

Department of Justice.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,

SECOND DIVISION, DISTRICT OF ALASKA,

~~CORNELIUS L. VAUGHAN~~
FRANK H. RICHARDS, Marshal

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St. Michaels, _____, 190

Hardy is held on the charge of Murder in the first degree, and Aston on charge of receiving and concealing stolen goods.

Judge Wickersham and also U. S. Marshal Richards are expected on Ste. Portland from St. Michael within a few days.

Please excuse briefness as I write this in haste to catch outgoing mail on the Newport.

Very respectfully
J. R. Richards
Deputy U. S. Marshal

761 Fulton street,

BROOKLYN, N. Y.,

August 21, 1901.

Hon. John G. Brady, Governor,
Territory of Alaska,
Sitka, Alaska.

Dear Sir:-

Will you kindly inform me what the requirements are to practice
as an attorney at law in your Territory? If there is a pamphlet published
on the subject I should be glad to have and pay for a copy.

Thanking you in advance for your reply,

I am,

Yours very truly,

Thomas Brown

ROBERT A. FRIEDRICH,
United States Attorney,
SITKA.

Department of Justice.

Office of United States Attorney,

District of Alaska.

Juneau, Alaska, Aug. 30, 1901.

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Hon. John G. Brady, Governor,
Sitka, Alaska.

My dear Governor:--

On my return after an absence of almost two months, I found your letter of Aug. 6th in which you speak of your cruise with Capt. Kilgore, and of your raid with Commissioner DeGroff on the evil-doers of Yakutat.

I received a letter from Rev. Johnson, Swedish Missionary, giving me details of the doings of certain scoundrels who have been plying Indians with liquor at that place, particularly of the steward of the steamer "Newport". He also says that steamers while at anchor there run their bars wide open and sell whiskey. Have issued subpoenas for certain persons whose names he sent me, and who he says, have personal knowledge of the steward of the "Newport" selling whiskey to Indians. I have requested him also to give me the names of persons who have purchased or knows of the selling of liquor over the bars of any steamers while at anchor there. I shall put these matters before the grand jury at the next term of court at Skagway, and if sufficient evidence can be procured, prosecute them most vigorously. I am very glad indeed that you took the action you did in going up there. I understand that a number of arrests were made, and some had been sent to jail. The effect undoubtedly will be salutary and result in much good.

I am fully in accord with your idea that the appointment Mesher with his great experience, integrity, and executive ability to take charge of the Alaska salmon fisheries under some sort of "Bureau" appointment, would be an excellent thing, and certainly hope that your ideas may be sufficiently impressed upon the Department to cause such action to be taken. I am satisfied that some such scheme as this is the idea of the cannery people in San Francisco and would meet with their entire approval, as they claim that under present methods the fish, ^{well as} as the fishermen who desire to protect the salmon, are not properly protected, and that our present machinery is impracticable and too ponderous.

I regret very much that if you go to San Francisco, I cannot be there with you, but you will find a cordial reception extended to you by them all. They seem to be anxiously and earnestly desirous of adopting some general plan by which the fish in Alaska waters will be increased instead of depleted, and say that they are only too willing to act in harmony with any proposition looking to that end.

Concerning Dr. Wilbur, whom you mentioned in your letter as being detained as a witness for the October term, I agree with you that it is a hardship, ^{but} of course, the question of personal convenience of witnesses in cases of prosecution for crime cannot control. I will do whatever lies in my power to get Judge Brown to allow him extra fees on account of his profession, as being used as an expert witness.

I have received from the United States Attorney of Grand Rapids, Mich., a letter of inquiry concerning the murder of the Sullivans and Reaney at Unalak, the Sullivans having a brother living

at that place. I have forwarded to the District Attorney, for the information of the surviving brother, a copy of the report enclosed to me by you from the deputy marshal. I also informed him that the scene of these murders was not in my division, but under the jurisdiction of the court at Cape Nome. I would like very much to find these murderers and assist in their prosecution, as you so complimentary remark that you could wish the bringing of them to justice was assigned to me.

I have great confidence that I shall convict Bird again at the next trial of the case, and shall try to do so and hang him in accordance with the ideas of the Supreme Court of the United States. as to how a gentleman should have his taking off in that behalf.

I hope to have the pleasure of seeing and conferring with you at length and in detail concerning public matters, as well as private and personal, in the near future.

Very truly yours,

Robert A. Lindbergh

U.S. Attorney.

"A"

1901-131953

Department of the Interior,

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GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *Aug 20, 1901*

SIR:

This office is in receipt of your communication of *Sept 13*

The matter will receive prompt attention, and additional reply will be made if found necessary upon a further examination of the subject referred to.

Respectfully,

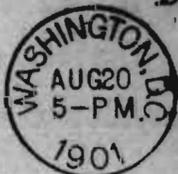
Binger Hermann
Commissioner.

Department of the Interior,

GENERAL LAND OFFICE

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

Penalty for private use \$300



The Gov

Delta

Ala.

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Dyea Alaska Sept 2^d 1901

Hon John. A. Brady
Sitka Alaska

Dr Sir = I have the honor
to acknowledge the receipt of yours
of earlier date in August wherein you
outturned a visit to Dyea and an
adjustment of our School application

I have since received from
Rev Sheldon Jackson some a letter
stating there was no funds for
schools in Alaska also am in receipt
of letter from Mr. Holt Teacher at
Wrangle who recently at Sitka called
on Superintendent Kelly on our behalf
Mr. Kelly gave assurance of the salary
of \$25.00 if we supplied all else
which we can easily do

Now pending your coming we are
uncertain as to the fate of our school
on receipt of Rev Sheldon Jackson's

letter I called on Zimmers Father & son
and stated the situation.

The result is Howard Zimmer will
Teach the school for the stated salary
if authorised to and take his pay
when funds are appropriated for Alaska
schools Now I sincerely wish to secure
the school? Can his Permit be issued
and our school started

I am Sir

With High Regard

Your Obedt. Servt.

William F. Alender

RESOLUTION PASSED BY JUNEAU CITY COUNCIL AT A MEETING HELD Sept. 11, 1901:

-----oOo-----

Your Special Committee to whom was referred the question of petitioning the Honorable Attorney-General to proceed with the expenditure of the funds at his disposal for the erection of a Court House and Jail at Juneau would respectfully submit the following resolution:-

WHEREAS,

Congress by an Act approved July 1, A.D. 1898, (U.S. Stat. at Lrge vol 30 p. 641) has placed at the disposal of the Hon. Atty.-General, the sum of Five Thousand Dollars (\$5,000.00) to be expended for the preservation of Court Records at Juneau, and also by Act of Congress approved July 7, A.D. 1898, (U.S. Stat. at Lrge vol. 30 p. 679) has appropriated the further sum of Forty Thousand Dollars (\$40,000.00) to be expended under the direction of the Hon. Atty.-General for the erection of a Court House and Jail at Juneau, and

WHEREAS,

The Honorable Secretary of the Interior by a recent decision in the case of the Benanza Lode Claim, has denied the application for patent of such claim, whereby the title to the Court House Reservation at Juneau designated on the Official Map and in the survey of the townsite of Juneau as Blk. C. has been finally settled and determined, rendering said Block available for the purposes of a Court House site. Therefore,

RESOLVED, That we hereby respectfully and earnestly request the Honorable Attorney-General to proceed with all reasonable expedition with the construction of the building contemplated by the Acts of Congress hereinbefore mentioned, as the necessities for such building are extremely urgent, for the reasons already placed before the Department of Justice and which we do not deem necessary to repeat herein.

Councilmen:

B. M. Behrends,
S. Blum,
Jay Decker,
Geo. F. Forrest,
Lockie McKinnon,
J. F. Malony,
Frank Young.

The City of Juneau,
Council Chambers.

City Officers:

Geo. F. Forrest, Mayor.
B. M. Behrends, Treasurer.
J. B. Deany, City Attorney.
Nathaniel Greene, City Clerk.
J. J. Seattle, Assessor.
H. H. Folsom, Police Judge.
W. S. Staley, City Marshal.

Juneau, Alaska, Sept 14 1901

Hon. J. G. Brady

Governor of Alaska

Sir:-

I enclose herewith copy of a resolution passed by the Common Council of the City of Juneau.

I most earnestly call your attention to the matter of this resolution.

The immediate and urgent necessity for the erection of the Court House building is a matter that interests every citizen of Southeastern Alaska, for until this building is erected the Court Records for the First Judicial District of Alaska have no protection against fire - contained as they are in an ordinary frame building.

As the petition sets forth the appropriation for the Court House and for the preservation of Records is immediately available, the only obstacle heretofore existing, viz: the contested title to the site, has been removed by the Decision of the Hon. Secretary of the Interior.

I feel that it is my duty, and not only mine but the duty of every citizen of Southeastern Alaska, to urge by every means the immediate construction of said building in order to end the hazard now existing and for which there is no further reason.

The destruction of the Court Records now without protection would entail serious consequences, and there should be no failure to protect them now that means are available.

Very respectfully,

Geo. F. Forrest

Mayor of Juneau.

Councilmen:

B. M. Behrends,
S. Blum,
Jay Decker,
Geo. F. Forrest,
Lockie McKinnon,
J. F. Malony,
Frank Young.

The City of Juneau
Council Chambers.

City Officers:

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B. M. Behrends, Treasurer.
J. B. Denny, City Attorney.
Nathanael Greene, City Clerk.
J. J. Beattie, Assessor.
H. H. Folsom, Police Judge.
W. S. Staley, City Marshal.

Juneau, Alaska, Sept. 14, 1901

Hon. John G. Brady,

Governor of Alaska,

Sitka, Alaska.

Sir:-

We, the Board of Education of the City of Juneau, have had under consideration the education of the Indian children residing within the corporate limits of this city.

We have a letter from J.B. Denny, Secretary Local School Committee, enclosing a letter from W.T. Harris, Commissioner of Education, stating that none of the money apportioned to the Bureau of Education from the licenses collected in Alaska outside of incorporated towns could be applied for educational purposes within said towns, and therefore that it would be illegal for the Bureau to continue to support the native school at Juneau. The income derived from the licenses collected in this town for the year ending June 30, 1901, did not meet the requirements of the Board for the education of the white children and we were forced to enter upon this, our second year, in debt. Our income this year we hope and expect will be as great as that of last year and we are endeavoring while maintaining our schools at the same grade of efficiency to make up the deficiency, and in doing that we believe we have done all that is possible for us to do.

It seems a pity that such of the Native children residing in Juneau who desire to learn should be unable to do so, and we lay the matter before you in the hope that you may be able to suggest some way in which it may be done. The Government has the school house here that was

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W. S. Staley, City Marshal.

Juneau, Alaska, 190

Hon. J.G.B. - 2.

used before by the Natives, and all that is needed is a teacher and a
sufficient fund for fuel, lights etc.

Respectfully,

J. F. Robinson

J. C. Hammond

H. H. Casey

Board of Education, City of Juneau.

ALASKA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

OFFICERS:

W. M. EDNER, President
S. ELUM, 1st Vice President
JNO. OLDS, 2nd Vice Pres.
B. M. BERRENS, Treasurer
H. Shattuck Secretary

Office of the Secretary

DIRECTORS:

C. W. YOUNG
J. P. JORGENSEN
G. F. FORREST
B. M. BERRENS
T. J. BOWDIE
O. H. AMBY
J. T. SPICKETT

JUNEAU, ALASKA

Sept. 17th, 1901.

Hon. John G. Brady, Esq.,
Sitka, Alaska.

Dear Sir:-

Enclosed herewith please find copy of resolution and petition passed by our Chamber of Commerce at a recent meeting. It is our desire that every citizen sign this petition to the Attorney General urging the immediate construction of the Court House and Jail at Juneau for which an appropriation was made several years ago.

We will consider it a great favor if you will have the petition circulated at Sitka for signatures and any expense that you may incur in so doing will be cheerfully borne by this Chamber.

I thank you and trust that this will not take too much of your time.

Respectively yours,

H. Shattuck
Secretary

ROBERT A. FRIEDRICH,
United States Attorney,
SITKA.

Department of Justice.

Office of United States Attorney,

District of Alaska.

Juneau, Alaska, Sept. 19, 1901 .

Hon. John G. Brady, Governor,
Sitka, Alaska.

Dear Sir:--

I received your letter of the 9th inst. written on U. S. S. "Rush". I shall give the matter prompt attention. I have caused subpoenas to be issued for the Rev. Carle and the Natives mentioned in your letter. I have also instructed the deputy marshal to advise with Mr. Carle, and get someone to purchase a bottle of this cider, in order that I may have it analyzed at Skagway and show its intoxicating nature. I shall, try to indict Myers on three charges; first, for selling liquor to Indians; second, for keeping a saloon without license, and third, for doing business without license, as I find he has not paid his mercantile license for the current year.

Respectfully yours,

Robert A. Friedrich

U.S. Attorney.



U. S. Steamer "PERRY",

Office of SPECIAL AGENT TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Sitka, Alaska, Aug. 3, 1900.

Hon. John G. Brady,

Governor of Alaska.

Sir:

In my annual report to the Treasury Department for the year 1900 I felt justified, from what information I had been able to secure in regard to the situation, to recommend that the hunting and killing of sea otter should be suspended for a term of years, with a view to preserving the species from utter extinction.

It is not improbable that my views in the premises would have had favorable consideration but for the fact that representations were made to the Department to the effect that such action would have a most distressing effect upon native Alaskans engaged in the business of sea-otter hunting, and that such an order would deprive them of their almost sole resource for a livelihood.

I would be greatly obliged for a statement of your views on this question, inasmuch as it is my conviction that if the sea otter is to be saved from extinction action to that end must be prompt and rigorous. If you agree with my conclusions I will again call the attention of the Department to the case, in the hope of more satisfactory results.

Respectfully yours,

H. W. Kitchin
Special Agent.

Please address me at San Diego, Cal.



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Skagway, Alaska, October 2nd, 1900,

To Governor J.G. Brady,
Sitka, Alaska,

My dear Governor:-

Referring to our conversation on the "Perry" concerning the indian matters along the coast, I would like to ask your interest in helping me to get a boat suitable for travel up and down the canal, in order that I might keep in touch, as I should, with the varying conditions, and to correct or report such abuses as exist, and within my power to supervise. It is very necessary that there should be a steamer capable of carrying fifty men with baggage, with sleeping accommodations, with one or two rapid fire guns. In every way properly provided as a military boat should be for the purposes necessary here.

Knowing your influence in Washington, and feeling that it is for the best interest of this section of Alaska, I make this request, feeling sure that if any recommendation comes from you, it will have more weight, than any I might make.

Very sincerely,

Henry W. Hovey
Captain 24th Infantry

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF ALASKA, SECOND DIVISION

HARRY G. STEEL, CLERK

Nome, Alaska, June 30th, 1902.

Hon. John G. Brady,
Governor of Alaska,
Juneau, Alaska.

Dear Sir:--

I have this day forwarded to Honorable Wm. L. Distin, Secretary of Alaska, draft for \$90.00, in payment of admission fees of nine attorneys, as per the following list:-

J. F. Hobbs	\$10.00
M. P. Kinkaid	10.00
S. J. Lazarus	10.00
S. C. Henton	10.00
C. S. Aldrich	10.00
J. H. Tam	10.00
W. T. Perkins	10.00
M. H. Castle	10.00
Jes. P. Kelly	10.00

\$90.00

Yours very truly

Harry G. Steel

Clerk.

Third Division District of Alaska,
EAGLE CITY ALASKA,
Office of U. S. Commissioner,

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Eagle, Alaska, August 7, 1902.

Hon. John G. Brady,
Governor of the District of Alaska,

Sitka.

Dear Sir:

Your favor of the 28th ult., inclosing a copy of a letter from the Secretary of Interior in Re Christensen, was received to-day and in reply to your inquiry regarding whether "one Charles Christensen who was killed in the Yukon Territory on the American side of the boundary near the head waters of Forty Mile by one Owen in Nov., 1901 was Charles (Carl) Fried a stepson of Thomas Christensen of Horsens, Denmark"; I will say that the murdered man's name from all the evidence I have in the case was Carl E. Christensen and that he went by the name of Carl F. Christensen among the miners and prospectors on the Forty Mile River.

Hans C. Petersen, a friend of the deceased, and also a Dane by birth, informs me that Christensen was a stepson of Thomas Christensen of Horsens, Denmark, a warden of the State Penitentiary in that place. Mr. Petersen is now attending the U.S. District Court at Eagle as a witness on the part of the plaintiff in the Owen murder case. After the trial of the case Petersen proceeds to his home in Denmark and during his stay in that country he will call at Christensen's old home and inform the parents of all the facts in the case; and no one knows more about Christensen and the fatality than Mr. Petersen himself.

Trusting this information will answer your inquiry, I have the honor to be,

Yours very truly,

Carl M. Johanson
U.S. Commissioner

**Marine Barracks,***Naval Station, Sitka, Alaska,*

September 15th, 1902.

Sir:-

1. I am in receipt of your letter of even date, notifying me that the Secretary of the Interior had directed you to confer with me in regard to naval lands at Sitka.

2. The District Attorney and Surveyor General having received like instructions, I should recommend a conference of the four at the Surveyor General's office, that being a convenient place and also the repository for records that may be of value to the conference. 1.30 P. M. to-morrow will be a convenient hour.

Very respectfully,

Captain, U. S. M. C.,

Commanding.

John G. Brady, Esqre.,

Governor of Alaska.

My opinion is, under the circumstances of this case, to be
far as I have been able to ascertain from the...
of Barnes... he has already been
confined and restricted... for a considerable length
of time, and I believe the work of justice would be best served
by the extension to him of...

Department of Justice,
Office of United States Attorney,
District of Alaska.

Sitka, Alaska, September 15, 1902.

Hon. John G. Brady,
Governor of Alaska.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter
of the 13th instant referring to me for investigation and my opin-
ion thereon, the application of one William J. Barnes for execu-
tive clemency.

In response thereto, I have the honor to report that being
here in Sitka at the time of the reception of your letter, I have
been enabled to make some investigations as to the facts in connec-
tion with the crime with which Barnes was charged, and found guilt-
y by Commissioner Lyons at Valdez. From all that I can learn of
the real facts in his case, Barnes, who had hitherto borne a good
reputation for honesty, believed that the property which he was
charged with stealing namely, the puppy, was his own.

In the order of commitment it would seem that he had been
adjudged guilty of stealing a boat. This must be a clerical error
on the part of the committing magistrate, as I can not find the
slightest reference either from the records or any person having
known of any facts in the slightest degree connecting him with
purloining a boat or any other property than the canine above
referred to.

My opinion is, under the circumstances of this case, in so far as I have been enabled to understand them, that the sentence of Barnes was to say the least, excessive. He has already been confined and restrained of his liberty for a considerable length of time, and I believe the ends of justice would be best subserved by the extension to him of executive clemency and granting him an immediate and full pardon.

I, therefore, recommend that you take such action.

Very respectfully yours,

Robert A. Friedrich
U. S. Attorney.

ROBERT A. FRIEDRICH,
United States Attorney,
SITKA.

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ALFRED J. DALY,
Asst. United States Attorney,
JUNEAU.

Department of Justice.

Office of United States Attorney,

District of Alaska.

Juneau, Alaska, Oct: 1, 1902.

Hon. J. G. Brady,
Governor of Alaska,
Sitka.

Sir:--

I am in receipt of your letter of the 25th ult., in which you say, that according to the Clerk's report, a copy of which he has sent you, that the license fees collected by him at Skagway and Ketchikan are being divided with the school funds of these towns in accordance with the provisions of Section 203, of Part V, Chapt. 21, Alaska Civil Code, and that you do not find on the list in the Secretary of the District's office the names of Skagway and Ketchikan as incorporated towns, and inquire as to whether or not under the law they are entitled to share the school fund, unless they are incorporated.

My answer is in the negative, in other words, your construction is correct, but I apprehend there is some mistake, as Skagway was the second town in the District, as I recall, to incorporate, and my impression is that Ketchikan is probably the last. However, I will make inquiry as to real facts, and inform you later.

Very respectfully yours,

Robert A. Friedrich

U.S. Attorney.

ROBERT A. FRIEDRICH,
United States Attorney,
SITKA.

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ALFRED J. DALY,
Asst. United States Attorney,
JUNEAU.

Department of Justice.

Office of United States Attorney,

District of Alaska.

Juneau, Alaska, Oct. 2, 1902.

Hon. J. G. Brady,

Sitka, Alaska.

Dear Sir:--

Since writing and mailing letter to you concerning the status of Skagway and Ketchikan, with reference to incorporation, I have made inquiry at the clerk's office, and find that Skagway was the first town in the district to avail itself of the provisions of the law by incorporating, and that Ketchikan was the third. The fault lies, it would seem, with the town authorities themselves. I would suggest, that the Secretary of the District write either to the mayors of the respective towns, or the clerks, for such information and data as he may desire.

I forwarded your letter to the Secretary of the Interior with the same mail that I sent my letter to the Attorney General, concerning the matters therein referred.

Very respectfully yours,

Robert A. Friedrich
U.S. Attorney

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Department of Justice.

Office of United States Attorney,

First Division, District of Alaska.

Juneau, Alaska, Feb. 7, 1903.

Hon. J. G. Brady,

Governor of the District of Alaska,

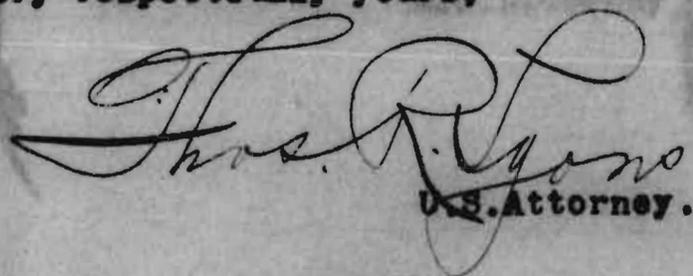
Sitka, Alaska.

Dear Sir:--

I herewith enclose you letter from H. C. Cerbin, Adjutant General, Major General, U.S.A., also three copies of an Act to promote the efficiency of the Militia and for other purposes.

The letter was addressed to the Adjutant General for the Territory of Alaska. I opened and examined the same, thinking there might be some matters contained therein over which this office had jurisdiction, as we have lately been in correspondence with the Secretary of War concerning certain certain squatters who have located on tide lands in front of a military reservation at Haines Mission, but upon examination I find that the enclosed letter is intended exclusively for the Adjutant General of the Territory, and not being advised that the District of Alaska has such an officer, I send the enclosed papers to you, believing that you are better informed as to where such letter should be filed, and who should be entitled to the enclosed copies of said Act of Congress.

Very respectfully yours,


U.S. Attorney.

Individual

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Department of Justice.

Office of United States Attorney,

First Division, District of Alaska.

Juneau, Alaska, March 21, 1903.

Hon. John B. Brady,

Governor of Alaska,

Sitka, Alaska.

My dear Governor:--

I have recently received a telegram from the Attorney General, directing me to procure whatever proof I can, showing the exercise of jurisdiction by the United States' authorities over that portion of this territory now in dispute between Great Britain and the United States, and for the settlement of which dispute a Commission has recently been appointed by the two interested countries. The Attorney General is very anxious to have all evidence of such exercise of jurisdiction by the United States at his office on the 10th of next month. Unfortunately I was not here when the telegram arrived, but the same was forwarded to me at Ketchikan, and since my return I have advised Mr. Shackelford to go to Skagway and Haines Mission, where he now is, endeavoring to secure proof favorable to the contention of the United States.

Knowing of your thorough familiarity with the boundaries of the strip of territory in controversy, and also realizing that you are very familiar with various acts of the part of our officers, showing conclusively our authority over such tract of land, I have deemed it advisable to write you concerning the same, and trust that you will be able to send me by return mail an affidavit by yourself

and others to the effect, that it is only within recent years that the Canadians ever laid claim to the territory in dispute, and that since the discovery of gold in the Porcupine District, they have been steadily encroaching upon our domain; also showing that our officers had at any time, by act or deed, conceded that the territory in dispute was not the property of the United States, and that it was only after the modus vivendi agreed upon by the two countries that caused our citizens and officers to refrain from taking absolute and exclusive control over the territory now covered by such modus vivendi.

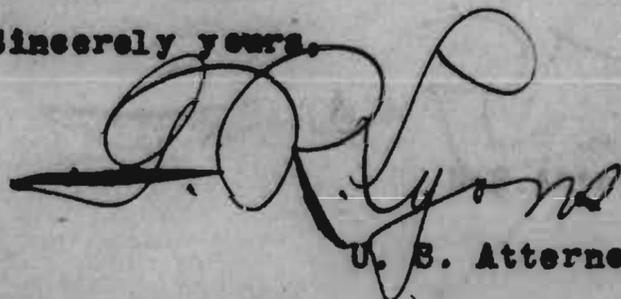
I am sure, if you can find time to devote to this matter, a long affidavit by yourself, setting forth fully all of the acts of ownership and authority exercised by our Government over the disputed territory, will be of incalculable value to the attorney who is to present our side of the controversy before the Commission.

I will also write Mr. DeGross by this boat, fearing that you may be absent from Sitka at this time.

The Department will bear any and all expense incident and necessary to the procuring of any proof favorable to the contention of the United States; hence if you will forward to this office an affidavit, in duplicate, of your expenses in procuring the affidavits herein indicated, I will take pleasure in forwarding the same to the Department and recommending their payment.

With kind personal regards, I am,

Sincerely yours,



J. R. Lyons
U. S. Attorney.

ROBERT A. FRIEDRICH,
United States Attorney,
SITKA.

ALFRED J. DALY,
Asst. United States Attorney,
JUNEAU.

Department of Justice.

Office of United States Attorney,
District of Alaska.

Juneau, Alaska, Sept. 7, 1902.

Hon. J. G. Brady,
Governor of Alaska,
Sitka.

Dear Sir:--

Herewith I enclose you copy of a letter forwarded to the Attorney General, purported to have been written by one F.L. Moore, but in fact, written by one W.E. Crews, an attorney at Juneau, a copy of which letter was by the Attorney General sent to me, with the request, to look into the alleged grievances contained in said letter.

I also send you copy of letter sent by me to the Attorney General in response to said request, with my explanations concerning the matters contained in said letter.

As you will see by my report to the Attorney General, the investigations which I instituted led to conclusions from which it is impossible to escape, as the evidence, both written and orally referred to in said letter, was and is indisputable. These letters are self-explanatory, and my object in sending them to you with this letter of transmittal is, to call your attention to the fact as it exists, and has existed, that this man Moore, under the pretext of being a friend of the Indians, also a missionary, and passing along with a Government official, namely, Subcom, had his influence to strengthen him as the tool of Crews, to carry out the demands made by Crews in his office to compel these Indians. The over-

and shows that Moore is his tool and gets, to use a slang phrase, a "rake off" from all that can be obtained from the Indians in the way of so-called attorney's fees. Between them they have obtained by false and fraudulent representations from the Indians practically all they own on the water front, East of Juneau, under the pretext of getting them to sign a paper acknowledging that Crews was their attorney, but as you will see, in fact, had deeded their entire holdings, for which they had previously paid Crews all the money they could raise, namely, One Hundred and Fifty Dollars, to defend them in the Courts, at the instance of Moore. After getting the money, and making demands for more, and the Indians announcing that they could raise no more money, then, as a matter of fact, procured a deed to their lands, and have sold the lands to one Mr. Nowell for One Thousand Dollars. This is simply infamous it seems to me, and the simple Indians, believing that any man that is clothed with authority from the Government as an official among them, namely, a policeman as Moore is, must be reliable and honest, give him their confidence, readily acquiesce in his advice, and are thus made his victims.

In addition to the above, this man Moore is entirely unfitted for the place he holds. His sympathies and efforts, since I have known him, have been against the Government, looking up witnesses in criminal cases that Crews were defending, in some instances perjured witnesses, and as I have stated on a previous occasion, and have stated to the Attorney General in the enclosed letter, I have seen this fellow, with his star conspicuously pinned on his coat, sitting beside Crews in the public court room, advising and assisting in the defense of an Indian charged with murder.

His remaining upon the police force under all the circumstances, it seems to me, is entirely inconsistent and incompatible. ^{with} ~~the~~ the public good; I therefore earnestly request, that you will immediately remove him from the police force, as his longer stay there is not only demoralizing, since the Indians have found the part he played in getting their lands, but I believe it to be detrimental to the public interest.

Very respectfully yours,

Robert A. Lincoln

U.S. Attorney.

JAMES WICKERSHAM, JUDGE.
A. R. HEILIG, CLERK.
GEORGE G. PERRY, MARSHAL.
A. M. POST, U. S. ATTORNEY.
GEORGE K. FRENCH, ASST. ATTORNEY.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.
OFFICE OF
CLERK OF THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT,
FOR THE DISTRICT OF ALASKA.
THIRD DIVISION.
EAGLE CITY.

Eagle, Alaska, September 10, 1903.

Hon. John G. Brady
Governor of Alaska
Sitka, Alaska.

Dear Sir;-

I have the honor to advise you that I have this day remitted to the Secretary of the District of Alaska the sum of sixty dollars received by me for certificates of admission to the Bar issued during the term of this court just concluded to the following named members,-

Hon. W. P. Dillingham	Residence, Washington, D. C.
Hon. T. M. Patterson	" " " " "
Hon. H. E. Burnham	" " " " "
Hon. Knute Nelson	" " " " "
W. H. Adams	" " Rampart, Alaska
Donald McKenzie	" " Coldfoot, Alaska.

Respectfully

AR. Perry
Clerk

Department of the Interior,

OFFICE OF U. S. SURVEYOR-GENERAL,

DISTRICT OF ALASKA.

Sitka, September 9, 1903.

Hon. John S. Brady,

Sitka,

Alaska.

Dear Sir:-

Reference to the matter concerning the Friends Mission Claim at Ketchikan Sound, contained in Mr. Dana Thomas' letter to you dated March 10, 1903, and which was referred to this office with verbal request to be furnished with whatever information it might have touching the matter, I have the honor to enclose herewith copy of a letter from this office to Mr. Thomas, dated October 9, 1902, which contains some of the information he desires. This letter likely had not reached him when he wrote to you.

In reply to his query as to whether the Mission can hold a strip of land one half mile wide and two miles long, I will say, it will depend upon conditions there. If it is shown that that strip of ground is needed and that it was occupied and used by the Mission in the prosecution of its legitimate work on or before June 1, 1900, it is probable that it may be allowed. The proof

Hon. John G. Brady, - 2 -

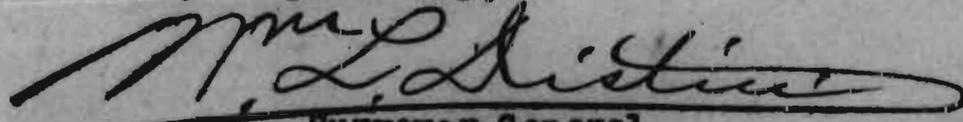
of its occupancy and use on or before that date, and of the need of it for the purpose indicated, will have to be full and explicit.

This office has been advised by the Hon. Commissioner of the General Land Office at Washington, D.C., that such claims must be surveyed in compact form as nearly as practicable, and that Deputies who are awarded contracts for making such surveys must be instructed that no serious deviation from said rule will be approved, and that they are to avoid including a large expanse of desirable water front to the detriment of the general interest of the public.

Under date of June 30, 1903, invitations for proposals for executing survey of twelve groups of mission claims were issued to the U. S. Deputy Surveyors of the District, and report of bids received in response thereto was forwarded to the Hon. Commissioner of the General Land Office on the 17th ultimo, with recommendation for awarding contract to the lowest bidder in case of each group. The Friends Mission at Kotzebue is included in one of the groups. Reply to the report has not been received, but probably will be soon.

No returns of survey of non-mineral claims of any kind or for any purpose have been received at this office from Kotzebue Sound. Mr. Thomas' letter is returned herewith.

Very respectfully,


Surveyor General.

(Encs.)

Department of the Interior,
Bureau of Education,
ALASKA DIVISION,

Washington, D. C., October 15, 1902.

Governor John G. Brady,
Sitka, Alaska.

My dear Governor Brady:

Your note of September 20th is received and I note what you say with regard to the appointments for the St. Louis Exhibit. I, too, was disappointed in not being able to visit Southeast Alaska, but with Mr. Hamilton absent it was necessary that I should be away from Washington as short a time as was possible. You have ere this seen Mr. Hamilton, and he has probably been able to give you all the educational information that I could have done.

I regret that I was unable to send you a statement of the educational and reindeer matters for your annual report, but I did not have the facts myself at hand until it was too late for your report, if you send it October 1st.

About ten days ago Mrs. Jackson tripped on a rug in the hall, fell and broke her kneecap, and of course will be laid up for some two or three months. She is getting along as well as could be expected.

With kind regards to your family, I remain

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson
General Agent, &c.

1901-131,953

"p"

W. J. M.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

GENERAL LAND OFFICE,

WASHINGTON, D. O.,

AUG 23 1901

ADDRESS ONLY THE
COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

Hon. John G. Brady,
Governor of Alaska,
Sitka, Alaska.

Sir:-

I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of the 3rd. inst. relative to the failure of Mr. Frank Grygla to perform the duties of Special Agent - in general - with noted instances of the flagrant neglect which resulted in loss to the Government.

This office desires to acknowledge the courtesy of your action in bringing this matter to its attention and to advise you that Mr. Grygla's efficiency as an agent of the land department in Alaska, has been questioned for some time and an investigation into the matter has been made with the result that under date of the 17th. inst. he was directed by telegraph to report for duty at Seattle, Washington, where it is hoped he may prove of more benefit to the service than he has in the district of Alaska. In the meanwhile he has been called upon to answer and explain various matters appertaining to his service.

The matter of the timber trespass said to have been committed by the British on the American side of Portland Canal will be referred to Special Agent E. W. Dixon of Seattle, Wash., with instructions to avail himself of your kind offer of assistance, in

(2)

the investigation to be made thereof. It is believed that you will find in Mr. Dixon, an agent in every way worthy of your respect and confidence.

Any favors you can show Mr. Dixon in the way of assisting him in this matter will be considered as a personal favor.

Very respectfully,

Wing Kernan
Commissioner.

POSTOFFICE ADDRESS: Navy Pay Office, San Francisco.

U. S. COMMISSION OF FISH AND FISHERIES

STEAMER ALBATROSS

Tacoma, Wash., 9th October 1900.

Hon. John G. Brady,
Governor of Alaska,
Sitka, Alaska.

Dear Sir:

In order to complete my files I beg leave to request a copy of each of the Governor's Reports for the years 1898, 1899, and 1900.

I would also thank you for a transcript of Section 179, Chapter 12, Act of March 3, 1899, entitled "An Act to define and punish crimes in the District of Alaska, &c".

Wishing you all success, and regretting not having met you during my recent brief visit to Sitka, believe me,

Very truly yours,

Jeffie F. Moser.

Commander, U.S. Navy, Com'd'g.

G.M.B.
U. S. COMMISSION OF FISH AND FISHERIES,

GEORGE M. BOWERS,
COMMISSIONER.

Washington, D. C., August 17, 1899.

Hon. John G. Brady,
Governor of Alaska,
Sitka, Alaska.

Dear Sir:-

Your letter of the 19th ultimo, with enclosures, was duly received and has had careful attention.

While the Commission feels that the condition of the salmon fisheries of Alaska is serious and demands the earnest consideration of the government, it is not prepared to accept the responsibility and the duty of enforcing the fishery laws, patrolling the streams, etc. In fact, the Commission feels that the regulation of these fisheries should be vested in one of the great departments of the government with which the important interests are safer than they would be in a small bureau.

In addition to the impartial and thorough enforcement of existing laws, action is needed which will more effectually guard the interests of the natives. Among other matters, there are suggested the appointment of numerous justices of the peace who are not connected with the large canneries, and the reservation of certain streams for the exclusive use of the natives. Your

634c. In reply to Letter No. 1413.

G.M.B.
U. S. COMMISSION OF FISH AND FISHERIES,

GEORGE M. BOWERS,
COMMISSIONER.

Washington, D. C., August 17, 1899.

Hon. John G. Brady,
Governor of Alaska,
Sitka, Alaska.

Dear Sir:-

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J.G.B.

-2-

attention is directed to the pertinent references to this subject in Captain Moser's report on "Alaska Salmon and Salmon Fisheries," of which copies have been sent to you.

The Commission begs to assure you of its desire to heartily cooperate with you in promoting the fisheries of the Territory.

Very respectfully,

W. de R. Rasmus
Acting Commissioner.

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Department of Justice.

Office of United States Attorney,

First Division, District of Alaska.

O.L.

Juneau, Alaska, September 25, 1905.

Hon. John G. Brady,

Governor of Alaska,

Sitka, Alaska.

Sir:--

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your communication of September 18th, enclosing from Reversed Mr. Rasmussen of Yakutat, concerning the illegal sales of whiskey to Indians by O. N. Early.

I had previously written to Mr. Rasmussen to secure evidence upon which the subject could be taken up by the Grand Jury, and that course will be pursued by this office.

Respectfully,

John J. Joyce
U.S. Attorney.

Department of Justice.
—
UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
— THIRD DIVISION, DISTRICT OF ALASKA,
Office at ~~WALDEN~~

Unalaska Alaska
Sept 30th 1905

Gov. John G. Brady
Sitka Alaska

Dear Sir

I write you at the request
of several residence here, in regard to
organizing a Militia Co. at this place
Any information you may be able to give
in regard to the matter will be appreciated
Thanking you in advance, I am

Most Respect Yours,

Ed. Harman

Deputy

P. S.

The Attorney's name above referred to, is Mr. John J. Boyce
United States District Attorney for the District of Alaska, Divi-
sion No. 1. A strong argument against the levying of the tax
will be presented to him by the Captain of the vessel on his --
return to Ketchikan. Your kind assistance on the subject will
be valued very much by the Captain as well as by myself.

S. Hisamidzu,

Department of the Interior,

OFFICE OF U. S. SURVEYOR-GENERAL AND SECRETARY,
FOR THE DISTRICT OF ALASKA,

Sitka, Sept. 18, 1905.

Hon. John G. Brady,
Governor of Alaska,
Sitka, Alaska.

Sir :-

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of Sept. 15, 1905, in reply to my letter of the 14th, inst., relative to the appointment of Notaries Public for Alaska.

I beg to inform you that there is, probably, on an average about one in twenty-five possibly more, that make formal application for the appointment of notary public.

When the required fee is received, with bond properly executed and approved by the Clerk of the U.S. District Court of any Judicial Division in Alaska, the commission is issued and prompt acknowledgement is made, enclosing receipt for the amount of the fee, and they are apprised that their bonds are placed upon the files, and the transaction is duly noted upon the record books of this office.

The only two instances that appear of record in this office of the notary not being in good standing, are those of Willoughby Clark and C. Osborne, Willoughby Clark was appointed by you in the batch of sixty-two commissions you accounted for, on your trip to the interior and Cape Nome Country in 1900. These commissions I signed in blank and affixed the seal, as you desired at that time, in order to facilitate matters.

In the case of C. Osborne, you urgently requested, by letter

Hon. J.G.B. -2.

dated St Louis, May 31st, 1904, his appointment, when I was Acting Governor. Upon your return to Alaska, you caused his commission to be canceled, for reasons assigned in your letter, dated August 11, 1904.

I respectfully call your attention to Sec. Twenty-three, Chapter one, of the Civil Code for Alaska, approved June 6, 1900, which reads as follows:

"Each notary public, upon approval of his official bond, so soon as he has taken his official oath, must transmit such bond and oath, signed by him with his own proper signature to the office of the Secretary of the district, whereupon the governor must issue a commission."

From this it appears that no formal application is required.

On account of the infrequency of the mails and the brief stops of the steamers in this port, you doubtless appreciate the fact that acting in the manner you request will retard and cause more or less delay, and in many instances work a hardship, especially when you are absent from Sitka.

Without going into the merits or demerits of this matter, and as the law provides that the Governor appoint and commission notaries public for Alaska, and to avoid any delay or confusion in this office, I will hereafter, upon receipt of a bond properly executed, approved and accompanied by the required fee, promptly notify you of the name and address of the principal, enclosing the application, when one is received; at the same time a receipt will be issued for the fee and the party notified by the first mail that their bond has been duly filed in this office, but, that the appointment and issuance of the commission pertains to the Governor's office.

As you say, you are responsible for these appointments, this plan of procedure will put the whole matter in your hands, to act as you deem best. Heretofore this office has performed this service

Hon. J.G.B. - 3.

as a matter of courtesy and accommodation, to expedite matters and
thereby relieve you of the clerical work in connection therewith.

Very respectfully,

Wm. L. Austin
Secretary of Alaska.

Yakutat Alaska July 10. 1905.

Hon. John G. Brady.
Executive Office Sitka Alaska.

Dear Sir: — I have mailed a letter of considerable length to U.S. Attorney J. J. Boyce at Juneau, and truly informed him about the violation of the law committed by the Yakutat Southern people, and asked him for instruction what my duties as U.S. Commissioner are, and how far mine jurisdiction goes in these cases of open violation of every statute of the fish-law that regulates the catching of salmon within the district of Alaska.

These violations in substance are as follow: —

First: — Lee Tuck Jim with a gang of 7 ^{men} Indians are and has been fishing in the Lee Tuck River the whole season above tide-water where the river hardly average 100 ft in width from bank to bank, and for every half they make, cross the entire river with their seine and on this fishing ground contrary to law, by this time is caught on or about 50,000 sockeye salmon.

Second: — Doe-nak-keen: with 7 ^{men} Indians has been fishing in the Black-Sand Island Channel, and myself and an Indian with me, caught them in the very

all of crossing the channel with 3 nets and en-
 tirely blocked the channel so no fish could possible
 pass on to the spawning ground, as when they emptied
 one net, there yet were two in ^{the} water.

Third: - On Friday morning ^{the 7th inst} I took Jim Kila-te-tu-
 do (The Policeman) with me and in a canoe we went ^{it} by
 through the Ankaw Lagoons, up a creek to first Lake, ^{then} on a other creek to 2nd Lake, and through a stream ^{mine}
 of water to the 3^d Lake, and from this Lake we went ^{by} sta-
 down the Ankaw River, but when we come so far ^{now}
 that the tide-water backed-up (a distance of 2 miles
 from the mouth there we run on to a seine stretched ^{across}
 across the stream that entirely prohibited a single fish ^{to} pass
 to pass any farther. A mile further down stream ^{we}
 we met Billie Berrie with 7 ^{ven} Indians, the only ^{hardly}
 gang fishing on said river.

Kila-te-do thinks that this seine had stood there ^{for every}
 during the whole season and there is all reason to believe ^{is} time
 he is right, because when we went through the Lakes
 and streams we made it an object to look after salmon as has
 and all the fish we could see were 10 salmon all counted, and
 myself and an ^{the very}

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Fourth - - Through circumstantial evidences it can be proved that about 1300 salmon was caught in the Ankw Lagoon on the 8th inst, which were the fishermen's Sunday.

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With next mail, I expect to hear from the District Attorney regarding these cases and what ought to be done, but to my mind strong pressure should be brought to bear on U. S. Fish Commission as well as the Department of Commerce to entirely prohibit the fishing of salmon for a commercial purpose in the Ankw River as well as at the Ankw Lagoons inside the Rapids because those waters furnish the fish on which the Yakutat Indians sustain life during the winter, but if any further exploit or reckless destruction of the fish is allowed, the bread is taken away from the natives of the place and the strong arm of the law should therefore be invoked at once so as to stop such reckless destruction of nature's resources.

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 and al

The Indians are as you know as ignorant about the fish-law as dumb animals, and from what I have been able to learn no sign or instruction about the ~~fish~~ regulation ~~the~~ law governing the catch of

salmon has ever been posted by the officials of the Yakutat Southern Railway Company so as to enlighten their fishermen about how to fish-law-fully.

I do therefore consider the Company entirely responsible for the unlawful catching of salmon done by the ignorant Indians.

Individually, I think the Indians are very meanly treated: - only get 2½ cents a piece for a sockeye salmon - tempted unknowingly into a law-breaking affair - and at last made to starve himself for the future.

Very Truly Yours.
Hans Hansen.

Yukutat Alaska July 10. 1905.
Hon. John G. Brady.
Executive Office Sitka Alaska

Dear Sir: —

I have mailed a letter of considerable length to U. S. Attorney J. J. Boyce at Juneau, and truly informed him about the violation of the fish law committed by the Yukutat Southern people, and asked him about instruction, what my duties as U. S. Commissioner are and how far I have jurisdiction in these cases of open violation of every statute of the law that regulates the catching of salmon within the district of Alaska, of which I deem those

Department of Justice.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,

SECOND DIVISION, DISTRICT OF ALASKA,

NOME.

St. Michael, Alaska, Feb. 15th, 1905.

Capt. D. H. Jarvis,
Juneau, Alaska.

Dear Sir:-

In the last mail leaving here I wrote you stating that Otto Polte had probably been lost in the ice and asking you to see what could be done toward getting his boys in to Carlile.

The day the letter left here Polte was rescued from Egg Island by three men from this place, after four unsuccessful attempts. Polte was rescued on the 13th day after being blown out. They were in fairly good condition, having had some fish with them and they had caught some tom-cods while on the Island.

Respectfully,

J. G. Kimball

JUNEAU, ALASKA

APR 12 1905

Respectfully referred to you. John B. Brady, Governor of Alaska in connection with letter written from this office April 10, 1905 on same subject.

James L. Tolant
SPECIAL DEPUTY COLLECTOR.

Department of Justice.
UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
SECOND DIVISION, DISTRICT OF ALASKA,
NOME.

St. Michael, Alaska, Feb. 8th? 1905.

Capt. D. H. Jarvis,
Sitka, Alaska.

Dear Sir:-

On Jan. 29th, Otto Polte of this place, whom you doubtless know, was blown out to sea on the ice between Klikitaric and St. Michael, while returning from a trip to Unalakleet. The mail carrier who was a short distance behind him, brought the news in here the next forenoon and an effort was immediately made to rescue him. A boat was hauled out to the edge of the ice and launched and four men went out toward Egg Island but were unable to reach it on account of the mush ice.

It is supposed that the party, which consisted of Polte and two natives, succeeded in reaching Egg Island the second day for a signal fire was seen on the Island that night and the three succeeding nights and then was seen no more. Five attempts have been made to reach the Island but so far unsuccessfully. The conditions of the weather and ice making it impossible. The weather for the past three weeks has been but little below freezing and the wind blowing almost continuously. As no signals have been seen on the Island for nearly a week it is fair to suppose that Polte has perished either by starvation and freezing on the Island or having become desperate and taken to the ice again.

Polte should have left here with the *Hatmai* mail on Feb. 1st, but as he was not here *Waska Kassaroff*, who had made the previous trip for him, took out the Feb. trip. Polte left two

Department of Justice.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,

SECOND DIVISION, DISTRICT OF ALASKA,

NOME.

boys about ten and twelve years old here. Now the purpose of this letter is to ask you to interest yourself in this matter with a view to getting these boys in to the Carlisle Indian School.

I have talked this matter over with the Commissioner here and he agrees that is the proper thing to do but we are not familiar with the requirements of entrance to this school and hence this appeal to you.

The boys are rather bright and if put under proper discipline, which they have never had, and given an education would doubtless amount to something. Sargeant Wilson, who is in charge of the Wireless Telegraph station here has taken the younger one and will keep him and send him to school until the opening of navigation. I will see that the other one is taken care of until that time. I am,

Yours very truly,



Dep. U. S. Marshal.



UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE

H-W.

PORT OF Juneau, Alaska,

Apr. 10, 1905.

The Honorable,

John G. Brady,

Governor of Alaska,

Sitka, Alaska.

Sir:-

I enclose herewith letter received at this office from Deputy Marshal F. G. Kimball of St. Michael, Alaska, asking that relief be given to certain orphan Indians at that place. The same is respectfully referred to you for such information and relief as you are able to furnish in the matter.

Respectfully,

Ernest L. Polak
Special Deputy Collector.

(1 encl)

Los Angeles, Calif.

March 22^d, 1905

To the

Hon. John G. Brady

Governor of Alaska

Sitka - Alaska

My dear Governor

Will you kindly present the account of the H. A. T. & S. Co for goods furnished the Indians at Fort Yukon during the epidemic among them last July, to the War Department for payment. It is a just bill and one that should be paid by the Government.

Faithfully yours

P. J. Rowe

(Bishop of Alaska)

Ketchikan Alaska Sept. 30th 1905

Gov. John L. Brady
Sitka Al.

Dear sir

I went over to Helen Bay on
Cleveland Peninsula & staked a
Homestead last June. I saw no
stakes nor marks of anyone
having done any staking before
me. I started to build a cabin &
after that went fishing for the winter
country. I came back to finish up
my house & I find that the
New York Alaska Improvement Co.
has my Homestead taken up
with bulldozers & snips.

Kindly inform me if such a script
will not take out of my Homestead
Most Respectfully yours

J. J. Marcusem
Ketchikan Alaska
J. J. R. Henderson Co.

CONSULAR SERVICE, U. S. A.

Dawson, Y. T., Canada, September 1, 1905.

Honorable J. G. Brady,
Governor of Alaska,
Sitka.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that the President has seen fit to appoint me Consul for the Yukon Territory with headquarters at Dawson City, and that I have this day assumed charge of the affairs of this office.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. Bie Ravndahl

American Consul.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
B. & W. DIVISION
MAY 1 1905

S450-02
B. & W.

Competing, Wisconsin.
S. W. Hines,
May 27, 1905.

HINES

Comb

Awards' and as to his finances.
from the P. O. at Killisnoo,
lighthouse about 10 miles
of it was an assistant in the
Fred. Daniger, who had charge
December last, or there about
the reported drowning, in
ment business concerning
remission which the Govern-
Mrs. Joseph Daniger, and in-
Redness in behalf of

May 27, 1905.

Sec'y Interior.

Dear Sir:

I have been requested to write to you by Mrs. Jos. Daniger, a widow whose son Fred had charge or was an assistant in the lighthouse located about 10 miles from the Postoffice at Killisnoo, Alaska, and who is reported to have been drowned in December last.

The letter conveying this information was from Mrs. Wm. Boutin, whose husband was also employed in the same lighthouse, and she states that they were both drowned at the same time; they also have a letter which practically confirms the report from the P.M. at Killisnoo but no particulars. Taking both letters, it would seem that there can be no question in regard to the matter, but as I understand the case, the position he held was a government office and presume there is some record of his death, and if so any information you can obtain would be appreciated by his mother, also as to his standing with the government in a financial way, and if investigated whether he had any other monies, as he was an energetic saving lad, and may have had his savings elsewhere. I would say further that he carried life insurance, his mother holding the policy, and suppose that it will be necessary for her to get positive information as to his death.

Do not know if this is the proper Department to which to refer this matter, but if not, kindly refer it properly and oblige

Yours truly,

(Signed), S. W. Hines.

42 a P.

Office of Custodian,

U. S.

Sitka, Alaska, May 15, 1905.

Governor J. G. Brady,

Office of the Executive,

Sitka, Alaska.

Sir:-

As requested I am inclosing a copy of the letter dated October 27, 1904. The instructions therein contained are from the Department and I am not authorized to alter them. However, I can state that subsequent correspondence indicates that the institution referred to is the Library and Museum in your custody.

Your attention is respectfully called to "Instructions to Custodian of Public Buildings, 1900", p 31, Sec. XL-XLIII, in reference to the use of rooms under the Treasury Department for private purposes.

Respectfully,

U. S. Hall.

Acting Custodian.

COPY.

Office of Custodian,

U. S.

Sitka, Alaska, October 27, 1904.

Secretary Alaska Historical Society,
Sitka, Alaska.

Sir:-

You are respectfully informed that rooms H, I, K, J, and L, on the second floor of the Custom House of this place have been assigned to your Society.

It must be understood that the use of these rooms by your Society is to be without expense to the United States and that the Society will vacate the same immediately, at any time, upon notice to that effect. The use of these rooms must also be subject to the supervision and direction of the Custodian.

You will please inform this office of the action of your Society at your earliest convenience.

Respectfully,

V. L. Holt.

Acting Custodian.

O.B.

Department of Justice.
United States District Court,
First Division, District of Alaska,
Judge's Chambers,
Juneau.

Nov. 22, 1905.

Hon. John G. Brady, Governor,
Sitka, Alaska.

My dear Governor:-

Mr. McNair this morning handed me your letter of Nov. 20th enclosing a copy of a letter of the Rev. L. F. Jones of Juneau. I am advised of the condition of affairs at Tee Harbor, the matter having been called to my attention by Mr. Boyce, the U.S. Attorney, at the request of Captain W. N. Lazier, concerning whom Mr. Jones writes. I think I have canvassed the subject pretty thoroughly with Mr. Boyce, and while I would be glad to relieve the situation for the Captain, I do not feel that there is enough there to warrant the appointment of Captain Lazier as a Commissioner or the appointment of any other person at that place as a Commissioner. Tee Harbor is no great distance from Juneau or Haines and the multiplicity of Commissioners in a district so sparsely settled by white men, I think would not remedy the situation. Wherever a Commissioner is really needed I have tried to appoint one, but I think you can see that if I were to appoint a Commissioner at every point where some person asked me to make an appointment, I would have a Commissioner on every Island and in every village in the Division. In my opinion it is a dangerous thing for the whites as well as the Indians to appoint too many Commissioners. If, as we talked when I was last in Sitka, Commis-

Sheet No.2.

11/22/05.

Continuation of letter to Hon. J. G. Brady.

sioners were salaried, the salaries scaled by the amount of work which was done, it would relieve one of the evils of too many Commissioners, but with the present manner of compensation there would not be enough in a Commissionership for a place like that, and while I don't say that it would be true of Captain Lazier, I do say as a general proposition and one which we can not get away from, that there is a temptation to the Commissioner to institute frivolous and uncalled for criminal proceedings against Indians much to the detriment of the latter and to the profit of the pocket of the Commissioner. In my numerous conversations with Judge Day, of the Department of Justice, he frequently and emphatically spoke of this subject, and since I have come to Alaska and had an opportunity to see something of the conditions myself, I am most thoroughly impressed with the wisdom of his suggestion that there should be no prodigality in the appointment of Commissioners.

I think, and I said to Mr. Boyce when he brought the matter to my attention, that if Captain Lazier would secure evidence of the illegal traffic in liquor among the natives and bring this matter to the attention of the Grand Jury we would be able to punish some of the offenders, and this would in a great measure put a stop to the violation of the law. Certainly if he could obtain evidence to punish these men before him as Commissioner, he could obtain it for submission to the Grand Jury. I think you will appreciate the situation as I view it

Sheet No.3.

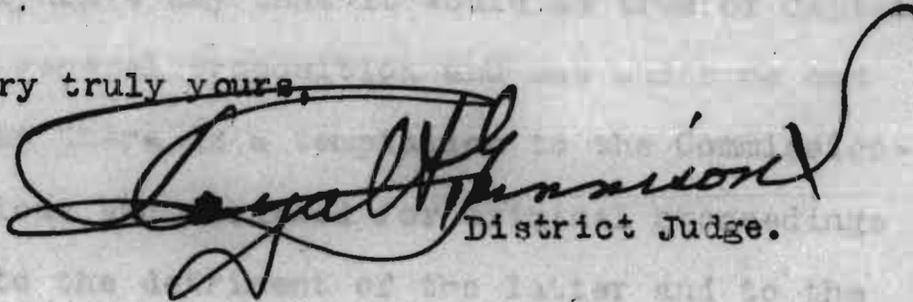
11/22/05.

Continuation of letter to Hon. J. G. Brady.

and am sure from our conversations that you will agree with me.

With kindest regards to yourself and family, I remain,

Very truly yours,



District Judge.

Dic.-G./G.H.L.

The Honorable

The Secretary of War,

Washington, D. C.

(Through Military Channels)

S i r :

Your Petitioners respectfully represent:

That they constitute the Common Council of the Town of Skagway, Alaska, a Municipal Corporation, organized and existing under the Laws of the United States;

That said Town is situated at the Mouth of the Skagway River which flows into the Sea at the head of Lynn Canal, is the Terminus of The Pacific & Arctic Railway & Navigation Company, a Railway extending from Skagway to the headwaters of the Yukon River, there connecting with the steamers which in turn connect with the steamers and all kinds of River Craft plying in American Territory on the waters of the Lower Yukon River, is the site of the United States Custom House, Court House, Two Companies of United States Troop s and is a well established, permanent, busy and thriving Town of about 1500 people, mostly American Citizens with its full complement of Churches, Schools, Residences, Stores and Business Enterprises generally, is the only Port in Southeastern Alaska through which Mail and Supplies can pass into the Interior for distribution.

The Skagway River is a swiftly flowing Mountain Stream fed by Glaciers and Snows and in the Fall of the Year is subject to sudden Rises caused by the action of the warm Chinook Winds on the Glaciers and the Snows in the Mountains. The water comes down sometimes in great volumes and with great force and as the bed of the River is in places higher than the general level of the Town, this is a constant menace to Life and Property. One such flood occurred in October of 1901; for a time it was feared that the bed of the River was changing and that the Court House and the Post Commander's Headquarters would be engulfed and

1st. Intersement.

Comd'g. Officer's Office
Camp Skagway, Alaska,
February 4th, 1904.

Respectfully forwarded to the Adjutant General, Hdqrs. Dept. of the Columbia, Vancouver Barracks, Washington, with the remark that the within petition, is most reasonable, timely and necessary, and the matters and things therein stated, are fully concurred in by me.

A freshet from the melting snows in Summer and the early Fall, might mean an appalling loss of life to this substantial and industrious community of American citizens. It would certainly mean the destruction of an immense amount of private property, and probably the entire settlement would be washed away, and into the waters of the Lynn Canal.

The United States Court House, a large and valuable stone building would certainly be destroyed.

There are two companies of the 8th infantry, and much valuable Government property, and military impedimenta, directly in the usual flood channel, which could never be saved.

Attention is invited to the fact that the Pacific and Arctic Railway & Navigation Company, has its costly plant and equipment, along the line of this treacherous stream, and in the flood of 1901, their properties and rolling stock were almost ruined.

The Railroad Company has already spent large sums of money on the construction of substantial deflecting cribs, to protect their property. See blue prints.

Attention is also invited to the fact that all mail; and nearly all supplies for thousands of American citizens in Dawson, Y. T., and in the interior of Alaska, along the Yukon River, must pass through here.

If the Railroad be washed away there will be untold misery and suffering to our countrymen in the interior, before the necessary repairs and rebuilding can be done.

In conclusion it is respectfully submitted, that some prompt action is imperatively necessary, for controlling the Skagway River when it gets in flood.

Last September and October there was very high water, and several times the Town was threatened with a flood, but luckily it escaped, because the Railroad deflecting cribs happened to hold.

However - the next flood may carry away all the people and property here.

If any substantial and reliable work is to be done here, then it must be done by the United States Government, as this little community could not begin to bear the necessary cost.

Reliable information has come to me that certain influential Senators and Congressmen will take up this important matter with the Honorable Secretary of War.

(Signed) C. P. Terratt

Major 8th Infantry
Commanding.

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COPY

U. S. Steamer THETIS,
San Francisco, California,
November 14, 1904.

The Honorable,

The Secretary of the Treasury,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I wish to make the following special report and recommendations, from observations of the conditions as they exist on the Arctic shore, while cruising in the Revenue Steamer THETIS this season, and as reported to me by Missionaries, Teachers and others; the ordinary particulars of the cruise, since the vessel left Honolulu in July and until she arrived at this port on the 24th of October last, having already been reported from time to time.

1. There has been much said and written in former years regarding the liquor trading by the whaling ships along the Arctic shore, but it is very hard to obtain any positive evidence in individual cases, and under the present liquor law liquor can be carried in a whaling ship, as Sea Stores, not to exceed 500 gallons, and no Revenue Cutter officer can prevent it if the vessel has a clearance, and in order to prove guilt the act of trading it to an Alaskan Native must be absolutely established by sworn evidence.

When the THETIS arrived at Nome, early in August, I heard much talk about liquor carried by a trading and whaling schooner OLGA, James McKenna, Master, and when fallen in on August 10th, anchored inside of the heavy drift ice, south of the Sea Horse Islands, on the Arctic shore, she was boarded. The master produced a clearance from Nome and also bills for one barrel of Whiskey and \$105 worth of alcohol, deemed as Sea Stores, the manifest showing whaling-gear, stores and outfits for a two year voyage, without specifying any, the intention being to winter at Herschel Island, British North America.

Her consort, the Schooner CHARLES HANSON, in tow of the OLGA, had twelve cases of whiskey, consigned to the Whaling Fleet, and her manifest was regular, as far as the officer could judge.

The OLGA had been inspected by the Collector at Nome before the clearance was granted, and the barrel of whiskey and the alcohol reported to him, so the collector told me, and I could not detain the vessel or seize her, and it was impossible under the condition of the ice to break out her hold and make a thorough search; nevertheless, it would be interesting to know to what use the alcohol will be put to, for that is the article from which trading-whiskey is made.

If it were possible to obtain sworn testimony from the crew on their return to the United States much might be learnt.

I append hereto two copies of the "Nome Nugget", one of June 15th, and one of August 10th, 1904, exhibits 1 and 2, giving an account of McKenna's whiskey trading on the coast of Siberia.

Regarding the statement in the "Nugget" of June 15th 1904 that he had 40 tierces of alcohol on board when at Unalaska, I made inquiry at Dutch Harbor from the Deputy Collector of Customs, and he could give no information on the subject. The Schooner OLGA was there in the Spring, as was also the Schooner CHARLES HANSON, the latter coming from Victoria, B. C., with a regular manifest. This had however taken place during the term of the previous Deputy Collector at Dutch Harbor, before relieved by the present one. The statement in the "Nugget" of August 10th that liquor had been taken out of bond at Unalaska by McKenna, is untrue; there was no liquor in bond, and could not be, unless the twelve cases of whiskey for the Whaling Fleet, before spoken of as being on the Manifest of the Schooner CHARLES HANSON, are referred to, but they were never in bond.

While in Siberia I made inquiry regarding McKenna's whiskey trading on that coast and I was told by a white man, who had been present, that liquor had been traded there and that McKenna had been ordered off by a Cossack at the point of a gun, but had gone further north and continued trading just the same. I could not learn that any American Natives had come over to partake in the debauch, as stated in the "Nugget"; to find out about that I should have had to go from Flover Bay to East Cape, which was not convenient.

There is no question about the fact that liquor is being traded to the natives along the Arctic shore, and even passengers on the two steamers plying between St. Michael and Kotzebue Sound give liquor to the natives in small quantities that they carry along for their own use, as cases of intoxication among the natives have been noticed after they had visited these Steamers when they made a stop; that was the case this summer at the Corwin mine Coal Mine after the steamer CORWIN had carried up the U. S. Geological Survey party to that point, but it was impossible to get sufficient evidence of the facts when it was told to me. I was also told that such cases occur at Point Hope, and it was stated to me on good authority at St. Lawrence Island, that in 1901 a whaling master took a lot of Siberian Natives from Indian Point to St. Lawrence in their boats, gave them liquor to land and trade for him at Chibukak village and carried them back again after the trading was done; some of the natives at Chibukak village became beastly intoxicated in consequence.

A. As a remedy for this liquor traffic I would propose that the State department be asked to use its influence with the Russian Government to have stricter Cossack supervision at Indian Point, St. Lawrence Bay and East Cape, Siberia, or else allow the American Revenue Cutters to exercise some control over there when no Cossack is present.

B. To make every whaling ship, when clearing, make out a list of Sea Stores and give the exact quantity of liquor on board, stating in what place of the cabin or quarters it is kept; that it must be under lock and key, in charge of the Master, ready for inspection by a Revenue Cutter or Government officer at any time, and a fine of \$50 imposed for liquor found in any other place or in possession of any other person; this fine to be paid by the Master and the vessel, each one half, and that by liquor sec. 462, Act of March 3, 1899, should govern, as now given in the Navigation Laws of 1903, part 23, page 248, par. 299; the Master to give an account to the Boarding Officer as the quantity of liquor diminishes to what use it has been applied.

C. That the U. S. Commissioners at St. Lawrence Island, Teller, Prince of Wales, Hotham Inlet, Point Hope and Point Barrow, be required to take sworn evidence in cases of intoxication of natives to show where the liquor was obtained; such evidence to be used at Nome or San Francisco for the conviction of the party or parties who by gift, sale or trade, or in any manner whatever furnished the intoxicant to the Native or Natives. A few convictions of this sort should, in my opinion, soon put an end to the introduction of liquor in Northern Alaska and stop it from being used in trading with the Natives.

D. The law at one time prohibited the introduction of breech-loading fire arms and fixed ammunition into the Territory of Alaska, but it seems now to be obsolete, although fire arms are still mentioned in the Navigation Laws of 1903 as prohibited, part 23, page 247, paragraph 299, without specifying what kind. All miners, prospectors, and traders now trade breech-loading fire arms, so I was told; I heard nothing of trade in fire arms this season by whaling ships, but, as there is no copy of the Revised Statutes on board the THETIS I ask that the Department's ruling on the introduction of fire arms in Alaska be communicated.

If trade in breech-loading fire arms and their introduction into the Territory of Alaska is still prohibited, I would suggest that the master of every whaling ship, before clearing, be required to make out a list of all the breech-loading fire arms on the vessel; that he be required to keep them in one place in the quarters particularly designated for that purpose, where they can be inspected and counted by any boarding officer, and that a fine of \$10 be imposed on the Master for any piece of breech-loading fire arm, except whaling guns, found in any other part of the vessel or in the possession of any other person, the piece or pieces to be added to the former list by the boarding officer and the fine collected from the owner or Agent of the vessel on account of the Master, and a fine of \$50 for any piece missing that is not satisfactorily accounted for.

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3. It has been the habit of masters of whaling vessels to employ Eskimo natives during the whaling season in the Arctic, and under the coasting and shipping laws they can do so without any agreement made before any U. S. officer, as the party is supposed, to a certain extent, to be a sharer in the profit of the catch, but this has led to serious abuse, and many natives are simply landed in the Fall at any convenient place, often without any compensation at all, and thrown on the charity of others, which is unjust, and the Natives' estimate of the white man is not elevated thereby. Cases of that sort were reported to me this season, and at Cape Prince of Wales a Point Barrow Native had been dropped in this way last fall and was carried to his home in the THETIS in August. He stated that he had received nothing for his season's work and was told that he had no redress, but he said that he would never serve on another whaling ship.

By accepting employment on the whaling ships the natives, are necessarily deprived of the chance of fishing and hunting during the summer season and early fall to catch seal and provide food for the winter.

Often women and other members of the family, dependent on the Native for support who is on the whaling ship, have no way of getting aliving during his absence, and a number of old women and children are constantly begging food on the Revenue Cutter whenever she is within reach. Doctor Campbell at St. Lawrence Island and Mr. Lepp at Cape Prince of Wales told me that they have discouraged natives at these stations from accepting employment on whaling ships for these reasons.

As a remedy I would suggest that either enactment of law or Treasury regulations be promulgated to the effect that all Alaskan natives employed by any master or person in command or charge of any American vessel, plying in the Bering Sea or Arctic Ocean, must be employed before a U. S. Commissioner, where there is no Collector or Deputy Collector of Customs, that the Native must have a stipulated monthly pay and no Lay or SHARE in the voyage, profit or catch of a whaling vessel; that he must be discharged before a U. S. Commissioner or some Collector or Deputy Collector of Customs and paid in full at the time of discharge, either in money or equivalents, as the party to be discharged may elect, and the Government officer approve, deductions for clothing or goods obtained from the vessel being first made, at market value, and if not discharged at the place of shipment, a reasonable extra amount, as may be adjudged by the Government officer before whom the party is being discharged, shall be paid by the Master to enable the discharged person to reach his home, or if carried so far beyond that he cannot possibly get to his home during the winter season, the person at discharge shall be entitled to three months' extra pay, all payable at once. If the native is carried out of the Arctic or Bering Sea, his monthly pay should continue until he is returned to his place of residence, and the owner must provide passage for him in some vessel, and if failing to do so at the next open season or the 1st of July following, the native shall be entitled to \$300 in addition to his regular monthly pay, suit to be brought against vessel if not paid.

For the nonobservance of the law for shipping, discharge and payment, the Master shall in each case be fined the sum of \$100 recoverable against the Master and the vessel, each one half, in any court or by any authority having jurisdiction in such cases.

The Commissioners should be furnished with regular blanks for shipping agreements and be entitled to a fee of \$2 for each shipment or discharge, paid by the ship's Master, and they should make regular returns to the proper Territorial authorities in Alaska.

4. There is no U. S. Commissioner now at Point Hope and as that is one of the calling stations of the whaling ships one should be appointed for that place; there should be one at Teller, one at St. Lawrence Island, one at Cape Prince of Wales, one at Hotham Inlet, Kotzebue Sound, one at Point Hope and one at Point Barrow.

5. The Masters of the whaling ships have, ever since the whaling industry has been pursued in Arctic waters, carried Native women on board these vessels, ostensibly employed for the purpose of sewing fur-clothing for them and their officers, and this practice has led to serious abuse, and the women are more often carried for immoral purposes, not being the legal wives of any person on board. In some cases the native husbands are employed on the same vessel with the wives, but even in such instances it seems, from the evidence in Exhibits 3, 4 and 5, inclosed herewith, that the women are often debauched.

Serious complaints were made to me by the Government Teachers and the Missionaries at St. Lawrence Island, Cape Prince of Wales and Point Hope, and many disgusting disclosures of violence and moral degradation were cited, some cases occurring years back, where native girls of tender years had been violated and many kept as mistresses of some person on the whaling ships.

After listening to the complaints and statements made I formulated six simple questions, appearing in Exhibit 6 herewith, and gave a copy to each of the persons, with request that they make replies to me, stating known facts, without giving the names of any of the guilty parties at present, and I have so far heard from three of them, viz: Edward J. Knapp, in charge of the St. Thomas Mission, Point Hope, Alaska, Exhibit 3; Edgar G. Campbell, Teacher at St. Lawrence Island, Alaska, under U. S. Bureau of Education, exhibit 4, and John B. Driggs, in charge of St. Thomas, Mission, Point Hope, Alaska, but now on temporary leave in the east, Exhibit 5. Three others may still be heard from and their replies will be forwarded when received.

In view of the fact that the U. S. Government is now establishing schools along the Arctic shore for the education and civilization of the Native population, and for no other reason, it seems to me that stringent measures should be applied to stop the disgusting practice of officers and crews of the whaling ships in debauching young native women and carrying them on board the vessels for a whole season, and even for one or more years when wintering at Herschel Island or along the Arctic coast of British North America. One of the vessels boarded by me as officer of the THETIS in August, just getting underway to

round Point Barrow, with the intention to winter at Herschel Island, had eighteen Native women on board.

I cannot, in a public document, detail the immoral practices by the personnel of the whaling fleet in the Arctic, as stated to me this season, but to stop them I offer the following suggestions:

(a) As the whaling ships are not licensed to carry passengers, a severe fine should be imposed, \$200 in each case, half to be paid by the Master and half by the vessel.

(b) That no native women of Alaska or Russian Siberia shall be employed on any American vessel, plying in Bering Sea or the Arctic Ocean, in any capacity, whether she is single or married to a native, unless she is the legal wife of one of the officers of the vessel, proof of which must be produced to the boarding officer.

A fine of \$300 should be imposed in each case for violation of this regulation, half to be recovered from the Master and half from the vessel.

(c) No Native Alaskan or Siberian woman should, if visiting a whaling or trading vessel, be permitted to enter any of the quarters or hold below decks, or any of the officer's quarters or deck houses, on a fine of \$50 to be recovered from the master, who may, if the offending party is an officer in the vessel, deduct the fine from his wages, share or lay of the voyage, and the master must have a deck-watch kept, if Native women are permitted to come on board as visitors, to prevent them from entering any hold or quarters as stated. For failure to have such deck-watch while native women visit the vessel, a fine of \$10 should be imposed on the master in each case.

6. In case where personal violence or threats are used against any Alaskan or Siberian women for immoral purposes by any person belonging on board any vessel of the United States or traveling as passenger thereon, the U. S. Commissioner who first gets knowledge of such case shall have the right to detain such vessel, take legal, sworn evidence, and the Master must carry the guilty person as prisoner, if requested to do so by the U. S. Commissioner, and turn him over to such legal authority as designated by the Commissioner, having jurisdiction in such matters in Alaska or elsewhere, together with the sworn evidence entrusted to him by the Commissioner. A refusal to do so should deprive the Master of his license for one year, and he should pay a fine of \$100.

(e) The U. S. Commissioner in each place should be empowered to legally (marry) persons applying to him, if such applicants in his judgment are fit to marry, for which he in each case should be entitled to a fee of \$5, and all marriages performed by him should be reported to the proper authorities in Alaska, and if a white person, or any one belonging to the whaling fleet, or not a native of Alaska, marries a native woman, such marriage should also be published in one or more papers in Nome and San Francisco, and in the place where the marriage takes place, if a paper is published there; the cost as for such public announcements.

ments to be paid by the man to be married, collected by the Commissioner and by him turned over to the proper authorities in Alaska, who should have the notice published as stated, cost in each case not to exceed \$10.

(f) Persons who have been known to the U. S. Commissioners within their districts to live together as man and wife, whether children have been born to them or not, and who wish to continue to live together, must be legally married. Persons living together as man and wife without legally marrying, must, if refusing to be married within thirty (30) days after notification in writing by the Commissioner, be prosecuted by him under the laws of Alaska, and the women in such cases should be entitled to the property belonging to the man as if she had been legally married to him.

6. I wish to call the Department's attention to the fact that there are no AIDS to navigation of any kind along the Arctic shore.

The land is uniformly low from Cape Lisbon to Point Barrow, and off Icy Cape the Blossom Shoals are dangerous and far outlying the land. The present charts of the Arctic shore are not accurate by any means, and I would suggest that a few good BEACONS along the shore would be a great help to navigators; one at Point Lay, one on each side of Icy Cape, one on inner Sea-Horse Island, and one at the extreme end of Point Barrow. They should be about 60 feet in height, and of different shape, so that they could be seen for some distance and recognized.

The Bureau of Education for Alaska is building a school house at Wainwright Inlet, which will be a good landmark, and no beacon would be needed there now. These beacons can be made of wooden beams, well bolted together, but must have sufficient area of base to give them stability to withstand the heavy gales in the Arctic.

7. The Deer herds on the Arctic shore, and those in Bering Sea, seemed to be in a prosperous condition, and I found no occasion to discipline any of the natives or herders connected with them.

Mr. W. T. Lopp, general superintendent of schools and reindeer stations in Northwestern Alaska, has the matter well in hand; he was on board this vessel eighteen days while she cruised in the Arctic, and I rendered him all the assistance that I could.

8. The commanding officers of the army stations at Nome and St. Michael were not in need of any assistance from the Revenue Cutter Service this season.

9. I wish particularly to mention the untiring services of Surgeon S. J. Call of this vessel among the natives of Alaska and Siberia.

He has always been ready and willing to respond to requests made by all who needed the professional services, and they were many in nearly every place visited, especially at Unalakleet.

10. I would recommend that the Revenue Cutter visiting the Arctic leave Dutch Harbor earlier by a month than she did this year; a better watch can then be kept on the doings of the whaling fleet while in Bering Sea, and longer stays at each place to examine into the conditions of the natives and attend to local complaints can be made in that case.

11. At St. Lawrence Island, on the way down, I intended to make search for a STILL, supposed to be there and used by one of the Natives, who had learnt to operate it while serving on a whaling ship, but the condition of the weather was such that a safe landing could not be made for several days, and on the way back from Siberia it was not convenient to make a call at the Island again. If the Native continues to operate the still it will be reported next season and steps taken for its destruction.

12. Dr. E. O. Campbell, Government teacher at St. Lawrence Island, requested passage for some young natives who wished to attend school at Sitka, Alaska, which I had to refuse, for the reason that the THETIS was not going to Sitka, nor could I be sure of transferring these natives to any other vessel bound there, as a reasonable fare might be asked and they had no means to pay it with. If the Bureau of Education can arrange to have such natives sent from Nome to Sitka early in the season the Revenue Cutter can easily carry them from St. Lawrence Island to Nome.

Respectfully,

(signed) O. C. HANLEY,
Captain, R. C. S.

(COPY)

EXHIBIT 1.

From NOME SEMI-WEEKLY NUGGET.

Wednesday, Aug. 10, 1904.

TRAIL OF BLOOD.

The Whiskey Traffic on Siberian Coast,
AND ITS RESULTS.

A whaling captain, who, it is alleged
is debauching natives by
the hundreds.

East Cape, Siberia, Aug. 2.-- As was published in the NUGGETT of July 15, Jas. McKenna, the notorious illicit whisky trader, reached Bering Strait with a cargo of alcohol July 1. After debauching the Siberian coast, he went over to North Alaska, where he always lands more or less of it, and from thence he will go to the north coast of Canada, and winter somewhere east of Herschell Island out of reach of the mounted police.

He is keeping ahead of the revenue cutter, debauching the natives of three countries and leaving a trail of blood and death behind him.

The whaling captains allege that the deputy collector of customs at Unalaska exceeded his authority in allowing McKenna to take the liquor out of bond.

By the time McKenna returns to civilization again, the witnesses will be either dead or moved away, and as usual no questions will be asked.

Over here some of the natives had to flee to get away from their frenzied neighbors; two men were cut and one hanged on account of it. What makes the thing more serious, every summer Eskimo natives cross over here to barter and carry the stuff back.

Sixty Cape Prince of Wales natives, 23 King's Island, 32 Little Diomedes Island, and one Nome native are here participating in a debauch on McKenna's liquor.

And again, liquor in the summer time over here keeps the natives from walrus hunting.

(COPY)

EXHIBIT 2.

From the WORCESTER NUGGET.

Wednesday, June 15, 1904.

NEWS OF WHALERS.

There is a report among the whaling fleet that Jas. McKenna is at Unalaska, Arctic bound, with two whaling and trading schooners, which have 40 tierces of alcohol on board for native debauching purposes.

Exhibit 3.

St. Thomas' Mission,

Point Hope, Alaska,

August 26, 1904.

Captain O. C. Hamlet, R.C.S.,

Room 77 Appraisers Building,

San Francisco, California.

Sir:

Complying with your recent request that I state in writing what I think concerning certain wrongs suffered by the Eskimo people of Alaska, I beg to submit the following notes:

The opinion of those having the interests of the native people of Alaska at heart may be said to be unanimous against the trading of whiskey among them.

Prior to the advent of the white man into Arctic Alaska the Eskimo had no knowledge of whiskey or other intoxicating liquors.

Like all other barbarous or semi-barbarous people the Eskimo has a strong desire for whiskey when once he has tasted it and experienced the intoxicating effect of its use. He will make almost any sacrifice to obtain it, will trade valuable skins for the cheap stuff commonly known in Alaska as "rot gut", and in trading for it, whether on the whaling ships or in any other place where it can be obtained, he not only impoverishes himself, but he degrades himself physically and morally. Unaccustomed as he is to the use of stimulants, the physical nature of the Eskimo is quickly undermined by the continued use of whiskey, and he becomes unfitted to get his living by hunting and fishing, pursuits which in the rigorous climate of the inhospitable region in which he lives test the physical strength in the most severe manner.

Occasionally crimes of violence are committed by Eskimo when crazed with drink. Here at Point Hope the Natives still speak of such an occurrence which took place some years ago, the murder of two Eskimo men by a third, who was drunk, and upon whom the Eskimo people, who were witnesses of the crime, executed summary justice by shooting him on the spot.

Moreover several instances of death to drunken Natives, both Indian and Eskimo, resulting from fires started through their carelessness, have come to knowledge during the five years that I have lived in Alaska, and one case of the death of a Native child by freezing, due to the neglect of its drunken mother.

The pecuniary profit to the white man in trading whiskey to the Eskimo is very great; the whiskey with which he trades being vile and the furs which he gets in exchange for it being

valuable. In this traffic powerful motives influence both parties, in the case of the white man, greed of gain; in that of the Eskimo the satisfaction of his thirst for intoxicating drink.

How to prevent this species of trading, especially on whaling ships where the danger of detection and punishment is reduced to a minimum?

The law for Alaska forbidding the sale, barter or gift, of whiskey among the natives (Section 142, Title 1, of the Act of Congress of March 3, 1899, entitled "An Act in the District of Alaska and to provide a code of Criminal Procedure for said District") is in my opinion inadequate. The infraction of this law is, under the provisions of the Act just referred to, a crime--a misdemeanor. The intent of the law, by the way, is to protect white men against injury that might result to them indirectly through the sale, barter or gift of intoxicating liquors to the natives, and not to protect the morals of the natives against the greed of unprincipled traders in whiskey among men white men. The commission of the crime is one that is not easily proved. The white trader, as a rule, is exceedingly cautious and cunning and the native can seldom be induced to reveal the source of his supply. When committed on a whaling ship the detection and punishment of the crime are in the present state of the law, attended with peculiar difficulties that are only too obvious. The law might with advantage, it seems to me, be amended so as to make the crime a felony instead of a misdemeanor, and due provision for its enforcement should also be made.

Whether the enactment of a law against drunkenness, so as to cause the punishment of a native for being drunk, would be a salutary law.

The hiring of Eskimo men on whaling ships is unquestionably an evil. The contact of the Natives with the crews of the whaling ships never tends to the moral uplifting of the former. The pay received by the Natives is uncertain and is often very trifling. It is always "in kind", a little flour, sugar, tea, powder, shot, etc., and does not really compensate for the service rendered. The men are kept away from their homes during the whole of the summer season, and are prevented from hunting and fishing--their natural occupations, and making due provisions for the oncoming winter. Then the danger always exists of their not being landed in the fall of the year where they belong. The masters of whaling ships who are returning southward in the fall, are always in haste to get out of the Arctic, and making stress of weather an excuse, sometimes land natives employed by them at a considerable distance from their homes and among strangers who have to care for them when they have no means of their own, which is usually the case. As a result of such an experience natives are sometimes separated from their families over an entire winter, a misfortune to their respective wives and children, who during their absence of necessity become dependent in various ways on other members of the native community, in which they live, which in turn is a hardship on those who have to care for them.

Here at Point Hope, however, it is to be noted that game animals are not as plentiful, and are more shy than they used to be. The natives have to go much farther to find deer than was formerly the case. And, too, contact with the white men has developed in the Eskimo people new tastes. For the winter they want flour as well as meat, and the flour they can obtain on the whaling ships. For these reasons, however valid or invalid they may be, Eskimo men are disposed to seek employment on those vessels.

The landing of Siberian natives on the Alaskan coast should not be allowed. The life of the Eskimo in Alaska is at best a hard struggle for existence. He is poor, and to have aliens dependent on him, whether wholly or only partially dependent, is a burden which the law ought to prevent from being loaded upon him.

The so-called traffic in Eskimo women by the officers and men on whaling ships is one of those awful abuses the long continued toleration of which by the Government of a Christian people such as the Americans, is absolutely impossible to understand.

Ignorance of the subject cannot be pleaded. The cutters of the United States Revenue Cutter Service have every summer for years visited the Arctic--the summer cruising ground of the whaling ships, where their officers cannot have failed to learn long since of the dreadful crimes against the native people that have from year to year been committed, and are still being committed, with perfect impunity. In this connection I would respectfully suggest that the cutter detailed to visit the Arctic should arrive in the north somewhat earlier in the summer than it usually does, and at the same time with the whaling ships. This is absolutely essential if any work on the part of the cutter and her officers in behalf of the native people is to be accomplished. The cutter usually, if not invariably, arrives on the scene two or three, or more weeks too late; that is, after the whaling ships have touched along shore and visited the Eskimo villages and get away to the more remote regions of their cruising grounds. Then the officials of the Bureau of Education, who have for a series of years visited the Arctic Alaska in the persistent and almost wholly fruitless efforts to make the domestic reindeer of value to the Eskimo people, must have learned of the criminal conduct of the whalers toward these same people. I would respectfully inquire, what has up to the present time been accomplished either by the officers of the Revenue Service or of the Bureau of Education to abate the terrible evil under discussion? So far as I am informed, absolutely nothing.

To enter into the details of the subject a little more fully. Young married women, unmarried women and even young girls under the age of legal consent have been and are from year to year being induced to go on whaling cruises as the mistresses of officers and men. In the early part of this present summer vessels of the whaling fleet called here at

Point Hope and received on board and carried away several women some of whom will not be seen here again for a year or more, for the captains of certain of the ships on which they went away were intending to winter in the Arctic.

Instances of rape on the part of the captains of whaling ships are not uncommon,--this detestable crime usually being committed on the persons of young girls.

The husbands of some of these women thus ill used and outraged are sometimes employed on the same whaling ships with their wives, and the parents of the younger women and the girls are occasionally on board with them too. What if the husbands and parents of these women and girls consent to their being abused, as they sometimes do? They do so either through fear or else through the hope of gain, a little food at the end of the cruise. The conduct of these Eskimo people in going on board these whaling ships as employes or otherwise, may be-- indeed certainly is, to say the least--reckless in the extreme. But it should be remembered that they are people of very primitive manners, having very crude ideas on the subject of morality. Taught by the white man the use of steel tools, they have only within recent years emerged from the stone age,--with them. In fact they can hardly with justice be said to have emerged from that age, for they themselves have no knowledge whatever of working in metals. Intellectually they are like children, with minds and wills undeveloped, but physically they are men and women with strong passions and a few crying needs. And, however reckless their conduct, however immoral, they should be protected against the seductive temptations preferred them by white men whose intelligence is so far superior, and whose morality is, on the whole, so far superior to theirs.

It is stated that public official once declined to initiate steps to bring to justice a white man charged with the rape of an Eskimo woman, on the ground that he had information that the woman had been previously a person of immoral character--had had a child by another whiteman! If the previous seduction of an Eskimo woman is to be regarded as a good defense to a charge of rape, where is a remedy for this terrible evil to be found? These women cannot justly be regarded in the same light as dissolute women in civilized communities. They are, as has already been pointed out, semi-barbarous children of nature, regardless of the true import of their immoralities, and only beginning little by little to yield obedience to better teaching, better knowledge.

The effects produced by this nefarious traffic are of the very worst, the moral degradation of the Eskimo women, the birth of illegitimate half breed children begotten sometimes by Portuguese negro fathers; the spread of disease among the Eskimo people, and the moral degradation of the whaling men themselves, citizens of the Republic, some of them with wives and families in the States. An instance of the spread of disease among the Eskimo people by an Eskimo landed in the fall at the end of a whaling ship's cruise may be cited here. Two years ago this coming fall a whaling ship touched at Point

Hope and landed there an Eskimo woman with the measles. The disease spread among the people living on the Point who were literally decimated before its violence died out. Moreover, the dissemination of venereal disease among the Eskimos by those who have been on whaling ships constitutes a danger to the people which is second to none other.

Another consideration. The Eskimo are not a numerous people. It is said that they are far less numerous today than they used to be. They are not prolific. Their families are not large. The mortality among young children is great. No doubt the hard conditions of their life, the severity of the climate, poverty, etc., produce this effect. Then what an injustice to the Eskimo men for whaling men to deport their women and keep them away from their natural environments and associations, not always merely for a summer, but sometimes for a year or more, and then to land them again after having enjoyed them themselves as much as they desired! If the Eskimo men receive the women back again and take them for their wives, as they do, it is because they have different ideas on the subject of morality from ours, and because the women of their race with whom they must mate are few in number.

It is sincerely to be hoped that the Government will re-use itself, and that too, speedily, from its apathetic attitude in relation to the wrongs suffered by the Eskimo, not only for the sake of the Eskimo, but also for the sake of its own citizens. It should positively forbid by law the employment of Eskimo women on the whaling ships, or any other ships, in any capacity whatever. Nor should they be permitted to accompany their husbands when employed on whaling ships. The fore-castle of a whaling ship is the last place in the world for any woman to be found in, and the cabin of a whaling ship is no better place for her, unless she be the lawfully wedded wife of the ship's master. The "traffic" in Eskimo women should be vigorously dealt with; it should be utterly abolished.

Before leaving the subject of the Eskimo and the wrongs suffered by them, the matter of mixed marriages between white men and Eskimo women of which there is at least one instance here on Point Hope might be referred to. Other men, white and also black, are cohabiting on Point Hope with native women in an unmarried state. These living in the latter relationship pretend to regard themselves as man and wife, but in point of fact they are not such, for the relationship existing between them has never received the sanction of law. The former relationship being a true marriage is, of course, not so vulnerable to criticism as the latter, though either relationship can readily enough be dissolved simply by the return of the white man to the States. But the point is this, in view of the considerations set forth above, namely, the diminishing numbers of the Eskimo people, the fewness of Eskimo women, etc., mixed marriages are greatly to be deprecated. Might it not be a wise measure to forbid them by law? I am not certain in my own mind on this score, for if white men, or even black men, and Eskimo women must needs live together, it is of course better for social reasons that they should live in a married than in an unmarried state, and then there are those who think that the happiest

fate for an inferior race is for it to become merged as soon as possible in the superior race into contact with which it has been brought. But I feel quite sure that measures should be taken to stop the continued cohabitation of white men, and black men, with Eskimo women in an unmarried state, for this is a felony under the law for Alaska (Section 121, Title 1, of the Act of March 3, 1899, Supra).

This whole subject, while deeply interesting, is not a pleasant one. The record of the relations existing between the American whaling man and the Alaskan Eskimo forms a dark page in the history of the northwest. Let us hope that this page is soon to be turned over by the Government and a new record begun. Congress has passed a law for the protection of game animals. The large brown bear is protected, and the moose, the walrus, the sea lion, the caribou, the mountain goat, -all are protected, to say nothing of the game birds (Act of June 7, 1902, 32 Stat. 327). And, moreover, Congress has enacted laws for the protection of fur-bearing animals, and the seal fisheries, and the salmon fisheries. The "female seal" is protected (Section 178, Title 1, of the Act of March 3, 1899, Supra) but the female Eskimo goes without protection year in and year out, and though from time to time the attention of Government officials has been called to her unprotected state, yet her wrongs are disregarded. These things ought not so to be, and if Congress is not able to find a remedy for them I can entertain but little hope for the future of the Eskimo people.

The Rev. Francis Barnum, S. J., of Georgetown University, Washington, D. C., who passed several years of his life among the Eskimo of the Western coast (The Bering Sea Coast) of Alaska, as distinguished from the northern coast (the Arctic Coast), after commenting in the introduction to his book on the Fundamentals of the Innuvit Language (Ginn & Co., Publishers, 1901) on the dreadful effects produced upon the Eskimo people by the introduction among them of liquor and disease by the whalers, adds: "Nothing but the utmost vigilance and care can avert the total extermination of the native inhabitants of our Arctic Coast." In his opinion on this subject I fully concur,

I am, Sir,

Very respectfully yours,

(Sgd) EDWARD J. KNAPP,

In Charge of St. Thomas' Mission,
Point Hope, Alaska.

EXHIBIT 4.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

BUREAU OF EDUCATION.

Alaska Division.

St. Lawrence Is^l Alaska,

Sept. 1, 1904.

Capt. O. C. Hamlet,

Commanding U. S. S. THETIS,

San Francisco, California.

Dear Sir:

In reply to the questions asked me in your recent note, I beg leave to submit the following:

Whisky trading by the men in the whaling fleet operating in Bering Sea and the Arctic Ocean is attended with the same evil results that have always accompanied it wherever the business has been practiced; as, for example, in Africa and among the islands of the South Pacific, and should be met with like national and international restrictions and prohibitions.

The traders themselves have not and do not benefit by it, but sooner or later have lost all they have made in their business. "Woe to the man that putteth the cup to his neighbor's lips and making him drunk."

I have seen a number of men who as masters of fine vessels formerly conducted an extensive trade in connection with their whaling, but are now broken in health, diseased and poverty stricken, glad to get a chance at anything. It is hard enough to get civilized and educated men to realize the force of the grip with which the liquor habit holds a man, but far harder to demonstrate it to the aborigines. This habit makes them indolent, careless, shiftless, dirty, sick and quarrelsome. In the outside world where there is plenty on every hand and charity holds out protecting arms to the poor, sick and outcast, these things are not mourned so much nor attended with the fatal results that follow them among the Eskimo where a bare existence is the reward of a life of isolation, exposure and anxiety. When an Eskimo trades for liquor, he not only brings upon himself these dire evils, but deprives himself of that which would be food, cleanliness, health and warmth, gets himself into a state where he is not fit to battle the elements or perpetuate his existence and passes to his posterity a character and disposition averse to morality and good citizenship.

Not many years ago a trading vessel landed a lot of liquor at a village on St. Lawrence Is. late in the fall. The Eskimo were not only immediately demoralized, many dying at once or soon after, but, being under the influence of the liquor landed by white men, did not hunt when they should have done so, and the

whole population perished before spring.

When there are no Russian vessels along the Siberian coast, whalers land liquor there, and unconsumed portion being brought to St. Lawrence Is. and traded there for valuable furs, ivory and whalebone, which is taken to Siberia and exchanged for more liquor.

Indian Point natives being liquor to St. Lawrence Is. every year, and they come in such numbers that no ordinary force can handle them. One whaling captain, wanting to trade at St. Lawrence Is., tied up to the ice about two miles from the village where he would be ~~xxx~~ free from inspection. The next year, being warned off the Siberian coast by Russian soldiers, he anchored off shore until some Indian Point natives came out to him, when he secured from them valuable furs and whalebone in exchange for liquor. When he had all they would part with, he took them in tow, brought them in a heavy fog off the coast of St. Lawrence Is. and sent them ~~xxx~~ ashore to trade liquor for more ivory and whalebone, with some walrus skins, wood and mukluk skins. When the exchanges were made he took the Indian Pointers safely home and left St. Lawrence Is. with many a howling drunken Eskimo, a victim to the white man.

This year an influential Eskimo was given two bottles of whisky at the consummation of a large trade. Another young man was given two bottles for procuring a young mistress, an older one having been refused.

The making of liquor on St. Lawrence Is. was first introduced by an Italian or Portuguese whaler who spent a winter there with a mistress from Point Hope. This last winter a native made some liquor, himself and family got drunk and his house burned down, probably from an oil lamp having been kicked over. His wife brought liquor from Indian Point at two different times last year. An Indian Point man was residing at St. Lawrence Is., came over this year with some liquor and had his family and some friends drunk. Convicting evidence is hard to obtain, but when you find drunken Eskimo around the beach and see the smoke of a whaler disappearing around the point you almost know something. The school children who live in houses where liquor comes or is made cannot keep pace with those free from such surroundings.

Hiring natives on the whaling ships would, under proper conditions, be a good thing for them, for it would teach them superior methods of whaling, carpentering, boat handling, etc., but the character of most of the men aboard such vessels make the evil obtained far outweigh the good in most cases. The uncertainty of pay, and the chance of being landed in the fall where they do not belong or of being taken to San Francisco are also serious objections to the practice. One ship took four young men from King's Is. last year and in the fall landed them on St. Lawrence Is. without sufficient provisions or ammunition for the winter.

Traffic in Eskimo women by officers and men on the whaling ships is one of the most beastly, degrading, abominable practices

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conceivable in the mind of man. How men with home, wife, sons and daughters in America can come up here and before their fellow men take into cabin, stateroom, or berth the daughter or wife of a poor, suffering, darkened Eskimo, is more than can ever be explained to me on the grounds of mere human weakness! Nearly every whaler coming to St. Lawrence Is after touching at King's Is., the Diomedes or Point Hope, has on board from one to eight women "to sew and mend boots."

One captain, in trying to explain the presence of a woman from King's Is. on his ship, said he did not know she was on board until he had come a long way, and then to prevent his men from prostitution, took her into his cabin and put her on a sofa where he knew she was safe. Another captain came to visit us with eight women from up the coast.

One man I know lived for several years up north with an Eskimo woman, but to whom he was never married, then deliberately left her, went down to San Francisco and married a girl from his own country. St. Lawrence Is. has not been cursed so strongly in this regard as some other places, but it is not because the white men, negroes and Portuguese have not tried to do it. The effect of such practices can scarcely be measured, for it is cumulative and blasting as similar practice is among civilized people. What do any decent people think of men and women who do such things?

If we expect any benefit to result to this people from contact with us, from our schools, books and missions, we must believe that they shall regard such practices as we do. Many natives regard the white men as a superior race, and certainly as a superior dominating people, and for this reason adopt his practices as better than their own, before they have learned the good from the bad.

Many of the men aboard whaling ships are morally and physically rotten specimens of mankind as could be found anywhere, and to have them sordid their loathsome sinfulness among so unenlightened a race of people is as great a crime as was the treatment of the Cubans by the Spaniards and would justify as firm a hand in its repression.

Permit me to offer a few recommendations:

1. Threats will do no good.
2. Put men at work against these evils who not only do not themselves practice them and cannot be bribed to wink at them, but will thoroughly proceed to enforce the laws.
3. The presence of a U. S. steamship among the whalers when they are first up among the Eskimos trading and carrying away women.
4. The presence of a strong guard of soldiers or marines from one of the cutters on St. Lawrence Is. at the time when the Indian Point visitors come with liquor, with orders to search every boat and canoe thoroughly and severely punish every importer of liquor and blackmailer.
5. Passage of laws compelling men to marry and support the native women they have been living with or wish to live

with, and in case of desertion, fine, imprisonment and cat-nine tails.

6. Passage of laws compelling masters of vessels employing natives to give written agreements to pay a certain living wage, which may be increased by a percentage of the season's catch, including the proceeds of trades which now belong solely to the captain and his company.

7. Passage of laws, with most severe penalty, prohibiting native women from going below deck ~~and~~ on any whaling or trading vessel and prohibiting prostitution and procuring for prostitution of native women.

8. The opening of Carlisle and other Indian Schools for natives of Alaska as well as other parts of the territory of the United States.

Perhaps some law, rule or regulation could be secured by which trading would be abolished. It is as fair to prohibit the whalers from trading as to prohibit officers and men aboard the U. S. steamships from trading for curies and needed supplies.

Let the Canadian, Russian and U. S. Governments work together and in earnest, and our Eskimo people will prove themselves a valuable portion of our population, honest and upright citizens, to whom we can point with pride as bright and shining examples of the righteous government, laws, officers and people of these United States of America.

Thanking you for your kindly interest in our work and affairs and hoping the Treasury Department may see fit to send you and your good ship among the Eskimo people again, I beg to ave to remain,

Obediently yours,

(Signed) EDGAR O. CAMPBELL,

St. Lawrence Is., Alaska.

Department of Interior,
Bureau of Education.

EXHIBIT 5.

Smyrna, Oct. 24, 1904.

My dear Capt. Hamlet:

I arrived home October 8 and then had to hasten through to Boston and arrived here again Saturday, so you can see why I have not written you sooner. To-morrow I start for St. Louis to visit the Fair and fill engagements, returning East November 10.

I will be kept busy all through the winter and shall be glad to return north next summer for a rest.

It was a Mr. Witten, a special agent for the Department of the Interior, to whom I wrote complaining of the condition in the Arctic, but have never heard from him. I guess he was one of Dr. Jackson's friends.

Our native Americans of the Arctic Circle should receive protection and I am more than glad to note the interest you are taking in the subject.

The little girls should be protected against the rapers who visit the Arctic annually on the whalers. I will relate a few cases. A girl was born during the winter of 1889 and 1890. She was raped by a whaling captain on his steamer during the summer of 1901. Elseyah was raped by a captain in 1895 and 1896 during the winter at Herschell Island. She is now dead. Turkahegayah was also raped. She is dead. The fall of 1903 a whaling steamer anchored over night at Point Hope. The captain raped a young girl. He used a revolver to scare the child into sleeping with him. Kaelik was raped on shore by a Portuguese during the fall of 1901 and the case was reported to the Government. Last summer a small girl was raped by a Portuguese on a whaler. There have been many other cases and there has never been an effort made to prevent the crime and protect the children. I believe a law should be passed against the admission of young girls and women into the fore-castle or cabin of the whalers. Of course I have only reference to the inhabitants of the far north. It should also be unlawful to carry women off on the summer's cruise and then land them at some distant place during the fall of the year. It is principally practiced for immorality by the whalers, while the woman, in her innocence, considers herself legally married. The captains and officers often have their wives and families down in the States and their native wives in the far north.

The laws of immigration should also be enforced. Men of various nationalities, often not American citizens, are landed on the beach with but a small amount of provisions, barely enough to last one man through the winter and spring. Yet with those small supplies they expect to procure a place to live in and a wife and also hire a crew for the whaling season. Of course, some one has to suffer, and it is the natives that are being crowded out every time and are being impoverished. A few years

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EXHIBIT 6.

QUESTIONS.

1. Please state what you think of the whiskey-trading that has been done by the whaling ships among the Eskimos, its evil results, morally and otherwise.
2. Hiring natives and carrying them off on the whaling ships during the summer seasons; its evil results by depriving them of the opportunity to fish, hunt and procure food for the winter at home; also the uncertainty of pay received for the service and the chance of being landed in the fall where they do not belong, and among strangers, who have to care for them when they have no means, as has often been the case, and landing Siberian natives on the American side.
3. Traffic in Eskimo women by officers and men on the whaling ships; carrying off young women, with or without consent of parents, or married women, with or without consent of husbands, and the employment or presence of Native women at all on the whaling ships for any purpose whatever.
4. Dissatisfaction of both young and married men, remaining at home, on account of the women being thus carried off, half-breed children resulting from this practice, also diseases engendered by the women.
5. Instances, if any, where young women, under the legal age of consent, have been taken on board the whaling ships, raped, seduced or by promises of reward induced to become mistresses of officers and men on the whaling fleet, and the result as to their standing among their own tribe thereby.
6. The effect of such immoral examples upon the Native men.

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No names need be mentioned at present; instances and opinion from observation of facts, or authentic reports only to be given.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
WASHINGTON.

December 21, 1901.

The Governor of Alaska,
Sitka, Alaska.

Sir:

I transmit herewith a copy of a letter from the Secretary of State and accompanying enclosures requesting information as to the truth or falsity of a report as to the death in the neighborhood of Teller City or Nome, Alaska, of Mr. J. W. Tebin of Newfoundland.

I have to request that you will make due investigation along the lines suggested by the Secretary of State to forward such report upon the subject as the circumstances may warrant at the earliest practicable date.

Very respectfully,

E. A. Michcock

Secretary.

Pats. & Miscs. Division.
4841-

Roll 10

Target 2

Letters Received, 1899-1906

Miscellaneous "B"

1901-5

DISTRICT OF ALASKA

Executive Office,

LETTERS from

JANUARY 8, 1901

to

Gov. Bradley

Miscellaneous Letters. B (see A + C.)

From

Jan. 2, 1901

To

July 8, 1901



Criminal Court

OF COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS

MICHIGAN ST. & DEARBORN AVE.

— JUDGES —

THEODORE BRENTANO.
JONAS HUTCHINSON.

RICHARD S. TUTHILL.
FRANK BAKER.

PATRICK J. CAHILL, Clerk.
NEIL S. GRAVES, Chief Deputy.

Chicago, 189

Now one word concerning myself I am the son of Frank Brady of Albany N.Y. am 32 years of age. I am a Deputy Clerk in this court or rather a court clerk. Should such a thing come to pass that I have the honor of being a nephew of yours no one would appreciate it more than I. if not I hope I have not done any wrong in writing you.

My Dear Governor I do wish you will answer this letter and sincerely trust that this note will find you in good health wishing you a happy new year I remain

Very truly yours

Frank P. Brady

Criminal Court

Chicago Ill.

Ans. May 17, 1901

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Criminal Court

OF COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS

MICHIGAN ST. & DEARBORN AVE.

— JUDGES —

THEODORE BRENTANO.
JONAS HUTCHINSON.

RICHARD S. TUTHILL.
FRANK BAKER.

PATRICK J. CAHILL, Clerk.
NEIL S. GRAVES, Chief Deputy.

Chicago, _____ 189

Not find out anything concerning him but I do know what my father told me about my uncle who he was always very anxious to meet again. My father's name was Frank Brady he had two brothers whose names were Thomas and John. My uncle Thomas died in Albany N. Y. where he and his brothers were born. My father also died there in 1892 god have mercy on their souls. My Uncle John went to Indiana and was last heard of by my father from there where we lost track of him. So when I read the article concerning you I thought I would write you and if I should be mistaken I sincerely hope you will not think I have done any harm in addressing you.



Criminal Court

OF COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS

MICHIGAN ST. & DEARBORN AVE.

— JUDGES —

THEODORE BRENTANO.
JONAS HUTCHINSON.

RICHARD S. TUTHILL.
FRANK BAKER.

PATRICK J. CAHILL, Clerk.

NEIL S. GRAVES, Chief Deputy.

Chicago, Jan. 2nd 1901

Hon. John G. Brady
Sitka, Alaska.

Dear Sir,

You will pardon me for writing you a letter of this kind as I have thought over it a great many times before I have finally decided to write you. The reason I hesitated was because I thought it might not be the proper thing to do to take up any the time of a man whose time is so much occupied as yours. The reason I write is that I have read a short part of your biography in a local newspaper and it partly tallies with an uncle of mine whom I have never had the pleasure of meeting and as my father is dead I could



PATRICK J. CAHILL, Clerk.
NEIL S. GRAVES, Chief Deputy.

Grand Court

OF COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS

MICHIGAN ST. & DEARBORN AVE.

— JUDGES —

THEODORE BRENTANO.
JONAS HUTCHINSON.

RICHARD S. TUTHILL.
FRANK BAKER.

Chicago, 189

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Criminal Court

OF COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS

MICHIGAN ST. & DEARBORN AVE.

JUDGES

THEODORE BRENTANO.
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Chicago, 189

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My Dear Governor I do wish you will answer this letter and sincerely trust that this note will find you in good health wishing you a happy new year I remain

Very truly yours
Frank P. Brady
Criminal Court
Chicago Ill.

Ans. May 17, 1891

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F. T. KEITH, MANAGER
A. H. THURSTON



BROADWAY
New York
May 2nd 1908
9:30 AM

My Dear General.
I saw by the morning papers you were here and came down to try and meet you but you were not here until late this evening - will you drop me a line to C/O

The Hon. C. Robinson Jiggs
Room 1729 - 3.
No. 150 Nassau St

and tell me when I can see you. After returning to Ottawa last May I sent you several blue-books as per them to the address you gave me in Washington - I hope you received them, but I never heard. I have just come down to try if I can

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how arrange to flo
ding property onto Indi
Rochester and Dawson, and
you for what you did
for me before. You must
be of some assistance
I know ^{and} I would be
very much indebted to you
of course you know
to most of our friends in
Yonkers Country - Permit me
to extend to you my very
warmest congratulations
and sincerely trust the
you will turn out
you could wish it to be
a very happy one to
with warm regards and
respect believe me

Yours sincerely
Thos Howard

To Honor
St Govs Brady
of Blacka
Rochester House
New York



PATRICK J. CAHILL, Clerk.
NEIL S. GRAVES, Chief

Hon. John G. ...
S...

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1329 Pine St.
San Francisco, Cal.
Jan, 3rd, 1901.

His Excellency
Governor Brady;

The victorious Nineteenth
century has gone and we are now entering upon
the glorious Twentieth century, which we were
expecting a long. Everything looks so cheerful
and happy and I should think it is our duty
to congratulate of this glorious coming era.

With my best regards, I wish a happy new
year and pray of your good health and of
prosperity.

Starting from my second native place where
is under your control, I arrived to San
Francisco in the twenty eighth of the last month
of the old century.

I should think, you told me you will be
down to San Francisco sometime in this
month. I am earnestly desiring to meet
you here and to show you the Japanese
garden in the Golden Gate ^{Park} and also
to have honor to entertain you a Japanese
dinner.

If you are kindly enough to write me, about
what day you will be down here and where
you will stop, I am very much obliged to
you.

Your Obedient Servant,

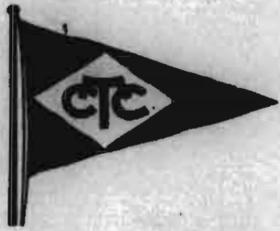
A. Heda

P.S. Before I go back to Pitka, I am ex-
pecting to travel the northern part of Cali-
fornia at the early part of next month.

Extract from letter written by A. G. Hadden, Port
Townsend, Washington, 12/25/900

Some fossil plants collected at the Corwin Coal Mine by Mr. H. B. Wolfe were identified by one of the Paleobotanists of the Smithsonian Institution as belonging to the Cretaceous Age and I believe that when the geology of that region is worked out, that the coal will be found to be of that age and not of the Carboniferous - Cretaceous coal occurs widely distributed in this country. It is found in Colorado, Wyoming, North Dakota, Montana, Vancouver Island and in Mt. Diablo, California - coal is found in rocks of all ages except the oldest and newest. The analysis of the Corwin coal place it more in the line with the Cretaceous than any other.

I suppose that within another year there will be quite a village thriving at the Corwin Mine. I have often thought of the ultimate outcome of your project - and what a worthy act it would be to concentrate at the mines, all the Eskimos of that coast and train them to the work gradually - giving them comfortable dwellings with coal burning cook stoves - maintain a well conducted school with competent teachers, a doctor in short to organize a community similar to those on the "Seal Islands" without any compulsion by the government. This would be the greatest missionary service that can be extended to these neglected deserving people, in their present unenlightened condition - another step forward in the path of progress should be taken, viz. establish a company herd of reindeer to be pastured along the mountains back from the mines, to be drawn upon during the year for a supply of fresh meat and clothing.



Corwin Trading Company

TREASURER'S OFFICE

Boston, Mass.

ALASKA AND SIBERIAN
... PORTS ...

4th / Aug
1901

Hon. John G. Brady
Washington D.C. -

My Dear Sir -

The enclosed copy of a portion of a letter from our agent at Port Townsend - Mr. A. J. Maddren is of deep interest to me - Mr. M. was with us last season at Nome and at Cape Lisburne - He both witnessed many sorry scenes along both shores of northern waters and often remarked what can we do to help these poor creatures? He has touched a sympathetic chord in my nature and it vibrates clearly -

In my reply to his ~~and~~ suggestions as to the treatment of the Eskimo, by ourselves and our Co., I took the liberty to say that your counsel must be most valuable, and it will be a great privilege to discuss this subject freely with you at the time and place most convenient for yourself - Sincerely
Geo. J. Fogg

A. H. GEISLER, Secretary.

W. H. SWEATT, Ass't Sec'y.

The State Mutual Insurance Company,
 ...OFFICES AT...
 Medford, Oklahoma.

Office of the Secretary. A. H. G.

January 5, 1901.

Gov. Brady,
 Sitka, Alaska.

My Dear Governor:-

When I asked to have my card sent up to you on New Year's morning, the clerk informed me that you had left. I did not muster sufficient courage to depart on that day and so, I remained in Washington until the morning of the second.

I am so sorry that I did not get an opportunity to bid you farewell and trust that you will reach your destination in safety. And, by the way, when you get ready to send me those papers you spoke about, you can oblige me by enclosing a photograph of yourself.

With best wishes to you for many happy New Years in this century,

Sincerely Yours,
A. H. Geisler.

Ans. Feb. 13 1901

After receiving your letter about the 1st of January, I was glad to hear from you and to know that you were still in Alaska. I have not had time to write you a longer letter but I will be a great privilege to discuss the subject freely with you at the time and place most convenient for you.

10-10-01

OFFICE OF
EUGENE McELWAIN
City Clerk and Recorder
PORT SAFETY ALASKA

NOTARY PUBLIC

READY IN 30 DAYS. FIRST EDITION 100,000

ALASKA

THE LAND OF NUGGETS AND GOLD DUST

This new book, now in press, contains THE TRUTH about NOME and the wonderful Gold Fields of the far north

Handsomely Illustrated. By EUGENE McELWAIN, a Nome Pioneer

"Eugene McElwain, postmaster at Safety, Alaska, arrived on the Centennial yesterday, after a three years stay in the north."—Seattle Post-Intelligencer, Dec. 2, 1900.

Fridley, O. 1/5 1901

Hon. John G. Brady,
Gov. of Alaska,
Washington, D.C.

My dear Sir:—
Your valued favor of
instant recd and for which please
accept my thanks.

Now, may I trouble
you again? I desire to include
in my book a list of the ~~public~~
buildings of Alaska with the
approximate cost of same; also a
list of the present officers of the
civil governments and official res-
idents of same. Would you be
kind enough to have this matter
mailed to me without delay?

Very truly yours
Eugene McElwain
Fridley, Ohio.

JOHN H. MCGRAW,
GEORGE B. KITTINGER,
REAL ESTATE & BROKERAGE,
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON.

July 8, 1901,

Honorable John G. Brady,
Governor of Alaska,

Dear Sir:

Mr. John H. Starbird,
of Fair City, has
been appointed a Notary
Public with residence
at that place. I
have known Mr. Starbird
for a number of years,
and know him particularly
well during my two
years stay at Rampart
City, Alaska. From
my personal knowledge
of the man, I have
no hesitancy in
recommending him

for such appointment
Very truly yours,
John H. Weyman

R. E. SHERWOOD
AUCTION BOOKSELLER
BROADWAY, 7 ASTOR HOUSE BLOCK

ENDS AND REMAINDERS FROM
HIGH CLASS PUBLISHERS
ALWAYS ON SALE

NEW YORK

Jan. 9th

190

Mr. Jno. G. Brady,
Sitka
Alaska.

Honorable Sir:

I herewith enclose you a bill of lading for the shipment of books made you today. Hoping that they will reach you in good season, and that you will find the great pleasure in them, I am

yours resp'y

R.E. Sherwood

Please let us hear from you if they arrive in good shape

THE ONLY EVENING PAPER IN INDIANAPOLIS RECEIVING THE ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES

THE INDIANAPOLIS NEWS

Recognized Medium for CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS in the State of Indiana
LARGEST CIRCULATION IN AMERICA in Proportion to Population
CHARLES R. WILLIAMS, *Editor* HILTON U. BROWN, *Manager*



Indianapolis, Jan. 11, 1901.

Gov. J.G. Brady,
Tipton, Indiana.

Dear Sir:- Will you please send me a good photograph of yourself?

Yours truly,

Earle S. Martin

News Editor Indianapolis News.

Saturday 3 PM

Dear Governor:

I do not get
away till Monday 2 PM.

I would like to see you
again, even though it be
but to bid you - good bye. If
you haven't time to call
at 427 N.J. Ave. to before my
departure, I trust you will
find time to call on Mrs

Burke, before your departure
for home. If I should not
see you again, please accept
my best wishes

Very Cordially
Fredrick M. Burke

Received
Jan. 13-1901

THOMAS KANE, Pres.

CABLE ADDRESS ENAK, CHICAGO.

JOHN B. CARSE, Secy & Treas.



WORKS: RACINE, WIS.



Messrs. Ledoux & Co.
99 John St.
New York, N.Y.

Gentlemen:--

Reply to your letter of Jan. 15th has been unavoidably delayed. Mr. Doran, mentioned in the "History of the Cash Mine" (of which I enclose another copy) by his will made Governor Brady administrator of his estate. Doran was unmarried and had two sisters, to whom the property went. Both of these are living. The husband of one of them, a business man of this city, has charge of the matter in their behalf. Mr. Brady and I are joint owners with these parties.

Before replying to you I desired to see the gentleman referred to above and have done so today. He values the property at from seventy-five to one hundred thousand dollars. My impressions are that if a cash offer was made they would take less. How much less I cannot say. Mr. Brady when here expressed a willingness to sell at a reasonable figure. I would do the same, and would regard the lowest figure mentioned above as reasonable. I presume that altogether about \$100,000 has been spent on the property, a large portion of it, of course, wasted. Speaking for myself, and also for Mr. Brady, I would say that we would be willing to take stock in any Company, that would vigorously work the property, for our share. I think the other parties would take a portion in the way of stock on a reasonable basis.

Any other information I can give you at any time will be given very cheerfully.

Yours very truly,

LEDOUX & COMPANY

CABLE ADDRESS
"LEDOUX"

99 JOHN STREET.

New York, Jan. 15, 1901.

Mr. Thomas Kane,

64 Wabash Ave.,

Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:-

We received your letter of January 8th and have also received the sample of ore, which looks very well indeed. The free gold is very conspicuous, but there are also indications that at depth you will have a concentrating proposition to some extent, as there are some sulphurets.

We were greatly interested in talking with Gov. Brady, and Mr. Devereux and I shall be pleased to hear from you or him in relation to any matters connected with mines. Perhaps you will kindly inform us more fully what are the terms at which the owners of the cash property will dispose of the same.

Yours truly,

Ledoux & Co.

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THOMAS KANE, Pres.

CABLE ADDRESS ENAK, CHICAGO.

JOHN B. CARSE, Secy. & Treas.



WORKS: RACINE, WIS.



Hon. John G. Brady,

Sitka, Ala.

Dear Mr. Brady:--

Herewith I hand you letter received from Ledoux & Co. and a copy of my reply. I trust what I say will meet with your approval. You will notice what he says about information regarding mines in the future.

We are all well. I presume you are home by this time, and hope Mrs. Brady's health is completely restored.

yours very truly,

Thomas Kane

Seattle Wash

July 15th 1901

Hon. Gov. Brady

Bureau Alaska

Dear Sir -

Will you please inform me where mining claims taken up in Cooks Inlet Country should be recorded - Is there or will there be a special district for that country?

I am interesting a company to prospect for oil, & I desire to have no hitch, on the question of recording.

I do not know the extent of the oil fields but we hope to surprise you from our quarters next summer.

If this matter should not come under your immediate work please refer it to the proper department.

Yours truly

John A. Rowland

127 East Lake Ave
Seattle, Wash

ms. Feb. 12, 1901

New York Tribune.

New York. Jan. 16, 1901.

To the Governor.

Dear Sir:-

Being without definite knowledge as to whether there is a road commissioner or a road commission in your Territory, having the care, maintenance and construction of public highways under his or its charge, The Tribune takes the liberty of asking you for information on that subject. We have begun in the Tri-Weekly Tribune a department devoted to the subject of good roads and are seeking for all the information obtainable relative to that subject. It will be a very great favor if you can aid The Tribune in this matter by sending us information regarding the good roads question in your Territory, together with the name and address of the officer having that matter in charge, if there is one in your Territory.

Hoping to hear from you at an early date, with great respect,

Yours very truly,

A. H. Battey
Editor Tri-Weekly Tribune.

Feb. 11, 1901

Baraboo Wis July 16th 1901

Hon John D Brady
Sitka Alaska

Dear Gorn

I have before me "the Alaskan" of Dec 22
in this, is a short account of machinery and other
improvements being provided for for the Lucky Chance
The article indicates a very discouraging outlook at
the mine—

You will no doubt remember I was always in doubt about
wealth there, now there is always so much uncertainty
in this world that I told my daughter I thought you
would know the truth or at least you would be likely
to know whether the matter referred to was a booming scheme
or a pure business work on a belief that the mine was showing
good expectations—

Please do not quote me as having doubt of course my daughter
Mrs. C. A. Sonnesford is greatly interested and we shall be greatly
obliged for your best judgement on this matter—

Do not forget to tell me if you have ever given your com-
the benefit of my stall— If the news from you strengthens

The article referred to, and I can get a pass to Sitka and
reasonable assurances that my distinguished presence
would get for me the freedom of your City possibly I would
make a trip next summer to the Lucky Chance after I
had worn out my freedom at Sitka—

Have you time to give me any of the news of the
Gold regions and more particularly other territorial news
what if anything was ever done at your mine near the Lucky
Chance— I always thought if one of these mines had it the
other would be most likely to—

Remember me to Mrs. Brady— do you go to Washington
this winter?

Very Truly Yours
M. J. Brown

Ans. Feb. 14, 1901

Webb's
The U.S. Hotel Co.
C.A. SWAN, MGR.

Cleveland, Ohio. Jan. 16th 1901.

Gen. J. B. Brady,
Washington D.C.

Dear Sir,

Have noticed for some
time your presence in
our Capitol and am
writing to know if you
contemplate coming via
Cleveland, Ohio, on your
way to Alaska. It
so would like very much
to arrange to have you
with us for any length
of time for your opinion,
or at least have an inter-
view. Love from Father.
Few days ago and all
things are about as usual

Wedbells House
The U.S. Hotel Co.
C.A. SWAN, MGR.

Cleveland, O. _____ 1

in Cleveland, Ind.

Hoping we may
see you with us here
long to remain.

Yours very truly,
H.C. Rice.
250 Franklin Ave.
Cleveland, Ohio.

Ans. Feb. 12, 1901

Dunstable H.
17 January 1901

My dear Governor Brady,

I had but lately heard
that you are East, when
are you and what are
your movements, we would
be pleased to have you
visit us any time con-
venient to you. I have
just had a letter from
Charles who sent me a
new paper clipping mentioning
a re-arrangement of the
Litha giving the loss of

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now Thousand dollars,
but not mentioning
the property destroyed
on abouts of five
What have you heard
and whose houses are
lost. I am busy writing
my basket monograph
and you have no idea
how much work it
is, but such work pays
in a sense of satisfaction
if not for money. I
am sending this to care
of Dr Jackson Turkey

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Not it may reach your
Wife - was a line of your son -
- revenue and when were you
with her birth. My student reports
to Mrs Brady when you will be
in with of Mrs Cousins friend

Dear every yours
Wm Jennings
Princeton
New Jersey

Hope Church. Ga

Jan, 16, 1901.

Governor, John G. Brady.
Alaska.

Dear Sir.

Your letter was received sometime ago but as I still grieve for my son I hope that some day we may get his body and if you ever hear that his body is found please let me know

To

I would pay you
well, and I am
very thankful for
your kindness in
writing to me, as
I am always anxious
to hear from Alaska.

I remain,
Respectfully yours

Mrs. Sarah Bonn
Hope Church

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Clancy, Mont. 1-21-1901

Gov. Alaska Terr.

Sitka, Alaska.

Dear Sir:- I wish to know if there
a Supt of Public Instruction who
looks after the educational
interests of your Terr. If so, please
give address; also population of
Sitka and number of teachers
employed in your schools.

Hoping to hear from you

I am, Yours Respectfully,

Miss Minnie Walsh

Clancy, Mont.

TELEGRAPH-CABLE COMPANY
W. P. and Gen'l Manager.
WILLIAM H. BAKER,
JOHN O. S.
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is an UNRECORDED message and is delivered
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The Company will not be liable for damages or a
reduced distance a special charge will be made to
messages will be delivered free within the ordinary
that purpose as the agent of the sender.
responsibility regarding messages attaches to
the transmitting office; and if a message is
in writing, making agreed amount of risk.
to the legal charge for repeated messages.
per cent. for any greater distance.
in the transmission of messages to
destination.
order, without liability, to forward any message
of its lines or for errors in cipher or other
the name, unless specially insured, nor in any
or delivery, or for non-delivery, of any
messages beyond the amount received.
Company shall not be liable for mistakes or
between the sender of the message, without or
the originating office for comparison. For this
ward against retention or delay, the sender of a
TERMS
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POSTAL TELEGRAPH