intoxicated in camp, and his removal was requested and he was removed; another instance, as we moved down from the work on Rainy River to south of the lake, in the fall of 1895, Mr. Wolff became intoxicated at the mouth of the river while on the move; I decided to ask for his removal when I passed through Washington; after reaching Washington and finding that it was doubtful whether there would be an appropriation made to carry on the work, I decided that I wouldn't ask it.

Q. Did you ever see any large quantities of liquor being brought to their camps?—A. No, sir; I did not.

Q. During the past month, more or less, I have been going over some of the work in different localities and have found some very large discrepancies and differences from the amounts previously reported on different forty-acre tracts, as shown by the published reports of the work. As you occupied the position of assistant chief of the estimators, and, as I understand it, had general charge of the men in the field, do you desire to make any further statements more than has already been stated in regard to your connection with the work?—A. I desire to state that I would like to have the records be examined, and if the work was done before I had charge of the corps, that I think it nothing but justice to myself that the fact be made apparent that it was done before such time.

Q. Those which I examined and found differences to exist are on sections 5 and 18, 147-37; sections 19 and 20, 148-35; section 24, 148-36; sections 4, 5, 6, 7, and 27, 149-33; sections 1, 149-34; sections 31 to 34, 150-33; sections 19, 20, 21, 23, and 24, 150-35; section 2, 150-32, section 31 and 32, 151-32.—A. The work in 150-33, 150-35, and a part of 150-32 was done before I came onto the work, but was not reported until after I came onto the work. To the best of my ability, I have tried to have the

work correctly and honestly done, and believe that it has been so done; and if any mistakes were so made, I believe they were done unintentionally.

Q. It is represented to me that you are still indebted to Mr. Spears, trader at Red Lake Agency, to the amount of \$1.95, balance for supplies purchased there.—A. I state that I owe Mr. Spears nothing; I sent him a check, and the check shows his endorsement on the back.

ROBT. A. REID.

Dated Crookston, Minn., December 18th, 1896.

Sworn to before me this 18th day of Dec'r, '96.

J. GEO. WRIGHT,
U. S. Indian Inspector.

(Read over by Mr. Reid and pronounced correct.)

Q. When examiners were granted leave of absence, do you know whether it was done by authority from the chief or from the Department?—A. My impression is that it was by permission of the Department.

Q. Did you always report their absence to the chief in writing?—A. Yes, sir; when they reported it to me, I sent in their reports as reported to me.

Q. From the time you first reported, when the men were camped north of Thief River Falls in agricultural lands and remained there until some time in April, was there sufficient work there for them, and were they kept occupied, and had as much as they could do all the time they were there?—A. There was not; we were waiting for work at that time, and the weather was such that we could not work continuously. We were waiting for work on account of the plats or maps not having been completed by the surveyor-general's office of Minnesota. We were finally ordered to proceed without plats.

I.

Questions by Inspector WRIGHT:

JOHN C. HARMON, sworn, testifies as follows:

Q. State your name, age, residence, and occupation.—A. John C. Harmon; age, fifty-one; residence, Chippewa Falls, Wis.

Q. During what time have you been employed by the Government in connection with the estimation of timber on the Red Lake Reservation?—A. In the spring of '93, up to the 14th of November.

Q. In what capacity were you employed in connection with that work?—A. As a timber estimator.

Q. What experience had you as estimator or examiner of pine timber prior to the time of your appointment?—A. I had in the neighborhood of eighteen or twenty years' experience in Chippewa Co., Wis.

Q. Name a few of the principal lumbering firms with which you were engaged as estimator.—A. I looked over the county land in Sawyer County, a portion of it; I looked over a great deal of land for myself, and I have examined land for Gayner Bros., Chippewa Falls, and Jim Gayner, of Oshkosh or Fond du Lac, but whose present address is, I think, Chicago; Murphy, J. H., Chippewa Falls; in the last few years, up to when I came up here, I was in the lumbering business for myself.

Q. What was the nature of your duties while employed estimating on this work?—A. I came here the same as the rest of the men came, and Mr. Conway, I understand, was assistant chief, or something of that kind, and he refused to act in that capacity, and insisted on my taking charge on account of my being experienced, and Mr. Douglas put me in charge in locating the estimators in one town and another, and see that the work was done, and going from one camp to the other and gathering up the weekly reports and turning them over to the assistant chief, Mr. Read, and whenever they were through with one town starting them in in another; and very often when a man was sick or something of that kind I took his place.

Q. You began to work, did you, with the first lot of men that went to work in the fields?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. At that time the men all camped together, did they?—A. They did at one time—camped mostly together. When we could get in handy, we employed a cook and stayed together.

Q. Did you receive any written instructions from Mr. Douglas in regard to the extent of your duties?—A. No, sir.

Q. You have seen a copy of the instructions dated May 11th, 1893, from the

Commissioner of the General Land Office?—A. I think I have a copy of those instructions myself. I think they are in Thief River Falls with my other papers. Yes, sir; I have seen those instructions.

Q. Was a copy of those instructions furnished you by Mr. Douglas?—A. They were furnished me, I think, by the Secretary of the Interior, at the time of my appointment.

Q. The most of your time, then, was consumed in getting reports from different crews?—A. Yes, sir; after we broke up the commissary business, I made the suggestion that they camp in crews, six men together, but three men in a crew. When we moved up north of Thief River examining those lands, we all camped in crews of three, but in the crew in which I made my headquarters there were five of us. Mr. Read, the assistant chief, and myself were in a camp together, but we all messed together with the other three men. I understood my business to be to visit each camp and get the weekly reports, and the radius that I had to travel was sixty-five to seventy miles. That was the duties I had in the field. I just done what I was instructed to do by Mr. Douglas—by the chief.

Q. The different crews of three men each were the men that were to examine the same tracts?—A. Yes, sir; of course each forty had to have three reports on it.

Q. Do you know whether or not each of three men examined and estimated timber on each tract reported by them separately and alone, or whether they went over each tract together?—A. Sometimes they were alone, and sometimes they were together; whether they were together all the time I do not know; sometimes they did and sometimes they didn't.

Q. Do you remember the ones that you saw or knew that went over the same tract together?—A. No; I don't know as I could say that.

Q. Were you directed and did you ascertain as to the correctness of the reports submitted by them to you?—A. I helped Mr. Read consolidate the reports; used to read them off to him, and pointed off the different lots, etc., on the plat.

Q. Were you directed and did you go over the same tracts, after reports had been made, to see whether they had been correctly reported or not?—A. No, sir; I never did, because I was never authorized; I was called three or four different times to settle disputes in regard to the amount of timber.

Q. You were not directed, then, in any instance to ascertain as to whether they had correctly reported the amount on any tract?—A. No, sir; never was directed to do anything of the kind; all I was directed to do was to see that each town was completed, that no lands were missed.

Q. Do you know whether or not any of the lands so examined were gone over subsequently by anyone to test the accuracy of the reports?—A. No, sir; not by any of our corps; all I can recollect is that when we were in on 149-33, the Northern Pacific had some men in there looking over the swamp lands; they were in charge of a man named Horton, of the Northern Pacific, looking over the swamp lands.

Q. Do you know whether or not Mr. Douglas ever examined any of the tracts reported by the crew as to the accuracy of their reports?—A. I don't remember; but I know that he has been out in the woods there three or four times. He was down there in 150-35.

Q. How many times have you seen Mr. Douglas in the woods during the time you were employed as estimator?—A. I should think half a dozen or a dozen times.

Q. How long did he remain each time?—A. Three or four days.

Q. Do you know whether or not Mr. Read tested the accuracy of any of the reports submitted by going over the ground?—A. No; he did not, to my recollection.

Q. Were you and Mr. Read camped together all the time?—A. We were all one summer and winter; I guess probably for about a year.

Q. During that time what was the nature of Mr. Read's services?—A. As far as I know, to consolidate the reports and send them in to the chief.

Q. Did he do any estimating that you know of?—A. No.

Q. Had he done any estimating while you were camped with him would you have known of it?—A. Yes; of course I would have known of it, if he had done any.

Q. Did the examiners report the quantity on each 40-acre tract or lot, whether it was more or less than 10,000 feet?—A. Yes; they did. They reported, I guess, everything.

Q. Do you know whether or not each crew of three examiners estimating the same tract compared their estimates before giving them to you?—A. I don't know that, because they always had the reports made out when I would get there.

Q. You say you have been engaged in estimating timber for a good many years; would you consider it consistent or probable that three different men, examining

the same tract of forty acres at three different times, where there is from fifty to six hundred thousand feet, to each find precisely the same quantity?—A. No, sir. It can't be done.

Q. What would you consider a reasonable difference of percentage between the men examining the same tract?—A. It depends altogether upon what kind of men they are.

Q. Supposing that they were experienced estimators.—A. Probably from ten to fifteen per cent.

Q. Do you know all of the men that were employed on that work?—A. I used to know them all.

Q. Please state, to the best of your ability as an experienced estimator, the names of those employed on the work whom you would consider competent men to estimate timber at the time of their appointment.—A. B. F. Carr, N. B. Chase, J. T. Cosgrove, J. C. Harmon, John McQuillan, John Morgan, Maxwell Rankin; that is all the men I see I could vouch for, and P. J. Conway, John C. Smith, and W. W. Wolf.

Q. Which of the men do you know were inexperienced at the time they reported for duty?—A. Henry M. Allen, Theodore Beaulieu, John S. Bell, Asa Bodkin, J. L. Bowdre, Horace Bowdre, W. M. Brotherton, S. L. Childs, Robert Connor, John E. Dowd, Thomas Finney, Charles Goodwin, Robert Hall, R. H. Long, Robert F. Looney, E. F. Lovell, W. B. McNeill, W. W. Miller, M. Pattengill, Robert A. Read, E. C. Richmond, Guy Rucker, D. F. Stacy, Peter Veling, W. H. Wall.

Q. What do you mean by the term "inexperienced?"—A. Men that don't know anything about their business.

Q. Upon what do you base your opinion as to whether or not they were experienced at that time?—A. Because they never had no information in regard to the work; didn't know anything about it; never had done any of it; didn't understand anything about lines, corners, or anything else, and some of them didn't know the difference between pine and spruce, or between pine and tamarack. That is what I would call an inexperienced man.

Q. Would you have employed any of those men you say were inexperienced to have estimated timber for you at that time?—A. No, sir.

Q. Did any of those whom you state were inexperienced become proficient?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who?—A. Asa Bodkin, Capt. Lovell, Thomas Finney, R. J. Looney, E. C. Richmond, D. F. Stacy.

Q. How long a time was required for those men to become more or less proficient?—A. Well, men that take an interest in their work, with an experienced man with them, I should judge probably three or four or five months. If he can't understand the business by that time, he will never be.

Q. You do not consider they were competent at the time they reported for duty?—A. No, sir; at that time there was a great deal of responsibility upon me of placing the men and getting them started in their work. I think on the first appointment I was the only man that was able to take charge at the time.

Q. Were you directed to assign these men to work with experienced men?—A. That was a suggestion that I made to him, that one inexperienced man should work with experienced ones, but him and Mr. Read, as I understand, made up the crews themselves after we got through with the agricultural lands and went back into the woods. They made up the crews and divided them up to suit themselves.

Q. During the first part of the present month you accompanied me to several tracts of timber lands within the territory of where this work had been performed, did you not?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You estimated the quantity of timber, of pine, on section 24, town 150-35, the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, or lot 6?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You reported on that 300,000 feet. Do you consider that a fair or a low estimate?—A. I consider that a low estimate.

Q. What would you consider a fair estimate to be sold upon that lot?—A. About 400,000.

Q. On the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ (or lot 5) section 24, town 150-35, you reported 600,000 feet?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you consider that a fair estimate?—A. I didn't go around that; I consider that there are at least six hundred thousand feet or more.

Q. On the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 24, 150-35, you examined and reported to me 650,000 feet. Do you consider that a fair or low estimate?—A. I consider that a fair estimate.

Q. On the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 23, town 150-35, you examined and reported 160,000. Do you consider that a fair or a low estimate?—A. It is a fair, low estimate; there is more timber than that there, but it is a fair estimate.

Q. You also accompanied me to the following-described tracts, which you examined and reported: SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 2, 150-32, 190,000 feet; SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 2, town 150-32, 210,000; NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 2, town 150-32, 195,000; NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 2, town 150-32, 700,000; SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 32, town 150-33, 300,000; SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 32, town 150-33, 470,000; NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 1, town 147-38, 17,000; lot 7, sec. 6, town 147-37, 18,000. The above quantities represent the amounts estimated by you and reported to me, do they not?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. To the best of your knowledge and judgment, do they represent the quantities of timber on each of those descriptions named?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You are now aware, are you not, that these estimates, as reported by you, differ materially from those previously reported by the corps, do they not?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Would you consider that the work of the examiners, as shown by published reports, upon which basis timber on the lands within the ceded Red Lake Reservation was offered for sale, was reliable on the whole?—A. I can't say as they were reliable on all of them.

Q. Do you know whether or not each of the men who furnished you reports travelled over and examined in fact each tract as reported by them?—A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know whether or not any examiner absent for any time from his work was furnished reports by any other examiner to enable him to report work done by him during such time?—A. I think on those agricultural lands around the Lake of the Woods—I think some of those men who came there last was furnished reports on agricultural lands by some of the crew in which they were in.

Q. Do you know of any, or have you ever heard of any, other of the men who did not go over the 40-acre tracts reported by them?—A. No, sir.

Q. In addition to your collecting reports from other men, did you examine tracts yourself during the whole time you were on the work?—A. No, sir.

Q. Up to what time did you examine tracts?—A. Until the spring of 1894, after which time I examined no tracts, except when some man in the crew was sick, until this summer, about the first of July, when I reported, until the 14th of November.

Q. Do you remember whether or not you estimated any timber in section 34, town 150-33?—A. I know that I did some work in that town, but I don't remember just where it was.

Q. Do you remember whether or not you did any estimating and reporting the quantity of timber thereon on the following-described sections: Sections 3 and 18, town 147, range 37; sections 19 and 20, town 148, range 35; section 24, town 148, range 36; sections 4 to 7 and section 27, town 149, range 33; section 1, town 149, range 34; sections 31 to 34, town 150, range 33; sections 19, 20, 21, 23, and 24, town 150, range 35; section 2, town 150, range 33; sections 31 and 32, town 151, range 32?—A. Not to the best of my recollection. I am pretty sure I did not.

Q. Were you absent from the reservation at any time during the time you were employed on this work?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was your pay allowed during such time?—A. When I was sick it was allowed.

Q. How many times were you away?—A. I was away three times, I guess, but only a short time each time on account of sickness; my wife was in the sanitarium at Hudson, and they telegraphed to me once that she was about to die, so I was down there that time absent two weeks, but I had my men all placed so that I could get away and not discommode anybody; that was in the winter of '94-5; and there was another time that I was away fifteen days, but I didn't get no time for that; that was later on.

Q. The time you refer to in the winter of '94-5, you were absent by permission of the chief?—A. Permission of the chief.

Q. During September, 1893, were you at the agency for some six or seven days, at Red Lake?—A. No, sir; I never was at the agency for more than two nights, and that was when I was on business.

Q. Do you know whether or not some of the other examiners were away from their work at different times at the agency for several days?—A. I know they used to go out there Saturday evenings, and of course I don't know when they came back.

Q. Do you know whether or not any of them were at Thief River or Fosston for several days at a time?—A. I know some of them was out there; those that had their families out there used to go out there every once and awhile; I don't know how long they remained there.

Q. Did you ever see any of the estimators under the influence of liquor on the reservation or where their camps were located?—A. I never saw but one man that I know of.

Q. Who was that?—A. Bell.

Q. Have you ever seen large quantities of liquor brought to their camps?—A. I saw, I think, a 4-gallon keg come up there once to Bell's camp.

Q. What did it contain?—A. I suppose it was whiskey.

Q. Who was it for?—A. Bell. I think it was for Bell and Allen.

Q. Since the estimators have been at work the present year from the 1st of July, were they camped all together?—A. No, sir.

Q. When did you reach the vicinity where they were working?—A. About the 5th of September; they were not all camped together, but about six or seven camped together.

Q. From that time up to the time they were relieved, where and how were they engaged?—A. They were getting ready and building shacks for the winter; we had divided the work up there so they could have comfortable quarters, and the furthest of it would not be over three miles from their camp. There was quite a good deal of work done; it was an agricultural country, and they calculated to do two sections a week.

Q. During that time, do you know whether or not Mr. Wolff, one of the estimators, was retained in camp as cook?—A. I do not know.

Q. You have had experience in estimating timber many years, have travelled over all of the timber country south of Red Lake, where work has been performed by these estimators; how many forty-acre tracts or lots do you consider that a man could carefully and properly examine on an average through that section a day?—A. About two forties a day where it is timbered.

Q. In the townships west of Red Lake and north of Thief River, how many forty-acre tracts do you consider a man could examine each day on an average?—A. In that country there is no timber; it is swamp and open country, and a man can see over quite a territory there; ought to be able to go over a section a day and ascertain whether there was any timber on it or not.

Q. Do you consider that the work of estimating this timber since you have been connected with the work has been done in as short a time as it could have been done?—A. No, sir.

Q. Considering that men were experienced, how long, in your opinion, would have been required to do the same amount of work as has been done since you have been connected with the work, by thirty men, each to receive a compensation of six dollars a day?—A. It would probably take about a year.

Q. How many competent, experienced men would it, in your opinion, have required to do the work in the same time which has been done by the men with whom you were connected?—A. About twelve.

Q. Without reference to the qualifications of the men at the time they reported for duty, please state who, in your opinion, are at present competent and qualified to estimate timber.—A. Asa Bodkin, B. F. Carr, N. B. Chase, P. J. Conway, J. T. Cosgriff, T. S. Finney, R. J. Looney, E. F. Lovell, John McQuillan, John Morgan, Maxwell Rankin, E. C. Richmond, D. F. Stacy, John C. Smith, Wallace G. Stephens, William H. Wall, W. W. Wolf.

Q. During the time that you have been connected with this work have you seen or come in contact with cruisers examining timber for other parties?—A. I never come in contact with them, but I have heard that there was other parties in the woods; I know that they were in there, in 150-35, but I can't recall the names of the men; the Northern Pacific had men in there looking up swamp lands—this man Horton.

Q. It has been demonstrated to me that considerable work of the examiners who reported in regard to quantity of timber on the ceded Red Lake Reservation has been improperly done, and could have been done in a better and shorter time. As you have been engaged as foreman a greater portion of the time, is there any other statement you desire to make in connection with your part of the work?—A. No, sir.

Q. Was there any understanding at the time the men began the work of the examination of the pine lands as to what size trees at the top should be included in their estimates, or what the smallest size trees at the top were to be estimated?—A. There was never anything said to me in regard to it.

Q. Was there anything said by you to the men as to what they should estimate?—A. No, sir; I did not say anything to the men in regard to what sized trees they should estimate.

Dated Crookston, Minn., December 17th, 1896.

JOHN HARMON.

Sworn to before me this 17th day of December, 1896.

J. GEO. WRIGHT,
U. S. Indian Inspector.

J.

Questions by Inspector WRIGHT:

EDMOND C. RICHMOND, sworn, testifies as follows:

Q. State your name, age, and place of residence.—A. Edmond C. Richmond; reside in Melrose, Minn.; age, forty-four years.

Q. When were you first appointed on the work of estimating timber for the Government on Red Lake Reservation?—A. March 30th, 1894.

Q. How long were you so employed?—A. From the 30th of March, 1894, to the 14th of November.

Q. In what capacity were you employed?—A. Estimator on the reservation.

Q. What experience had you as an estimator of pine timber prior to your appointment, as stated above?—A. Not very much. I had located some settlers and helped survey the country in the pine country.

Q. Had you ever estimated any timber to be bought or sold upon your estimate?—A. No, sir.

Q. With whom did you work during the time that you were employed on this?—A. With Mr. Chase and Mr. Wolff until a year ago last summer they changed and put Mr. Wolff and Mr. Goodwin with me.

Q. Do you know whether or not Mr. Chase or Wolff had experience before the time they were appointed?—A. I could not say; only just what they told me.

Q. In what manner did you estimate the timber during the time that you were employed?—A. Well, I would go into a forty and measure off about twenty rods, and go through the forty and count on both sides, and then measure off forty rods and count on both sides back through the forty; that was in case a forty was covered with timber, but if only in spots had to go through and count the trees.

Q. Did Mr. Chase and Wolff go over the forties at the same time with you?—A. Well, we used to work together; one would go through the forty one side, and count trees while the other run the lines. We would turn about.

Q. Where you worked together in that manner, one running the lines for a time and the other counting and then changing about, you added the amount done by each together?—A. No, sir.

Q. How did you count for the timber, then, for the time that you were running the lines?—A. Each one counted the timber himself.

Q. That was generally the custom, for the three to go together in that manner?—A. Well, not always. We would agree on about the size of the timber as we started in, and as we went along we would take notes.

Q. After completing a 40-acre tract or lot, did you then compare your estimates to see how you came out?—A. Each one set down in his daybook just what he figured up was on the forty.

Q. Did you then compare together to see how you stood?—A. No, sir; we just sent them in.

Q. Did you never compare them?—A. Yes, sir; we did.

Q. Did you generally compare them?—A. Generally.

Q. Where there was any material difference between them, did you deduct or add to your estimates to make them more favorable?—A. No, sir.

Q. You are positive about that?—A. Yes, sir; unless where we were too far apart, and then we went back over the forty. That was the only times we changed our original figures.

Q. Did you examine and report upon timbers contained in sections 19 and 20, town 148-35?—A. Yes, sir; the south part; we worked the south part of that town.

Q. On the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 19-148-35, two men report 75,000, one man reports 80,000. Do you remember which your estimate was of those three?—A. No, sir.

Q. Do you now state that your estimate on that was made without changing in any way, and that it was what you found yourself, without reference to what the others found?—A. Yes, sir; I set down just what I found.

Q. I have examined it and found 103,000, which is about 30,000 different from each of the estimates of you three men, and yet two of you find exactly the same and the other only 5,000 different. On the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of 20-148-35, two men report 90,000 and one 85,000, while I find 246,000. And on the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 20-148-35, one man reports 45,000 and two men 50,000, while I find 118,000. Now, if you did not change your figures in any way of your estimate without reference to the others, it would appear rather strange that on those two forties you would come within five thousand feet of each other, and two of you exactly the same, while I find two or three times as much.—A. Well, we would decide on the size

of the timber and count the trees; I suppose that is the reason we come out so near.

Q. On the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, 19-148-35, two of you report 40,000 and one 45,000, while I find 89,000, just twice as much. Now, it is claimed by experienced estimators that it is an impossibility for two or three men to go over a tract containing from 50 to 100 thousand feet of timber and report independently of each other precisely the same amount of timber; were these particular forties examined by the three of you together at the same time?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you receive any instructions from the chief estimator at the time you began the work as to the manner in which it should be done?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What were those instructions?—A. Well, he instructed us to do it to the best of our ability, and report it in that way.

Q. Were you furnished with a copy of the instructions contained in a circular dated May 11, 1893, from the Commissioner of the General Land Office?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you follow those?—A. Tried to.

Q. Those instructions provide that each one of the three estimators must at different times examine and report upon each of the forty-acre tracts. Did you comply with those instructions?—A. Yes, sir; we did.

Q. You have already stated that they were examined together by you three men at one and the same time. How could you do it in that manner and comply with those instructions, which state that it should be done at different times?—A. I didn't understand it in that way.

Q. You now understand it that way, since your attention has been called to it, do you not?—A. We examined it to the best of our knowledge in the best way.

Q. But the question is, did you comply with those instructions?—A. I thought we did.

Q. Do you now think so?—A. Yes, sir; I do.

Q. How do you construe those instructions to mean when it says that each one of the three must at different times examine and report upon each of the forty-acre tracts?—A. Why, each man went over the forty.

Q. At different times?—A. We probably went over the forty at the same time.

Q. Were you authorized to compare your estimates before submitting them?—A. No, sir; we were not.

Q. Where you examined forties and were near together, you then compared them and in some instances reported the same quantity, did you?—A. Sometimes we did; yes.

Q. Did you examine and report upon timber in section 15, 149-35?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. At the time you examined those forties, did the three of you work together in the same way as in the others?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you remember whether or not there was much difference in your estimates there?—A. I don't remember.

Q. Do you remember whether or not all three of the men went over each forty there?—A. Yes, sir; we did.

Q. Were there any forty-acre tracts which you and Wolff and Chase reported upon examined by only one or two of you and the other one reporting upon and basing his estimates upon the reports of the other two without he himself personally examining?—A. I never reported upon a forty of timber but what I was on it myself.

Q. Do you know whether or not Chase or Wolff took your estimates and reported from yours without they themselves examining that particular forty?—A. I am not answering any questions for Mr. Wolff and Mr. Chase.

Q. Did you at any time furnish them the estimates which you had found when they had not been over the forty at the same time with you?—A. They always claimed that they had their own estimates.

Q. I will again repeat the question.—A. I decline to answer it.

Q. Were you ever approached by anyone or ever offered or paid any money, or offered or received any consideration, for the purpose of making a low estimate on the pine?—A. No, sir.

Q. Or were you ever asked or requested by anyone to give a low estimate in order that it might be sold?—A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know whether or not any of the tracts examined by you, or the crew with whom you worked, were afterwards gone over by the foreman or anyone else to ascertain the accuracy of those reports?—A. I could not say for certain, but I think that Mr. Harmon afterwards went over some work that we did on section 19-148-35. I do not know for sure whether he examined it or not, but there was some talk of it.

Q. Did you ever see Assistant Chief Read do any estimating?—A. No, sir.

Q. During the time that you have been employed on this work, have you been absent from the reservation with pay; and if so, how often and for what length of time each time?—A. I went home at election two years ago. I don't remember how long I was gone, but went down to vote and came right back as quick as I could. And I went home once—I don't remember just the date, and don't know how long I was gone. It was in the winter time, and I was called home on business.

Q. Were you absent from your work at Red Lake Agency or at Thief River Falls, or at Fosston, or at any other place for several days at a time?—A. I was never to Fosston or Thief River Falls or the agency except as we passed through, excepting one time I went to the agency.

Q. At the times you were absent from the reservation it was by permission of the chief, was it?—A. With the permission of the assistant chief.

Q. Have you ever taken any quantity of intoxicating liquor onto the reservation?—A. Yes, sir; always kept a pint bottle in my valise, in case of sickness.

Q. Did you ever see any large quantities of liquor brought to any of the camps?—A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know of any of the estimators employing outsiders to do work in their stead?—A. No, sir.

Q. You then claim that you have in every instance personally examined and estimated the timber on every forty-acre tract or lot reported by you, to the best of your ability, and that if any mistakes have occurred, it has been unintentional by you, do you?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Are there any other statements you desire to make in connection with your work on the Red Lake Reservation while employed by the Government?—A. No, sir.

Sworn to before me this 18th day of December, 1896.

J. GEO. WRIGHT,
U. S. Indian Inspector.

K.

Questions by Inspector WRIGHT:

ASA BODKIN, being first duly sworn, testifies:

Q. State your full name, age, and place of residence.—A. Asa Bodkin, Bardwell, Ky.; age, thirty-eight years.

Q. How long have you been employed by the Government in the estimation of timber on the Red Lake Reservation?—A. I came out here in July, 1893, and worked up to the time we were discharged.

Q. In what capacity were you employed?—A. Well, I was employed as an estimator.

Q. What were your duties in that capacity?—A. To go upon each forty-acre tract of land, and to ascertain whether it was timber or agricultural land, and to report the amount of timber on each forty.

Q. What experience had you prior to the time of your appointment as an estimator of pine timber?—A. None of pine timber.

Q. Did you have any experience with any other kind of timber in estimating?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. To what extent was that experience?—A. I had handled timber in the mill business, and I have bought and sold timber.

Q. Had you estimated the quantity of any standing timber?—A. For myself I have.

Q. To what extent?—A. I can't say to what extent. I was about five years in that business.

Q. In what kind of timber were you engaged?—A. Oak, poplar, ash, gum, cypress, sycamore, and pecan.

Q. In what locality was that?—A. In Kentucky. I have estimated timber in Arkansas.

Q. Had you ever estimated quantities of standing timber to be bought and sold for other parties on your estimate?—A. No, sir.

Q. Who worked with you during the time you were employed on this work?—A. Well, the first work I did was with Capt. Lovell and John Dowd.

Q. Do you remember whether or not Mr. Dowd had had previous experience in estimating timber?—A. He informed me that he had not.

Q. Who did you work with after that?—A. The next work was in 1890-91, with Mr. Stacy and Dowd.

Q. Did Mr. Stacy inform you whether or not he had had previous experience in estimating timber?—A. I can't state that positively. He was a civil engineer.

Q. Who did you work with after that?—A. The next work that I did was with

P. J. Conway; he and I composed the crew. Peter Veling was also assigned to work with us, but did no work with us.

Q. How long, then, and during what period did you and Mr. Conway work together alone without a third party?—A. It was just in that on 150-32, I think; it may have been September or October, 1893, or may have been later: I couldn't state.

Q. Did you ever hear that other examiners were furnishing outside parties with the results of their estimates or work?—A. No. It was just simply talk among the boys that if a man kept his figures he would be suspected of doing it; that the keeping of them would create a suspicion.

Q. Do you know whether or not such was ever done by any of the examiners?—A. No; I do not.

Q. Have you ever heard that such was done by any of them?—A. No; I never have heard it.

Q. Did you work with anyone else but those you have mentioned?—A. Yes; on the agricultural lands I worked with so many different ones, and in the timber country I also worked with McNeill and Conway.

Q. What instructions, and from whom did you receive them, when you began work other than the instructions from the Hon. Commissioner of the General Land Office, dated May 11th, 1893, contained in the printed circular letter?—A. Well, I reported to Douglas at Thief River Falls. About all I remember was that I was instructed by him to go into the woods, and he accompanied me there. I was assigned to work with Capt. Lovell. In my country it is not surveyed off in townships, and the lands of this country I was not familiar with the surveys. For that reason I was unable to locate myself until we struck a section of land to work.

Q. At the time you began work, what did Mr. Douglas direct you to do?—A. He directed me to go onto each forty-acre tract and examine it carefully and report the amount of standing timber on it.

Q. Did you ever see the instructions from the Hon. Commissioner of May 11th, 1893, contained in a printed circular pamphlet, addressed to the examiners of the Chippewa ceded land of Minnesota, which I now show you, prior to the time or at the time that you went to work or at any time since?—A. Nothing of that kind was sent me or shown me when I first went onto the work, but I got it from some of the rest of the boys.

Q. Did you personally go over every forty-acre tract of timber on which you furnished reports?—A. I may not have done so; but, as a rule, I have done my work all the way through this.

Q. How did you report in reference to forty-acre tracts of timber on which you reported, but which you did not personally go onto?—A. If I did such a thing, some other member of the corps gave it to me. I have taken some other member of the corps' reports.

Q. During the time that you worked with Mr. Lovell and Mr. Dowd did all three of you go together on each tract which you examined and reported upon, or did you go separately, each man alone?—A. We were together.

Q. That was invariably done, was it?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Please describe how you did the work with those other two men on each forty; that is, whether you all went together in a body or whether each one of you went over a certain part of a forty, to the best of your recollection.—A. Generally, where timber was thick and even throughout the forty, we would measure off from one to three acres in the forty, count and approximate the quantity of timber in the trees standing within that limit, and then approximate the balance of the forty-acre tract on that basis. Other places, where it was not thick, we would count the trees. We all three of us went together over the entire forty.

Q. That was the general custom and the manner in which you did the work generally during the time you have been engaged on the work and with the different men you have worked with?—A. Yes, sir; and they did it in the same manner.

Q. After completing a forty-acre tract, did you compare your estimates to see how you stood?—A. Yes; we compared and made up our minds before we left it how much we would all three report on that forty.

Q. Did you generally find that you were pretty near together, or were there wide differences at some times in your figures?—A. I only knew one time when there was a wide difference.

Q. After each man had figured up the total on a forty, how much difference did you generally find between the three of you and how did you adjust any differences?—A. If there was a difference between us on a forty we would stay on that ground and talk about it until we came to some agreement as to the quantity of that timber and all three report the same.

Q. During the time that you have been on the work were there any forties upon which you and your crew examined and reported where each one of you went upon that forty alone by yourself and made your estimate and then the other man went alone at another time and made his estimate? In other words, did each one of the three of you go upon a certain 40-acre tract at three different times alone, or were you invariably, as I understood you to say, together?—A. We all went together.

Q. The instructions of May 11, 1898, from the Commissioner of the Land Office, which you state you had not seen before, provides that the corps of examiners may be divided into parties of three, and each one of the three must at different times examine and report upon each 40-acre tract assigned to that party. Was your attention ever called to such instructions?—A. My recollection is that I have seen those instructions somewhere, though none were furnished to me.

Q. I understand you to say that in all instances you went together and not each one alone at different times on each 40-acre tract?—A. Yes.

Q. Were you ever directed by anyone to do it in that manner?—A. I don't know as we were; they were working in that way when I arrived there, and we kept it up.

Q. Did you ever have any conversations with the chief or assistant chief in regard to the manner in which the crews should examine each forty?—A. As far as I remember, he just simply told us to go onto that work.

Q. Was anything ever said to you by the chief or assistant chief or the foreman about comparing your estimates and agreeing upon the amount that you reported upon any forty-acre tract?—A. They never told me anything about agreeing on any tract; my understanding was to put on what my judgment was.

Q. Were you ever authorized to compare estimates with the other men?—A. No, sir.

Q. The instructions of the Commissioner, as I understand it, means that where three examiners are camped together at the adjoining forties near by to be examined, must be done by each one of the three men separately at different times and alone; but I understand you to say that each forty was examined by the three at one time together?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know whether or not any other examiner besides those assigned to work with you went over the work which you reported subsequently at any time to ascertain as to the accuracy of your reports upon that tract?—A. I don't know; never heard of any.

Q. Did you examine and report the quantity of timber on all tracts examined by you to the best of your judgment and ability?—A. I did so.

Q. Were you ever requested by anyone to put a low estimate on any timber?—A. No, sir.

Q. Did anybody, either directly or indirectly, offer you any money or other considerations to induce you to put a low estimate upon any tracts?—A. No one, directly or indirectly, ever offered me anything.

Q. In reporting the quantity of timber upon different tracts, to what size would you compute trees, at the small end or the top?—A. My recollection is that at the time we came on the work we should take timber down to ten inches at the small end. Afterwards we would take it closer, eight inches; and I think we took a great deal that went to six inches.

Q. Did you examine and report upon timber contained in section 24, town 150, range 35?—A. Yes, sir; Lovell and Dowd were with me at that time.

Q. According to the published reports of the work on lot 6, sec. 24-150-35, there was 159,000 reported; I have examined the same and find 454,000. How do you account for that?—A. It is just a difference between you and I; that is the only way.

Q. On lot 5 of sec. 24-150-35, reported examined by you at 212,000, I find 700,000; can you offer any explanation?—A. Just the same as before.

Q. On the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 24-150-35, reported as being examined by you, 81,000 reported, I find 556,000; can you explain that in any way?—A. No, sir.

Q. On the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, examined by you and reported at 65,000, I find 782,000; can you explain that?—A. There it a mistake there, I know; the timber is there; I remember that.

Q. The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of 24-150-35, reported at 102,000, I find 284,000; can you explain that?—A. I put on there what was on there according to my judgment.

Q. On two other tracts in the same section I find about 70,000 on each more than you report.—A. Same explanation. In regard to any differences, I will say that I did the work to the best of my ability. The SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ is certainly a mistake; I tried to do all of my work honestly and conscientiously.

Q. Do you now state that you did not intentionally make an underestimate of

any timber for the purpose of defrauding the Indians or anybody else?—A. I did the work to the best of my ability for the benefit of all concerned.

Q. Do you know whether or not at the time those forty-acre tracts were examined, Mr. Dowd, who was then working with you, also examined each one of them personally?—A. I don't know whether he did all of them or not; he did not know anything about it, and didn't claim to, so he cut no figure in the estimation.

Q. At the time those tracts were examined, it was some of your first work, was it?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you been absent from the reservation on pay during the time you have been engaged on the work?—A. Yes; I have.

Q. During what time and how long, to the best of your recollection?—A. I think for forty or thirty days at one time. I think it was along in June, 1894.

Q. By whose authority were you then absent?—A. I think Reid told us we could go home at that time.

Q. Who went with you at that time?—A. I think Childs did; we were both gone about the same length of time; also Looney and Long, but I don't know when they came back.

Q. Do you know whether or not reports were submitted of your work during the time you were then absent?—A. I don't know whether they did or not.

Q. During that time that you were away, who worked in your place on that crew?—A. No one. I was at that time working with McNeill and Morgan.

Q. Do you know whether or not during the time that you were working with McNeill and Morgan—do you know if each went onto every forty-acre tract they reported, or accepted yours or each other's returns?—A. As well as I remember, they went with me.

Q. Were you absent from the reservation at any other time on pay besides the one you have mentioned?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. About when and for how long, to the best of your recollection?—A. I think in November, 1893. I went home for only a few days and returned. It was a very short visit.

Q. How long did it take you to go and come from your home?—A. Three nights and two days each way.

Q. Were you absent from your work at Red Lake Agency for a number of days at a time?—A. No, sir; I never went there unless when we were moving through there.

Q. Were you at Fosston?—A. If I was, I was passing through there or after provisions. I never stayed there, nor any other place around the reservation, except I had some business that called me there.

Q. Do you know of any other examiners that were away from duty on pay for a number of days at a time?—A. I don't know anything about that.

Q. Do you know of any of the members of the different crews you were working with being absent at different times for a number of days at a time? Was Mr. Lovell away several days at a time while you were working with him?—A. Not a day that I remember.

Q. Was Mr. Dowd away?—A. Well, he went in to the agency.

Q. How often did he go to the agency and how long did he remain there each time?—A. Well, he went up Saturday and returned Sundays. He never stayed there.

Q. Do you know of Mr. Stacy being away?—A. I don't know whether he was or not during the time he was with me.

Q. Do you know whether or not McNeill or Morgan were away from their work any length of time while you were working with them?—A. While we were working they were not. I think McNeill left when I did. When we were in the crew together we all three of us did the work; none were absent.

Q. Have you ever seen any of the estimators under the influence of liquor at the camp?—A. I don't know whether I have or not.

Q. Have you ever seen large quantities of liquor brought to the camps?—A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know of any estimators employing any outside persons to do any part of their work for them while they remained in camp?—A. No, sir.

Q. Did you ever employ any one to do any of yours?—A. No, sir.

Q. Since you have been on duty the present year, could you have performed more work than you did do?—A. Oh, yes.

Q. What was the cause of your not doing more?—A. It was on account of the surveys.

Q. During the time that you have been engaged heretofore on the work could the work have been done faster than it has been done on the whole?—A. We could have done more work if they had had more land surveyed.

Q. Do you know whether or not during any of the time that you have been on the work during the present year that any of the examiners were retained in the camp as cook?—A. No, sir.

Q. You state that you examined section 33-150-33.—A. No; my recollection is that I did no work in that section.

Q. Do you know whether or not you were reported as having examined any tracts during the time that you say that you were absent at your home or away from your work?—A. I don't know. If such was done, it was without my knowledge.

Q. Is there any other statement you desire to make in regard to your connection with the work of estimating timber and lands on the Red Lake Reservation while you were employed by the Government?—A. Not that I know of.

Dated Crockston, Minn., December 19th, 1896.

ASA BODKIN

Sworn to before me this 19th day of December, 1896.

J. GEO. WRIGHT,
U. S. Indian Inspector.

L.

Questioned by Inspector WRIGHT:

EDWARD F. LOVILL, being first duly sworn, testifies as follows:

Q. State your full name, age, and place of residence.—A. Edward F. Lovill; live in Boone, North Carolina; age, fifty-four years.

Q. How long have you been employed by the Government in the estimation of timber on the Red Lake Reservation?—A. Since the first of June, 1893, up to the present time.

Q. In what capacity were you employed?—A. From the time I first came on to work until some time in October, 1893, I was in the woods estimating timber. Since that time I have been in the office—detailed as clerk in the office—at Thief River Falls.

Q. What were your duties during the time you were in the woods?—A. Why, to examine and estimate timber.

Q. What experience had you prior to the time of your appointment in estimating pine timber?—A. I had no experience in estimating growing timber, although I lived in a timber country. The people there used to buy by measurement after it was cut.

Q. During the time that you were engaged in estimating timber for the Government in 1893, who worked with you?—A. With several. At first I was with Mr. Stacy and Mr. Hall; later Mr. Wall was with me for a while; after that Mr. Looney was with me and Hall, and then they gave Mr. Bodkin and Dowd. That is the last crew I worked with.

Q. What experience had Mr. Stacy and Mr. Hall prior to their appointment?—A. Don't think Hall had any, but Stacy claimed to be an old woodsman. Mr. Hall informed me, I think, that he had had none.

Q. Did Mr. Wall inform you whether he had had experience in estimating standing pine timber before that time?—A. He informed me that he had not.

Q. Did Mr. Looney inform you whether he had had experience in estimating pine timber or not before that time?—A. My impression is that he didn't claim to have done any before.

Q. Did Mr. Bodkin or Mr. Dowd inform you whether they had or not?—A. Mr. Bodkin had considerable experience with timber; he was owner of a sawmill, but my impression is that he never had any with estimating standing pine. I think Dowd informed me he had had no experience.

Q. What instructions and from whom did you receive them when you began work other than the instructions contained in the circular letter from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, dated May 11th, 1893?—A. I had instructions from the chief to go upon the lands and carefully estimate the amount of growing pine on each subdivision.

Q. You also had the instructions from the Commissioner, dated May 11th, 1893?—A. Yes, sir; I did.

Q. Did you personally go over every forty-acre tract or lot on which you furnished reports?—A. I did, sir.

Q. Do you know whether or not Mr. Stacy and Mr. Hall also went over, while they were with you, every forty?—A. I think Stacy did; I can't remember; but I can't say as to Hall.

Q. Do you know whether Mr. Looney, Mr. Bodkin, and Mr. Dowd went upon every forty while they were with you?—A. I think they did, sir.

Q. While you were with Mr. Stacy and Mr. Hall as a crew, did you examine each forty together at the same time?—A. Well, we was in the same forty at the same time, generally.

Q. When all three of the crew were working on a forty at the same time, in what manner did you proceed with the work of estimating?—A. We generally run the lines from the corner of the subdivision, and then go through the forty and count the trees.

Q. Were you all three together or in different parts?—A. Sometimes in different parts. Each man put his own estimate. That is the way I did, I know, and Mr. Stacy did the same, I think.

Q. Where you and two others were examining the same forty at the same time, travelling through it some distance from each other, did each man estimate what he saw on that road he travelled, and after going through the forty take the figures of the other men and add them together?—A. I think not; at least Stacy and I did not.

Q. Did you do it in that manner while working with any of them?—A. I might have on some occasions, but I don't remember. I know there was some men who, when they first came there, did not have much of an opinion about timber, and I had to teach them the duties the best I could and keep them with me; but I always made my own estimates of a forty when I was on it, without regard to anyone else's opinion.

Q. You made your estimates for the entire forty in each case?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Without accepting anyone else's figures for any part of it?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know whether or not every man working with you did the same?—A. I do not.

Q. Do you know they did not?—A. No, sir.

Q. After completing a forty-acre tract did you compare your estimates with those of the other men?—A. Yes; I think we generally compared them.

Q. What was done when there was a wide difference?—A. Well, the chief examiner would have it reviewed by the foreman.

Q. Did you in any instances, in comparing your estimates, where there was a difference, compromise them or alter them so they would be near together before sending them in?—A. I think it is likely it was done.

Q. Were you authorized to compare estimates?—A. I don't remember as we was, sir; it seemed to be the only practical way to do anything.

Q. How many instances do you know where the foreman went over a forty-acre tract after your crew had reported upon it?—A. I think he went over for my crew about two forties; that was to settle a difference between me and Stacy.

Q. The instructions of May 11th, 1893, provide that each one of the three men should at different times examine and report upon each forty-acre tract; that is, that each man should go upon and estimate by himself each forty-acre tract; that was not done in your case?—A. I do not think so.

Q. Did you have ever any conversation with the chief or assistant chief with regard to those instructions?—A. I don't remember.

Q. Did you always examine and report upon the timber upon each of the tracts estimated by you to the best of your ability?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did anybody, either directly or indirectly, ever offer you any money or other considerations to make a low estimate upon any tract?—A. No; nobody ever did, either directly or indirectly.

Q. Did you examine lot 6 of section 24, township 150, range 35?—A. I did.

Q. According to the published reports of the work on that lot, there was 159,000 reported. I have examined the same and find 454,000. How do you account for that?—A. I account for it in this way: I made the best estimate I could, and did the best I could.

Q. On lot 5 of section 24-150-35, reported examined by you, reported 212,000, I find 700,000. Can you make explanation?—A. I don't think it is there. I counted the timber to the best of judgment.

Q. In the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 24-150-35, reported as being examined by you, and 281,000 reported, I find 556,000. Can you explain that in any way, sir?—A. The same way.

Q. In the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, examined by you, is reported at 65,000, while I find 782,000.—A. Well, I remember that as being a good forty of timber, and I know that if it is reported in that book 65,000 there is a mistake somewhere. It is my recollection that we put four or five hundred thousand on that forty. I know we did. It is a fine forty of timber. The only statement I can make is that it must have been a mistake in copying, or somewhere, because I distinctly remember estimating on that forty. At that time we were estimating only down to ten inches at the small end. That is my recollection. No timber measuring less than ten

inches at the top was at that time estimated by me, to the best of my recollection, although I had received no instructions in regard to what timber should be included. I did not at that time have any township plats, and had to make my own plats, and therefore may have got over the line, or something, or got the numbers wrong.

Q. The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ in 24-150-35, reported at 102,000, I find 284,000. Can you explain that?—A. Nothing, only I gave that as my estimate of the amount.

Q. And on two other tracts in the same section I find a difference of about 70,000 more than you report.—A. The same explanation as to them.

Q. You can only say, then, in regard to any differences in any tract which were examined and reported on by you, that you did your work to the best of your ability?—A. Yes; that is all. I did it conscientiously and to the best of my ability.

Q. Do you know whether or not, at the time those forty-acre tracts were examined, Mr. Dowd and Mr. Bodkin were working with you, also examined each of them?—A. I know that Bodkin did; as to Dowd, he had just come there, and he did not know the first thing about it, and he had to rely upon our judgment; he wasn't capable then of making any estimate of timber. When Mr. Bodkin first came out, he seemed very anxious to learn what his duties were, and he would measure fallen trees and calculate the number of feet in them, compare them with standing trees, etc. We used Doyle's rules in working out the feet of timber. I don't think I ever saw a man more anxious to do his whole duty than Mr. Bodkin was.

Q. At the time those tracts were examined by you, was it some of the first work you did?—A. Yes; it was. That was in July or August, I guess. We started in June. Prior to that time we worked on sections 30, 31, 32, in town 151-32.

Q. Who did you work there with?—A. Stacy and Hall.

Q. Do you remember whether or not you examined timber in section 28, 29, 30, 31, and 32, in town 151-32?—A. I think I did; that was the first work I ever done.

Q. Do you remember whether or not fires had been through that section prior to the time that you examined timber there, and do you know whether or not there has been fires through that section since you examined it?—A. I think there had been a fire on section 30 before that, but it wasn't an extensive fire, but was severe where it went. And I heard there was fires in there in 1894, since reports have been made.

Q. Have you any recollection of examining lot 2, in section 30-151-32, reported at 70,000 by one and 75,000 by two examiners?—A. I remember doing the work, but have no recollection about what was reported.

Q. The gentleman who bought that tract says that there never was any timber on that lot 2, in his opinion.—A. I distinctly recollect that there was timber on it. On the tracts which I examined there, as elsewhere, I can only state that I did it to the best of my ability, and if I make mistakes it was unintentional. I know there was timber on all those lots along there, close to the diminished line, or that there was timber then.

Q. On the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of 32-151-32, reported 115,000, I find 162,000. My men report 12 logs to the thousand, while you report 8 logs to the thousand. At the time you examined that were you calculating that the smallest timber you included measured ten inches at the small end?—A. Yes, sir; that is the best of my recollection.

Q. By whose direction did you cease work in the woods and were assigned to work in the office at Thief River Falls?—A. By direction of Chief Examiner Douglas.

Q. What was the nature of your duties there?—A. To transcribe the weekly reports onto Form D, consolidating them and forwarding them to the Department. There was a great deal of writing to do, making out vouchers and quarterly returns, etc.

Q. At what time were you assigned to work there?—A. About the first of October, 1893.

Q. You remained there until the present time?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. During the time that you were employed in the woods, were you absent at the agency or any other places for several days at a time?—A. No, sir; in going from 151-32 to 150-35 we stopped at the agency the 3rd of July and stayed over until the 5th; that was in 1893; I wasn't out of the woods any only that time, except when I came out to go to Thief River Falls.

Q. During the time that you have been detailed at the office have you been absent from there for several days at a time?—A. Yes, sir; I went home in 1894, but my pay was deducted while I was gone.

Q. What do you know about examiners visiting Thief River Falls frequently and remaining there considerable time?—A. There was some in there occasionally, but no very great length of time for anybody.

Q. What were their duties there at such times?—A. Oh, come to get supplies, or were sick and came to get medicine, or something; I don't just know.

Q. Have you ever seen any of the estimators under the influence of liquor at camps?—A. No, sir.

Q. Have you ever seen large quantities of liquor taken to the camps?—A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know of any of the estimators employing outside persons to do any part of their work for them?—A. I never heard it.

Q. Did you at different times send money to Mr. Spears for Mr. Looney to be paid to an Indian woman there with whom he had some difficulty?—A. Yes; I can't tell how many times; probably two or three times.

Q. How did you happen to send this money there?—A. When it was reported to the chief that Looney was in trouble with a half-breed woman up there, he wanted me to go up and see how it was; and I went up and went to see the overseer; and he told me that she had complained to him that Looney was the father of her child, and she wanted something done to him; and he told me that he told her that she was a prostitute, and that she had no case against anybody, and that he wouldn't do anything with her; he said he told her that he didn't know who the father of her child was. While I was there, Looney came out of the woods; I had written to him to meet me there; and Capt. Lawler, the overseer, says, "You can do as you please in this matter; if you want to pay her anything, pay it;" and I told him that I thought that he had ought to pay her something, and he said he didn't think that it was his child, but he was willing to pay her something to keep down any trouble. What the amount was I don't remember, but he agreed to pay her a specified amount; and this money I sent was on his order; my impression is that the whole amount was paid.

Q. What do you mean in your letter to her dated September 26th, 1895, when you say that "Mr. Looney will pay you something every month, now that he has found out that what he had heard was not so?"—A. My impression is that it was this: That she had threatened to report him to the Secretary, or something of that kind, some threat that she had made; that is my recollection of what that letter was.

Q. Have you any other statements to make in regard to your connection with the work of estimating timber on the Red Lake Reservation while employed by the Government, except as you have heretofore stated?—A. I would like to say that I came on the work with the intention of doing my duty in every respect, and that I have done everything I was required to do to the best of my knowledge, and have acted conscientiously and faithfully in everything I have had to do; and I think my deportment in the country will be borne out by every man in it who knows me; and that heretofore I have maintained a reputation, I think, among my people at home that has been unblemished; and I want to state that I feel these charges very keenly that have been floating about through the country about the conduct of the estimators.

Dated Crookston, Minn., December 18th, 1896.

E. F. LOVILL.

Sworn to before me this 18th day of December, 1896.

J. GEO. WRIGHT,
U. S. Indian Inspector.

M.

Questions by Inspector WRIGHT:

BYRON F. CARR, being first duly sworn, testifies:

Q. Your name and age.—A. Byron F. Carr; about fifty-two.

Q. Your residence.—A. Sauk Center, Stearns Co., Minn.

Q. From what time have you been employed by the Government in connection with the estimation of timber on the Red Lake Reservation?—A. Since the 22d day of January, 1893, to the 14th of November, 1896.

Q. In what capacity were you employed?—A. As an estimator.

Q. What experience had you as an estimator or examiner of pine timber prior to the time of your appointment?—A. I had seven years or more.

Q. Name a few of the principal lumbering firms for which you worked as estimator.—A. I worked on the Skinner lands; his address was at that time in St. Paul; Moore, Tibbets & Bennett were the men I was working for, and for the Northern Pacific Railroad Company between three and four years, as a timber estimator.

Q. For what purpose was that timber being estimated?—A. It was on a land grant, and it was for the purpose of selling it.

Q. In what manner did you estimate timber while engaged on this work for the Government?—A. We estimated by forties; the usual way is to count the trees, or if it is very heavily timbered it is easier to average an acre now and then; it is a good deal easier estimated that way; different forties have to be estimated differently.

Q. Did you personally go over every forty-acre tract of timber for which you furnished reports?—A. No, sir; not every one; not over the entire forty.

Q. Did you go upon every forty-acre tract of timber?—A. Nearly every forty, I think; there may be some, possibly—well, not on every forty, probably; there might have been one or two forties that I didn't go on; but as a rule I went upon every one.

Q. Who went with you at the time you went over those forty-acre tracts of timber?—A. Mr. Stephens, Mr. Bell, Mr. Harmon, Mr. Rankin, Mr. Chase, and myself; at different times they were to those lands.

Q. You worked in crews of three, did you not?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What other two men were with you in the crew?—A. Mr. Stephens and Mr. Bell; that is a year ago; this season there was Mr. Harmon, Mr. Stephens, and myself.

Q. At the time Mr. Stephens and Mr. Bell were with you, did you examine each tract together?—A. Not always.

Q. You did part of the time?—A. Yes, sir; I worked alone a great deal of the time; we would go out together, and when we would get to the work we would separate.

Q. Did you go over any and report upon any forty-acre tract or lot in company with Mr. Stephens and Mr. Bell?—A. I couldn't tell you whether we all three went over a forty at the same time together, but my recollection is that we did not.

Q. Do you know that you did not?—A. No, sir; I would not swear positively that we did not; we might possibly have done it.

Q. After you, and others with whom you worked, examined a forty-acre tract or lot, did you compare your estimates before they were sent in?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You always did?—A. Yes, sir; and made them correspond somewhere near.

Q. What do you mean by saying you made them correspond?—A. Well, if a man was a little high, he would lower his estimate a little, and if another man was a little low he would raise his a little, so as to make them come somewhere near together.

Q. It is noticed on a good many 40-acre tracts, according to the published reports of the work, that the returns of the three different estimators are exactly the same both on large and small tracts, and on others that they vary very little. How do you explain?—A. That is because of comparing their estimates. It is impossible for two men to estimate timber exactly alike.

Q. Where one was much higher than the other, then, he would reduce his estimate, and the other man raised his a little more in order to get near together?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were you authorized to compare estimates?—A. No, sir; I don't know that we were authorized to do it.

Q. Did you ever have any conversation with the chief in regard to comparing estimates?—A. The chief never mentioned it to me; don't know that it was ever spoken of in the chief's presence by me.

Q. Do you know whether or not Mr. Stephens and Mr. Bell went upon every 40-acre tract reported on by them while they were working with you?—A. I don't think Mr. Bell did. I think there was some forties that Mr. Stephens did not go on.

Q. In what manner were their reports made up for forties that they didn't go on?—A. I don't know how their reports were made. I always made my reports and doubled them up and gave them to the assistant chief; but there was some times that some of us would have to stay at camp on account of the Indians; so I can't tell whether those men would go onto the forties or not.

Q. Do you know whether you examined and reported timber contained in section 5, town 149-33?—A. Yes, sir; I reported on that section, and worked through that town.

Q. Did you examine and report on timber found on lot 1 in that section?—A. Well, I reported on it.

Q. Do you know what your report was?—A. Well, it must have been somewhere in the neighborhood of 45,000.

Q. I have examined that lot and find there is not a pine tree on it. How do you account for that?—A. Well, I have no excuse to offer, except that it must be a mistake pure and simple.

Q. Did you examine and report the quantity of timber upon lot 2, section 4, town 149-33?—A. I don't know that. I run that line through there.

Q. Do you know whether or not you reported any of section 4?—A. I reported all of it.

Q. On lot 2, reported at 117,000, I find in the neighborhood of 300,000. How do you account for that?—A. I have no way of accounting for it, unless probably the man that run the line didn't put in the timber that he saw.

Q. You only reported, then, on what you saw on one line?—A. Sometimes one man would run through the middle and the other two on the line. It was not often that we worked that way, and what each man saw we added together to make the aggregate on the forty.

Q. On lot 1 on section 4, town 149-33, there is 62,000 reported. I find about 240,000. How do you account for that?—A. I have no way of accounting for it, if I was in that timber. I have no excuses to offer for any mistakes I have made, unless it was carelessness.

Q. Lot 3, section 5, town 149-33, reported at 31,000, I find 82,000. How do you account for that?—A. I have no way of accounting for it. In fact, I don't remember about those sections; but I reported them because they are on my book.

Q. On the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 6, town 149-33, I find 14,000 reported, while I find 59,000.—A. My recollections are that that is small timber in there.

Q. On lot 1, section 6-149-33, reported at 15,000, I find 90,000; lot 3, in the same section, 6-149-33, reported at 71,000, I find 200,000.—A. I remember very well of examining that land and running those lines.

Q. Did you examine those above named with others at the same time, each doing a portion, or each doing it alone?—A. Each one alone. I calculated that I gave it a good, fair estimate.

Q. In section 7, town 149-33, the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, reported at 18,000, I find 59,000. How do you account for that?—A. Well, sir, I think that your men have got that estimated too high. I was over that forty two or three times.

Q. On the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 24, town 148-36, reported at 457,000, my man finds 760,000, and reports one-half white and one-half Norway.—A. He is either mistaken in that estimate or I am.

Q. You report only 50,000 Norway; my man says half and half.—A. There was only about one forty on that section that was half and half, and that was the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$.

Q. On the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 24, town 148-36, reported at 427,000, Mr. Meely, at the agency, who states under oath that he was with a party of ten other men examining timber for Mr. Horton, that he found upon that forty 900,000.—A. In that forty there is a vacant space of four or five acres on which there is no timber. It is a little to the south of the center. I went in myself and looked it over.

Q. It would appear a little singular, however, that on forties where my men report much more timber than previously reported they are almost invariably sold, while forties adjoining, almost the same, are not sold.—A. It is a little singular.

Q. On the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 27, town 149-33, I find about 60,000 white pine classed as agricultural.—A. Yes, sir: it is agricultural land here on my book; I examined that myself. I examined that, and I can't tell you to-day where there is a pine tree standing on that forty.

Q. What quantity did you report on it?—A. I didn't report anything on it.

Q. What quantity did you report on the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$?—A. I reported it agricultural.

Q. Did you report no timber there whatever?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What quantity did you report on the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$?—A. I reported ten thousand.

Q. Did you examine those forties alone, or did you examine a portion of them and the other examiners the other portions?—A. No, sir; I went alone.

Q. Do you know whether or not the other examiners went upon the forties or took your figures?—A. I wouldn't swear positively.

Q. On the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 4-149-33, classed as agricultural, I find about 30,000.—A. Well, I have no way to account for anything of that kind, except purely carelessness of my part.

Q. On the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 4-149-33 I find about 20,000. How do you account for that?—A. No way to—no excuses to make only carelessness; if I reported no timber on any forty that has timber on it, I didn't see the timber, that is all; it isn't ignorance, because I know enough to estimate a piece of timber.

Q. What, if any, instructions did you receive when you first began on the work other than the instructions from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, dated May 11th, 1893?—A. My instructions from the chief was to do this work carefully

and honestly; take all the time you want, but be sure to see all the timber on there and estimate it properly.

Q. Were you instructed to report the quantity of timber on any forty-acre tract, whether more or less than ten thousand?—A. Yes, sir; down to one thousand.

Q. Did you do any in 151-32?—A. No, sir; I think not.

Q. Did you do any in 150-33?—A. No, sir.

Q. In the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ section 32-151-32, I find too large a difference, the previous report being 115,000, while I find 162,000. But in the classing of the timber you report eight logs to the thousand, while my man reports twelve logs to the thousand.—A. I did not work in that town.

Q. In the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 6-147-37 how much timber did you report?—A. Eight thousand. At the time we worked through there there was a fire burning through that country.

Q. My man in company with Mr. Harmon reports eighteen to twenty thousand on it. Did you go over that in company with the rest of your crew or alone?—A. They were on the section, but we were not together.

Q. Did they take your reports?—A. I don't think that they did; but we compared our reports after we got into camp.

Q. In the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ section 5-147-37, reported at 12,000, I find 54,000.—A. All that I can say is that I gave it a good, fair estimate.

Q. Do you remember whether or not you went over that forty alone or in company with the other estimators?—A. One of the men was with me when we went up along the line.

Q. Did you examine all of it or they part of it?—A. I examined all of it.

Q. On the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ section 18-147-37, reported at 28,000, 30,000 by two men and 25,000 by one, as shown by the published report, I find 75,000.—A. I estimated that forty at 75,000.

Q. Do you know whether or not you reported 75,000 or 25,000 to the assistant chief?—A. I can not tell you, as I have no way of knowing except by my book here. When you said 25,000 to-night, I looked at the book and see I have 75,000 here.

Q. The NW. NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 14-147-37, reported at 12,000, my men report 60,000, and in the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 17-147-37, reported at 41,000, I find at least 150,000. How do you account for those discrepancies?—A. A lack of judgment in estimating.

Q. You state that in some instances you and two other examiners, comprising the crew of three men, examined some forty-acre tracts or lots together, two going along the lines and the other through the center, reporting what each found and adding them together for the total.—A. I meant to say that one man goes on the line and the other man go in on the forty and count the timber, and run around the forty that way; two of us estimate the forty, and then adding what each saw together; one man count from the line to the other man, and the other man from there to some object beyond, returning on the other side of the forty in the same manner.

Q. Where such was done, in what manner did the third man report on that forty, or did he take those figures?—A. I can't tell you. Many times when we left camp one man would go one way and the others the other way.

Q. The instructions dated May 11th, 1893, to examiners direct that each man of the three must at different times examine and report upon each forty-acre tract assigned to that party. According to your statement, that was not always done.—A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know of any other crews that worked in the same manner?—A. Don't know how the other crews worked; never was with any other crew when they were working.

Q. Were you ever approached by anyone or ever offered or paid any money or receive any consideration for the purpose of making a low estimate on the pine?—A. No; never by any man.

Q. Was any such proposition ever made to you by any other examiner?—A. No, sir; nor by any person living.

Q. Were you ever asked or requested by anybody to give a low estimate on the timber in order that it might be sold?—A. No; I was not.

Q. Do you know whether or not any of the tracts examined by your crew were afterwards gone over by the foreman or anybody else to ascertain as to the accuracy of those reports?—A. I know of one forty; that is all.

Q. Who was that gone over by?—A. Mr. Harmon.

Q. How did he happen to go over that one?—A. At my request.

Q. For what reason?—A. Because our estimates didn't agree.

Q. I understood you to say that where they didn't agree you made them agree?—A. In this case there was too much difference.

Q. In comparing estimates with other examiners generally, were you informed by them what their estimate was before comparing it, or would they ask you what your estimate was and then state what theirs was?—A. It was both ways.

Q. Do you consider Mr. Stephens and Mr. Bell both competent estimators?—A. I think so.

Q. Did they claim to be at the time they went on the work?—A. Mr. Bell didn't claim to be. He informed me that it was the first estimating he had ever done. Mr. Stephens claimed to be an estimator.

Q. Did you ever see Assistant Chief Read do any estimating of timber?—A. No, sir.

Q. Did you see him much of the time in the woods?—A. Yes; he was in the woods most of the time—nearly all the time. He was at our camp some of the time.

Q. But during the time that he was in the woods you didn't see him estimate any timber?—A. I did not.

Q. You have noticed the returns from each of the examiners in the published report, have you not?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. In your opinion, could estimators come so near together as is shown from one end to the other without comparing their returns?—A. No, sir; it couldn't be done by any means without comparing.

Q. Were you informed by any of the other examiners that they had had no previous experience in estimating timber when they first began on the work?—A. I think I heard that mentioned; Mr. Looney, I think, told me once that he had had no experience; I don't remember whether any of the others did or not.

Q. Do you know of any examiners being absent from duty for several days at a time during the time they were engaged on the work?—A. Mr. Bell was shot in the foot, and he was unable to work for some time, but I don't know how long.

Q. Do you know of Mr. Stephens being at Fosston for a number of days at a time?—A. I don't think Mr. Stephens was at Fosston except when he was after provisions, and I guess that was only once. No, sir; I don't remember of his going to Fosston but once; not leaving camp and going there.

Q. Were you with him the winter of '94 and '95?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long did you say Bell was absent?—A. Could not tell you the time; it was in the fall of 1894; don't know what month; I was away to election, and it was during that time he was shot.

Q. Do you know of any of the other estimators furnishing any of those who were absent with reports to enable them to make up the time they lost while away?—A. Possibly Mr. Bell was furnished with reports; he had a right to copy them off my book if he wished, or did, I presume.

Q. You have reason to believe that he did, have you?—A. Well, he might have taken my reports; I think he made reports all the time he was sick; he might have taken them from Mr. Stephens's reports, or from reports that were made out and put in the hands of the chief.

Q. How many forty-acre tracts of timber in the country south of Red Lake do you consider you can do on an average in a day?—A. Well, it depends on the timber; on an average I presume two forties a day of good timber, or three forties on an average, taking it all through.

Q. Did you ever see any of the estimators intoxicated on the reservation at their camp?—A. No, sir; I never did.

Q. Did you ever see any large quantities of liquor brought to their camps?—A. No, sir; I never did.

Q. Do you know of any estimators employing others—outsiders—to do any part of their work for them?—A. No, sir.

Q. Did you ever employ anyone to do yours?—A. No, sir; never.

Q. Since the time that the men began work this year, where have they been engaged?—A. We—Mr. Chase, Mr. Harmon, Mr. Stephens, Mr. Rankin, and myself—were in one camp; we went up on Battle River and estimated timber; we remained there, I think, somewhere in the neighborhood of three weeks, perhaps more.

Q. After that where did you go?—A. To Tamarac River.

Q. What did you do up there?—A. Looked over agricultural lands.

Q. How long did you remain there?—A. Must have been there two or three weeks.

Q. How much did you do?—A. Two townships.

Q. How long, in your judgment, does it take a man to do a township in that vicinity?—A. Well, if there is tamarac and cedar, it will take two or three days to do a section; if it is open land, he can do it in a day. But he can't go on every forty and do that.

Q. During the time that you were on the work, have you seen or come in

contact with cruisers examining timber for other parties?—A. Yes, sir; they were estimating for the Northern Pacific Railroad Company; that is all I saw; just this last July I saw Mr. Patrick at the agency. I do not know who he was cruising for.

Q. If each one of the three men working in your crew went over each forty-acre tract, and after doing so compared their estimates, how do you explain that on lot 1, section 5-149-33, two men report 45,000, one man 47,000, when the facts are that there is not a pine tree on it?—A. I can't explain that; if I was on it, it was carelessness; it must be a mistake of some kind or carelessness.

Q. In a number of other cases, and those above described, there is found some difference from the estimates reported by you, some quite material, in some instances, examined by two men engaged by me; while they differ somewhat, and in no instance come as near together as the estimates as published in the report, as they were not permitted to compare their estimates nor have any knowledge of the other's returns, yet the published reports of the three different estimators are in some cases identical, and in other cases very near, and yet in all three are so much different from what my men find. You being an old estimator, how do you account for that?—A. Their judgments of the timber wasn't alike.

Q. But the judgment of the three men who examined it before were identical.—A. I have no excuse for any mistake I make, only it is my own carelessness.

Q. You claim, then, that you have not so reported for any pecuniary consideration?—A. No, sir; none whatever; no man has ever offered to buy a stick of timber, or asked me for the minutes, or approached me on the subject.

Q. During the present year, or at any other time, do you know of any of the estimators being kept at camp for the purpose of cooking for the others?—A. No, sir; I never have.

Q. Were you absent from the reservation at different times during the time you were engaged at work?—A. Yes, sir; I was.

Q. How often, and for how long a time each time?—A. Not very often.

Q. State how often, and for how long each time.—A. After I came to the reservation we moved down on Thief River; from there to Thief River Falls; we had to go to the agency; the boat didn't run, and I went home and back again, and was gone three or four days. In the fall of the year 1894 Mr. Baldwin requested the chief that Minnesota men should go home to vote, and I went home that time. When we moved to Rainy River I went home and overtook the men at Crookston; we were laid off in May, and I went home during that layoff, and was back again the first of July; and we were laid off again that fall, and I went home then.

Q. In your opinion, has the work of estimating this timber during the time you have been connected with the work been done in as rapid manner as possible, or could it have been done in a shorter time?—A. It could have been done in a shorter time if it had been surveyed.

Q. How have you been engaged since the first of September of the present year up to the time you were relieved?—A. I was sick a few days, and we built a shanty up there to live in; and we didn't do a great deal of work. We were getting ready for winter.

Q. Are there any other statements that you desire to make with connection with your work while employed by the Government in estimating this timber on the Red Lake Reservation?—A. Nothing more than I would say that I endeavored to do my work fairly to all parties concerned. I was not interested, except to go on and do a fair job of estimating.

Q. From what I have informed you as to my findings, do you still claim that you have done so?—A. To the best of my knowledge and belief. If there are any mistakes, it is done through carelessness and not because I did not know better.

B. F. CARR.

Sworn to before me this 18th day of December, 1896.

J. GEO. WRIGHT,
U. S. Indian Inspector.

N.

Questioned by Inspector WRIGHT:

WALLACE G. STEVENS, being first duly sworn, testifies:

Q. State your name, age, and place of residence.—A. Wallace G. Stevens; age, forty-nine years; residence, West Superior, Wis.

Q. How long have you been employed by the Government in the estimation of timber on the Red Lake Reservation?—A. From the spring of 1894 up to October 30th, 1896.

Q. In what capacity were you employed?—A. I was a Government estimator of the lands.

Q. What were your duties in that capacity?—A. To report upon the lands for which we had the Government plats furnished us, pine and agricultural lands, and to classify them as agricultural or pine lands.

Q. What experience had you prior to the time of your appointment as an estimator of pine timber?—A. I have been a scaler of pine logs since 1867, inspector and supervisor of scales of pine logs for the past fifteen years, and estimating of pine lands, more or less, for eighteen years.

Q. In what manner did you estimate the timber lands while employed by the Government?—A. First, we would find the corner of the section upon which we wanted to go, and then take each forty and go through them, through it two or three times, according to the amount of the timber and the location of it, and count the trees. Sometimes if it was near uniform and timbered about equally over the surface, measure out one or two acres and count the trees on it and make that the basis for the forty, if the timber was uniform.

Q. Who worked with you during the time you were employed?—A. B. F. Carr and J. F. Bell.

Q. Do you know whether or not both of those two men had previous experience in estimating timber?—A. Mr. Carr, I know, had a great deal of experience; the other man I knew nothing of; never saw him before coming onto the corps.

Q. Did he inform you whether or not he had estimated timber prior to that time?—A. No, sir; he did not tell me anything about estimating timber prior to that time.

Q. From your experience with him, would you consider him a competent estimator at the time he began work with you?—A. No; hardly.

Q. What instructions did you receive and from whom when you began work other than instructions from the Hon. Commissioner of the General Land Office dated May 11, 1893?—A. I don't remember whether we had any aside from them.

Q. Did you personally go over every 40-acre tract of timber for which you furnished reports?—A. Yes, sir; with the exception of one or two reports when I was out after supplies.

Q. How did you report with reference to those?—A. Took their report.

Q. By "their" report, whose do you mean?—A. Mr. Carr's and Mr. Bell's.

Q. At the time Mr. Carr and Mr. Bell were with you, did you examine each 40-acre tract or lot together?—A. Sometimes we were together and sometimes we were separated.

Q. After you and the others with whom you worked examined a 40-acre tract, did you compare your estimates before they were sent in?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. That was almost invariably done, was it?—A. I think it was.

Q. How did they generally compare?—A. Sometimes very well, and sometimes there was a very wide difference.

Q. What did you do where there was a wide difference?—A. Agree upon some estimate that we thought was reasonable. In other words, we compromised.

Q. In the examination of any forty-acre tracts or lots, where you three men were examining at the same time, did each man report what he saw in passing through the forty, and then add your estimates together for the entire forty?—A. Yes; each man put down on his notebook what he thought there was, and then before we put it down on the field book, we would compare it; sometimes we would discuss it and go over it again. Where one man followed on one side of the forty, the other man going through the center and the third man on the further side of the tract, each man reported what he saw, and the three were added together, making the total amount for the report in some cases.

Q. It is noticed that a good many forty-acre tracts, according to the published reports of the work—that the returns of the three different estimators are exactly the same, both on large and small tracts, and on others vary very little. Could that be possible unless the estimates were compared?—A. No, sir; they can not be exactly the same on large and small subdivisions and be exactly the same without being compared; a man can not go over his work and get always the same amount, as pine does not always look the same to one, unless he has his previous figures.

Q. Were you authorized to compare estimates?—A. I don't remember that we were; don't think we were.

Q. Did you ever have any conversations with the chief in regard to comparing estimates?—A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know whether or not any other examiner went over forty-acre tracts upon which you examined, except Mr. Bell or Mr. Carr, for the purpose of testing the accuracy of your reports?—A. No, sir; I do not.

Q. Did you ever see Mr. Read, the assistant chief, estimate any timber?—A. No, sir; he never did to my knowledge.

Q. Do you know whether or not Mr. Carr or Mr. Bell accepted your returns or figures for any tract without themselves examining it?—A. Don't know that they did, sir, and I don't think that they did.

Q. The instructions of May 11th, 1893, provide that corps of examiners shall be divided into parties of three, and each one of the three must at different times examine and report upon each forty-acre tract assigned to that party. Were those instructions followed by you?—A. We discussed those instruction in camp; I insisted—I asked to be allowed to do my own work independent of any other man and make my own report, inasmuch as that was the way I always had done for any lumber company; no matter how many men were working together, I had always done my work separately from those men and they from me. Mr. Read, however, claimed that we couldn't do the work that way; said we couldn't, and I said no more.

Q. Do you know whether you examined and reported the timber contained in section 5-149-33?—A. Yes, sir; I did.

Q. Did you examine and report upon timber in lot 1 in that section?—A. I was not on section 5; that was done while I was at Fosston after supplies—sections 4 and 5.

Q. For work reported by you covering forty-acre tracts contained in section 4-149-33 and section 5-149-33, you did not personally examine, but accepted other reports?—A. Yes, sir; accepted reports of Mr. Carr and Mr. Bell as correct.

Q. Did you examine and report upon section 7-149-33?—A. Yes, sir; I did.

Q. On the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ in that section, reported at 18,000, I find 59,000.—A. I can't see how that could occur. This land is subdivided from east to west, but not from north to south, and there might have been an error in pacing, or something like that. Either your men are mistaken or I am.

Q. On lot 1, section 6-149-33, reported at 15,000, I find 90,000.—A. All I can make is the same answer as to the other, either that you are wrong or I am.

Q. On lot 3 of the same section, reported at 71,000, I find a little over 200,000.—A. I am at a loss to know how anything like that could occur; I certainly didn't see the timber, if it is there. I am not, when I come to look at it, positive, though, that I was on that.

Q. In sections 6 and 7 there were also several forties or tracts reported from 17,000 to 90,000, which I did not have closely examined, but approximated at from one hundred to two hundred thousand.—A. I will swear that section 7 is all right.

Q. You mean by that that you are positive by that that there is not more merchantable timber on any of the tracts in section 7-149-33 than was reported by you?—A. Yes, sir; I mean to say that we reported all the merchantable timber.

Q. What were the smallest sized trees that you estimated?—A. Ten inches, or about that, as near as you could judge from the length of the tree.

Q. Did you receive any instructions as to the sized trees to be accepted?—A. No, sir.

Q. In estimating timber or in scaling logs in the State of Wisconsin, are not logs of less than ten inches at the small end handled in the markets or considered merchantable?—A. Yes, sir; everything is considered merchantable that will sell; cull timber is not considered merchantable in estimating timber or in scaling logs.

Q. Are all logs less than ten inches in diameter at the small end considered as cull?—A. No, sir. It depends on who owns the timber.

Q. Is it not a fact that they take logs of six inches in the State of Wisconsin?—A. Not to my knowledge.

Q. If logs of less than ten or eight inches are considered merchantable, then why should you not include them in your estimates?—A. We did in some instances where the body of the tree was clean enough of limbs to admit it, in our judgment.

Q. Did you examine and report upon timber on section 24, town 148-36?—A. I think we reported upon it.

Q. On the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of that section, reported at 457,000, my man reports 760,000, four and a half logs to the tree and ten logs to the thousand, and that about one-half is white and the other half Norway, while previous reports show about 400,000 white and only 50,000 Norway. How do you explain that?—A. Well, we have got it three logs to the tree. I can say that he is mistaken; the timber is not there, in my judgment.

Q. On the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ section 27-149-33 I find about 60,000 white pine classed as agricultural.—A. We turned it in as agricultural. I can't believe the timber was there, because we was all over the section.

Q. In reporting upon tracts, did you report the amount of timber there regardless of whether it was more or less than ten thousand feet, or did you report it as agricultural lands where there was less than ten thousand feet?—A. If I remember

correctly, forties where we were positive that there was less than ten thousand feet we reported it agricultural.

Q. Did you receive any instructions in regard to how such tracts should be reported?—A. I disremember about that in the first, but it seems to me that later we got instructions to be sure to report everything that had ten thousand; that, however, has been our custom, of reporting it agricultural where we knew there was less than ten thousand feet.

Q. On the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, also the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, section 27-149-33, classed as agricultural land, I also find 15,000 and 17,000 of pine, nine and eleven logs to the thousand.—A. I think that is a mistake, that it is agricultural lands, that our reports are correct.

Q. On the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, section 6-147-37, it is also classed as agricultural lands; my man, in company with Mr. Harmon, reports 20,000, and Mr. Harmon 18,000.—A. I don't know how it could occur.

Q. Do you remember whether each of you reported separately on that section, or whether the three of you went together, adding what you saw together?—A. Three of us went together, I think, on 5 and 6, adding what each saw together.

Q. It might be possible, therefore, that one or both of the other men did not report all they saw, which would make your figures incorrect?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. On sec. 5-147-37 I also find some differences.—A. I don't know how it could occur only the same as the others.

Q. On the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 18-147-37, reported at 28,000, I find 76,000. Have you any recollection of that forty?—A. I remember of being on that section; somebody is wrong, evidently. There had not ought to be any such difference as that between two competent estimators.

Q. I find in nearly all instances where I have examined forty-acre tracts or lots that where there is a large discrepancy and where I find considerably more, they are almost invariably sold, while adjoining forties, in some instances, where I do not find as much, or about the same, are not sold. That would look a little singular.—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were you ever approached by anyone, or ever offered or paid any money, or offered or received any consideration for the purpose of making a low estimate on the pine you examined?—A. No, sir.

Q. Was any such proposition ever made to you by any other examiner?—A. No, sir.

Q. Were you ever asked or requested by anyone to give a low estimate on the timber, in order that it might be sold?—A. No.

Q. Were you informed by any of the other examiners that they had had no previous experience in estimating timber prior to the time they began on this work?—A. I heard a number of them say that they had never estimated timber.

Q. Who?—A. Mr. Bowdre, Mr. Bell, Mr. McNeill, Mr. Beaulieu, I think, W. M. Brotherton, G. G. Rucker, Chas. Goodwin. That is all I remember; and Robert Read.

Q. In the timber south of Red Lake which you have been working, including all townships, how many forty-acre tracts could a man, in your opinion, examine and report on each day on an average, taking the whole country embraced within the territory over which you worked?—A. Eight forties a day, in my judgment, taking the whole, or six forties a day in the country south of Red Lake.

Q. If all estimators employed on this work had been competent and experienced estimators or examiners of timber, how long, in your opinion, should it have taken to have done the work which has been done up to the present time?—A. It could have been done in at least one-half of the time, providing there had been any surveys made for them to work on. We couldn't get the surveys made half as fast as we wanted them.

Q. Have you been absent from the reservation on pay during the time you have been engaged on the work?—A. No, sir; only when I went to election two years ago.

Q. Have you been at Fosston for a number of days at a time while you were on the work during the winter of '95 and '95?—A. I never was at Fosston only when I went there for supplies or when moving, going to and from the work. The longest I was ever there was five days, and that was on account of a storm. I went there after supplies at that time.

Q. Were you at Thief River for any number of days from two or more days at a time?—A. I was there from July 1st, 1896, to July 6th, waiting for the plats to start to work. I was there a couple and possibly three days when I first came onto the work in the spring of 1894, waiting for conveyance to go to where the corps was in camp.

Q. Were you at any other places during that time away from your work two or

more days at a time?—A. Don't remember of any places that I was away from the work.

Q. Do you know whether or not Mr. Bell was absent from duty any length of time while working with you?—A. Mr. Bell was shot in the foot and was laid up for a time, I think about two weeks, in September or October, 1894.

Q. Do you know of any other of the examiners being absent from duty unnecessarily for several days at a time?—A. I do not.

Q. Did you see any of the estimators under the influence of liquor at their camps?—A. No, sir.

Q. Did you ever see any large quantities of liquor brought to their camp?—A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know of any of the estimators employing others, outsiders, to do any part of their work for them?—A. No, sir.

Q. Did you ever employ anyone to do yours?—A. No, sir.

Q. Since you have reported for duty the present year, where have you been employed?—A. Lake of the Woods and War Road River.

Q. Were all the estimators employed working that vicinity?—A. To my knowledge, they were.

Q. What work was done up there by you?—A. The work that was given to us to do. We finished different townships.

Q. Did you have all the work you could do at that time?—A. No, sir; we did not have. We could have done much more.

Q. For what reason were you delayed?—A. On account of the surveys; the plats not furnished us.

Q. Do you know whether or not during that time or any other time that any of the examiners were retained in the camp as cooks?—A. No, sir; I never heard that they was.

Q. In the country embraced west and north of Red Lake, all or nearly all of which is agricultural land, how much, in your opinion, can an examiner go over and report on as to the quantity of pine timber each day?—A. A section a day.

Q. Have you any other statement you desire to make in regard to your connection or work of estimating while engaged in this work on the Red Lake Reservation?—A. I don't know that I have, sir; I think your questions have covered the ground pretty thoroughly.

Dated Crookston, Minn., December 18th, 1896.

W. D. STEVENS.

Sworn to before me this 18th day of December, 1896.

J. GEO. WRIGHT,
U. S. Indian Inspector.

O.

Questioned by Inspector WRIGHT.

WILLIAM W. WOLFF, being first duly sworn, testifies as follows:

Q. State your age and place of residence.—A. Motley, Morrison Co., Minn. My age is fifty-eight years.

Q. How long have you been employed by the Government, in the estimation of timber on the Red Lake Reservation?—A. I think I went to work December 3rd, 1894, and until the 14th of November.

Q. In what capacity were you employed?—A. In the capacity of estimator of timber.

Q. What were your duties in that capacity?—A. To go on there and estimate the timber in the most practicable way and to the best of my judgment.

Q. What experience had you prior to the time of your appointment as an estimator of pine timber?—A. It is a business I have followed all my lifetime. I worked ten days for Farnham & Lovejoy, Minneapolis. The firm is conducted by J. J. Howe, of Brainerd, Minn.; also I have worked for H. B. Morrison, of Motley, Minn.; it was in the estimation of timber which he was to buy on my estimates. The last winter I worked for him, either six or seven years ago this winter, I estimated about six or eight millions.

Q. What have you done since that?—A. I have been lumbering; I estimated and run a lumber camp for T. B. Walker, also for H. C. Akeley Lumbering Co., of Minneapolis, in estimating, running camps, and driving logs.

Q. Was the timber which you estimated for these parties bought upon your estimate alone, or was it also examined by other parties?—A. I expect it was examined by others, but I was the last to go over it.

Q. Who worked with you during the time you were employed on this work?—A. With Mr. Chase and Mr. Richmond in timber tracts; subsequently on agricultural lands I reported with Mr. Beaulieu and Mr. Finney.

Q. Do you know whether or not, or were you informed by Mr. Chase, whether he had had previous experience in estimating timber before engaged on this work by the Government?—A. He had estimated for the Gull River Co., and also for the Northern Pacific.

Q. While you were working with Mr. Chase and Mr. Richmond, did you examine personally all forty-acre tracts on which you reported?—A. No, sir; not all of them. There was one section there that I did not make a practical estimate of, for the reason that I was sick for a week or ten days at Fosston, for which time my salary was deducted. I afterwards went over the ground and sent in my report covering that section, but did not make a practical estimate of it.

Q. What instructions did you receive when you began work, and from whom?—A. Our instructions were to go over each and every forty and to make an estimate in the best practical way and in the usual manner.

Q. From whom did you receive those instructions?—A. From Secretary Lamoureux. They were sent me, with my commission.

Q. Were they the same as the circular now shown you, dated May 11th, 1893?—A. The circular looks to me to be the same one.

Q. Did you receive any other instructions from Mr. Douglas or Mr. Read at the time you reported for duty?—A. I received instructions from Mr. Douglas.

Q. Were those written or verbal?—A. Verbal.

Q. What was their nature?—A. To be very careful and see that we reported the timber—the amount of timber that was there.

Q. In what manner did you estimate the timber during the time that you were employed?—A. I estimate it in several different ways, according to the way it lays and the quantity on a forty; if I found a forty containing timber about equally all over, I would go around it, would step off a distance, and one would take the line and the other count up and go through the forties back and forward; another way, take a forty that contained ten or fifteen acres of pine and look through the timber for defective timber; then I would step off and get an acre of timber; then I would count up the trees in that acre; then I would use my judgment on the length and use my judgment on how many it took per thousand, and I would sit down and figure out that acre and what it contained; also, I would test that piece of land in that same shape two or three times in different places; then I would take the three comparisons and equalize them; then I would step and see if there was ten acres of that timber; then I would take and multiply the ten acres by what was contained in the one acre, and it would give me practically, to the best of my judgment, about what timber it contained.

Q. Did Mr. Chase and Mr. Richmond accompany you over each forty that you examined?—A. No, sir; not all the time; sometimes we did work together. Where the timber was heavy, it was easier and more practicable by working two or three of us together, I thought, than by going alone. On scattering timber we counted and measured trees.

Q. Where you three worked together, did each of you go over the entire forty or each one over only a part of it?—A. In scattering timber, each would travel across the forty some distance from the others, counting the trees as he went along, each taking the figures of the other for what he saw, and in such cases I went over it to see that the timber was there, but did not count all the trees, as I considered that the most practicable and quickest way on scattering timber.

Q. In cases where each of you went over the entire forty—forty-acre tract or lot of timber—and reported what in your judgment was on the entire forty, did you then compare your estimates to see how you came out?—A. In some instances each of us marked our estimates on a piece of bark or chip and showed them and then threw them away and put our estimates down in your book. Yes; we did compare them.

Q. Where there was any material difference between you and the other estimators' returns on a forty-acre tract, what was done?—A. Go over it again to see whether I was out of the way or they were.

Q. Where there was any material difference, did you deduct or add to your estimates to make them come nearer together without again going over it?—A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know whether or not either one of the others, in cases where there was a wide difference, deduct or add to their estimates to conform nearer to yours without their going over this forty-acre tract again?—A. I don't know.

Q. The instructions contained in the Commissioner's circular letter direct that each one of the three examiners must at different times examine and report upon

each forty-acre tract assigned to that party. Were those instructions followed by you?—A. No, sir.

Q. Did you examine and report upon timber contained in sections 19 and 20, town 148-35?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. In your experience of many years as an estimator of timber, how much in your judgment will two or three men differ from each other where there is from fifty to two hundred thousand on a forty-acre tract?—A. I have seen a difference of fifty thousand on a two hundred thousand feet tract.

Q. What in your opinion would be the lowest difference liable to occur in a tract of from 50 to 200 thousand where two experienced men would examine and not inform each other in any manner of the results of their estimates?—A. Shouldn't be over 20 to 25 thousand on 200 thousand.

Q. On the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of 19-148-35 two men report 75,000, one man reports 80,000. Do you remember which your estimate was of those three?—A. No, sir.

Q. Do you remember whether or not your estimate on that tract was submitted without changing in any way, and that it was what you found yourself without reference to what the others found?—A. I don't think it was changed.

Q. I have examined this tract and find 103,000, which is about 30,000 different from each of the estimates of these three men, and yet two of you find it the same and the other only 5,000 more. On the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 20-148-35 two men report 90,000 and one 85,000, while I find 246,000.—A. By two estimators there should not be no such difference; that might have been where I was sick and took their reports, and it looks that way, they all being alike.

Q. On the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of 20-148-35 one man reports 45,000 and two men 50,000, while I find 118,000. On the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of 19-148-35 two men report 40,000 and one 45,000, where I find 69,000.—A. I think that occurred in the difference in the two different surveys which are there, two plain lines there.

Q. In your judgment, is it possible for two or three experienced men to go over several tracts of forty acres containing from 50 to 200 thousand feet, and each report independently of each other and find precisely the same amount of timber?—A. No, sir; they should not be alike on several forties.

Q. Did you at all times while engaged in this work examine and report upon all forty-acre tracts assigned to you as to the best of your ability and judgment as to the quantity of timber thereon?—A. Yes, sir; excepting when I was sick. As I stated before, when I was sick I took the reports of the others.

Q. Do you remember what sections that covered?—A. I think section 15 and part of 14, town 148, range 34 or 35.

Q. On the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ section 15-149-35, reported at 87,000 I find 250,000, and on several other forties on section 15 I also find a material difference.—A. I was through the timber, but did not take a thorough examination, but took their figures, as I was sick at that time.

Q. Were you ever approached by anyone, or ever offered or paid any money or other consideration for the purpose of making a low estimate upon the pine while engaged by the Government?—A. No, sir; I never was.

Q. Did you ever furnish any of the figures contained in your field book to parties before this timber was offered for sale?—A. Not to my personal knowledge.

Q. How many times and how long each time have you been absent from the work on pay?—A. When we went out last fall two years ago for election, I was about three weeks, as near as I can remember, in November, 1894.

Q. With whom were you working at the time you went home in the fall of 1894, with Mr. Chase and Mr. Richmond?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know whether or not your name was reported as having the same forties with them during the time you were absent?—A. I think not.

Q. Did you report it?—A. Not to my knowledge.

Q. Were you at Red Lake Agency for several days at a time at any time while you had been engaged on the work?—A. I never stayed at Red Lake Agency for over two days and a half, and that was in August, 1896; then I got my work done above and came there to take the steamboat to get to Thief River Falls.

Q. Do you know whether or not you are indebted to hotel keepers at Red Lake or the trader there?—A. I am indebted to the hotel keeper for about \$5. I don't know whether I owe Mr. Spears anything or not, but don't think I do.

Q. Were you at Fosston some ten days during the month of September, 1894?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. For what purpose were you there that length of time?—A. I was under the doctor's care; did not receive any pay for that time.

Q. Were you absent for a period of thirty days with pay during 1895?—A. No, sir; not as I remember.

Q. Do you know whether or not any of the tracts examined by you or the crew

with which you worked were afterwards gone over by the foreman or anyone else to ascertain the accuracy of those reports?—A. No, sir.

Q. Did you ever see any of the other examiners under the influence of liquor at their tents?—A. I decline to answer. If the question was asked if I was under the influence I would answer, but I don't care to answer for the others.

Q. Have you ever been under the influence of liquor while engaged on the work?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How many times?—A. Once, to the best of my recollection.

Q. Did you ever see any large quantities of liquor brought to the camps?—A. I decline to answer.

Q. Do you know of any of the estimators employing outsiders to work in their places?—A. No, sir; I do not myself. I had heard before I came onto the corps of a cook they had going out and doing Mr. Allen's work, but whether it is so or not I don't know; I heard the cook say so.

Q. Do you know of other examiners being absent from their work a number of days at the time?—A. I know of their going out, but for how long a period of time I don't know.

Q. Do you know of other members of your crew while you were working with them being absent from their work under pay for several days at a time?—A. No, sir; not under pay.

Q. Do you know of any of the examiners been kept at the camp as a cook?—A. I have stayed in and cooked, but my work was done; we didn't have any more plats.

Q. How many days were you so employed?—A. I don't know how many days; it was in 1894, when I first went on the corps.

Q. How many forty-acre tracts of timber, taking the country south of Red Lake Agency, do you consider that an estimator can properly do on an average a day, taking the entire country south of the agency?—A. I prefer not to answer the question.

Q. Leaving out the agricultural part, taking the timber lands only, how many can an experienced estimator do a day?—A. He will run up in there four to six forties a day, if he has the plats to work on.

Q. Do you desire to make any further statement in connection with your work while engaged by the Government in estimating timber on the Red Lake Reservation?—A. No, sir.

Dated Crookston, Minn., December 19th, 1896.

W. W. WOLF.

Sworn to before me this 19th day of December, 1896.

J. GEO. WRIGHT,
U. S. Indian Inspector.

P.

Questioned by Inspector WRIGHT:

JOHN MCQUILLAN, being first duly sworn, testifies:

Q. State your name, age, and place of residence.—A. John McQuillan; residence, Merrill, Wis.; age, fifty-two.

Q. How long have you been employed by the Government in the estimation of timber on the Red Lake Reservation?—A. From March 11th, 1894, to November 14th 1896.

Q. In what capacity were you employed?—A. As estimator of pine lands on the Chippewa Indian Reservation.

Q. What were your duties in that capacity?—A. To go onto the land and estimate the amount of pine land thereon and to make report thereon.

Q. What experience had you prior to the time of your appointment in the estimation of pine timber?—A. I have been engaged in some branch of the lumber business for thirty years.

Q. Have you ever estimated timber to be bought or sold for other parties?—A. No, sir.

Q. You had had, then, no practical experience as an estimator prior to the time of your appointment?—A. Not for other parties; but I think I could estimate timber for myself and get it pretty near right.

Q. In what manner did you estimate timber lands while employed by the Government?—A. I went onto the land. Supposing I was at the northeast corner of a forty, my plan would be to go south 125 paces, west 375 paces, south 250, back east 375, then 125 paces south to locate myself again. There were very few forties I went much different from that. When I would get down 125 paces—

Q. Did you count the trees or take trees in any acre, or how?—A. Both ways. Sometimes I cut it into five-acre blocks and compare them, and arrive at the conclusion that way. At other times I count every tree on the forty; and at other times in forties that are partially swamp I just estimate them in bunches. Those three ways are about the way I estimate pine.

Q. What sized trees? What was the smallest-sized tree you include in your estimates?—A. I am pretty sure, down to eight inches at the top.

Q. Who worked with you during the time you were so employed?—A. At first Mr. Dowd, who has since been removed, and Finney.

Q. How long did you work with them?—A. From some time in May to the first of July, 1896.

Q. Do you know whether or not both of those men had previous experience in estimating?—A. No; I do not know. Mr. Dowd informed me that he had never done anything of that kind before.

Q. What instructions did you receive, and from whom, when you began work, other than the instructions from the Commissioner of the Land Office, dated May 11, 1893?—A. I don't know as I received any instructions. There were some, but I don't remember just what. They were verbal instructions, and were given by Mr. Douglas. Practically they were about being careful and taking your time, and that all he wanted was to have it done correctly.

Q. Did you personally go over every forty-acre tract of timber on which you furnished reports?—A. I think I did.

Q. During the time Mr. Dowd and Finney were with you do you know whether or not they went over every forty-acre tract or lot?—A. I believe they did.

Q. In examining those tracts did the three of you go together?—A. Generally we did.

Q. Did each of you report as to the entire tract or just the part that he saw?—A. I think each man saw the full tract.

Q. Did you in each instance report for the entire tract which you examined, or did you examine a portion of the tract and take the figures of the other men for what they saw?—A. I think I examined the entire tract in each instance. There was one time when I was sick and remained in camp several days, but to the best of my recollection I subsequently examined each tract which had been gone over by the other men.

Q. After you and the others with whom you worked examined a forty-acre tract, did you compare your estimates before they were sent in?—A. I think we did, as a general thing.

Q. How did they generally compare?—A. There was no great difference in them.

Q. What was done where there was any material difference?—A. There was only one instance where there was a great difference. I do not remember just what was done. I don't remember altering any of my estimates, and I don't know whether any of the others did or not.

Q. It is noticed that a good many forty-acre tracts, according to the published reports of the work—that the returns of the three estimators are exactly the same, both on the large and small tracts, and the others vary very little. Could that be possible unless estimates were compared?—A. Oh, it could be possible, but not probable.

Q. Do you think that in the examination of a tract of timber containing, say, 200,000, that you could examine it to-day and then again a week subsequently, and, without having your notes, go over it and make the same estimate?—A. No; I don't think so.

Q. Were you authorized to compare estimates?—A. I don't really know, but I don't think so. The understanding was, whether there was authority for it or not, if they differed widely they would be sent back to us.

Q. Do you know whether or not any other examiner went over the forty-acre tracts upon which you examined, except the two working with you, for the purpose of testing the accuracy of your reports?—A. I don't know.

Q. Did you ever see Mr. Read, the assistant chief, estimate anything?—A. I never saw him do so.

Q. The instructions of May 11th, 1893, provide that each examiner must, at different times, examine and report upon each forty-acre tract assigned to that party. Were those instructions followed by you?—A. No, I should not think that they were, because we went over them at the same time.

Q. Who was considered in charge of your crew?—A. I really don't know, but I had an idea that I was in charge. I never received any notice of such charge.

Q. With whom did you work after July, 1894?—A. With McNeill and Allen for about six weeks.

Q. Do you know whether or not they represented to have had experience in

estimating timber before the time they came onto this work?—A. I don't think they claimed any experience; I don't remember whether they informed me or not.

Q. Would you have considered them competent estimators at that time?—A. Well, not very competent.

Q. During the time you were with them the timber was estimated in practically the same manner?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know whether or not either one of them accepted your reports for any tract without themselves examining it?—A. I don't know that they did.

Q. With whom else did you work after that?—A. With Morgan and Allen from that time up to July of this summer.

Q. Do you know whether or not either of those men at any time employed any other man to do their work for them?—A. No; not during the time they were with me.

Q. The three of you examined the timber in about the same manner you have described?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. On the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 1-149-33, reported at 95,000, I find 120,000; while that difference I would not consider unreasonable, it is noticed that my men report 48,000 of Norway, while the previous report shows no Norway reported. Have you any recollection of examining that?—A. I examined it; but I can't recollect anything about the quantity or quality of the pine. I will state that I examined them and reported them to the best of my judgment, knowledge, and belief, as I did in all other tracts of timber which I examined.

Q. Were you ever approached by anyone, or ever offered or paid any money, or offered or received any consideration for the purpose of making a low estimate on pine which you examined?—A. No, sir.

Q. Was any such proposition ever made to you by anybody?—A. No, sir.

Q. Were you ever asked or requested by anybody to make a low estimate of the timber in order that it should be sold?—A. No; but there was some talk had about the subject, and us fellows living in the lumbering district, knowing that while the better quality of pine could be sold at a full estimate, knew that Norway in like manner could not be sold; and we therefore estimated it with a view of selling it.

Q. That might account for some differences which I find existing some Norway, might it not?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were you informed by any of the other examiners other than those mentioned who were engaged on the work that they had no previous experience in estimating timber?—A. I might have heard it in a general way; I may have, but I don't remember.

Q. In the timber south of Red Lake, where you have been working, including all townships, how many forty-acre tracts could a man, in your opinion, examine and report on each day on an average?—A. Oh, he might report on four, maybe.

Q. Have you been absent from the reservation on pay during the time you have been engaged on the work?—A. I think I was once or twice.

Q. If so, when and how often, and for how long each time to the best of your recollection?—A. I went home in July, 1894—some time in the earlier part of the month—and was back in the woods the 30th of July; and then for election, 1894, I was gone maybe two weeks; don't remember just the time, but a short time; and I think I went home in May of 1895. I went home about the 15th or 20th of May, I think. We were suspended the 21st of May, so I was only off a few days then.

Q. Were you at Red Lake Agency or at Fosston or other adjoining towns for any number of days at a time while on pay?—A. I was at Red Lake Agency once.

Q. Do you know of any other of the examiners being absent from duty unnecessarily for several days at a time?—A. No; I don't know.

Q. Did you ever see any of the estimators under the influence of liquor at their camp?—A. Partially.

Q. Who?—A. I think I saw Morgan once.

Q. Did you ever see any large quantities of liquor brought to their camp?—A. I heard of it, but I don't know that I ever saw it.

Q. Since you have been on duty this present year where have you been employed?—A. Near Lake of the Woods.

Q. Did you have during the time you were up there all the work you could do?—A. No.

Q. Why were you delayed?—A. Because we didn't have any work; waiting for plats, maybe.

Q. During the time that you were employed on the work prior to this year have you had all the work you could do?—A. No, sir; during the spring of 1895 we were delayed somewhat for surveys and plats.

Q. Have you any other statement you desire to make in connection with your work of estimating while engaged by the Government?—A. No, sir.

JOHN MCQUILLAN.

Sworn to before me this 19th day of December, 1896.

J. GEO. WRIGHT,
U. S. Indian Inspector.

Q.

Questioned by Inspector WRIGHT:

PATRICK J. CONWAY, being first duly sworn, testifies:

Q. State your name, age, and place of residence.—A. Patrick J. Conway; age, forty-seven years; residence, in town of Meeme, Wisconsin.

Q. How long have you been employed by the Government in the estimation of timber on the Red Lake Reservation?—A. From the 7th of June, 1893, until the 14th of November, 1896.

Q. In what capacity were you employed?—A. As one of the estimators of pine timber.

Q. What were your duties in that capacity?—A. To travel over the different tracts of land assigned to us and report as to the amount of timber on each tract, and also the agricultural lands when we found such.

Q. What experience had you prior to the time of your appointment as an estimator of pine timber?—A. Not any at all, sir, except timber that I handled and used as my own; some I sold; it was all my own timber, whatever.

Q. To what extent was that estimation?—A. I could not state the exact amount.

Q. Had you ever estimated timber for other parties, to be sold or bought upon your estimate?—A. No, sir.

Q. Who worked with you during the time you were employed on this work?—A. In the spring of 1893 Mr. Beaulieu and Mr. Veling traveled with me, and later on in the year Mr. Bodkin and Mr. McNeill, and also in the summer of 1894 I traveled with Mr. Long and Mr. Looney for about six weeks.

Q. Do you know whether or not Mr. Beaulieu or Mr. Veling had had previous experience estimating pine timber?—A. I do not know.

Q. Do you know whether or not Mr. McNeill or Mr. Bodkin had at estimating timber prior to the time of their appointment on this work?—A. I don't think they had any.

Q. Did Mr. Beaulieu, Mr. Veling, Mr. Bodkin, Mr. McNeill, Mr. Long, or Mr. Looney ever inform you that they had or had not had experience prior to their appointment on this work?—A. Yes, sir; Mr. Veling, Mr. McNeill, Mr. Looney, and Mr. Long have told me that they had no experience prior to that time.

Q. What instructions and from whom did you receive when you began work other than the instructions from the Hon. Commissioner of the General Land Office, dated May 11th, 1893?—A. No, sir; I don't think I did receive any specific instructions excepting those.

Q. Did you personally go over every forty-acre tract of timber on which you furnished reports?—A. No, sir; I didn't.

Q. How did you report in reference to those?—A. I took it from reports that I got from others.

Q. How many reports did you make out in that manner?—A. I couldn't state just how many, but they were few, and there was very little timber.

Q. During the time that you worked with Mr. Beaulieu and Mr. Veling did you examine each forty together at the same time?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. At such times when you were together on a forty-acre tract, did you or each one of you report in reference to the whole tract or did you separate, each going over a portion and each reporting what you saw, and after traveling over the whole forty, adding your reports together, making the aggregate for the whole?—A. As a rule we were all of us on the forty at the same time, and one man ran the compass while the other counted the timber, and when we got through with a forty, we figured up to see what amount of timber was on the forty.

Q. Would the man running the compass count trees or did he take your figures?—A. As a general thing he took our figures. I generally carried a Cain rule, and, where there was any dispute, ascertained the quantity of timber in a tree according to that rule, and used that as a basis.

Q. During the time that you worked with Mr. Bodkin and Mr. McNeill, also, after, with Mr. Long and Mr. Looney, you examined forties in practically the same manner, did you?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. After you and the others with whom you worked examined the forty-acre

tract, did you compare your estimates before they were sent in?—A. In the first place we didn't do it, and a great many errors occurred; and afterwards we did do it.

Q. What was done when there was a wide difference?—A. It so happened in our crew that we didn't have a very wide difference.

Q. In what manner did you compare your estimates?—A. By asking one another what we had.

Q. Where you were different, did you compromise your estimates in order to have them compare favorably?—A. I don't know; I don't remember except on one or two occasions when we were very widely apart. I don't know whether or not the other men did.

Q. Were you authorized to compare estimates?—A. We were cautioned by the chief to look out to see that there were no wide differences, otherwise they would be returned for correction.

Q. You inferred from that that you were thereby permitted to compare estimates, did you, in order to see that there were no great differences?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know whether or not any other examiner with whom you worked did not go over the forties with which they reported with you but accepted each other's figures?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who?—A. Mr. McNeill, and Mr. Veling on one occasion.

Q. On how many occasions do you remember that Mr. McNeill did?—A. I don't recall. None of the others did that I now remember.

Q. Do you know whether or not any other examiner besides those in your crew went over any forty-acre tract upon which you reported, subsequently, for the purpose of testing the accuracy of your reports?—A. No, sir; I don't know.

Q. The instructions of May 11th, 1893, provide that each one of the three men should at different times examine and report on each forty-acre tract; that is, that each man should go onto each forty-acre tract alone and by himself; such I understand you to say was not done?—A. No, sir.

Q. Did you ever have any conversation with the chief or assistant chief in regard to those instructions?—A. Yes, sir; one time.

Q. What was the substance of that conversation?—A. Well, we had the instructions we had received, and we talked it over with the chief, and we came to the conclusion that the work could not be as well done by each man going separately as for all to go the same time; that was with the chief, although I received no instruction to do the work that way.

Q. Did you examine and report the quantity of timber on all tracts examined to the best of your judgment and ability?—A. Yes.

Q. Were you ever requested by anybody to put a low estimate on the timber?—A. No, sir.

Q. Did anybody, either directly or indirectly, ever offer you any consideration to make a low estimate upon any tract?—A. No.

Q. Did you examine lots 5 and 6 of section 19, town 150, range 35?—A. I can't remember.

Q. On the above tracts the records shows 16,000 and 18,000 reported, while I find 57,000 on each; and on the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ in the same section and township I find 234,000 pine which is classed as agricultural land. Do you know anything about them?—A. No, sir; I can't call to mind that I do; I may have been there, but I can't recall just now that I was; and about that same time I was laid up by sickness.

Q. During the time you were so laid up you accepted the reports of the other men, did you?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What size trees did you estimate, the small end at the top?—A. About six or eight inches.

Q. Have you been absent from the reservation on pay during the time you have been engaged on the work?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. During what time and how long?—A. I couldn't state just how many times now.

Q. How long was the longest time you were absent that you remember without having your time deducted?—A. On one occasion I remember of having been away about sixty days; but at that time we were allowed sixty days' leave of absence; I was sick at the time.

Q. Were you at Red Lake Agency for a period of five days the first part of July, 1893, and again four days in September, and five days in October, each at one time; and if so, for what purpose were you detained there so long?—A. To the best of my recollection, in July, 1893, we were there several days while moving camp and awaiting papers from the office, and other times we were there several days for the boat to go to another locality; also waiting for papers from the chief.

Q. Have you been at Fosston for a number of days at a time while engaged on the work or at Thief River Falls?—A. I have been to Fosston at different times for supplies, and in one or two instances I have remained there a couple of days to get a team. I have been at Thief River Falls and have been obliged to remain there two or three days waiting for the boat to take me to my work.

Q. Do you know of any other of the examiners being absent from duty unnecessarily for several days at a time?—A. I don't know as to the others, except my own crew, and don't know of their being unnecessarily absent.

Q. During the time you worked with Beaulieu have you known of his being absent for a considerable time?—A. No, sir.

Q. Have you ever seen any of the estimators under the influence of liquor at the camps?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who?—A. Mr. Wolff and Mr. Allen.

Q. On more than one occasion?—A. No, sir.

Q. Have you ever seen large quantities of liquor brought to the camps of the estimators?—A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know of the estimators employing any persons, outsiders, to do any part of their work for them while they remained at camp or were absent?—A. No, sir.

Q. Did you ever employ anyone to do yours?—A. No, sir.

Q. Since you have been on duty the present year could you have performed more work than you did do?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What was the cause of the delay?—A. It was mostly agricultural land, and didn't require as much time to report on it as if there were pine on it.

Q. Do you know whether or not during that time, or any of the other time, any of the examiners were retained in the camp as cook?—A. No, sir.

Q. Have you any other statement you wish to make in regard to your work of estimating while engaged by the Government on the Red Lake Reservation?—A. No, sir.

Dated Crookston, Minn., December 18th, 1896.

P. J. CONWAY.

Sworn to before me this 18th day of December, 1896.

J. GEO. WRIGHT,
U. S. Indian Inspector.

R.

Questions by Inspector WRIGHT:

THEODORE H. BEAULIEU, being first duly sworn, testifies:

Q. Your age and place of residence?—A. White Earth Agency; age 40 years.

Q. You are a mixed-blood Chippewa Indian, are you not?—A. Yes.

Q. How long have you been employed by the Government in the estimation of timber on the Red Lake Reservation.—A. From May, 1893, up to November, 1896.

Q. In what capacity were you employed?—A. As a timber estimator.

Q. What were your duties in that capacity?—A. As a timber estimator, to examine the timber and agricultural lands on the reservation.

Q. What experience had you prior to the time of your appointment as an estimator of pine timber.—A. About two years with T. B. Walker, and also about eight months for the Chippewa Commission surveying lands.

Q. In what capacity were you employed by T. B. Walker?—A. I was store-keeper, also going out with Mr. Cline in estimating timber and surveying lines.

Q. During what year and in what locality and what quantity of timber did you estimate for T. B. Walker?—A. If I am not mistaken, it was in 1882 or 1883. It was in township 146, range 38. The logs were banked on Clearwater River. I was at work over two months, and worked in company with F. J. Cline, Minneapolis, Minn.

Q. For what purpose was that timber being estimated?—A. I presume for purpose of purchase by Mr. Walker himself.

Q. Had you estimated pine timber standing at any other time than what you have just mentioned?—A. No, sir.

Q. Who worked with you during the time you were employed on this work by the Government?—A. Mr. Conway and Mr. Veling at first; afterwards with Mr. Finney and Mr. Dowd; afterwards with Mr. Morgan and Mr. Patrick; finally with Mr. Finney and Mr. Connors; this last fall with Mr. Finney and Mr. Wolff, and when Mr. Connors came back, we worked together again, Mr. Finney and Mr. Connors.

Q. Do you know whether or not all of the men you have named with whom you worked at different times had experience as estimators of pine timber prior to the

time they began work for the Government?—A. Some of them had and some had not.

Q. How do you know which had or had not?—A. From their expression to me. Mr. Connors, of Atlanta, told me that he was an ex-railway conductor, and he said he had never had any experience, and, in fact, had never seen a pine tree until he came out there.

Q. Who else?—A. In June, 1893, I met Chief Douglas at Fosston, and Messrs. Looney, Long, Veling, Conway, and one or two others; they were wholly unprovided with anything pertaining to a woodsman's work, and they told me this in very expressive language, that they were very glad to meet me up there and to see me, as they had never had any experience in the woods and didn't know anything about their duties, and asked that I instruct them what I knew about estimating timber. They had no compass; in fact, not the first thing to guide them in woodsman's work. I informed them as best I could what I knew about estimating, etc.

Q. What instructions and from whom did you receive them when you began work?—A. I got my instructions from Mr. Douglas.

Q. Did you receive a circular letter dated May 11th, 1893, from the Commissioner of the General Land Office in regard to the manner in which the work should be done?—A. No, sir.

Q. Did you ever see a copy of a circular letter, dated May 11th, 1893, from the Commissioner of the General Land Office addressed to the examiners of the Chippewa lands?—A. I think not.

Q. You never read or saw the paper which I now show you before, or a copy of them?—A. No, sir; I never have.

Q. What instructions did you receive from Mr. Douglas when you reported for duty?—A. That Mr. Harmon, who was foreman of the corps, would instruct us as to our duties in the timber.

Q. What instructions did you receive from Mr. Harmon?—A. Well, that we were to go over each forty and estimate the timber on there and report it as agricultural or timber lands, and if there was timber on there, to estimate the amount of it.

Q. What timber were you to report, and what were you not to report?—A. The growing timber, white pine and Norway.

Q. Were you given any instructions as to how the work was to be done on each forty-acre tract?—A. No, sir; not specifically.

Q. What general instructions were you given?—A. That we were to go upon the lands and examine it, and if there was timber upon it, to report it as timber lands, and if not, as agricultural lands.

Q. Were you to report all pine timber found on each forty without reference to the quantity?—A. If my memory serves me right, the first two years I think we reported everything, and the last two years I think we were told if it did not exceed ten thousand we were to report it as agricultural.

Q. Did Mr. Douglas give you any instructions whatever?—A. No; but he told me repeatedly not to put too high an estimate on the lands, because if you do it will not be sold.

Q. To whom did you make your reports of each forty-acre tract you examined?—A. To John G. Harmon, who was foreman, and when he was absent Mr. Conway, Mr. Long, and finally to Mr. Read after he became assistant chief.

Q. Did you personally go over and examine every forty-acre tract of timber on which you furnished a report?—A. No, sir.

Q. How did you report in reference to those?—A. Figures were furnished us by other members of the corps.

Q. What do you mean by "us"?—A. To myself and the gentlemen who were with me.

Q. To whom were they furnished and by whom were they furnished?—A. They were furnished to Mr. Finney and Mr. Connors at divers times by Mr. Conway and Mr. Long.

Q. Who furnished them to you?—A. Mr. Conway and Mr. Long.

Q. Were you authorized to accept reports from other parties instead of examining the lands yourself?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. As you were under oath to perform faithful service and were directed to go upon the lands and report standing timber there, why did you neglect to do that and accept reports of others instead?—A. I obeyed the orders of my superiors.

Q. Who was that?—A. Mr. Harmon; and it seemed to be the general established rule in the corps.

Q. Did you so report that fact in writing to the chief?—A. No, sir.

Q. Why did you not do so?—A. I reported the facts as they existed to Major Baldwin.

Q. Was Major Baldwin connected with the work?—A. He was Member of Congress from our district and was the nearest man I could reach; on several occasions I talked to the chief.

Q. Inasmuch as you were directed to report to Mr. Douglas, and he assigned you to work and directed you to be careful not to put too high estimates on the timber, if others furnished you with reports and directed you to accept them instead of doing the work yourself, why did you not report that to Mr. Douglas, who was your chief?—A. I had several conversations with Mr. Douglas on that subject, informing him that I had been directed to accept the reports of others and not examine the land myself; I then directed my attention to other influences where the matter would be taken into consideration.

Q. Were Mr. Conway and Mr. Long working in the same crew with you at the time?—A. No, sir.

Q. Was Mr. Finney and Mr. Connors working in the same crew with you?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was Mr. Conway and Mr. Long, at the time the reports were furnished to you three men, working in that vicinity at that time?—A. No, sir.

Q. In what manner were these reports furnished to you?—A. From their field books.

Q. Had they examined the same tracts that you had?—A. Presumably they had; I don't know.

Q. Please explain where you were located and where they were located, and the manner in which they furnished you these reports and how often.—A. When Mr. Conway furnished me the reports of sections 1, 2, 10, 11, 16, 6 of town 150, range 32, we were located in the fractional southwest corner of section 30, town 150, range 34.

Q. Did you personally go over and examine any of the forty-acre tracts embraced in those sections?—A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know whether or not Mr. Finney and Mr. Connor examined the lands embraced in those sections?—A. I am positive that Mr. Connors was never there, and I don't think Mr. Finney was ever there.

Q. At the time those reports were furnished you by Mr. Conway, did he report to each one of you or did he report to one of you to the three?—A. He reported to three of us.

Q. Verbally or in writing?—A. He had a notebook, and I took them from his notebook as they were given to me.

Q. Did he direct you not to examine those tracts?—A. I had previously been instructed by Mr. Harmon that Mr. Conway had these minutes of those lands.

Q. And were you directed to accept them and not examine them yourself?—A. Yes, sir; by Mr. Harmon, our foreman.

Q. Mr. Harmon, then, forbade your going upon those tracts to examine them, did he?—A. I can't say that he forbid us; but the instructions were such. He says there is no use to go up there, it is simply a waste of time and labor. Mr. Conway has got the minutes of those lands, and you can take it right from his memorandum book; and we accepted that as final.

Q. Do you know where Mr. Conway obtained those minutes?—A. I did not at the time, sir.

Q. Do you know now?—A. I heard that he got them from Mr. Stacy and, if I remember right, Mr. Bowdre. They had been there the year before and examined those lands.

Q. You then submitted those reports as your own, did you?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you make any explanation on them that they had been submitted to you in that manner?—A. No, sir.

Q. Did you inform Chief Douglas of that transaction?—A. No.

Q. Have you ever done so?—A. No, sir. I thought that when the foreman had knowledge of this matter that it was all that was sufficient.

Q. In accepting these figures, as furnished you by others, and then forwarding them as results of your work, you thereby became responsible for them, did you not?—A. The situation being very embarrassing; I did the best under the circumstances.

Q. Did you report the fact to Mr. Baldwin, in writing, that you had received reports from other examiners as to the amount of timber on the sections above described, and that you had accepted them and reported them without yourself personally examining the land?—A. To the best of my knowledge I did, and also told him verbally.

Q. About what time did you report it?—A. To the best of my recollection about May, 1895, immediately after reports were sent in.

Q. Did you not receive one of these circular letters at the time of your appoint-

ment from the Commissioner—this circular letter of instructions, dated May 11th, 1893?—A. To the best of my knowledge I did not.

Q. Did you receive some papers from Mr. E. K. Fulton, whom you succeeded?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you also receive his copy of instructions from him?—A. No, sir.

Q. Did you advise the Hon. Commissioner of the General Land Office what papers Mr. Fulton had turned over to you?—A. No, sir.

Q. Your letter of appointment, dated May 19th, 1893, states that Mr. Fulton had been directed to turn over all papers in your (his) possession over to you, including his copy of instructions and directing you to advise the Commissioner of the date Mr. Fulton turned the papers over to you?—A. I did that, sir, if I remember right.

Q. Did you state that Mr. Fulton did not turn over his copy of instructions?—A. I can't say that I mentioned that.

Q. Were there any other reports furnished to you by the foreman, or any other examiner, covering timber on tracts which you were to examine, and which you accepted and reported on without personally examining those tracts?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Please state any and all descriptions so furnished to you on which you based your reports and did not personally examine.—A. I got some figures from Mr. McQuillan for township 150, range 34. I can not now state for what sections. Also in agricultural lands in the following townships: Mr. Long give me minutes of agricultural lands in township 154, range 30. In the reports for townships 155, 156, 157, 158, ranges 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, which are mainly agricultural lands, if I remember right, the reports were combined and divided among the different crews comprising the corps.

Q. During what months of what year were you camped up there?—A. We were there from December 15th, 1893, to April, 1894. From May 21st, 1894, to July 30th, 1894, I was absent without pay, owing to sickness.

Q. Did you personally examine any of the tracts in the townships above named while camped there that winter?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you personally examine all those on which you reported?—A. No, sir.

Q. Whose reports did you accept then?—A. Got some from Mr. Long, who was acting foreman of the corps.

Q. In that section of the country, for how many forty-acre tracts did you accept others' reports and not personally examine, and what were the descriptions, if you remember them?—A. I think in township 156, range 39; township 154, range 30; in which, I think, we got four sections. That is all I remember.

Q. Do you know whether or not the other members of your crew personally examined those tracts?—A. No, sir; they did not.

Q. Do you know where Mr. Long obtained his estimates of those tracts?—A. Yes, sir; he stated to me that he had gone over the lands.

Q. During the time that you were north of Thief River Falls, during the winter of 1893 and 1894, were you all camped together?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What portion of the time was required by you to make the examinations which you did?—A. Practically no time was required, there being practically no timber.

Q. With the exception of the tracts you have named as not examined by yourself, did you personally examine all others on which you reported?—A. To the best of my knowledge, I have, sir.

Q. Did you personally examine and report on section 19, town 150, range 35?—A. Yes; with the exception of those I stated Mr. McQuillan had given me.

Q. Did Mr. McQuillan give you any figures for sections in township 150, range 35?—A. No, sir.

Q. Who was working with you at that time?—A. Mr. Conway and Mr. Veling, and also Mr. Bowdre.

Q. In lot 6, section 19, town 150, range 35, you report 12,000, you say, the average of the three examiners being 18,000. I have examined that lot and find 57,000 there. On lot 5, in same section and town, the average of the three examiners is 16,000. You say you have reported 18,000. I also find 57,000 on that lot. On the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ the average of the three examiners is 73,000, while I find 129,000. Have you any recollection of examining those forties?—A. I did this work, I know, personally and conscientiously.

Q. On the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ how much timber did you report?—A. Five thousand.

Q. My man reports 60,000 there.

Q. On the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ how much did you report?—A. Eight thousand Norway.

Q. My man reports 143,000. On the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ how much do you report?—A. 2,000 white and 4,000 Norway.

Q. My man reports 31,000. Have you any recollection of those tracts?—A. I

have the minutes right here. There is no explanation I can offer in regard to the discrepancies. There was two other men who went over the work with me.

Q. When you went over those tracts, did you and Mr. Conway and Veling go together?—A. No, sir; Mr. Veling was with me.

Q. Do you know whether or not Mr. Conway went over them?—A. No, sir; I don't think he did.

Q. Are you sure that he did not?—A. I am satisfied that he did not.

Q. Was he sick at that time?—A. He may have been; I could not say.

Q. Did you and Mr. Veling both go over the entire forty-acre tract, or did each of you do a part of it?—A. We both went together, and went over the entire forty.

Q. Did you make your returns on section 20-150-35?—A. Yes.

Q. Who was with you at that time?—A. Mr. Bowdre and Mr. McNeill.

Q. How much did you report upon lot 14 of section 20-150-35?—A. Yes, sir; 5,000 white pine and 2,000 Norway.

Q. I find 115,000 on that lot. How do you explain that difference?—A. Well, the only way I can see is that my former estimates were reduced, through the counsel of the foreman, Mr. Harmon.

Q. To what extent did he advise you to reduce your figures?—A. I should judge fully one-third, if not one-half.

Q. Did Mr. McNeill and Mr. Bowdre report the same as you had, or was there much difference?—A. I don't know, sir; Mr. McNeill seemed perfectly indifferent, but Bowdre went back with Harmon, and thought we ought to reduce the figures. Feeling that the majority was against me, I submitted and reduced my figures.

Q. In the examination of forty-acre tracts which you went over with the other men, did you generally go together or alone?—A. Usually two together.

Q. Would the third man go alone?—A. No, sir.

Q. When did he go?—A. We would change off; one go one day, and the other the next day.

Q. Did they change off with you in the same manner?—A. Yes.

Q. And where the other two examined, you accepted their figures, did you?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And where either of the other ones remained they accepted your figures?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you or either one of the others, while remaining behind or changing off, remain in camp during that time?—A. Yes.

Q. Was that done with the knowledge of the assistant chief, Mr. Read?—A. I believe it was; it was the universal practice.

Q. Do you know that it was with his knowledge?—A. I know I was at their camps, and it was conducted there the same way. I want to say that where there were heavy bodies of timber we all three went together.

Q. Where you separated and went through a forty, the three of you together, did each of you travel over the entire forty or each a part of it, each one reporting what they saw when they went through?—A. Each one a part of it; and when we got through we would add what each reported for the whole.

Q. You would accept their figures for the part they saw and they would accept your figures for what you saw?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. That was invariably the custom in the heavy timber?—A. Yes, sir; I believe it was as far as I know.

Q. Where the three of you were on a forty and each one of you examined the entire forty, after completing the work there, did you compare your estimates to see how you stood?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How did you do where there was a wide difference in your figures?—A. Well, I have gone over as many as three times when there was a difference, to satisfy myself.

Q. Where there was a difference in that way would you discuss it and finally come to an agreement as to one modifying his estimate and the others increasing it?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you sometimes come to an agreement as to the amount you would report altogether, without examining it again, one modifying his and the others increasing theirs?—A. Where the difference was not too large we did.

Q. Was any instructions ever given you in regard to your comparing estimates with other examiners?—A. The only thing I can say is this: That we were continually cautioned not to put too high an estimate on the timber.

Q. Were you ever requested by anyone to put a low estimate on the timber?—A. No, sir.

Q. Was anything said to you at any time by any of your superior officers as to whether or not each one of your crew of three men could go onto the forty-acre tracts separately and alone making the estimate for the entire forty yourself?—A. To the best of my knowledge, no, sir.

Q. What size did you estimate trees at the small end at the top?—A. Ten inches, I believe, was the small st.

Q. You stated, I believe, that when you first began the work that you were instructed by Mr. Harmon to go over each forty and estimate the timber on there, and report it as agricultural or timber land, and if there was timber on there to estimate the amount of it?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. At the time Mr. Harmon informed you that it was not necessary to go to section 2, town 150, range 32, did you call his attention to the instructions he had previously given you, that you were to go on each forty-acre tract and examine it?—A. If I am not mistaken, we had some conversation in relation to that.

Q. What was its nature?—A. That the estimators ought to go on the land and see for themselves.

Q. What was Mr. Harmon's reply?—A. To the best of my recollection, it was this: The spring opening out early, and the ice becoming bad upon the lake, making it treacherous for transportation, and that as long as those parties, referring to Mr. Conway, had the figures, that it was useless to go up there, and to get the figures from Mr. Conway.

Q. Do you or do you not consider yourself responsible for the accuracy of any reports which you make and sign your name to and forward to the Department?—A. I don't consider myself responsible when I act under the orders of my superior officer.

Q. If you did anything that was wrong upon the advice of anybody else, do you consider that you would be thereby relieved from responsibility?—A. I did not think that this was wrong.

Q. You were instructed on the first, as all were, to go upon each tract and examine and report upon it, and if you made any reports to which you signed your name and forwarded to the Department, you assume responsibility therefor?—A. No, sir; no more than the dictation of my superior officers in the matter.

Q. If the timber was incorrectly reported, then, on that section, you consider that you were not responsible, notwithstanding the fact that you submitted reports that you had examined it and found the timber there?—A. Not when I obeyed the instructions of my superior officer.

Q. I have examined a number of lots or forty-acre tracts within that section, and I find them very wrong from what your reports show. You therefore consider that you are not responsible for those reports which you made?—A. No, sir.

Q. Do you consider yourself responsible for any reports which you submitted?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. In one of those tracts I find on one lot about 500,000 feet of pine classed as agricultural. The reports show that you and two others examined and reported upon it. What figures have you on the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 2-150-32?—A. 9,000 white pine.

Q. You accepted that as correct, and reported it in your name?—A. I accepted it from them.

Q. And by accepting it and reporting it in your own name, did you not thereby become responsible for it?—A. That is not for me to answer.

Q. On the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 2-150-32, what did you report, and whose figures did you accept?—A. 12,000 white pine.

Q. Who gave you those figures?—A. Mr. Conway.

Q. You accepted those figures and reported them as your work?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. On the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 2-150-32, what did you report?—A. 15,000 white pine.

Q. Who furnished you those figures?—A. Mr. Conway.

Q. You accepted his returns and based your returns on that, did you?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. On the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 2-150-32, what did you report?—A. 12,000.

Q. From whom did you receive those figures, and did you accept those figures without personally examining the tract?—A. From Mr. Conway. I did.

Q. On the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of lot 6 of sec. 2-150-32, what did you report?—A. 15,000.

Q. Who furnished you those figures?—A. Mr. Conway.

Q. In each of the five instances which you have stated you reported, on section 2-150-32, you accepted figures from Mr. Conway and reported them as yours without personally examining any of those tracts, did you?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know how much timber there is on any one of those tracts?—A. No, sir; only the figures I got from them.

Q. I have examined each one of those tracts and find on each of them in the neighborhood of 200,000 feet. Now, your accepting other people's figures and reporting them as your work puts a very serious responsibility upon you.—A. I realized that then, but it seemed to be the common practice in the corps, and I had spoken to Mr. Douglas and written to Major Baldwin.

Q. But you informed me that you did not speak to the chief in regard to that particular case, or that you had not done so up to the present time, and your instructions being to go upon each forty and report what was thereon, without reference to anybody else, you should not have accepted anybody else's statements and submitted it as your own work unless you were willing to assume the responsibility of them, without submitting some explanation on the report that you submitted, or doing it under protest; and even then you would have had no right to assume that other figures were correct unless you were willing to assume them as coming from yourself and taking the responsibility for it.—A. Had I been positive as to the conclusion of this matter, I should certainly have taken a different course.

Q. Do you know of your own knowledge where other examiners besides your own crew or those with whom you worked accepted reports from other examiners without themselves or any one of them comprising the crew of three men making personal examinations of the tracts reported upon by them?—A. Yes, sir; I have furnished reports myself to other parties.

Q. To whom have you furnished the reports?—A. To Mr. Bowdre, and Mr. Long, and Mr. Looney, and other parties whom I can not now remember.

Q. What descriptions did you furnish them?—A. In those northeast townships from Thief River Falls, agricultural lands.

Q. They assumed your figures to be correct and reported upon them without themselves personally examining them, did they?—A. Yes.

Q. Do you know that your reports were correct?—A. To the best of my knowledge they were.

Q. Did you furnish reports to any other examiners covering forty-acre tracts of timber land?—A. I could not say definitely, but I am inclined to think that I did.

Q. To whom?—A. Mr. Morgan and Mr. Dowd. I can't remember the others. Those parties I am positive of.

Q. What descriptions did you furnish them?—A. I could not tell you, sir.

Q. What towns?—A. Couldn't say.

Q. Do you know whether or not they based their reports upon estimates which you furnished them?—A. Presumably they did. I could not so state under oath.

Q. Do you know of any other examiners furnishing any crew or member of crews with estimates of timbered forty-acre tract or lot, and that they accepted such estimate without themselves or any one of them examining such tracts?—A. The first year of the organization of the corps and the greater portion of the next year we were all together, and it became the practice to exchange minutes, to give crews that didn't have the minutes, so that they could make up their reports.

Q. Do you know of any examiner who furnished any crews with such reports?—A. I don't know as I can state definitely; but, as far as I can understand, it was the universal practice among the crew.

Q. Do you now state that you know positively that other crews besides your own accepted estimates of forty-acre tracts as furnished to them by others, without themselves personally examining it?—A. Outside of the fact that they were furnished to me, and those that I furnished to others, I could not say anything about the rest. All the work north of Thief River Falls was combined together and was divided among the different crews, and each man signed it as his work without first examining it, and there was not a quarter of that land that any of the estimators ever saw.

Q. Is there any other information you can furnish or which you have any knowledge of in regard to the improper manner in which any other examiner employed estimated timber or furnished reports covering any 40-acre tracts of timber? And if so, please state, and all cases of which you have any knowledge.—A. From my personal knowledge, practically, that man never did a day's work since he has been employed upon the corps. I refer to Mr. Allen. I know that Patsy Needham, now employed at the Government school at Red Lake, did some work in town 153, range 32, for Mr. Allen, one of the examiners, and that Mr. Allen reported it as his own work. Mr. Needham was then cook for the crew where Mr. Allen worked. This was either in the latter part of October or the first part of November, 1893.

Q. Did you ever report that fact to the chief or assistant chief?—A. We had no assistant chief at that time. We talked over it with Mr. Harmon, the foreman.

Q. Is there anything else that you know in regard to any examiner reporting having examined timber or other tracts which he did not see or in regard to their improperly estimating what they did see, so far as you know?—A. To my personal knowledge, no, sir, as far as I remember now.

Q. Do you know of your own knowledge of any of the examiners being absent from their work on pay for any length of time each time?—A. I can only say for those men that were in my crew.

Q. What do you know in reference to those working with you being absent?—
A. I have no knowledge of the men who were employed with me being absent more than twenty or thirty days during the year.

Q. Was such absence at any one time or at different times, and for how long each time? What was the longest period they were absent each time?—A. I think three weeks, if I remember right.

Q. Who and at what time was that absence, to the best of your recollection? How often and for what length of time each time were you absent from duty?—A. If I remember right, the first leave of absence I had commenced on the 21st day of May, 1894, and I did not get back to work until the 30th day of July, 1894, but I didn't get any pay for it. In May, 1895, on the 13th day of May, I was in St. Paul drafting maps by direction of the Department. I think I spent three or four weeks on the work.

Q. Were you absent from the work and at Red Lake Agency for eleven days during the month of July, 1893?—A. I was off and on there, sir. We were camped at Sand Hill River, and I used to go to the agency for the mail, and sometimes I would get there on a day when the boat was not due and I would wait for the boat and then go back.

Q. During the month of August, 1893, were you there ten days?—A. Nine days in August, including one Sunday, after mail and waiting for boats.

Q. Were you at Fosston eight days during the month of September, 1894, six days at one time; and if so, for what purpose?—A. On the 11th day of September I went to Fosston to consult Dr. Umland about throat troubles; in the latter part of September a number of us went down to Fosston for a few days to the county fair.

Q. Were you at ——— some eighteen days during October, 1893?—A. I was there on the 17th, 18th, 19th, 21st, and 22nd, which was Sunday, six days altogether. If I mistake not, I was drafting maps for the office.

Q. Were you there at any other time five or six days at a time?—A. In December, 1893, I was there on the 23rd, 24th, 25th, and the next day we returned to camp; came down there to spend the holidays; was compiling reports on the 9th, 10th, and 11th days of January, 1894. On Sunday, the 18th day of February, 1894, I went down to Thief River Falls; absent three days; after supplies for camp. On the 26th day of March my family came to Thief River Falls, and I spent three days with them there. On the 2nd day of April I went back to the Falls; did some drafting for the office. On the 4th day of April one of my children was injured, and I remained there with her for about a week. On the 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, and 21st, 22nd, including Sunday, and to the 28th of April, 1894, I drafted a map for the Land Office of the Red Lake Reservation.

Q. During the fall of 1894 and that winter I noticed you were at Fosston different dates. What did you go there for?—A. I was away from the 16th of October, going home for election, and was gone about a month; my recollection is that I lost my time; December 8th went to Fosston for team to move camp; December 21st I again went after supplies.

Q. Have you ever seen any of the estimators under the influence of liquor at the camps?—A. No, sir.

Q. Have you ever seen any large quantities of liquor taken to the camp?—A. Not to my knowledge, sir.

Q. Do you know whether or not any of the examiners were retained in the camp as cook for the rest of the men?—A. This last fall of 1896 one of the men always remained in camp to prepare the meals; but most of the lands our crew examined were agricultural lands.

Q. Who remained in camp for such purpose?—A. Mr. Wolff, while he was with us.

Q. Have you any other statements that you wish to make with regard to your connection with the work of estimating timber while employed by the Government on this work?—A. I don't know of anything.

Q. Mr. Spears, trader at Red Lake Agency, has stated that you and Mr. Finney owe about \$5 for supplies there this year. What do you know about it?—A. That is correct.

Q. Mr. Morrison has also stated that you owe him for some amount for board there?—A. Yes, sir; \$8. I mean to pay them as soon as I can get the necessary money to do it with.

Dated Crookston, Minn., December 19th, 1896.

Sworn to before me this 19th day of December, 1896.

THEO. H. BEAULIEU.

J. GEO. WRIGHT,
U. S. Indian Inspector.

JOHN C. HARMON, being first duly sworn, testifies. Beaulieu present.

Q. Mr. Harmon, did you inform Mr. Beaulieu, Connor, and Finney, or any one of them, at any time, that they might accept estimates from other parties without themselves examining and reporting upon any tracts of timber, and basing their reports upon such estimates furnished them?—A. No, sir.

Q. You are positive about that, are you?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you ever inform anybody else?—A. No, sir.

Q. Did you ever inform any of the examiners when they were so employed?—A. No, sir; not to my recollection; I have no authority to do anything of that kind.

Q. Did you inform Mr. Beaulieu, or any other examiner, that they need not examine the tracts in section 2-150-32, but to accept estimates from other parties?—A. No, sir.

Q. You are positive about that?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Mr. Beaulieu, are there any questions you wished to have asked Mr. Harmon in connection with that?

By Mr. BEAULIEU: Don't you remember the time you came to our camp shortly before we removed to White Earth and we had a talk over the work in township 150-32?—A. We talked about the work in the town, sir.

Q. Didn't you inform me that Mr. Conway had the minutes of the town, and that as the spring was at hand and the ice broken up, and you stated that we had to get out of there as quickly as possible, we should take his minutes?—A. No, sir.

By Mr. WRIGHT: Have you any recollection of that conversation with Mr. Beaulieu at that time in reference to their going to White Earth or in reference to 150-32?—A. I have a recollection of speaking to those parties when they were through with their work there in the town they were in—town 150-34—and Mr. Read went up there to Mr. Long and Looney's camp and allotted that work to the different crews that was in there; and what proportion of the work fell to the men I don't know anything about, as I was down in 149-33; and as to who had the minutes of that work on 150-32, I don't know anything about it.

Mr. CONWAY, being recalled, reported. Harmon and Beaulieu present.

Q. Did you ever furnish to Mr. Beaulieu minutes or estimates of any sections or forty-acre tracts of timber upon sections of land where they were assigned to work and had not yet made their estimates upon?—A. No, sir; not directly.

Q. Did you indirectly?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Of what descriptions of land did you so furnish him?—A. The different descriptions in section 2, town 150, range 32.

Q. Please state how you came to give them those descriptions, and from whom did you obtain them?—A. I obtained them from Mr. Stacy, a former member of this corps.

Q. You will please proceed with a full explanation of your connection with that matter, of how you came to obtain them, and how you came to furnish them to Mr. Beaulieu.—A. On a certain date, I don't just remember it, at Red Lake Agency, while in conversation with Stacy, who was a member of the corps at that time, and who was at work in that township then, he gave me those estimates, which I took down on a small memorandum book which I had; and at the time that this work was assigned to Beaulieu and his crew we were camped close together at Thunder Lake. Mr. Bodkin and McNeill were with me and Mr. Finney and Connors with Beaulieu. Mr. Beaulieu had a conversation with Mr. Bodkin a certain day, and in talking about this work, as I was informed by Mr. Bodkin, Mr. Bodkin told Beaulieu that I had the minutes of this work, he understood, and which Mr. Bodkin furnished Mr. Beaulieu with from the records I had or the memorandum of this work. Mr. Bodkin asked me for the minutes which I had received from Mr. Stacy. My recollection is that Mr. L. Bodkin and Mr. Beaulieu both came to my camp. Mr. Bodkin asked me if I had those estimates, and I gave them to him in Mr. Beaulieu's presence.

Q. Do you know whether or not those minutes were used by Mr. Beaulieu in reporting upon this work?—A. No, sir; I could not state that positively.

Q. You don't know what, if any, use was made of those minutes or estimates?—A. No, sir.

Q. Have you any recollection as to the quantity reported on any of the descriptions of those estimates?—A. No, sir; I could not state at the present time.

Q. Do you know what became of those estimates you had?—A. They were burned with our camp outfit on Rainy River last summer.

Q. Did you ever have any conversation with Mr. Harmon in regard to those minutes prior to the time you gave them to Mr. Bodkin?—A. No, sir; not that I remember.

Q. Did you ever have with him subsequent to that?—A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know whether or not Mr. Harmon had any knowledge of the transaction?—A. No, sir; I could not say that he had.

Q. Did Mr. Beaulieu ever have any conversation with you in reference to those minutes?—A. Yes, sir; but I can't remember the substance of that conversation at the present time.

Q. How soon after those descriptions were given to Mr. Bodkin by you in Mr. Beaulieu's presence did you all leave there and go to White Earth?—A. It wasn't very soon, but I could not give the exact time.

Q. Have you any recollection of what time of the year it was this transaction occurred?—A. It occurs to me that it was in the month of March, 1895.

Q. Mr. Harmon, do you remember about what time you went to White Earth?—A. Some time in March, 1895, I think; we all went at different times.

Q. Mr. Beaulieu, do you remember what date you moved to White Earth Reservation?—A. We left Thunder Lake on the 21st day of March, 1895.

Q. Mr. Harmon, did all of the men go to White Earth at that time?—A. No; they did not.

Q. Mr. Conway, were you on the White Earth Reservation during the month of April, 1895?—A. No, sir.

Q. Where were you working during the month of April, 1895?—A. I can not now recall.

Q. Mr. Beaulieu, where were you working between the first and 25th of May, 1895?—A. During the week ending the 4th of May, 1895, I was at home, and during the week ending the 18th of May I was at St. Paul.

Q. Where were you the week ending May 4th, 1894?—A. I left Thief River Falls on the 2nd day of May to take my family back home, and arrived at home on the 3rd day of May, 1894.

Q. Where were you on the week ending May 18th, 1894?—A. I was at home, and left home on the 21st of May to go to the hospital at St. Paul, and from that time to the 30th of July I received no pay.

Q. At what time do you remember that reports were submitted covering work in section 2-150-32?—A. If I remember right, the reports for those sections were submitted the first part of April, 1895, or the latter part of March, 1895.

Q. Mr. Conway, do you remember when you did work in section 15-150-32?—A. No, sir.

Q. Did you actually do the work there at the time the reports were submitted?—A. No, sir.

Q. Did you do the work there at all?—A. No, sir.

Q. Whose reports did you accept on that work, then?—A. Mr. Wall's.

Q. Were you working with Mr. Wall at that time?—A. No, sir.

Q. Had Mr. Wall examined that particular work that you reported on?—A. He told me so; yes, sir.

Q. Mr. Beaulieu, the records show that you submitted reports covering that work in May, 1895?—A. I presume I did if the records show so.

Q. Mr. Conway, did you actually do any work on sections 3 and 10 in 150-32?—A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know whether or not Mr. Bodkin or McNeill did?—A. I could not say they did.

Q. Do you know that they did not?—A. I presume they did not.

Q. Whose reports did you accept on that work?—A. My recollection now is that it was from Mr. Stacy I got those reports also.

Q. Do you know whether or not Mr. Stacy furnished others with estimates upon which they based their reports?—A. No, sir.

Q. Mr. Stacy was on the former corps, was he?—A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know where Mr. Stacy procured the estimates which he furnished you and also the reports which you gave to Mr. Bodkin.—A. No, sir; except what he told me—that he had been on the work himself and estimated it.

Q. Had he been assigned to that work under the present corps before you were?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Then how was it that the work was being reestimated?—A. Mr. Harmon had ordered a certain number of the estimators to go into this township and estimate and report on it; but as Chief Douglas had already had reports on a number of the sections in the township, and only required one from certain sections at that time, but had sent an order to that effect to Mr. Harmon, and the mail not having reached us, we had the township completed before Mr. Harmon received the orders.

Mr. McQUILLAN, being recalled; present, Mr. Beaulieu and inspector:

Q. Mr. McQuillan, did you ever furnish any estimates of any tracts of timber or agricultural lands to Mr. Beaulieu of tracts which he was to examine or which were assigned to him prior to the time he had made his report on them?—A. No.

Q. Did you ever furnish him with any estimates of any tracts whatever?—A. Not to my knowledge.

Q. Did you ever furnish him with any estimates or minutes of the quantity of timber on any of the sections embraced in township 150-34?—A. No, sir; I never had no minutes of that town; knew nothing about it.

Q. Mr. Beaulieu, do you still assert that Mr. McQuillan did furnish you figures or estimates of timber embraced in town 150, range 34, or of any other town?—A. I did not receive any figures of town 150, range 34, and was mistaken if I said so, but I think I received from him some figures for some agricultural lands.

Q. Do you know whether you did or not?—A. No, sir; I could not state positively.

Q. Mr. McQuillan, did you ever furnish him with estimates of any agricultural lands?—A. To the best of my knowledge, I never did.

Q. Did you ever furnish any other estimator with figures of any timber or agricultural lands?—A. I have no recollection of furnishing anyone outside of our crew with any estimates.

Q. I believe you stated that Mr. Allen was in your crew a portion of the time?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know whether or not Mr. Allen ever did examine any tracts of timber or agricultural lands upon which he reported while he was with you?—A. Yes, he did.

Q. Did he generally examine tracts upon which he reported while he was with you?—A. Allen was a good deal sick while he was with me, sick more or less a great deal of the time; some of the times being absent for sickness; but he did examine a good many forty-acre tracts with me in my presence.

Q. Were you ever requested or was it intimated to you by either Mr. Douglas, the chief, Mr. Read, the assistant chief, or Mr. Harmon, the foreman, that you should not nor need not personally examine every forty-acre tract, but could accept other examiners' figures and report upon them as your own without personally examining them?—A. No, I don't think either one of the three ever intimated any such thing to me.

Q. Have you ever heard Mr. Harmon make any such remarks to any examiner, or heard that he did do so?—A. No, I never did; I think every examiner knew that Mr. Harmon had no authority to do so, even if he did.

Q. It was expected of you, as of all others, that they should do their own work, was it not?—A. Yes, sir; the only orders I ever remember getting, aside from the orders from the Department, was when Mr. Douglas cautioned me and others to take all the time we wanted; that all he wanted was to get the timber right.

Q. Did you personally examine sections 7, 8, and 9, town 150-32, upon which you reported with Mr. Allen and Mr. Morgan?—A. I did not.

Q. For what reason?—A. Because it was necessary that some person should stay in camp; we were obliged to be away from camp for three days at a time, and we could not leave it alone; I accepted Mr. Morgan's reports.

Q. Have you reason to believe that both of them examined those tracts?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you remember of any other tracts upon which you so reported?—A. No, sir; I don't remember of any others.

Q. About what time was it those tracts were examined and reported on?—A. In March, 1895.

Q. Do you remember whether or not other crews were working on the same town at that time?—A. One other crew, Looney and Long; Childs wasn't with them, but probably stayed at their camp.

Q. Do you know whether or not Wall, Bowdre, and Miller were there at the time?—A. I don't know whether they were there or not; Carr and Stevens were there also.

Q. Do you know whether or not Mr. Bell was there at that time?—A. I didn't see him there.

Q. About what time did you go to White Earth Agency with others to examine tracts on that reservation?—A. The latter part of March, 1895, immediately after completing work in that town.

Q. Do you know whether or not any of the examiners went to White Earth to do work at any other time?—A. We all went together about that time.

Q. When did you first begin work for the Government as examiner?—A. March 12th, 1894.

Q. Did any examiners go to White Earth to your knowledge to do work during the year 1894?—A. No, sir.

Q. Mr. Beaulieu, you have stated that you, with other examiners, left Thunder Lake to go to White Earth in March, 1894.—A. I have discovered that I was mistaken, and now desire to say it was March, 1895.

Present: Mr. Read, Conway, Bodkin, Mr. Douglas, Mr. Beaulieu, and Mr. Parke.

Q. Mr. Read, were any instructions or authority ever given by you that any examiners should or could furnish to one another or accept from one another reports or estimates covering any certain tract of timber or agricultural lands and base their reports upon such estimates without themselves personally examining tracts which had been assigned to them?—A. No, sir; I always insisted that I had no authority to change the instructions received from the Department.

Q. Was such ever done with your knowledge?—A. On agricultural lands I know of it by hearsay in two or three instances.

Q. Have you any knowledge of it as to timber lands?—A. No, sir; none whatever.

Q. Were the original reports as furnished by each examiner forwarded by you to the Department?—A. I forwarded the original reports from each examiner to the chief.

Q. Mr. Douglas, were such reports forwarded by you to the Department as coming to you from Mr. Read without any alterations or changes?—A. Yes, sir; only where there was some evident error I returned them for correction; but as finally accepted by me they were forwarded as received, without any changes.

Q. Mr. Douglas, had you any knowledge of any examiner's accepting reports from others as to the quantities of timber on any tract or tracts and basing their reports on such estimates without themselves personally examining the same?—A. No, sir.

Q. Did Mr. Beaulieu ever inform you that such was being done?—A. I don't remember of it.

Q. Did Mr. Beaulieu ever inform you that he had been directed to accept reports of others and not examine the lands himself?—A. No, sir; I am positive of that.

Q. Mr. Beaulieu, you have heard what Mr. Douglas has said. You claim in your testimony that you had several conversations on that subject, informing him that you had been directed to accept the reports of others and not examine the land yourself.—A. If I made that statement, I didn't want to make it so specific; but I would say that on several occasions, I can't state any special time, to the best of my recollection, of having talked with Chief Douglas, among other things, about these matters, and that I thought it was not right. I don't know that I ever made any charges, directly or indirectly, but we talked of the matter.

Q. Did you or did you not inform him that you had been directed or requested or that you had been informed that you could accept reports from others and base your returns upon such reports without yourself examining the lands?—A. I don't think that I ever did.

Q. Did you inform him at any time that such was being done by any examiners?—A. Directly, I never did.

MR. DOUGLAS. When Mr. Beaulieu came to the office, or any other men of the corps, I always talked with them freely and always impressed it upon them to do their work carefully and well. You remember that, do you not, Mr. Beaulieu?

MR. BEAULIEU. Yes, sir.

Q. Mr. Read, do you know whether or not reports by different examiners, or any examiners, were furnished covering any parts of township 150, range 32, which was not personally examined by those who furnished such reports?—A. I did not.

Q. Do you know whether or not Mr. Beaulieu, Connor, and Finney, working in a crew together, examined any of the tracts on which they report in town 150, range 32?—A. I will state that in February, 1895, when making my regular rounds of the camp, I urged the crews to hurry with the work then assigned to them, as I wished to complete 150-32 before the frost was out of the ground and get down to White Earth, the next work to be done; that Mr. Harmon in a few days carried the assignment of the work to the different crews, and I supposed that the work would be done.

Q. At what time did you go to White Earth?—A. In the latter part of March, or about the middle of March; that is my impression.

Q. Did Mr. Beaulieu, Connor, and Finney, Mr. Bodkin, Mr. Conway, and Mr. McNeill go to White Earth at that time, too?—A. They had instructions to get out as soon as they finished the work in 150-32.

Q. Did Mr. Beaulieu, Conway, and Finney accompany you about the middle of March?—A. We didn't go in a body, but by different roads.

Q. What time did Mr. Conway, Beaulieu, and Finney go?—A. About the last of March, to the best of my recollection.

Q. How long did you remain at White Earth?—A. Until—we got out of there the last week in April and the first week of May.

Q. Did Mr. Conway, Mr. Bodkin, and McNeill go to White Earth the last part of March, 1895?—A. They did.

Q. Did any of those men return to 150-32?—A. Not to my knowledge, sir.

Q. The Department reports show that Bodkin, Conway, and McNeill examined sections 3, 10, and 15 on the weeks ending April 20th and 27th. How could they be examining those lands there and be down at White Earth at the same time?—A. My direct examination states that the work was not reported directly as it was done; they kept it on their field notes and reported it afterwards.

Q. The dates, then, show the dates on which they forwarded their reports and not the dates they examined the land?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know whether or not Mr. Beaulieu, Connor, and Finney examined sections 1, 2, and 11 in 150-32 on which they reported?—A. It was assigned to them.

Q. Do you know that they did not examine them?—A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know whether or not Mr. Bodkin, Conway, and McNeill examined sections 3, 10, and 15 in town 150-32?—A. Only by their reports, sir.

Q. Had you any reason to believe that they did not?—A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know of any instances where a crew of three examiners were working together, that one of them remained in camp, accepting the reports of the other two covering any tracts without themselves examining them?—A. I do not, sir.

Q. Was that the universal practice of the men?—A. It was not, sir, to my knowledge.

Q. Do you mean by that that you know it was not the universal practice?—A. Yes, sir; so far as I am able to know.

Q. Was that ever done at the camps in which you were located?—A. No, sir; because no man stayed in camp constantly; they all went out.

Q. Mr. Douglas, was any portion of town 150-32 examined by any of the men prior to the time it was reported in the spring of 1895, by Stacy or anyone else?—A. Yes, sir; in the fall of 1893, so they stated to me. I sent some examiners there to examine and report on parts of the township which had not been completed by the former corps of examiners; subsequently I received orders to have the entire work of the former corps gone over, and I therefore directed to have it all gone over and reexamined in the spring of 1895.

Q. Do you know whether or not Mr. Stacy was one of the men who worked in that township in the fall of 1893?—A. I think he was. That was the report to me.

Q. Mr. Bodkin, did you go to Mr. Conway with Mr. Beaulieu and procure from him some estimates in township 150-32 and give them to Mr. Beaulieu prior to the time that Mr. Beaulieu's crew was assigned to work there? Please relate all circumstances in relation to that transaction, to the best of your recollection.—A. I have no record of the work, but Mr. Conway says it is so, so I presume it is so.

Q. Did you personally examine sections 3, 10, and 15, township 150, range 32, as reported on by you?—A. Mr. Conway says we did not, and I presume that is so; I have no record of it.

Q. You don't know whether you did or not?—A. No, sir.

Q. Mr. Conway, were there any other townships upon which you reported work which you did not yourself examine?—A. No, sir; not to my recollection now.

Q. Had Mr. Stacy examined tracts in that township, 150-32, the first time they were gone over in 1893?—A. So he informed me.

Q. Had you any knowledge whether or not his estimates on any work in that township were correct?—A. I could not say as to that, but he was considered a good fair estimator at the time he was on the corps.

Q. Did you ever furnish any other figures or estimates to anybody else directly, or indirectly, except through Mr. Bodkin to Mr. Beaulieu, covering tracts in 150-32?—A. No, sir; I did not.

Q. Did you meet Mr. Beaulieu when he first came onto the work?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you inform him that you had no experience in the woods and didn't know anything about estimating timber, and desired him to instruct you, also as to what necessary articles you would need?—A. No, sir; I did not.

Q. Mr. Douglas, did you have any such conversation with Mr. Beaulieu at that time?—A. No, sir; not that I recollect. Mr. Beaulieu was in an excited frame of mind that day; told me that his father was dying, and asked me to be excused, and when I refused he felt so bad that I gave him permission. Is not that true, Mr. Beaulieu?—A. Yes; I asked the chief for leave of absence.

Q. Mr. Beaulieu, you have stated that where you and other members of your crew, comprising three men, worked in heavy timber, you divided, going through the forty some distance from each other, and when you got through added your reports together for the whole. Did you ever receive any instructions as to what manner you should go over a forty?—A. Never, specifically.

Mr. JOHN C. HARMON, recalled. Mr. Beaulieu also present.

Q. Mr. Harmon, Mr. Beaulieu reported on lot 14, section 20, town 150-35. Do you remember whether or not you advised him to reduce his estimates on that lot; and if so, to what extent? What was the nature of your conversation with him?—A. I don't remember any conversation I ever had with anybody to reduce anybody's estimate.

Q. Did you have any conversation with him, if you remember, in regard to the timber on that particular tract?—A. I don't remember having had any conversation with him in regard to section 20; but I remember having one with Mr. McNeill and Bowdre, but in regard to what part of the section I don't remember.

Q. You may state the substance, if you remember, of the conversation with Mr. Bowdre and McNeill in regard to their estimates on any of that section.—A. I think it was on a Saturday that I went out with Mr. Bowdre on the east side of 34-150-35, and during the time we were out there was a few big, large, scattered pine that stood on the east side of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of 34; and he asked me how many logs it would take of that kind to the thousand, and I said about four to the thousand and four to the tree; he spoke up then and said he found some two-log timber yesterday, two logs to the thousand feet; and I says, "If you did I would like to see it;" on Sunday I then went over on some part of section 20—I do not now remember what part—with Mr. Bowdre and McNeill, and together we measured several fallen trees, testing some small and some larger ones, and found, as I had previously informed them I thought we would, that it took about six logs to the thousand; and I endeavored to give them such information as would be of service to them in enabling them to ascertain about how many logs of that kind of timber it would take to the thousand.

Q. Did you have any conversation with them at that time in regard to reducing their estimates on that?—A. No, sir; I did not know what they had reported. All that we went over there for was to just determine the size of the timber.

Q. Do you remember having any conversation with Mr. Beaulieu in regard to that timber?—A. I don't think that I did.

Q. (To Mr. Beaulieu.) Do you have any recollection of that transaction?

Mr. BEAULIEU. If my memory serves me right, Mr. Bowdre informed me, after being out with Mr. Harmon, that Mr. Harmon had informed him that we had not got enough logs to the thousand, and after talking the matter over with him we concluded to reduce our estimates in regard to the number of logs to the thousand.

Above questions asked by me and testified to by parties named.

J. GEO. WRIGHT,
U. S. Indian Inspector.

CROOKSTON, MINN., Dec. 19 and 25, 1896.

DEPOSITIONS AND STATEMENTS OF WORK DONE BY ESTIMATORS.

S.

Personally appeared before me Samuel Sutor, who, after being duly sworn, deposes as follows:

That he is the proprietor of the Commercial Hotel at Fosston, Minnesota, and was during the years of 1894 and 1895. That during the said years the account book of his hotel shows that the following-named men were guests at said hotel on the following-named dates:

Henry M. Allen: Feb'y 14th, 1895, 11 days board; March 6, 1895, 6 days' board; and that he registered at said hotel on the following dates not included in above account: Sept. 18th, 1894; Oct. 26, 1894, and July 2, 1896.

Theodore H. Beaulieu: August 23rd, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ da; Sept. 9th, 1894, 1 da; Sept. 12, 1894, 1 da; Sept. 24, 1894, 6 da; Nov. 21, 1894, 1 da; Dec'r 10, 1894, 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ da; Dec'r 22, 1894, 2 da; January 8, 1895, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ da; Feb'y 23rd, 1895, 4 da; and that he registered at said hotel on the following days not included in the above, and the number of days remaining each time can not be stated: July 24th, 1894; Oct. 15, '94.

John A. Bell: Sept. 23th to Oct. 15th, 1894, 18 da; Oct. 26th, 1894, 5 da; Nov. 1st to Nov. 16th, 16 da; Dec'r 11th, 1894, 2 da; Jan'y 26th, 1895, 2 da; also registered on the following dates in addition to above: July 3rd, 1894; Jan'y 6, '95; April 3rd, 1895.

Asa Bodkin: Registered the following dates, but can not state length of time he remained such time: January 26th, 1895.

Julien L. Bowdre: August 28th to Sept. 2nd, 1894, 3½ days; Sept. 28th to Oct. 4th, 1894, 4½ days; Oct. 9th, 2½ da; Oct. 15th, 2 da; Oct. 22nd, 2 da; Oct. 27th, 2 da; Nov. (16 days); Jan'y 11, 1895, 11 da; Jan'y 29th, 2½ da; Feb'y 1st to 19th, 18½ da; Mar. 18th, 1½ da; Mar. 24th, 1½ da; and also registered on Nov'r 28th, 1893, and Nov'r 28th, 1894, and on Mar. 22nd, 1895, not included in the above.

N. B. Chase: Registered the following dates, but can not state the length of time he remained: Decr. 3rd, 1894; Decr. 19th, 1894; June 29th, 1894, and July 4th, 1894; Sept. 25th, 1894, and Oct. 16th, 1894.

B. F. Carr: Also registered on the following-named dates, but no account of the time was kept: June 29th, 1894; Sept. 19th, 1894; Sept. 20th, 1894; Oct. 14th, 1894.

M. P. De Wolf: Also registered the following-named dates, of which no time was kept: Aug. 28th, 1894; Sept. 2nd, 1894; Sept. 25th, 1894; Decr. 9th, 1894 (4 days); Oct. 9th and Oct. 22nd, 1894.

Andrew Douglas: Registered the following-named dates, but no time was kept: Oct. 6th, 1894; Mar. 30th, 1895, and Apr. 1st, 1895.

John E. Dowd: August 13th, 1894 (7 days), and registered on Sept. 18th, 1894.

D. S. Finney: Novr. 14th, 1894 (4 da.); Novr. 21st (4 da.); also registered Nov. 28th, 1893; Sept. 7th, 1894; Sept. 17th, 1894; Oct. 15th, 1894; Novr. 11th, 1894 (3 days) Jan'y 3rd, 1895; Feb'y 21st, 1895; Mar. 19th, 1895.

S. L. Chiles, jr.: Sept. 2nd, 1894 (2 days); Sept. 7th, 1894 (3½ days); Decr. 12th, 1894 (6½ da.); April 5th, 1895 (1 da.).

J. C. Harman: Registered the following dates, no account of the length of time kept: Nov. 23rd, 1893; Sept. 22nd, 1894; Novr. 10th, 1894.

R. F. Looney: Sept. 2nd, 1894 (2 da.); Sept. 14th (3 da.), Oct. 8th (2 da.), Novr. 10th (10 da.), Decr. 18th (2 meals), Feb'y 7th, 1895 (2 da.); Novr. 23rd, 1894 (2 da.); Novr. 27th (2 da.); April 4th, 1895 (7 days); also registered Apr. 19th, 1895, not included in above.

Edward F. Lovill: Registered Aug. 4th, 1894, and Aug. 8th, 1894, of which no account of the length of time was kept.

W. B. McNeil: Registered Sept. 18th, 1894, and Decr. 28th, 1894, of which no account of length of time was kept.

John McQuillan: Registered Oct. 26th, 1894; Jan'y 13th, 1895; Feby. 4th, 1895; of which no account was kept.

John Morgan: Registered Sept. 18th, 1894; Sept. 22nd, 1894; Oct. 22nd, 1894; Nov. 15th, 1894; of which no account of the length of time remaining was kept.

M. Pettengill: Sept. 27th, 1894 (2 days); Sept. 30th, 1894 (1½ da.); Oct. 11th, 1894 (1 da.); Oct. 24th, 1894 (1½ da.); Novr. 10th (1 meal); Sept. 24th, 1894 (1 da.); Decr. 26th, 1894 (1 da.); Decr. 27th, 1894 (1 da.); Jan'y 15th, 1895 (1 da.); Feby. 21st, 1895 (1 da.); also registered June 29th, 1894, and Novr. 27th, 1894, of which no record of time was kept.

C. E. Richmond: Registered June 29th, 1894; Sept. 17th, 1894, and Oct. 16th, 1894, of which no record of time was kept.

Maxwell Rankin: Registered June 29th, 1894; July 5th, 1894; of which no time was kept.

J. C. Smith: Registered June 29th, 1894; July 5th, 1894.

W. D. Stevens: Decr. 1st, 1894 (10 days); Decr. 9th, 1894 (4 days); Jan'y 5th, 1895 (4 days); Feby. 12th, 1895 (1 da.); Mar. 7th, 1895 (4 da.); also registered Aug. 28th, 1894; Oct. 20th, 1894, and Novr. 19th, 1895.

W. W. Wolf: Registered June 9th, 1894, and Dec. 4th, 1894, of which no record of the length of time was kept; also Sept. 24th, 1894, charged with 10½ days' board.

R. H. Connor: Feby. 21st, 1895 (4 days); Feby. 28th (4½ da.)

W. H. Wall: Decr. 20th, 1894 (2 da.); Jan'y 4th, '95 (4½ da.)

Robt. A. Reid: Oct. 10th, 1894 (11½ da.); Oct. 15th (2 da.); also registered Decr. 9th, 1894, of which no record was kept of the length of time.

That the number of days mentioned in the foregoing statement is a true record as shown by my account book during the years mentioned, and settlement has been made therefor by each of the parties named.

SAMUEL SUTOR.

Sworn to before me this 6th day of Decr., 1896.

J. GEO. WRIGHT,
U. S. Indian Inspector.

Witness:

F. J. PARKE, Sp'l Agt. G. L. O.

T.

I hereby certify that I have examined the hotel register of the Great Northern Hotel at Thief River Falls, Minn., and find the following names registered thereon at the dates stated:

- H. M. Allen: Sept. 2, 1893, ten days.
 J. L. Bowdre: Sept. 27, 1893; Nov. 29th, 1893; 1893, seven days; 1893 and 1894, thirty-two days.
 Th. H. Beaulieu: Sept. 4th, 1893; Oct. 16th, 1893; Oct. 22nd, 1893; Dec. 23, 1893; 1894, April 15th, July 13th; Aug. 1st, 1893, two days; Oct. 21st, 1893, seven days; six days, four days, and one day charged at different times without any dates. During the months of March and April, 1894, his wife and two children were at the hotel five weeks, and during this time he is charged with having taken forty-two meals with them.
 Asa Bodkin: Nov. 24th, 1893; Dec. 23rd, 1893.
 A. L. Childs, jr.: Sept. 25th, 1893; Dec. 22, 1893.
 P. J. Conway: Sept. 7th, 1893; Nov. 1st, 1893; Dec. 16th, 1893; March 17, 1894; June 15th, 1894; Nov. 12th, 1894.
 B. F. Carr: Jan. 26th, 1894.
 N. B. Chase: May 8th, 1895; Nov. 12th, 1895.
 John Dowd: Oct. 15th, 1893; Nov. 1st, 1893; Dec. 23, 1893; March 17, 1894; April 12, 1894; April 18, 1894; May 30, 1894.
 T. S. Finney: Aug. 31st, 1893; Sept. 20th, 1893; Sept. 27th, 1893; Nov. 29th, 1893; Dec. 16th, 1893; Jan. 22nd, 1894; June 30th, 1894; July 11, 1894; May 8th, 1895.
 John Harmon: May 28th, 1894; June 30th, 1894; Dec. 19th, 1894; July 3, 1895.
 R. F. Long: Sept. 4th, 1893; Sept. 27th, 1893; Dec. 23rd, 1893; Feb. 12, 1894.
 E. F. Lovell: Sept. 4th, 1893; Sept. 27th, 1893.
 P. McQuillan: March 17th, 1894; July 25th, 1894; Dec. 19th, 1894; July 1st, 1895; Nov. 12th, 1895.
 S. D. Patrick: Dec. 16, 1893.
 E. C. Richmond: May 1st, 1894.
 The above are as I find marked on the register of the hotel above named.
 Above statement was dictated to typewriter Dec. 20, '96, at Crookston, by Spl. Agt. Parke, of Gen. Land Office, but forgot to sign it.

J. GEO. WRIGHT, *U. S. Ind'n Inspector.*

We hereby certify that we examined the register of the Commercial Hotel at Fosston, Minnesota, and find the following names registered thereon, and were informed by the proprietor of the said hotel that they were men who were engaged in estimating timber for the Government on the Red Lake Reservation:

- H. M. Allen: Sept. 18, 1894; October 26th, 1894; January 25th, 1895; July 2nd, 1896.
 T. H. Beaulieu: July 24th, 1894; Sept. 18th, 1894; October 15th, 1894; November 19th, 1894; January 26th, 1895; December 8, 1894, two and three-quarter days; December 21, 1894; February 21, 1895.
 John S. Bell: July 3, 1894; October 26th, 1894; December 9th, 1894; January 6th, 1895; April 3rd, 1895.
 Asa Bodkin: January 26th, 1895.
 J. L. Bowdre: November 28th, 1893; November 28th, 1894; March 2, 1895.
 B. F. Carr: June 29th, 1894; September 19th, 1894; September 20, 1894; October 14th, 1894.
 N. B. Chase: December 3, 1893; December 19th, 1893; June 29th, 1894; July 4th, 1894; Sept. 25th, 1894; Oct. 16th, 1894.
 S. L. Childs, jr.: Aug. 31st, 1894; December 12th, 1894.
 M. P. De Wolf: August 28th, 1894; Sept. 2nd, 1894; Sept. 25th, 1894; December 9th, 1894, four days; Oct. 9th, 1894; Oct. 22, 1894.
 A. Douglas: Oct. 9th, 1894; March 30th, 1895; April 1st, 1895.
 John E. Dowd: Aug. 6th, 1894; Sept. 18, 1894.
 J. S. Finney: Nov. 28th, 1893; Sept. 4th, 1894; Sept. 17th, 1894; Oct. 15, 1894; Nov. 11th, 1894, three days; Jan. 3, 1895; Feb. 21, 1895; March 19th, 1895.
 J. C. Harmon: Nov. 28, 1893; Sept. 22nd, 1894; Nov. 10th, 1894.
 R. F. Looney: Aug. 31st, 1894; Sept. 18th, 1894.
 E. F. Lovell: Aug. 4th, 1894; August 28th, 1894.
 W. B. McNeill: Sept. 18th, 1894; December 28th, 1894.
 John McQuillan: Oct. 22nd, 1894; January 13th, 1895; Feb. 4th, 1895.

John Morgan: Sept. 18th, 1894; Sept. 22nd, 1894; Oct. 22nd, 1894; Nov. 15th, 1894.
 M. Pettingill: June 29th, 1894; Sept. 15th, 1894; Sept. 26th, 1894; Sept. 27th, 1894; Sept. 30th, 1894; Oct. 25th, 1894; Nov. 10th, 1894; Nov. 27th, 1894; Jan. 14th, 1895.

E. C. Richmond: June 29th, 1894; Sept. 17, 1894; Oct. 16th, 1894.

Max Rankin: June 29th, 1894; July 5th, 1894.

J. C. Smith: June 29th, 1894; July 5th, 1894.

W. D. Stevens: Aug. 28th, 1894; Oct. 20th, 1894; Dec. 9th, 1894, four days; Feb. 11th, 1895; Nov. 18th, 1895.

W. W. Wolf: June 29th, 1894; Dec. 4th, 1894.

The above are as we find marked on the register of the hotel named.

J. GEO. WRIGHT,
U. S. Indian Inspector.

In company and by Spl. Agt. Parke, Gen. U. S. Land Office, on Dec. 6, '96.

U.

Personally appeared before me JACOB DETLING, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

That during the year 1893 he was employed as Gov't blacksmith at Red Lake Agency, Minn., and also kept a hotel at said agency.

That during such time a number of Gov't estimators of timber stopped at his hotel at different times, when visiting the agency, and that the following names of men and time given represent the time spent by them at his hotel, as shown by his book accounts with each, and that the same are correct and paid by them.

That the date mentioned indicates the day they left each time, and the number of days charged represent continual days prior to time of their leaving:

Tom Finney: Oct'r 11, 1893, 2 days; Oct. 18th, 1893, 3 days.

Asa Bodkin: Sept. 23, 1893, 2 days; Oct. 9, 1893, 1 meal.

John Dowd: Sept. 14, 1893, 2 days; Sept. 25, 1893, 4 days; Oct. 14, 1893, 5 days.

John Morgan, Sept. 25, 1893, 3 days.

Day F. Stacey, Sept. 4, 1893, 7 days; Sept. 22, 1893, 1 day.

H. R. Long, Aug. 16, 1893, 1 day; Sept. 4, 1893, 6 days; Sept. 15, 1893, 2 days; Sept. 22, 1893, 4 days.

Peter Veling, July 24, 1893, 2 days; Sept. 3, 1893, 5 days; Sept. 15, 1893, 2 days; Sept. 25, 1893, 3 days.

R. F. Looney, Augst. 16, 1893, 1 day; Sept. 3, 1893, 5 days; Oct. 11, 1893, 1 day; Oct. 18, 1893, 2 days.

Wm. Wall, July 8, 1893, 1 week; Aug. 2, 1893, 10 days; Sept. 4, 1893, 5 days; Sept. 21, 1893, 4 days.

Julian Bowdra, July 24, 1893, 2 days; July 30, 1893, 1 day; Sept. 4, 1893, 5 days; Sept. 21, 1893, 4 days.

Theo. H. Beaulieu, July 8, 1893, 3 days; July 18, 1893, 1 day; July 24, 1893, 2 days; July 30, 1893, 5 days; Aug. 7, 1893, 2 days; Aug. 13, 1893, 2 days; Aug. 16, 1893, 1 day; Aug. 24, 1893, 5 days; Sept. 3, 1893, 9 days.

P. J. Conway, July 8, 1893, 5 days; Sept. 11, 1893, 1 day; Sept. 15, 1893, 4 days; Sept. 22, 1893, 1 day; Oct. 5, 1893, 5 days; Oct. 11, 1893, 1 day; Oct. 18, 1893, 2 days.

Robt. Hall, July 4, 1893, 3 days; July 24, 1893, 4 days; Sept. 4, 1893, 5 days; Sept. 11, 1893, 1 day; Sept. 18, 1893, 1 day; Sept. 21, 1893, 1 day.

John C. Harmon, Aug. 3, 1893, 1 day; Aug. 7, 1893, 1 day; Aug. 16, 1893, 1 day; Sept. 4, 1893, 6 days; Sept. 15, 1893, 2 days; Sept. 22, 1893, 3 days; Nov. 27, 1893, 1 day.

JACOB DETLING.

Sworn to before me this 30th day of Nov'r, 1896.

J. GEO. WRIGHT,
U. S. Indian Inspector.

V.

RED LAKE, MINN.

Personally appeared before me JOHN G. MORRISON, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

That he is a quarter-breed Chippewa Indian, aged 53 years, and has conducted a hotel at Red Lake Indian Agency, Minn., since March 12, 1895. That he was

chief of police in the Gov't service at White Earth Agency for 12 years and Gov't farmer at said agency for 5 years.

That since he has conducted the said hotel at Red Lake, and during the summer of 1896 the following-named Gov't estimators of pine stopped at his hotel at different times, remaining from 1 to 3 days each time: Mess. T. H. Beaulieu, W. H. Wolf, T. S. Finney, and W. D. Stevens. That they were then camped on Battle River, about 18 miles from agency, as they informed him.

That they declined to register their names on the hotel register, and generally paid their hotel bills each day.

That T. H. Beaulieu still owes him for board as follows: July 23d, 1896, 1 day; July 25th, 1896, 1½ days; July 27th, 1896, 1 day; Aug. 4, 1896, ½ day; Aug. 6, 1896, to Aug. 8, 1896, 2½ days, making a total of six and ½ days, 6½ at \$1.00, \$6.50.

That T. S. Finney still owes him \$2.00 for board July 23d, 1896, and July 24, 1896, and that W. H. Wolf still owes him for board on July 23d, 1896, and July 24, 1896, and Aug. 6th to Aug. 9, 1896, a total of 4½ days, at \$1.00 per day, making a total due from Wolf, \$4.75, for board; also \$2.00 for team to Black Duck River, making a total due from Wolf of \$6.75.

That he has heard reports of underestimation of timber by the men employed by the Gov't, but knows nothing about the matter personally.

JNO. G. MORRISON.

Sworn to before me this 1st day of December, 1896.

J. GEO. WRIGHT,
U. S. Indian Inspector.

John G. Morrison, being recalled, states he has known Theo. H. Beaulieu, one of the Gov't estimators of pine timber on the Red Lake Reserve, for a period of 18 years, having always lived at White Earth Agency since said Beaulieu came there, and that he has never known said Beaulieu to do any work in woods or estimate standing timber before appointed to his position as estimator in 1893.

JNO. G. MORRISON.

W.

Jos. C. RAY, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

That he is a mixed-blood Chippewa Indian resident of Red Lake Reservation.

That during the years of 1893 and '94 he conducted a hotel at said Red Lake Agency, and that during said time some of the men employed by the Gov't as estimators of timber frequently stopped at his hotel; but that, in except a few instances, he has no record of dates or time spent by them at his hotel.

Those who stopped there the most frequent, however, were T. H. Beaulieu, A. Bodkin, J. L. Bowdra, T. S. Finney, H. R. Long, R. F. Looney, and W. B. McNeil.

That he has records of the following-named men and time spent at his hotel as shown by his books:

- T. S. Finney, from last of June to July 8, 1893; 8 days.
- R. F. Looney, from last of June to July 8, 1893; 8 days.
- Robt. Long, from last of June to July 8, 1893; 8 days.
- Capt. Lavill, from last of June to July 8, 1893; 8 days.
- D. F. Stacy, from last of June to July 3, 1893, 3½ days.
- W. B. McNeil, from last of June to July 8, 1893, 8 days.
- T. S. Finney, July 15, 1893, 1 day.
- R. F. Looney, July 15 and 16, 1893, 2 days.
- Robt. Long, July 15 and 16, 1893, 2 days.
- Capt. Lovell, July 18 to 20, 1893, 3 days.

That except Lovell and Stacy, all of the others were in frequently from camp and stopped at his hotel generally 2 or 3 days each time after the time above named, but that he has no record of same.

That others stopped at other places and were also frequently at the agency several days at a time.

Jos. C. Roy.

Sworn to before me this 1st day of December, 1896.

J. GEO. WRIGHT,
U. S. Indian Inspector.

X.

Personally appeared before me WM. R. SPEARS, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

That he is a quarter-breed Chippewa Indian resident of Red Lake Reservation, and is licensed trader there.

That from the fall of 1893 to Nov., '95, he conducted a hotel at Red Lake Agency. That during such time a number of the Gov't estimators of pine timber frequently stopped at his hotel, but that he has not preserved the hotel register for such time, and therefore is unable to give time and date such men stopped at his hotel.

The following named, however, were frequent visitors at his hotel, remaining each time from 2 or 3 days to a week each time, and that during such time they were engaged by the Gov't to estimate timber located from 8 to 12 miles distant, they coming to agency from their camps.

H. M. Allen was sick about 10 days at his hotel in winter of 1893 and '4. Dr. Davis, agency physician attending, was also a frequent visitor at his hotel before and after date he was sick.

That S. L. Chiles was stopping at his hotel in winter of 1893 and '4 for a period of about 2 weeks, and was also there frequently afterwards for several days at a time.

That H. R. Long was also at the hotel frequently for several days and sometimes a week.

That R. F. Looney, W. B. McNeil, John Morgan, Wm. H. Wall were also at hotel frequently for several days and sometimes a week each time.

That in June, 1893, all estimators, some 25 in number, came to agency and remained ten days or 2 weeks, some stopping at other places.

That those who stopped at his hotel came there more frequently in winter than in summer, and remained longer each time.

That Capt. Lowell during '93 stopped at his hotel 2 or 3 days, frequently passing from Thief River Falls to camps and returning to Thief River Falls.

That he saw Mr. A. Douglas at Red Lake on 3 different occasions since 1893, at which time he furnished him transportation to visit camps; that the said Douglas remained absent 2 or 3 days each time, and then returned to Thief River Falls.

That he has knowledge of John C. Harmon being absent from the reserve frequently, as was also H. M. Allen, who was away about one month in spring of 1894.

That T. H. Beaulieu was also frequently away, and also spent much time at Red Lake Agency.

Deponent further states that Mr. Pat'k Meehan, of Thief River Falls, who is engaged in lumber business, frequently stopped at his hotel, and had 2 men, a Mr. Hugh Dean and a Mr. D. M. (?) Marshall, estimating timber winter and summer in vicinity of where Gov't estimators were working, and that in a conversation with said P. Meehan, he, Meehan, stated to deponent that Gov't estimators were estimating timber too high, quoting from a book what he claimed were their estimates or returns of several 40-acre tracts, and stating that the timber would never, in his opinion, be sold at those estimates, as no person would purchase them; that such conversation was during winter of 1893 and 4.

That he has also knowledge that Mr. W. Horton had a force of men estimating timber for the Minnesota Logging Co. during winter of 1894 and '5 on the Red Lake Reserve.

That he has known Mr. T. H. Beaulieu for past 16 years, and has not known of his estimating timber before appointed on the Gov't force of estimators in 1893.

That he does not now remember ever seeing any of the Gov't estimators under the influence of liquor at Red Lake Agency.

That so far as he knows Mary Jourdan, whom he has known since she was a child, had a good reputation prior to the time a Mr. Looney, one of the Gov't estimators, became intimate with her. That Capt. Lovell sent him \$10.00 on two different occasions to be paid to Mary Jourdan for said Looney, and that he paid her the money and obtained her receipt therefor.

WILLIAM R. SPEARS.

Sworn to before me this 2d day of December, 1896.

J. GEO. WRIGHT,
U. S. Indian Inspector.

Z.

PATSY NEEDHAM, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

That he is 37 years old, and his occupation for past 10 years has been cooking for camps and steamboats, and working for the Government, his present position being disciplinarian at the Government boarding school at Red Lake Agency.

That he was employed by the Government estimators of pine timber on Red Lake Reserve from July, '93, to Sept., '94, as cook from July, '93, to May, '94, until which time all estimators were camped together, and from May to Sept., '94, traveled from one camp to another taking supplies to men, and other required general work of moving camps, as from May, '94, estimators had separate camps of 3 or 4 men each.

That during the time he was cooking for them (from July, '93, to Sept., '94) different ones were absent at agency or Fosston, or Thief River Falls, frequently, some one being absent all the time; that he kept no memorandum of their absence but that Allen, Bowdra, Childs, Beaulieu, and Finney (all estimators) were away a considerable time. That during the time he was cooking for them and later while employed in other capacity by them, John C. Harmon was the foreman and directed work of others, and visited their camps.

That Mr. A. Douglass visited the camp of estimators twice in July, 1893, and remained 2 days each time, once while camped on Sandy River (T. 150, 35), and once while camped on Long Lake, same township, and again in August, 1894, while camped on Clear Water Creek, and remained there about 2 days.

That R. A. Reid arrived in camp about March 1st, 1894, but did not go into woods prior to May, 1894, while he was cooking, but remained in camp and others reported to him.

That several of the men frequently visited Thief River Falls during summer of 1893 and winter of 1893 and 1894.

That H. M. Allen was gone from Nov., 1893, to Dec., 1893, about one month, and from about May 15, 1894, to the last of June, 1894, about 6 weeks.

That he did work for H. M. Allen with Mess. McNeel and Childs, 3 days in Oct., 1893, while camped on Battle River. That they went along section lines of township 153, range 28, and that all such land was classed as agricultural.

That the said Allen at that time had a lame knee, and agreed to pay him for working in his place, which he has not done.

That from Dec., 1893, to March, 1894, they were camped on Mud River, about 35 miles northwest of Thief River Falls, about center of township 156, R. 36; that during Jan., Feb'y, and first part of March nearly all men remained in camp, going to Thief River Falls frequently; and that there was considerable snow on the ground at that time; that the men did most of the work estimating or appraising land (there being no timber) in that vicinity during Dec., 1893, soon after their arrival there, the land being low and swampy in places.

That in the latter part of March, 1894, nearly all estimators went east of camp, north of Red Lake, in the vicinity of township 155, R. 36; that all were gone about one week, and that to the best of his recollection Messrs. Allen, Dowd, Childs, Finney, and Beaulieu remained in camp.

That about the last of March, 1894, they moved to Thief River, off reserve, about T. 155, R. 43, working on agricultural land in that vicinity; that they remained there about one month, then went to Thief River Falls in May, 1894, all remaining there about 1 week, preparing to again start out to work.

That while camped on Long Lake in Aug., 1893, Mr. P. Meehan, of Thief River Falls, had 2 men estimating timber, who were camped near Gov't estimators' camp, and visited there several evenings.

PATSY NEEDHAM.

Sworn to before me this 1st day of December, 1896.

J. GEO. WRIGHT,
U. S. Indian Inspector.

PATSY NEEDHAM, being recalled, states that in May, 1893, a team of horses, wagon, and harness was purchased for his use in taking supplies to camps, with the understanding that the outfit was to cost \$300; that the estimators were to and did pay \$60 on same, and that he was to pay balance of \$240 and retain or keep the team; that after using the team about 3 months, while working for the estimators, he did not pay anything on them, not having the money, and after quitting working for them he was unable to pay amount due, and therefore team was returned to original purchaser or to bank which held notes on amount due. None of estimators ever demanded of him that the team be returned to them; that while whole

number of estimators were camped together from July, 1893, to May, 1894, he was employed as cook, at \$50 per month, and later received \$60 per month, taking supplies to different camps.

PATSY NEEDHAM.

A 2.

PATSY NEEDHAM, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

That in September, 1894, while employed by the Government estimators of timber on the Red Lake Reservation, he was sent to Fosston after supplies for them; that John E. Dowd accompanied him; that he was requested by John S. Bell, one of the estimators, to bring a box for him which was at the depot at Fosston.

That he got the box from the depot, and that the box was marked "mineral water;" that the box was about 3 feet long and about 2½ feet wide; that the said John E. Dowd did not return to camp with him, but that after he got the box referred to, the said Dowd procured from a store 4 1-gal. jugs and put them on his (deponent's) wagon, with the request that he take them to camp.

That after leaving Fosston and when at camp along the roadside the first night the contents of the box were stolen, and the next morning he discovered the box was empty; that there was also taken at the same time a pair of his gloves left on the wagon seat.

That on his arrival at the camp of estimators, where Bell was located, he informed the said Bell that the box had been stolen from his wagon the night previous.

That the said Bell became very angry and profane at the loss of the goods, as he termed it, and the result was that deponent quit working for them; that Bell insisted on pay for the loss, and kept a Winchester rifle belonging to deponent for pay.

Deponent further states that on his arrival at Red Lake Agency he ascertained that 2 Indians had stolen the contents of the box, and that it contained 2 5-gal. kegs of whiskey, which had been brought to Red Lake Agency, and a number had drank it, several becoming intoxicated; that he was informed such was the fact by several who had partaken of it.

That the 2 Indians mentioned as having stolen the box denied to him having taken it, but acknowledged having one of deponent's gloves, and that he had lost the other one.

PATSY NEEDHAM.

Sworn to before me this 3d day of Dec'r, 1896.

J. GEO. WRIGHT,
U. S. Indian Inspector.

A 3.

Personally appeared before me PATRICK CAVANAUGH, who, after being duly sworn, deposes as follows:

That he is twenty-six years of age, and his residence is Merrill, Wisconsin; that during the last five years he has been engaged in the business of estimating timber for parties and having charge of logging camps during the winter season.

That in August, 1896, he looked over certain tracts of timber on the Red Lake Indian Reservation for A. E. Krebs, of St. Paul, Minn.; that in twp. 149, R. 33, section 11, he found timber nearly the same as reported by the Government estimators, as was also the case in twp. 150, R. 34, sec. 35.

That of those remaining unsold in Twp. 150, R. 34, sec. 31, he found also close, except the SW. ¼ of SE. ¼ and the SE. ¼ of SE. ¼, each of which was about double the quantity reported by the Government estimators.

That in Twp. 150, R. 34, sec. 33, SW. ¼ of SE. ¼, then unsold, and recorded at (15 M.) he found 125 M.

The above was all he examined, and reported his findings to the aforesaid A. E. Krebs.

PATRICK CAVANAUGH.

Sworn to before me this 29th day of November, 1896.

J. GEO. WRIGHT,
U. S. Indian Inspector.

Witness:

F. J. PARKE, *Spl. Agt., G. L. O.*

A 4.

Personally appeared before me, JOHN W. MEELEY, who, after being duly sworn, deposes as follows:

That he is forty-five years of age, and has resided on the Red Lake Reservation for the past six years, and is married to an Indian woman, and since Nov., 1895, has conducted a hotel at the Red Lake Agency.

That he has been employed in timber operations in different capacities for the past twenty years, and has estimated quantities of standing timber for different parties who desired to sell and buy during that time.

That during the winter of 1894 and 1895 he was employed by Mr. Walter F. Horton, with others, to estimate certain tracts of timber on the then Red Lake Indian Reservation, and which it was expected would soon be sold. That there were employed by the same Horton ten other men besides himself for the purpose of making the desired estimate, which he was informed was for the purpose of the Minneapolis and Minnesota Lumber Company, of which Mr. Backus was then president.

That they began work on or about Jan'y 27th, 1895, and estimated the quantity of standing timber, reporting separately live and dead and down, on each forty-acre tract, on the following-described lands, twp. 148, range 32, 33, 34, 35, and 36; twp. 149, R. 32, 33, 34, 35, and 36; twp. 150, R. 32, 33, 34, 35, and 36, and that they completed the work and returned to Red Lake Agency on or about April 4th, 1895.

That each forty-acre tract on the above-described lands were examined and the work of each estimator was assigned by the foreman, that each was required to do about an equal amount, and no tract was estimated by more than one man, the foreman testing the correctness of each.

That he does not now remember the quantities of timber found on any particular tracts except two, which are the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 24, twp. 148, R. 36, and NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 24, tp. 148, R. 36, on which he found about nine hundred (900,000) thousand of standing live pine on each.

That he has since seen by published reports of estimates made by examiners in the Government employ; that the above-named forty-acre tracts were estimated at 767 M and 427 M, respectively.

That having previously worked in that vicinity for years in the woods and being familiar with that section of country, he is convinced that nearly, if not all, of section 24, tp. 148, R. 36, was estimated too low by the Government estimators, according to Government published reports, while some other tracts were estimated by them too high and some too low.

That the Government estimators referred to were at work during the time he was so employed. That he frequently visited their camps in the evenings, as did the foreman, all frequently working in the same vicinity, although he did not come in contact with them while at work.

That prior to the time he was so employed and subsequently he has frequently seen different men employed in making the Government estimate of timber at the Red Lake Agency for several days at a time; but he never saw any of them have or under the influence of liquor at any time. He was informed by Maury Jordan, a woman of mixed blood, about 20 years of age, single, that one of the Government estimators named Looney was the father of her child. That he has known the woman during the last six years, and her reputation has been good, she previously having returned from school in Philadelphia.

That the twps. above referred to as examined by himself and others required about the same length of time to examine as any of the other twps. on the reservation on which there is timber would require, he having traveled, more or less, over the reservation.

JOHN W. MEELEY.

Sworn to before me this 29th day of November, 1896.

J. GEO. WRIGHT,
U. S. Indian Inspector.

Witness:

F. J. PARKE,
Spl. Agent, G. L. O.

JOHN W. MEELEY, being recalled, states he has known Theo. H. Beaulieu for past 13 years. Has never known of his estimating timber before appointed as Government estimator, and would not consider him a competent estimator of pine timber.

JOHN W. MEELEY.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, *Crookston*:

Personally appeared before me GEORGE A. RALPH, who, after being duly sworn, deposed as follows: That since 1891 up to the present time he has had Government contracts for surveying (subdividing) the following-named twps. within the limits of the Red Lake Indian Reservation: 149-39; 152-39, 40, and 41; 155-36, 37, and 38; 156-36, 37, 38, 39, and 40; 157-39; 157-40 and 41; 158-39 and 40; and 161, 162, and 163, R. 36 and 37; and 161, R. 38; and 157, 158, 159, 160, and 161, R. 31; also twps. 159 and 160, from Ranges 32 to 38 inc., and also ran the Red Lake guide meridian from Red Lake north to Lake of the Woods, the fourth guide meridian north from Red Lake to Rainy River, the 14th and 15th parallels across the Red Lake Reservation.

That in the performance of such duty he has traveled over the entire country lying west of the mouth of Rapid River to the western boundary of the reservation, and from the northern boundary of the Dennisbud Reservation to the Lake of the Woods on the north.

That in Twps. 155, in R. 36 to 42; 156, R. 36 to 42; 157, R. 39 to 41; 158, R. 39 to 41, there is no pine timber except a small body in the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 1, Tp. 156, R. 36, consisting of about 800 M of mixed pine timber; that the character of the remaining above-named twps. consists of low prairie and meadow land, interspersed with aspen groves, with some scattering hardwood.

That the above-described country embraces fifteen whole twps. and 4 fractional twps. along the western border of the reservation; that in many of these twps. a person can see over the entire town by driving through once.

That, in his opinion, one man could travel over the entire fifteen whole and four fractional twps. named for the purpose of carefully examining and reporting the quantity, if any, of pine timber on each 40 acres within the borders of the above-named 15 whole and four fractional twps. within a period of 30 days, and that he would willingly enter into a contract himself and alone to cover such territory for such purpose, the whole to be completed within a period of 30 days, subject to inspection before results of his examination were accepted, and to report each 40-acre tract separate.

That in twps. 161, 36-37, and fraction of 38; 162, 36 and fractional 37; 163, R. 36 and fractional 37, it would require one man from 12 to 15 days to carefully examine and estimate the quality of pine timber in each of the twps. named. That the territory embraced 161, R. 32 to 35; 162, R. 32 to 35; 163, R. 33 to 35, would require about the same length of time to examine.

That of the above-named twps. 161, 162, and 163, ranges described, there is scattering pine timber in tp. 161, R. 32, 34, 35, 36, and 37, and 162, R. 33 and 34; also 163, 33 and 34, containing a small quantity of timber, and that one man could carefully estimate and report the quantity of pine timber on each 40-acre tract within each town in from 12 to 15 days for each tp.

That during the month of Sept. he was in the above-named section of country, at which time he went through the town of Roseau, Minn., where he saw several of the Government estimators of timber, and also others of them at their camp several times, that he visited their camps on several occasions during the daytime and found five or six of the estimators in camp each time.

That in going through Roseau in Sept. he remained one day (Saturday) at which time there were five estimators there; that on returning through Roseau a week or ten days later he found about six Government estimators there; that he remained there two days, and during such time he saw there H. M. Allen, T. H. Beaulieu, W. B. McNeil, M. Rankin, W. D. Stevens, and one other whose name he does not now remember.

That he has also travelled over twps. 151, R. 38, 39, 40, and 41; also tp. 150, R. 38, 39, and 40; that there is no pine timber in twp. 151, but in 151, R. 38, 150, R. 38, 39, and 40 there is a small quantity of scattering pine timber; that in the seven twps. above named it would require about ten days for one man to carefully examine each twp. to report the pine timber on each 40-acre tract.

GEORGE A. RALPH.

Sworn to before me this 7th day of Dec'r, 1896.

J. GEO. WRIGHT,
U. S. Indian Inspector.

Witness:

F. J. PARKE, *Spl. Agt. G. L. O.*

A 6.

Personally appeared before me ROBERT N. KITTLESON, who, after being duly sworn, deposes as follows: That during the winter of 1889 and '90 he was employed by Messrs. Burbank & Butler, of Fergus Falls, Minnesota, as compass man, surveying certain portions of the Red Lake Indian Reservation. That during said time he traveled over certain parts of said reservation in company with above-named surveyors over land described as follows: Tps. 152 and 153, R. 36, 37, and 38, character of which country was swamp and low lands, portions of which was open country and the remainder covered with poplar and tamarack growths, there being no pine timber thereon; that in his opinion one man could travel over the entire portions of the above-described tracts for the purpose of ascertaining if there was any pine timber thereon in a period of thirty days, or not more than ten days for each township.

That he also traveled over, during the same winter for the same purpose (surveying), tps. 154 and 155, R. 39, 40, 41, 42, and fraction 43, to the western boundary of the then Red Lake Reservation; that most of the above-described country was open prairie, with small poplar growth, and that in places a man could see across an entire township, and that there was no pine timber on any of the above-described land; and in his opinion one man could see or examine fully any one of the above-described townships in three or four days and require not more than thirty days for the entire ten of the tps. named.

That in the spring of 1890 he was employed in the same capacity by George Ralph, of Crookston, Minn., and with him surveyed through the following-described country: Tps. 152, R. 39, 40, and 41, character of which country was open prairie and hay land, with poplar groves in certain localities; that there was no pine timber on any of these tps., and, in his opinion, one man could examine each of the above tps. in from seven to ten days for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not there was any pine timber thereon.

That in the spring of 1892 he was again employed by the said George Ralph in the same capacity, and, as U. S. deputy surveyor, accompanied over him the following lands: Tps. 153, R. 38, the character of which country was similar to that in tps. 152, R. 39, 40, and 41, with low, swampy ground in places; that there was then no pine timber thereon, and, in his opinion, one man would require about seven days to carefully examine and ascertain whether or not there was any pine timber on this twp. That during the same season of 1892 and in the same capacity he also subdivided, as in the previous twps. named in this affidavit, twp. 156, R. 41; twp. 157, 39, 40, and 41, and twp. 158, R. 39, 40, and 41; that the character of country in these twps. was open prairie, poplar growths, and swampy in places, twp. 158, R. 39, being almost entirely swamp.

That there was at that time no pine timber on any of the above-described twps., and that, in his opinion, one man could carefully examine each of these twps. in about seven days.

ROBERT N. KITTLESON.

Sworn to before me this 29th day of November, 1896.

J. GEO. WRIGHT,
U. S. Indian Inspector.

Witness:

F. J. PARKE, *Spl. Agent G. L. O.*

CARLTON, MINN., Dec. 19, 1896.

MR. W. A. HAYDEN, *White Earth, Minn.*

DEAR SIR: In reply to your inquiry of the 15th inst., I began estimating standing timber in 1883 for the Northern Transcontinental Survey and, with few intervals, have been either estimating or scaling timber or examining lands since. Am familiar with the best methods of timber and land examinations used both in this country and in Europe.

Most of my work has been done in Minnesota for the Northern Pacific and the St. Paul and Duluth Railroad Companies, and for the State of Minnesota.

Have found that on the prairie a man can thoroughly examine, map, and describe in detail one section a day. In the wooded portion of Minnesota a half section a day can be done.

Timber lands can best be examined in winter, i. e., from October first to April first, while agricultural lands can best be done in summer or from May 15th to October 1st.

Respectfully,

H. B. AYRES.

(Indorsed:) I consider Mr. Ayers the best authority in the Northwest.

Respectfully referred to the Secretary of the Interior for information of self and Inspector Wright.

M. R. BALDWIN.

DEC. 30.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., Dec. 24th, 1896.

HON. M. R. BALDWIN, *White Earth, Minn.*

DEAR SIR: In reply to your letter of Dec. 15th, which I intended to answer a little earlier, I would say that it is difficult for me to give any definite figures as to the cost of examining lands. I have had a large experience in the business, but it is hard to answer definitely the question which you ask. I send men from Minneapolis commonly, pay their fares and time up and return, and use extra men to keep camp and run compass, making three to do the estimate work of one man—that is to say, the estimator, a compass man, and a camp man—excepting that sometimes one camp man answers for two parties. Taking all the expenses together, I would estimate about two cents an acre on estimating pine lands, and not half as much on estimating the value of farm lands.

Lands can be run over and a general idea given at considerable less rate of expenditure, but not to get the definite information that I require in my business.

Very truly, yours,

T. B. WALKER.

(Indorsed:) T. B. Walker is one of the lumber kings of the Northwest.

Respectfully referred to the Secretary of Interior for information of self and Inspector Wright.

M. R. BALDWIN.

DEC. 30.

CLOQUET, MINN., Dec. 23, 1896.

HON. M. R. BALDWIN,
White Earth, Minn.

DEAR SIR: Having been away from home, I just returned; now find your favor of last week. Replying, will say that I think from the fact that the land is in one body and subdivided into 40-acre tracts, should be very much in favor of men making estimates. They can spend almost their entire time estimating, instead of (as in our case) traveling miles from one small tract to another.

The particular qualifications an estimator should have is: (1) To be a good compass man; (2) to be an accurate pacer; (3) to be a good judge of timber as to number of logs (basis of 16 ft.) that each tree will cut into—the number of such logs, when manufactured, that will make one thousand feet, board measure.

To possess this knowledge it is very important for a man to have experience in cutting logs, or working in or about sawmills, or at least to have observed closely the operation of manufacturing lumber from the round log.

Educational qualifications need not be great, as many of the best estimators are barely able to make an intelligent report. It would seem to me, however, that the chief of a large party of estimators should be an expert, in all that the word implies, so far as it refers to making of estimates and reports of same.

As to the number of acres of timber that a man should estimate in one or thirty days, allowance should always be made for the season of the year, amount of timber on land, whether the underbrush is very thick, great amount of fallen timber, or very unlevel land. He should, under ordinary circumstances, make a very close estimate on at least a quarter section each day. In examining or reporting on land for agricultural purposes, the number of acres so examined or reported

on would depend very largely on the number of holes dug and the depth of same. I think a half section would be a fair day's work.

Yours truly,

A. GOWAN.

Respectfully referred to the Secretary of the Interior for the use of Inspector J. George Wright.

M. R. BALDWIN.

DEC. 30.

TOWER, MINN., Dec. 25, 1896.

Major BALDWIN, *White Earth, Minn.*

DEAR SIR: I see by the papers you are putting up a fight against the estimators from Red Lake. I have some information that may be of value to you, but first of all I had better explain who I am. I am deputy sheriff and game warden at Tower, and accompanied you on your trip to the Indian council at Gheens, and also you went with me to the land office in Duluth to get an Indian's patent, so you will remember me by that. I know a special agent in the employ of the Government now who invested \$1,250 in Red Lake pine. I saw him hand the draft to a noted pine-land man round Duluth land office, and he told me himself that he was on the inside. The estimators had two sets of books, one official and one of their own for private use, and he had a list of good land that would go cheap, and they had formed a pool in Duluth to buy it up and he had put in all the money he could scrape up. I have no personal interest in this affair, only you did me a great favor in Washington when you were there, and if I can do anything in return, I will do so. I would rather not appear in this matter now, but if it is absolutely necessary, you can call on me. Any further information you may want I shall be pleased to give.

Very truly, yours,

ARCHIE PHILIP.

Respectfully referred to the Secretary of the Interior for information of Inspector Wright. I suppose the special agent referred to is formerly of the estimator corps.

M. R. BALDWIN.

DEC. 30.

BRAINERD, MINN., Dec. 27, 1896.

Mr. BALDWIN, *White Earth, Minn.*

DEAR SIR: If you are anxious to get the public sale of Red Lake lands put one side, you ought be able to do so, if crooked estimating cuts any figure. I worked six months on Red Lake pine lands, and had a partner at same time: and we both worked over 15 years in Michigan at estimating pine: and if you are honest, and are not trying to get money out of lumbermen to hush up, you should be successful. Now I will name over some sections, and I will put the price after each sec.. what it cost the lumbermen by the thousand when they bought it at Crookston last summer. I will name 2 secs. in each of townships where I worked:

	Cost.
Town 150, R. 33, sec. 28	\$0.29
Town 150, R. 33, sec. 33 .....	.67
Town 150, R. 34, sec. 19 .....	.90
Town 150, R. 34, sec. 20 .....	.85
Town 150, R. 35, sec. 24 .....	.73
Town 150, R. 35, sec. 23	1.10
Town 150, R. 36, sec. 19 .....	.40
Town 150, R. 35, sec. 35 .....	.90
Town 149, R. 36, sec. 2 .....	.95
Town 149, R. 36, sec. 10	1.00
Town 149, R. 35, sec. 28	1.50
Town 149, R. 35, sec. 32	1.00
Town 148, R. 35, sec. 9 .....	.75
Town 148, R. 35, sec. 30 .....	.75
Town 148, R. 36, sec. 24 .....	.90
Town 148, R. 36, sec. 23 .....	.85

242 TIMBER ON THE CHIPPEWA INDIAN RESERVATIONS.

Now I will not give any more sec., as you will find enough to satisfy you here, and I can say that the whole reservation, as it is estimated, cost the lumbermen about \$100 per M.

I hear the lumbermen have got the Government patent deeds to the best white pine lands. So the investigation is like locking barn after horse is gone. You keep honest track what the lands they lumber this winter cut and you can find out yourself.

May success be with you, Mr. Baldwin.

Yours, truly,

CHARLES THORNBURG.

I am going to Minneapolis to-day and over to Wisconsin to scale, and in Feb'y I am coming to Duluth and could see you.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
CHIPPEWA INDIAN COMMISSION,
White Earth, Minn., Dec. 30th, 1896.

SIR: The accompanying letter is respectfully referred to you with request that it be handed to Inspector Wright, who, as I am informed, is now in Washington.

Very respectfully,

M. R. BALDWIN,
Commissioner.

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C.

ABSTRACT OF PAPERS

RELATING TO THE

ESTIMATING AND CUTTING OF TIMBER ON THE CHIPPEWA INDIAN RESERVATIONS, MINNESOTA,

FURNISHED IN RESPONSE TO A SENATE RESOLUTION OF JANUARY 6, 1899.

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1.—LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR, DATED JANUARY 21, 1899, TRANSMITTING INFORMATION..	1
<i>Chippewa ceded lands.</i> —The Commissioner of the General Land Office is specifically charged with the appraisal and disposal of the ceded lands; and under his immediate supervision the regulations prescribed relative to the sale of the dead and down timber on such ceded lands are enforced	1
<i>Diminished reserve lands.</i> —To the Commissioner of Indian Affairs is intrusted the enforcement of the regulations relative to the cutting and sale of dead and down timber on the Chippewa diminished reserves in Minnesota	2
2.—BRIEF HISTORY OF THE LAW RELATING TO THE CHIPPEWA INDIAN RESERVATION AND THE OPERATION THEREOF SINCE ITS PASSAGE.— Excerpt from the Annual Report of the Secretary of the Interior for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1898.....	2-8
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March 4, 1890.—Agreement concluded by commissioners with the Indians for the cession of their lands, etc., approved by the President and transmitted to Congress	3
August, 1891.—Timber examiners appointed.....	3
May, 1893.—New corps of Chippewa timber examiners appointed. Their work compared with that of the former corps (extract from the Annual Report of the Secretary of the Interior for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1894).....	3
February 26, 1896.—Amendment of the law so as to provide that after survey, examination, and appraisal of 100,000 acres, or of a less quantity, same might be offered for sale, etc.....	3
July, 1896.—First offering for sale of pine lands in the Chippewa Reservation in Minnesota: Quantity sold, proceeds of sale, and acreage and valuation of unsold offered lands.....	3, 4
October 20, 1896.—United States Indian Inspector Wright directed to make investigation of alleged incompetency and mismanagement of timber examiners.....	4
December 31, 1896.—Inspector Wright reported inexperience and carelessness on the part of examiners (75)	4
January 4, 1897.—Unsold pine land withdrawn from sale and timber examiners relieved from duty.....	4
August 3, 1897.—Reexamination of lands withdrawn ordered. Re-examinations, as well as new examinations, made by a board of experienced examiners, selected with great care in August, 1897..	4

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August, 1898.—Lands reexamined and lands examined for the first time (61,151.57 acres) offered for sale. Proceeds of sale and acreage remaining subject to private sale at the appraised value.....		4
Amount saved to the Indians by reason of reexamination of about 38,960 acres.....		4
Aggregate acreage of Chippewa pine and agricultural lands to be sold originally, acreage disposed of, and proceeds of sales, which has been deposited in the Treasury to the credit of the Indians, as required by law.....		4, 5
Sums appropriated by Congress, as an advance to the Chippewa Indians, under the act of January 14, 1889.....		5
Work of present corps of examiners satisfactory.....		5
August 26, 1898.—Logging regulations were formulated (9) under authority contained in the act of June 7, 1897, to govern logging by Indians on the ceded Chippewa reservations, Minnesota.....		5
(For regulations, see page 21.)		
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Troubles with Chippewas at Bear Island, on Leech Lake.....		6
Origin of the trouble now under investigation by Department of the Interior and the honorable the Attorney-General.....		7
Statement showing area of Chippewa Indian lands in Minnesota, the area opened to entry and settlement up to and including October 5, 1898, and the amount realized from sales to and including September 30, 1898.....		7
Acts of Congress, approved February 16, 1889, and June 7, 1897, in relation to dead and fallen timber on Indian lands.....		7
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August 26, 1898, new regulations (9) were provided for the present season, amending the former regulations so as to provide for the payment of Indian loggers first in order of the distribution of proceeds, and to increase the amount to be deducted for the Indian fund from 15 per cent to an arbitrary amount of \$2 per thousand feet for Norway and \$3 per thousand feet for white pine; otherwise the regulations are the same as for last season.....		9
Additional regulations prescribed (49), dated December 14, 1898, under which 63 contracts for logging 108,100,000 feet of dead and down timber at prices ranging from \$4.50 to \$8.50 per thousand feet, have been approved. * * * The work is now proceeding, and there is every reason to believe that the operations will prove a success for the present year.....		12
There are now four contracts for 6,400,000 feet before the Office for approval.....		11
On December 8, 1898, Special Agents Parke and Schwartz made a full report of their investigation (22, 23, 24), and stated that the Indian trouble was not the result of the logging operations. They report that the officials in charge of the work in the field were found diligent and attentive in their work.....		10

3.—Report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, dated January 10, 1899, etc.—Continued.

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12. —Letter of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated August 8, 1898, addressed to Indian Agent Sutherland, acknowledging receipt of letter and commenting thereon.....	23
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51. —Letter of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated October 9, 1889, addressed to the Secretary of the Interior, recommending that steps be taken to secure Executive authority for the Indians of the White Earth, Red Lake, and White Oak Point reservations in Minnesota to cut and bank dead and down timber from their respective reservations during the current fiscal year, and to sell it for their own benefit at the proper time, in accordance with the provisions of the act of February 16, 1889 (25 Stats., 673), and submitting regulations as sufficient to govern the work	67

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- 53.**—Letter of the Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated October 11, 1890, to the Secretary of the Interior relative to logging, suggesting that the regulations in force the previous year approved October 16, 1889, be adopted without modification to govern the logging operations of the Indians on the White Earth and Red Lake reservations the ensuing season, which regulations were reported by the agent to have worked very satisfactorily 69–72
- 54.**—Letter of the Secretary of the Interior, dated October 15, 1890, addressed to the President, containing the reason given by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for not including the White Oak Point Reserve in this year's authority, concurring in his views, and requesting that authority be granted the Indians on the Red Lake Diminished Reserve and on the White Earth Reserve, Minn., to cut and dispose of the dead and down timber during the current fiscal year under rules and regulations similar to those approved October 16, 1889. Approval thereof by the President, dated October 17, 1890..... 72, 73
- 55.**—Letter of the Secretary of the Interior, dated December 18, 1894, to the President, submitting a communication from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and recommending that authority be granted for the cutting and sale of the dead and down timber on the Red Lake and White Earth reservations, under the accompanying regulations prescribed by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs..... 73
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dead timber on said *diminished reservations* as on the *ceded* portion of the Chippewa lands (as appeared by correspondence quoted in said letter), and that many of the Indians had made large preparations, intending to enter into the logging business during the approaching season; and recommending, in view of the foregoing, that authority be granted for the Indians of said diminished reservations (excepting certain parties who had violated the regulations by cutting a quantity of green timber) to engage in the logging of dead timber, standing or fallen, on the unallotted lands of said reservations during the logging season of 1897-98, under regulations therewith submitted, same as those prescribed by the President to govern the operations of the Indians in the logging of dead timber during the last season 76-79

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64.—Letter from the Secretary of the Interior, dated December 6, 1898, to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, advising him that an investigation by special agents, ordered October 18, 1898, through the Commissioner of the General Land Office, relative to merchantable dead timber on the White Earth and Red Lake reservations, was in progress; also, granting authority for the sale of the timber in question, as recommended in letter of the Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated September 21, 1898, and expressing the desire that every precaution be taken, by specific rules and regulations, to be prepared by the Office of Indian Affairs for Department approval, to guard the interests of the Indians, etc..... 84

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