

“reached to the 54th degree, and was all included in the claim of the United States. The establishments of the Hudson’s Bay Company over the whole region originated in precisely the same manner and under the same circumstances as those on the Columbia River. They were, indeed, parts of the entire system of settlements in Oregon, comprehended in the recognition already stated. And the British Government granted in its confirmations of title to lands there, 3080 acres of land in Vancouver’s Island, which, as shown by actual sales, were worth more than the whole of the present Land Claim at Fort Vancouver.”

These “actual sales,” talked of by Judge Day could have been no other than the sales of “*Trade Lands*” spoken of by Secretary Fraser, in his answer to enquiries on the point, when he writes :

“In reply, I am directed to inform you that the first sale of the *Fur Trade Lands* was in 1853. Since that period sales have been effected every year, down to 1861, inclusive, with the exception of 1857, when there were no sales ; and the proceeds of such sales have invariably been carried to the credit of the *Fur Trade*, for the outfit during which the sales were effected.”

Here, of course, the Fur Traders have “their share, conformable to their interests,” as before assured to the Fur Trade Councils ; and as the Company’s own Lawyer pleads in his memorial “*The establishments of the Hudson’s Bay Company over the whole region, originated in precisely the same manner, and under the same circumstances as those on the Columbia River.* Yet strange to say, the Board now states that the officers in these Oregon rights “had no claim on the Company.”