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## House Joint Resolutions

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### HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 3.

BE IT RESOLVED by the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska that the Alaska Game Commission be urged to invoke that portion of the Alaska Game Law, approved January 13, 1925, entitled "An Act to establish an Alaska Game Commission to protect game animals, land fur-bearing animals, and birds, in Alaska, and for other purposes," (Public No. 320, 68th Congress), as found under subdivision "C" of Section 11, which empowers the said Alaska Game Commission to require a Resident Trapping License.

Adopted by the House, April 13, 1925.

Concurred in by the Senate, April 16, 1925.

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### HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 5.

WHEREAS, the following facts relating to the early history of Alaska after being acquired by the United States having been brought to our attention, said facts being as follows:

In 1877 the U. S. Government removed its troops from Sitka and other towns of Alaska. For two years following there was no Government representative there outside of the Collector of Customs. The Indians smarting under imaginary wrongs, deemed it a very opportune time to assert their independence and settle certain scores. For the loss of six Indians drowned in the Bering Sea during a storm, Katlean and his clan demanded pay. As no pay was to be had, in reprisal they openly threatened the lives of six white people. These threats were not idle, as nightly councils were held by the Indians to perfect the mode of attack upon the white population. Mary Thlantich who was then married to Michael Travers, an ex-soldier, kept the white people informed as to the intention of the Indians. She was ever the friend of the white citizens of Sitka. The white people took what precaution they could. The women and children were gathered together and housed in the two largest buildings at Sitka and an armed guard was maintained day and night.

Mary Thlantich carried her very life in her hands when she boldly braved the Indians by attending the last night-council where no women were ever allowed to be present. She

explained to the assembled chiefs and warriors that were they to carry out their intention of killing the white people, grave results to the Indians would follow at the hands of the U. S. Government. However, in spite of her warning an attempt was actually made to enter the town at night. Luckily a friendly clan frustrated this attempt. In keeping the white citizens informed of the impending peril and by delaying the Indians from carrying out their intention long enough to allow the British gun-boat to reach Sitka, there is no doubt that the lives of scores of white women and children were saved by the efforts of this brave woman.

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that in recognition of the services of Mary Thlantich in saving the lives of the white people at Sitka, Alaska, the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska does hereby express the thanks of the Territory for her noble deeds; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Trustees of the Pioneers' Home are hereby instructed to grant an allowance sufficient to care for her needs from the amount appropriated for aged residents.

Adopted by the House April 29, 1925.

Concurred in by the Senate, April 29, 1925.

Approved: April 30, 1925.

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### HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 6.

BE IT RESOLVED by the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska, that the Governor of the Territory of Alaska, be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to select and contract for quarters for the meeting of the next regular session of the Legislature, or any special session which may be called; and also to order such stationery and supplies as may be necessary for the conduct of the legislative business, but no letter-heads or envelopes, shall be ordered for the Legislature by any person until after the meeting and organization of the Session.

Adopted by the House, April 30, 1925.

Adopted by the Senate, April 30, 1925.

Approved: April 30, 1925.