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1. 凡在本行開辦之各項業務，均應遵守本行所定之各項規章，並應隨時注意本行所定之各項規章，如有違反，本行將依法究辦。

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SECRET

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THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
DO hereby certify that
the following is a true and correct copy
of the original as the same appears
in the records of the Department of the Interior
at Washington, D. C.
this 1st day of January, 1901.
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LANDS
WASHINGTON, D. C.


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1. The first step in the process of the investigation is the identification of the subject. This is done by the investigator who is assigned to the case. The investigator will look for any information that might lead to the identification of the subject. This may include checking the subject's name, address, and other personal information. The investigator will also look for any other information that might be helpful in identifying the subject.

2. The second step in the process is the collection of evidence. This is done by the investigator who is assigned to the case. The investigator will look for any physical evidence that might be helpful in identifying the subject. This may include looking for fingerprints, footprints, and other physical evidence. The investigator will also look for any other information that might be helpful in identifying the subject.

3. The third step in the process is the analysis of the evidence. This is done by the investigator who is assigned to the case. The investigator will look for any patterns or other information that might be helpful in identifying the subject. This may include looking for any patterns in the evidence, such as the way the evidence is arranged or the way it is presented. The investigator will also look for any other information that might be helpful in identifying the subject.

4. The fourth step in the process is the identification of the subject. This is done by the investigator who is assigned to the case. The investigator will look for any information that might lead to the identification of the subject. This may include checking the subject's name, address, and other personal information. The investigator will also look for any other information that might be helpful in identifying the subject.

5. The fifth step in the process is the collection of evidence. This is done by the investigator who is assigned to the case. The investigator will look for any physical evidence that might be helpful in identifying the subject. This may include looking for fingerprints, footprints, and other physical evidence. The investigator will also look for any other information that might be helpful in identifying the subject.

6. The sixth step in the process is the analysis of the evidence. This is done by the investigator who is assigned to the case. The investigator will look for any patterns or other information that might be helpful in identifying the subject. This may include looking for any patterns in the evidence, such as the way the evidence is arranged or the way it is presented. The investigator will also look for any other information that might be helpful in identifying the subject.

7. The seventh step in the process is the identification of the subject. This is done by the investigator who is assigned to the case. The investigator will look for any information that might lead to the identification of the subject. This may include checking the subject's name, address, and other personal information. The investigator will also look for any other information that might be helpful in identifying the subject.

8. The eighth step in the process is the collection of evidence. This is done by the investigator who is assigned to the case. The investigator will look for any physical evidence that might be helpful in identifying the subject. This may include looking for fingerprints, footprints, and other physical evidence. The investigator will also look for any other information that might be helpful in identifying the subject.

9. The ninth step in the process is the analysis of the evidence. This is done by the investigator who is assigned to the case. The investigator will look for any patterns or other information that might be helpful in identifying the subject. This may include looking for any patterns in the evidence, such as the way the evidence is arranged or the way it is presented. The investigator will also look for any other information that might be helpful in identifying the subject.

10. The tenth step in the process is the identification of the subject. This is done by the investigator who is assigned to the case. The investigator will look for any information that might lead to the identification of the subject. This may include checking the subject's name, address, and other personal information. The investigator will also look for any other information that might be helpful in identifying the subject.