only the expenses incurred in selling the land. If, now, the receipts from filing fees are diverted from the source to which they belong, namely, the Osage Indian fund, it is plain to be seen that this fund is twice charged with the expenses of selling the lands.

In this connection, I beg leave to call your attention to the method of determining the proportion of expenses chargeable to the Osages. Take, for instance, the business done at Garden City, Kansas, as shown by the report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office for 1885:

The salary of register and receiver amounts to	$1,000 00
2 per cent. commission on public land sales -	770 02
Commissions on homestead entries - -	12,146 60
Commissions on final homestead entries -	554 95
Commissions on timber culture entries -	11,352 00
Fees on declaratory statements - - -	4.182 00
Fees on soldiers' declaratory statements -	504 00
	$30,509 57
Amount allowed register and receiver by law	6,000 00
Excess of maximum allowance to register and receiver - - - -	24,509 57
2 per cent. commission on Osage lands -	328 66
Fees on Osage filings - - - -	5,144 00
	$5,472 66

The manner of determining the proportion of the salaries and commissions of the register and receiver in a case like this is as follows:

Their salary and earnings from the public lands are - - - - -	$30.509 57
Deduct the $1,000 salary allowed by law -	1,000 00
	$29,509 57
Their earnings from the Osage lands are -	5,472 66
Total earnings from all sources -	$34,982 23