The Alaskan.

BY THE ALASKAN PUBLISHING COMPANY.

VOLUME I.} SITKA, ALASKA TERRITORY, SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1886. {NUMBER 27.

"DISTRICT" GOVERNMENT.

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U. S. Judge—LAFAYETTE DAWSON.
District Attorney—M. D. BALL
Clerk—A. T. LEWIS;
Marshal—BARTON ATKINS;
Educational Agent—SHELDON JACKSON.
Commissioners—J. G. BRADY, Sitka; HENRY STATES, Juneau; CHESTER SIEBERT, Onnalaska; — ——, Wrangel.
Deputy Marshals—JOHN STEPHENS, Sitka; JOHN MCKENNA, Juneau; WM. E. THOMAS, Wrangel.
Interpreter and Special Deputy Marshal—GEORGE KOSTROMITINOFF, Sitka.

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THE ALASKAN

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—BY THE—

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THE ALASKAN represents no party, creed, sect nor syndicate, but will be devoted to the dissemination of truthful information relative to the history of Alaska, its resources and the progress of their development, and to the maintenance of the "RIGHTS, PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES" of all its people, until the Government's obligation to confer them is fully redeemed.

Article 3d, Treaty of Cession of Alaska to the United States by Russia, date of March 30th, 1867:

"The inhabitants of the ceded territory, according to their choice, reserving their natural allegiance, may return to Russia within three years; but if they should prefer to remain in the ceded territory, they, with the exception of the uncivilized native tribes, *shall be admitted to the enjoyment of all the rights, advantages and immunities of citizens of the United States, and shall be maintained and protected in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property and religion.* The uncivilized tribes will be subject to such laws and regulations as the United States may, from time to time, adopt in regard to aboriginal tribes of that country."

At this date the "inhabitants of the ceded territory" have no voice in any legislative body by which the defects in their anomalous "civil government" can be remedied, and no means of acquiring title to a home in Alaska.

SLAVERY AMONG THE ALASKA INDIANS—THE DECISION OF THE U. S. DISTRICT COURT OVERTHROWS ITS LAST DEFENSE. The case of the Indian slave Sah-quah, on his petition for habeas corpus against Nah-ki-klun, his owner under the customs of the natives, was decided last week, as stated in THE ALASKAN of May 1st, by Hon. L. Dawson, judge of the U. S. district court for Alaska, in favor of the petitioner, thereby giving him his freedom. Our full report was delayed till this issue, in order that we might include in it the written opinion of the judge, which is now given. The petition sets fort the fact of the relator's detention by the defendent, under claim of ownership as his slave. The answer of the respondent admits the detention, and justifies it on the ground that the parties are both members of the aboriginal native tribes of Alaska, and that among those natives slavery has existed from time immemorial, and is fully recognized by their rules and customs, that the relator is the respondent's slave, lawfully acquired and held under those customs, and that the United States has never acquired or asserted any authority to impair the rights existing among themselves, according to the customs of such aboriginal natives; wherefore the jurisdiction of the court to invade or abrogate any of such customs is denied.

The facts material to the issue being virtually admitted in the pleadings, but little testimony was taken. The relator testified that he was of the Hydah tribe, and a great many years ago, when a little boy, his parents were killed and he was stolen by the Flatheads, who made a slave of him. They sold him to the Stikines, and from there he was sold to the Chilcahts, then to the Yakutats, and finally to his present master, a Sitkan. In answer however, to the question if he was his master, the witness replied, "He is my father," and no repetition or variation of the question could produce anything more on that head. It seemed clear that he had been instructed by and was under fear of the master. He said he had always been treated well, and denied that one of his eyes, which he had lost, was put out as a mark, but stated that he had lost it by running a thorn into it while hunting. He wanted a paper from the big chief, so that he could be free like other men. His master said he was going to set him free in the fall, when he finished his house. On cross-examination said the Hydahs knew he was taken as a slave; do not know if they have slaves; never heard of their trying to get him back; Hydahs live like other Indians, Flatheads like dogs; do not know if the Stikines had slaves; the Chilcahts and Yakutats have them; came here lately, and does not know if the Sitkas have. To the court's question if his eye was not put out by the tribe that made a slave of him, he answered no, no, no, with emphasis, and denied that he had slave marks on him, though his ears were full of holes.

A woman, Marcia, was put upon the stand for the purpose of showing some of the customs with slaves, she having once been one herself, but she evidently felt that there was some degradation in the fact, and after the admission of it obtained with difficulty, she at once became a know-nothing, as to all else concerning it, stating that she was young, and had forgotten all she knew about slaves, and did not know how she became free.

Annahootz, the oldest of the Sitkan chiefs, testified that the chiefs are heads of their own families only. If a Kok-wan-ton should kill a Chilcaht his relations would pay; his brothers, sisters, cousins and aunts. The Indians were once in constant war, from Kou to Queen Charlotte's islands, and they used to steal from each other in the southern part, and make slaves, and sell them to the other Indians, up to the Chilcahts. About fifty or sixty blankets was the price, or for a man ten reindeer skins; for a woman five. A long time ago it was the custom to mark them by putting out an eye, or in some other way. The Russians used to take slaves away from the Indians and send them to Kodiak. In cross-examination stated that slavery had existed since he could remember, and that they claimed the right to them because they bought them. A long time ago they used to take them in war, and sometimes they were taken as pay for killing others, when not able to pay in blankets. Only the Sitka tribe has adopted white man's law; all others still stick to their own law. If a man dies and leaves property and a wife, the man who takes his wife takes the property. The fact of the mother being a slave did not make the children slaves. Slaves were well treated.

Mr. W. Clark opened the case for the petitioner. He said: The dead issue resurrected by this inquiry is of grave importance, not only to the native tribes of Alaska, whose advancement in civilization our government seeks to encourage, but to the nation at large, who, nearly a quarter of a century since, wiped the stain of slavery from its escutcheon. The startling allegation made by petitioner and admitted by the respondent will be a revelation to most of the civilized world, showing as it does that a clearly defined system of slavery has existed in Alaska ever since its purchase from Russia over 19 years ago. As the result of my investigation into this case, I am prepared to show that a well organized plan of slavery existed among the inhabitants of this portion of the continent from time immemorial, and long before Sir John Hawkins, a contemporary and associate of Sir Walter Raleigh, landed his first cargo of slaves in the colony of Virginia in 1640, and that that system to the present day is governed by the same rules or causes which obtained when Alexander the Great in his first great battle made slaves of thirty thousand of the inhabitants of Thebes 336 years before Christ, namely, crime, captivity and debt. As a punishment for crime when the offender was unable to make restitution in rein deer skins or blankets, (which were always legal tender) or other property, debt for their ransom, which was often paid by their relatives.

Most of the slaves or their descendants however have been captured or stolen when children from distant and often isolated families, and it is also a notable fact that they were considered a regular article of commerce, with the same fluctuating value as any other merchantable chattel, the average price being about $800 for an adult man and about $400 for a woman. One of the most reliable authorities in Alaska on the practical questions touching the manners and customs of its natives is said to be Mr. Alexander Choquette. This gentlemen has resided amongst and been intimately associated with the natives by marriage and trading relations, for over twenty-six years, and speaks their different languages fluently. From him principally I gather what I have stated as to the causes or rather excuses for enforced servitude, and some details regarding their system of manumission, and I submit his statements not as evidence (Mr. Choquette not being available as a witness) but as a matter of information to your honor, and to be as of such weight or importance as the court in its discretion may award to it. Slaves were generally very carefully guarded and treated as a valuable chattel, but I am told that any person who was fortunate or industrious enough to be able to erect a good house was then considered the head or a head man of his family. These persons very frequently, from vain-gloriousness or as an evidence of their wealth, either emancipated one or more of their slaves, but sometimes put them to death when the house was completed, and these poor wretches were killed after protracted starvation and torture and in the midst of barbarous incantations and orgies, the stories of which would make the iniquities of the inquisition pale into insignificance. But generally these slaughters took place after the death of the owner, the superstition among them being that the future beatitude of the master depended upon the attendance of his slaves. One fact I may state which is well-known; that is that Shakes, the head man of the Stikeen family, owned 20 slaves, and on his death in 1864, (more than a year after the emancipation proclamation,) they were all cruelly tortured and killed. I do not, however, wish to take up the time of the court with sensational stories not pertinent to the question, but I am pleased to say that I have associated with me in this suit Major Berry, whose long residence in Alaska has made him familiar with the subject, and who will close for the petitioner, but while dealing generally with the question I may state that forced servitude exists now to the westward of us between here and the coast of Asia, on a very extensive scale and is not confined to the natives. I will now, with your honor's permission, proceed to make what little argument there is to be made in this suit in support of the petition herein, and I would, as a preface to it, respectfully submit that no precedent that could have any weight in this court can be quoted in favor of the right of any person or class of persons to maintain any system of enforced servitude, it being now considered by all enlightened governments repugnant to reason and the principles of national law, and your honor who knows the law, will, I am confident, bear me out when I state that in the United States it is against absolute unequivocal statutory enactments and constitutional provisions. The question that must necessarily first present itself to any intelligent mind is, can, under the 13th amendment to the constitution, slavery or involuntary servitude be allowed to exist (except as a punishment for crime for which the party has been duly convicted) in any country subject to the jurisdiction of the United States. The answer to this must be in the negative, especially as that amendment has been supported by the necessary legislation in the civil rights bill, R. S. secs. 1977-90, which latter section was intended to forever stop the last vestige of slavery remaining as far as known, which obtained principally in New Mexico and is designated in the section referred to as peonage, but is very wide reaching in its provisions and was, I believe, intended so to be. But referring to the justification set up in respondent's return to the writ, the question of the relationship of the government to the native tribes of Alaska will naturally crop up and with it your honor's jurisdiction of the person and the subject matter of this suit, and as to whether this is Indian country or not. I think these propositions can be easily answered by reference to the 3d article of the treaty of cession, in which the following significant language is used: "The inhabitants * * * with the exception of the uncivilized native tribes shall be admitted to the enjoyment of all rights * * * and protected in the free enjoyment of *their liberty*. The uncivilized tribes will be subject to such laws and regulations as the United States may from time to time adopt in regard to aboriginal tribes of that country." Since the transfer no legislation has taken place depriving these natives of the "free enjoyment of their liberty," and under section 2079, revised statutes, any further treaties with any Indian nation or tribe is forbidden. Finally section 5525, revised statutes, makes the holding of a slave a crime, so I would submit that the whole question resolves itself into this: Are the native tribes of Alaska under the protection of the government? If yes, then has a law been violated? If yes also, then is this court in a position to set the laws at naught or allow them to be violated with impunity? I take it no. Nor can this or any other court allow a law to be violated wantonly if within its knowledge, and anticipate legislation on the question. Finally, I would briefly refer to the evidence, which clearly shows that the native tribes have no tribal relations, their government being purely patriarchal, and strange to say bears a strong resemblance to that of ancient Britain, before its conquest by Cæsar. In conclusion I regret to have to say that while your honor may declare the petitioner free that the order will have very little effect in breaking up the system generally in Alaska, as the means at your honor's disposal are entirely inadequate to enforce the judgments of your court, so let us hope that your honor will soon have the means at your disposal to exercise your divine prerogative in all parts of Alaska, and that the administration who have selected your honor to fill this position of great trust and responsibility, will provide you with the machinery to perform your duty to their and your own satisfaction.

M. D. Ball, for respondent, said that when he had been requested by his Honor and the attorneys for petitioner to represent the respondent, in order that all the interests and questions involved in the case might be brought fairly before the court, he had supposed that the broad and strong provision of the 13th amendment to the constitution left the right of the matter not even open to argument. But an examination into the situation and circumstances of the parties, their legal status, and the authorities bearing upon it had convinced him that it may well be doubted if it had been the intention at the time the amendment was adopted that it should apply to the Indian communities living under their own customs and laws, or if the law-making power which alone could give it effect had in fact ever made a provision under which it can be invoked to determine this case. He appeared now, not interested in that sordid sense which attaches to a retained attorney, but in the desire that all lawyers at least should have, that a case involving such novel and important questions should be determined only upon a fair hearing, and by the just requirements of the law.

The fact that slavery has existed immemorially as a recognized custom among the Alaska Indians, of whom are both the parties in this cause, is not disputed, nor that it has been interwoven with their social polity. Neither can slavery be technically classified as a crime, unless so declared by legislative enactment. It may be *malum prohibitum*, but it once existed as a legal institution in the United States. It is hardly necessary to inquire if Alaska is to be regarded as "Indian country," in the legal sense of the term, in order to determine the right of the case, but it cannot be disputed that the title by occupation in the lands held by the Indians, is a valid and legal one until it is divested by one of the recognized means, purchase, treaty or the enactment of law. This title has been expressly saved to the Alaska Indians, so far, by the language of our organic act. As to the tribal relation, the definition of Indian tribe given by Bouvier is that of "a separate and distinct community or body of the aboriginal Indian race of men found in the United States," "a distinct political society capable of self-government." There is no numerical test as to the size of the communities, and certainly the definition seems to fit the Alaskan Indians. Even if their civil government extends only over families, still they have all the characteristics of "uncivilized tribes," and are distinct bodies, capable of self-government, and exercising such government according to their own long-established customs and laws, some of which are shown to differ materially from ours.

I read the 3d article of the treaty of cession differently from the petitioner's counsel. The uncivilized native tribes under its provisions are left "subject to such laws and regulations as may from time to time to time be adopted in regard to the aboriginal tribes *of that country*." Such is the language, and does not the fact that no laws have been adopted in reference to the tribes "of that country" leave them as they were at the time our ownership of the country accrued? Russia had never interfered with their laws and customs and institutions, in all the changes in her polity. On the 19th of February, 1861, fifty million serfs were liberated in the great Muscovite Empire, but the Alaskan tribes were not touched by the edict which freed them. The United States has never, by any exercise of its authority, shown that its great edict of liberty was intended to apply to Alaska any more than that of Russia did. The amendment must be taken in the sense in which it was intended to operate, at the time of its

[*Continued on fourth page.*]

The Alaskan

THREE DOLLARS A YEAR.

SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1886.

ALASKA IN THE SENATE.—We present in this issue a few more extracts from the debate in the Senate on the educational bill, selecting first some of the concluding sentences of Senator Conger's impassioned arraignment of the government for its cruel neglect of this territory and its people. Mr. Conger said:

"I desire to favor this amendment, either in the form it is now or in some other which shall secure its application to Alaska. I do not care whether the people live in a state, or in a territory, or in a district, or whatever region it may be. Wherever the flag of my country floats over citizens and inhabitants of the country, there remains the same need for their intelligence and for their advancement and for their education. These people are citizens of a common country, perhaps against their will brought from the dominion of a Russian monarchy, or a Russian despotism, as we call it, to become inhabitants of the territory of the United States and citizens of this great Republic. Wherever they may be, wherever the flag floats, let it float over an educated people; give them the same advantages of and the same chance for education that you give to the frontiersmen of the west, to the citizens of the south, to the illiterate of the north. God knows they need the help. Neglected as they have been, the wonder is that during these twenty years these educated and partially civilized and enlightened people have not gone back into vice, have not become savages, have not forgotten to dwell in houses, have not burned up their school houses for fuel and torn down the cross from their church to mock it in public. The marvel is that the instincts of the people, or the religious convictions within them, have kept them free from vice comparatively, and still civilized. If this amendment needs further amendment to make it accomplish the purpose, let it be so amended; but give to these people some little assistance while you are pouring out this $77,000,000 in more favored parts of the country; give them some portion of this magnificent bequest. Do it to remove the stain from our own people; do it in fulfillment of the pledge, implied if not written, with which we received them at the hands of the Russian government; do it in the name of their religion and ours, in the name of the American people, who desire to see every individual, high and low, poor and rich, Greek, Gentile, or Jew, brought within the benefits and the advantages of this system of education whose lack we so much deplore, and to restore which and to encourage which we are prepared to-day to give such a bountiful donation."

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Senator Dolph, who it must be remembered, speaks from personal observation, having visited Alaska last summer, gave this testimony:

"I do not agree with the Senators who have said that the money appropriated for education in Alaska has been either misapplied or has not produced good results. I undertake to say that there has never been money appropriated by the federal government or by a state for the education of whites or Indians in any part of the United States that has produced better results than the expenditure of the money appropriated by Congress for education in Alaska. The natives of Alaska can never be placed upon reservations and put under government surveillance. They are at present self-supporting, and there is no reason why they should not always remain so. In order that they may remain self-supporting they must always be treated in respect to their occupations the same as the white inhabitants of the territory, and in any educational system which we may establish for that territory schools must be common to all the citizens of the United States and to all the uncivilized tribes. I think the Aleuts are already entitled to citizenship under the provisions of the treaty of cession. There being no territorial school system, there being no way in which a discrimination can be made between white children and native children under the law, there are no two systems in the territory. There is but one system to be established for the present under the direction of the secretary of the interior, and to be maintained by appropriations made by Congress, and there is no reason that I can see why the people of Alaska should not share in the bounty of the government under the provisions of this bill. There are no obstacles in the way."

The interest manifested by Senator Dolph in the rights and the welfare of the people of the territory, gives a strong hope that the day of the misrepresentation and unchecked abuse with which they have been so long oppressed is near its close. Mr. Dolph has become entitled to the sincere regard of all true friends of justice and faith, for the gallant fight he has made in this instance; and especially for the manly enunciations with which, through the whole debate, the claims of Alaska were asserted.

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But so artfully have the misrepresentations of Alaska been manipulated and managed, and through the connivance often of men in official positions, that even the government reports, which are relied on as authoritative, are in some respects grossly erroneous, and men who are friendly to the territory are only half-armed in defense of our rights. Senator Blair uses this language showing his feeling in the case: "It seems to me that as an act of recognition and confession of that justice which is due to these people it would be well to adopt the amendment. It is a recognition that they are a portion of the American people, and may furnish a precedent of great good in the future; and certainly the debate which has been evolved by this amendment is very instructive and must have some effect in the direction of more liberal appropriations hereafter." And yet he asserts, speaking from the census report, that there are less than 500 whites in the territory.

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Now we state *a fact* that the census of southeastern Alaska has not been taken at all, and that the enumeration of its whites at 226 in the report for 1880 is a gross and willful underestimate, based upon no grounds of truth. The census taker, Mr. Ivan Petroff, never came to southeastern Alaska, *nor was it ever intended that he should.* He took the census of the western islands and peninsula in 1880, getting as far east, (according to his account,) as Kenai. He returned to Washington in the fall, and in the spring of 1881 was sent out again, ostensibly, and doubtless honestly, as far as the superintendent of the census was concerned, to take up his work where he had left off. He was gone till the fall and when he returned stated that the Indians about Copper river had seized his boat and held him a prisoner all the summer, and that he had with difficulty at last escaped from them. To those who knew a thing or two this story was of course too utterly thin; to those who do not know how the Alaska matter has been run, its thinness will appear from the fact that no official inquiry was ever made into it, or any attempt made to punish the Indians.

Well, Mr. Petroff returned again to Washington and made out his report. He found 137 whites at the western trading stations, and 3,900 Aleuts and creoles, who are civilized, and entitled to the literal fulfillment of the promise of the government, which (the *promise*) they have enjoyed for nearly twenty years. He put down the population of southeastern Alaska at 223, and it has gone at that figure in the report. At that very time there was one single town, Juneau, in southeastern Alaska with over 500 residents beyond a doubt. The population of Sitka, taken by the naval authorities showed over 250 whites, besides the 230 whom he classifies as creoles, many of whom are pure Caucasians. An election was held at which 304 votes of white male, adult *citizens* were cast, and many can be named who did not vote. And the testimony of unimpeachable officers and other gentlemen before the Senate committee on territories, taken the winter after that summer when Petroff should have been here, put the population at the time at 1,200 beyond a doubt. That it is now 2,000 cannot be doubted, and if Congress would allow men to acquire *homes* in the territory, by giving us land laws, nineteen-twentieths of those who come here would remain. We shall not let this subject lie dormant, though we stop here for the present.

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The education bill passed the Senate by a vote of 36 to 11, each nearly equally divided between democrats and republicans. It is doubtful if it will pass in the house. It provides that for eight years after its passage there shall be annually appropriated from the treasury the following sums in aid of common school education in the states and territories and districts of Columbia and Alaska: The first year, $7,000,000; second year, $10,000,000; third year, $12,000,000; fourth year, $13,000,000; fifth year, $11,000,000; sixth year, $9,000,000; seventh year, $7,000,000; and eighth year, $5,000,000—making $77,000,000—besides which there is a special appropriation of $2,000,000 to aid in the erection of school houses in sparsely settled districts, making the total fund $79,000,000. The money is given to the several states and territories "in that proportion which the whole number of persons in each state, who, being of the age of ten years and over, cannot write, bears to the whole number of such persons in the United States" according to the census of 1880, until the census figures of 1890 shall be obtained, then according to the latter figure. Alaska's share, according to the estimate of Senator Blair, will be about $27,000 under the first distribution, and about twice that under the highest apportionment. An effort will be made to get an additional amount in the regular appropriation bill.

THE usual narration of fearful losses of life in the dangerous fisheries off the coast of Massachusetts came along in the last mail. Fifty-six men were lost off the coast from Christmas to April 1st, chiefly in the halibut fisheries. There are more halibut in the Alaskan waters than on the eastern coast banks, and it costs no more money and no valuable lives at all to take them.

NOTICE OF FORFEITURE.

SITKA, ALASKA TERRITORY, January 15, 1886.

To Joseph Twan:

You are hereby notified that we have expended one hundred dollars in labor and improvements upon the Seattle Lode mining claim, situated upon Douglas island, Harris mining district, Territory of Alaska, as will appear by certificates filed December 17, 1885, and January, 1886, in the office of the Recorder of said Harris mining district, in order to hold said premises under the provisions of section 2324, Revised Statutes of the United States, being the amount required to hold the same for the year ending December 31, 1885.

And if within ninety days from the service of this notice by publication, you fail or refuse to contribute your proportion of such expenditure as a co-owner, your interest in said claim will become the property of the subscribers, under said section 2324.

S. G. WHEELOCK,
13w D. FLANNERY.

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The Alaskan

SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1886.

JAMES YOUNG and two others left on the 6th in a dory, for Juneau via Killisnoo.

MR. MCCAFFERTY'S communication is crowded out, with much other matter, this week.

THE brass band treats our citizens to open air music occasionally in the gloaming of our pleasant evenings.

THERE will be no bottle of champaigne broke over the nose of the "Esmeralda" when she is launched on Tuesday. That custom is not "applicable" in Alaska.

THE *Police Gazette* has a picture of our late distinguished fellow-citizen Hon. E. J. Dawne, among its portraits of disreputable characters. It is quite a flattering likeness.

MR. M. MALAKOFF had his arm and face painfully injured, on Friday of last week, by the explosion of his gun, while snipe hunting. He was awhile insensible but noserious result is feared.

MAY seems to be trying to make amends for April's churlishness by exhibiting the sweetest kind og disposition. Her first week has been as charming an one as she could possibly furnish anywhere—California or Florida even not excepted.

CHIEF ENGINEER MCFARLAND has expended the small appropriation voted for leveling the ground in front of the firemen's hall very judiciously, and to its marked improvement in appearance as well as in the purpose for which it is practically used.

THE Bugaboo tried to find the the warm springs last week, and came back without them, after a three days' search. It was first supposed an earthquake might have removed them, but on a second trial, with a new pilot, she discovered that they were still there.

ONE of the Greek church customs, in the Easter holiday time, is that of saluting friends with a double-barrelled kiss. One of our local editors acknowledges the receipt, during the late season, from an old Russian friend, of just as much of that article as even a newspaper man's cheek cares to be loaded with.

DEPUTY MARSHAL John McKenna made seizure of quite a large amount of spirituous liquors, in the *soda manufactory* of John Hawthorn at Juneau, last month. The goods will probably be brought to Sitka for safe keeping by next steamer and proceedings instituted against Hawthorn in the United States court.

THE stringency of our spring market has passed. Venison is coming in again fast, and begins to show the effect of the grass. Geese, ducks, grouse, and plover abound, and the salmon and black-bass are running strong. Trout also of good size begin to take the fly, in the lake back of town, and in Indian river.

CAPT. VANDERBILT has had a line stretched across the wharf, just over the stone abutment, next to land, and placards indicating danger attached, to keep parties off that part of the wharf which stands upon piles. These last are many of them almost eaten through, and the structure cannot stand long unless new underpinning is provided.

MESSRS. BRADY & WHITFORD are about to erect convenient buildings at the warm springs, and fit them up for occupants, repair the baths, and make the place pleasant for sojourners. Capt. Harry Wilde left yesterday on the sloop N. W. T. Co. with the first cargo of lumber for the purpose. Mr. J. M. Shields, a skilled builder, will be in charge of the improvements.

HIS GRACE Archbishop Seghers has lately made a six weeks' tour among the Catholic church missions on the western coast of British Columbia. Father Althorff informs us that we may hope to see him again in Alaska soon, and we trust that it may not be long before the object we know to be one now near his heart, of the establishment of a hospital and sisters' school in this section may be an accomplished fact.

THE placer excitement which broke out in Sitka just as we were going to press last week, grew out of the discovery of good gold indications in the gravel in a gulch not far from the beach at Jamestown Bay, by messrs W. J. Prout and A. A. Starwalt. These gentlemen have gone down 16 feet, and struck a stream of water which temporarily stopped their work. But they are providing force pumps, and will prosecute the work to a full test. The indications continue good, and they say they will find the bed-rock, in spite of the water, or "bust."

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—REGULAR TERM—MONDAY, MAY 3, 1886.—The court opened at 10 o'clock, Hon. Lafayette Dawson, U. S. district judge, presiding. Upon leave of the court the district attorney filed informations in the following cases: U. S. vs. H. Sokoloff, and same vs. E. Raukin, selling or giving liquor to Indians; U. S. vs. Ah June, assault with a deadly weapon; same vs. Kats-kay-ish, resisting an officer. On motion of the district attorney a rule was awarded against Henry States, U. S. commissioner at Juneau, returnable as soon as may be, requiring him to appear forthwith and show cause why he has not returned a trauscript of cases in which parties have been admitted to bail or committed, to answer charges at this term; also why he has not made return and deposit of fines and forfeitures collected by him, to the clerk, as required by law. A remarkable letter was filed, written to the district attorney by Mr. States, giving as his reason for not making his returns that the government had not furnished him the paper to write them on, and he was not able to buy it.

U. S. vs. Michael Travers, selling and giving liquor to Indians; on appeal from Commissioner Brady. Special jury by agreement; T. E. McFarland foreman. Verdict, guilty, and fine assessed at $250.

Tuesday, May 4—U. S. vs. Travers; motion in arrest of judgment; overruled, and prisoner sentenced. U. S. vs. Ta-kon-yelt; manufacturing hoochenoo. This was one of Mr. States' cases, and there being no papers in, and defendant having been imprisoned two months, a nol. pros. was entered. U. S. vs. Ah June; assault; guilty; judgment by the court, and sentenced to five minutes' confinement in the court room.

Wednesday, May 5—U. S. vs. E. Raukin; jury, verdict not guilty, and defendant discharged.

The other cases were passed till the arrival of the steamer with the grand jury, and court adjourned to May 8th.

"MARINE" INTELLIGENCE.—Carpenter Jennings, of the marine force stationed at Sitka has nearly completed, a very pretty boat, for the use of his mess, in pleasuring around the bay, or in profitable employment. Her dimensions are keel, 18 feet 6 inches; beam 5 feet 10: depth amidships, 1ft 7. She will be cat rigged and carry 36 yards of spread. She is of very graceful shape and is to be finished in nice style, Sergeant Meyer expects to have her afloat and "in commission" by Tuesday next. In compliment to a late pleasant event in Sitka she is named the "Esmeralda." Not to be outdone in the ways and means of pleasure on the wave, Corporal Crane has also constructed a handy little craft, for the convenience of a chosen few, which, as the trial effort of a marine ashore is a very creditable piece of work.

FROM THE LUCKY CHANCE MINES.—At last the weather has "held up" long enough to enable the ground to be sufficiently cleared at the drift, in the Lucky Chance ledge, for the miners to get fairly to work. Under the energetic management of Foreman Heppner they have made considerable progress, enough in fact to protect themselves against any possible further accumulations of snow, so that now the development will go on steadily. They are also beginning to make an opening for the working of the placer ground adjoining and everything looks prosperous.

THE old organization of the Governor's Guard has been disbanded, and a new military company formed, under the name of the Sitka Volunteer Guards. Capt. T. E. McFarland has been elected captain, H. A. Wilde, 1st lieutenant, and John Hanlan, 2d lieutenant, and S. Linquist, W. Sciplagin and P. Startzoff appointed a committee to solicit names of members. There were defects in the old organization which only could be cured by this step. Capt. McFarland has always been energetic himself, and under the new arrangement we trust to see him build up such a company as Sitka ought to sustain.

THE alarm of fire about 6 o'clock Monday evening was caused by the catching of the woodwork that supports a chimney of the house belonging to Mr. Haltern, occupied by Frank F. Myers. The fire brigade was prompt to respond, and covered themselves with glory and the floor of the house with water—that being the only damage worth noting, and not much of that. The old Russian fashion of supporting chimneys by a framework of wood is not altogether a commendable one.

NEWS FROM NORTH OF SITKA.—Two canoes have reached us this week direct from Juneau, the last arriving Tuesday night, bringing Father Altorf, for a few days visit. By them we get the latest from all points of southeastern Alaska north of Sitka. The Pinta, after leaving us on the 20th of April was detained a whole day in Schulze's cove, repairing machinery. She reached Juneau on the 24th, and after remaining two days set out for Chilcat. She took a number of Yukon miners along, but those who had started before were all at that time still at Chilcoot, the trail being impassible on account of heavy snows. Lieut Emmons left Killisnoo with the steam launch April 25th, and Lieut. Barnett and Dr. Fuller, who accompanied him as far as Point Retreat, branched off there for Juneau, where they arrived the night of the 27th.

Everything was lively at Juneau, The placer miners are beginning to get out to their grounds in the basin, and business is brisk on Douglas island. The Treadwell mill is running her full capacity. A heavy gale passed over the place a few days ago, but doing no serious damage.

At Killisnoo the fishing company is preparing for increased work during the summer. The development of two of the coal ledges in the lagoon has been commenced by placing working parties upon the ground, and sinking shafts.

THE Seattle papers of last month announced a new boat as then being fitted up by Capt. Moore and Capt. Meyer, for running between Victoria and the Stikeen river, this summer, and that her builders had already a contract with Victoria merchants for carrying 200 tons of freight, at $190 a ton. From the price it must mean that she will run to Glenora, the head of navigation on the Stikeen, and in order to do that she must be one of the lightdraught construction, and most probably stern paddle-wheel style—though it is not so stated.

MR. R. ALBERTSTONE has added to the general picturesque appearance of our town, during the late lovely spring evenings, a feature we have described as an interesting one in Swedish life, and other countries of the north of Europe. He has inaugurated children's dances on the green sward in front of his house, and supplied the music himself, with his concertina. The spectacle has been enjoyed by those who witnessed it, as well as the gay little ones who participated.

THE governor, marshal and commandant of marines absent, the Pinta gone, steam launch and all, the "Governor's Guard" disbanded, and its successor not yet fully organized—gracious! what danger we might have been in lately, from Indian outbreak, if it had not been for Billy Austin's horn, and the terrible reputation of some of our huntsmen, as dead shots.

"PUT on your jacket, Frank, my son, or else go home," she said.

"But, mother dear, I had to run."

"Well, then run home to bed."

Such was the conversation that broke up a juvenile *ball* game in front of the Crows' Meat Market last Saturday evening.

MR. PHIL. WEITENHILLER'S sail boat was stolen or worked loose from its moorings at the float, one night last week, and has not yet been found, though a reward of $15 is offered for it.

LOST!

A pair of brown silk mittens belonging to my wife. The finder will be suitably rewarded by retuning them to my office.

may1 B. K. COWLES.

SITKA FIRE BRIGADE.

President, A. P. Swineford; Vice-President, M. D. Ball; Secretary, E. H. Brown; Treasurer, Peter Kostromitenoff; Chief Engineer, T. E. McFarland; Assistant Chief Engineer, H. A. Wilde; Foreman of Engine, T. C. Doran; Foreman of Hose Cart, J. G. Hanlan; Foreman Hooks and Ladders, Jas. Sullivan; Librarian, H. A. Wilde.

Regular meetings at the hall of Sitka Fire Brigade the last Friday in each month at 7:30 o'clock.

LOST!

In Sitka, in 1881, a small gold watch-chain and seal. The seal carnelian, and engraved with a single flower, heart's ease, and the words, "To You" encircling it. A good reward will be given for its return to me.

dec5-tf M. D. BALL.

The Alaskan

Entered at the Postoffice, Sitka, Alaska, as Second-class Mail Matter.

THREE DOLLARS A YEAR.

SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1886.

[*Continued from first page.*]

adoption, and I have not been able to find that any exercise of the law-making power which is provided in it for giving it effect, was ever brought to bear upon Indians living under their own laws and customs in tribal communities. Certainly it was not intended to operate except upon citizens, and no one will contend that the Indians are so held. The civil rights bill is framed to prevent the holding to servitude or the denial of certain rights under color of any territorial laws, but it nowhere prohibits the Indian tribes from the enjoyment of their own customs. Section 1990 is similarly framed, and operates only on territorial laws. Section 2079 abolishing further treaties with the Indians, does not affect their laws. And section 5525 does not at all apply to this case.

The jurisdiction of this court is limited by express law, and the uniform tenor of legislation in regard to the Indians has been to leave the Indians to their own customs, as far as practicable, and consistent with the projection of the whites. This is shown in sections 2145 and 2146, where offenses between Indians have been left to their own laws, and the recent act of March 3d, 1885, is confined to the expressly enumerated crimes therein, and in which slavery is not included.

The Court—Mr. Ball, do you not think kidnaping involves an assault, and is not assault one of the crimes cited in that act?

Mr. Ball—Assault with intent to kill, your honor, but not simple assault.

The Court—Is not the lesser offense included in the greater?

Mr. Ball—I should think the statute should be strictly construed, as to designation of the offense, although of course on a trial for the greater a verdict for the lesser might be rendered. But there is another section, 1839, which forbids any construction of territorial laws which can "impair the rights of person or property pertaining to the Indians in any territory so long as such rights remain unextinguished by treaty between the United States and such territory." This seems to me such a declaration as embodies the manifest and uniform purpose of the government, and the latest case, that of Crow Dog, 109 U. S. supreme court reports, in which that purpose has received judicial interpretation, sustains this conclusion.

These have occurred to me as considerations proper to present to the court, in order to the right adjudication of this subject. Whatever the legends of slavery in Alaska show, the record of this case is that the slaves are treated humanely. I have no desire to deny to the meanest citizen of our country the sweet boon of freedom. But it is one thing to uphold, in the fullest measure of its benefit, the blessings of unstinted liberty to those fitted to enjoy it. It may be quite another to force our civilization upon savage tribes before they are prepared for it, in derogation of their long-established usages, and against their desire or consent.

Major M. P. Berry closed the case for the relator as follows: It is supposed by at least three-fourths of the adult population of our country that no vestige of human slavery exists within the borders of the United States. What will be the feelings of the masses of our contemporaries when this court speaks authoritatively and says, undoubtedly, slavery does exist in this the last purchase and most distant of the territories of the United States? The question will be asked, and it must be answered, wherefore this more than criminal neglect of the God-given right of man to liberty after all the declarations of the government to the contrary, in the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments to the constitution, and section 1990 of the United States revised statutes? I anticipate that the reply by the government to the question of the people will be that, heretofore there was no official knowledge of such slavery existing among this people—a plea of ignorance which will be as intolerable as the fact itself—and that such subterfuge may be met and controverted, I present the following: During the early days of the reign of the tyrants in the satrapy of Alaska, reports were made to the officers occupying prominent positions, that a horrible state of human slavery existed among the native tribes. During the winter of 1874-5, Lieutenant, now Captain Dyer, 4th U. S. artillery, was stationed with a small number of troops at Fort Wrangel. He in conjunction with a deputy collector of customs went upon the beach in front of the Indian village and rescued a slave woman who had been bound and gagged and thrown where the incoming tide would end her miserable existence; the act was done in face of the loud protestations of many slave-holding savages. About the same time time there were two men slaves drowned. The dead bodies lay in ropes, with which they were originally confined, and drifted back and forth, the sport of the waters, until the horrified white men then at the place gave them sepulchre.

Shortly after, one of the head men of the Stickeens was subpœnaed to appear before the U. S. district court at Portland, Oregon. He demanded the privilege of taking with him a favorite slave, a kind of body servant. The marshal consented and about the time of the entrance of the steamer into the Columbia river, the master committed suicide, cutting his throat in a room in the cabin of the ship, and simultaneous with that act the slave threw into the furnace of the vessel a package of gun powder, hoping thereby to destroy the steamer and accelerate his own death, which he believed was a fixed fact because of the suicide of the master. The fireman of the steamer seeing the act quickly raked from the furnace the can or cans of powder thereby averting a catastrophe. He in turn was violently attacked by this slave, whom he partially disabled with a blow of his poker or rake, but did not succeed in overcoming him until assistance arrived. The slave was put in irons and held until the steamer returned to Wrangel, where he was put ashore. Gen. Howard, commander of the artillery department of the Columbia, soon after visited this post of his command, called the Stickeens into council, and paid the relatives of the suicide five hundred blankets. All these cases and many more were from time to time reported officially to the proper officers of the government.

I desire to point out the effect of what at the time we who lived here designated as the emancipation proclamation. Officers of the army and navy who were stationed here, notified the natives at Sitka—who a few years since had many slaves—that slavery was prohibited by the government which they represented. The Indians promised manumission to their slaves, and while pretending to obey, quietly removed the greater portion of them to other and distant parts of the country. Now, what became of these people? Some were undoubtedly destroyed, but the greater portion were distributed around among other families. That is the manner in which the much talked of obedience was rendered to the emancipation proclamations of these officers. All the effect that they had was to make the natives more guarded and vigilant. That which I desire to impress upon your honor is, that proclamations of liberty, not followed up with the strong hand of power, are of no avail against this people. A prospector passed up the Chilcoot inlet intending to make the village of the same name his headquarters while exploring the mountains thereabout for ore. On his arrival at the village he found it in a great state of excitement over the death of their chief medicine man or shaman. There was to be a sacrifice of three slaves to assist his medical highness across the river Styx. The slaves were naked, bound and staked to the ground. He said: "I heard the moaning of the victims and went where they were; two of them I recognized as slaves formerly belonging to Sitka—they had been starved from the time they were seized. I thought it my duty to save them if I could. My first effort was to talk and protest vigorously against the horrid rite; next to purchase them. I offered all that I had and dealt liberally in promises. The Indians were very sullen—nothing that I could say or do made any impression on them—the fate of the slaves was sealed. They were consigned to torture and a lingering death. I then thought it my duty to shoot them and made up my mind so to do. To conclude I did just nothing, being glad to escape myself. I was warned and was concealed until the sacrifice and attending orgies were completed." To my enquiry: "Did you ever report the circumstances?" My informant replied that he did, and where he reported it, it stopped.

There are many other cases showing the fact that real, genuine barbaric slavery exists in the district of Alaska, and that you are now called upon to meet it without adequate means so to do. None of these many collections of people will bring their slaves near enough to be reached by an order of this court. I can see no immediate remedy for the extinction of this unjustifiable evil, unless Congress places at the disposal of your honor proper means to enforce obedience to the mandates of your court.

OPINION OF THE COURT—DAWSON, J.

Petitioner alleges that he is unlawfully restrained of his liberty by the respondent, who claims to own him as a slave and chattel, and prays to be released from the restraint imposed upon him by the respondent. Respondent, by way of return to the writ, in substance alleges that both he and the petitioner are Indians of the Thlinket or Kalosian race, that they are uncivilized natives, that they and their ancestors have inhabited the Alaskan shores from time whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary, in communities independent of any other law, authority or jurisdiction except that established by their own rules and customs. That the buying, selling and holding of slaves is one of the rules and customs of their race and tribe, that the civil authorities have no jurisdiction over them, and impliedly asserting that Alaska is Indian country, and that they as inhabitants are subject to no law, save the usages and customs of Indians.

The issue presented is important, and necessarily involved an examination of the treaty by which this vast region was ceded to the United States by His Majesty, the Emperor of all the Russias, as well as certain acts of Congress in relation to Alaska. The third article of the treaty of March 30th, 1867, is as follows: "The inhabitants of the ceded territory, according to their choice, reserving their natural allegiance, may return to Russia within 3 years; but if they should prefer to remain in the ceded territory, they, with the exception of uncivilized native tribes, shall be admitted to the enjoyment of all the rights, advantages and immunities of citizens of the United States, and shall be maintained and protected in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property and religion. The uncivilized tribes will be subject to such laws and regulations as the United States may from time to time, adopt in regard to aboriginal tribes of that country."

It will be observed that the power to make laws and regulations for the government of the Indians is expressly reserved in the treaty to the United States, thus indicating very clearly that they were even then regarded as subject to some power superior to their own untamed inclinations. Pursuant to the power reserved in the treaty, Congress, on the 27th day of July 1868, extended the laws of the United States relating to customs, commerce and navigation to and over all the mainland, islands, and waters of Alaska, and conferred upon the President of the United States power to restrict and regulate or prohibit the importation and use of fire arms, ammunition, and distilled spirits into and within the territory. (Secs. 1954 and 1955, revised statutes.)

On the 3d day of March, 1873, Congress amended the two sections referred to by extending over this territory two sections of the act of June 30th, 1834, known as the "Indian intercourse laws," relating almost exclusively to the interdiction of the liquor traffic among the Indians, and to the distillation of ardent spirits in the Indian country. But I cannot infer that when Congress in express terms extended two sections of the same act, and made them applicable to a certain people, it was intended to extend the whole act.

The presumption is clear that by singling out, mentioning, and extending two sections only, the intention was to withhold or exclude from the territory all the other sections of the act. If I am correct in this conclusion it necessarily follows, that only as to the prohibited commerce mentioned in the sections referred to, can Alaska be regarded as Indian country. (Opinions of Atty.-Gen., vol, 14, p. 290, Ibid, vol. 16, p. 141.) What then is the legal status of Alaska Indians? Many of them have connected themselves with the mission churches, manifest a great interest in the education of their youth, and have adopted civilized habits of life. Their condition has been gradually changing until the attributes of their original sovereignty have been lost, and they are becoming more and more dependent upon and subject to the laws of the United States, and yet they are not citizens within the full meaning of that term.

From the organization of the government to the present time, the various Indian tribes of the United States have been treated as free and independent within their respective territories, governed by their tribal laws and customs, in all matters pertaining to their internal affairs, such as contracts and the manner of their enforcement, marriage, descents and the punishment for crimes committed against each other. They have been excused from all allegiance to the municipal laws of the whites as precedents or otherwise in relation to tribal affairs, subject however to such restraints as were from time to time deemed necessary for their own protection, and for the protection of the whites adjacent to them. (Cherokee Nation vs. Georgia, 5 Peters 1, 16, 17; Jackson vs. Goodall, 20 Johns. 193.)

This policy upon the part of the United States grew out of the ordinance of 1787 adopted by the confederate Congress for the government of the territory northwest of the Ohio river, and has been constantly and scrupulously observed in relation to all Indians existing under tribal customs, and with whom the government has treated, and recognized as independent tribes.

The doctrine enunciated by the supreme court of the United States in the Crow Dog case in 1883, 109th U. S. Reports, p. 556, is based upon the idea of the supremacy and independence of the Brule Sioux tribe of Indians, in their tribal capacity as admitted and recognized by the United States in a treaty stipulation. It was held that the district court of Dakota had no jurisdiction to try and punish Crow Dog for the murder of a member of his own race because he had been or was liable to be punished by the local law of the tribe. But does the rule in that case apply to the Indians of Alaska? I think not, and for various reasons. The United States has at no time recognized any tribal independence or relations among these Indians, has never treated with them in any capacity, but from every act of Congress in relation to the people of this territory it is clearly inferable that they have been and now are regarded as dependent subjects, amenable to the penal laws of the United States and subject to the jurisdiction of its courts. Upon a careful examination of the habits of these natives, of their modes of living, and their traditions, I am inclined to the opinion that their system is essentially patriarchal and not tribal as we understand that term in its application to other Indians. They are practically in a state of pupilage, and sustain a relation to the United States similar to that of a ward to a guardian, and have no such independence or supremacy as will permit them to sustain and enforce a system of forced servitude at variance with the fundamental laws of the United States. Counsel for respondent suggests that these people are not included within the thirteenth amendment to the constitution, and the subsequent legislation by Congress to enforce it.

Before discussing the amendment and its object it is necessary to briefly examine the system of slavery among these natives. The object of all intellectual research is the discovery of truth, and unless we close our eyes to observation and disbelieve an unbroken chain of human evidence, we cannot escape the conclusion that slavery in its most shocking form has been thoroughly interwoven with the social polity of the Indians of Alaska, and still exists in many localities under circumstances of extreme cruelty. The life of the slave is entirely at the disposal of his master or his mistress, and it has been customary among them to kill one or more slaves on the death of a master, or on the happening of some other event, such as the completion of a new house. Boring the ears, or putting out an eye of a slave or some other mode of marking the flesh has been and is now a custom with some of the families of these people. The evidence shows that the object of such mutilation is to impress upon the slaves their inferiority and render their humiliation complete; that they are believers in witchcraft, and that when a spirit of insubordination becomes manifest upon the part of the slaves the juggler is called upon, and that he by exorcisms and magical incantations pretends to drive out the rebellious spirits, and the slaves are compelled to submit. Can such a system be tolerated in a country whose people lay claims to civilization and christianity? Does not every precept of religion, every principle that underlies our system of government, every axiom of our political fabric cry out against such monstrous inhumanity?

What was the object of the thirteenth amendment to the constitution? In construing the constitution or any of its amendments, or any of the laws enacted in obedience to its commands, the court may derive aid from contemporaneous exposition; may look to the history of the time of its adoption; may ascertain the evil sought to be remedied and the object to be accomplished. (Story on the Const. §405.) The object of the thirteenth amendment is easily understood. Its language is sweeping and far reaching. African slavery had practically been abolished by the use of the military arm of the government. A new era had dawned upon the American people. The last vestige of forced servitude except for the punishment of crime was to be eliminated from our political system, by organic law. The thirteenth amendment was proposed to the several states by the thirty-eighth Congress on the 1st of February 1865, and was declared in a proclamation of the secretary of state, dated on the 18th day of December following, to have been ratified by the legislatures of twenty-seven of the then thirty-six states.

The amendment is brief but broad in its scope: Sec. 1—"Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted shall exist within the United States or any place subject to its jurisdiction." Sec. 2—"Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

It is indeed seldom that so much meaning is contained within the compass of so short a sentence, and for the purpose of making the amendment effectual, the law known as the "civil rights bill" was enacted in April 1866. By it the last relic of slavery or forced servitude in any conceivable form except for the punishment of crime is emasculated. Section 1990 abolishes peonage in New Mexico, and in every state and territory where it had a foothold. On March 3d, 1871, Congress passed a law absolutely forbidding any future treaties with Indian tribes, or the recognition of tribal independence; see section 2079, revised statutes. And by an act approved March 3d, 1885, U. S. statutes at large, vol. 23, p. 385, Congress made all Indians amenable to the criminal laws of the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction of its courts for all offenses designated in said act, committed against the person or property of any other Indian, or any other person.

The last act of Congress referred to materially strengthens the view herein expressed that the Indians of Alaska are under the control of and subject to the laws of the United States. The petitioner testifies that he was captured and sold into slavery when a mere boy, that his labor from that time to this has been appropriated by others. He has lost one eye, his ears are badly mutilated, and he is certainly a sad spectacle of humiliated manhood. The crack of the lash, the torture of mutilation, the fear of death, the annoyance of the juggler, the excess of manual labor imposed upon him, the extreme hardships of his life, with the sense of degradation and inferiority constantly before him have subdued his manhood, and the pitiable spectacle of his once stately form is an evidence of the blighting curse of slavery. This case has been ably argued on both sides and all the learning accessible to the attorneys has been brought to bear, but I can arrive at no other conclusion than that the petitioner must be released from the merciless restraint imposed upon him and go forth a free man, and such is the order of the court.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMINT.

In the Probate Court of the District of Alaska.

In the matter of the estate of Antonio G. Cosien, deceased.

Order appointing day for final settlement—

Now comes Samuel Miletich, the executor of the estate of Antonio G. Cosien, deceased, having rendered and presented for settlement, and filed in this court, his final account of his administration of said estate.

It is ordered that Monday, the 7th day of June, A. D. 1886, being a day of a subsequent term of said court, to-wit: of the June term thereof, A. D. 1886, at 2 o'clock P. M. of said day, be and the said is hereby appointed for the settlement of said account; and that notice of said settlement be published in the ALASKAN a newspaper published in Sitka, Alaska, as often as once a week for four successive weeks prior to said day of settlement.

Done in open court this 5th day of April, A. D. 1886.

JOHN G. BRADY,
U. S. Commissioner and ex-officio Probate Judge

apl6-dw

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

ESTATE OF MICHAEL POWERS, DECEASED.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, administrator of the estate of Michael Powers, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within six months after the first publication of this notice, to the said administrator, at Juneau City, district and territory of Alaska.

TERRENCE McMANUS,
Administrator of the estate of Michael Powers, deceased.

Dated, Juneau, April 12, 1886. 14-4t
