

of selling the Indian lands since the extra duty involves no greater compensation?

On page five you state:

"The Government, in selling other lands, fixes the price, say, at \$1.25 per acre, and the man wishing to purchase comes and says: 'I want 160 acres, and here is \$200 to pay for the same.' But the officers say: 'There are certain fees which you must pay before the land can be sold to you.' He pays these fees, because he wants the land, for services rendered by said officers in selling the land, but the purchaser never claims that he has paid more than \$200 for the same, if that was the price. The additional cost is for services rendered as above stated, and he never complains that the Government, by charging him these fees, is making money out of him. He gets all he contracts for."

Now, if this man, whose case you have cited above, has made an erroneous entry, and the General Land Office cancels the same and returns his purchase-money, what amount will be repaid?

I am assured on competent authority that the sum returned to the settler in this class of cases is \$202. Why should \$202 be returned? Because the \$2 filing fee proceeds from the sale of the land. The settler paid \$202 for his land, and that amount is returned to him. What are "proceeds?" The "sum afforded by a sale." What is the result of a sale of 160 acres of Osage land? \$202 in every instance.

We have never contended that the settler or purchaser did not get his value received. We have stated, however, that it was either illegal to charge the settler the \$2 filing fee or that the Indians were entitled to the benefit of it.

In paragraph second of page 5, you state that the excess of maximum is covered into the Treasury "as other public moneys," by miscellaneous warrants. So are the moneys received from the sale of Indian lands covered in by miscellaneous warrants. There are no Indian land warrants. It is not a question of what kind of warrant