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Letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting, in response to a resolution of the Senate, reports concerning the condition of the seal islands of Alaska

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LETTER

FROM

THE ACTING SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING,

In response to a resolution of the Senate, reports concerning the condition of the seal islands of Alaska.

FEBRUARY 10, 1891.—Referred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., February 9, 1891.

SIR: In pursuance of the resolutions of the Senate of the United States, dated the 10th and 12th ultimo, respectively, I have the honor to transmit herewith copies of the following reports of Special Treasury Agent Charles J. Goff, and Assistant Treasury Agents A. W. Lavender, S. R. Nettleton, and Joseph Murray, with their accompanying documents, concerning the condition of affairs in the seal islands of Alaska, and relating to the fur seal fisheries, for the year 1890, etc., viz:

1. Letter of Charles J. Goff, dated July 31, 1890, submitting annual report, with the following inclosures:

- A. Annual report, 1890, dated July 31, 1890.
- B. Report of Joseph Murray, dated July 31, 1890.
- C. Report of A. W. Lavender, assistant Treasury agent, dated July 26, 1890.
- D. Statement of seals killed for year ended July 20, 1890, on St. Paul Island.
- E. Statement of seals killed for year ended July 20, 1890, on St. George Island.
- F. Statement of seals killed for food on St. Paul Island, during the year ended May 21, 1890.
- G. Statement of seals killed in 1889 on St. Paul Island, by the Alaska Commercial Company, and by the North American Commercial Company, in 1890; also daily weather report.
- H. Statement of skins accepted on seal islands, from 1870 to 1890.
- I. Statement of liabilities of North American Commercial Company to natives of St. Paul Island to August 1, 1890.
- J. Account current of North American Commercial Company with United States on island of St. Paul, 1890.
- K. Account current of North American Commercial Company with United States on island of St. George, 1890.
- L. Census of St. Paul Island, Alaska, July 31, 1890.
- M. Census of St. George Island, July 31, 1890.
- N. Statement of accounts transferred to the North American Commercial Company by the Alaska Commercial Company for natives of St. George, May 24, 1890. List of accounts due natives of St. George Island, by North American Commercial Company.
- O. Receipts of Agents Lavender and Murray, August 9 and 11, 1890, for seals shipped from islands.
- P. Protest of George R. Tingle, superintendent of North American Commercial Company, against closing season July 20, 1890, and reply of Charles J. Goff, Treasury agent.
- Q. Statement of skins taken on St. Paul Island from 1870 to 1890, by Alaska Commercial Company, also seals killed for food for natives, etc.

2. Report of S. R. Nettleton, assistant Treasury agent, July 31, 1890, of affairs on St. Paul Island, 1890.
3. Report of A. W. Lavender, assistant Treasury agent, of August 25, 1890, of affairs on St. George Island, 1890.
4. Report of A. W. Lavender, assistant Treasury agent, October 24, 1890.
5. Report of A. W. Lavender, assistant Treasury agent, October 30, 1890, and
6. Report of A. W. Lavender, assistant Treasury agent, March 19, 1890, as to schooners seized by the Government from 1886 to 1889, their condition, etc.

Respectfully, yours,

A. B. NETTLETON,
Acting Secretary.

The PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE,
Washington, D. C.

1. *Letter of Charles J. Goff, submitting annual report.*

ST. PAUL ISLAND, ALASKA, July 31, 1890.

HON. WILLIAM WINDOM,
Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C. :

SIR: I herewith respectfully submit my annual report of the condition of the seal fisheries for the year 1890. Also such tabulated statements and communications as should be in the hands of the Department, as follows:

- A. My annual written report.
 - B. Mr. Joseph Murray, first assistant Treasury agent's report, St. George Island.
 - C. Mr. A. W. Lavender, assistant Treasury agent's report, St. George Island.
 - D. Statement St. Paul Island daily killing.
 - E. Statement St. George Island daily killing.
 - F. Statement of fur seals killed for food upon St. Paul and St. George Islands, and disposition of the skins.
 - G. Table comparing daily killing of 1889 with that of 1890, also giving daily weather report for each year.
 - H. Table showing the beginning of each sealing season on the islands, from 1870 to 1890, inclusive, and number of fur seals accepted by the lessees up to July 20 of each year.
 - I. Showing the distribution of natives' earnings for season of 1889 and 1890; also amount transferred by the Alaska Commercial Company to the North American Commercial Company, and the amount to the credit of the natives in the hands of the North American Commercial Company August 1, 1890, and my instructions to the representatives of the Alaska and North American Commercial Company.
 - J. Account current St. Paul Island.
 - K. Account current St. George Island.
 - L. Census St. Paul Island.
 - M. Census St. George Island.
 - N. Distribution of natives' earnings St. George Island.
 - O. Steamer *Arago*, Capt. H. C. Thomas, receipts for season's catch of fur seals, 1890.
 - P. Mr. George R. Tingle's communication protesting against the order stopping the killing of seals July 20, and my reply.
 - Q. Table showing the number of seals killed by the Alaska Commercial Company yearly, for the 20 years of their lease. The distribution of the natives' earnings for same period, etc., for the islands of St. Paul and St. George.
- Respectfully, yours,

CHARLES J. GOFF,
Treasury Agent in charge the Seal Fisheries.

A.—*Annual report, 1890.*

ST. PAUL ISLAND, ALASKA, July 31, 1890.

SIR: Pursuant to instructions I sailed from San Francisco on May 6 on the North American Commercial Company's steamer *Arago*, accompanied by Mr. A. W. Lavender, assistant Treasury agent, who, after his arrival, was stationed upon St. George Island

to assist Mr. Joseph Murray in the discharge of his duties during the killing season, and who will have charge of the island during the coming winter. We arrived at Ounalaska May 18, and on the 20th Mr. George R. Tingle, Mr. Rudolph Newman, and myself sailed on the Alaska Commercial Company's steamer *Dora* for the Seal Islands, to take an inventory of the property on St. George and St. Paul belonging to the Alaska Commercial Company, according to an agreement signed by and between the Alaska Commercial Company and the North American Commercial Company March 12, 1890.

The Alaska Commercial Company was represented by Mr. Newman, and the North American Commercial Company by Mr. Tingle, and I acted as umpire, as per your instructions, bearing date April 16, 1890. We arrived at St. Paul Island May 21, and immediately commenced to take stock. After several days' labor the business was well in hand, and we proceeded to St. George Island per steamer *Dora*, and made a complete inspection and inventory of all the property there belonging to the Alaska Commercial Company. After our return to St. Paul there was one difference referred to me, and satisfactorily adjusted, then the entire business was settled by the representatives of their respective companies.

The following property was transferred to the North American Commercial Company: 63 native houses on St. Paul and 19 upon St. George, and upon both islands all buildings and other property belonging to the Alaska Commercial Company.

Upon St. Paul Island the sum of \$9,213.58 belonging to the natives and deposited with the Alaska Commercial Company was passed to the North American Commercial Company with the consent of the natives, and credited to their "pass book" accounts. Also several special individual deposits amounting to \$12,117.02, drawing interest at 4 per cent. per annum, leaving in the hands of the Alaska Commercial Company \$3,404.99 to the credit of Mrs. Alexander Milevedoff, who did not wish to make a change. On St. George \$5,391.17 was transferred to the North American Commercial Company, but from this amount the sum of \$1,700, belonging to the priest, must be deducted, leaving a balance of \$3,691.87 to the credit of the natives. The transfer was made and dated May 24, 1890.

The past winter was unusually mild, the sanitary condition of the village was good, the people were blessed with good health, and they passed the time pleasantly. They were under the combined charge of Mr. S. R. Nettleton, assistant Treasury agent; Dr. C. A. Lutz, resident physician, and Mr. J. C. Redpath, resident agent for the Alaska Commercial Company.

With the spring came that dreaded disease to this people, pneumonia, which caused the death of 3 sealers; other ailments prevalent among them carried off 7 others, women and children, making a total of 10 deaths since January 1, 1890, the date of the census, leaving at present a total population of 208. The population of St. Paul Island in 1872, as far back as the official records go, was 218. Arrivals since then, 76. Had it not been for this influx of immigration the native population would have been about extinct. The established rule of thoroughly cleaning the village in the spring and fall presents a marked contrast to the condition of the place a few years ago. All along the green sward, in front of the dwellings, which was then a depository for filth and offal, the children romp and play. Gradually, too, the people are becoming more reconciled to cleaner methods in their dwellings, and many of them take great pride in their personal appearance and cleanliness. The school on this island was taught by Simeon Milevedoff, a native, who was educated in San Francisco. It was opened on September 1, 1889, and closed May 1, 1890, total number of school days 172; number taught 120.

Mr. Milevedoff was energetic and untiring in his efforts to advance the pupils, but there is very little interest taken by them in English-speaking schools, so that there was but little progress made.

The North American Commercial Company have commenced repairing the native dwelling houses, and so far have complied with all the requirements of their lease. The United States cutter, the *Bear*, Capt. M. A. Healey, anchored off this island June 20 and left on the same day. Captain Healey reported "no pirates in Bering Sea." The *Bear* delivered to this island the boat and fixtures complete asked for by me from the Department.

The Rev. Sheldon Jackson was passenger on board the *Bear*, and came ashore and inspected the village and school house; he received a copy of the school report, and was well pleased with the condition in which he found things.

On July 31, in company with Mr. Tingle and Professor Elliott, I visited Otter Island and found, to my surprise, that there were no seals hauled out, as was usual in the past.

The United States cutter *Richard Rush*, Capt. W. C. Conlon, arrived here July 17 and reported "no pirates in Bering Sea." Prof. H. W. Elliott, your recent appointee as Treasury agent, has spent the season here dividing his time between the two islands and giving his entire attention to the state of the rookeries and the methods

used at present in driving and killing the seals, and his report will, no doubt, be of the utmost importance and of great value to the Department.

Mr. William Palmer, a representative of the Smithsonian Institution, has, by your permission, spent the season on St. Paul collecting specimens of various birds and animals, and his incessant labors have been abundantly rewarded.

The merchantable sealskins in the salt houses on St. Paul and St. George Islands, taken from the seals killed for food for the natives during the winter of 1889-'90, will be shipped as per instructions bearing date May 5, per United States cutter *Richard Rusk*, Capt. W. C. Coulson, commanding, which will leave here early in September, consigned to the collector of customs at San Francisco. The matter will be reported directly to you by Mr. Joseph Murray, who has charge of St. Paul Island for the coming winter. The accompanying communications from the representatives of the Alaska Commercial Company and the North American Commercial Company will fully explain my actions in the matter.

The total number of fur seals killed and accepted upon this island by the lessees was 16,830, and the total amount earned by the natives and distributed to them was \$6,783.30. Your instructions to me upon the subject of dividing the earnings of the natives and looking after their welfare financially I endeavored to follow, but was prevented from doing so by Mr. George R. Tingle, general manager for the lessees. His reasons for so doing are inclosed.

I regret that I am compelled to report that the seals are rapidly diminishing in numbers, and to such an alarming extent that to check the decrease will require, in my opinion, the most careful consideration of the Department.

To have a correct understanding of how the annual catch is taken, it will be necessary to bear in mind the following facts: First. By the acts of Congress governing the seal fisheries the season opens June 1 and closes July 31, unless otherwise restricted by the Secretary of the Treasury. Second. The bull seals arrive at the Island between May 1 and June 10, and the cows between June 10 and July 10. Third. The large young seals, whose skins are merchantable, commence coming about the middle of May, gradually increasing in numbers as the cows appear, and with the large young seals come a small portion of the pups born the summer before; but the greatest majority of the yearlings put in their appearance in the month of July. Now, in opening the season it is customary to secure all the 2-year-olds and upwards possible before the yearlings begin to fill up the hauling grounds and mix with the killable seals. By so doing it is much easier to do the work, and the yearlings are not tortured by being driven and redriven to the killing grounds. Heretofore it was seldom that more than 15 per cent. of all the seals driven the latter part of June and the first few days in July were too small to be killed, but this season the case was reversed, and in many instances 80 to 85 per cent. were turned away. The accompanying percentage examples will show the disposition of this year's drive. The first killing of fur seals by the lessees was on June 6, and the scarcity of killable seals was apparent to all.

The season closed July 20, and the drives in July show a decided increase in the percentages of small seals turned away and a decrease in the killables over the drives of June, demonstrating conclusively that there were but few killable seals arriving, and that the larger part of those returning to the islands were the pups of last year. The average daily killing for the season was 400, or a daily average of 522, including only the days worked.

In 1889 the average daily killing from June 1 to July 20 inclusive, was 1,516, or a daily average of 1,974, including only the days worked. With this undeniable decrease in merchantable seals, and knowing the impoverished condition of the rookeries and hauling grounds, and believing it to be inimical to the best interests of the Government to extend the time for killing beyond July 20, I adhered to the letter and spirit of your instructions to me and closed the killing season July 20. Against the bitter protestations of Mr. George R. Tingle, general manager for the lessees, his communication to me upon the subject and my reply are inclosed. Had there been a reasonable probability of the lessees securing their quota of 60,000 seals, I should have deemed it my duty to extend the time for killing to July 31.

The killing of June 6, the first of the season, was from the Reef Rookery, with drive of about 700 seals; total killed 116, 83½ per cent. being turned away as too small. On June 11, the drive was from the Reef Rookery, about 1,000; total killed 574, 42½ per cent. turned away. On June 24 the drive was from the Reef Rookery and Zoltoi hauling grounds combined, and about 1,417 were driven; total killed 206, 85½ per cent. turned away. This exhausted Zoltoi hauling grounds for a period of 21 days, and it was not available until July 19, when again in connection with the Reef Rookery the last drive was made, and about 3,956 seals were driven, 556 were killed, and 86 per cent. turned away. The seals turned away from the several drives invariably returned to the hauling grounds and rookery, from which they were driven only to be redriven to the killing field and culled of the few killables that chanced to join them upon their return to the sea from each drive. By

referring to the table marked D, showing the daily killing for this year and also comparing the same with that of last year, you will see that from all of the drives the same percentages were turned away as from those I have cited.

We opened the season by a drive from the Reef Rookery and turned away 33½ per cent., when we should have turned away about 15 per cent. of the seals driven, and we closed the season by turning away 86 per cent., a fact which proves to every impartial mind that we were redriving the yearlings, and considering the number of skins obtained that it was impossible to secure the number allowed by the lease, that we were merely torturing the young seals, injuring the future life and vitality of the breeding rookeries to the detriment of the lessees, natives and the Government.

On Sunday, July 20, all the rookeries presenting any male seals were driven from English Bay, Middle Hill, Tolstoi, Lukannon, Keetavia and Rocky Point, and about 4,620 seals were brought to the killing field, 780 were killed, and 83 per cent. were turned away. On the same day at Northeast Point they killed 466, which, added to those taken at the other rookeries, makes a grand total of 1,246.

This and the killing on July 19 are the only instances recorded during the season, when the daily killing reached 1,000. Comparing the killings with those of the same dates last year we find that on July 19, 1889, from Southwest Bay hauling grounds alone, 1,987 were killed, and on July 20, 1889, from the Reef Rookery and Zoltoi hauling grounds 1,913 were killed, and never were there such percentages turned away during the entire season nor in any previous season, to my knowledge, as in that of 1890. It is true, however, that the Alaska Commercial Company could and did take smaller seals last season than the present lessees can take, because of the differences in the tax paid by them, yet there have been no 2-year-olds of an average size turned away this season, they were all immediately clubbed to swell the season's catch, which is far below the number allowed for this year, a condition of affairs that will convey to the Department in language far more convincing than mine the fact that the seals are not here.

The North American Commercial Company's agent, Mr. George R. Tingle, used every effort to have the drives made so as to have no unnecessary loss of seal life, and he would have made the season a most successful one for the company if the seals had returned to the rookeries as in the past.

It is evident that the many preying evils upon seal life—the killing of the seals in the Pacific Ocean along the Aleutian Islands, and as they come through the passes to the Bering Sea, by the pirates in these waters, and the indiscriminate slaughter upon the islands, regardless of the future life of the breeding rookeries, have at last with their combined destructive power reduced these rookeries to their present impoverished condition, and to such an unequal distribution of ages and sexes that it is but a question of a few years, unless immediately attended to, before the seal family of the Pribylov group of islands will be a thing of the past. Notwithstanding the fact that the seals were looked upon as inexhaustible, and were officially reported to be increasing as late as 1888, the time has suddenly come when experiment and imagination must cease and the truth be told.

Absolute protection is the only safeguard for the rookeries, and the only step to be taken with safety. The seal meat necessary for the natives' food is all that should be killed under existing circumstances. Much can be written on this subject, many theories may be advanced, all of which we have had for the past 20 years, to the evident loss of seal life, but the facts presented in the accompanying tables demonstrate with mathematical certainty the fearful decrease of the seals, and here I will say I heartily concur with my worthy predecessor, Mr. George R. Tingle, who in his official report of 1867 used the following language:

"The Department can not place too high an estimate on the value of this seal property, and the Government, I am sure, will not yield to any demands which would make it possible to accomplish the destruction of her seal rookeries and seal life, which under judicious management and protection by law, may be perpetuated indefinitely."

There is but one authority upon seal life, especially the seals of the Pribylov Islands, and this is the work of Prof. Henry W. Elliott, who surveyed these rookeries in 1872 and 1874, and his work was verified by Lieutenant Maynard, and I am satisfied was as near correct when made as was possible for man to chronicle, but to-day there is a marked contrast in the condition of now and then. On page 54 of the professor's monograph you will find he places the number of seals upon Northeast Point Rookery at 1,200,000. Standing on a prominent elevation known as "Hutchinson's Hill," in the month of July, and facing the north, I had before me a sea margin of over 2 miles; turning and facing the south I had a sea margin of over 1 mile. I could view entire this once famous rookery, and it was simply impossible to realize there was ever such a moving mass of living animals as Professor Elliott describes; his estimate seems incredible. Yet his writings have never been refuted.

To-day there is not to be seen over 250,000 seals of all ages and sexes.

To the extreme southwest of the island is the Reef Rookery, reported to have (by Professor Elliott) 301,000 seals in 1874. It has not over 100,000 seals to-day; "Garbotch," the adjoining rookery, where the professor says he stood on Old John Rock and saw "10,000 fighting bulls, I can stand and count every bull in sight. This rookery with the reef is an extended point running out into the sea sloping east and west with a large surface of tableland in the center. This was once a parading or playing ground where the seals met as they came from the east and west sides, it was the resort of over 200,000 seals, now the resting place for a few cows and pups and now and then a worn-out sleeping bull. The number now visiting these rookeries (the Reef and Garbotch) find ample room on the two slopes, without pushing back on the plateau above.

Zoltoi sands, once a favorite hauling ground for the bachelor seals, from where thousands have been driven and killed for their skins, is entirely deserted, only, however, a short time in advance of all the hauling grounds and rookeries, if immediate steps are not taken by the Department to nurse and protect these rookeries. Tukanan, a rookery on the east side of the island, between the Reef and Polavania, the most picturesque seal grounds of them all, where the seals were wont to haul upon the cliffs and in the interstices between the rugged rocks for over half a mile on the sea frontage, a most inviting home for this mysterious pelagic family, where, in connection with Keetavia Rookery, with the same sea range, there were 335,000 of these animals, presents at present to the most careful estimate not over 75,000 seals.

Polavania Rookery, with 4,000 feet of sea margin, with a seal life of 300,000 in 1874; Tolstoi Rookery, with 3,000 feet of sea margin, with 225,000 seals in 1874, and Zapadina, with 5,880 feet of sea margin, with 441,000 seals in 1874, all present a most deplorable condition and do not show over one-eighth of the seals as reported by Professor Elliott.

With these facts in view, I am convinced there will be a greater decrease in seal life next year than this, for it will not be in the power of humane ingenuity to check the rapid advance towards extermination now going on in that length of time.

In conclusion, I respectfully suggest, that there be no killing of fur seals for their skins on these islands, nor in the waters of Bering Sea, for an indefinite number of years, to be named by the Secretary of the Treasury, and let nature take her course in replenishing the rookeries, and that the Department take the entire matter of protecting these rookeries under its immediate supervision, for I regard any other system of protection dangerous to the future of all interested. The limited number of seals killed this season by the lessees, will, undoubtedly, leave the majority of the natives in absolute want, and their condition will appeal to the Department for aid. The amount distributed to the natives upon the islands of St. Paul and St. George was \$6,783.30 and \$1,644.80, respectively. This will not be sufficient to provide them with the necessaries of life until the steamers return in the spring, especially so with the natives of the St. George Island.

With this fact in view, I made the following arrangements with the North American Commercial Company, through their manager, Mr. George R. Tingle. The North American Commercial Company's resident agent, together with the Treasury agent in charge, are to adjudge what supplies are positively needed for the support and maintenance of the natives; the company receiving from the Treasury agent a certificate that such supplies have been furnished, but said certificate merely to be accepted as a voucher of correctness. The matter to be adjusted in the future with the Department by the North American Commercial Company.

The Department will have to make some provision for the support and maintenance of these people, as their mode of making a living has been destroyed for the present, and their future is only what the charity of the Government will make it. There is utterly nothing here upon which they can depend for a livelihood, until the much wished-for return of seals takes place, an event too far in the future to give even a promise of better times to these unfortunate people.

Respectfully yours,

CHARLES J. GOFF,
Treasury Agent in charge of the Seal Islands.

Hon. WM. WINDOM,
Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.

B—*Report of Joseph Murray.*

OFFICE OF SPECIAL AGENT, TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
St. George Island, Alaska, July 31, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the health of the natives here has been unusually good during the past year, and is at present far better than any other time in many years. There is not a case of sickness on the island, excepting those of long standing, due to scrofula and other chronic diseases.

With one single exception all the workmen are well and hearty.

We had a full term of school from September until May, and under the care of the teacher, Dr. L. A. Noyes, it was as well conducted as any public school of its size in the country; but, after all, I find the children made next to no progress in acquiring the simplest rudiments of our language. It seems incredible, but it is true, that young men and women who have been to school here for seven years do not know how to speak or read a sentence of the English language. Looking over their shoulders as they write in their copy books, and observing the ease with which they follow the head-lines, one would think they were making rapid progress, but ask any one of them to read what he or she has been writing and they can not do it.

It was long suspected that the older people secretly influenced the children against American schools, and encouraged them to learn the Russian language in preference to any other, but I find that they are just as ignorant of Russian as they are of English, and as backward in learning it.

There has been one day of each week devoted to the Russian school, which, in my opinion, has a bad effect upon the children in their attempt to master the English tongue, and I therefore respectfully suggest that the practice of teaching Russian to the school children be abolished. After a year's residence here I am able to say that the people as a whole have conducted themselves very well indeed; not a loud, vulgar, or angry word has been spoken in my hearing or to my knowledge by a native man or woman on the island of St. George. Not one case of drunkenness or drinking, nor anything approaching to it, has come to my knowledge. A case of wrong doing by two white men, employes of the Alaska Commercial Company, compelled me and my assistant, Mr. A. P. Lond, to complain to Mr. Sloss, the president of the company, who immediately removed and discharged the offenders. Excepting one instance, there has not been one word of complaint from any quarter.

The men who wintered in the service of the Alaska Commercial Company are all good and worthy, especially the agent, Mr. Daniel Webster, and the physician, Dr. A. L. Noyes. I take pleasure in thus testifying to their worth, for I have found them to be upright and honorable at all times, in all their transactions with the natives, with whom they are deservedly very popular.

I have endeavored to promote a more perfect sanitary system in the village, and I find it is not so hard, as was expected, to prevail on the people to adopt better methods, if one will be patient and treat them kindly.

It will be an impossibility, however, to do much toward establishing a sanitary system of value until we have better water and a more abundant supply than is possible under existing conditions.

The present supply of water for domestic purposes is obtained from a well into which the drainage of half the village finds its way, and the wonder to me is that the people are not constantly sick while they have to use such drinking water. There is a nice fresh-water lake within 2,000 feet of the village, and fully 50 feet higher, from which a constant and never-failing supply of good water can be taken if you can have 2,000 feet of 2-inch pipe and the necessary hydrant and fixings sent here.

A drain is the next essential to success, and one of 700 feet in length can be dug easily, and will suffice to carry all the dirt and offal of the village into the sea. It will be necessary to have 700 feet of 12-inch drain-pipe.

The total absence of water closets on this island is a disgrace, and is beyond all question the cause of more immorality, disease, and death, than all other things combined. That such a state of things has been allowed to exist for twenty years is a disgrace to our civilization, and I do hope you will insist on the present lessees or on the Department to have it altered at once.

The subject is so abominable I dare not write it in a public report.

It is absolutely necessary, too, that at least six of the dwelling houses be enlarged, as the families now occupying them have not room to live as human beings should. It may be true, as many assert, that under Russian rule the natives were not housed one-half so well as they are now; but such arguments are of no avail in a country like ours. When a family of seven persons, of all ages and sexes, are packed in a sleeping apartment measuring 10 by 10 feet, they are not treated right, nor does our Government intend to have such things existing where it has jurisdiction.

The dwelling houses are badly in need of repairs and the attention of the local agent, Mr. Webster has been called to their condition, but as he is to leave the island this year it may be necessary for you to mention it to the general manager of the North American Commercial Company.

Mr. A. W. Lavender arrived on May 26 and immediately entered upon his duties. On July 12 the watchman reported a schooner in sight off Zapodnie and I armed the men and sent a squad to exposed rookeries, Mr. Lavender going to Zapodnie with four men, the second chief and four men to East Rookery, and I went with four men to Starri-artel. We all watched until next morning without seeing an enemy. To facilitate the guarding of the rookeries it is necessary to have some sort of shelter for the watchmen; a small hut on each of the three rookeries would be sufficient and they need not cost over \$50 each.

On Sunday, May 11, the schooner *Alton* (Captain Worth), of San Francisco, touched at the island and the captain came ashore and informed us of the new lease and new company. On learning of the change the natives held several meetings and afterwards came to the Government house to have my advice as to how they should act in case any material changes were made in their mode of working, government, or the amount of their pay.

The meeting was adjourned from time to time until they had thoroughly discussed the most important questions raised, and at the last meeting, held May 23, they unanimously declared that it was their firm belief and honest opinion that the seals had diminished and would continue to diminish from year to year, because all the male seals had been slaughtered without allowing any to grow to maturity for use on the brooding ground.

I made a note of the suggestion on the journal that day, and I am now fully convinced by personal observation that it is only too true, and that the natives were correct in every particular.

In 1889 the full quota of 15,000 skins was obtained here, but I know now (what I did not understand then) that in order to fill the quota they lowered the standard towards the close of the season and killed hundreds of yearling seals, and took a greater number of small skins than ever before.

The first seals of this season appeared upon the hauling ground on April 26, and the first killing for food was on May 13. The killing season for skins opened on June 2, and they killed 71.

I inclose a full statement of all the killings of the season, from June 2 to July 20, inclusive, and you will observe that the greatest number killed at one killing—excepting those of July 19 and 20—was only 394, although the driving and killing were under the immediate supervision of Mr. Webster, who is admitted to be the most experienced and most careful sealer on the islands.

Until July 19 an attempt was made to keep to a standard of not less than 7-pound skins, but when it was apparent beyond question that there were no large young seals on the hauling ground, the standard was lowered and skins of 5 pounds were taken wherever found. It was thus the last two killings were swelled to their present proportions.

For the whole season we obtained a total of 4,112 skins, against a total of 10,138 on the same date last year.

That the seals should have disappeared so rapidly since the report of your predecessor in 1888, is so astounding that those who can not see the rookeries and hauling grounds for themselves may well be pardoned for doubting what is. I am sorry to say, only painful though it be, to all who are interested, the whole truth must nevertheless be told, and that is that the seals have been steadily decreasing since 1880, and the days are passed and gone when they could be counted on the rookeries by the millions. I have carefully examined the rookeries and hauling grounds at Starrisartel north and east, and I find somewhat less than half the ground covered when compared with former years. I accompanied the natives when they went to make a drive from East Rookery, and we walked along the beach from Little East to East Rookery without finding one seal till we came to the breeding grounds proper. Either Mr. Lavender or I was present at every killing made; we saw the numbers that we turned away, and we counted the skins of all that were killed, and we find that what is true of one rookery is true of them all—the seals are not on them.

Now that the seals have disappeared, the natives are very much alarmed, and they anxiously inquire what will the Government do for them in their destitution. They have earned during the present season \$1,644.90, which, I need scarcely add, will be entirely inadequate to supply food and clothing for a year for a population of 90 people. I never knew a people so attached to a church as these poor creatures, and now they are in great tribulation because they have no means to contribute to its support, nor to the support of the priest and his family. At one of their many meetings they requested me to write for them to the Russian-Greek Church Consistory at San Francisco and appeal for aid for their priest and church until such times as the seal fisheries should recover and make them self-supporting. In justice to the priest, I may tell you that he was the first to say he should not have any share of the earnings of this season, and that he would not take any money from the people until times mended, and that he could afford to pay; otherwise he should apply to the Consistory for a position in another locality.

I have endeavored to impress upon them the fact that they are not to be abandoned to their fate; that the Government will not allow them to starve or suffer, but will take care of the people and of the rookeries until the rookeries are built up and fully replenished, when prosperity and happiness will return to the island once more.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

JOSEPH MURRAY,
First Assistant Agent, St. George Island.

HON. CHARLES J. GOFF,
Agent in charge of Seal Island, Alaska.

C.—Report of A. W. Lavender, Assistant Treasury Agent.

OFFICE OF SPECIAL AGENT,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
St. George Island, Behring Sea, July 26, 1890.

CHARLES J. GOFF, Esq.,
Treasury Agent in charge of Seal Islands :

SIR: I have the honor to make you the following report of this season's sealing by the North American Commercial Company, and to offer such recommendations as in my judgment should be enforced by the Government for the protection of these rookeries during the next six or seven years; also to report to you the condition of the natives and their houses and to ask that such repairs to their houses as are absolutely required be furnished as soon as possible; also to request of you in your report to the Secretary of the Treasury to ask for \$350 for repairs to the Government house and such other articles as I shall mention in this report.

In accordance with your letter of the 20th instant, asking me to ship the 630 food skins in the U. S. R. M. cutter *Rush*, I will state that I have complied with the same and inclose you a receipt signed by the captain, a duplicate of the same I have in this office on file. I will also state there are 20 road skins here in the salt house.

The killing of seals on this island was stopped on the 20th, a list of each number killed out of each drive, I inclose also to you, and you will see that the last drive from North and Stoni Artul rookeries and also from Zapadine that there was a larger number of seals killed than from any other drive; this I will assure you was not owing to the greater number of large seals being driven at this time, but the standard weight of skins being reduced on that day from 7 to 5 pounds, and even less.

The writer was surprised when he first visited the rookeries to find no young bull seals upon them; this looked strange to him and he began to look up the cause, and it occurred to him that the constant driving of young male seals and the killing of all the 2, 3, 4, and 5 year olds, that there were no young bulls left to go on the rookeries, and without young blood the fur-seal industry will be something of the past in a very few years.

The Government should take absolute control of these islands and permit no seal to be killed more than are needed by the natives for food for the next 6 or 7 years, and then all the male seals driven should be killed, as it is my opinion that not over one-half ever go back upon the rookeries again. In this way there would be killed upon this island about 2,500 each year. These skins, sold in the market, would pay all the expenses of the island and furnish such supplies to the natives to keep them from want, and they would be as well satisfied as they are now under the management of the North American Commercial Company. Without something of this kind being done, the natives will soon have to move from these islands, for there will be nothing to keep them here.

The North American Commercial Company has landed and turned over to this officer 30 gross tons of coal for the use of the natives, and 10 barrels of salt salmon, and also state that there are 10 tons of coal in the coal shed for the Government house.

Most all of the native houses need repairing; some need a new floor, others a new roof, and I would recommend that at least four of these houses be made larger by the addition of one more room.

The Government or company, whichever has charge of this island, the next season should send at least 10,000 feet of siding and 10,000 feet of flooring on the first steamer that comes up in the spring; also 35,000 shingles, and nails enough to do the work.

The natives are in better health than they have been for the past year. I am not aware of there being a sick person on the island. Their sanitary condition is bad, and to each house there should be a small outbuilding, which they could use for a closet. Such a thing seems to be unknown here.

The repairs required by the Government house are as follows: The front platform needs rebuilding, and part of the roof needs shingling and the whole roof to be painted; also the house needs painting and papering on the inside, and the fence repainting:

The articles required for the use of this office are as follows:

- 1 letter press and book.
- 1 bill file.
- 1 letter file.
- Paper and pens.
- 1 carpet for Government house.
- 1 platform scales.
- 1 spring balance.

Respectfully yours,

ALBERT W. LAVENDER,
Assistant Treasury Agent.

NORTH AMERICAN COMMERCIAL COMPANY,
St. Paul Island, Alaska, July 1, 1890.

CHAS. J. GOFF, Esq., *Treasury agent in charge:*

SIR: As per request of I. Liebes, esq., president North American Commercial Company, contained in his letter to me dated at San Francisco, June 9, 1890, I hereby ask permission to kill and take for the use of said company, for exhibition *only*, to be stuffed and set up, 5 specimen seals of different ages, including 1 cow and 1 young black pup.

I am, very respectfully,

GEO. R. TINGLE,
Superintendent North American Commercial Company.

(Note in red ink.)—Consent orally given, and this letter copied in journal, page 236, July 8, 1890.

D.—Annual statement of fur seals killed on St. Paul Island, Alaska, during the year ending July 20, 1890.

Date.	Rookery.	Number of seals killed for natives' food.				Number of seals killed by lessees for skins.					Aggregate.			
		Large young seals.	Skins accepted by lessees.	Skins rejected.		Accepted.		Rejected.*			Skins accepted.	Skins rejected.	Total seals killed.	
				Under size.	Out.	Prime.	Second class.	Under size.	Out.	Total.				
1890.														
May 28	Southwest Bay	119	115	3	1	115			1	5	115	4	119	
June 6	Reef					115			1	1	115	1	116	
11	do.					539	35			35	539	35	574	
13	Tolstoi					181	1				182		182	
16	Reef					315		1	1	2	315	2	317	
17	N. E. Point					16					16		16	
17	Half-way Point					167					167		167	
18	Tolstoi and Middle Hill					270			4	4	270	4	274	
18	N. E. Point					78					78		78	
20	Reef and Lukaunon					339					339		339	
20	N. E. Point					438					438		438	
21	Southwest Bay					290			2	2	290	2	282	
21	N. E. Point					96					96		96	
23	English Bay and Lukaunon					515	3		3	3	518	3	521	
23	N. E. Point					176	2		1	1	178	1	179	
24	Reefs and Zoltoi					414	10	2	12	12	414	12	426	
24	N. E. Point					202	3				205		205	
25	Half-way Point					263		3		3	263	3	266	
25	N. E. Point					164	2				166		166	
26	S. W. Bay					114	2		1	1	116	1	117	
27	English Bay and Mid. Hill					374	2	19	1	20	376	20	396	
27	N. E. Point					225	5				230		230	
28	Reef					205	1				206		206	
28	N. E. Point					79					79		79	
30	Tolstoi, E. Bay, Mid. Hill, and Keitavie					206	1	2		2	207	2	209	
30	N. E. Point					97	1				98		98	
July 1	Reef					246					246		246	
1	N. E. Point					130	1				131		131	
2	Half-way Point					240			2	2	240	2	242	
2	N. E. Point					96					96		96	
3	S. W. Bay					181		2		2	181	2	183	
3	N. E. Point					180					180		180	
4	Tolstoi, Eng. Bay, and Mid. Hill					472	19	3	22	22	427	22	494	
4	N. E. Point					318	3				321		321	
5	Reef					524	1		1	1	525	1	526	
5	N. E. Point					74					74		74	
7	Eng. Bay, Mid. Hill, Tolstoi, Luk., and Keitavie					400		11		11	400	11	411	
7	Eng. Bay, Mid. Hill, Tolstoi, Luk., and Keitavie					400		11		11	400	11	411	
7	N. E. Point					336					336		336	
8	Half-way Point					257		3	1	4	257	4	261	
8	N. E. Point					378	1				379		379	

* Rejected for other reasons, 156.

D.—Annual statement of fur seals killed on St. Paul Island, Alaska, during the year ending July 20, 1890—Continued.

Date.	Rookery.	Number of seals killed for natives' food.				Number of seals killed by lessees for skins.					Aggregate.		
		Large young seals.	Skins accepted by lessees.	Skins rejected.		Accepted.		Rejected.*			Skins accepted.	Skins rejected.	Total seals killed.
				Under size.	Cut.	Prime.	Second class.	Under size.	Cut.	Total.			
1890.													
July 9	S. W. Bay					160	2	1		1	162	1	163
9	N. E. Point					271					271		271
10	Reef					373	1	2	2	4	374	4	378
10	N. E. Point					112					112		112
12	Eng. Bay, Mid. Hill, Tolstoi, Luk., and Ketavie.					624	5	4		4	629	4	633
13	Half-way Point					211					211		211
13	N. E. Point					641			17	17	641	17	658
14	Reef					104					104		104
15	Eng. Bay, Mid. Hill, Tolstoi, Luk., and Ketavie.					315					315		315
15	N. E. Point					245					245		245
16	do.					311		1		1	311	1	312
17	Polavnia, Luk., and Ketavie.					369	3				372		372
17	N. E. Point					485					485		485
18	do.					405					405		405
18	Zapodine					80				156	80	156	236
19	Reef and Zoltoi					547	2	3	4	7	549	7	556
19	N. E. Point					446					446		446
20	Eng. Bay, Mid. Hill, Tolstoi, Luk., Ketavie, and Point Rocky					752	6	18	4		758	22	780
20	N. E. Point					507	2	47			509	47	556
	Total	119	115	3	1	16,783	50	185	50	344	16,833	391	17,724

* Rejected for other reasons, 156.

Table showing disposition of the rejected skins of 1890 which I refuse to destroy.

Total number of skins rejected	391
July 10, accepted by lessees at N. E. Pt.	22
July 20, accepted by lessees at N. E. Pt.	43
July 20, accepted by lessees at village	34
Now in salt at N. E. Pt.	47
Now in salt at village	2
Received by North American Commercial Company to make suits for 3 employes who are to winter on St. Matthew Islands establishing a trading station for said company	41
Prof. William Palmer of the Smithsonian Institution	4
Spotted on the field	156
Given to the natives	42
Total	391

The North American Commercial Company asks for five specimens for exhibition as per accompanying letter, and reported killing 1 cow, 1 pup, 1 bull, large, 3 males of different ages; total, 6.

E.—Annual Statement of fur seals killed on St. George Island, Alaska, during the year ending July 20, 1890.

Date.	Rookery.	Number of seals killed by lessees for skins.				Aggregate.		
		Accepted.		Rejected for other reasons. Died on the road.	Total.	Skins accepted.	Skins rejected.	Total seals killed.
		Prime.	Second class.					
1890.								
June 2	North	71			71	71		71
16	East	214	4		218	218		218
18	North	113	4		118	117	1	118
19	East and Little East	179	2		181	181		181
20	Zapodine	394			394	394		394
23	Starri—Arteel and North	162	2		164	164		164
25	East and Little East	182	2		184	184		184
28	Starri—Arteel and North	188	1		189	189		189
30	Zapodine	189			189	189		189
July 1	East and Little East	145		4	149	145	4	149
3	Starri—Arteel and North	234		4	238	234	4	238
5	East and Little East	56	1		57	57		57
7	Zapodine	57		1	58	57	1	58
8	East and Little East	23		1	24	23	1	24
9	Starri—Arteel and North	183	3		193	186	7	193
11	East	59		1	60	59	1	60
12	Starri—Arteel and North	102		1	103	102	1	103
14	Zapodine	53			53	53		53
15	East	131		1	132	131	1	132
16	Starri—Arteel and North	119			119	119		119
18	East	71			71	71		71
20	Starri—Arteel and North	634	7		641	641		641
20	Zapodine	527			527	527		527
	Total	4,086		21	4,133	4,112	21	4,133

NOTE.—One rejected skin was given to the chief, and the remaining (20) were salted down in the salt house till further orders.

JOSEPH MURRAY,
First Assistant Agent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 5, 1890.

CHAS. J. GOFF,
Treasury Agent, Seal Islands,
(Care collector of customs, San Francisco, Cal.):

Should any doubt arise concerning pups' skins, claimed by Alaska Commercial Company, under instructions to Agent Nettleton of March 11 last, you will cause all such skins, together with the merchantable skins specified in your instructions of March 26 last, to be shipped to collector at San Francisco, and thereupon report facts to Department for determination.

GEO. C. TICHENOR,
Assistant Secretary.

ALASKA COMMERCIAL COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO,
St. George Island, Alaska, May 26, 1890.

Hon. CHAS. J. GOFF,
U. S. Treasury Agent in charge of the Seal Islands St. Paul and St. George's:

SIR: Herewith I would ask permission to ship, per steamer *Dora*, 482 fur seals, at present stored at our village salt-house, and 109 at our salt-house at Zapadine.

These 591 fur seals were killed by the natives for food during the winter 1889 to 1890, and have been salted and cared for by the Alaska Commercial Company before the transfer of its property to the North American Commercial Company, the present holders of the lease for the seal islands.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

RUDOLPH NEUMANN,
General Agent Alaska Commercial Company.

ALASKA COMMERCIAL COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO,
St. Paul Island, Alaska, May 31, 1890.

Hon. CHAS. J. GOFF,

U. S. Treasury Agent in charge of the Seal Islands St. Paul and St. George:

SIR: Herewith I would ask permission to ship, per steamer *Dora*, 3,196 fur seals, 794 stagy skins being included in this number, and stored at present at our village salt house and 298 at our salt-house at North East Point.

These 3,494 fur skins were killed by the natives for food during the winter of 1889 to 1890, and have been salted and cared for by the Alaska Commercial Company before the transfer of its property to the North American Commercial Company, the present holders of the lease for the seal islands.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

RUDOLPH NEUMANN,
General Agent Alaska Commercial Company.

Hon. RUDOLPH NEUMANN,

General Agent Alaska Commercial Company:

SIR: In reply to your communications bearing date May 26 and 31, respectively, asking permission to remove the fur seal skins now in the salt-houses on St. Paul and St. George Islands, I will say, in pursuance to instructions received by me from the Secretary of the Treasury, I will have to respectfully decline to allow you to remove the skins in question, and herewith inform you that all of the said skins will be shipped per United States cutter, care collector of customs, San Francisco, Cal., to be disposed of by the Department as the Secretary may deem advisable.

CHARLES J. GOFF,
Treasury Agent.

NORTH AMERICAN COMMERCIAL COMPANY,
St. Paul Island, July 8, 1890.

CHAS. J. GOFF,

Treasury Agent, in charge Seal Fisheries, St Paul Island, Alaska:

DEAR SIR: The North American Commercial Company will accept as part of their quota of 60,000 seal skins for 1890 such of the food skins of 1889 as they may find on examination to be merchantable and acceptable to them.

The skins being now stored in our warehouses on this and St. George Island, we hereby claim the privilege of availing ourselves of the offer made us by the honorable Secretary of the Treasury at Washington, as contained in and being a part of his instructions to you dated March 26, 1890, a copy of which by his request you were kind enough to furnish the company, which instructions in our opinion were not changed by any subsequent order made by the honorable Secretary, so far as our right to accept food skins is concerned. If the food skins claimed by us should not be delivered to us *here* so as to enable us to ship them with the company's skins taken under their lease this season, we could not get them in London in time for our fall sale, were they tendered the company at San Francisco after the cutter's arrival from Alaska in the fall. Being thus deprived of the skins a heavy loss to the company in prospective profits would result, which loss we would feel should be made good to us by the Government of the United States.

I respectfully request you to communicate to me in writing the result of your conclusions in the matter.

I am, very respectfully,

GEORGE R. TINGLE,
Superintendent, North American Commercial Company.

OFFICE OF SPECIAL AGENT, TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
St. Paul Island, July 8, 1890.

GEORGE R. TINGLE, Esq.,

General Manager North American Commercial Company:

DEAR SIR: Your communication of later date, in which you ask permission to assort and examine the skins of the seals killed for food during the winter of 1889 and 1890, and to take such as you may adjudge acceptable to your company as part of your season's catch for this year, has been carefully considered and your request re-

spectfully declined, as I have no option in the matter other than to strictly obey the orders of the Secretary of the Treasury.

I avail myself of this opportunity to notify you that on and after July 20 I shall require you to conform to that clause in my instructions which prevents killing of fur seals for their skins after that date.

Respectfully yours,

CHARLES J. GOFF,
Treasury Agent.

F.—Annual statement of fur seals killed for food on St Paul Island, Alaska, during the year ending May 21, 1890.

Date.	Rookery.	Seals killed for native food.						
		Pups.	Large young seals.	Total.	Skins accepted by lessees.	Skins rejected.		
						Under size.	Stagy.	Cut.
1889.								
July 31	Zoltoi.....		160	160	156			4
Aug. 6	Lukannon.....		163	163	163			
Aug. 11	Balance over shipment in salt house.....		58	58	58			
14	Zoltoi.....		131	131	123	3		5
22	do.....		141	141	139			2
31	Yolstoi.....		179	179	87	1	91	
Sept. 9	Zoltoi.....		141	141			141	
18	do.....		110	110			110	
25	do.....		107	107		1	106	
Oct. 5	do.....		120	120		1	119	
15	do.....		103	103		4	99	
26	Lukannon.....		132	132	44	2	86	
Nov. 4	Zoltoi.....	1,044	125	125	80	3	42	
19	Yolstoi.....	1,236	224	224	223	1		
21	Reef.....		347	347	347			
27	do.....		192	192	189	3		
27	Zapodine.....		10	10	10			
30	Reef.....		240	240	236	4		
Dec. 11	Zapodine.....		243	243	240	3		
1890.								
Jan. 27	Sea Lion Rock.....		175	175	170	5		
May 21			131	131	131			
			2,280	3,232	3,232	2,396	31	794
	Skins at N. E. P. killed for watchmen.....			301				
	Grand total of food skins.....			*3,533				
1889.								
Aug. 10	North.....		55					
19	do.....		56					
30	do.....		48				48	
Sept. 7	East.....		64				64	
21	do.....		50				50	
30	North.....		33				33	
Oct. 11	do.....		37				37	
21	Starri Arteel.....		32					
31	North.....		4					
Nov. 6	do.....	600	6					
12	do.....	471	6					
25	Starri Arteel.....		61					
May 13	North.....		32					
31	do.....		37					
	For the watchmen at Zapodine for the whole season.....		109					
			1,071	1630			232	

* These skins will be shipped on board U. S. cutter *Richard Rush*, and consigned to collector of customs San Francisco, as per your instructions bearing date May 5, 1890. The steamer will leave the seal islands early in September.

† These skins (630) will be shipped on board U. S. cutter *Richard Rush*, and consigned to collector of customs at San Francisco, as per your instructions bearing date May 5, 1890. The steamer will leave the seal islands early in September.

G.—Table showing the killing of fur seals on St. Paul Island up to July 20, 1889, by the Alaska Commercial Company, and up to July 20, 1890, by the North American Commercial Company; also daily weather report from June 1 to July 31 of each year.

VILLAGE.

1889.		No. killed.	1890.		No. killed.
Date.			Date.		
June 5	.....	201	June 6	.....	116
10	.....	120	11	.....	574
12	.....	947	13	.....	132
14	.....	762	16	.....	317
15	.....	340	17	.....	167
17	.....	895	18	.....	274
18	.....	1,161	20	.....	339
19	.....	1,561	21	.....	292
20	.....	1,253	23	.....	521
22	.....	1,353	24	.....	428
24	.....	2,578	25	.....	266
25	.....	979	26	.....	117
26	.....	1,314	27	.....	396
27	.....	811	28	.....	206
28	.....	1,349	30	.....	209
29	.....	1,038	Total	.....	4,402
Total	.....	15,162	July 1	.....	246
July 1	.....	1,023	2	.....	242
2	.....	1,834	3	.....	183
3	.....	1,841	4	.....	494
4	.....	1,716	5	.....	526
5	.....	1,255	7	.....	411
6	.....	1,502	8	.....	261
8	.....	814	9	.....	163
9	.....	1,314	10	.....	378
10	.....	654	12	.....	633
12	.....	2,004	13	.....	211
13	.....	1,006	14	.....	104
15	.....	3,085	15	.....	315
16	.....	1,911	17	.....	372
17	.....	1,931	18	.....	236
18	.....	2,046	19	.....	556
19	.....	2,017	20	.....	780
20	.....	1,913	Total	.....	6,111
Total	.....	26,666			

NORTHEAST POINT.

June 17	.....	1,054	June 17	.....	16
18	.....	1,270	18	.....	78
19	.....	494	20	.....	438
21	.....	1,205	21	.....	96
24	.....	754	23	.....	179
25	.....	1,407	24	.....	205
26	.....	441	25	.....	166
27	.....	844	27	.....	230
28	.....	479	28	.....	79
29	.....	335	30	.....	98
July 1	.....	1,200	July 1	.....	131
2	.....	968	2	.....	96
4	.....	1,539	3	.....	180
5	.....	1,524	4	.....	321
6	.....	376	5	.....	74
8	.....	914	7	.....	336
9	.....	641	8	.....	379
10	.....	800	9	.....	271
13	.....	793	10	.....	112
15	.....	1,838	13	.....	658
16	.....	1,156	15	.....	245
17	.....	948	16	.....	312
18	.....	1,282	17	.....	485
19	.....	834	18	.....	405
*20	.....	243	19	.....	446
			20	.....	556
Total	.....	15,076	Total	.....	5,007

RECAPITULATION.

Total number of fur seals killed by lessees on St. Paul Island from June 1 to July 20:	
1889	65,187
1890	17,105

* Two hundred and forty-three (243) this day to make the full quota of one hundred thousand (100,000).

SEAL ISLANDS OF ALASKA.

Day of month.	June, 1889.			July, 1889.			June, 1890.			July, 1890.		
	Max.	Min.	Weather.	Max.	Min.	Weather.	Max.	Min.	Weather.	Max.	Min.	Weather.
1.....	42	33	Foggy	45	40	Clear	37	33	Snow	40	40	Fog.
2.....	40	35	Cloudy	48	40	Hazy	34	32	Hazy	48	40	Do.
3.....	44	38	do	48	42	do	41	33	Clear	46	40	Clear.
4.....	48	40	do	48	41	Clear	42	31	Fine	47	39	Do.
5.....	47	39	do	49	40	Hazy	42	32	Clear	50	40	Do.
6.....	50	34	do	42	40	do	43	31	Fog	51	40	Do.
7.....	44	43	do	49	42	Thick fog.	44	38	Hazy	51	41	Do.
8.....	47	36	do	50	40	Rain	48	39	Rain	44	40	Do.
9.....	No record.	do	do	45	42	Hazy	43	39	Thick fog	46	41	Hazy.
10.....	44	38	Rain	49	42	Thick fog.	44	34	do	47	42	Do.
11.....	43	40	do	51	41	Fog	43	37	do	48	43	Fog.
12.....	43	38	do	50	42	Clear	42	37	Fog	51	41	Do.
13.....	38	37	do	50	40	do	43	37	do	48	43	Do.
14.....	43	37	do	49	40	do	43	38	do	44	43	Rain.
15.....	42	37	Thick fog	52	42	do	48	39	Raining	45	43	Fog.
16.....	43	37	Rain	50	42	do	43	36	Fog	44	41	Do.
17.....	46	38	Cloudy	47	43	Hazy	45	37	Rain	47	42	Do.
18.....	49	38	Rain	48	42	do	44	37	Clear	47	42	Do.
19.....	49	36	Clear	52	42	Fog	40	37	Fog	50	40	Do.
20.....	45	37	Cloudy	49	41	Clear	43	39	Fine	49	40	Do.
21.....	46	38	do	49	43	Thick fog.	45	40	Rain	54	44	Do.
22.....	45	38	do	50	44	Rain	49	40	Clear	56	43	Do.
23.....	40	38	Rain	48	42	Hazy	49	39	Hazy	53	45	Do.
24.....	42	39	Thick fog.	46	42	Fog	42	38	Fog	52	46	Do.
25.....	46	40	do	50	42	Hazy	45	40	do	52	45	Do.
26.....	49	40	Cloudy	44	44	Thick fog.	42	38	do	53	43	Do.
27.....	51	41	Clear	49	43	Hazy	44	39	do	53	46	Do.
28.....	50	41	do	48	43	Rain	44	38	Hazy	49	45	Do.
29.....	50	40	Cloudy	48	42	Fog	43	40	do	48	44	Do.
30.....	50	40	do	50	43	Hazy	42	39	do	48	40	Do.
31.....	.....	.....	.....	49	42	Fog	.....	.....	.....	51	45	Do.

H.—Table showing the beginning of each sealing season on the islands of St. Paul and St. George, from 1870 to 1890 inclusive, and the number of fur seals accepted by the lessees up to July 20 of each year.

[Taken by Alaska Commercial Company].

Year.	St. Paul.		St. George.		Total skins accepted.
	Season began June	Skins accepted.	Season began June	Skins accepted.	
1870*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1871.....	1	29,788	4	12,604	42,392
1872.....	1	65,499	3	21,563	87,062
1873.....	3	68,035	4	17,362	85,397
1874.....	3	38,058	1	8,554	96,612
1875.....	1	33,890	1	10,000	93,890
1876.....	3	69,367	1	10,000	79,367
1877.....	4	58,732	1	15,000	73,732
1878.....	8	78,570	10	16,709	95,279
1879.....	2	20,572	3	20,569	†101,141
1880.....	1	80,000	3	20,000	100,000
1881.....	6	80,000	9	20,000	100,000
1882.....	2	80,000	6	20,000	100,000
1883.....	4	60,101	4	11,123	71,224
1884.....	3	83,092	4	11,152	94,244
1885.....	3	70,451	1	15,000	85,451
1886.....	4	72,120	8	13,335	85,455
1887.....	1	77,389	9	13,781	90,770
1888.....	2	73,808	6	13,187	86,995
1889.....	1	68,485	4	10,138	78,623
1890.....	6	†16,833	2	†4,112	†20,945

* No record.

† Taken by North American Commercial Company.

‡ Accepted but not shipped in one year; balance carried over.

List of accounts transferred to the North American Commercial Company by the Alaska Commercial Company, etc.—Continued.

Name.	Occupation or condition.	Amount.
Daniel Parachein	Sealer	\$77.85
Barbara Pohomoff	Widow	8.75
Parfaria Paukoff	Sealer	76.85
Vassilisa Peeshinkoff	Widow	78.05
Afanasia Popoff	do	76.00
Ardotia Popoff	do	58.74
Zachar Rookoorshinkoff	Sealer	80.85
Anna Rezauroff	Widow	122.00
Agrafy Shapoehinkoff	Minor	79.70
Theodore Sedick	Sealer	87.85
Metrofan Shutvagin	do	69.29
Rev. Paul Shaishinkoff	Priest	128.40
Agrafina Shabolin	Widow	140.13
Neon Shabolin	Sealer	69.29
Elarcy Stepetin	do	165.85
Marina Stepetin	Widow	252.85
Dorafay Stepetin	Sealer	376.49
Valoian Shaishinkoff	Minor	165.09
Matrona Shaishinkoff	do	165.10
George Shaishinkoff	do	157.09
Catherine Shane	Widow	47.68
Kerrick Tarrakanoff	Sealer	70.85
Fedusia Tetoff	Widow	110.68
Peter Tetoff	Sealer	83.85
Neon Tetoff	do	76.29
Anna Yarantova	Widow	150.00
Markel Volkoff	Sealer	50.05
Estate John Yatzaamauff, held for minor heirs		276.23
Martha Saroken	Widow	20.74
Mrs. Alex. Melevidoff	do	223.65
Ellen Volkoff	Unmarried	25.00
Alex. Merouliiff	Sealer	45.74
Fedusia Koshromkoff		10.62
Kerrick Artamanoff	Sealer	77.79
Arseney Arkashoff	do	63.29
Peter Onstegoff	do	65.05
Kerrick Butesin	do	121.05
Apollon Bourdeakofsky	do	81.85
Nicoli Bogodaniff	do	89.49
Ellen Belaglazoff	do	85.00
George Emanoff	Widow	85.00
John Fratis	Sealer	128.05
Nicoli Gronoff	do	135.55
Vladimar Prokopuff	do	135.85
John Glotoff	do	302.52
Paul Haberoff	do	82.29
Amissia Hopoff	do	75.05
Alex. Hansen	Widow	75.05
John Katchooten	Sealer	114.40
Jacob Katchooten	do	87.49
Eupheme Katchooten	do	73.85
George Katchooten	do	73.05
Stepan Kozeroff	do	113.85
Kewekia Zacharoff	do	77.85
Karp Butesin	Widow	93.00
Stepan Nedarazoff	Sealer	113.85
Eupheme Koshroenkoff	do	83.85
	do	86.85
		8,870.73
<i>On special deposit at 4 per cent. per annum.</i>		
Kerrick Artamanoff	Sealer	2,281.09
Kerrick Butesin	do	2,948.33
John Fratis	do	1,525.00
Rev. Paul Shaishinkoff	Priest	3,341.74
Catherine Shutvagin	Widow	227.05
Markel Volkoff	Sealer	983.68
Ellen Volkoff	Unmarried	343.08
Ardotia Sedick	Minor	104.17
Elizabeth Sedick	do	193.61
Zachar Sedick	do	104.18
Nedesda Shaishinkoff	do	165.09
		12,117.92
Total		20,987.75

Distribution of proceeds from fur seals taken on St. Paul Island, 1890.

August 1, 1890:				
16,777 seal skins, at 40 cents.....		\$6,710.80		
53 seal skins, cut, at 20 cents.....		10.60		
156 seal skins, rejected.....		62.40		
40 sea-lion skins, at \$1.....		40.00		
Less provisions at N. E. Point.....		40.50		
		<u>6,783.30</u>		
<i>First class.</i>				
1. Rev. Paul Shaishmkoff, priest.....		158.19		
2. Antone Melevidoff, first chief.....		158.19		
3. Karp Buterin, second chief.....		158.19		
4. Jacob Kooebuten.....		158.19		
5. George Kooebuten.....		158.19		
6. Theo. Sedick.....		158.19		
7. Aggie Cushing.....		158.19		
8. Martin Nedarazoff.....		158.19		
9. Stepan Kozeroff.....		158.19		
10. Neon Mandregan.....		158.19		
11. Peter Krukoff.....		158.19		
12. Nicoli Krukoff.....		158.19		
13. Kerriek Tarrakanoff.....		158.19		
14. Daniel Paranchin.....		158.19		
15. Apollon Burdukoffsky.....		158.19		
16. Zachar Rookarishmkoff.....		158.19		
17. Eupheme Kushirmkoff.....		158.19		
18. Stepan Nedarazoff.....		158.19		
19. Parfiri Pankoff.....		158.19		
20. Nicoli Gromoff.....		158.19		
21. Elarey Stepetein.....		158.19		
22. Peter Tetoff.....		158.19		
23. Peter Onstigoff.....		158.19		
		<u>3,638.37</u>		
<i>Second class.</i>				
1. Simeon Melevidoff.....		142.37		
2. George Emenoff.....		142.37		
3. Markel Volkoff.....		142.37		
4. Kerriek Arlemonoff.....		142.37		
5. Kerriek Buterin.....		142.37		
6. Vasil Sedule.....		142.37		
7. Eupheme Koochuten.....		142.37		
8. John Fratis.....		142.37		
		<u>1,138.96</u>		
<i>Third class.</i>				
1. Metrofan Shutuyogan.....		\$126.56		
2. Arseney Arkoshoff.....		126.56		
3. John Clotoff.....		126.56		
4. Necon Shobolin.....		126.56		
5. Alex Hanson.....		126.56		
6. Neon Tetoff.....		126.56		
		<u>759.36</u>		
<i>Fourth class.</i>				
1. Darofay Stepetein.....		110.73		
2. John Koolchutin.....		110.73		
3. Nicoli Bogodanoff.....		110.73		
4. Vladimir Prokopeiff.....		110.73		
5. Paul Haberoff.....		110.73		
		<u>553.65</u>		
<i>Fifth class.</i>				
1. Maxim Krukoff.....		94.92		
2. Alex Golaktonoff.....		94.92		
3. Alex Melevidoff.....		94.92		
		<u>284.76</u>		
<i>Sixth class.</i>				
1. Alex Merculiff.....		79.10		
John Kuznitzoff.....		79.10		
		<u>158.20</u>		
<i>Special class.</i>				
Antone Melevidoff, first chief.....		50.00		
Karp Buterin, second chief.....		50.00		
Mrs. Terrinti Stepetein.....		50.00		
Mrs. Peter Peashenkoff.....		50.00		
Mrs. John Hopoff.....		50.00		
		<u>250.00</u>		

Table showing distribution of earnings on St. Paul Island for taking fur seals in 1889.

<i>First class.</i>			
1	1	Buterin, Karp, second chief.....	\$627.85
2	2	Kolehooten, Jacob.....	627.85
3	3	Kolehoot-n, George.....	627.85
4	4	Ledick, Theodore.....	627.85
5	5	Stepetein, Terrentis.....	627.85
6	6	Viatpin, Terlampy.....	627.85
7	7	Kushin, Aggie.....	627.85
8	8	Nedarazoff, Martini.....	627.85
9	9	Melevidoff, Antone, first chief.....	627.85
10	10	Kezeroff, Paul.....	627.85
11	11	Kezeroff, Stepan.....	627.85
12	12	Mandrigin, Neon.....	627.85
13	13	Krukoff, Peter.....	627.85
14	14	Krukoff, Nicoli.....	627.85
15	15	Torakanoff, Kerriek.....	627.85
16	16	Poranchin, Daniel.....	627.85
17	17	Bourderkofsky, Apollon.....	627.85
18	18	Rookareshinkoff, Zachar.....	627.85
19	19	Koshinkoff, Eupheme.....	627.85
20	20	Nedarazoff, Stepan.....	627.85
21	21	Fratis, John.....	627.85
22	22	Pankoff, Porfiri.....	627.85
23	23	Stepetein, Elary.....	627.85
24	24	Melorsdoff, Simeon.....	627.85
25	25	Tetoff, Peter.....	627.85
26	26	Gromoff, Nicoli.....	627.85

Table showing distribution of earnings on St. Paul Island, etc.—Continued.

		<i>Second class.</i>	
27	1	Volkoff, Markel	\$565.05
28	2	Artomonoff, Kiriek	565.05
29	3	Buterin, Kerrick	565.05
30	4	Peeshinkoff, Peter	565.05
31	5	Hokeroff, Paul	565.05
32	6	Ledule, Vassiley	565.05
33	7	Kolehooten, Eupheme	565.05
34	8	Hapoff, John	565.05
35	9	Emanoff, George	565.05
36	10	Oustigoff, Peter	565.05
		<i>Third class.</i>	
37	1	Thutyagin, Metrofan	502.29
38	2	Arkashoff, Arseny	502.29
39	3	Glutoff, John	502.29
40	4	Shabalin, Necon	502.29
41	5	Hanssen, Alexander	502.29
42	6	Tetoff, Neon	502.29
		<i>Fourth class.</i>	
43	1	Stepetin, Darofay	439.49
44	2	Kotchooten, John	439.49
45	3	Bogdanoff, Nicoli	439.49
46	4	Prokopieff, Vladimer	439.49
		<i>Fifth class.</i>	
47	1	Krukoff, Maxim	376.73
48	2	Galakinoff, Alexander	376.73
49	3	Melovidoff, Alexander	376.73
		<i>Sixth class.</i>	
50	1	Shaishukoff, Alexander	251.17
51	2	Merculliff, Alexander	251.17
52	3	Kuznitzoff, John	251.17
		<i>Special class.</i>	
		Shaishukoff, Paul (priest)	1,000.00
		Two chiefs, each \$100	200.00
		Estate of C. Shabolin	250.00
		Estate of A. Galkin	250.00
		Widow's fund	2,000.00
		Total	32,330.00

RECAPITULATION.

83,724 seal skins, at 40 cents	\$33,489.60
1,276 seal skins (cut), at 20 cents	255.20
25 sea-lion skins, at 60 cents	15.00
	33,759.80
Less, for provisions to N. E. P.	\$129.80
	1,390.00
	1,429.80
Total	32,330.00

Those in the first class should have received \$234, leaving to their credit	\$171.00
Those in the second class should have received \$208, leaving to their credit	152.00
Those in the third class should have received \$182, leaving to their credit	133.00
Those in the fourth class should have received \$150, leaving to their credit	144.00
Those in the fifth class should have received \$143, leaving to their credit	132.00
Those in the seventh class should have received \$104, leaving to their credit	96.00

If the accompanying instructions of the Treasury agent in charge had been complied with, the natives would have been in circumstances, financially, to meet their unfortunate, but not unexpected, condition, as is clearly shown by the amounts which should have been to their credit.

DR. ACCOUNT CURRENT. CR.

J.—The North American Commercial Company in account with the United States at St. Paul Island, Alaska.

1890.		
May 24.	To oil fund transferred by Alaska Commercial Company	\$124.87
May 24.	To natives general fund	182.55

DR. ACCOUNT CURRENT. CR.

K.—The North American Commercial Company in account with the United States at St. George Island, Alaska.

1890.		
May 24.	To natives general fund	193.12

L.—Census of St. Paul Island, Alaska, July 31, 1890.

Names.	Age.		Place of birth.	Occupation.
	Males.	Females.		
Arlamonoff, Keruch	65		St. Paul Island	Sealer.
Arlamonoff, Alexander, wife		39	St. Michael's	
Arlamonoff, Anxeima, daughter		24	St. Paul Island	
Iranoff, Eodakia, sister		18	St. Michaels.	
Arkashoff, Aneny	25		St. Paul Island	Sealer.
Arkashoff, Euphemia, wife		30	do	
Anstegoff, Peter	27		St. George Island	
Anstegoff, Parascoria, wife		23	St. Paul Island	
Anstegoff, Stepanida, mother		56	St. George Island	
Iranoff, Anastasia, niece		12	St. Paul Island	
Sharshurkoff, George, adopted		9	do	
Bogdanoff, Nicol	20		St. George Island	
Bogdanoff, Feronia, wife		21	St. Paul Island	
Bogdanoff, Zohar, son			do	
Bourdukopsky, Appolyon	38		Onalaska	Sealer.
Bourdukopsky, Chion, wife		31	St. Paul Island	
Bourdukopsky, Peter, son	12		do	
Bourdukopsky, Onleta, daughter		7	do	
Todoshukoff, Evdokia, adopted		15	Onalaska	
Butavin, Karp	38		St. Paul Island	Sealer.
Butavin, Parascovia, wife		36	Onalaska	
Butavin, Constantine, son	5		St. Paul Island	
Butavin, Ivan, son			do	
Mezugin, Mary, adopted		18	do	
Butarin, Kenich	61		do	Sealer.
Butarin, Catherine, daughter		18	do	
Emanoff, George	24		do	Sealer.
Emanoff, Anna, mother		60	Onalaska	
Koznetzoff, John, nephew	15		St. Paul Island	
Koznetzoff, Agafia, niece		12	do	
Fratia, John	46		Sndrone Islands	Sealer.
Fratia, Akoolena, wife		20	Onalaska	
Fratia, Susanna, daughter		13	St. Paul Island	
Fratia, John, son	5		do	
Glotoff, John	24		do	Sealer.
Glotoff, Mary, mother		63	Onalaska	
Gromoff, Nicol	24		Alton	Sealer.
Gromoff, Ouleanna, wife		23	St. Paul Island	
Ledisk, Elizabeth, adopted				
Haberoff, Paul	40		Kodiak	Sealer.
Kotehootin, Euphemia	48		St. Paul Island	Sealer.
Kotehootin, Pelogia, wife		41	Onalaska	
Bogdanoff, Mary, adopted		17	St. George Island	
Kotehootin, George	43		St. Paul Island	Sealer.
Kotehootin, Maria, wife		29	Onalaska	
Kotehootin, Peter, son	12		St. Paul Island	
Kotehootin, Trepon, son	6		do	
Kotehootin, Matrona, daughter		4	do	
Kotehootin, ———, daughter, infant			do	
Kotehootin, Jacob	40		do	Sealer.
Kotehootin, Fevroma, wife		37	Unga	
Kotehootin, Onleta, daughter		17	St. Paul Island	
Kotehootin, Ellen, daughter		7	do	
Kotehootin, Theodora, son	3		do	
Kotehootin, ———, son, infant			do	
Sodchshukoff, Natalia, adopted		11	Unga	
Koohwinkoff, Euphem	37		St. George Island	Sealer.
Koohwinkoff, Ardolia, wife		31	St. Paul Island	
Koohwinkoff, Paul, son	8		do	
Kezeroff, Stepan	39		Onalaska	Sealer.
Kezeroff, Anastasia, wife		40	do	
Kezeroff, Trepon, son	7		St. Paul Island	
Kezeroff, Teonaby, daughter		3	do	
Nozekoff, Semion, stepson	15		Onalaska	
Krukoff, Sukeria, adopted		16	do	
Krukoff, Peter	39		Sitka	Sealer.
Krukoff, Anna, wife		35	St. Paul Island	
Krukoff, Meoli	41		At sea near Sitka	Sealer.
Krukoff, Catherine, wife		31	Sitka	
Krukoff, Metrofan, son	8		St. Paul Island	
Krukoff, Onsteana, daughter			do	
Krukoff, Maxim	35		Sitka	
Krukoff, Feoetesta, wife		24	St. Paul Island	
Krukoff, John, son	11		do	
Krukoff, ———, son, infant			do	
Kushin, Aggie	37		Kroosle Island	Sealer.
Kushin, Mary, wife		36	St. George Island	
Kushin, Sukeria, daughter		14	St. Paul	
Kushin, Michael, son	7		St. George Island	
Shopeshukoff, Yatianna, adopted		17	Onalaska	

L.—Census of St. Paul Island, Alaska, July 31, 1890—Continued.

Names.	Age.		Place of birth.	Occupation.
	Males.	Females.		
Mandreau, Acon	34		St. George Island	Sealer.
Mandreau, Maria, wife		28	Alton	
Mandreau, Mary, daughter		7	St. Paul Island	
Mandreau, Zoya, daughter		5	do	
Sedich, Ardolia, niece		10	do	
Sedich, Zachar, nephew	6		do	
Melvudoff, Antone	36		Kodiak	Sealer.
Melvudoff, Agralena, wife		34	Atka	
Melvudoff, Alexandria, daughter		10	St. Paul Island	
Melvudoff, Olega, daughter		6	do	
Melvudoff, Mary, daughter		4	do	
Melvudoff, Alexandra, mother		56	California	
Melvudoff, Alexandor, brother	17		St. Paul Island	Sealer.
Sbarohmkoff, Matriona, adopted		7	do	
Nederzoff, Martin	37		do	Sealer.
Nederzoff, Stepan	34		do	Sealer.
Nederzoff, Alexandra, wife		29	Alton	
Nederzoff, Mary, niece		10	St. Paul Island	
Nederzoff, Prokopy, nephew	6		do	
Nederzoff, Dormedont, nephew	4		do	
Pankoff, Pofaria	29		do	Sealer.
Pankoff, Olga, wife		29	St. George	
Pankoff, Vulsie, son	3		St. Paul Island	
Kezanzoff, Natalia, mother-in-law		57	St. George	
Paranchin, Daniel	33		St. Paul Island	Sealer.
Paranchin, Alexandra, wife		30	Oonalaska	
Prokopreoff, Flademar	20		Alton	Sealer.
Rookoorshmokoff, Jachar	38		St. Paul Island	Sealer.
Rookoorshmokoff, Anissia, wife		26	Oonalaska	
Rookoorshmokoff, Stepan, son	10		St. Paul Island	
Rookoorshmokoff, Paroscovia, daughter		2	do	
Sedich, Theodore	44		do	Sealer.
Sedich, Martha, wife		37	Oonalaska	Sealer.
Sedich, Anna, daughter		21	St. Paul Island	
Sedich, Anastasia, daughter		17	do	
Sedich, Mary, daughter		5	do	
Sedich, Innokentui, son	7		do	
Sedich, Yustinia, daughter		3	do	
Sedich, Phillip, nephew	13		do	
Shaeshmkoff, Rev. Paul	56		do	Priest Greek Church.
Shaeshmkoff, Nadesda, niece		14	Oonalaska	
Shaeshmkoff, Valerian, nephew	12		St. Paul Island	
Shabolin, Trecon	25		do	Sealer.
Shabolin, Ontala, wife		22	do	
Shabolin, Agrefena, daughter		3	do	
Shabolin, Agrefous, mother		50	Oonalaska	
Shutyagin, Catherine			St. Paul Island	
Shutyagin, Metrofan	30		do	Sealer.
Shutyagin, Onlita, wife		24	St. George	
Shutyagin, Paroscovia, sister			St. Paul Island	
Sedule, Vasely	49		Kodiak	Sealer.
Sedule, Elizabeth, wife		51	Oonalaska	
Sedule, Vora, daughter		11	St. Paul Island	
Stepetine, Elary	28		do	Sealer.
Stepetine, Anna, wife		21	Oonalaska	
Stepetine, Ontanna, daughter		3	St. Paul Island	
Fratis, Ellen, niece		7	do	
Stepetine, Porolay	21		do	Sealer.
Stepetine, Ardolia, mother		56	do	
Tarakanoff, Kerrieh	38		do	Sealer.
Tarakanoff, Anna, wife		34	Sitka	
Tetoff, Jonas	22		St. Paul Island	Sealer.
Tetoff, Peter	27		do	Sealer.
Tetoff, Mary, wife		31	St. George Island	
Tetoff, Zachar, brother	12		St. Paul Island	
Tetoff, Alexandra, sister		14	do	
Gleboff, Chronia, mother-in-law		51	St. George Island	
Gleboff, Tassa, sister-in-law		18	do	
Volkoff, Markel	47		Atka	Sealer.
Volkoff, Alexandra, wife		38	Oonalaska	
Volkoff, Infant, boy	Infant.		St. Paul Island	
- Widows.				
Arkashoff, Martha		31	Oonalaska	
Zatzmenoff, Anxemia, niece		14	St. Paul Island	
Zatzmenoff, Tassia, sister-in-law		25	do	
Balakshin, Matriona		42	do	
Balakshin, Agapia, niece		13	do	

L.—Census of St. Paul Island, Alaska, July 31, 1890—Continued.

Names.	Age.		Place of birth.	Occupation.
	Males.	Females.		
<i>Widows—Continued.</i>				
Shoopohinkoff, Parascona, adopted		25		
Belglazoff, Ellen		56	St. Paul Island	
Tarakanoff, Mary, adopted		15		
Krukoff, Natatia		39	St. Paul Island	
Krukoff, John, son	11			
Hopoff, Anissia		24	Onalaska	
Hopoff, Nekita, son	3		St. Paul Island	
Kozerooff, Aodotia		30	St. George Island	
Kezloff, Parascovia		33	Onalaska	
Kezloff, Teodotia, daughter		13	St. Paul Island	
Kezloff, Michael, son	4		do	
Kezloff, Nicoli, son	3		do	
Serebrenkoff, Olga, sister		27	do	
Mandrugin, Yestenia		29	do	
Rookoorskuskoff, Anna, adopted		6	do	
Murenhoff, Auxemia		35	do	
Murenhoff, Alexander, son	16		do	Sealer.
Murenhoff, Martin, son	10		do	
Murenhoff, Ellen, daughter		12	do	
Murenhoff, Tutoff, daughter		14	do	
Murenhoff, infant, son	Infant		do	
Arderezoff, Akoopena		45	do	
Arderezoff, Agrofena		23	do	
Arderezoff (infant son of Agrofena)			do	
Pomohoff, Barbra		41	do	
Pomohoff, Salome		16	do	
Merculuff, John, adopted			do	
Pushrukoff, Vasselesia		32	do	
Popoff, Ardotea		32	Alton	
Popoff, Evrosenia, daughter		1	St. Paul Island	
Balakshin, Anna, daughter		8	do	
Popoff, Aranasea		46	do	
Shityagin, Dana, adopted		11	do	
Rezenza, Anna		58	Koskogrume	
Galakleoff, Claudia		12	Onalaska	
Ledich, Dana		48	do	
Katehootin, John, son	21		St. Paul Island	Sealer.
Katehootin, Zenoria, daughter		23	do	
Katehootin, Ellen, daughter		17	do	
Loroken, Marth		21	Onalaska	
Shane, Catherine		31	Sitka	
Shane, Mary, daughter		12	St. George Island	
Shane, Freokla, stepdaughter		22	do	
Shane, Parascoria Yuoklad, daughter		4	do	
Shane, Elevery Yuoklad, son	3		St. Paul Island	
Tetoff, Foducia		34	Kiverle Island	
Tetoff, Irene, daughter		7	St. Paul Island	
Tetoff, Sofa, daughter		5	do	
Tetoff, Anxemia, daughter, dead		2	do	
Kotcherin, Ardotea, daughter		17	do	
Torentora, Anna		72	do	
Torentora, Anna, daughter		39	do	
Volkoff, Ellen		36	do	
Krohin, Meria, niece		11	do	
Zacharoff, Kiracha		45	Onalaska	
Zacharoff, Emanuel, son	11		St. Paul Island	
Zacharoff, Feodosia, daughter		15	do	

RECAPITULATION.

Total population July 31, 1890	213
Males:	
Adults	42
Five to seventeen years	23
Under five years	12
Females:	
Adults	73
Five to seventeen years	41
Under five years	22

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M.—Census St. George Island, Alaska, July 31, 1891.

Names.	Age.		Names.	Age.	
	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
Lestenkov, Rev. Inokenty	59	.....	Oustegoff, A grafena, daughter	.....	16
Lestenkov, Elsavta, wife	.....	55	Oustegoff, Epixoxia, daughter	.....	10
Lestenkov, Michael, son	17	.....	Oustegoff, Michael, son	5	.....
Lestenkov, Helena, daughter	.....	24	Oustegoff, Sosania, daughter	.....	3
Lestenkov, Mary, daughter	.....	20	Oustegoff, Peligia, daughter	.....	1
Lestenkov, Sarah, daughter	.....	13	Reganzoff, Peter	44	.....
Shankingoff, Julia, grand daughter	.....	13	Reganzoff, Matrona, wife	.....	48
Lestenkov, Demetri, widower	26	.....	Reganzoff, Fatiana, daughter	.....	6
Lestenkov, Anna, daughter	.....	2	Philamonoff, Simeon	40	.....
Murenlieff, Mark, adopted	4	.....	Philamonoff, Eodokia, wife	.....	17
Philamonoff, Andronie	23	.....	Philamonoff, Efram, son	19	.....
Philamonoff, Zenvoia, wife	.....	25	Philamonoff, Imokenty, son	15	.....
Philamonoff, infant	.....	.....	Philamonoff, Fedosia, daughter	.....	8
Galanin, Oclina, widow	.....	27	Philamonoff, Andrian	23	.....
Galanin, Evan, son	8	.....	Philamonoff, Parascovia, wife	.....	26
Prokopief, Peter	25	.....	Philamonoff, Peligia	.....	2
Prokopief, Fedosia, wife	.....	10	Malavansky, Mary, widow	.....	54
Prokopief, Apanasia, brother	12	.....	Malavansky, Meole, son	25	.....
Kezanzoff, Fedosia, widow	.....	46	Malavansky, Wassa, daughter	.....	15
Kezanzoff, Inokenty, son	12	.....	Malavansky, Repseima, daughter	.....	30
Kezanzoff, Terafmia, grand daughter	.....	.....	Malavansky, Steppeda, grand daughter	.....	10
Oustegoff, Alexa, widower	40	.....	Malavansky, Kleopatra, grand daughter	.....	7
Galaktianoff, Alexander	39	.....	Malavansky, Peter, son	.....	1
Galaktianoff, Oxenia, wife	.....	18	Nederazoff, Arkeny	38	.....
Smetzoff, Eustin	39	.....	Nederazoff, Eogenia, wife	.....	36
Smetzoff, Krestina, wife	.....	33	Nederazoff, Malima, daughter	.....	16
Smetzoff, Gregorie, son	.....	4	Nederazoff, Meoli, son	12	.....
Philamonoff, Eoff, widower	45	.....	Muenlieff, Frevonia, widow	.....	36
Philamonoff, Gregorie, son	17	.....	Muenlieff, Joseph, son	18	.....
Philamonoff, Demetria, son	3	.....	Muenlieff, George, son	16	.....
Philamonoff, Eogime, daughter	.....	16	Muenlieff, Stepenida, daughter	.....	13
Gorokoff, Cornial	34	.....	Muenlieff, John, son (infant)	.....	5
Gorokoff, Katerina, wife	.....	35	Muenlieff, Helena, daughter	.....	30
Gorokoff, Anna, daughter	.....	10	Smetzoff, Poloxenia, sister	.....	12
Galaimc, Perfor, brother-in-law	16	.....	Smetzoff, Frevonia, daughter	.....	21
Galaimc, Alexander, adopted	4	.....	Seeanoff, Stepan	.....	21
Kuliknlief, Evan	44	.....	Seeanoff, Peligia, wife	.....	21
Kulikulief, Varvara, wife	.....	45	Seeanoff, son (infant)	.....	38
Arkoloff, Erdokia, adopted	.....	4	Merenlieff, Waselesia, widow	.....	13
Shane, Raieha, widow	.....	38	Merenlieff, Evan, son	.....	11
Shane, Ouletta, daughter	.....	21	Merenlieff, Alexandra, daughter	.....	6
Shane, Micheal, son	2	.....	Merenlieff, Eodokia, daughter	.....	3
Morenlief, Natalia, sister	.....	29	Merenlieff, Helena, daughter	.....	.....
Morenlief, Nedesda, adopted	.....	10	Merenlieff, Anna (infant)	.....	.....
Oustegoff, Olleta, widow	.....	28			
Oustegoff, Simeon, step-son	26	.....		

RECAPITULATION.

Total population	.....	90
Males:		
Adults	.....	19
5 to 17 years	.....	10
Under 5 years	.....	8
Females:		
Adults	.....	24
5 to 17 years	.....	19
Under 5 years	.....	10

N.—List of accounts transferred to the North American Commercial Company by the Alaska Commercial Company for the natives of St. George, May 24, 1890.

Names.	Amount.	Names.	Amount.
Ivan Kulikuliff	\$58.71	Meoli Maluoansky	\$187.00
Joseph Merenliff	70.00	Demetri Testrukoff	265.69
Peter Prokopeef	20.51	Gregorie Philamanoff	7.25
Okelena Galamu, widow	40.00	George Merenliff	10.25
Stepan Tekanoff	125.00	Andronie Philamanoff	123.50
Russa Shaen, widow	61.50	Serafinea Rezanoff, orphan	61.20
Andreas Philamanoff	125.00	Nedesda Muenliff, orphan	201.49
Eoff Philamanoff	149.65	Ardokia Kikoliff, orphan	232.69
Mrs. Sebastin Merenliff	146.00	Mark Merenliff, orphan	211.39
Peter Rezanoff	81.00	Ardokia Popoff	74.46
Arkenty Nedarazoff	164.00	Ogefinia Onstigoff, orphan	18.05
Alex. Galaktonoff	128.53	Fedoria Rezanoff, widow	50.00
Simeon Philamanoff	166.00		
Eustin Swetzoff	164.00		3,691.87
Mike Testinkoff	10.00		
Natalie Merenliff	60.00	Rev. Irmokenty Testinkoff, priest	1,700.00
Irmokenty Rezanoff	95.50	St. George Church	1,394.55
Mrs. Zachor Onstigoff, widow	127.50		
Connil Gorokoff	167.00		3,094.55
Alexia Onstigoff	163.50		
Simeon Onstigoff	125.00	Total	6,786.42

North American Commercial Company, San Francisco, Cal. Division of proceeds of sealing at St. George Island for the season of 1890.

[4,112 seal skins at 40 cents, \$1,644.80.]

First class:		
Lestankoff, Dimetra	\$85.56	
Nederazoff, Arkenty	85.86	
Austekoff, Alexage	85.56	
Philamonoff, Eoff	85.56	
Philamonoff, Simeon	85.56	
Gorokoff, Corneal	85.56	
Swetzoff, Easten	85.56	
		\$598.92
Second class:		
Malaranski, Meoli	72.72	
Philamonoff, Andronie	72.72	
Philamonoff, Andreas	72.71	
Sekarnoff, Stepan	72.71	
		290.86
Third class:		
Kulikuloff, Evan	64.17	
Rezanoff, Peter	64.17	
Onstekoff, Simeon	64.17	
Merculiff, Joseph	64.17	
Prokoploff, Peter	64.17	
Lestankoff, Mike	64.17	
		385.02
Special class:		
Lestankoff, Rev. Innakentz	200.00	
Philamonoff, Gregorie	25.00	
Philamonoff, Ephraim	25.00	
Merculiff, George	25.00	
Galanin, Hafara	25.00	
Rezanoff, Innakenty	25.00	
Nederazoff, Meoli	15.00	
Merculiff, John	15.00	
Philimonoff, Innakenty	15.00	
		370.00
Total		1,644.80

List of natives' accounts due them by North American Commercial Company.

Names.	Balance Cr.	Names.	Balance Cr.
Simeon Philamonof	\$216. 56	Ephraim Philamonof	\$25. 00
Alex Onstegof	216. 06	Pafara Galanin	25. 00
Andreas Philamonof	170. 21	Meoli Nedarazof	15. 00
Andronie Philamonof	170. 22	John Merculef	15. 00
Eof Philamonof	202. 21	Innakenty Philamonof	15. 90
Jos. Merculif	112. 17	Rev. Innakenty Lestankof	1, 800. 00
Peter Rezanof	123. 17	St. George Church	1, 294. 55
Stepan Sekhanof	170. 21	Sebastian Merculif	115. 00
Peter Prokopie	64. 17	Nadesda Merculif	198. 49
Simeon Onstegof	166. 92	Zahar Onstekof	100. 00
Uston Swetzoif	209. 56	Sorapheme Rezanof	55. 70
Arkenta Nedarazof	208. 56	Ruse Shane	45. 00
Corneal Gorokhof	213. 56	Fedosia Rezanof	39. 00
Meoli Malaranski	233. 72	Okalina Galanin	27. 25
Demetra Lestenkof	286. 25	Andotia Papoff	64. 46
Mike Lestenkof	66. 67	Eflokie Vickloff	228. 19
Gregory Philamonof	25. 00	Agzafina Onstekof	9. 80
George Merculef	27. 00	Natalia Merculeff	60. 00
Innakenty Rezanof	98. 50	Mark Merculif	205. 89
Evan Kulikolof	102. 88		

O.—Receipts of Agents Lavender and Murray.

ISLAND OF ST. PAUL,
Bering Sea, Alaska, August 9, 1890.

This is to certify that 16,874 fur seal-skins have this day been shipped on board the steamship *Arago*, Captain Thomas commanding, and consigned to the North American Commercial Company of San Francisco. This being the total catch on St. Paul Island for the season of 1890.

JOSEPH MURRAY,
Assistant Treasury Agent.

ISLAND OF ST. PAUL, ALASKA,
August 9, 1890.

Received this day on board the Steamship *Arago* for the North American Commercial Company of San Francisco, 16,874 fur-seal skins.

H. C. THOMAS,
Captain Commanding *Arago*.

ISLAND OF ST. ———, Behring Sea, Alaska, August 11, 1890.

This is to certify that 4,121 fur seal skins have this day been shipped on board the steamship *Arago*, Captain Thomas commanding, and consigned to the North American Commercial Companies of San Francisco.

This being the total catch on St. George Island for the season of 1890.

ALBERT W. LAVENDER,
Assistant Treasury Agent.

ISLAND OF ST. GEORGE, Alaska, August —, 1890.

Received this day on board the steamship *Arago* for the North American Commercial Company of San Francisco, 4,121 fur seal skins.

H. C. THOMAS,
Captain, Commanding *Arago*.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 29, 1890.

CHARLES J. GOFF,
Treasury Agent Seal Islands:
(Care collector of customs, San Francisco, Cal.)

In case absolute necessity, caused by scarcity of natives or otherwise, use best judgment and discretion in allowing killing seals for skins after July 20.

W. WINDOM,
Secretary.

P.—*Protest of George R. Tingle.*

NORTH AMERICAN COMMERCIAL COMPANY,
St. Paul Island, Alaska, July 18, 1890.

C. J. GOFF, Esq.,

Treasury Agent in charge of Seal Fisheries:

SIR: Your communication of the 8th instant was received, in which you notify me as superintendent of the North American Commercial Company that said company must cease killing seals on the 20th instant. The delay in replying thereto was with the hope that, as a result of our several verbal discussions of the propriety or necessity of your order, you would be convinced of the untenable position you have assumed and revoke the order, thus allowing the lessees to go on with their business as the law provides. Your announcement to me this evening that you will not revoke your order, and that your decision is final, leaves me but one thing more to do, viz, file this protest against the wisdom, justice, or necessity of enforcing on the lessees what we consider an arbitrary abridgment of our rights under and by virtue of the law.

The lease was executed by the Government of the United States in pursuance of chapter 3, title 23, Revised Statutes. This law authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to prescribe from time to time the rules and regulations by which the Treasury agents in charge of the seal fisheries shall be governed. There is nowhere in the law any provision authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury, after he has fixed upon the number of seals the lessees shall kill in any one year, to cut down the time to such a date as to make it impossible for them to secure the number allowed to be taken.

The date you fix, 20th instant, it is true, was named by the Secretary of the Treasury on your recommendation, but you received subsequently an order to extend the time or "use your best judgment." On the receipt of said telegraphic order the day before our ship sailed, you told the president of the company, I. Lebes, and myself, that "it would be all right; it was as good as we wanted," etc., satisfying the president of the company and myself that you would extend the time, otherwise we would not have sailed until we received from the Secretary a positive revocation of that part of his instructions which cut us off on 20th from killing seals.

You said to-day, that seeing that seals were so scarce, determined you to stop the killing on the 20th, and yet you admit to having ordered Colonel Murray, on St. George Island, the Treasury agent in charge, to stop our agent there from killing. This order was issued to Colonel Murray at an early date, before the killing of seals had hardly commenced, and it was not known whether they would be few or many. The law says the lessees shall give the natives a maintenance out of the taking of the seal skins. How can that provision of the law be carried out when the Government steps in and stops the lessees from killing when they are taking a thousand seals a day. By the enforcement of your order as the representatives and agents of the United States, you deprive the natives of a maintenance. You deprive the Government of large revenue. You cause the North American Commercial Company great loss. You turn over to the marauders and other natural enemies of the seals in the water, many thousands of fine killable merchantable seals, which we could take, without any detriment whatever to the rookeries.

We have every reason to believe, from the marked increase of new arrivals of fine seals, that if we were allowed by you to continue our killing under the law, we could fill our quota of 60,000 seals. Believing this, we will claim damages from the Government of the United States equal to the loss we sustained by your act limiting the time to the 20th instant when we shall cease killing. This limitation of time has no precedent in the past 20 years, while the quota for St. George and St. Paul lands was several times changed. The law fixed the time when the killing shall cease, but the Secretary can fix the number to be killed each year—not exceeding 100,000.

In view of the foregoing facts, the North American Commercial Company respectfully claim the right to be allowed to proceed with the execution of their business under and by virtue of their lease.

I am, very respectfully,

GEO. R. TINGLE,
Superintendent North American Commercial Company.

OFFICE OF SPECIAL AGENT TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
St. Paul Island, Alaska, July 19, 1890.

HON. GEORGE R. TINGLE,
General Manager North American Commercial Company:

MY DEAR SIR: Your communication bearing date 18th instant received, and in reply will say, as a subordinate of the Treasury Department, I do not desire to discuss the

subject-matter contained in your letter. I respectfully refer you to the Hon. William Windom, Secretary of the Treasury, to whom your letter has been referred.

Respectfully yours,

CHARLES J. GOFF,
Treasury Agent in charge of the Seal Fisheries.

Q.—Table showing number of fur seals killed for skins on the island of St. George by the Alaska Commercial Company, and also for natives' food, from 1870 to 1889, inclusive; the amount of earnings received by the natives of this island for taking and curing these skins; also amount earned by St. George men on St. Paul Island and the distribution of said earnings; the total number of fur-seal skins shipped from St. George Island by the Alaska Commercial Company from 1870 to 1889, inclusive.

Years.	Total fur-seal skins shipped.	Paid to natives for taking and curing skins.	Total fur seals killed.	Total rejected—stagy.
1870*				
1871†				
1872	19,077	\$7,630.80	19,077	
1873	25,000	10,000.00	25,000	
1874	25,000	10,000.00	25,067	67
1875‡	10,000	4,000.00	10,000	
1876	10,000	4,000.00	10,034	34
1877	10,000	4,000.00	10,279	279
1878	15,000	6,000.00	15,143	143
1878	18,000	7,200.00	18,360	360
1879	20,000	8,000.00	20,316	316
1880	20,000	8,000.00	20,358	275
1881	20,000	8,000.00	20,233	126
1882	20,000	8,000.00	20,316	291
1883	15,000	6,000.00	15,076	
1884	15,000	6,000.00	15,000	
1885	15,000	6,000.00	15,145	120
1886	15,000	6,000.00	15,083	29
1887	15,000	6,000.00	15,166	76
1888	15,000	6,000.00	15,179	113
1889	15,000	6,000.00	15,082	40
Total	317,077	126,830.80	319,914	2,269

Distribution of natives' earnings for taking and curing fur-seal skins.

Years.	St. George earnings transferred from St. Paul.	Received by St. George Church.	Received by St. George priest.	Received by St. George widows.	Received by St. George aged and sick.	Received by St. George chief as salary.	Received by Oou-laska priest.	Received by St. Paul priest.
1870*								
1871†				\$130.00				
1872				26.00				
1873								
1874‡	\$6,000.00							
1875§	5,600.00	\$340.00					\$300.00	\$340.00
1876		160.00					160.00	160.00
1877		250.00					250.00	250.00
1878		300.00						300.50
1879		380.00						375.00
1880		1,000.00						
1881		172.00						
1882		100.00	\$700.00					
1883			375.00			\$90.00		
1884	2,844.85		600.00			100.00		
1885	3,036.05		800.00			100.00		
1886	3,000.00		800.00		\$100.00	80.00		
1887	2,500.00		800.00	50.00		100.00		
1888	1,500.00		800.00			100.00		
1889	1,300.00		800.00	250.00		100.00		
Total	25,780.40	2,702.00	5,675.00	450.00	100.00	670.00	710.00	1,425.50

Q.—Table showing number of fur seals killed for skins on the island of St. George by the Alaska Commercial Company, etc.—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

Fur seals killed for skins on St. George Island by the Alaska Commercial Company and for natives' food from 1870 to 1889, inclusive	319,914
Fur-seal skins shipped by the Alaska Commercial Company from St. George Island from 1870 to 1889.....	317,077
Fur seal skins rejected and stagy.....	2,269
Destruction to seal life in securing catch on St. George from 1870 to 1889.....	568
	319,914
Earnings received by natives for labor on—	
St. George Island from 1870 to 1889.....	\$126,830.80
St. Paul Island from 1870 to 1889.....	25,780.40
	152,611.20
Donations	111,732.50
Unaccounted for.....	19.25
Expended by natives from 1870 to 1889.....	134,073.03
Balance to natives' account on May 24, 1890, and turned over by Alaska Commercial Company to North American Commercial Company.....	6,786.42
	152,611.20

NOTE.—Total number of fur-seal pups killed for natives' food on St. George Island from 1870 to 1889, inclusive, 29,060.

* No record of seals killed on St. George Island in 1870.

† \$19.25 unaccounted for.

‡ 15,000 fur-seal skins shipped from St. Paul to St. George and credited to St. George.

§ 14,000 fur-seal skins shipped from St. Paul to St. George and credited to St. George.

Consolidated report showing the total number of fur seals killed for skins on the islands of St. Paul and St. George by the Alaska Commercial Company from 1870 to 1889, inclusive; also the number of large young seals and pups killed for natives' food on the islands of St. Paul and St. George from 1870 to 1889, inclusive; the total number of fur-seal skins shipped from St. Paul and St. George Islands by the Alaska Commercial Company from 1870 to 1889, inclusive; the amount of earnings received by the natives of St. Paul and St. George for taking and curing skins, and the distribution of said earnings.

Fur seals killed for skins on the islands of St. Paul and St. George by the Alaska Commercial Company, and also for natives' food, from 1870 to 1889, inclusive.....	1,877,030
Fur-seal skins shipped from St. Paul and St. George by the Alaska Commercial Company from 1870 to 1889, inclusive.....	1,840,364
Fur-seal skins rejected as stagy at St. Paul and St. George from 1870 to 1889, inclusive....	20,393
Fur seals destroyed on St. Paul and St. George in securing the catch from 1870 to 1889, inclusive.....	16,273
	1,877,030
Earnings received by natives of St. Paul and St. George from 1870 to 1889, inclusive	\$755,672.87
Donations by natives of St. Paul and St. George from 1870 to 1889, inclusive	50,608.11
Paid to chiefs on St. Paul Island (St. George's is included in donations)	3,050.00
Paid to St. George men for work done on St. Paul Island.....	25,780.40
Paid to Kodiak men for work done on St. Paul Island.....	680.00
Unaccounted for.....	19.25
Paid to school teacher.....	50.00
Expended by the natives of St. Paul and St. George from 1870 to 1889, inclusive	643,963.10
Balance due natives May 24, 1890, now held by North American Commercial Company	28,117.02
Balance held by Alaska Commercial Company for Mrs. Melevidoff.....	3,404.99
	755,672.87
Fur-seal pups (5 months old) killed for natives' food on—	
St. Paul and George from 1870 to 1889, inclusive.....	92,864
St. Paul Island from 1870 to 1889, inclusive.....	63,804
St. George Island from 1870 to 1889, inclusive.....	29,060
	92,864

Table showing the number of fur seals killed for skins on the Island of St. Paul by the Alaska Commercial Company, and also for natives' food from 1870 to 1889, inclusive; the amount of earnings received by the natives of this island for taking and curing these skins, and the distribution of said earnings; the total number of fur-seal skins shipped from St. Paul Island by the Alaska Commercial Company from 1870 to 1889, inclusive.

Years.	Total fur-seal skins shipped.	Paid to natives for taking and curing skins.	Paid to natives for general labor.	Total fur seals killed.	Rejected stagy skins.
1870	6,017	\$2,406.80		6,017	431
1871	76,134	30,853.60	\$580.40	77,925	1,536
1872	74,941	30,416.00	221.87	76,698	736
1873	74,485	29,597.80	76.80	76,488	596
1874	89,924	29,849.60	217.53	97,932	451
1875	89,687	30,098.00	276.03	91,215	1,979
1876	80,000	31,848.20	113.40	79,199	1,088
1877	60,199	23,981.60	146.40	62,813	981
1878	82,000	32,654.00	d 2,218.38	83,034	1,977
1879	80,000	31,908.60	e 1,910.86	86,592	275
1880	80,009	31,889.00	215.40	80,276	1,341
1881 f	79,905	31,825.60	54.00	81,501	1,414
1882	80,000	31,750.80	257.50	81,420	1,775
1883	60,000	23,896.80	97.00	61,987	941
1884	85,000	33,785.60	240.00	86,013	1,182
1885	84,995	33,933.00	12.00	86,364	635
1886	85,060	33,941.80	134.00	85,689	590
1887	85,000	33,839.80	203.40	85,279	196
1888	85,000	33,834.60	15.60	85,621	
1889	85,000	33,744.80	15.00	85,053	
Total	1,523,287	596,056.00	7,005.67	1,557,116	18,124

Distribution of natives' earnings for taking and curing fur-seal skins.

Years.	Received by St. Paul Church.	Received by St. Paul priest.	Received by St. Paul widows.	Received by St. Paul aged and sick.	Received by St. Paul Church for translation of church service.	Received by chiefs as salary.	Received by Oon-laska Church.	Received by Oon-laska priest.	Received by St. George men for work done on St. Paul.
1870	\$150.00		\$77.20					\$109.30	
1871	910.16		614.82					a 455.08	
1872	902.45	\$451.22							
1873	870.62	435.11							
1874	859.06	429.53							b \$6,000.00
1875	432.07	432.07							c 5,600.00
1876	757.12						\$432.07		
1877	621.50	621.48					378.40	756.80	
1878	855.78	855.78	500.00			\$300.00	310.74	855.78	
1879	822.24	821.50	200.00			450.00	450.00		
1880	813.10	813.10	150.05	\$200.00	\$1,219.65	450.00			
1881 f	857.66	857.66			428.83	225.00			
1882		1,000.00	2,650.00						
1883		750.00	50.00			225.00			
1884		1,000.00	300.00			300.00			2,844.35
1885		1,000.00		1,000.00		300.00			3,036.05
1886		1,000.00	200.00	600.00		200.00			3,000.00
1887		1,000.00	1,500.00			200.00			2,500.00
1888		1,000.00	150.00			200.00			1,500.00
1889		1,000.00	2,500.00			200.00			1,300.00
Total	a 8,851.76	a 13,467.45	a 3,892.07	a 1,800.00	a 1,648.48	3,050.00	a 1,571.21	a 2,176.96	25,780.40

RECAPITULATION.

Fur seals killed for skins on the Island of St. Paul by the Alaska Commercial Co., and also for natives' food from 1870 to 1889, inclusive	1,557,116
Fur seals killed for skins shipped from St. Paul by the Alaska Commercial Co. from 1870 to 1889	1,523,287
Fur seal skins from St. Paul rejected stagy	18,124
Destruction to seal life on St. Paul Island in securing catch from 1870 to 1889, inclusive	15,705
	1,557,116

Table showing the number of fur seals killed for skins on the island of St. Paul by the Alaska Commercial Company, etc.—Continued.

RECAPITULATION—Continued.

Fur seals, of all classes, killed for natives' food on St. Paul Island from 1870 to 1889, inclusive.....	144, 801
Fur seals (large young seals) killed for natives' food, of which the Alaska Commercial Co. accepted and shipped 62,873 skins.....	80, 997
Fur-seal pups (5 months old) killed for natives' food from 1870 to 1889.....	63, 804
	144, 801
Earnings received by natives of St. Paul Island from 1870 to 1889, inclusive.....	\$603, 061. 67
Donations received by natives of St. Paul Island.....	a38, 875. 61
Paid to chiefs.....	3, 050. 00
Paid to St. George men for labor on St. Paul.....	25, 780. 40
Paid to Kodiak men.....	680. 00
Paid to school teacher.....	f50. 00
With Alaska Commercial Co. for Mrs. Melevidoff.....	3, 404. 99
Expended by natives from 1870 to 1889.....	509, 890. 07
Balance due natives May 24, 1890, with North American Commercial Co.....	21, 330. 60
	603, 061. 67

a \$455.08 received by Dr. Kramer; first-class share.

b 15,000 skins credited to St. George men for labor; \$680 received by men from Kodiak for labor.

ac 14,000 skins credited to St. George men for labor; \$12.60 donated to Antone Melevidoff.

d \$1,022.92 received by natives for making oil, under head of general labor.

e \$1,686.06 received by natives for making oil, under head of general labor.

f \$50 received by school teacher.

2.—Report of S. E. Nettleton.

ST. PAUL ISLAND, ALASKA, July 31, 1890.

CHARLES J. GOFF, Esq.,
U. S. Treasury Agent in charge Seal Island:

DEAR SIR: I have the honor herewith to submit my annual report of the condition of affairs on this island during the time in which I had charge, to wit, from September 23, 1889, the date of your departure, until June of this year. And also to comment briefly upon the condition of the seal rookeries and hauling grounds of this island during the season which closed on the 20th instant.

I have found the natives of this island an exceedingly easy people to govern and control. The Government agent in charge, being the sole representative and executive of the law, is, as you are aware, necessarily brought into very close and intimate relations with these people, having to do with the minutest details of their everyday life.

My comparatively brief experience in governing them convinces me that a policy of kindness with firmness and an appeal to their manhood and womanhood hold the best promise of good results, having in view their happiness and their advancement to a higher and a better civilization.

I believe that it would be difficult to find anywhere within the jurisdiction of our Government any people so easy to control, considering that they are kept in enforced idleness 10 months of each year.

I regard their readiness to comply with any and all rules and regulations of this office for their government as testifying to their manhood and good citizenship.

In this connection it affords me great pleasure to report that during the time that I have had immediate charge there have been but three instances of violation of any rule or regulation. These were mild cases of partial intoxication during their holiday festivities.

There has been no drunkenness or brawling in the village streets or in the homes of the people, not a single breach of the peace.

It is a source of gratification to be able to state that the journals of this office show that in this regard the winter just closed presents an exception to those of any of the preceding 20 years.

The fact is patent that but little advancement has been made by the natives of this island towards an intelligent American citizenship during the 20 years that they have been nominally citizens of the Republic; that not to exceed 10 per cent. of them, who, during the time mentioned, have attended English schools, speak the English language. This may be explained by the well-known objection of the parents to their children learning to speak English, and to the further fact that the services of their church, the Greek Catholic, are conducted wholly in the Russian and Aleutian language.

The small advancement made by the pupils in the schools is attributable also in large measure to the fact that the schools have been conducted by persons not trained to the profession of teaching.

It is in my opinion to be regretted that the Department, in granting the new lease of the Seal Islands did not reserve to itself the employment of the school teachers, who should hold certificates showing their qualification to teach, at least, the primary branches in our common schools.

In relation to the condition of the seal rookeries and hauling grounds of this island, I do not feel called upon to go into details in view of the full and exhaustive manner in which the subject is treated in your report of this year; and also in view of the forthcoming report of Prof. H. W. Elliot, who was sent by the Department especially to examine and report upon the condition of seal life on this and the Island of St. George.

But I desire to add my testimony to that of my associate as to the deplorable condition of the seal grounds upon this island. The large grass-grown areas of these grounds, until a comparatively recent period, occupied en masse by seals to be numbered by the millions, and now wholly deserted, the driving and redriving from all of the hauling grounds on this island by the lessees during the present season in their efforts to obtain their quota, and the meager results attained tell, in stronger language than I can command, the sad story of the very near approach to the entire destruction of seal life upon this island.

It is hardly worth while for me to attempt to theorize as to the probable cause of the condition of affairs. I deem it sufficient for me, at this time, to corroborate and, if possible, to emphasize what you say in your own report, as to the past, present, and the threatened future condition of seal life upon these islands.

The present depleted condition of the seal rookeries on this island urgently calls for prompt action by the Government to save this important industry from immediate and complete destruction.

I heartily concur with your views expressed in your annual report of 1889, in regard to the killing of pup seals for natives' food. The skins of these pup seals belong to the natives, to be disposed of by them as they choose, the only restriction imposed being that they shall not be exchanged for contraband goods. I desire, through you, to call the attention of the Department to the fact that these pup seal skins, being largely held by the natives for the purpose of barter for spirituous liquors with the seamen of any craft that may anchor in these waters, are a source of evil and only evil to the natives. In view of this fact, and also in view of the further fact that the seal life on this island is rapidly approaching extinction, I respectfully suggest that the best interests of the natives and the best interests of the Government will be the most effectually served by prohibiting the killing in the future of any pup seals for native food.

Some more economical substitute can, in my judgment, be readily supplied.

I am, very respectfully,

S. R. NETTLETON,
Assistant Treasury Agent.

3.—Report of A. W. Lavender.

OFFICE OF SPECIAL AGENT TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
St. George Island, 8-25, 1890.

CHARLES J. GOFF, Esq.,
Treasury Agent, Clarksburgh, W. Va.:

SIR: I have the honor to report to you that on August 14, and while the United States revenue steamer *Rush* was laying at anchor off our village, a schooner came in sight close in to the east end of the island. This was at 5.30 p. m. The *Rush* at once got under way and steamed towards him, and followed him in to the anchorage in front of the village, where she lay all night between the cutter and the shore. She proved to be the American schooner *Nettie Martin*, Captain Ohlmitz, belonging to Kodiak. She is about 16 tons measurement and has a crew of four white men and four Kodiak natives. She had on board ten sacks of salt and four shot guns, also two Sea Otter boats. The captain said that he was from Kuskoquim, bound to Oonalashka. His papers show that he had cleared from Kodiak on the 20th of June, bound on a trading and coasting voyage along the coast of Alaska, and for a further excuse he said that he was short of provisions and the wind had been blowing so long from the south that he must be supplied.

I did not take any stock in what he said and would not allow him to come on shore and told him that the cutter could supply him with all the provisions he required. I believed him to be a seal poacher, but there was nothing on board that we could attach. We were obliged to let him go, for which I have been mad at myself ever

since, and as I had men watching the East Rookery, the only place where he could land upon the island, I had no fear of his ever going on shore, but early on the morning of the 15th I sent extra men around the island from Garden Cove to the eastward, and under the high bluffs at the east end of the island, about 2 miles from East Rookery, they found four dead cows and four dead pups, also three clubs, one of which was broken; these were made of drift wood, and two of them had a little flesh upon them. At this time of the year the cows and pups are scattered along the rocks on most all parts of the seashore of the island, and by chance the boat's crew that landed came upon a few of these, which they killed, and the schooners while beating to windward to get into an anchorage under the high cliffs, came in sight from the cutter, and it is my opinion that the men on shore got into their boat as soon as they could and went on board the schooner.

They did not take any seal with them and had to get out of the scrape the best they could, which they did to perfection. Had the schooner not been away at the time the natives brought the clubs into the village I would have had them caught, but the schooner and cutter both being gone I could do nothing but kick. If I again come across Captain Ohlmitz this far I will endeavor to make it uncomfortably warm for him. If he had landed upon East Rookery he would have done some damage. It was blowing very hard at the time and I have no doubt but he intended to anchor close under the cliffs and go upon the rookery at night and get all the seals he could.

Since that time I have established a watchhouse at Garden Cove and keep two men there all the time. No vessels can come near the island on either side without being seen. There never was a watchman at Garden Cove before.

The seal are very scarce on this island, and in order to get enough for food for the natives I am obliged to kill seal whose skins will not weigh over $4\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{1}{2}$ pounds, and these the company will not accept, and I am salting them for Government account, and shall probably have some six or seven hundred. They are all good skins. Please obtain an order from the Secretary to ship them on one of the first Government vessels going to San Francisco the next season. I also request that you obtain permission to purchase a new carpet for the Government house on this island, as the carpet we now have on the floor is nearly worn out. Also please obtain from the Department for this island the following seeds: Four pounds good turnip seed, 4 pounds good lettuce seed, and 4 pounds good radish seed. I have never seen vegetables grow better in my life than they do here, and it would surprise you to see now what a fine bed of lettuce and radishes we have here now. In obtaining the seed please get seed that has been grown as far north as possible. The natives of the island are a much superior race of people to what I expected to find, and I do not anticipate any trouble here this winter.

I am yours, very respectfully,

A. W. LAVENDER,
Assistant Treasury Agent.

4.—*Report of A. W. Lavender.*

OFFICE OF SPECIAL AGENT TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
St. George Island, October 24, 1890.

CHARLES J. GOFF,
Treasury Agent, Clarkshburgh, W. Va. :

SIR: I have the honor to report to you that United States revenue steamer *Bear* returned to this island on the 22d instant, from Oonalaska, unexpected to us here. Captain Healy told me that orders had been sent from the Department to watch the rookeries very close as there had been two schooners cleared from Victoria for Behring Sea and that they were going to raid these islands. I have not seen a schooner around here since I last wrote you, nor do I think that there is a single schooner taking seals in Behring Sea at this writing, and unless they come within the next two weeks there will not be any seal upon the rookeries for them to kill. I have again to request you to do your best to obtain arms and ammunition for these islands and hope that you will be able to secure them, for without them the rookeries can not be protected in a proper manner. The old rifles that answered for the protection of the rookeries belong to the natives and are of but little use. In addition to the five rifles owned by the natives the company has found small Colt's rifles and one large Sharps, with very little ammunition for any of them.

We have had three deaths here this last week, all three females. At this writing every adult native on this island is either sick in bed or convalescent. Both church and school have been closed for the last two weeks, and I have been obliged to have boys only on guard at the rookeries. I think that the worst is now over, and do not apprehend that we shall have more deaths. There has not been any sickness among the white men up to this date, and everything upon the island is going along smoothly.

On account of so much sickness I have been obliged to issue coal to the natives sooner than I should have done under more favorable conditions, for these people must be provided with more fuel now that the catch of seal is so small they can not secure near blubber enough, with what little driftwood they can collect, to last them through the winter, and to purchase coal from the company at \$30 per ton of 2,000 pounds is more than they can stand out of their earnings for killing seal. Their houses are small, with only two rooms each, and with a large family to be all sick at one time is almost certain death with nothing more to keep them warm than the few pounds of coal furnished them by Government and the little water-soaked driftwood that they have been able to pick up around the island and bring home on their backs, for they have no other means of transportation; the fact is that the only places that driftwood can land upon this island is at the breeding rookeries, where they are not allowed to go during the season when the seals are there, and it is my opinion that these islands will soon be depopulated unless the Government comes to their rescue, for the few seal they will be able to kill here the next few years will not keep them from suffering.

Of Captain Healy of the *Bear* and Captain Calson of the *Rush* I can not speak but in the highest terms. These gentlemen have been very courteous and obliging to the Government officers in charge of these islands and have also extended all possible favors to the company agents when it was not interfering with their instructions.

The weather here the past month has been very bad and we have had three very heavy gales of wind, so that I can not think it possible that a schooner should stop in Behring Sea at this season of the year.

But I do think that they will follow the seal into this sea very early in the spring. As the seal begins to come upon the rookeries the last of April I think the schooner will follow them very close. I would suggest that you place this letter before the Secretary as well as my letters to you under the following dates, August 14, September 10, and October 1, that he may know the true state of affairs upon this island.

Very respectfully yours,

ALBERT W. LAVENDER,
Assistant Treasury Agent.

5.—Report of A. W. Lavender.

OFFICE OF SPECIAL AGENT, TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
St. George, October 30, 1890.

CHARLES J. GOFF, Esq.,
Treasury Agent Clarksburgh, Wash. :

SIR: I have the honor to report to you that the United States revenue cutter *Bear* is still in these waters, and at this writing is lying at anchor at Zapadine.

We have not seen but one schooner since the 18th ultimo, and that was the whaling schooner *Alton*, which anchored at Garden Cove to secure brine boats previous to leaving these waters for San Francisco. The only enemy the seal and seal pups have around these islands now is the kitten whales, which are in large schools destroying pups in large numbers.

We have had very severe weather here most all the year, and I can not think it possible that there is a sealing schooner on Behring Sea at this time.

The natives are most all on the improve, and we have only had one death since I last wrote you, and that was a young girl of 11 years old, and she died with scrofula and general debility.

The natives on these islands must have more furs or they will suffer next season much more than they will this, as most of them have a little money to purchase wood, three sticks for 60 cents. They should have at least 70 tons of coal for this island alone; driftwood is very scarce, and they have no blubber this season.

The Secretary, in his instructions, should say how many rations are to be furnished to the widows and orphans on this island for every week in the year, and this also should be left in the hands of the officers in charge.

The seal are nearly all gone from the rookeries now and it is almost impossible to get enough for native food.

I shall have about 600 rejected skins here in the spring, for which please get orders to ship on one of the first ships that goes down.

The company will not take skins less than 6½ pounds, which is the cause of my having so many rejected. In order to get enough for food I have been obliged to kill small seal.

I hope that you will be able to secure arms and ammunition for these islands, as they are needed here very badly, I will assure you.

If it is possible to change the school system here, it should be done, as the schools here now are only a farce, and I think if they were put under the charge of the Rev.

Sheldon Jackson that it would be a big improvement; in fact there could be no change that would not be for the better.

It looks strange to me that after twenty years' teaching that there is not a single one of the scholars on this island that can speak English, and most of them have no knowledge of the world outside of these islands. Hoping to see you up here early the coming season.

ALBERT W. LAVENDER,
Assistant Treasury Agent.

6.—Report of A. W. Lavender.

OONALASHKA, March 19, 1890.

CHAS. J. GOFF, Esq.,
Chief Treasury Agent Seal Islands:

My DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of yours of this date, asking me to visit the condemned schooner now lying near the head of this harbor, and to make you a report as to the valuation of each one when new, also the present condition and valuation of each one as they now remain; and in reply to same I will say that upon receipt of yours of even date I went at once on board the steam schooner *Thornton*, of Victoria, British Columbia, and found her to be a small steam schooner of about 45 tons measurement, built of soft wood, mostly Oregon pine, her engines about eight horse power, her bottom yellow metaled; all her running gear was down in her hold among iron rust and dirty water, and of no value whatever. I did not find any sails on board, her anchors and chains are both attached to her but are very light and rusty, most of her small spars are gone. I should think, when new, that \$7,000 would be a fair price for her, including her engines and all other accouterments, ready for sea. Her present value is nothing more than her old rigging and metal would sell for, less freight and expenses, and \$200 would be a good price for her.

From the *Thornton* I went on board the schooner *Carolina* of Victoria, British Columbia, and found her to be a small keel vessel of about 32 tons. The running gear was all down in the hold among iron rust and sea water, and is of no earthly use; her main boom and gaff and boom to the jib were all the small spars I could find belonging to her, only one small anchor and chain was on board, which is covered with rust and is very small and of little value; her standing rigging is of wire, and I should say that when new and ready for sea that her cost would not exceed \$2,500 at the outside. I did not see any of her sails on board. The present valuation is nothing more than she would sell for as firewood, and \$25 is more than I would be willing to pay, and more, in my opinion, than the Government will ever receive for her. She is built of soft wood, mostly Oregon pine.

From the *Carolina* I went on board the *Angel Dolly*, of San Francisco, and found her to be a small center-board schooner of about 40 tons measurement. The main masthead was broken off, the standing rigging is of wire. The running gear was down in the hold and in the same condition as that on the *Carolina* and *Thornton*; all her small spars are on board, both anchors and chains are attached. There were none of her sails on board. She probably cost when new \$3,000 all ready for sea; her present value is very little, and \$100 would be a good price for her as she now lies. She is also built of soft wood. The water rises and falls in her and in all the others as the tide ebbs and flows. I understand that her sails are in the Government warehouse here, also three of her boats.

From the *Angel Dolly* I visited the schooner *Onward*, of Victoria, British Columbia, and found her to be a small two-masted schooner of about 35 tons, with hemp rope standing rigging; her small spars are on board, both anchors attached and in fair condition; her running gear was down in the hold and worthless as the rigging of the other three schooners; there were none of her sails to be found on board. I should say that this schooner was built in Nova Scotia; she is made mostly of soft wood, principally pine, and when new was a fine little vessel, and probably cost ready for sea about \$4,500 to \$5,000. At the present time she is almost worthless, and I do not think that she would sell for more than \$200, although she could be made, with about \$1,000 paid out in repairs, a vessel that would sell for about \$2,500, provided her sails are in good condition. I also found nine canoes on the shore near the schooner which belongs to some of them, but, like the vessels, have gone to ruin through want of care. Should you require a more detailed report than this please let me know, and on my return to Oonalashka I will be pleased to make it for you, and in the meantime I remain,

Yours, very respectfully,

A. W. LAVENDER,
Assistant Treasury Agent.