SHORT SKELETON OF REPLY TO 'PROPERTY' CLAIM.

On the part of Great Britain it is denied that the United States have or can establish any valid claim to 'property' in seals as such, in accordance with the principles embodied in Common Law, Civil Law, the Practice of Nations, the Laws of Natural History or the Common Interests of Mankind, all of which are appealed to in this connection on page 85 of the United States' Case.

In respect to the Laws of Natural History, by which it is supposed the circumstances surrounding the life-history of the fur-seal as an animal are designated, the following are the principal claims advanced by the United States in the concluding part or Summary of the Case presented:

1. That the fur-seal is essentially a land animal, which resorts to the water only for food and to avoid the rigour of Winter, (pp. 295, 296.).

This assertion is in direct contradiction to the whole constitution and life-history of the fur-seals, and it is in consequence and emphatically denied.

2. That the fur-seal is "domestic in its habits and readily controlled by man when on the land", or, plainly stated, that the fur-seal is practically a domestic animal, (pp. 295, 147, 149 et seq.).

It is maintained, in contradiction to this statement, that, though the fur-seal is, in a sense, readily controlled when on land, by reason of its

helplessness when so situated, it is in no sense a domestic animal; gaining nothing from its proximity to man while on the breeding islands but a certain amount of protection of a negative character; while, in so far as any control is exercized over it, this tends to the injury and not to the advantage of Seal-Life.

3. That there is a distinctively "Alaskan Seal Herd", which never mingles with other fur-seals. That the identity of each animal can be established at all times, with certainty, in the water. That the course of the, so-called, "Alaskan Herd" is uniform when absent from the breeding islands, is confined principally to the waters adjacent to the coasts of the United States, and that at all times the seals have a fixed intention to return to the Pribylof Islands, (pp. 89, 296 et passim

In reply to the above assertions, it is held that no sufficient or valid proof of the distinctness of the, so-called, "Alaskan Herd" has been produced by the United States, and that, on the contrary, there is good evidence of the intermingling and interbreeding to a certain, though not fully ascertained, extent, of the fur-seals of both sides and all parts of the North Pacific. That the identity of particular animals (as to their place of birth) has not been and cannot be certainly determined at all times, either in the water or elsewhere. That the migration-routes of the fur-seals of the North Pacific are, like those of other animals, not by any

means strictly uniform, and that, particularly in the case of Marine animals such as the fur-seal, they are notably affected by many circumstances, and especially by the supply of food ~~or~~ by the weather. That a large part of the migration-route of the tribes of fur-seals resorting to the Eastern side of the Pacific lies very far from land in that great Ocean, and that the principal Winter Habitat or Winter home of the animal is adjacent to or off the coast of the Province of British Columbia. Further, that the assumed fixed intention of return to the Pribylof Islands, though probably existent in a qualified sense, is not such as to deter the fur-seal from landing on other suitable places, in accordance with the circumstances or with its necessities.

4. That the seals of the, so-called, "Alaskan Herd" are begotten, born and reared on the Pribylof Islands and there only, these islands alone being the "home" of the fur-seal of the Eastern side of the North Pacific, and these islands only being specially fitted for its resort at the breeding season, by reason of their climate, &c., That if driven from these islands the seals would probably perish, (pp.89, 90, 295, 296, 123.).

It is maintained, on these points, that the fur-seals of the Eastern part of the North Pacific, constituting the, so-called, "Alaskan Herd" of the United States' Case, are not necessarily, and, perhaps, not usually, begotten on the Pribylof Islands,

though they are generally born upon these islands, where they remain till able to leave the land for their natural element, the sea. That, in addition to the Commander Islands, several other islands in Behring Sea, with many in the Aleutian Archipelago, and along the Western Coast of North America, are equally fitted, in respect to climate, to become breeding resorts of the seal, and that exemption from disturbance by man and predacious animals in former years have been the ruling causes in the selection of the Pribyloff Islands by the seals for the bringing forth heir young. Further, that even if driven from these islands by reason of disturbance there, consequent on the habitation of the islands and the killing and driving of the seals, these animals would, in conformity with recorded observations, particularly in the Southern Hemispher find other places of resort; and, though, in the firs instance, great injury would doubtless result to Seal-Life, if undisturbed in the new resorts these animals might in the course of years again increase to their present great number, and continue to maintain themselves thereon with equal success.

G.M.D.

Ottawa, Oct. 27th, 1892.

CHIEF CONTENTIONS HELD IN PART II. OF U.S. CASE.

.....

Respecting the Seal and Seal life.

U.S. Case, p: 295.

That the Fur-seal is essentially a land animal, which resorts to the ~~land~~ water only for food and to avoid the rigour of winter.

p: 295
also p: 147, 149.
et seq:

That the Fur-seal is "domestic in its habits and readily controlled by man while on the land", ~~as~~ or, plainly stated, that it is practically a domestic animal.

pp: 89, 296
et passim.

That there is a distinctively "Alaskan seal herd" which never mingles with other fur-seals. That the identity of each animal can be established with certainty in the water. That the course of the "Alaskan Herd" is uniform, when absent from the breeding Islands, is confined principally to waters adjacent to the coasts of the United States, and that at all times the seals have a fixed intention of return to the Pribyloff Islands.

pp: 89, ~~90~~ 91, 295, 296.

That the seals of the "Alaskan herd" are begotten, born, and reared on the

Pribyloff Islands and there only, these Islands alone being specially fitted for breeding purposes by reason of climate, &c and that if driven from these Islands the seals of the "Alaskan herd" would probably perish.

Not clear who the "home" of the Seal see also p. 123 US Case Webster Pt. 4

pp. 300, 302, 303.

That in view of the above alleged facts and circumstances, the United States has such property right in the fur-seals of the "Alaskan herd" as a "natural product of its soil" as to entitle that Power to employ such reasonable force as may be necessary for the protection of the seals, not alone in territorial waters and in Behring Sea, but also upon the high seas generally.

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That "have rights to "home" of the Seal see also p. 123 US. Case Webster pt. 4

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~~PRECIS OF CHIEF CONTENTIONS HELD IN~~

~~PART II OF U.S. CASE.~~

~~By Dr. Dawson.~~

Management

P: I30.

Russian Management.

That first unlimited slaughter ceased with creation of Company in I799 and that thereafter good and improving methods resulted in continued increase of seals.

Wasteful

The Slaughter of I868.

p: I32.

That owing to certain difficulties the United States was unable to organize proper control of Pribyloff Islands from the time of Cession in I867 till I869 but that the excessive slaughter resulting in I878 was guided with moderate reason and prudence.

(Read this Para: under head U.S. Management.)

United States Management.

pp: I33.

That in I869 the U.S. Govt: took efficient control.

p: I34. That in I870 the United States after careful consideration passed Act of Congress and granted lease under this Act for 20 years, and that in I874 an amending Act further provided for the safe-guarding of the seals.

That Committees of Congress in I876 and I888 investigated the operations of the Company and found these to be entirely satisfactory and further approved of the leasing of the Islands as advantageous.

p: I40. That the condition of the Natives has been much improved under United States management and that they have become civilized.

p: I45. That in I890 the United States Govt: executed a new lease for 20 years on more favourable terms than the former to the Govt: and Natives.

p: I46. That the provisions of this and the former lease are such as to enable the

Government Officers to have entire control in fixing quota and handling seals.

THE SEALS.

P: I47. That the seal is practically a domestic animal.

p: I50. That female seals are rigidly protected on the Islands and the killing strictly limited to bachelors.

in part

p: I52. That most stringent rules have been made to prevent disturbance of rookeries.

in part under control

p: I53. That the number killed has always been under the control of the Govt: and was reduced in I890.

In part under control

p: I54. That the killing of a certain ("surplus") proportion of males is beneficial.

p: I55. That the manner of taking seals on the Islands cannot be improved upon.

p: I58. That ~~one~~ over driving or re-driving is of little or no importance.

p: I6I. That improvements have been made on the Russian methods.

p: I63. That the flesh of the seals is used by the Natives for food.

under Aleutian islands

p: I63. That the methods of treating the skins have been improved.

p: I64. That the seals increased under U.S. management, at least till I88I.

in part

in part under pelagic

DECREASE OF SEALS.

.....

P:I65. That from the year I880 to I884 & 85 the conditions remained the same, but that in I884 (sic) decrease began, continued and more marked in subsequent years.

That such decrease is shown not alone on the Islands but also along the Pacific Coast.

in part under pelagic

CAUSE.

---

p: I72. That there ~~was~~ has been no lack of males.

p: I74. That raids upon the rookeries have had no appreciable effect and have been very few.

p: I76. Therefore that the management of the Island is in no way accountable.

p: I77. That pelagic sealing has been sole cause of decrease.

in fact

in post modern pelagic

PELAGIC SEALING. HISTORY.

p: I87. That pelagic sealing, practised to a limited extent long before by Indians, was taken up by Schooners about I872 and gradually increased, the introduction of fire-arms being the great cause of loss.

pelagic

---

p45
110

METHOD.

p: I89. That the Indian Hunters almost always use the spear, but for the last two or three years have also used fire-arms.

not true

pelagic

p: I90. That while an Indian with spear loses very few seals, white hunters lose many.

pelagic

~~RESULTS~~.

RESULTS.

p: I90. That most wounded seals are lost.

That many are wounded owing to large proportion of inexperienced hunters, &c.

pelagic

p: I94. That many are lost by sinking also, so that at least 66 % of all killed are lost.

pelagic

p: I96. That from 80 to 90 % of the seals killed at sea are females.

pelagic

p: I98. That this is proved by the testimony of furriers, pelagic sealers, &c:

pelagic

p: 207. That a large proportion (at least 75 % p: 2I6) of the female seals are either pregnant or nursing.

pelagic

p: 2I2. That owing to the killing of nursing females dead pups have been found every year in increasing numbers on the rookeries since sealing began in Behring Sea.

dead pups.

" p: 2I5. That these pups died of starvation.

pelagic p: 2I7. Calculation of loss involved by above data.

PROTECTION & PRESERVATION.

.....

Other Seal herds.

p: 218. That the destruction likely to be occasioned in the North Pacific by pelagic sealing resembles that which has taken place in the Southern Hemisphere.

pelagic

p: 220. That the reduction in Commander Island seals is likewise due to pelagic sealing.

pelagic

p: 221. That the necessity for protection of fur-seals has been widely recognized and has received especial attention in British Possessions.

p: 225. That British Countries have in like manner protected hair seals and that other nations have concurred therein.

Further that other nations have adopted independent protective regulations.

FISHERIES.

p: 229. That game preservation laws and fishery restrictions generally are similar

to laws for preservatio n of seals and are often made operative beyond territorial limits. (alleged instances quoted.)

ALASKAN HERD.

p: 237. That any nation having a particular interest, &c, may adopt measures without limit from land, which has been denied in the case of the "Alaskan herd" .

Methods of protection.

p: 238. That the necessity for protection in this case has been almost universally recognized, and is supported by a large body of scientific opinion :(on Merriam's Circular) as well as by other opinion, including that of furriers, pelagic sealers, hunters, and others.

p: 250. That proper measures can be enforced on the Pribyloff Islands, but that the absolute prohibition of pelagic sealing is necessary.

p: 253. That a close season is impracticable and that the prohibition of fire-arms would be insufficient. That protection in Behring Sea alone would also be insufficient, and that a zone of protection about the Islands would be practically useless, especially because of fog.

Methods of protection

THE SEAL SKIN INDUSTRY.

. . . . . .

In the Past.

p: 264. That skins were formerly obtained in large numbers from the Southern Hemisphere.

p: 266. That previous to 1870 China was the chief market and prices were low, but after 1870 through efforts of the Alaska Com. Company and Lampson an impetus given and higher prices ruled.

In the present.

p: 267. That London has in consequence become the chief market. That more than half the supply of skins is furnished by Pribyloff Islands and that this requires considera-

tion in connection with protection.

LOSS IF THE HERD DESTROYED.

.....

p: 269. That not only the United States but also Great Britain, France, and the World would be material losers if the "herd" destroyed, and that it is necessary for the industry to have a regular supply of skins.

p: 275. That the Canadian investment is very small as compared with the investment of Great Britain proper, and that the contrast between the Canadian and United States investments is even more striking, while even the French investments are more important than that of Canada.

p: 282. That pelagic sealing is essentially a speculation and that the investors in sealing vessels are not dependent upon their ventures.

p: 285. That in consequence of all the above

the Canadian investments are unworthy of consideration and essentially temporary.

CLAIM OF THE UNITED STATES FOR DAMAGES.

.....

P: 286. That under the Modus Vivendi of 1892 the United States Govt: and Company are entitled to claim from Great Britain the profits respectively accruing from a minimum catch of 30,000 seals.

.....

Extract from Encyclopedia Bitannnica, Vol.XXIII, Page 458.

The Chelonidae, or marine turtles, contain bue few species which are referred to three genera, - Caouana, Chelone, and Caretta. Their limbs are wholly modified into paddles, by means of which they can propel themselves with extraordinary rapidity through the water, but which are entirely unfit for locomotion on land, where the progress of these animals is as awkward as that of a seal. (The toes are enclosed in a common skin, out of which only one or two claws project.)

Not wanted

(footnote?)

Copy sent to Our Letter in London. Nov. 19.

Extracts showing Connection of Sir Curtis Lampson & Co. with the A.C. Co.

We have an agent in London, Sir Curtis Lampson"

John F. Miller in H.R., 44th Cong., 1st. Session Rep. No. 623, p. 37.

Dressing of fur-seal skins done by the agent of A.C.Co.

"Our agent in London took hold of this business; got control of a manufactory at large expense etc." Ques. "Who is your agent in London?" Ans. C.M.Lampson & Co." John F. Miller in H.R. 44th Cong., 1st. Session, Rep. No. 623, p. 47.

Ques. "Has the Company no agents in the United States?" Ans. Mr. Jas. Tinker of New York who is the partner of C.M.Lampson of London. He gets information which he communicates to us."

H.M.Hutchinson in H.R., 44th Cong., 1st. Sess., Rep. No. 623, p. 112.

"The Seal-Islands of Alaska", by Henry W. Elliott, p. 156

General Miller, in January, 1881, was elected, by the legislature of California, to the Senate of the United States. He is succeeded as president of the Alaska Company by Mr. Lewis Gerstle, who is one of the original stockholders, and who has always been prominently identified with the business. The affairs of the company are now principally managed by Messrs. Gerstle, Sloss, Niebaum, and Neumann, on the Pacific coast; by Mr. Hutchinson, at Washington; and Sir Curtis Lampson in London.

Maxwell.

Recd. Nov. 7

Oct. 24. 1892

My dear Doctor,

I am glad to be able to inform you that we have found one of the maps of which we were in search viz: Lieut. Roberts map illustrating Cooks discoveries published by William Faden 1784 – the map in fact on which Blaine laid so much stress in his Note of Dec. 17. 1890. (See Blue Book No. 1. 1891 p. 39). We found it at Stanfords – It is true that upon it Behring Sea

is called "Sea of Kamtchatka" (written across the whole extent of water above the Aleutians). The Aleutians are very vaguely & incompletely marked – not one half of the islands appearing – Showing that the knowledge of this part of the sea was very ~~incomplete~~ imperfect. Note also that "Gulf of Anadir" is marked on it not "Sea of Anadir".

Now comes what may be an important point for us. There is a second edition of this map (also

at Stanfords) published in 1794 with a face-note stating that it is a correction of the 1784 maps & that the alterations are mainly obtained from Russian Sources. Upon this corrected edition (which "it is to be presumed, according to Blaine, the English Statesmen" of the period knew of & preferred to the older & less correct edition) - "Sea of Kamtchatka" is not written across Behring Sea but ~~[illegible]~~ transferred & confined to the waters off the coast of Kamtchatka - the main body of Behring Sea appearing without a name. - The Aleutians are much more correctly marked showing that the

knowledge of this part of the sea had made considerable progress. One result of that progress was to transfer the title "Sea of Kamtchatka" to the waters off the Kamtchatka Coast. Also on this corrected edition we find "Sea (not Gulf) of Anadir" – Naturally when Behring Sea was called "Sea of Kamtchatka" Gulf was the correct term – when it ceased to be "Sea of Kamtchatka" then "Sea of Anadir" was rightly used – The type of "Sea of Kamtchatka" & "Sea of Anadir" is the same – small capitals – Pacific Ocean appears in large capitals below.

I am not without hope that we shall

eventually get the Arrowsmith of 1822. I have to day been to five different map places in the City – & one of them Laurie of 53 Fleet St. is very hopeful – Stanford has not got it – nor has the Royal Geographical Society

We have also failed to get the Weimar map or the one by Gvosdof – but I dont despair yet.

We have got several Russian maps

as well as English to disprove the very bold U.S. assertion that Eastern Ocean was one of the distinctive names ("in most cases"!) applied to Behring Sea.

I was very sorry to hear that you had been in anxiety about your father & trust that he is better now.

Looking forward to seeing you soon

Believe me Yrs very truly

R.P. Maxwell

Extract from "Monograph of North American Pinnipeds" by J.A. Allen (U.S.Geol.Survey - Miscellaneous Publications, No. 12, 1880)

Care for natives, etc. (Jokers)

Page 768.

Destruction of the Pacific Walrus.- Attention has already been called (see antea, pp. 185-186) to the rapid diminution of the Pacific Walrus, and to the alarm the natives have of late years felt respecting the disappearance of their chief means of support. The following (here copied from the Boston Daily Advertiser of October 4, 1879) shows how speedily their fears were realized:

x x x x x x x x x x x x

About half the fleet are in this vicinity, the other half are all over to Cape Seege and the western walrusing, destroying them by thousands; about 11,000 have been taken and 30,000 or 40,000 destroyed this year. Another year or perhaps two years will finish them,- there will hardly be one left, and I advise all natural history societies and museums to get a specimen while they can. Fully one-third of the population south of St. Lawrence bay perished the past winter for want of food, and half the natives of St. Lawrence Island died; one village of 200 inhabitants all died excepting one man. Mothers took their starving children to the burying-grounds, stripped the clothing from their little emaciated bodies, and then strangled them or let the intense cold end their misery. It is heart-rending to hear them tell how they suffered. Captain Cogan has taken very few walrus; he says that for every one hundred walrus taken a family is starved, and I concur in his opinion. I should like to see a stop put to this business of killing the walrus, and so would most of those engaged in it. Almost every one says that it is starving the natives, and if one of our whalers should be wrecked on the coast in the fall, the crew must perish'."

Forest & Stream
New York
Oct 13th 1892.

Yellowstone Park

POACHERS.

Trouble with poachers continues to be one of the greatest annoyances the superintendent has to contend with. There is gradually settling about the park boundaries a population whose sole subsistence is derived from hunting and trapping. All of the people are thoroughly cognizant of the location of the boundary lines, but only respect them in the presence of some member of the park force. Live elk, deer, antelope, and bears are caught and sold; the various fur-bearing animals are trapped for their pelts, and hunting parties are guided into the best game region. So long as these operations are conducted without the park they are unobjectionable, and the park, acting as a reservoir, contributes largely to them. But it is when the park is invaded that the damage begins. It is a serious matter that so simple and much-needed a statute as the one granting legal force to park regulations cannot be passed. It can antagonize no interests except those of the poachers, with whom no friend of the park can have sympathy.

Lost Park Herd

A statute granting legal force to Park regulations cannot be passed.

Notes on Pelagics.

1. A singular & complete absence of reference to fur-seal fishery or its value in all said in favour of Alaska purchase at the time. See Elliott's very strong statement this. Census Report. pp. 68–69.

2. On the contrary, most of its time is spent at sea. It is emphatically a "wanderer of the sea" – in fact Pelagic.

3. Here arguments against property in seals dependent on ownership of breeding places. wild birds etc.

4. This exactly misrepresents facts. Seals "crossing through the sea", "In making the passage" etc. implies that seals for a short time only beyond the 3 m. limit. Leads to infer that they might be on way to breeding islands from some other territorial limits – as e.g. Aleutian Isds.

5. Epithets – "wanton & barbarous" contrasted with "carefully guarded & preserved" – neither borne out by facts

6. Idea of a convention to settle regulations & reasons why this project was abandoned

7. Refers to laws protecting game. A more nearly analogous case might be found in that of ~~Water~~ whales, which are attempted to protect in this way.

8. Shows appeal to humanity. Compare Elliotts etc remarks on inhuman driving on the islands.

9. Again assumes facts in assuming that seals 'temporarily' outside 3 m. limit.

10. Has always been spoken of as the seal fishery & legislated for as such both in case of fur & hair seals. Seal is not zoologically a fish, but its habits assimilate it to a fish, particularly to a fish like the salmon which spawns strictly within territorial jurisdiction.

11. Quite true of purse-seine & mackerel.

12. This on the contrary, shows how carefully & guarded to guard our own special rights from over 3 mile limit are.

13. The rebels for whom the municipalities intended had not the status of belligerents. – They were actually rioters.

14. Not exercised over foreign vessels.

15. Did the U.S. enter into this convention?

16. Just the other way. U.S. refused to allow claims based on acts of its govt. vessels to be included.

Dawson v Phelps

Means.

F	York factory
MKR	McKenzie River
MR & EM	Moose River & Eastmain Hudson's Bay
FG	Fort George "
EB	Esquimaux Bay
B	Berens
NW	North West

P. R. Poland & Son
110 Queen Victoria St.
London.

Price Current of the Hudson's Bay Co's Sale. 25 January 1892

Beaver 86036 skins	F.	MKR	NR & EM.	F G	E B.	B & c.	Canada.	NW.
No 1	39/6 c 41/-	33/6	45/6 c 47/-	62/-	—	47/-	40/- c 41/6	38/6
" 1 small.	16/9	16/6	21/-	26/6	—	23/-	20/6	14/9
" 2	30/- c 33/6	28/- c 29/-	35/6 c 36/-	40/- c 40/6	41/-	36/- c 37/-	30/6 c 32/6	28/6 c 29/-
" 2 small	15/- c 15/6	13/3 c 13/9	18/- c 19/-	21/9	19/-	18/9 c 20/-	18/9 c 19/3	12/6 c 12/9
" 3	18/6 c 19/-	14/3 c 14/9	22/- c 22/3	24/6	22/6	22/-	20/-	18/3
" 3 small	9/-	8/3	11/9	—	—	12/9	11/-	9/- c 9/3
Cubs.	3/9	4/3	4/9	—	—	—	4/9 c 5/-	4/-
Wetted No 1	36/6 c 37/-	—	NR & c 41/6	—	—	49/-	39/6	36/-
" " 1 small	15/9 c 16/-	—	19/6	—	—	21/-	19/3	14/9
" " 2	29/- c 30/-	25/-	30/-	—	—	—	28/6	27/-
" " 2 small	13/9 c 14/-	12/3	16/-	—	—	—	18/3 c 18/6	11/3
" " 3	15/- c 15/6	13/6	—	—	—	22/6	22/-	14/6
" " 3 small	8/9	7/3	—	—	—	11/6	11/-	8/3

Musquash 78109 23 skins	F.	MKR.	NR.	E M.	Canada.	NW.	Rabbits. 21623 skins.	per doz.
No 1	7½ c 9	5¼ c 5½	9 c 9¼	10½	8½ c 8¾	5d	NR	8d
" 1 small.	5¼ c 6¼	4 c 4¼	7½ c 8d	6½	7¼		EB	
blue pelts.	5½ c 5¾	4¼ c 4½	6¼ c 6½	6¾	7 c 7¼	4¼	NWR	
kittens	3¼ c 4	3¼	4½	5¼	4¾ c 5	3½	SB	
" inf.r	2½ c 2¾	2¼	2¾	3d	3¼	2½	F	
							B+M	

P.R. Poland & Son
110 Queen Victoria Street.
London.

Price Current of the Hudson's Bay Co's Fur Sale. 9th to 12th March 1891.

Martens 6489 skins	F	MKR	NR	E.M	FG½	E.B½	Canada	NW.
No. 1	13/-	11/6	12/-	20/- . 20/6	23/- . 24/-	21/3 . 23/6	8/3 . 8/6	12/6 . 12/9
" 1 small	7/9 . 8/3	8/3	8/3	13/3	18/3	14/3 . 15/-	6/3 . 6/6	9/6
large pale	8/9 . 9/3	7/9	7/9	9/6	9/9	9/9	5/9 . 6/-	7/3 . 7/6
small "	6/3 . 6/6	6/-	6/9	6/6	6/9	6/9	4/9 . 5/-	5/3
2nd	7/9 . 8/3	7/6 . 7/9	6/9	9/6 . 9/9	11/- . 11/3	9/9 . 10/-	5/3 . 5/6	7/- . 7/9
3rd	6/-	6/- . 6/3	6/3	7/9	8/3 . 8/6	7/- . 7/3	4/6 . 4/9	5/6
4th	3/-	3/-	—	3/6	—	—	3/3	2/9

Fisher 5658 skins	F	NR½	Canada	NW.
No. 1	37/-	52/-	44/-	38/-
" 1 small	37/-	46/-	45/-	—
large pale	24/-	29/-	25/-	—
small "	25/-	27/-	28/-	—
2nd	28/- . 29/-	32/-	28/-	32/-
3rd	21/-	21/-	22/- . 23/-	27/-
4th	3/6 . 4/-	—	—	—

Beaver 827 skins.	F	Canada
No. 1 & 2 large	41/9	—
" 1 & 2 small	20/-	—
" 2 large	—	42/3
" 2 small	—	21/-
" 3 large	—	—
" 3 small	—	—
~~	—	—

Badger 2445 skins.
No. 1.
10/3
No. 2 & 3.
3d . 7d
—
—

Otters 817 skins.	F	NR.	E.M	FG½	B½	Canada	NW.
No. 1	48/- . 50/-	55/- . 56/-	70/- . 71/-	73/-	64/- . 65/-	50/- . 51/-	38/-
" 1 brown	47/-	—	—	—	—	—	—
" 1 small	39/-	46/- . 47/-	60/-	—	58/-	44/-	27/-
" 2	42/- . 44/-	47/-	56/-	61/- . 62/-	49/-	44/-	36/-
" " small	35/-	42/-	50/-	58/-	45/-	40/-	24/-
" 3	28/-	29/- . 30/-	31/- . 32/-	36/-	32/-	27/-	24/-
" " small	23/-	24/-	23/-	—	23/-	22/- . 23/-	17/-
Cubs.	11/-	13/-	13/-	—	12/-	14/-	—

Bears. 8990 skins.	F	NR & Can^da	NW.	F brown 1411 skins.	NW brown
No. 1	150/- . 185/-	150/- . 185/-	150/- . 210/-	170/- . 230/-	200/-
" 2	100/- . 125/-	115/- . 135/-	110/- . 125/-	105/- . 160/-	97/6 . 165/-
" 3	31/- . 35/-	35/- . 37/-	32/- . 33/-	17/- . 19/-	18/-
" 4	5/-	6/-	5/-	2/-	2/-
" 1 small & cub	71/- . 81/-	85/- . 105/-	65/- . 67/6	95/- . 100/-	87/6
" 2 "	30/- . 50/-	40/- . 57/6	37/- . 52/6	30/- . 70/-	
" 3 "	10/-	15/- . 16/-	9/-	2/-	6/-
" 4 "	1/- . 2/-	2/-	2/-	1/-	

Grey. 175 skins.	F & NW.
No. 1	80/-
" 2	44/- . 75/-
" 3	15/-
" 4	3/-
" 1 & 2 mixed	32/-
" 3 & 4 "	1/-

White 83 skins.	
large flat	70/- . 170/-
" yellow ½	35/- . 47/-

Musk Ox 1358 skins.
No. 1 large 115/- . 120/-
" 1 small 62/6
" 2 large 77/6 . 80/-
" 2 small 34/- . 35/-
damaged 34/- . 39/-
3rd 34/- . 47/-
4th 6/- . 9/-
~~ —

Cross Fox 2457 skins.	F	NR	E.B½	Canada	NW.
No. 1	110/-	135/-	145/-	110/-	66/-
" 1 second color	58/- . 60/-	77/-	75/-	50/-	43/-
" 1 pale	36/-	41/-	40/-	—	—
2nd	42/- . 45/-	52/- . 53/-	54/-	43/-	50/-
3rd	31/- . 34/-	33/-	39/-	32/-	37/-
4th	5/-	—	—	9/-	—

White Fox 3701 skins.	F	NR & LWR.	E.B½.
No. 1	16/3	14/6 . 14/9	16/6 . 16/9
" " discolored	10/- . 12/-	10/9 . 11/3	10/9 . 11/3
" 2	9/9	7/9 . 8/-	11/- . 11/3
" 3	5/9 . 6/3	6/3 . 6/9	6/- . 6/3
" 4	2/6	—	3/3
~~	—	—	—

Red Fox 1394 skins.	F	NR	E.B½	Canada	NW.
No. 1	11/6 . 12/9	13/3	14/- . 14/3	12/-	11/9
" 1 pale & sec. col.	9/3 . 10/3	11/9 . 12/6	13/6	9/- . 9/9	
" 2	8/- . 9/9	9/- . 9/6	9/6 . 9/9	7/9	11/3
" 3	5/9 . 6/9	7/-	7/6 . 7/9	6/6	7/-
" 4	4/3 . 4/6	3/3	—	3/6 . 3/9	—
~~	—	—	—	—	—

Blue Fox 38 skins.
No. 1 170/-
" 1 pale 45/- . 110/-
" 2 76/-
" 3 19/-
~~ —
~~ —

Lynx 1144 5 skins.	F	NR	E.B½	Canada	NW.
large fine	24/6	25/-	29/-	26/6	23/-
midd. " "		18/3 . 19/-	22/-	18/9 . 19/-	
small " "	—	15/6	15/6	16/-	—
large low	22/6	19/3	21/6	19/-	19/-
midd. " "	15/-	14/9 . 15/-	17/6	15/3	
small " "	12/6	12/6	15/6	13/9 . 14/6	—
No. 1 large	27/6	—	—	22/6	18/6
" 1 midd.	14/6	—	—	15/6 . 15/9	
" 1 small	12/-	—	—	14/6	—
" 2 large	15/9 . 16/-	15/6	16/-	14/9 . 15/-	15/9 . 16/-
" 2 midd.	12/- . 12/3	12/6	12/3	12/3 . 12/6	13/-
" 2 small	10/- . 10/3			10/6	
" 3	8/- . 8/9	9/- . 9/3	10/- . 11/-	8/3 . 8/9	8/6 . 9/-
" 4	3/-	3/-	3/-	2/9	

Minks 2936 skins.	F	NR	E.B½	Canada	NW.
No. 1	8/11 . 8/5	8/11 . 9/3	16/-	8/3 . 8/9	8/-
" 1 small	6/6	9/1	—	7/-	—
" 2	5/3 . 6/9	5/6	6/9 . 7/3	5/3 . 5/6	4/- . 4/3
" 3	2/1 . 2/2	2/2 . 2/3	2/9	2/2 . 2/3	2/1

Wolves 4237 skins.	F	White.	~~~	Blue	~~~
No. 1 large	34/6	No. 1 large	66/- . 78/-	No. 1	126/-
" 2 "	8/- . 8/3	" 2 mixed	27/- . 47/-	" 2	45/- . 50/-
" 1 mid & sm	6/3 . 7/6	—	—	—	—
" 2 " "	2/9 . 5/3	—	—	—	—
~~	—	—	—	—	—
~~	—	—	—	—	—

Silver Fox 554 skins.	F	NR	E.B½	Canada	NW.
No. 1	£20 . £72	£21 . £72	£18 . £65	£14 . £50	£12 . £51
" 2	" 12.10/- . " 18	£16	" 13.10/- . " 29	£15	£12.10/-
" 3	£6.10/-	" 8	—	—	—
" 4	30/-	—	—	—	—

Wolverine 1388 skins.	F	E.B½	NW.
No. 1 Cased	15/6	21/6 . 22/-	14/6
" 1 Open	15/- . 15/6	—	19/-
No. 2 & 3 Cased	11/- . 11/6	12/6	13/-
" " Open	11/- . 12/6		
—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—

Skunks 1258 3 skins.
No. 1. 5/3 . 6/6
" 2 2/9 . 3/9

Kitt Fox 856 skins.
Mixed. 2/4-

Extract from "The Seal-Islands of Alaska" by Henry W.Elliott, 1881, page 25.

Tokun

It will be remembered by many people, that when we were ratifying the negotiation between our government and that of Russia, it was made painfully apparent that nobody in this country knew anything about the subject of Russian America. Every schoolboy knew where it was located, but no professor or merchant, however wise or shrewd, knew what was in it . Accordingly, immediately after the purchase was made and the formal transfer effected, a large number of energetic and speculative men, some coming from New England even, but most of them residents of the Pacific coast, turned their attention to Alaska. They went up to Sitka in a little fleet of sail- and steam-vessels, but among their number it appears there were only two of our citizens who knew of or had the faintest appreciation as to the value of the seal-islands. One of these, Mr. H.M.Hutchinson, a native of New Hampshire, and the other a Captain Ebenezer Morgan, a native of Connecticut, turned their faces in 1868 toward them. Mr. Hutchinson gathered his information at Sitka - Captain Morgan had gained his years before by experience on the South Sea sealing grounds.

Small value of Seal skins in early times.

Extract from "Voyages from Asia to America, for completing the Discoveries of the North West Coast of America", by Thomas Jeffreys, London, 1761, pp: 59-60. Translated from the High Dutch of S. Muller.

.....

"As to the sea-animals that served them for food, they had none at first but the above-said beavers, [sea-otters] the meat whereof, especially that of the males, was found insipid, hard, and as tough as leather; so that they were obliged to cut it in small pieces before they could chew it. One of these beavers may contain from forty to fifty pounds solid flesh. The entrails and guts were mostly used as food by the sick. Steller has exactly described some of these sea-animals; which description is inserted in the commentaries of the Academy of Sciences. In it he prescribes the flesh of the beavers as a remedy against scurvy. A great multitude of beavers were killed, when even their flesh was no longer used for meat, only on account of their fine skins, for everyone of which the Chinese on the frontiers at Kjachta pay from 80 to 100 roubles. This was still a comfort for our ship's company. They amassed nearly 900 of these skins, which were divided among them all; but here none had better luck than Steller, for being physician, many skins were given him as presents, and others he bought of those, who, in an uncertainty, whether ever they should meet again with men, among

Bryant.

Extract from Ex. Doc. No. 83, House of Representatives, 44th Congress, 1st. Session - "Seal-fisheries in Alaska".

include in critique of Bryant

Page 175.

"At the time of writing my detailed report on the habits of these animals, dated November 30, 1869, it was stated to be one hundred thousand. This number was based on the best information obtainable at that time from the natives of the island and the few employes of the former Russian Fur Company remaining in the Territory. Since then a residence of seven successive seasons on the island, in charge of these animals, has furnished me with the desired opportunity for determining this surplus product by actual study of their habits and requirements, and the result is, the killing of one hundred thousand per annum does not leave a sufficient number of males to mature for the wants of the increase in the number of females. And, as it is desirable to state some of the methods by which these conclusions have been reached by me, a brief statement of the habits of these animals and the effect of the killing of one hundred thousand per year for the past five years seems necessary."

x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x

Page 176.

"These hauling grounds are swept and driven two or three times a week during the months of June and July, and the prime seals culled out for killing, and every seal growing up has to run this gauntlet for his life his second, third, and fourth year before he escapes to grow up as a breeding-bull. Thus it will be seen the method of killing does not admit of the setting apart of a special number and taking the remainder for the quota for market, and the only possible way to preserve

the requisite number for breeding purposes is to restrict the number to be killed so far within the product as to insure enough escaping for this object."

"When the lease was put in practical operation in 1871, there was a very large of excess of breeding-males on hand; since then this surplus has been diminished by the dying out of the old seals faster than there has been younger seals allowed to escape and grow up to fill their places, until the present stock is insufficient to meet the necessities of the increasing number of breeding females."

x x x x x x x x x x x x x x

page 177.

"One other cause should be stated that has directly contributed to diminishing the present stock of breeding-males. During the season of 1868, before the enactment of the prohibitory law, the several parties sealing there took 240,000 seals monthly of the products of the years 1866 and 1867. These would have matured and been added to the present stock of breeding-males in the years 1872 and 1873, and to this a part of the prospective deficiency is to be attributed."

[Sic, monthly?]

x x x x x x x x x x x x x x

Page 178.

"Constant and careful attention has been given to the condition and changes in the different classes of seals, and the data kept for comparison from year to year, and the result, as summed up the present year in comparison with 1870, shows the present stock of breeding-females has steadily increased in a ratio of five or six per cent. per annum added to the original stock, while the stock of breeding-bulls has decreased, by

loss from age and other causes, so much faster than there has been young seals grown up to replace them, that its present condition is only equal to the present demand, and the stock of half-bulls, or those to mature in the next two years, is not sufficient to meet the wants of the increase in the females. Under these circumstances, I feel it my duty to recommend that for the next two years the number of seals to be taken for their skins be limited to 85,000 per annum, to be apportioned between the two islands as follows: for Saint Paul's Island, 70,000, and for Saint George Island, 15,000."

Extract from "The Seal-Islands of Alaska", by Henry W. Elliott, 1881, pp. 167, 168.

included under heading etc.

Causes which demand the presence of a revenue-marine cutter in Alaskan waters. - There remains an unwritten page in the history of the action of the Government toward the protection of seal-life on the Pribylov islands, and it is eminently proper that it should be inscribed now, especially so since the author of this memoir was an eye-witness and an actor in the scene. When he first visited the seal-islands, in 1872-'73, he was compelled to take passage on the vessels of the Company leasing the islands; compelled, because the government at that time had no means of reaching the field of action, except by the favor and the courtesy of the Alaska Commercial Company. This favor and this courtesy, as might be expected, was always promptly and generously proffered, and has never been alluded to as even an obligation or service rendered the Treasury Department. But, nevertheless, the thought occurred to me at the time, and was strengthened into conviction by 1874, that this indifference to its own self-respect and failure to support properly the aims of its agents up there, should end; and that the Treasury Department should detail one of its own vessels to visit, transport, and aid its officers on the Pribylov islands, and also be an actual living evidence of power to execute the law protecting and conserving the same.

.....

Therefore, upon the occasion of my return from the field in question, October, 1874, I clearly recognised the immediate necessity of strengthening the arm of the government in that

region, because, in addition to the foregoing reason, the following still more urgent one existed and exists:

Early in 1873 it became well known on the Pacific coast, that the officers of the law on the seal-islands had no means of enforcing the regulations protecting the seal-life on the same or in the waters adjacent; hence, a number of small craft, fitted out at San Francisco and contiguous ports, which cleared for the northwest coast and the Aleutian islands on "fishing ventures"; but, in reality, these vessels proceeded directly to the waters and rocks adjacent to the seal-islands, where, in plain sight of the village on either islet, they shot the swimming seals with assumed indifference and great affection of legality!

In order, therefore, that this plain violation of law and its disastrous consequences should be effectually punished, and evaded, I published, and personally urged in 1874-'77, the urgent need and great propriety of enabling the responsible agents of the government on the Pribylov islands, to enforce the law as well physically as it could be done theoretically; and pointed clearly then to the advantage and effect which a revenue marine cutter would have, employed for this purpose. By repeated and untiring appearance before the Committee on Appropriations in the House and the Senate, I finally secured the legal authority and the money for the object in view. And the late Captain Baily, in the "Richard Rush", made the first cruise in the season of 1877, that had been properly ordered and sustained by the government toward the direct protection of the seal-islands, and its valuable property thereon since 1869.

Ref.307236.

Ottawa, 11th Oct., 1892.

Recd Oct. 12.

Dear Dr. Dawson,

In compliance with the request contained in your note of the 21st ultimo, I beg to enclose herewith a copy of Ordinance No.5 of 1877, respecting the preservation of the buffalo in the North West Territories. There does not appear to be any printed copies of this Ordinance in stock in the Department, but if you are desirous of procuring one, I will apply to the Queen's Printer of the North West Territories and obtain it for you.

1 encl:

You are no doubt aware that this Ordinance was repealed in 1878 by Ordinance No.3 of that year.

Yours very truly,

A. M. Burgess

G.M. Dawson, Esq., C.M.G., LL.D.,
Acting Director of the Geological
Survey Department,
Ottawa.

ac.

Copy.

Cop.

No. 5 of 1877.

An, Ordinance for the protection of the Buffalo.

(Passed 22nd March, 1877)

Whereas it is expedient to provide for the protection of the Buffalo:

Be it therefore enacted by the Lieutenant Governor of the North West Territories, by and with the advice and consent of the Council thereof, as follows:-

1. No pound, pit, or like enclosure or continance shall, at any time, be formed or used in the North West Territories, for the capture of Buffalo, nor shall it be lawful to destroy Buffalo by running them into rivers or lakes, or over steep banks or precipices.

or precipices.

2. It shall be unlawful at any season, to hunt or kill buffalo from the mere motive of amusement, or wanton destruction, or solely to secure their tongues, choice cuts, or peltries; and the proof in any case, that less than one half of the flesh of a Buffalo has been used or removed shall be sufficient evidence of the violation of this section.

3. It shall be unlawful to kill Buffalo of either sex under two years of age or to have the dead bodies or the peltries, or any other part of the bodies of such young buffalo in possession.

4. On and after the fifteenth

day

day of November, One thousand eight-hundred and seventy seven and in every year thereafter, the period between the fifteenth day of November, and the fourteenth day of the following August, inclusive, shall be a close season for female buffalo; and during said season it shall be unlawful to kill such buffalo, or to have in possession the dead bodies, or the peltries, or any other part of the bodies of female buffalo killed in the said close season:- Provided, that nothing contained in this section shall extend or apply to Indians or non-treaty Indians between the fifteenth day of November,

and

and the fourteenth day of the following February, inclusive.

5. Notwithstanding any thing contained in this Ordinance it shall be lawful for any traveller or other person in circumstances of pressing necessity to kill buffalo to satisfy his immediate wants.

6. In order to convict any person of unlawfully killing buffalo, it shall be sufficient to prove that such person was one of a party accessary to such killing, and taking the life of each and every Buffalo unlawfully killed shall be deemed a distinct and separate offence.

7. Every

7. Every person convicted of an offence against any of the foregoing provisions of this Ordinance shall be liable for each and every offence to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, with costs of prosecution, and in default of payment to be imprisoned for a term not exceeding three months.

8. When any offense is committed against this Ordinance, it shall be the duty of any sheriff, policeman, constable, sub constable, or other peace officer, upon view thereof or upon the information of any two persons who shall declare their names and places

of

of abode - to forthwith arrest such offender by the authority of this Ordinance, and without further warrant to bring him before a Judge, stipendiary magistrate, or Justice of the peace to be dealt with according to law.

9. Every offense against any of the sections of this Ordinance may be prosecuted, in a summary manner, before any Judge, stipendiary magistrate, or Justice of the peace.

10. One half of any pecuniary penalty recovered under this ordinance shall be paid to the informer.

11. This Ordinance shall come into force on the first

day

day of June, in the present year, One thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven.

A true copy of Ordinance passed by the Lieutenant-Governor and Council of the North-West Territories on the 22nd day of March A.D. 1877, which I certify.

(Signed) A. E. Forget,
C. C. N. W. T.

5

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DIEU ET MON DROIT
CANADA

Ottawa, 17th Oct., 1892.

Recd. Oct. 20.

Dear Dr. Dawson,

I am duly in receipt of your letter of the 12th instant, and in reply beg to enclose herewith a copy of Ordinance 3 of 1878, repealing that of 1877 regarding the preservation of the buffalo.

Yours very truly,

A. M. Burgess

G.M. Dawson, Esq., LL.D.
Acting Director of the Geological
Survey Department,
Ottawa.

ac.

5

COPY.

NO. 3 OF 1878.

AN ORDINANCE TO REPEAL THE ORDINANCE FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE BUFFALO.

(Passed 2nd August, 1878.)

Be it enacted by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Territories, in Council, as follows:

The Ordinance number five of 1877, intituled "An Ordinance for the Protection of the Buffalo," is hereby repealed.

MINISTER OF MARINE AND FISHERIES

OTTAWA, CANADA.

18th October, 1892.

Dear Dr. Dawson,-

I have thought the reference which I enclose herewith may be useful in re: subject of change of habitat of Fur-Seals.

(Enclo:)

Yours faithfully,

Charles H. Tupper

Dr. George M. Dawson.
C.M.G., F.R.S.
Geological Survey.
OTTAWA.

In discussing Act of 1869 as passed

(Chandler's Bill -- Senate No: 735. 40th Cong:

3rd. Sess) Senator Morrill, of Vermont, said:

Cong: Globe.
Part 2.
40 Cong: 3 Sess:
p: 1497.
Senate.
23 Feb: 1869.

".....If all parties were allowed to kill
"them at their own will to any extent the
"probability is that they would speedily
"be exterminated; and if they are not
"very carefully taken they will be driven
"away to other Islands and other places...

The following discussion also took place:-

Ibid:

Mr. CORBETT: These seals were killed indiscriminately for some years, and they were driven away from these Islands, and they had to cease killing them for ten years in order to induce them to return to those Islands.

Mr. PATTERSON, of New Hampshire. I am perfectly well aware of that.

Mr. CORBETT: I did not know that the Senator was aware of that fact.

Mr. PATTERSON, of New Hampshire. I am perfectly well aware of it. I am perfectly well aware that several seal fisheries have been entirely broken up by taking too many seals in one year and by killing what are called the old bulls and also the cows rather than the calves. If they were to continue to take two hundred and fifty thousand of them a year it would not be more than three or four years before both of these Islands would be good for nothing, and the seal hunting or seal fishing would be entirely broken up. There is an Island on the coast of Japan where the seals a few years ago were exceedingly abundant, and where they have been driven entirely from the Island....."

Mr. Corbett further said:-

Ibid:

".....The Russians have reserved what is called the Copper Island and one other Island. These seals have once been driven to those Islands in consequence of their indiscriminate slaughter....."

Mr. Cole said:-

p: 1498.
Ibid:

".....It is not possible for all people to

compete for them., and unless some steps are taken for the protection of these animals, in one short year they will be driven from these Islands and we will see no more of them. I am told that some of them are already making their appearance upon the remaining Russian Islands, Copper Island and another one near the coast of Asia, which were retained by the Russian Government when we acquired Alaska; and it is suggestedthat the Russian Authorities suppose that by the competition on the part of the Americans these Islands will be driven from the Islands of St. George and St:Paul, and that they can, after all, reap the advantage which we supposed we had gained when we acquired that Territory.

.....

p: 1498. Mr. COLE. The danger is that these animals will probably be driven from our Islands of St:George and St:Paul to the remaining Russian Islands, and the United States will thus lose all this profitable business....."

Cong: Globe.
Appendix.
Part 7.
4I Cong: 2 Sess.
I869-'70.

In a speech in the United States House of Representatives, on the subject of the Alaska Seal Fisheries, the Hon: A.A.Sargent, of California, said:-

".....The problem to be solved is to carry on "the seal fisheries and yet to save the seals "from destruction or being driven away; and "with this to get a revenue for the Government "greater than the expenses. If the seals were "not shy,and if there were no other places out "of our jurisdiction where they would inevitably "resort,there would be little difficulty in the "matter. We could throw open the seal fisher- "ies to competition and dispense with the pre- "cautions now necessary. ....."

and also that :-

Ibid:

".....The experience of the Russian Company,by "whom these fisheries were fostered and promoted "before our Government acquired the Islands,has "demonstrated that if by injudicious management "the seals are driven from St:Paul and St:George "they will resort to foreign Islands now under "the jurisdiction of Russia,and this great in- "terest and the revenue provided for and secured "by the bill under consideration will be lost "to us....."

IGNORANCE OF VALUE OF FUR-SEAL AT THE TIME OF THE ALASKA PURCHASE.

In a letter written by Dr. W. H. Dall, to correct some statements attributed to him in the discussion arising from the paper by Mr. W. Palmer, read before the Biological Society, at Washington and elsewhere referred to, he says:

"I said that 'in 1866' (not 'in the early "days of the industry') I purchased first class "fur-seal skins at twelve and a half cents apiece, "that being the price at which they were sold by the "Russians. The point of this observation lies in "its application to the oft-repeated statement that, "as Mr. Palmer says, 'little stress was laid upon the "'fact that fur-seals were found in abundance' at "the time of the purchase of the territory by the "United States. No stress could reasonably have "been laid upon it, since 100,000 seals would at that "time have been worth only some &12,500., which would "have hardly paid for the trouble of taking them. "Ofcourse, almost immediately afterwards, this was no "longer true." (FOREST & STREAM, Nov. 5, 1891.)

Recd. Oct. 17.

O T T A W A, 14th October, 1892.

Dear Dr. Dawson,

I enclose you some references which I have extracted from various authorities, as below:

1. Destruction of Seal by natural enemies.
2. Males decreasing more than females; or, excessive killing of males.
3. Migrations or change of habitat of seals.
4. Injurious methods in killing on the islands.
5. Increase or decrease of numbers on the islands.
6. Waste of Seal life on the islands.
7. Driving.
8. Dead pups and causes of death.

Kindly preserve these, and return them to me when you have used them, scoring over the face of each statement in pencil, so as to show you have used it.

In connection with this you will find the following statement of use. It refers to the experience of the various witnesses to whom I have referred:

H.R.3883, p.13, 50 Cong., 2nd. Sess. — BUYNITSKY, S.M. Acted as Assistant Agent on the Pribyloff Islands for about a year.

Ibid. p.116. — McINTYRE, Dr. H.H. Superintendent of the Seal Fisheries of Alaska for the Lessees, and was on the

(H.R. 3883.)

Islands every year from 1870 to 1888, except the years 1883, 1884 & 1885.

Ibid.p.59. MORGAN, T.F. An employee of the Alaska Commercial Company from the Summer of 1868 to 4th August, 1869, and again from the Spring of 1874 to the year 1888.

Ibid.p.250. MOULTON, JACOB H. Special Agent of the U.S. Treasury Department at Islands from 1877 to 1885.

Ibid.p.211. RYAN, T.F. Special Agent of the U.S. Treasury Department at the Islands from April, 1885, to April, 1887.

Ibid.p.229. SHEPARD, Capt.L.G.--U.S.R.M. Commanding U.S.Revenue Marine S.S."Richard Rush" in Alaskan waters in the Summers of 1887 and 1888.

Ibid.p.41. TAYLOR, W.B. U.S.Special Agent at Isds. from April to August, 1881.

Ibid.p.153. TINGLE, GEO.R. U.S.Treasury Agent in charge of Islands, 29 May, 1885-August, 1886. May to August, 1887. May, 1888, to termination of lease of Alaska Commercial Company. Since then and now Superintendent on the Islands for the new Lessees---the North American Commercial Company.

Ibid.p.73. WILLIAMS, C.A. Was engaged in whaling--- also sealing and allied pursuits. Sworn and examined at the request of the attorney for the Alaska Commercial Company.

I have, when you wish to see it, "A History of the Wrongs of Alaska", 1875, from General O.O.Howard's Report on Alaska---44th.Cong., 1st.Sess., Ex. Doc.

No.83,page 152.

I enclose herewith a memorandum which you prepared on Phelps---in case you should wish to have it.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

Charles H. Tupper

C.H.T.

George M. Dawson, Esq.,CMG,LLD,FRS,

&c., &c., &c.,