

THE DAWSON NEWS

GOLDEN CLEAN-UP EDITION

No 61

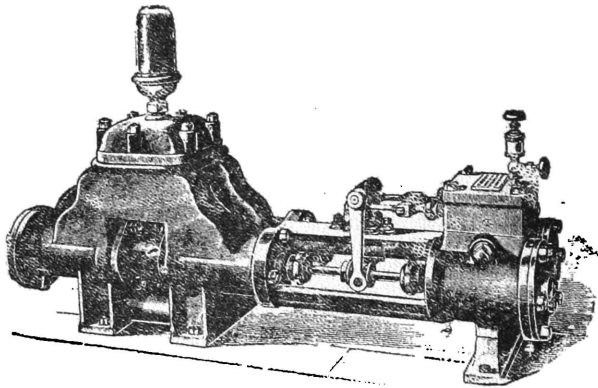


1902

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DAWSON, Y. T.

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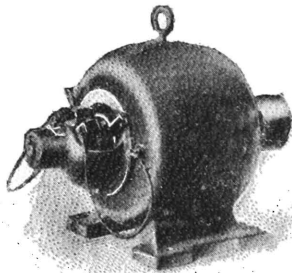
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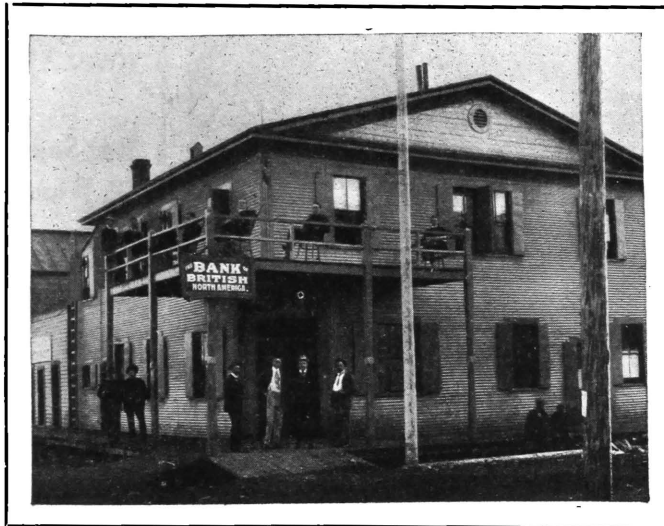
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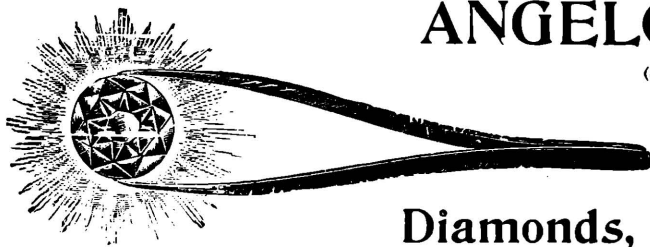
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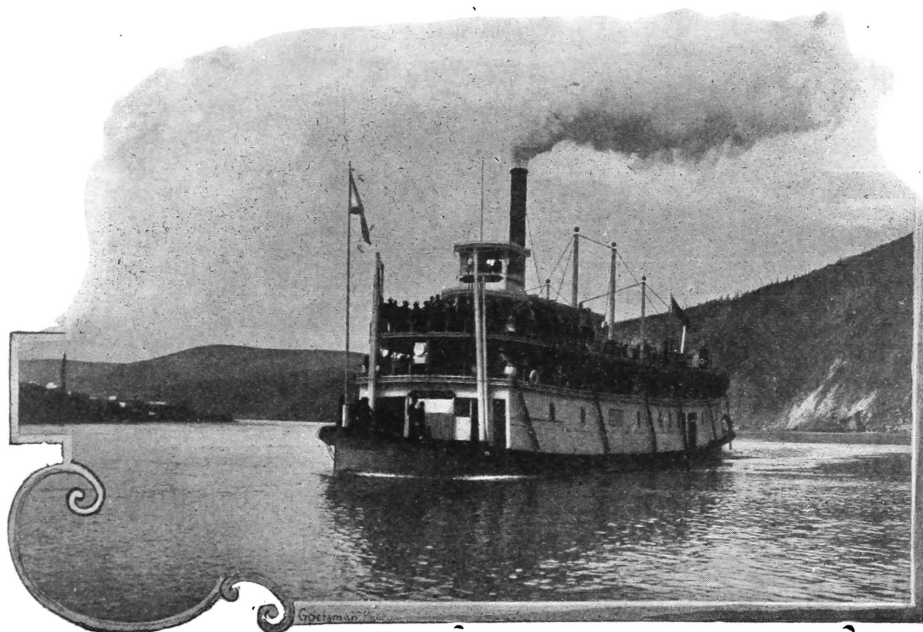


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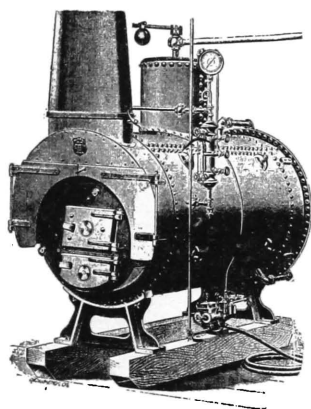
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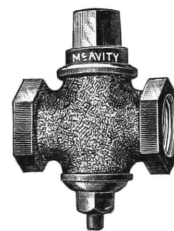
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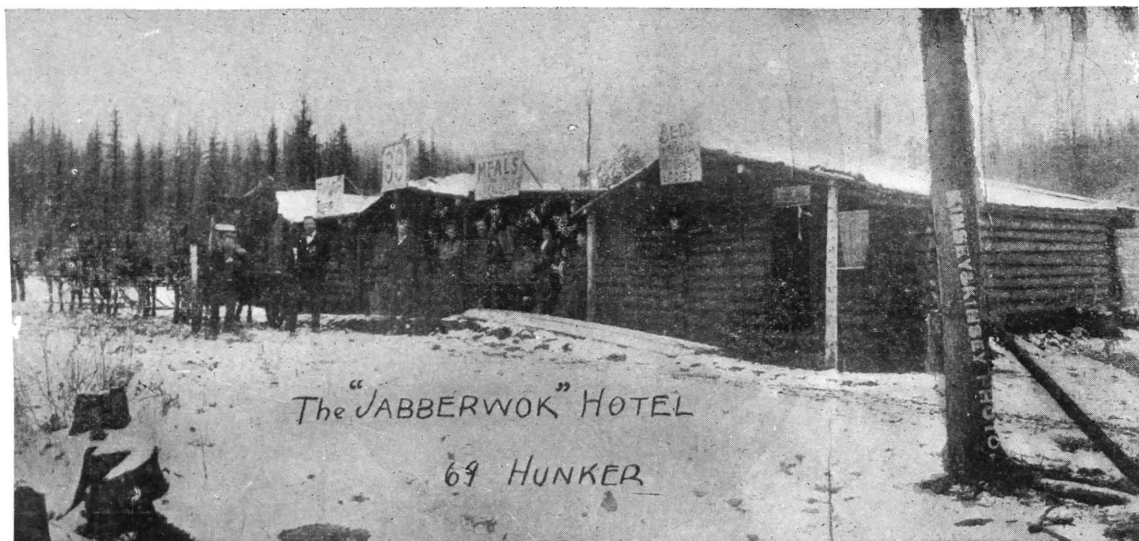


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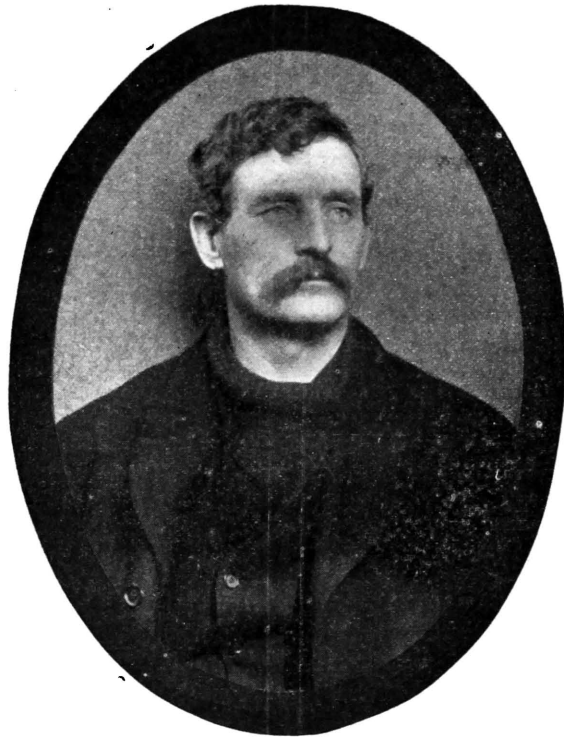
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ROBERT HENDERSON
Discoverer of the Klondike Gold Fields.



-Dawson, Y.T. 1901-
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NEWS ENG.

DAWSON CITY—FROM WEST BANK OF YUKON RIVER.

The Dawson Daily News

**GOLDEN
CLEAN-UP
EDITION**

The Klondike, the Great Gold Fields of the North—Its Mines, Miners, Minerals and Natural Resources

INTRODUCTORY.



THE KLONDIKE GOLD FIELDS. words fraught with intense interest to thousands. After the lapse of four years instead of a deserted mining camp, there is a flourishing gold district. In place of diminution in gold production the record of all previous years is broken. An era of prosperity unsurpassed in the history of Canada has fallen upon this region. To understand this one cannot take a field glass and view the distant hills and obtain more than an impression of its vastness or stupen-

dousness. Of real knowledge concerning the burrowing thousands delving in gulch, hillside and mountain, one gains but little. To the task of obtaining exact and accurate knowledge of the greatness and extent of the Klondike Gold Fields the News organized a corps of industrious reporters with instructions to visit every claim on every creek where work was in progress in the district with the result that in the present Golden Cleanup Edition it presents to its readers a mass of exact and perfect information not elsewhere or otherwise obtainable. These facts are not set forth in the form of dry statistics, but are presented here in the more readable and entertaining form of descriptive matter concerning each creek and tributary where mining is in progress. Taking the reader as a fellow traveler we will lead him over the course followed by our reporters, setting forth all that is entertaining and instructive concerning the mines, the men that operate them and the surroundings that go to make the land picturesque and inviting.

Progress. This of all words alone may characterize the Klondike as to its past, the methods of the present and the promise for the future. Crystallized discussion and review and the closest scrutiny and inspection will make this word pre-eminent as the crowning expression to convey adequately all that may be said of this wonderful camp.

Since the first gold was found on Bonanza the star of the fortunes of the Klondike has ever been in the ascendancy. The fundamental industry of the region, placer mining, has year by year attained greater impetus, and been crowned with more marvelous results, until now it has outgrown the primitive state and is advancing and expanding by leaps and bounds. The old ground, strange to relate, still produces its golden wealth, and new ground helps to maintain the output at the maximum. The gold area is expanding and individual interests are multiplying.

With all the progress attendant upon the primary pursuit, other industries of vast importance to the awakening and permanent habitation of a country have arisen, and with them have been involved many more of significance which when analyzed in their numerous branches, lead into the countless ramifications that are elemental in the building of a new empire, such as may be said to have been formed here since 1896.

The most significant fact of all, perhaps, and one most emphatically convincing of the stability of the Klondike is that the country has acquired all the advantages enjoyed by those who reside in the outside world. Railways, steamship and steamboat lines have been established, giving access to the interior. A metropolis has sprung up in the very heart of the country which throbs and beats with all the activity of a cosmopolitan city of many times its size in older quarters of the globe. The thousands who have been attracted to Dawson, the center of

life, have provided for themselves all the comforts of home as they may be found in any other part of the world, and have engaged in business pursuits with all the equipment and stock that the most progressive minds and most aggressive men of this ultra-progressive age have been able to contrive and supply to those who may demand the product of their genius and skill.

The great wealth which lay hidden in the pockets of nature in the Klondike has supplied the wherewithal for the Klondike to advance to this extraordinary and most enviable position in so short a time. The camp is the richest the world has ever known, and no marvel is it to thoughtful minds that this community, so remote, and in the shadow of the Arctic circle, almost in the polar region, has been able to push to the front. Riches in the hands of the men who have grasped the situation and forced the issue, despite arbitrary conditions of isolation and rigorous winters have brought about this consummation now so gratifying to record.

On the horizon the glow of hope is bright as ever; the present revels in the glory of the endless harvesting of the golden wealth, and all those who have cast their fortunes here participate and send a share to less favored lands, that they also may live and enjoy some of the resultant blessings.

The population has changed much as to social lines. The rough and vicious tendency of the earlier days has been overcome by the seething infusion of more permanent and more lasting men of enterprise; men in substitution for the reckless ones who drifted elsewhere with the flower of those who seek the new sensations. Men who disappear when comfort succeeds hardship and civilization is evolved out of chaos.

Homes have been established, and in place of the stuffy cabin and its attendant evils miners have their families, and in many instances handsome modern homes have been built. They live on the best the world can produce from its four quarters and they have the money to pay for all they consume; they are living, not existing. Schools are here in plenty, new institutions of learning, and appliances of civilization for mental, spiritual and physical development, and superior methods of government have been evolved from the experiences of the past and are growing in perfection as time proceeds.

Mechanical genius has been provoked and millions of dollars worth of devices for extracting gold from the frozen grasp of nature have been brought into the country, and the frosted lands are honeycombed as never before wherever auriferous gravels remain that the wealth from them may be secured.

All this and more, which is legion, has been brought about and the Klondike raised to a position which commands respect as a stable center, with the marvelous credit of no apparent diminution in production and the promise of its continuation for decades, if not generations.

The prospects for finding permanent bodies of quartz and the uncovering of other natural resources of wealth that will support here in Britain's most northerly possession a perpetual and populous pole star province, the permanency of which shall ever be monumental evidence to the perseverance of the hardy pioneers who first braved the prowess of the prevailing superstition against this land, and who placed the realm on the firm footing on which it stands today, a credit to the empire and the marvel of the world.

This publication is not news, it is history; therefore the reader is brought very close to those things which have happened from day to day and are part of the life of the Klondike now. Usually an issue of this character deals with a wonderful discovery which passes away with the life of the book in which

the event is chronicled, not so with the Klondike. Lapse of years affords no evidence of waning prosperity, but only a record of enduring wealth ever continuing, ever expanding. The sinuous course of the gold streak is being followed with untiring energy by the diligent prospector, and long before one creek has ceased to yield up its treasure another takes its place, and year after year has passed and the figures multiply and the golden bulk increases.

After five years of increasing output the Klondike occupies the proud distinction of beating its own record, a distinction of which it may justly be proud. The very necessities of the case have provoked invention which has assisted so much toward the glorious sunset. Capital quickly stepped in and provided means of communication with the outside world. The Government established a telegraph wire so that the news of the world can be printed in Dawson every day as it happens. Permanent arrangements for the convenience of public busi-

ness are matters of fact, and we live here in the vortex of a mighty industrial center. Nothing is lacking which signifies advancement and progress, everything which tended to obstruct or bar the onward march of progress has been rudely pushed to one side and the restless activity displayed is only the ordinary part and parcel of life in the hyperborean metropolis of the North.

As one of the conclusive evidences of this the power to produce this book is probably the most convincing. Nothing is lacking to demonstrate the place to which we have come. No longer is this a mining camp, but the commercial center of the richest mining camp of modern years; and the great plant which produced this book will be utilized in the further development of a country which, while only a few years old, and with all the greatness to which it has already attained, is only now on the threshold of a glorious future, the possibilities of which are beyond present computation.

THE KLONDIKE AND INDIAN RIVER DIVISIONS

THEIR MINES AND THE MEN WHO OPERATE THEM.



THE FIRST in the order of its discovery and its access from Dawson is Bonanza Creek. In 1896 Skookum Jim Tagish Charley, Indians, and their white brother-in-law, George Cormack, made the joint discovery of gold that brought to them fame and fortune and to the world its greatest placer gold field. To Cormack the world has granted the honor of this discovery because the legal records so declare, but Skookum Jim, the Indian, claims the honor for

his very own, alleging that Cormack's knowledge was derived from him. Jim relates that during a hunting trip on Bonanza with his brother, Tagish Charley, he stopped to drink from Rabbit Creek opposite the now famous discovery point and as he drank saw in the creek bed the glitter of a golden nugget. With this as a talisman he visited the present site of Dawson where Cormack was camped with his Indian wife and revealed to him the locality of the find. Together the trio returned to the spot and staked off four claims, discovery, No. 1 below, and 1 and 2 above and Cormack thence proceeded to Fortymile, bearing the news of the discovery, and recording the claims located by them. The rush of prospectors from Fortymile followed soon after and from discovery point pushed their investigations over intervening hills to other valleys and creeks, widening the circle and extending the field of their activities until the region embraced in the Klondike Gold Fields covers the largest continuous area of known placer ground in the world.

Operations on lower Bonanza and its tributaries are more widely scattered than nearer the source but give promise of much future activity.

At No. 99 below C. S. Holcomb has an 8-horsepower boiler installed and with two men to assist him is actively engaged in developing the property, which he will work at full capacity this winter.

On 97A below discovery, a claim owned by Dr. Cook, of the Ladue Company, M. V. Harper and son have located the pay-streak and are opening the mine preparatory to working a large force of men during the winter. They will operate through a number of shafts sunk 28 feet to bedrock, using a pulsometer to thaw the pay gravel and a 12-horse power boiler to generate the necessary steam. J. L. Harper, the son, who is superintendent of the Hawkeye quartz mine at Republic, Wash., spent the summer in Dawson directing the development work on this mine.

From 99 below to Lovett Gulch, the first tributary on the right limit of Bonanza, no work is in progress, most of the property having passed into the hands of a hydraulic syndicate for future operations.

On the upper half of the hillside opposite No. 4 below on Lovett Gulch, William Stewart is taking pay out of 12 feet of bedrock at an elevation of over 100 feet above the present level of Bonanza Creek. This mine evidences one of the peculiarities of the Klondike region. In this bedrock is found what is known as the Bonanza run of gold. Several hundred feet higher up the hill on Lovett Gulch are found evidences of an ancient

river bed, known to miners as the "White Channel," wherein is found gold of an entirely different appearance and value. Stewart's mine, while a placer, partakes of the nature of a quartz mine in that the gold he obtains is taken from the crevices of the bedrock and not from the gravel. He works an open face into the rock, patiently picks out the slabs and separates them from the silt that has settled in the crevices and dumping the silt into his sluice boxes, obtains ample reward for his own labors and those of the two men employed. No thawing is required in this process.

Alfred Barnes on the hillside claims opposite No. 2 below discovery on Lovett Gulch and the two adjoining benches has tapped the "White Channel" with a tunnel 700 feet long, connected with shafts, one of which has a depth of eighty-five feet and another of 165 feet. Mr. Barnes employs three men. A 12-horsepower boiler is used for operating the thawing apparatus, consisting of steam points.

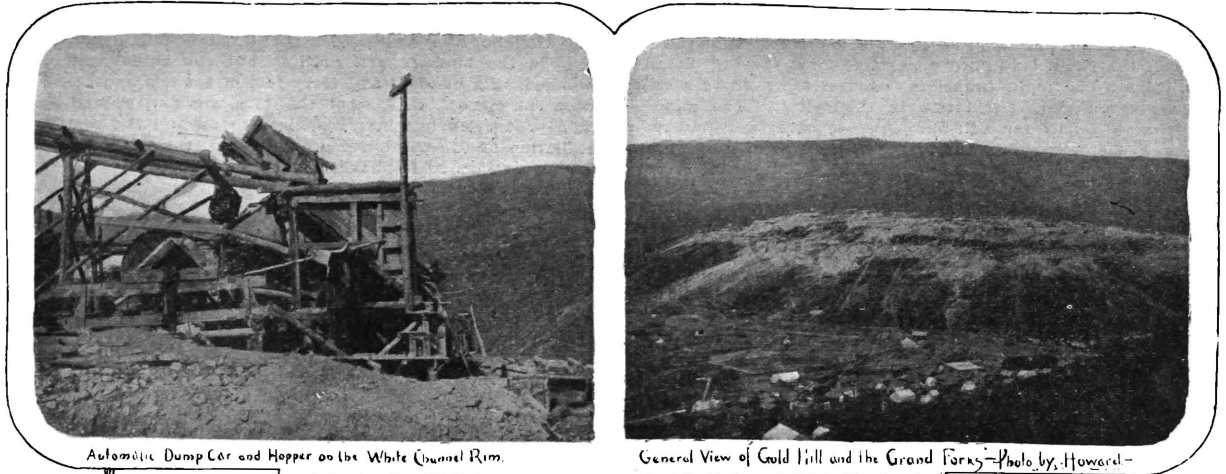
The lower half of the hillside opposite the discovery claim on the right limit of Lovett Gulch is being worked by Messrs. H. F. Faulkner, C. H. Faulkner, M. O. Peabody and T. C. Tiedemann. The "White Channel," which at this point has an elevation of nearly 300 feet above the level of Bonanza Creek, is penetrated by four tunnels, one 400 feet in length and the others from 200 to 250 feet each. Here is observed one of those peculiar variances of nature that afford constant surprises in the Yukon. This ground is not frozen, therefore no machinery for thawing is necessary. The claim so far has produced over a thousand ounces of gold and is not half worked out. It will be operated by the owners during the winter. Dogs constitute the motive power for operating the cars by which the pay dirt is brought to the surface.

On the hillside opposite the upper half of No. 1 and lower half of No. 2 Lovett Gulch Chris Hansen, John Lund, Frank Haskins and Harry Carpenter, the owners, are preparing for extensive work this winter. They have two tunnels of about 1,000 feet in all, run along the length of the "White Channel" in ground that is not frozen. They will work a large force of men during the winter. In excavating for the foundation of a cabin they found dirt that ran as high as forty cents to the pan.

The hillside opposite the lower half of No. 1 above discovery, on the right limit, is operated by C. H. Krieger, his wife and son, Mrs. Krieger doing a man's work in the dump box and elsewhere on the claim. This family has accumulated a competence out of the property named and spent last winter traveling in the United States and Europe. But 319 feet of tunnel and seventy-five feet of side drifts have been worked out.

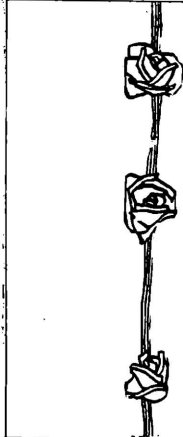
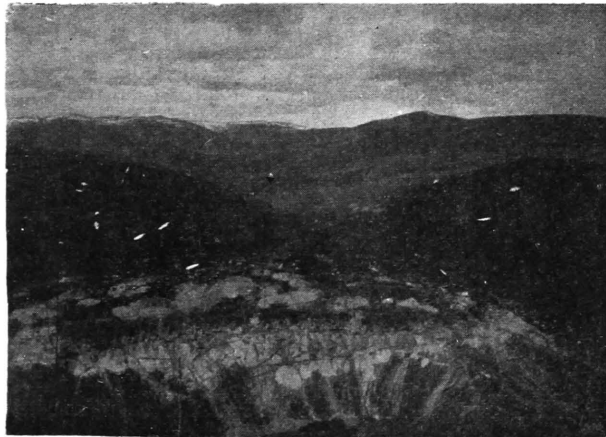
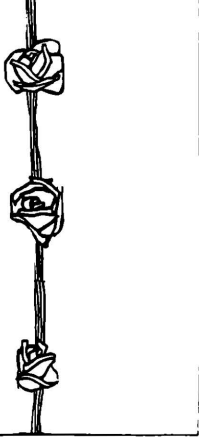
One of the most valuable properties on Lovett Gulch is that owned by P. H. Calligan, F. R. Calligan and associates on the left limit, adjoining the lower half of No. 1 above discovery. It consists of a group of claims got together by purchase for economical and practical working and consists of four claims, half of the discovery claim on the gulch, the hillside opposite the lower half of No. 1 and the adjoining bench claims at the rear of the last named, being a longitudinal extension along the line of the center of the "White Channel" of over 1,500 feet by 250 feet in width. The property has not been worked as yet, the owners not having quite completed the development

Bonanza Creek and Hillside Mines.

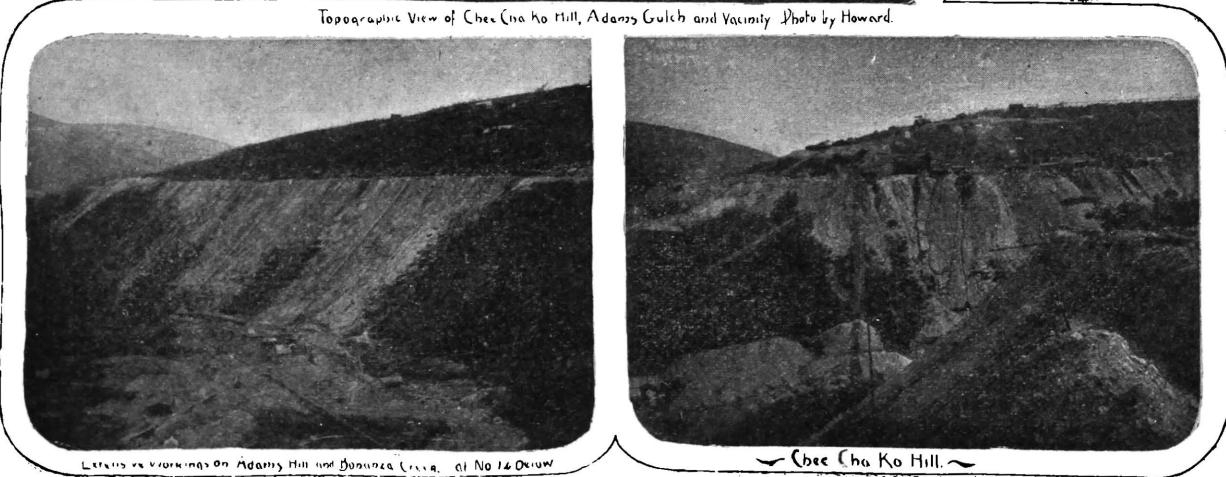


Automatic Dump Car and Hopper on the White Channel Rim.

General View of Gold Hill and the Grand Forks—Photo by Howard—



Topographic View of Chee Cha Ko Hill, Adams Gulch and Vicinity Photo by Howard.



Letting us workings on Adams Hill and Bonanza Creek. of No 14 Dec 1907

~ Chee Cha Ko Hill. ~

work, on which they have spent in the neighborhood of \$15,000 preparatory to operating on a large scale. The mine is planned as a model for economical working and when in full operation will be one of the most productive in the district. On known richness its owners have preferred to content themselves with taking out money enough to pay for the claims and the development work, and leave the property in excellent shape for a systematic cleanup later. Many rich properties have been rendered unproductive by the hasty endeavors of the owners to reap a rich harvest from the very outset. Thus they have been handicapped when reaching extreme depths by accumulations of waste dirt that could not be handled with profit. In this mine it is intended to drive a tunnel to the extreme boundary and by means of a cross drift of the full width of the claim to obtain a working face of 250 feet and thus by shoveling back the waste to reduce the cost of handling it to a minimum. Already the main tunnel is in 350 feet and a cross drift of the full width of the claim lays open a paystreak for the full distance both ways. The main tunnel is connected by an air shaft which gives a good circulation in the drifts. The mine is equipped with half ton self-dumping ore cars; a tramway is in course of erection from the mouth of the tunnel to the creek at discovery claim and pay dirt will be taken there in cars and dumped directly into the sluice boxes when the mine is in full operation. The owners are P. H. Calligan, F. R. Calligan, William Sprague, J. P. McLellan and Walter McLellan, Mr. P. H. Calligan is the superintendent and manager.

The lower half of No. 2 below Discovery on Lovett is being worked by the owner, Mr. T. Sullivan, who claims the honor of first locating the rich pay on the gulch.

The upper half of No. 2 is owned and operated by E. Middlekoff, who owns all other gulch claims intervening between that and the discovery on the gulch. The claim was purchased by Mr. Middlekoff for \$100 from its former owners, who discouraged by failure to find the pay after sinking several holes decided to abandon it. He drifted three feet from the line of the shaft sunk by the former owners and struck \$3 to the pan and thereupon bought all the surrounding property obtainable. He uses a steam thawer, but hoists by means of a horse and derrick. The lift is 66 feet and the patient animal in a straight away pull lifts enough dirt to keep two men busy below and one above at the sluice boxes. On 85 below on Bonanza and No. 4 below on Lovett Gulch, which claims adjoin, Mr. Middlekoff in company with Hamilton and Knox, the joint owners, has located two distinct paystreaks, one of which shows the "Bonanza run" and the other the "White Channel" run on the present level of Bonanza Creek. The claims will be opened up and worked extensively this winter.

On the hillside opposite No. 84 below on the right limit Geo. W. Buxton, U. G. Norton and L. A. Tallman have been working all summer ground sluicing. A triplex plunger pump, operated by electricity and located on Bonanza Creek, raised the water 112 feet in height, whence it was conducted through pipes to the ground to be sluiced. Mr. Buxton reports that by this means he was enabled to handle fifty cubic yards of dirt per day with eight men at a cost of \$1.75 per cubic yards, with a resultant product equal to \$5 per cubic yards. The pay is located to a distance of 170 feet in the hill.

From No. 84 the paystreak apparently crosses Bonanza Creek and is next located on the hillsides adjoining Nos. 81 and 82, where four claims are in operation by the primitive methods of open fires for thawing the dirt and "rocking." One of these is worked on a lay by William Liggins, George Paul, George Slee and Thomas Musgrave. They report fair pay. Another is worked by the owners, E. Sullan and H. and F. Johansen, and the third by A. Bleeker and Charles Fletcher. The claims are so situated as to make sluicing impracticable, hence rockers are used in extracting the gold. A boiler has been installed on one of these claims and will be used for thawing this winter.

One of the most thoroughly and systematically worked claims on Bonanza Creek is that Quigg, Misner & Co., who are operating the hillside claims on the right limit opposite No. 79 below, including the hillsides on Trail Creek, opposite No. 2.

To the genius of Mr. John Quigg is due the successful working of these claims. While other owners of hillsides and benches have been occupied with the problem of lifting water to enormous heights Mr. Quigg's genius discovered that it would be far more economical to let gravity carry his dirt down to the water. The firm owns the creek claim, No. 80A below on Bonanza, and utilizes the surface of that claim as a dumping ground for their debris. At the creek side Mr. Quigg has installed a centrifugal pump operated by electricity which lifts 600 gallons of water per minutes to a height of thirty-six feet,

where it pours into a flume inclined toward the hillside. From this flume the stream is divided and runs into four sluice boxes, which are set at the foot of two large bunkers from which the pay dirt is fed automatically into the sluices. These bunkers are connected by long metal chutes with hoppers located at the level of the rimrock on the hillsides. The pay dirt is brought from the mine in self-dumping ore cars, each of which carries a half ton. Thirty-six men are employed in various capacities about the mine and with this force Mr. Quigg extracts 400 of these half-ton cars every working day. Such is the arrangement of the mine that the greater part of the labor is accomplished automatically by means of gravity. No engineer is required to attend the pump, nor is anyone required to "shovel in" at the sluice boxes. The gate of the bunker is opened and gauged so that just the quantity of earth is fed to the boxes that the water will thoroughly wash without clogging the boxes. All the large boulders are dumped outside the bunkers and nothing but the actual pay dirt is handled. Six hundred and forty feet of tunnels and drifts have been run since April 1, when the mine was first opened and the gold production has been sufficient to pay all the costs of installation of the plant and a good comfortable income besides. The operations so far have been confined to development work, and next season a crew of eighty men will be put to work. It is Manager Quigg's intention at that time to operate his ore cars by means of an electric trolley locomotive by which means ore trains will be hauled out of the tunnels with loads of twenty tons or more, to the bunkers. The pump capacity will be more than doubled and altogether the capacity very much increased. The same firm is operating nine claims on Boulder Hill, opposite 36 below on Bonanza, on the left limit, where sixteen men are employed, where V. Nightengale has superintendence over the work.

The history of Manager Quigg is one of the romances of the Yukon. He came here in 1897 from Montana, where he had spent many years as a prospector and miner. Though provided with a large outfit of supplies, he had but fifty cents when he reached Dawson and to his energy, skill as a miner and his pluck perseverance and practical knowledge is due the fortune that he has accumulated, and which enabled him last winter to visit Europe. For years Manager Quigg mined and prospected throughout Montana, Idaho and British Columbia and his success in the Yukon is due neither to accident nor luck, but to good hard headed sense, practical experience and pluck. Upon his return to the Yukon last spring Mr. Quigg was married and the bridal couple was the first to cross the new Ogilvie bridge on the Klondike when that structure was inaugurated. Mrs. Quigg is at present sojourning outside, whether the genial and skillful manager will go himself as soon as the winter closes in.

Mr. Quigg's fortune was derived primarily from Cheechaco Hill, where he has successfully worked out one claim. He has a number of private holdings in which none of his present partners are interested, which he will open up and work next year.

No. 79 below on Bonanza is famous for two things.

First—The admirable roadhouse, a model of its kind, which is operated by Mrs. C. F. Christianson, wife of one of the owners of the claim, and,

Second—For the two rich paystreaks which have been definitely located and which show two distinct runs of gold.

Of the road house that Mrs. Christianson runs it may be said "It is a model of neatness, cleanliness and good order." Mrs. Christianson, who until quite recently had been a resident of Honolulu, H. I., purchased the "Thistle" from its former owner on June 10 and since that time has completely renovated and refitted it, stocking it with the best the market affords of both food and drink. Mrs. Christianson is a model hostess, affable, attentive and courteous, so that the traveler on Bonanza willingly walks miles further in order to be able to make the "Thistle" hostelry his stopping place.

The claim, No. 79 below on Bonanza, is owned by Messrs. Paul Fisher and C. F. Christianson. These gentlemen have not as yet systematically opened up their property, but have prospected it sufficiently to demonstrate the value of their holdings. The claim was located in 1897 by John Barsten. Last winter the present owners prospected the claim thoroughly and located two distinct paystreaks. At the extreme left limit of the creek they have found the "White Channel" gold and at the extreme right limit they have located the Bonanzaz run of gold. In the "White Channel" the pay is general from grass roots to bedrock and in the Bonanza run it is concentrated in a narrow streak near the bedrock, but very rich. Next spring it is the intention to install an extensive plant of machinery, including thawers, hoists and pumps. The sluice boxes will be

elevated to a height of twenty-five feet and by means of a centrifugal pump the water will be raised to that level. Then by means of hoists and automatic machinery the rich auriferous dirt will be raised and dumped into the boxes wherein the gold will be extracted from the gravel.

Trail Creek is the second tributary to Bonanza, on the right limit, coming in at No. 79 below. It is from the vantage ground of this break in the hills that the "White Channel," the bed of that ancient river which once ran above those hills, is tapped. The hillsides opposite Nos. 3 and 4, right limit, are being worked by James Leishman and J. C. Werline, who employ a rocker in extracting the gold.

The upper half of No. 3 on the left limit is worked by Alex. Hauat and Thomas O'Brien, who have run 200 feet of tunnel.

On the upper half of No. 4, right limit, Thomas Riggin has encountered a large body of graphite in his tunnel which has rendered present working unprofitable, but with several men is still prospecting for the paystreak.

If pay in any considerable quantity exists either in the creek or hillside from this point to No. 69 it is not apparent in surface indications, little or no work being in progress. At 69A Thomas Emerson, Oscar Emerson and Frank Baker have finally located pay near the right limit, prior owners having abandoned the search after many futile attempts. They have installed a 5-horsepower boiler and will work this winter. They claim twenty-five cents to the pan.

William Coates and Asa Thompson are the owners of 69 below. They, too, have located pay near the extreme right limit after having failed everywhere else. They have installed a 10-horsepower boiler and will work a force of men this winter. They procure water for sluicing from Pure Gold Creek, which produces pure water but no gold. They intend installing a large plant next year.

J. A. Nichol has been operating the hillside opposite No. 65, on the left limit, all summer, employing eight men, with T. F. Allen as superintendent. By the use of two 15-horse-



The hillside opposite the upper half of No. 2, Trail Creek, left limit, was located by James McKinley, a Vancouver Island miner, in 1898, and he, together with his son and daughter, has worked it with success continuously ever since by most primitive methods. This is but one instance of the many which the Klondike affords where comfortable fortunes have been extracted from mother earth by patient, persistent toil. The claim will not be worked this winter.

No. 78 below on Bonanza is owned by a gentleman who boasts of not having seen a railroad for twenty years and of having written no letters for thirty years and who wishes that railroads and postoffices no longer existed. Abraham H. Anderson is the name of this hardy prospector, who has been ahead of civilization for a quarter of a century. He first saw the bicycle on Bonanza Creek. He is working eight men in a desultory fashion on No. 78. He has located two distinct paystreaks.

power boilers and two 4-inch centrifugal pumps, Mr. Nichol has been cleaning up 150 cars of dirt daily until near the close of the season. Water was pumped from Bonanza Creek to the sluice boxes located twenty-five feet above the creek level, wherein the product of the mine was dumped. At No. 63 below, owned by the N. A. T. & T. Co., preparations have been made to work the ground on a large scale next season. The ground has been stripped of its muck for a width of 100 feet, the full length of the claim, and next season it is intended to shovel into sluice boxes located near the level of the bedrock and to elevate the tailings at the end of the sluices by means of a pump built especially for that purpose.

John L. Meder and brother are the owners of four rich claims on the hillside at the left limit of Bonanza, opposite No. 60 below. These claims were located in 1898 and purchased by Mr. Meder in the spring of 1901. He installed an efficient plant, consisting of a 15-horsepower boiler, tram cars, tram-

A FEW MINES SOME MINERS AND THEIR METHODS

Sluicing on No 2 Below Discovery Bonanza



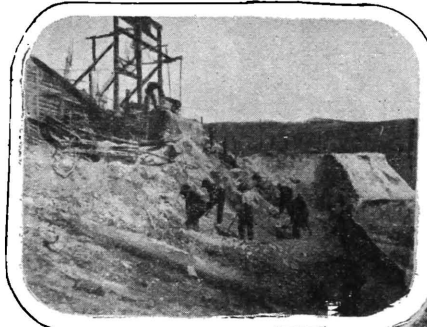
Photo by Cantwell



Rocking and Panning Claim of Geo SPENCER JAMES KIDDIE on Bonanza

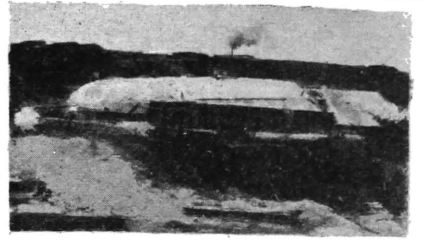
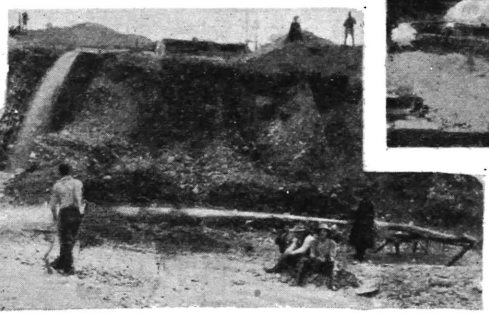


The Miner's Happy House Photo by Howard



Sluicing a Winters Dump on American Gulch.

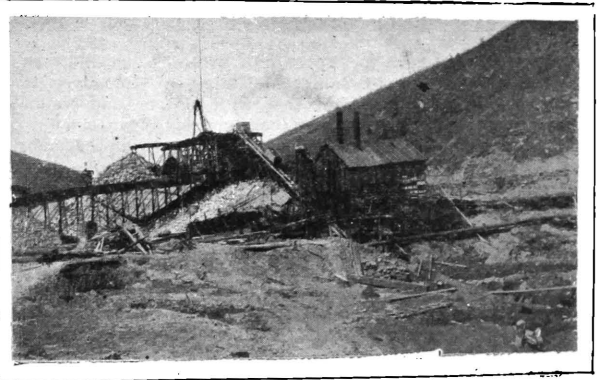
TRABOLDS HYDRAULIC PLANT on Monte Cristo Gulch



A Winters Accumulation of Pay Dirt on AMERICAN GULCH
Dump 200ft long
Men height 254
Contained about 80000 Wheel barrows of Pay Dirt



Working an Open Cut at No 2 Above on Bonanza



Washing the Golden Fleece A Picturesque Effect in Photography Photo by Howard

way and other conveniences for the economic operation of the claims and in July began work by the opening of a tunnel into the hill a distance of 400 feet. At the back end of the claim it is bisected by a cross tunnel of the full width of the claim and pay dirt is brought to the surface in the tram cars and washed in sluice boxes at the mouth of the tunnel. The gold here obtained is of the Bonanza run and is found mainly in the bedrock, where the pay runs from 10 to 25 cents to the pan. In operating the claim Mr. Meder takes up about six feet of bedrock and finds rich pay in the interstices.

With the three men now employed in operating the claim Mr. Meder extracts from sixty to eighty-five cars of pay dirt daily and is richly rewarded for his efforts. Thawing is accomplished by means of a pump forcing a stream of tepid water against the frozen gravel. This water returns to a sump hole, where it is heated by the exhaust steam and is used over and over again. Mr. Meder will work his claims industriously this winter.

On a bench back of the Meder property John Hylin and William Letto are operating a claim which was about two-thirds

worked out. Ten men are employed on the Bonanza property.

Charles Carlins is working three men on the hillside opposite 53 below on the left limit and by means of a fifty-foot tunnel is working out a bench claim in the rear of the hill.

Creek claim No. 52 below, owned by Ole Finstad, is being worked under a lay lease by John Knudson, Nels Johnson, R. Krokum, Henry Nicholson and Charles Westby. They work from an open cut to bedrock and use a Chinese pump operated by a water wheel to drain the cut.

Opposite No. 52 on the right limit is a group of hillside claims which have proven exceedingly rich. The conformation of the ground at this point seems to indicate that at one time the channel of Bonanza Creek ran behind the low hills which here intervene between the present creek bed and a depression in the earth. Working through these low hills by means of a tunnel at a distance of 500 feet extraordinarily rich pay is encountered. The low hills referred to consist of a ledge of rock and beyond this wash gravel is encountered. One of the claims here operated belongs to the law firm of Wade & Aikman of Dawson, but is managed by William Lowden, who



Property of Hamilton Knox Collins.

SLUICING SCENE ON MAGNET.

Kinsey & Kinsey, Photo.

worked out by its former owners. They expect to work out the remainder of the claim by the end of next season.

On the hillside opposite No. 54 below, right limit, O. C. Ackerson and his associate are working seven men in an open cut. They employ no machinery, but obtain water for sluicing from the adjoining claim of Mr. J. W. L. Gillespie.

Mr. Gillespie's property includes two benches adjoining the Ackerson property. He purchased the property in 1898, since which time he has been actively operating it. He has installed at the level of Bonanza Creek a 25-horsepower boiler and with a three-inch pump forces water up the hill to a penstock from which it is conducted in pipes to the ground mined. Here the force obtained by the fall from the penstock is sufficient to thaw and wash the muck and gravel from the bedrock and carry it through the sluices and by taking up the bedrock to a depth of two feet a rich harvest of gold is obtained. Mr. Gillespie owns No. 18 Sulphur Creek in company with Mining Inspector Belcher, and the plant described will be removed to that property when the claim on Bonanza is

owns a part of the adjoining claim. A 500 foot tunnel penetrates the hill and through this tunnel the pay dirt is brought to the surface by means of a tramway operated by steam power. Fifteen men are employed and forty tons of pay dirt are brought to the surface, and sluiced daily. The claim is splendidly equipped with machinery, including a 25-horsepower boiler, hoist, pumps, saws and all necessary appliances. The claim is worked continuously day and night.

Mr. Louis Weis is the owner of a 100-foot portion of the adjoining claim on the hillside abutting No. 51, the remainder of which is owned by William Lowden. Mr. Weis bought the property in July with the proceeds of the sale of an interest in a claim he owned on Cheechaco Hill in partnership with Fred ReKate, who was drowned on the Islander. Mr. Weis is working only five men and is doing development work only, but says the ground is paying him a profit nevertheless. He owns also a hillside on the left limit at No. 51 below on Eureka and another off No. 51 Sulphur. William Lowden is working fifteen men on the adjoining claim.

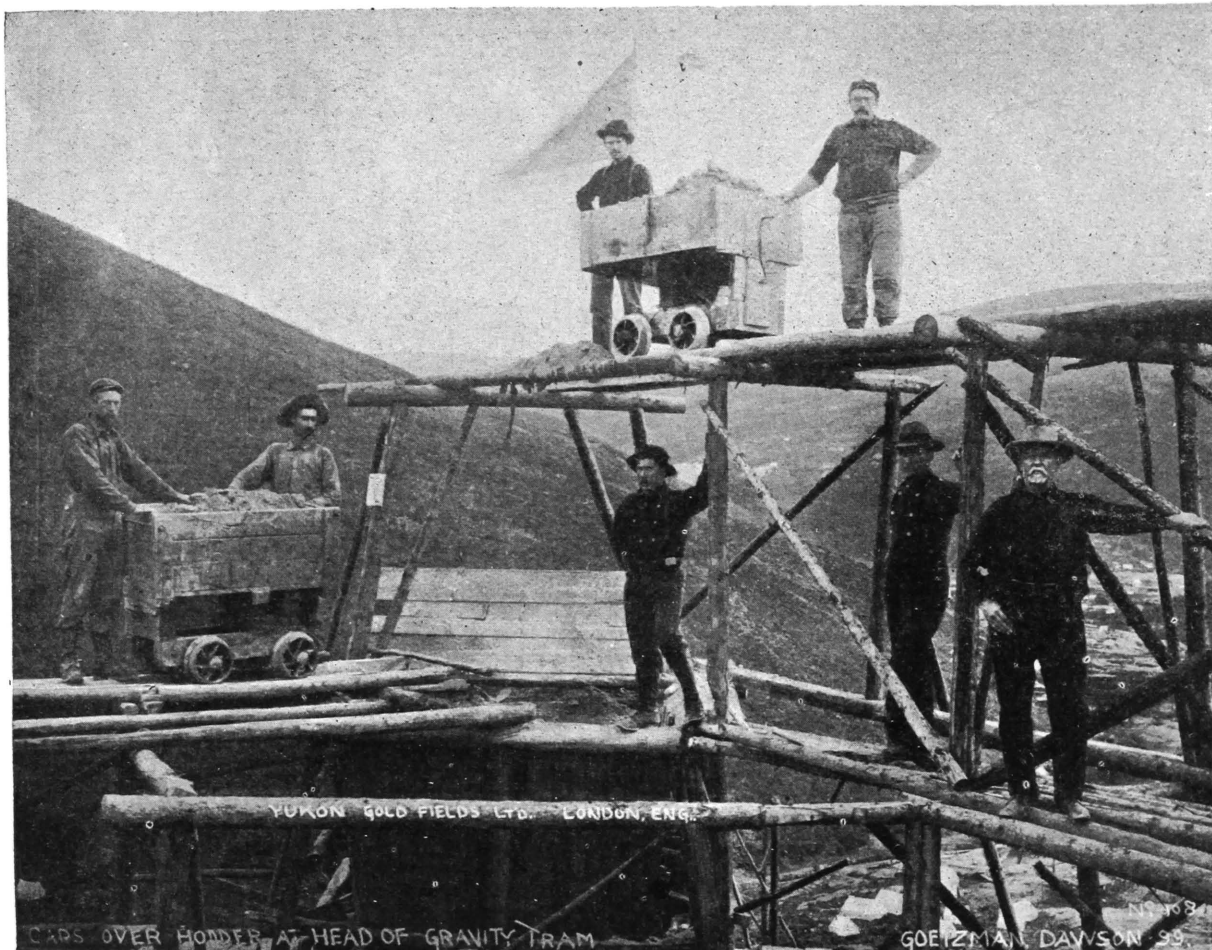
The history of Mr. W. H. Kirwin, who owns the lower half of No. 50 below, illustrates how pluck and perseverance may overcome all difficulties and discouragements, especially when the man's efforts are seconded and encouraged by a faithful, loving wife. Mr. Kirwin, who was a painting contractor at Tacoma, Washington, came to Dawson in 1898 and began to work for wages on No. 17 Eldorado, and with the money thus earned and saved purchased an interest in two claims on Gold Hill, which he worked out. During the winter of 1899, while he was engaged in working the Gold Hill property, Mrs. Kirwin left Tacoma to join her husband and made her way to Dawson in company with Mrs. Wills, also of Tacoma. They had a sled, upon which they carried their camp equipage, drawn by a pony, and walked from Skagway over the summit of White Pass to Fort Selkirk. During all this long and toilsome journey the two women did all their own work, camping out nightly under their tent. When three miles out from Skagway their pony ran away, scattering their goods over the intervening distance to Skagway, but the dauntless women returned, caught the animal, gathered up their goods and resumed their journey and reached Dawson safely. Mr. Kirwin is justly proud of his own success but his pride in the assistance his little wife has given him is greater and to her he gallantly ascribes the greater part of his success.

Kirwin and John Kerins purchased 50 below in 1900 and last winter worked the upper half from which they took 42,000 buckets of pay dirt. In the spring of 1901 they divided the property, Kerins taking the upper half and Kirwin the lower. The latter immediately installed a 15-horsepower boiler and hoisting engines, built three-quarters of a mile of flume, and with nine men began the work of developing his property. He is now taking three hundred buckets of pay dirt out daily and is his own engineer and superintendent. It will take five years to work out this property.

John Kerins, who owns the upper half, will let the property out on lays this winter. About 175 feet square has already been worked out and with the seventy-five men who will be at work on the property this winter Mr. Kerins hopes to work out the remainder before spring. He has located a hillside claim on the left limit, adjoining his property and located pay in the gravel averaging twenty-five cents to the pan. Mr. Kerins is an old placer miner, having spent twenty years in the Cassiar country. In coming to Dawson he came overland from the Cassiar, by way of Teslin Lake, where the boats were built in which he and his party came to Dawson. Mr. Kerins staked a claim on Cheechaco Hill in 1898, but neglected to record the claim, which has since proven one of the richest of that famous group.

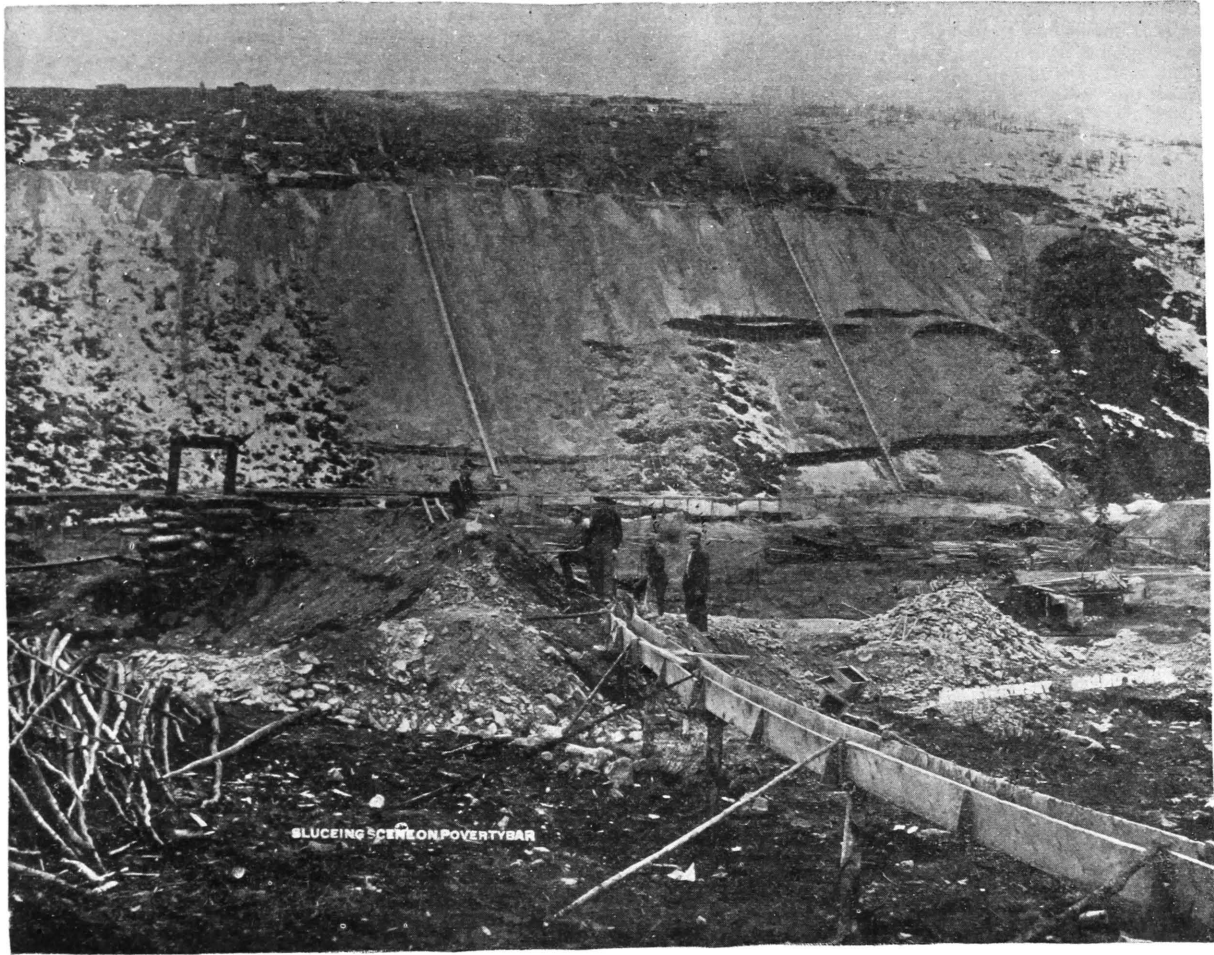
No. 49 below is owned by Ole Finstad and Phlo Johnson. Elsewhere a view of this claim is given showing both the owners. Mr. Finstad is also the owner of part of 51 below and all of 52. Mr. Johnson has charge of the work on No. 49. The claim has been worked for two years and is good for three more. A 12-horsepower boiler is used for thawing and hoisting. The paystreak varies from 1 to 6 feet in depth. No winter work is done on this property. Mr. Johnson came to the Yukon in 1894 and spent two years prospecting on the Stewart River. He spent one winter 450 miles up the Stewart river and made nothing better than a grubstake. He was on his way to Fortymile with a cargo of moose meat in the fall of 1896 when he heard of the strike on Bonanza at Sixtymile Post. Finstad, who was Johnson's partner at this time, had been working in a sawmill at Sixtymile Post and came to the Klondike, staking No. 60 below, which he sold, and with the proceeds bought all the other property enumerated. Mr. Johnson came to Juneau, Alaska, in 1892 and crossed the divide into the Yukon in company with Mr. Finstad in 1894.

Frank Buteau, the owner of No. 48 below, is another of the old timers of the Yukon. He came to the Yukon in 1886 from



YUKON GOLD FIELDS, LTD., LONDON, ENG.
Cars over hopper at head of Gravity Tram.

Goetzman, Photo.



SLUICING SCENE ON POVERTY BAR.

Kinsey & Kinsey, Photo.

the province of Quebec and in company with his partner, P. G. McDonald, brought the first hydraulic plant to the country. That was in the winter of 1892. Together with McDonald he had worked at mining in the Fortymile country and they during one winter whipsawed 75,000 feet of lumber for sluice boxes and flumes. They erected the first blacksmith shop in the country, using a boulder for an anvil and constructing their bellows out of moosehide which they rendered air-tight by soaking in melted tallow. Their hydraulic plant was established at Troublesome Point, at the mouth of Franklin Gulch, on the south fork of the Fortymile River. Their hose was brought in from the outside for them by the A. C. Co. During the operation of their hydraulic plant they took out over \$100,000 from Troublesome Point, but of this sum only a very small part was profit, owing to the excessive cost of all supplies and appliances. Mr. Buteau continued his partnership with Mr. McDonald up to the time of the latter's death. The claim, No. 48 Bonanza, was staked by Buteau, but had never been worked until last winter, when he employed thirteen men opening it up. Mr. Buteau relates with considerable amusement at the irony of fate that he might have traded his claim for No. 9, 13, 17 or 31 Eldorado, the original stakers of which believed 48 to be the richest, though the contrary has proven to be the case. Indeed, he tells that he bargained to trade a half interest in 48 for a half interest in 17, with the original staker, but that the latter sold instead for a small sum the claim which has since made the fortune of the Berry brothers. Buteau owns a five-year water right on Bonanza and has a flume three-fourths of a mile long carrying 200 inches of water and affording a pressure of thirteen and a half feet at the claim. He will work No. 48 this winter with a full crew.

Emil Seiler, a native of Alsace-Lorraine, is the owner of No. 46 below. He came to the Yukon in 1894. He worked on Franklin Gulch and located a claim on Chicken Creek in the Fortymile country, but his mining operations there were not attended with success. He purchased No. 46 in February, 1897.

His partner, Louis Bailier, owns No. 28 Eldorado and recently purchased Joe Barret's Dominion property. This summer No. 46 was worked on the lay system by a firm employing fifteen men. All open cut about forty feet wide and 100 feet long was opened up. Two boilers, aggregating 37-horsepower, were used with pumps, hoists and all other apparatus necessary to work the claim efficiently. Three years more will be required to completely work out this property.

No. 47 below is owned and operated by William Gowvin, F. A. Kirkpatrick, J. D. Regan and R. R. Miller, who employ eight men. Their work this summer has been merely preparatory for the winter, when they will work on a large scale. About 300 feet of the claim have been worked out. The completion of the remainder will require about three years' work.

A good example of Yukon mining is the manner in which Messrs. George Spenser and James E. Kiddie, two young natives of Scotland, work their bench claims opposite No. 43 below on Bonanza. They have worked their claims with a rocker since spring, taking out on an average \$50 to \$60 a day to the man. Of course these enterprising young men did not overlook the stampedes last winter and are now the owners of two claims of Cleark Creek and three claims on Montana. Having also acquired the hillside back of their bench claim, they intend to drift this winter, getting out a large dump for the spring cleanup. A photograph of their Bonanza property is shown elsewhere.

J. H. Woolfolk, a colored miner, is the owner of a bench claim opposite No. 44, which he is industriously working, taking out good pay.

Messrs. H. Rahm and A. Childs are working a bench opposite No. 44 with good results.

On No. 43 below on Bonanza an immense dredger is at work, a fuller description of the work of which appears elsewhere.

Opposite 43 on the right limit good pay has been located on the hillside at a height of about 200 feet above the creek level. A tunnel has been driven 100 feet into the hillside and

the property will be actively worked this winter, with steam thawer and all necessary appliances. Messrs. W. F. Thompson, R. Douglas, Al Ready and William Karss are the owners. They also own a hillside opposite No. 45.

The claim of Joseph Snyder on the same bench will be worked this winter with a full crew, also one belonging to Charles Hall and another belonging to Frank Waldo. The pay located on these benches runs from five to forty cents to the pan and is said to average fifteen cents. This is one of the few localities where good pay has been definitely located in the hills on the right limit of Bonanza.

No. 45 below is owned by Kenneth Senkler, but is worked on the lay system by Donald McLay and W. Wilds, who will operate the claim this winter.

No. 44 below on Bonanza is owned and operated by Frank Baker, Joseph Winterholter and H. H. Hart, who will employ twenty men in their winter operations.

The Boulder Hill Mining Co., owning and operating nine claims on Boulder Hill, is managed by John Quigg, an extensive nouse of whose operations is printed elsewhere. This property is being opened up for extensive work. A ditch and flume from the head of Boulder Creek brings water to the mouth of the main tunnel. A large dump will be taken out this winter.

The mines of King Solomon which gave glory to the ancient monarch and to modern scientists a food for speculation have given also a name to one of the Klondike's richest treasure houses.

King Solomon Hill is located on the left limit of Bonanza Creek in the vicinity of No. 23 below discovery. Its crest is crowned with a diadem of wondrous wealth. Chief among the mines operated at that point is that of the Anglo-Klondike Mining Company, comprising seventeen separate claims known as the Goheen Group.

The mines of the Anglo-Klondike Company are under the management of Mr. George T. Coffey, a hydraulic miner of long experience in both California and the Caribou country, who has introduced many innovations of methods here which have resulted in minimizing expense and increasing output.

Fifteen of the claims comprising the Goheen Group are located on King Solomon Hill and two on Boulder Creek, which latter afford a dumping ground for tailings and afford a valuable water right on Boulder Creek, from which a ditch has been constructed that will, during the spring and autumn freshets, carry 250 inches of water to the company's mines on King Solomon Hill and also to its Fox Gulch property. On Fox Gulch the company owns practically all the favorable ground, having 13 hillside and bench claims, one fractional bench claim and three creek claims on Fox Gulch, together with dumping ground on Bonanza.

The property of the Anglo-Klondike Company has been practically only in the process of development for the past year as its water ditch was not perfected in time to take advantage of the spring freshet, hence there is an accumulation of nearly 10,000 tons of pay dirt on the dumps awaiting sluicing. For the reason that all the available storage space on the ground is occupied, work has been temporarily suspended on the company's King Solomon Hill mines, but with a corps of fifty men the work is being rapidly pushed on the Fox Gulch properties. Here a sufficient volume of water is obtained to render it possible to sluice up a portion of the daily output although the greater part of the output is stored for future sluicing. At the time of writing (August 26) about 400 cars per day are being taken out of the Fox Gulch properties, the major portion of which will be stored awaiting an adequate water supply.

Manager Coffey is authority for the statement that a large hydraulic plant will be installed at both King Solomon Hill and Fox Gulch next spring and the company's future operations conducted upon the large scale made possible by that method. For six weeks during the spring Boulder Creek carries between 5,000 and 6,000 inches of water. Of this the company's ditch will carry 250 inches and this with the fall to Fox Gulch will give a pressure equal to about 125 pounds per square inch. With this enormous force it is proposed to work not only the ground on the creek claims on Fox Gulch but to wash over again the tailings and debris dumped thereon by this summer's operations. Mr. Coffey estimates that it will be profitable in this region to mine dirt that will pay an average of seventy-five cents per cubic yard and that ultimately much ground now considered as too low grade to work will be mined by this method.

The four miles of ditch system by which water is brought from Boulder Creek includes 3,000 feet of flume and 1,900 feet of 15-inch pipe constituting a syphon by which the stream is car-

ried across Boulder Creek. At the lowest point of this syphon there is a pressure of 375 feet.

Even by the progressive measures outlined it will take four years to work out the company's holdings. If there is a sufficient run of water this fall to clean up all the accumulated dirt the entire system of mines will be operated throughout the winter. The company's plant consists of several large boilers furnishing steam for thawing, miles of track laid through the various drifts and tunnels, pumps and hoisting machinery. At the close of the season for hydraulic operations next year a tram-way will be installed by means of which the mine output will be carried to the head of No. 24 below on Bonanza, where it will be sluiced by the ordinary methods. Mr. Coffey is undecided yet whether to install an aerial tram-way or a gravity system, the present outlook seeming to favor the former as the more economical.

Mr. Coffey's experience as a mine manager began in Nevada County, California, where he operated for ten years with unvarying success. For four years he was associated with Hobson in the great Caribou Consolidated Mine where he assisted in installing the mammoth hydraulic plant that brought those immense gold fields into subjection. He came to the Klondike in 1898 and was for two years manager of McDonald's Bonanza Syndicate and later with the Hunker Concession. His selection to manage the affairs of the Anglo-Klondike Company was a tribute to his ability as a miner. The condition of the mines at the time of his assumption of the management was anything but promising, but by the introduction of new methods he has materially decreased the cost of operation while vastly increasing the output.

One little contrivance of Mr. Coffey's is meeting the general favor of miners everywhere, and has been generally adopted on the creeks. In the storage of pay dirt it had become the habit of Klondike miners to dump on the ground and "shovel in" when the water came. Mr. Coffey adopted the novel expedient of dumping his dirt into mammoth hoppers shaped like an inverted cone, whose apex rested directly over the sluice-boxes. The pay dirt was held within these hoppers by removable timbers at the bottom. When the water began to flow these timbers were gradually removed and the dirt flowed freely and uninterruptedly. By this handy device the labor of scores of men "shoveling in" was saved. Other miners have not been slow to adopt this plan.

King Solomon Hill has yielded its riches to scores of individuals. Here are the famous mines of Harry Ash, that have been worked so systematically for years, and where this summer all the old tailings and debris have been sluiced over with resultant big pay.

J. Ben Lewis and J. A. McKay operate a group of several claims on this hill with a model plant, employing a large number of men.

Mr. J. D. Hartman, formerly a distributor of the News, has established a road house on King Solomon Hill, where he drives a thriving trade.

The success of Mr. Albert Trabold as a miner in the Klondike has been due to unremitting toil and perseverance. After a series of disappointments calculated to discourage the ordinary man, Mr. Trabold eventually succeeded to an extent which enabled him to make investments out of which has grown the present admirable group of mines on Monte Cristo Gulch. Here he is operating in partnership with Messrs. Meikel and Schindler, No. 3 Monte Cristo Gulch, by the ordinary method of sinking and drifting and upon his own behalf the claim known as No. 2 Monte Cristo, the St. George Bench, the Jackson Bench and the Mead Hillside. These latter claims he is working by hydraulic, accomplishing as much with five men by this method as could be done with fifty men under the prevailing methods of mining. The ground he is working will nowhere yield a prospect of more than five cents to the pan, yet so efficacious is the hydraulic system that the property is made to pay handsomely. The difficulty of procuring water for this system is such as would discourage an ordinary man, yet Mr. Trabold, who formerly owned the water right on Boulder Creek, buys a partial supply from the company now owning it and a partial supply from the owner of an electric plant on Bonanza Creek. With these two sources filling a reservoir that he has constructed he procures a sufficient supply to operate his mine, half of each day. With 620 gallons of water per minute conducted through a fifteen-inch hose and an inch nozzle, Mr. Trabold clears off his ground bedrock with amazing rapidity. The photograph elsewhere reproduced gives an excellent idea of the method of working the ground in question.

On the third tier off Fox Gulch discovery O. A. Schultz and A. E. Anderson have this summer finished taking all the pay

out of a 100-foot bench claim. They employed five men and have a large pay dump out. With favorable water this fall this will all be cleaned up.

From No. 43 below on Bonanza to Nos. 30 and 31 on the creek little or no work was done this summer. Nos. 30 and 31 are owned by Williams, Staffora and Lowe. The claims have been worked since 1897 and were in full operation this summer in an open cut. A 35-horsepower boiler was used for thawing and operating the pumps necessary for mine drainage and for lifting the tailings out of the open cut. From this point to the mouth of American Gulch there has been no activity whatever during the summer, though there is promise of large operations through the winter.

On Oro Fino Hill, between Fox and American Gulches, the work is mostly confined to the operations of William Northrop, Farrar and Nelson and Rumsey, Harris & Co.



FARRAR AND NELSON MINE, ORO FINO HILL.

One of the most successful mining operators in the Yukon is Mr. William Northrop, formerly of New York City. Mr. Northrop's success is attributable to the systematic operation of his mines more than to any chance or fabulous richness of the ground operated. His first venture was in the hillside group on Magnet Gulch known as the Crouch Claim, differing only from the surrounding claims in the mathematical precision and exactness with which each department of the work was carried on. During the winter of 1900-01. Mr. Northrop began the operation of a second group of claims on American Gulch and Oro Fino Hill, where his former methods were enlarged upon and if possible more thoroughly systematized. Here the Northrop properties consist of one gulch claim and three hillsides. The mine is operated through a shaft, said to be the largest ever sunk in the Yukon—ninety feet deep and being 10x15 feet in the clear. This shaft is divided into two compartments, having a separate elevator in each compartment, each capable of carrying two wheelbarrows. As one elevator ascends the other descends and the lift of ninety feet is made in fifteen seconds. The mine is equipped with a 35-horsepower boiler of the locomotive type and a double cylinder reversible hoisting engine. The mine has a record of hoisting 1,325 wheelbarrow loads of pay dirt in a ten-hour run. From the mouth of the shaft the loaded barrows are wheeled over bunkers, two of which are directly over the shaft, and dumped. These bunkers are so located that their contents are easily fed directly into the sluice boxes as fast as needed. Water for sluicing is obtained from Bonanza Creek, where a model pumping plant has been installed. A 40-horsepower boiler furnishes steam to a duplex plunger pump, having a five and one-fourth inch water cylinder, eight-inch steam cylinder and a

twelve-inch stroke. This pump is in constant operation, both day and night, except Sundays, none of Mr. Northrop's properties being operated on the Sabbath. Water from this pump is conducted by a two and one-half-inch pipe to a large reservoir situated at a considerable height above the level of the sluice boxes. The water thus obtained is stored until needed when it is run through the flumes and sluice boxes.

By reference to the accompanying illustrations it will be seen that the operations of last winter produced a pay dump of gigantic proportions. It contained over 80,000 wheelbarrow loads of dirt and had a mean height of twenty-five feet, and was 200 feet in length. So large was this dump that the water of the spring freshets was insufficient to complete the wash-up, and there is a considerable portion of it still on the ground. A run of four hours per day is now sufficient to wash up the daily product of the mine, and the remainder of the sluicing period of five hours is given over to cleaning up the winter's accumulations. At the present rate of progress the American Creek property will be worked out by the end of next year. No work will be done this winter, however.

Messrs. C. M. Farrar and P. E. Nelson have by similar systematic operations made a success of their mine on Oro Fino Hill. To reach the pay on the "White Channel," where they are located, it was necessary to sink a shaft 149 feet to bedrock. Above the mouth of the shaft they raised a scaffold twenty-one feet. This work they completed in the fall of 1900. Last spring they began actively taking out the pay, having to raise the dirt 170 feet. While the spring freshets were on the dirt was sluiced as fast as removed, but now only very moderate sluicing is possible by gathering seepage water in a sump hole and circulating it through the sluices by means of a centrifugal pump. The water returns to the sump after passing through settling boxes, and is used over and over again. Messrs. Farrar and Nelson say that by this process the water becomes eventually so thick that the gold floats around the circuit and it becomes necessary to shut down to allow the water to clear. A large dump of pay dirt has accumulated, which will be washed up in the spring. There are already between 1,200 and 1,500 feet of tunnels in this claim, and it is hoped by the owners that two years more will suffice to clean up the property. The same firm worked out claims on Chechaco Hill and Monte Cristo Gulch, and Mr. Nelson is operating several claims on Jack Wade and American Creeks, in the Fortymile District. There will be no winter work.

The adjacent claim of A. Rumsey, Frank Farren, J. W.



GROUND SLUICING ON MAGNET.

Harris and J. Carsten is operated in the same manner. They have but about 450 feet of tunnels driven so far. The mine will be closed during the winter.

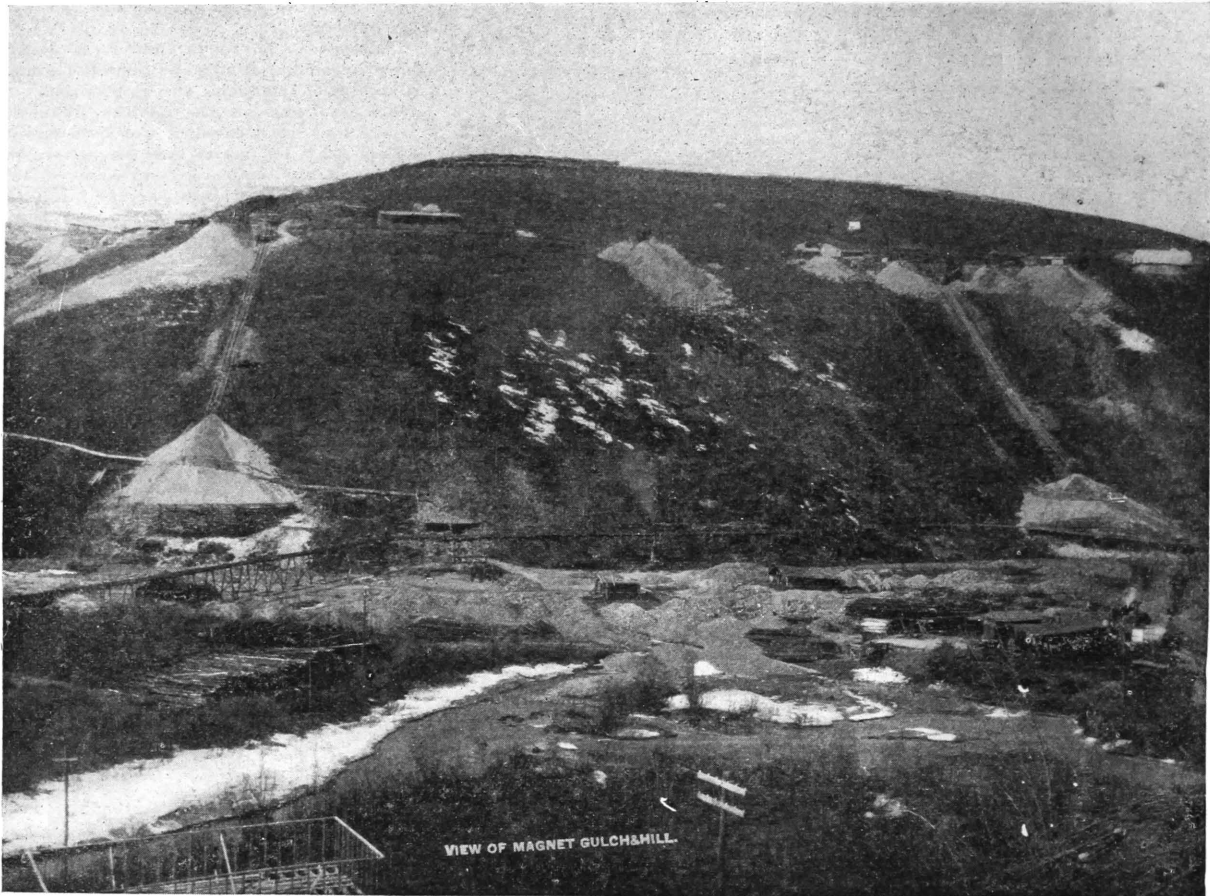
William Walker and Daniel Reid are opening a claim on the brow of Oro Fino Hill, opposite 23 below on Bonanza. They call their claim the "Emerald," and will endeavor to locate the pay this winter.

Several other small claims on the hill are to be worked this winter that have been idle during the summer.

American Gulch, which lies between Oro Fino Hill and American Hill, on the left limit of Bonanza, has been the scene of great activity during the summer. In addition to the property of William Northrop, Hamilton and Knox have been operating a claim with five men, using a sixteen-horsepower boiler and hoist, there being but 250 feet of tunnel driven as yet.

The gulch claims, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, owned by Dr. P. D. Carper, and the adjoining hillside owned by him, have been worked full-blast, with from twelve to fifteen men. The gulch claims are practically worked out, but the hillside is only partially

extending nearly to the borders of Magnet Gulch, is the property of Messrs. Lawson, Fuller and Norwood. These gentlemen own several claims on American Hill opposite 17, 18 and 19 below on Bonanza, comprising an area of about 750 by 1,400 feet along the extension of the "White Channel." They have driven over 4,000 feet of tunnel, including cross-cuts. Four tunnels penetrate the hill at equal distances along the Bonanza face of the hill, and three gravity trams extend from the level of these tunnels a distance of about 300 feet down to the level of the sluice boxes near the foot of the hill. Five thousand feet of steel tracks are laid in the tunnels and cross-cuts, and the immense cars of dirt brought from the four tunnels go hurrying down the mountain side to be dumped into immense hoppers from which it is fed direct to the sluice boxes. No steam power is used for propulsion anywhere in this mine, all the heavy work being accomplished by the force of gravity. Two boilers are used for steam thawing and fifty men are employed in mining. The firm purchased dumping ground for their tailings and debris on Nos. 17, 18 and 19 below on Bonanza. Water



VIEW OF MAGNET GULCH AND HILL.

Property of Messrs. Lawson, Fuller and Norwood.

Kinsey & Kinsey, Photo.

worked. A force of twenty-five to thirty men will be retained throughout the winter. A 25-horsepower boiler is used for thawing and operating an 8-horsepower engine. Two tunnels have been driven into American Hill a distance of 500 feet, and the pay dirt has been taken from the back end for the full width of the claim for a distance of eighty feet, and the miners are now working out toward the rim. During the winter operations the pay dirt will be stored in immense cribs built up over the sluice boxes of which three lines will be laid. An average of 200 cars of pay dirt will be taken out every day. Charles Arnold is the general foreman in charge of the work.

J. A. Collins has spent the summer in opening up the ground on the hillside opposite the upper half of No. 3 American Gulch, and will work a force of fifteen men this winter. The claim is the property of Mr. Collins, Robert Brownlee, J. R. Gandolfo and Steck Brothers.

Nearly all the remainder of the ground on American Hill

for washing the gravel is brought in an immense flume from No. 14 below on Bonanza. The mine, which is under the management of Mr. Lawson, is one of the most productive in the Klondike. Under the present system of work and at the present rate of progress it will require five years to exhaust the resources of the claim. Work will cease when winter sets in, and will not be resumed until February. In the engraving of American Hill but two of the gravity trams are shown. The third has since been constructed about midway between the other two. The same photograph shows the works of Crockett and Cunningham, on 18 below, Bonanza.

The last named gentlemen have worked their claim for the past two years, employing ten men, but will not work this winter. A peculiar feature of this claim is the immense slabs of bedrock which it is necessary to remove in order to get at the gold. A 16-horsepower boiler and hoisting engine are used in the operation of the claim.

John Mallon, on 21 below, has not been working his claim

this summer, but will start active operations this winter.

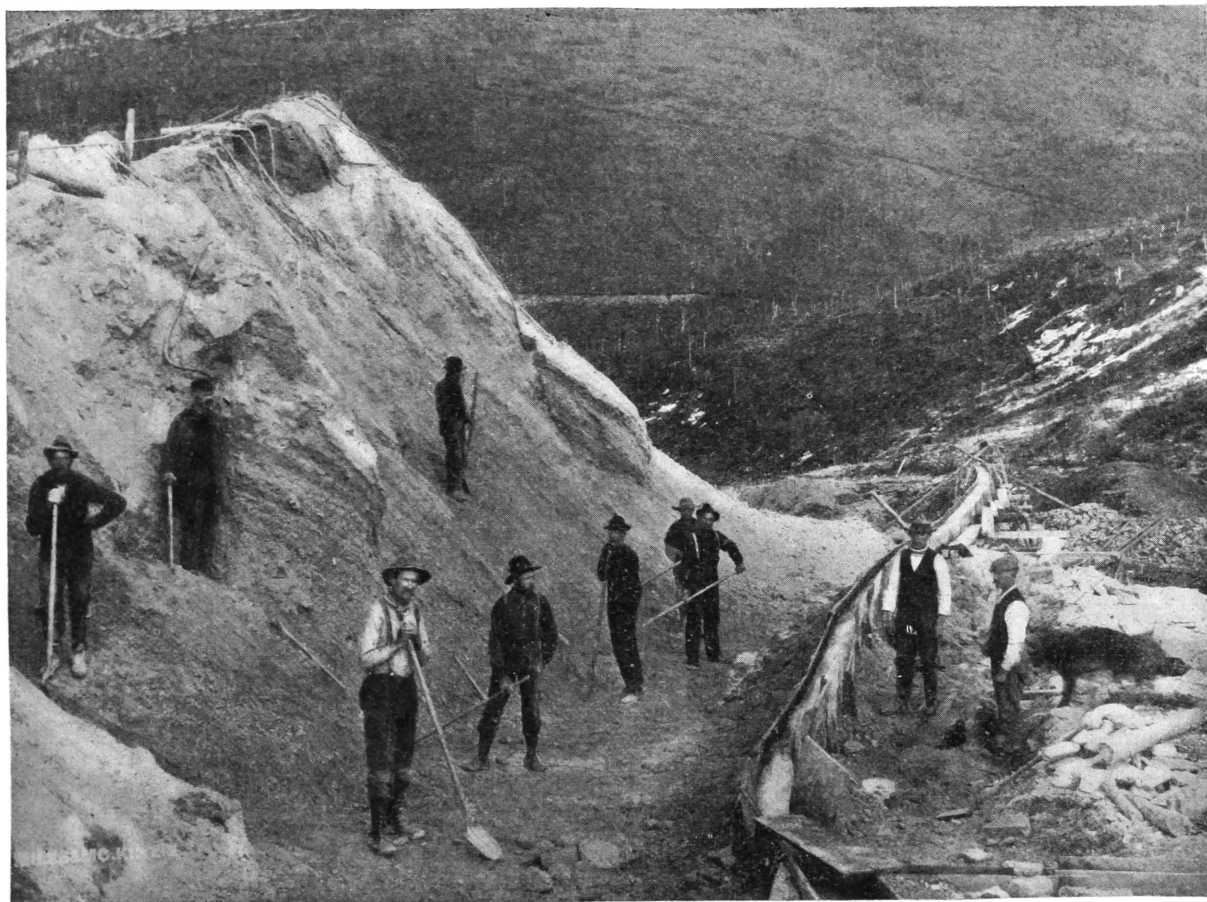
On the fraction 20A below, "Bob" Oliver and W. H. Owens, well known Dawsonites, are operating the creek claim and adjoining hillside. They will work this winter, employing ten men, and expect by the close of next season to finish up with both claims. They use a 16-horsepower boiler and hoist in the operation of their claim.

No. 17 below is owned by Dr. Wills, and is worked on the lay system by N. Castano, who employs six men, but no machinery.

Magnet Gulch, which comes into Bonanza at this point, is a lively locality. Nos. 1, 2 and 3, gulch claims, are owned by Noah Davey, F. A. Schaal and D. A. Boehme. The ground was worked during the spring freshets by ground sluicing, and will this winter be drifted, as it was last winter. Eight men have been employed during the summer. It will take five years more of work to exhaust this property.

Messrs. Hamilton & Knox, who have properties scattered all along Bonanza Creek, are operating the hillside opposite

have been operating for over a year. They are now employing twenty men, and have still two years' work before them, but will close down the mine this winter. The plant at this mine is a model of beauty. A 25-horsepower boiler furnishes power to a 20-horsepower hoist and steam for thirty points in thawing. The engine and boiler room is as neat as a good housekeeper's kitchen, and the machinery as cleanly as her pots and pans, a rare sight in Yukon mine power stations. The shaft, 115 feet deep, is timbered with as much precision and care as a coal mine shaft intended to last a century; and everything, in fact, about the mine bespeaks the care and attention of the practical miner. And that Mr. Miles is, being a native of Wales, and a lifelong miner. He came to the Klondike from Nanaimo, B. C., and nearly all his employes are Nanaimo coal miners. Mr. McKenzie is not a practical miner, being a newspaper man instead. He it was who first discovered gold on Magnet Hill. He attempted to record a claim on the hill, but was refused a record, and procured the services of a lady to obtain record of his claim. Since that time the



Adams Hill.

MILES & M'KENZIE'S MINE.

Kinsey & Kinsey, Photo.

No. 2 on Magnet. This property is under the management of Mr. H. C. Hamilton, Mr. J. B. Knox being just now in the United States. Twenty-five men have been employed in developing this property during the summer, and it will be closed down for the winter. The firm has just finished work on a Cheechaco Hill claim, and all its other properties are in an embryo state. The 40-horsepower boiler now on Cheechaco Hill will be removed to American Gulch for next season's operations there. Messrs. Hamilton & Knox came to the Yukon together as partners, from Cripple Creek, Colo., where they had been mining for three years. Their first attempt here was on a lay on a hillside at 30 Eldorado, where they did not succeed in making it pay, and they then turned their attention to the "White Channel" and Cheechaco Hill. They now own claims on Magnet, American and Lovett Gulches, on the "White Channel." Messrs. Hamilton & Knox are owners of a quartz property at Cripple Creek, which it is their intention to develop on leaving the Klondike.

J. E. McKenzie and John Miles are the owners of a very rich claim on the left limit opposite No. 3 Magnet, which they

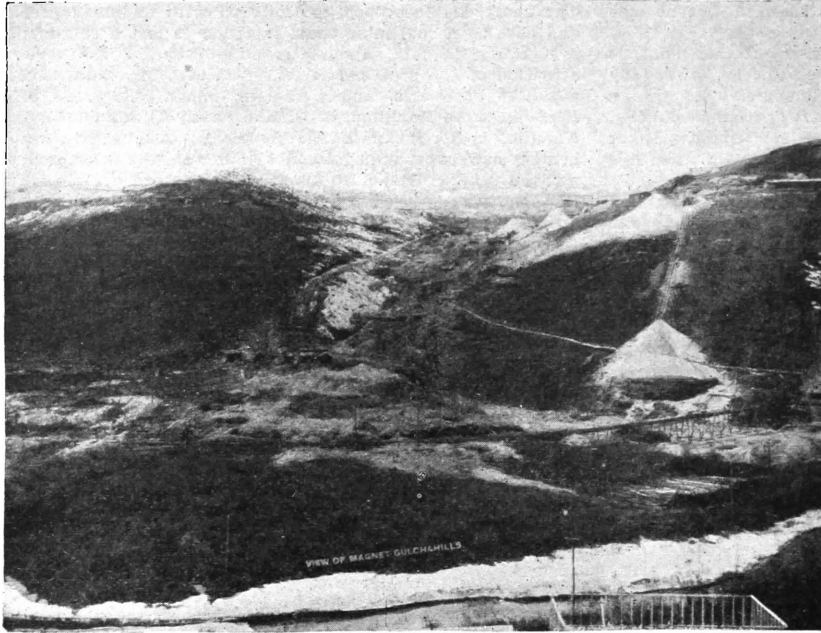
firm has had to defend its title to the property in five lawsuits, each one of which they have won. The firm owns several interests on Eureka Creek.

Judge Davis and R. McFarlane own the adjoining claim to that of Miles & McKenzie. A 20-horsepower compound boiler and 14-horsepower hoist have been installed on the claim, a 100-foot shaft has just been completed, and the seven men employed on the claim are now putting in tracks, tramways and erecting the necessary buildings preparatory to beginning active operations in the spring. No winter work will be done on the property.

Directly opposite this claim, on the other side of the Gulch—that is to say, on Magnet Hill proper—is another mine in embryo. D. A. Waggoner and C. Collins are opening up their property by means of a tunnel which they have driven forty feet, and have just tapped the pay streak. They will work this winter, but will not put on a power plant until next spring.

Magnet City, a thriving and busy community on Bonanza Creek, has grown up around the nucleus of a deservedly popu-

lar road house, established and operated by a brainy and popular little woman, to whose far-seeing eye the site offered peculiar advantages. The history of Mrs. M. P. Rothweiler is one of the romances of the Yukon, and if the pen of Bret Harte were employed in the telling of it, it would become his masterpiece. Armed only with her natural gifts, an attractive personality, a mind trained to business, a sparkling wit and



VIEW OF MAGNET GULCH AND HILLS.

a determination to succeed, Mrs. Rothweiler arrived at Dawson in the summer of 1898, having been imprisoned by ice at the mouth of the Tanana River during the winter of 1897, while on her way up the Yukon River to Dawson. The winter was one full of hardships, perils and discouragements; yet with undaunted courage and brave determination to succeed, Mrs. Rothweiler came to Dawson and proceeded at once to establish herself.

At that time near the Bonanza trail, in the vicinity of No. 17 below, there stood a sod shanty that bore the sign "Mary's Place," where a sallow-faced little drudge of a woman doled out "coffee and sinkers at two-bits a throw," in the expressive vernacular of the time. The almost fabulous richness of the neighboring placer ground had not then been demonstrated, yet there was something in the surroundings that appealed to Mrs. Rothweiler's instinctive knowledge of the future. She purchased Mary's place and straightway transformed it. A cheerful log house with inviting exterior and comfortable interior supplanted "Mary's Place." Attracted by the good cheer offered by the home-like surroundings, by the pleasant, frank goodfellowship of the proprietress, the patronage of the place grew and grew until modest "Mary's Place" became the admirable "Magnet Hotel," voted the most comfortable on the trail. Gradually about the hotel there grew up a settlement; stores followed, other hotels, until today Magnet is the best and busiest of Bonanza settlements between Dawson and Grand Forks; and the whole is due to the genius and foresight of a woman, and that woman one to whose business ability many mine operators of that vicinity owe, not only encouraging words, but actual help in credit extended to them during the arduous period of developing their mines. What fortune Mrs. Rothweiler has gathered is due to her own untiring exertions and personal efforts, and if Magnet Hotel is popular, that popularity is based upon the good, substantial reason that within that hostelry three things are certain to the traveler. First, good cheer; second, well-cooked, well-served and bountiful meals; third, comfortable, cleanly sleeping quarters.

Magnet Hill, so named for its fancied resemblance in form to the horseshoe magnet, has proven itself entitled to that name by reason of the wonderfully attractive force of its contents. About the powerful magnet has clustered the busiest, most thriving community on Lower Bonanza. Here creek, gulch, hillside and bench claims all alike yield rich stores of gold. The most important mine on Magnet Hill is that owned

by William Northrop and formerly operated by him, but now operated under a lease by E. L. French. Mr. French is well known to residents of the Klondike as "French, of the C. D.," because of his popularity while connected with the Canadian Development Company. Associated with Mr. French in the operation of the mine is Mr. O. C. Messier. The claims embraced in the group owned by these gentlemen are three bench claims opposite Nos. 2 and 3 on Magnet Gulch and the hillside opposite No. 16 below on Bonanza. Messrs. French and Messier began operations early last spring, and have pushed the work vigorously and thoroughly, employing twelve men in their drifts and shafts. They use a 30-horsepower boiler of the water tube pattern wherewith to furnish the power necessary to operate their thawing and hoisting machinery.

In the mine thawing is accomplished by hydraulics. A stream of warm water is forced against the frozen gravel by two pulsometers, with the result that the gravel is very easily and readily removed to the desired height and depth with perfect accuracy. At present the product of the mine is brought to the surface in wheelbarrows, through tunnels and drifts and is dumped into a hopper leading to the sluicboxes, whence it is conducted to the sluices when the water is running. About one-half of the area of the paystreak is worked out, and by present plans the remainder may be cleaned up within two years. It is the purpose of Messrs. French and Messier to install a pumping plant on Bonanza Creek next spring which will force a big sluichead sufficiently high to enable them to work the ground next summer by hydraulic methods. At present water is obtained from their reservoir draining the hills back of Magnet, and from Newman's Adams Hill pumping plant, but the supply is insufficient for perfect work. A largely augmented force will be employed on the property this winter, it being the intention of the operators to take out a large dump for early spring sluicing.



MAGNET ROAD HOUSE.

On Magnet Hill, opposite No. 15 Bonanza, left limit. James Fox, W. A. Brown and John Mullen are working a hillside claim through seventy feet of tunnel. They employ an 8-horsepower boiler for thawing and will work the claim out completely by the time winter closes in.

On the right limit opposite the same claim, on what is known as Poverty Bar, L. L. Votaw is working ten men on a lay, the ground belonging to the T. & E. Co. Mr. Votaw ex-

pects to place sluice boxes in his tunnels this winter and wash up his gravel under ground.

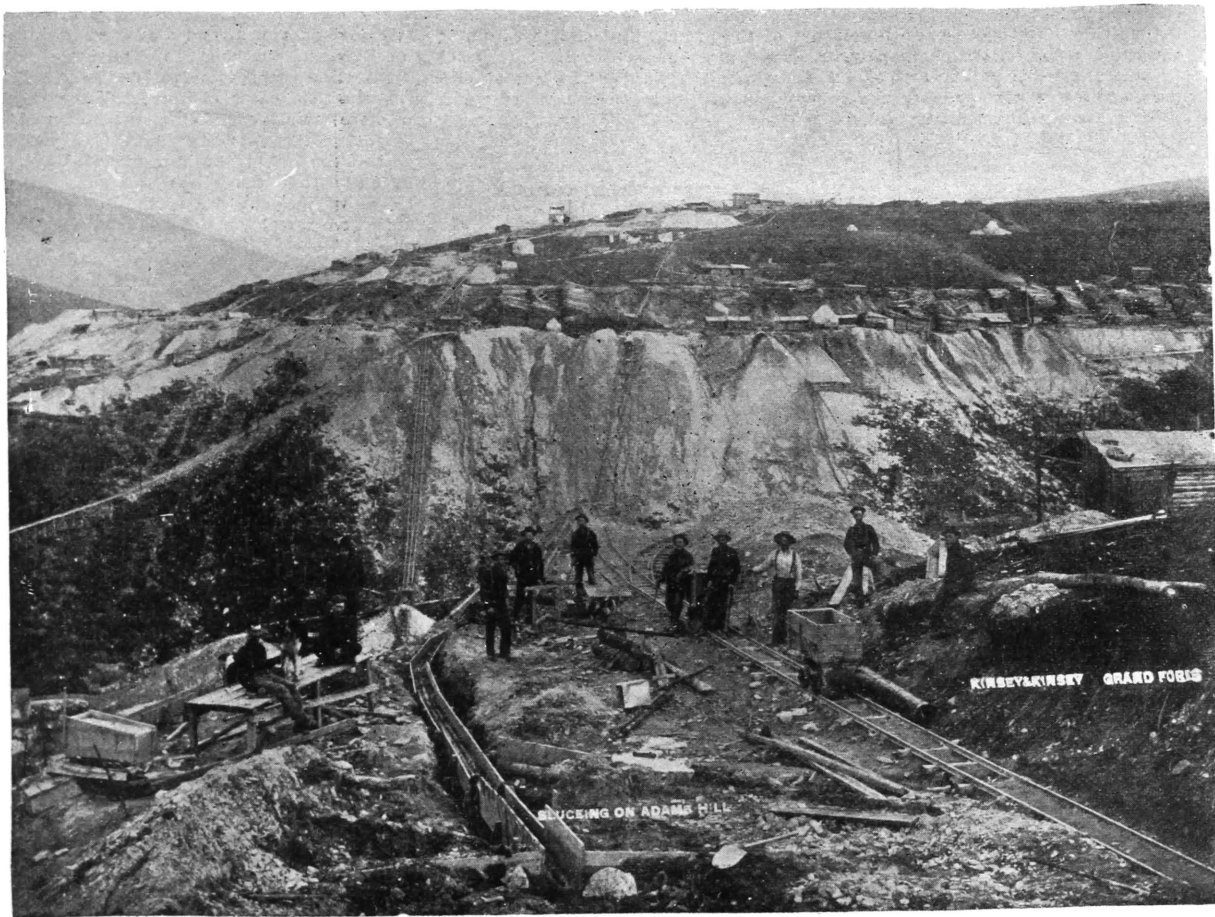
On the hillside on the left limit, opposite No. 14 Ole Erickson, Venus Stockwell and George Sutherland are working, taking out good pay on a claim previously worked by former owners. They will continue to work throughout the winter.

Numbers 14, 15 and 16 below on Bonanza, owned by Daniel McGillivray and David McKay, are the most actively worked creek claims in this vicinity on Bonanza. The average number of men employed during the summer has been thirty-five, which crew will be continued throughout the winter, should the owners decide to work them. In another column we give an illustration which more fitly describes the method and character of the work done on this claim than a volume of words could. The property will require four years more of active work to clean up the gold known to be within its boundaries.

No. 11 below on Bonanza is owned by the Ladue Company. It has been worked during the summer by George H. Johnson, on a lay, but will remain idle during the ensuing winter. To-

woman to establish a laundry in the Yukon. She says that, by her labors as a laundress she enabled her husband to continue his prospecting in the Yukon during many seasons of ill-success.

No. 8 below is the property of Mr. A. Johnson, who has a most systematically organized method of recovering the gold from his claim. During the summer he has been working twenty men in two shifts, day and night. He began by taking off the top muck and gravel from the claim by the use of scrapers, and having by this means reached the gravel, he began shoveling into the sluices until he got to bedrock. Then he installed an inclined tramway, by means of which he hauled loaded cars of pay dirt from the level of the bedrock to a platform about twenty-five feet above the level of the creeks. At this level he installed his sluice boxes and by using a six-inch centrifugal pump lifted the water out of the cut and out of the creek into his sluices. By this means he was enabled to dispose of his tailings on his own ground without encroaching upon the property of his neighbors. He raises about 150 cars



SLUICING ON ADAMS HILL.

ward the latter end of the summer Mr. Johnson was compelled to suspend work on account of an influx of water into his drifts.

On No. 10 below Mr. Napoleon Guimond has begun active preparations for winter work under a lease from the owner, Mr. James Desormier. The ground on No. 10 is all worked out, with the exception of about 100 feet along the lower line of the claim. Mr. Guimond expects to work out the remainder of the claim this winter.

No 13 below on Bonanza was staked by John Horne in the first rush in 1896, and he still retains the ownership. Not much work has been done on the claim this summer, but it is the intention of the owner to install a fine steam plant next summer, in order to keep the water out of the open cut which he intends to make for the more economic working of the property. Mrs. Horne, who came into the Yukon with her husband in 1895, claims the distinction of being the first white woman to camp on the flat where the City of Dawson is now situated, and the further distinction of having been the first white

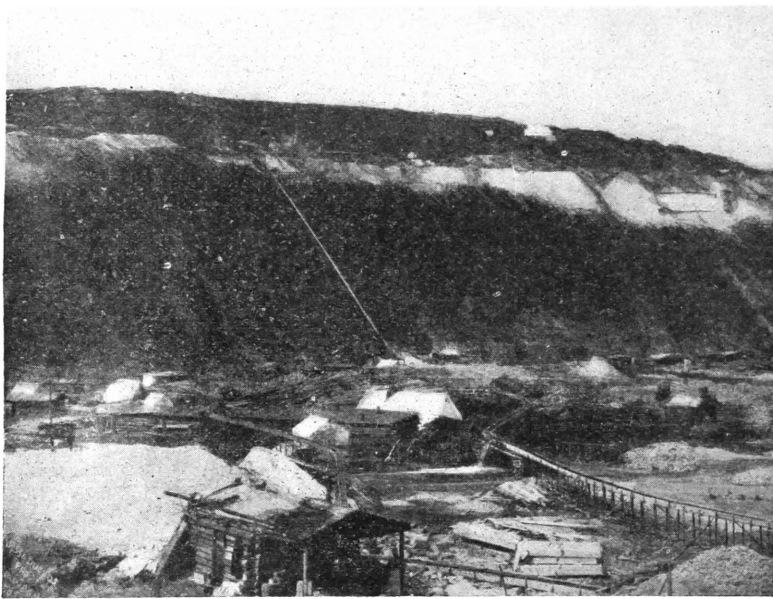
of dirt daily, and was enabled to clean up all but about a quarter of the ground. He will take out the remainder during next summer. Mr. Johnson is also the owner of the lower half of No. 6 below, which ground has been let out on lays. His career in the Klondike is but another evidence of what industry and endurance will accomplish. He arrived at Dawson in May, 1897, and after prospecting for a while located a bench opposite No. 6 below, and with the money taken out of this claim purchased his present holdings.

Messrs Kinkaid & Sechrest are the magnates of Adams Hill. They own the hillside claims opposite Nos. 7, 12 and 13 below. The lay of this ground is such that the three claims almost abut one another, and a tunnel runs almost continuously through the hill from one claim to the other. The firm has over \$8,000 worth of wood on its claim, and has three separate steam plants in operation. Two chutes are used to carry the pay dirt from the level of the tunnels to the creek below, one at the outlet of each tunnel on either side of the hill. The claims will be worked this winter to their full capa-

city, employing forty men. The ground shows a paystreak 600 feet in width, and the 1,500 feet of tunnels already driven give the owners an excellent opportunity to take out large quantities of dirt daily; but working at full capacity it is not expected that the claim can be exhausted in less than three years more. The firm is composed of S. T. Kinkaid and J. J. Sechrest. Mr. W. F. Sechrest manages the claims opposite 12 and 13, and Mr. Kinkaid that opposite No. 7.

P. Rost & Co. are the owners of claims opposite Nos. 7 and 8 below, in the second and third tiers on Adams Hill. P. Rost, William Stone, Richard Ware, George Fletcher, Mikal Stone, Matt. Arolson and Charles Bowie comprise the firm. Twenty men have been employed on the property all summer and will continue throughout the winter. At the present rate of progress it will take about five years to work out the claim. Water for sluicing is obtained from the electric pumping plant situated in the valley below.

Richard Harms, G. D. Threlkel and the Redmond Brothers, John, Charles and Frank, own and operate a claim on Adams Hill opposite No. 12 below. They only recently purchased the property and began the work of development in June, since which time they have taken enough gold out of the ground to pay the balance due on the purchase price. They now employ twenty men and will continue throughout the winter the work of development, and next summer will employ a large force of men and a greatly augmented plant.



NO. 6 BELOW ON BONANZA.
Showing Adam's Hill Operations. Lars & Duclos, Photo.

At the mouth of Adams Creek is situated Alex. McDonald's large pumping plant by means of which a 100-inch stream of water is forced up to the crest of Cheechaco Hill, 380 feet above the level of the boilers. The plant consists of two 100-horsepower boilers and two duplex pumps. The circuit followed by this water is over the crest of Cheechaco Hill to the top of Little Skookum and thence returning around the hill and back along the sides of Cheechaco to a point opposite No. 2 below, where the water is returned to Bonanza Creek. In this manner fifteen claims are supplied with water, a portion of this number receiving their supply from a ditch from the head of Stampede Gulch, where McDonald owns a water right.

Another large pumping plant in this same vicinity is that of Messrs. Newman & Howard, located at the base of Adams Hill, where a triplex power pump with 8x10 water cylinders, electrically operated, puts 416 gallons to the top of the hill every minute.

Barrack & McDonald employ forty-five men on their Cheechaco Hill property, comprising five bench and hillside claims opposite Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 6 Adams Gulch, which latter claims are the property of Alex. McDonald, and are not at present being worked. The bench claims mentioned are worked through a tunnel from the Adams Creek side of the hill, and tapped by means of a 500-foot tunnel, which obviates a lift of 150 feet

that would have to be made were the claims worked through a shaft from the top. By this means 300 cars of dirt are daily brought to the surface and lowered to the level of No. 3 Adams, where they are washed in sluice boxes supplied with water obtained from No. 6 Adams Creek.

No work has been done on Adams Creek this summer with the exception of that performed by a small force of men on No. 10, where it is believed the "White Channel" crosses from Cheechaco to Adams Hill. At all events fairly good pay has been obtained in the creek at No. 10, although the hillsides in the vicinity do not bear out that theory.

Nos. 1 and 2 Adams Creek and two of the hillsides adjoining belong to Messrs. E. E. Andrews, C. A. McGraw and M. A. Howard, who are working about twenty-five men. By active work during the past two years the hillside claims have been pretty thoroughly worked out, and no work will be done this winter. The plant for the operation of this mine consists of a steam thawer and a gravity tram to the level of Adams Creek, and a steam plant in the creek for lifting a sluicehead of water into the boxes.

Messrs. A. Fassbender and J. A. May own two hillside claims adjoining those just described, and also own the upper half of No. 6 below on Bonanza, purchased for dumping ground. The gravel taken from their claim is taken to the creek at No. 6, where it is washed in water obtained from Bonanza Creek. Forty men were employed during the summer in operating the property, but work will be suspended during the winter. The owners estimate that the claims are about two-thirds worked out, and that next summer's operations will suffice to complete the work.

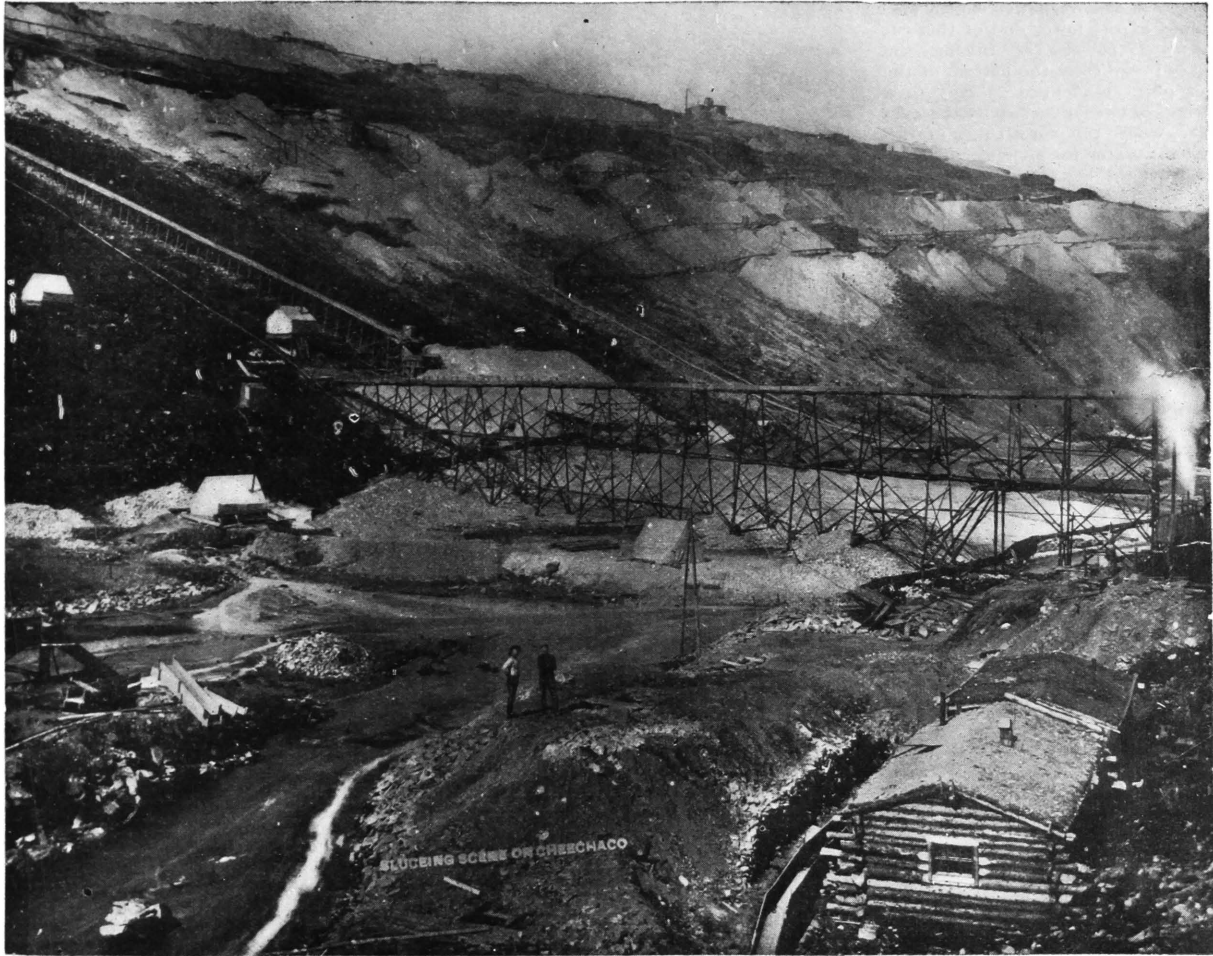
Dr. M. W. Johnson and L. Edgar own several bench and hillside claims on Cheechaco Hill, which they are preparing to open up for active work next summer. They are sinking two shafts this fall in order to determine if the ground in question carries pay.

Most of the claims on Cheechaco Hill have been worked out, and the greater part of the work done there this summer was done by Senator Lynch and William Northrop and others heretofore described. Northrop has been working twenty-five men all summer until the latter part of August, when the claim was about cleaned up. Senator Lynch's operations have been on the largest scale of any. The property jointly owned by him and David Doig consists of three hillside and bench claims. From forty to fifty men have been employed constantly on the property since last February. The creek claim on Bonanza adjoining these properties belongs to the same gentlemen, and is utilized by them as a dumping ground for their waste. A pumping plant situated on the opposite side of the creek raises a sluicehead of water to a height in the neighborhood of thirty-five feet. The water is then carried across the creek in a flume and the line of sluice boxes returns at a lower level to a point about half way across where it discharges the waste and tailings. So great has been the accumulation of the tailings that a hill twenty or thirty feet high has been erected in the middle of the creek. Senator Lynch hopes by the time winter sets in to have finished the work on this claim. Two 15 and one 40-horsepower boilers were necessary to operate this plant.

In addition to the mines described the Roper mine has been in full operation throughout the summer and a number of claims that have been wholly or partially worked out have been given over to the "sniper," who has been making wages and better rocking over tailings and little corners that have been overlooked in the larger operations. One of these "snipers" with a rocker in a favorable location has taken out as high as \$80 a day.

The Yukon Goldfields, Limited, a London corporation, has been working fifty men on Cheechaco Hill all summer on six claims on the Skookum side of Cheechaco Hill. The present management has been sluicing over the tailings left from last summer's operations, with good results. It is not yet determined whether this property will be worked this winter.

What is known as the Ellis Bench, now owned by John and Rudolph Karth, John Grasser, David Griffiths, William Howie



SLUICING SCENE, CHEECHACO HILL.

and Watson Phillips, has been in operation only one month, and the present owners say that it will not yield enough to pay for their labor.

On the other hand, Richard Thorpe has a small fractional bench adjoining the claim of Cobb & Morrow which he has been working through a tunnel on the latter claim and has been richly rewarder for his labors. Cobb & Morrow's ground has been idle in the summer, except for the work done by two laymen who will continue to work throughout the winter.

On the right limit of Bonanza, opposite Cheechaco Hill gold has recently been discovered, and several claims are being opened up for extensive working. Opposite No. 5 H. Archibald is working with a rocker, and is obtaining good results. Opposite No. 3, R. E. Bryan and W. E. James have opened extensive works, employing ten men. The plant has been in operation only a month, but the owners will work throughout the winter. A 16-horsepower boiler is used to pump water from the creek to the level of the claim, thirty-five feet above the creek, and a four-inch centrifugal pump creates a circulatory sluice by means of which the dirt is washed up on a space of ground not over fifty feet square. The tailings are dumped in high piles on the ground worked out. The owners propose to run a tunnel into the hill this winter in order to establish the extent of the paystreak. Several other claims on the same level are being prospected in a small way.

At No. 5 below on the creek George Matthews, James Kennedy and J. N. Hennessy are working eight men. They use a 25-horsepower boiler and take out over 100 buckets of dirt daily. The claim is about half worked out.

There is a low projecting point of land running out from the main hill into the creek at No. 4 below on the left limit, affording several bench claims that have been worked for several years. One of these, owned by Henry H. Darud, was operated this summer by means of a pumping plant which enabled

him to ground sluice the top off. He will work the property this winter. A peculiarity about this part of Bonanza lies in

BONANZA CREEK, GOLD HILL TO THE RIGHT.
Photo by Goetzman.

the fact that good pay is found extending for the full width of the creek and in the benches and hillsides on both sides.

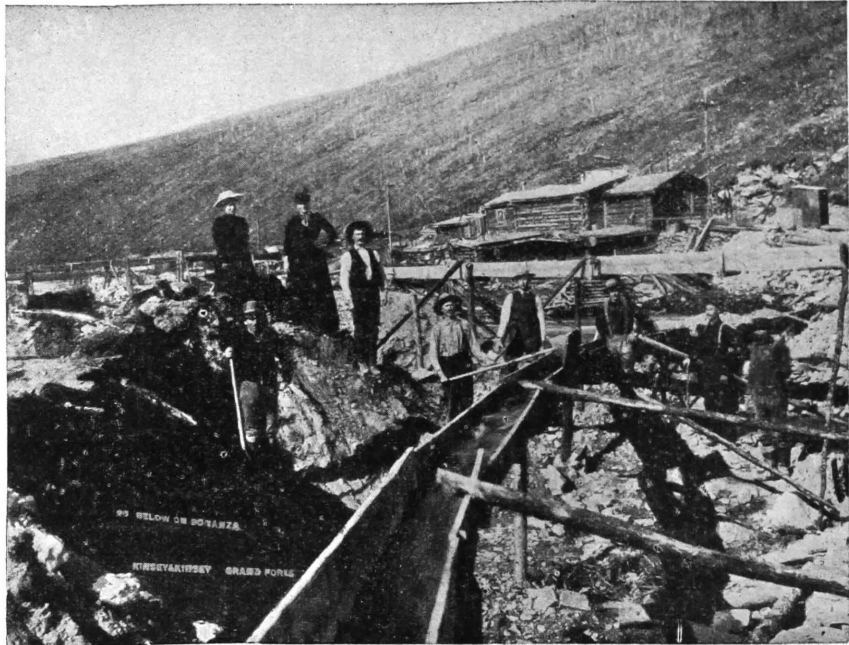
No. 3 below, owned by C. W. Leak and Charles Lamb, is one of the most extensively worked properties on the creek. Thirty-five men are employed taking the pay from an open

cut ninety feet in width and 200 feet long. A 65-horsepower boiler stationed at the lower end of this cut furnishes power for raising the loaded cars from the bottom of the cut over an inclined railway to a height of twenty feet above the surface, where the sluice boxes are located. Water for sluicing is pumped from the bottom of the cut, into which it seeps from the surrounding earth, and also from the creek itself. Four hundred cars of pay dirt are lifted out from the cut daily, and it is estimated by the owners that by the end of next summer the resources of the claim will have been exhausted.

Discovery Group—1 above, 1 below and Discovery—are now the property of Skookum Jim (Tagish Jim) and G. D. Bentley. Tagish Jim made the discovery and was the original locator. George Carmack and Tagish Charley staked 1 above and 1 below, but Jim was the only one who retained his interest; the others sold. G. D. Bentley bought out Charlie's interest in June, 1901. The Indians who had held the claims let them out on a lay to H. H. Hart, who lost his money in the late wreck of the steamer Islander. Hart had been in the country fourteen years, at Fortymile and elsewhere, and his lay would have expired September 15th, but he forfeited it when he left for the outside. The ground is two-thirds worked out, and the present owners expect it to take them four years to exhaust the claims. Forty men have been employed during the summer, but little work, except on lays, will be done this winter. The group is 1,500 feet long.

Skookum Jim says he will make one more big discovery and then quit mining. He says he has already been on the new ground, and he shows big nuggets obtained, saying that the ground is as rich, even richer, than Bonanza Creek. He refuses to divulge the location, but says it is in the Yukon region within a radius of 150 miles of Dawson. There is plenty of time, he says, and he is in no hurry to record the new discovery, but will wait till he has worked out his Bonanza ground.

The Indians worked Discovery Group themselves for two years, and in 1897 it took fourteen men to pack Jim's share of the gold to Dawson. The most gold is near the left limit. This is attributed to the fact that Skookum Hill, between Gold Hill and Cheechaco Hill, is much lower than the level at which



NO. 25 BELOW, BONANZA.

gold is found on the hills on either side. It is supposed that the "White Channel" gold was there washed into Bonanza. Near the right limit is found what is known as the Bonanza run of gold.

Mr. Bentley was manager for the owners of this property up to the time he purchased his present interest. He came here from Tacoma, Wash., and has had about ten years' experience in mining.

McDonald's Bonanza—No. 2 above discovery, sixteen claims on Skookum, five claims on Little Skookum. The foregoing comprise the Group, but only No. 2 above, Bonanza, and No. 1 Skookum have been worked this summer. Forty men have been constantly employed with James Henderson as manager. The creek claim is practically worked out, and will undoubtedly be finished next year. No. 1 Skookum will be worked out next summer, and five years will probably finish up the remainder of the group. Mr. Henderson expresses it as his intention to hydraulic the hill claims. Nos. 2, 3, 7 and 8 Skookum Gulch have never been touched, and prospecting on them has just been commenced. Mr. Henderson was sent from England last spring to manage this property.



TREASURE LADEN GOLD HILL, the "Hub of the Klondike," is next in order of discussion. This mountain of gold, this desideratum of precious metal—situated in the geographical center of these great placer gold fields—lay for years, unasturbed, unnoticed. Gold Hill is at the junction of Upper Bonanza, Eldorado and Lower Bonanza, and from its golden crest one looks down upon the thriving mining town, Grand Forks. For nearly two years after the discovery of gold by Carmack, during which time

active mining operations were carried on all along Bonanza and Eldorado, the treasures of Gold Hill were unknown. Although discovery was made near the base of Gold Hill, no one dreamed that gold would be found three or four hundred feet above on the apparently barren hill that frowned down upon them.

However, there is always some one more venturesome than others, who is willing to suffer the scoff and ridicule of the masses in order to test some pet theory of his own. In this case a Cheechaco (tenderfoot), either through sublime ignorance or by inspiration, commenced to prospect for gold on this hill. Even his own partner and cabin mates "joshed" and ridiculed him for his supposed folly to such an extent that he could get no one to assist him, and was obliged to prospect

alone. He commenced sinking a "prospect hole" near the rim of the hill, on the Big Skookum side. To do this work alone it was necessary for him to build fires to thaw the frozen ground. When a fire had burned out he would go down into the hole, fill a bucket with the thawed out dirt, climb a ladder to the top and then windlass the bucket of dirt to the surface. By this slow process he finally attained a depth of sixty-three feet, and struck the rich pay which has since given Gold Hill its name. Probably no one ever realized more keenly than he did at that time that "He laughs best who laughs last."

Naturally, a wild stampede followed. Claims were located far and wide, and soon the whole hill was peopled with burrowing hundreds. Some were successful, others not; but the result of it all was the uncovering of one of nature's richest storehouses.

It was on Nels Peterson's property that discovery was made. After taking out \$10,000, the claim was sold for \$40,000 to the Alliance Company, of Philadelphia, who have already rocked out more than the amount they paid for the property. Out of a spot four feet square over \$200 in nuggets was picked up. H. S. Bock and Lyman Tondro now own the property, and are rocking out big pay. They also own six adjoining claims. Fred Hutchinson's Bench, on Gold Hill—E. Erickson, L. Olson and G. E. Johnson will work with a steam plant this winter, and work the property out. Mr. Erickson has ably managed the working of this property.

The Connolley Hillside fraction, now the property of C. E.



MINING SCENE OF GOLD HILL
KINSEY KINSEY PHOTO

GOLD HILL.

Pomeroy and John Flanagan, has been practically worked out.

The Englebrecht Bench, Gold Hill, now owned by Louis Smith, has been worked with rockers all summer, and will be worked next summer.

Thomas Charlton worked four claims in the fourth and fifth tiers, Gold Hill, all summer, sluicing up last winter's dumps. During the winter it is his intention to work a full crew on the hill and also to work No. 29 above on Bonanza Creek, and the Hornbrook and McQuinn Bench, Gold Hill. Two years will be required to work out these properties. Mr. Charlton has installed a 10-horsepower boiler, and will put in two pumps, one for mine drainage and the other to pump water to a reservoir on the hill. A number of claim owners will pool their interests in promoting this plan, which was suggested by Mr. Charlton, who is one of the most up-to-date mining men in the Yukon country.

The Gold Hill Mining Company, S. A. James, manager, owns fifty claims on Gold Hill. The Company consists of S. A. James, Judge Lightfoot, Collins and Delaney and two others. Eight men have been working continuously during the past summer, and will work this winter. The work is done through tunnels, using a 15-horsepower boiler for thawing. Only about four claims have been worked out. Mr. James, the manager, is now on the outside.

The Butler Bench, Gold Hill, owned by Mrs. Butler, has employed six men all summer. This claim is sixty-five feet to bed-rock, and a small ship owner is employed. No

water for sluicing has been available during the latter part of the summer, and the pay dirt has been stored up, awaiting the spring freshets.



T. CARLTON'S MINE, NEXT TO DISCOVERY

On the bench claims of James Ferguson and Joe Dumbill one man rocked during the summer. About half of the claim has been worked out.

The Victor Bench Claim, Gold Hill, opposite No. 4 above, Bonanza, is owned and operated by Mr. A. Bates and Mr. B. McDonald. A 160-foot tunnel is being rapidly pushed into the claim, and with the steam plant now installed the property may possibly be worked out this winter.

The Lawton Bench, Gold Hill, A. L. Ames owner, was worked all last summer on a lay by E. L. Boone and W. T. Boone. It is now about exhausted.

Two seasons more will be required to work out the Dawley Bench, Gold Hill, now owned by Robert Staley and J. Hough. It is being worked this winter with five men and a 12-horsepower boiler operating a hoist, which raises the dirt from its eighty-foot level.

Next let us make passing mention of the Johnson Fraction, which is 100 feet to bedrock, and upon which an 8-horsepower boiler and hoisting plant has been installed. This claim is now the property of J. D. Perrault and H. A. Hansen, who acquired it by purchase. They expect to work the claim this winter.

Three men have been working on Trevarrou's Bench during the summer, and a full crew will be put on this winter by

Fred Madison and M. McKay, the present owners, who are taking up several feet of bedrock, and are still finding pay.

The bench opposite No. 2 Eldorado, tier 5, left limit, is owned by Mrs. Balderson. A full crew is to be worked this winter, using a 6-horsepower boiler.

The Lancaster or Discovery Claim, owned now by Fred W. Swanson, Henry Daum and Max Couch, cannot be passed without slight mention. This is one of the rich claims on Gold Hill, for out of it alone over \$200,000 are said to have been taken. The bedrock and pillars, and a fifteen-foot cross section at the back of the claim, now being worked, will finish it up.

The Benderman, Boyker and Meier Fractions and the Pulyer and Bell Bench Claims are being worked by Fred and Carl Meier, who intend putting on a good crew this winter. They have about 500 feet of tunnels and drifts and a tramway to the end of a long trestle. A 12-horsepower boiler is now on the property, and a pumping plant will be installed next spring, and these progressive miners will see carefully to the details of an economical plant.

One might go on almost indefinitely mentioning the claims on this rich hill; but suffice it to say no piece of ground of an equal surface area in the Klondike contains so large a number of rich claims and so few blanks.



UNPRISINGLY RICH ELDORADO CREEK a tributary of Bonanza, entering at No. 7 above Discovery, is so well known that a minute description is unnecessary. The phantom Eldorado in Central South America could not have been imagined to be richer than this veritable "channel of gold." Along its length for nearly four miles there is not a single blank, and most of the claims are fabulously rich.

This creek, the most productive of all the Klondike region, was discovered in 1896, shortly after the discovery of gold on Bonanza. By popular story those who got claims on Eldorado

were ignorant Cheechacos, who knew nothing of mining, and the discovery of gold was the result of accident. This is not according to the strict letter of history as told by Mr. Frank Phiscator. In company with Antone Stander, Frank Keller, James Clements and one Whipple, Mr. Phiscator was looking for a location on Bonanza Creek, having come up from Fortymile on that account. The party had passed Eldorado and had located the claims Nos. 32, 33, 34, 35 and 36 above on Bonanza. On the way up the creek Phiscator had gone a little way up Eldorado and panned along the creek bed. He had obtained encouraging results, but the party, lured by the tales of richness on Bonanza, had passed by. However, as they came down from their Bonanza claims, Phiscator prevailed on them to stop and have a try on Eldorado. Phiscator put a hole down on what is now the line between Nos. 2 and 3. The result here encouraged him to believe that Eldorado was a rich creek, and he believed himself entitled to a discovery claim. He had been on the ground about six days when another party arrived, headed by a man named Cobb. Cobb, learning that Phiscator had staked a claim on Bonanza as well as Eldorado, put his stakes on the same ground Phiscator had staked, and hence there ensued a contest over possession of the ground. Phiscator claimed a discoverer's rights on Eldorado, calling the creek Whipple Creek, but Cobb contended that Phiscator, having previously staked on Bonanza, was not entitled to a claim on the new creek, which Cobb in his application called Eldorado. The name Cobb chose was finally given to the creek, but Cobb was deprived of a claim and Phiscator was awarded No. 2 Eldorado instead of a discovery on Whipple Creek, which at that time perhaps seemed a fair division of the honors, if not of the spoils.

Strange as it may seem, Eldorado Creek, though now known to have been by far the richest creek in the country, was at first frowned upon as "only fit for Cheechacos." When all the available ground on Upper and Lower Bonanza had been located, miners reluctantly drove their stakes on Eldorado ground, cursing their luck in not being in time to get property on Bonanza. It was on No. 8 that bedrock was first struck on Eldorado, and pans of unprecedented richness were taken out. From that time on all along the creek miners seemed to be vying with one another as to who should locate pay first.

The development of mining, the steady increase in the gold

output and the constant improvement in mining methods have all kept pace with one another. From the wood fires and the windlass have sprung the steam thawer and steam hoist. Instead of the pick and shovel of 1896-97 we have the steam shovel and scraper. The days of the "gum-boot" miner, so-called, are gone, and improved mining machinery now accomplishes the same work at infinitely less cost.

Conservative estimates give Eldorado the credit of producing nearly one-half of the gold mined in the Klondike and Indian River Districts. As near as can be arrived at the output of these two districts has been \$8,000,000, \$12,000,000, \$15,000,000 and \$21,000,000 in 1897, 1898, 1899 and 1900 respectively. In the cleanup of last spring (1901) the estimate places the amount at something over \$25,000,000.

When one considers this wonderful output and then realizes that nearly one-half of it is mined from the forty claims on Eldorado, he may then grasp some little idea of the wealth of Eldorado as a placer creek.

No. 1 Eldorado, located by Whipple, is now owned by S. S. Mitchell and his associates. Mr. Mitchell purchased the claim in 1897, and has worked it intermittently ever since. During the past season work has been carried on on a larger scale than ever before. The surface was first scraped away with steam scrapers and the gravel lifted and dumped directly into the sluices. Four to five feet of bedrock were taken up, and the ground thoroughly worked over for a distance of 400 feet and a width of sixty feet. A 15-horsepower boiler was used for furnishing power to the hoists and pumps required for the work, and twenty-five men were employed constantly throughout the season. Mr. Mitchell expects to be able to work out the remainder of the claim next summer.

Newton Halstead, Fred Brusset and Fred Mills are the owners of No. 3. During the summer Andrew Hallett has been working the left limit half of the claim on a lay, with eight men in his employ. An open cut with a Chinese pump has been the method used, and fairly good pay has been found. He will work the property this winter.

No. 2 Eldorado—Phiscator's claim—has remained his property since he located it. The six days' prospecting which he gave to it before recording the claim in 1896 convinced him of its very considerable richness, and he retained the ownership ever since. For four years the ground was worked by laymen, who all made fortunes in addition to enriching the owner; but now Mr. Phiscator is preparing to work the claim over as though it had never been touched. During the summer thirty-five men were employed, and during the winter thirty men will be kept at work. At the upper line of No. 2 the creek bottom is 400 feet wide. At a distance of about twenty feet below this upper line Mr. Phiscator proposes to erect a substantial dam ten feet in thickness, in form like the worm fence. He will then proceed to fill in behind this dam with waste dirt taken off the top of the ground below it, thus reinforcing and strengthening it. At intervals along this dam sluice gates will be provided, by means of which the water may be admitted to the sluice boxes in the summer. During the winter the work will be carried on in open cuts, protected from the weather by immense awnings erected over them. The pay dirt will be stored in cribs adjacent to the sluice boxes, so that when the

water is running the work may be pushed with all possible speed. Mr. Phiscator estimates that three years will be required to complete the work as now undertaken by him.

At the time the News man visited the property they were using a 15-horsepower boiler, a derrick with boom, nine points for thawing, a steam hoist, a three and one-half-inch centrifugal pump and a pulsometer. They intended to install a 35-horsepower S. M. boiler, a double drum hoist, wheel scrapers and two 8-horsepower engines.

Mr. Phiscator expects to work the properties out in three years. He owns the fourteen-foot fraction also, and two side hill claims on the left limit.

On No. 4 Eldorado, owned by Antone Stander, between thirty and forty men have been working all summer. The season's work is represented by an open cut 400 feet long by 100 feet wide, and work has now progressed to within forty feet of the left limit line. Installed on the property is a 15-horsepower boiler, operating a six-inch centrifugal pump and a pulsometer for bedrock sluicing. Mr. Stander staked No. 6 Eldorado, and James Clements staked No. 4. Stander purchased Clements' interest in Nos. 4 and 5. Berry and Stander owned Nos. 4, 5 and 6 in partnership, but the interests were afterwards divided, Berry taking the upper one-half and Stander the lower one-half.



MR. AND MRS. ANTONE F. STANDER.

Mr. Stander came into the country in the spring of 1896 from Rock Springs, Wyoming. He was on Indian River prospecting when the rich strike on Bonanza was made, and arrived on Eldorado September 1, 1896, and secured the properties which have since yielded him such rich returns. He and his wife have spent two winters on the outside—the winters of 1899 and 1900. The accompanying photo-engraving of Mr. Stander and wife and two of the dogs from their "crack" team, in front of their home on Eldorado, will be a familiar picture to all Klondikers. Mr. Stander says that two years more of active operations will probably clean up his properties.

A crew of from twenty to thirty men have been working on No. 8 Eldorado all summer. This claim is the property of Charles Lamb, with J. J. Hickey as foreman. The work on this property and also on No. 4, which likewise belongs to Mr. Lamb, has been of an up-to-date nature. A 16-horsepower boiler, steam hoist, self-dumping buckets, etc., have been used to advantage, working some old and some new ground this summer. Two more years will be required to work out No. 8, and at least one year to finish No. 4.

On No. 10 Mr. John Erickson has been working a cut the full width of the creek, using a revolving derrick, which raises immense cars and dumps them directly into the sluice boxes. The tailings are carried by steam scrapers to the rear part of the cut, which has been worked out. In operating the claim the muck is all scraped from the surface and piled mountain high by the revolving derrick, and then the gravel is all sent through the sluices.

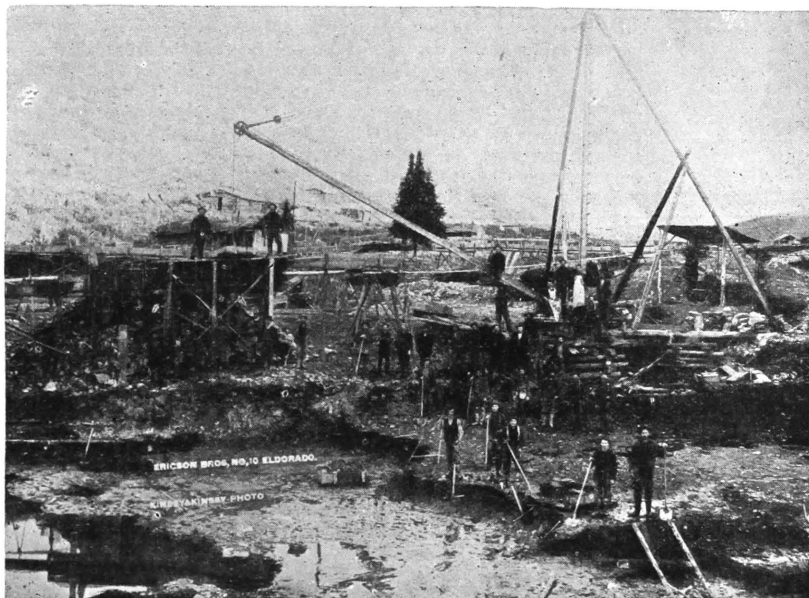
Mr. Erickson, who was the original locator of this claim was in Fortymile for three years prior to the strike. He commenced working the claim in 1896, and has worked it on a small scale until this summer. The plant now on the property in addition to what has already been mentioned, consists of a 40-horsepower boiler, 10-inch centrifugal pump and a return sluice, supplying two and one-half sluice heads. From two to six feet of bedrock are being taken up, and at the present rate two or three years will be required to exhaust the claim.

No. 11 Eldorado, the property of Fred Brusette and Henry Lutro—Four or five men have been busy drifting this summer to determine the pay, and extensive work will be done this winter. The claim has been operated unceasingly since 1896, and is now nearly worked out.

We now come to No. 12 Eldorado, the property of Alex. McDonald and Mr. Healy. This property was originally staked by Captain Ellis, of Santa Barbara, California. It proved to be very rich and was written of extensively by Joaquin Miller of the Examiner staff. Mr. Ellis is now in balmy Southern California, enjoying the wealth accumulated in the Klondike. He has innumerable friends here, and every one speaks of him as a man of admirable qualities and industrious habits. The claim (No. 12) has been worked on a lay by Jens Langlow during the summer, and work will be carried on this winter under lay leases by Langlow on the upper one-half and by Thomas Peterson on the lower half.

Opposite No. 16 Eldorado, on the left limit at the base of French Hill, is the bench claim of R. P. Elliott, which has during the summer been working sixteen men in an open cut. A handsome profit to the owner has been the result of the summer's operations.

No. 16 Eldorado—Lippy's claim—is certainly deserving of special mention. V. C. Gorst, who is probably as well known and as universally respected as any young man in the Klondike has had a lay on the entire claim during the summer. He has worked ten men all summer, and will continue to work the same number or more, until the expiration of his lay lease, in June next. He was given free use of all the machinery on the property and has worked piers and corners, etc., not previously touched. He has been "panner" on the claim since it was first opened up in 1896-97, and has consequently a better knowledge of the lay of all unworked ground than any other man in the country. His lay has been a profit-



ERICSON BROS., NO. 10 ELDORADO.

able one. Mr. Putraw, foreman of the claim, who has been in the United States during the summer, will return next spring, bringing with him a steam shovel plant. It is his intention to

open up the claim from rim to rim and work it as though it were all virgin ground. The result of this reworking of No. 16 will be watched with interest.



NO. 16 ELDORADO, FRENCH HILL IN BACKGROUND.



FRENCH HILL.—We have already spoken at length about Gold Hill, Adams Hill, Cheechaco H., King Solomon Hill, and, in fact, all the benches and hillside claims of importance along the borders of Lower Bonanza. First among the discoveries on bench and hillside ground was that made on French Hill by an intrepid miner familiarly known as "Caribou Bill." The discovery was made in March, 1898, and it demonstrated the fact that all the gold in the Klondike was not in the creek claims,

but that thousands upon thousands of pent-up treasure lay within the rock-ribbed hills. French Hill, opposite No. 16 Eldorado, on the left limit, has proven to be a fabulously rich find. The eight claims around discovery have probably not been excelled in output of gold. While this gold is of a low assay value, it is noted for its coarseness. More beautiful nuggets have been taken out of this hill than from half the Klondike beside. The accompanying photograph shows No. 16 Eldorado, with French Hill in the background.

On No. 3 South, 15 West, E. M. White, W. Sheets, W. M. Dunham, Nels Anderson and John Erickson are working from two shafts. They own a group of five claims and are getting fairly at work. The first hole was sunk but little over a year ago, and over ten thousand buckets were taken out last winter. The depth of the workings is sixty feet, and wood fire thawing is used exclusively. This, the owners say, is much more economical than steam thawing in that less wood is required and the ground is dried out to such an extent that the dump does not freeze up again and may be readily sluiced in the spring. The ground is somewhat spotted, but all the claims are good producers.

No. 3 South, 12 West will work four men all winter. Messrs. Watson Fife and David Edwards, the owners, use open fires, as, in fact, most of the French Hill miners do. About 4,000 buckets of pay dirt have already been taken out.

On 3 South, 13 West Paul Miller is operating a 5-horsepower boiler and working seven men. He has driven a 160-foot tunnel into the hill from the French Gulch side, and will thoroughly prospect a group of six claims.

Nos. 9S. 2W. and 9S. 3W., belonging to "Jack" Hannah and William Williams, are also being prospected by a tunnel, as above. Their properties are valuable.

No. 2S. 10W., the property of J. H. McKnight, James Culow, and James Bagley, will be worked this winter. The pay is found at a depth of fifty feet, and is thawed by means of open fires. Rocking is the method used in collecting the gold from the pay dump in the spring. The scarcity of water prohibits sluicing.

Messrs. A. C. Anderson and C. Williams will work 1S. 11W. and 1S. 14W. this winter. They are both hard-working and industrious miners, and undoubtedly their future will be blessed with abundance.

A group of ten claims is now being systematically worked by the owners, Messrs. E. McGarvey, William Steinberger and F. McGarvey. Only three men were worked during the summer owing to lack of water. The pay is all found on bedrock, or what answers for bedrock on French Hill. It is not real bedrock, but is a soft, decomposed slate matter, and is found at a depth of seventy-two feet. A full crew will be put on this winter, working a drift six feet high and shoveling the waste behind them as they work. The claims in this group are: 1N. 4W., 2N. 7W., 2N. 8W., 1N. 7W., one-half of 2N. 6W., one-half of 2N. 5W., one-half of 1N. 5W., 3S. 6W., 4S. 5W., and one other. In working these properties some beautiful nuggets

have been picked up, ranging in value from five dollars to an equal number of ounces.

On the hillside opposite No. 3 on French Gulch, William Williamson and John Hannah, owners, are tunneling into the hill to tap 2S. 8W., 2S. 9W. and 3S. 9W. They will employ a full crew this winter. They have already gotten good pay—three dollars to the bucket—and have completed sixty-five feet of the tunnel.

Mr. William Keith, who owns 1N. 1E., 2S. 1W., 1W. 3E. and 2W. 4E., and who has been working them all summer, will close down for the winter and work his Eureka Creek property instead.

Nos. 1S. 1W., 1S. 2W. and 1E. 2N., the properties of J. Melish and A. Wilson, have been working over old rocker tailings by sluicing with good results.

And now, before we leave this mountain of gold, which has been a wonderful source of treasure since its discovery, and which is now practically worked out, let us mention Nos. 2S. 3W. and 2S. 4W., which belong to Munroe & Gibbs. These claims are now about three-fourths worked out, and will be finished this winter.

FRENCH GULCH.—This tributary of Eldorado, entering at No. 17, carries only such gold as has washed down from the "White Channel" pay found on French Hill. But little gold is found above the third claim from its mouth.

No. 3 French Gulch, staked by Noah Lanier in 1897—Albert and Amos Gauthier purchased one-half of this claim and have been working nineteen men all summer. Bedrock is found at a depth of from twenty-two to twenty-six feet, and the best pay on the gulch is taken out. A 15-horsepower boiler with friction hoist is used, and about 300 buckets are hoisted per diem. It was the only claim worked on the gulch last summer.

To continue our trip up Eldorado:—

No. 17, the property of James Hall, known to old-timers un-

der the soubriquet of "Arkansaw Jim," much resembles No. 16, the last Eldorado claim described. Nos. 16 and 17 comprise by far the richest pieces of mining property in the Klondike, and there is probably not another equal area of placer ground in the known world that has produced so much gold. No. 17 is immediately at the mouth of French Gulch, and No. 16 is just below the mouth.

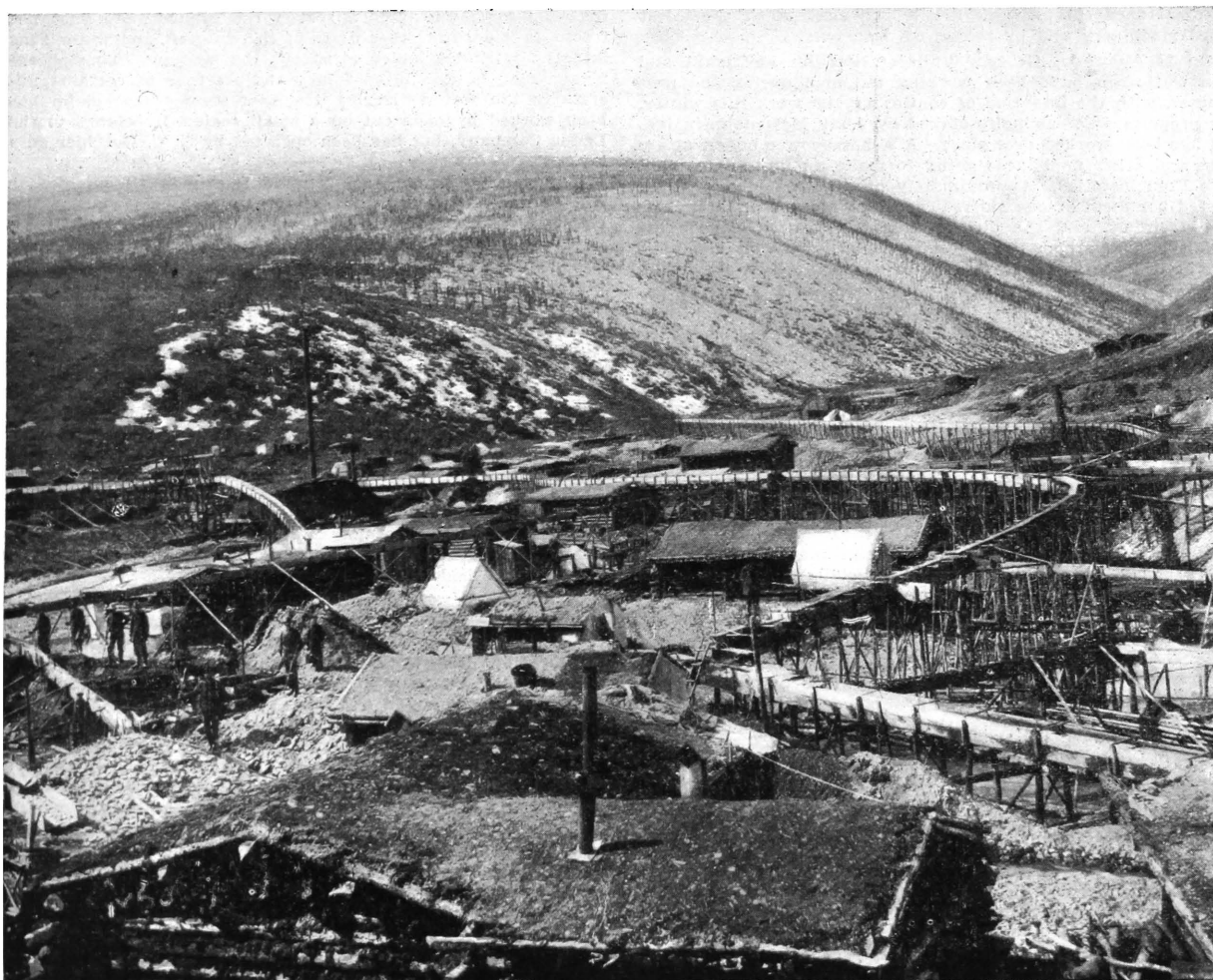
The history of Claim No. 17 is very interesting. In 1886 James Hall entered Alaska, then a wilderness. He rocked on the bars of Stewart River, and when gold was struck at Fortymile he pulled up stakes and floated down the Yukon to the new camp. He was at Fortymile nearly all the time till the fall of 1891, at which time Davis Creek was struck. The story is told that Jim went up to the headwaters of Fortymile and worked with varied success for the next five years, waiting for the unexpected to happen. Coming down to Fortymile late in the fall of 1896, he found the town deserted. Carmack had made the discovery on Bonanza, and the stampedees were just returning, reporting that the creeks were staked from one end to the other. Joseph Costello, better known as "French Joe," who had staked a claim on a tributary of Bonanza, offered to sell it, and Jim Hall and N. Picotte purchased the same for \$600. This claim is now the famous 17 Eldorado.

The following spring, when the newcomers discovered how rich the property was, they presented "French Joe" with seventy-five feet of the claim, which he sold shortly after for a large sum.

No. 17 has the widest paystreak of any claim in the country. It extends from rim to rim, a distance of not less than 500 feet. The bedrock is from sixteen to twenty feet deep, and no hole has been sunk without showing rich pay.

From No. 17 to No. 23 are some very rich properties, which have produced, and are still producing, large amounts of gold.

No. 23 Eldorado has had ten men at work all the past



NOS. 16 AND 17 ELDORADO, LOOKING UP FRENCH GULCH.

summer. The plant installed on the claim consists of a 12-horsepower boiler, a 6-inch centrifugal pump with return sluice, a pulsometer for drainage, points for thawing, and a steam hoist. It was the intention of the owners to work this winter. About two years will be required to work out the claim.

No. 25 Eldorado is owned by Charles Worden and S. L. and William Stanley. The owners, known under the name and style of "Stanley & Worden," have worked about thirty-five men during the summer. At the same rate no less than two more years will suffice to work out the property. The method of working has been drifting, and the plant employed is a 34-horsepower boiler, a steam hoist and a return sluice. Their expressed intention was to work twenty-five or thirty men this winter.

Charles and M. C. Worden staked 25 and 26 respectively, and No. 24 was acquired by purchase.

The two brothers were rocking on the bars of Stewart river at the time of the strike. They heard of it and came down and staked. They purchased not only 24, but also 32 Eldorado. On the latter they worked thirty men all summer, and it was their intention to continue operations during the winter. This winter's work will finish the property.

At that time the Stanleys were partners on Stewart river. They had met on a steamer coming into the country in 1896, and reached the mouth of the Stewart on May 27. Mr. Stanley came down for supplies, and heard of the strike at Sixtymile, where he met a party going back to Stewart. He sent word back to the "boys" to come on. Bonanza was all staked when he arrived here, but notwithstanding the fact that old-timers said they would not take the best claims on Eldorado as a gift, he, on September 6th, 1896, drove his stakes and began sinking a prospect hole at once. It was December before he located the pay, which, when located, proved to be very rich. About one thousand buckets are now hoisted in a day of two shifts. After the claim has been completely worked out by drifting, the owners expect to work it all over again with the latest tested machinery and by means of open cuts.

On 27 Eldorado, George Williams, Carlton McCaskill and John Patterson have been working ten men during the past summer, with the intention of continuing the work this winter. The property was originally staked by Andy McDonald, in 1896, and has been worked ever since. A 30-horsepower boiler, steam hoist and other appliances going to make an up-to-date plant have been installed. Approximately one thousand buckets are hoisted per diem of one shift. There are always three buckets in the circuit, and the dirt is thus handled with surprising rapidity. The property has been operated only on lays, and four or five years will hardly suffice to completely work it out.

The hillsides opposite the upper and lower one-half of No. 27, the property of George Starnes and Attorney Woodworth, have been worked all summer. Two boilers, aggregating 37-horsepower, a steam hoist and a pump for sluicing constitute the plant used. Work will be prosecuted this winter.

On No. 27 Pup, H. C. Horstman and C. A. Dunn are prospecting a quartz claim, with encouraging results. They have put down a shaft forty-four feet, and the quartz found at that depth is free milling and assays from \$26.00 to \$38.00 to the ton. Sixteen men have been worked all summer on No. 28 Eldorado, and the hillside, left limit, the property of Ryan & Co., sometimes known as "Lyonaise du Klondike. Mr. Charles Blode, the manager, expressed it as his intention to work this winter. The Company, besides these claims, owns 46 below,

Bonanza, and four claims on Dominion, among the latter being 32 below Upper Discovery.

With the single exception of No. 34 each claim from the mouth of Gay Gulch (37 Eldorado) to the mouth of Eldorado is valued in the neighborhood of \$200,000, according to the amount of virgin ground left on the claim. No. 34 is the property of "Big Alex," and the estate of John Nelson, and comparatively speaking no gold has been found on the claim. However, it was here that the largest nugget ever found in the Klondike was picked up. It weighed \$1,330 and was found by two old men who were "sniping" on the property. "Sniping" is very common in this country, and many claim owners get their properties represented in this way. The owners give permission to the "sniper" to do superficial work on the property, and give him all the gold taken out in return for the affidavit of representation. The nugget was found by probably the only Russian in the country; and, notwithstanding the fact that it was worth much more than its weight, he sold it to Mr. Nelson for an equivalent amount of gold dust.

No. 37 Eldorado is the property of Alex. McDonald and Styles. The property is now under lay leases to M. McBeth, C. E. Matheson and John H. McClain, who estimate that no less than two years will be sufficient time to work out the claim.

No. 37A Eldorado—C. M. Woodworth—for A. E. Weinberg, G. M. Starnes, John H. Bates, has been working eighteen men all summer in an open cut. From present appearances one would judge that two years will be required to work the property out. The open cut is from nine to thirteen feet deep, and is worked by means of a 10-horsepower boiler and a 4-inch centrifugal pump for bedrock drainage. During the past summer, by open cut work, they have completed 125x40 feet of ground. At the time the News representative visited the property it had not been decided whether the claim would be worked this winter or not.

No. 39 Eldorado is one of the few claims on the creek that cannot be operated in winter on account of water. It seems that for some unexplained reason the ground here does not freeze as it does in other parts of the country, and water runs into the workings and drowns out the laborers. This phenomenon may be accounted for by the presence of certain minerals in the water. During the past summer the claim has been worked by open cut on a small scale. It belongs to the Ladue Company, but has been operated by G. C. Buechler on a lay.

Layman T. L. McGrath worked four men all summer on No. 41, and expected to continue operations this winter. The claim belongs to the Yukon Corporation.

Three men have been working on No. 46 during the entire summer, with the intention of continuing this winter. John Claffey, James Quinn and Halfdan Grottschier are the owners.

Above Chief Gulch, at a point where Eldorado forks, mining has not been very successful, and mining experts, especially those experienced in quartz mining, contend that the gold of Eldorado Creek has its source in the divide which separates Eldorado and Bonanza. In support of this contention they argue that all the small creeks, gulches, draws, tributaries, etc., of Eldorado and Bonanza which have their source in this divide, carry gold, in most cases in paying quantities. Among these may be named Gay Gulch, O'Neill Gulch, Victoria Gulch, No. 7 Pup and Ready Bullion.

Whatever may have been its source, the gold of Eldorado Creek has certainly formed rich deposits which have given to the Klondike the name of being among the richest, if not the richest gold fields in the world.



PPER BONANZA is next in order of discussion. In the whole of the Klondike, with the possible exception of Eldorado Creek, there is no equal stretch of creek property that has produced as much gold as Bonanza above Grand Forks. The pay throughout the creek is for the most part steady and reliable, and is of sufficient richness to yield handsome financial returns to the owners. The gold is of a fine character, with but very

few nuggets, and its assay value is higher than that of Eldorado, ranging from \$16.70 to \$16.90 per ounce. One fortunate feature of Upper Bonanza is that it is of such a depth as renders almost any kind of mining possible. In summer the claims may be worked by means of either an open cut, or by means of underground drifting. In the winter, of course, drifting is the only kind of mining attempted. Most of the

property has been worked during the past summer by means of an open cut, but numbers 27, 28 and 35 have been worked by means of underground drifting.

Between Discovery and the mouth of Victoria Gulch, a distance of four and a half miles, 475 miners were employed at one time last summer, and the majority of the claims were being worked at full blast. The plants installed on these Upper Bonanza properties are up-to-date and operate as smoothly and as economically as any in the country. These plants, as a rule, consist of a boiler of from 10 to 100-horsepower, operating a steam hoist and in many instances a centrifugal pump and steam scraper as well. The centrifugal pump is in many cases indispensable on account of the scarcity of water on the creek. To make a part of a sluicehead answer for a whole one, or a single sluicehead answer for several, an ingenious contrivance was necessary. It was required to use the same water over and over again, and this was accomplished by placing the pump downstream from the sluice boxes. By so doing the



GRAND FORKS, BONANZA CREEK.

water travels in a circuit, and is used as long as required. It passes from the sluice boxes into the centrifugal pump and is by the pump returned to the head of the sluice boxes, thus being stored up, only the surplus water being allowed to escape.

In addition to the centrifugal pump the steam scraper is a valuable addition to modern mining methods. The steam not only moves a vast amount of dirt in a very short time, but also accomplishes the work at infinitely less cost than the methods formerly employed. It is used principally for carrying away the tailings and for stripping, preparatory to shoveling in from an open cut. The working of the scraper is very simple. It is fastened to a belt of steel cable, which is operated by an engine employed solely for that purpose. Frequently a thousand feet of steel cable are used in one of these belts, and thus the dirt is carried completely out of the way of the workings.

The self-dumping trolley buckets, a modern appliance, is a valuable addition and auxiliary to the steam hoist. The immense ore cars are hoisted with surprising velocity to the top of the shaft, where they are taken by the trolley carriage and conveyed on an overhead trolley cable to the dump box, where, by means of an automatically operating device, the pay dirt is dumped into the sluice boxes. By means of the self-dumper and steam hoist a bucket per minute may readily be hoisted, and some of the claims are said to have raised over 750 buckets in a single shift of ten hours. When one notices the numerous advantages of these contrivances one is surprised that so many claims are without them.

Upper Bonanza has not only a brilliant present and a promising future, but is also the subject of many an interesting anecdote of pioneer days. Along its winding course, even to the present day, reside many of the most widely known pioneers of the Yukon. If one becomes at all weary when "mushing" up Bonanza, all he need do is to stop for a few moments at one of the numerous cabins, and he will forget all his troubles while listening to tales of days gone by, as related by some roughly clad yet fluent pioneer of the North.

It was on Upper Bonanza that bedrock was first struck in the Klondike. The story that leads up to it is interesting in every detail. When George Carmack, on August 17, 1896, with his Indian wife and Indian brothers-in-law, stopped for dinner

on what is now Discovery Claim, and panned from the rim rock getting fifteen cents to the pan, he little thought that the great Klondike goldfields of today would be the result. When the news of his find reached Fortymile and the stampede resulted, none of the stampedeers had any great faith in the new diggings. However, on August 25, Mr. L. R. Rhodes staked No. 21 above, and rushed back to record it. Having recorded, he purchased an outfit and returned to the claim to prospect it.

Rhodes commenced sinking over toward the left limit, and was the butt of much good-natured "joshing" on the part of those who had staked adjoining claims. He took the ridicule good-naturedly, sawed wood and said nothing. From the top he got prospects, which increased with depth. While he was at work Joe, or Jim or Bob would walk up and say in a laughing, bantering way "Well, Rhodes, how are they coming? What will you take for your claim this morning?" His first reply to this was: "Boys, give me \$250 and you can have her." That was a fair price for a claim in those days; but the next day his answer to the same question was \$500. From \$500 his price jumped to \$1,500; then to \$15,000; and finally when bedrock was struck, at a depth of fifteen feet, and \$62.20 to the pan was obtained, he said: "Boys, she's a peach, and \$150,000 won't touch her."

The news spread like wildfire. The value of claims jumped from a few hundred dollars away up into the thousands. The ultimate result was the stampede of '98—the greatest the world has ever known.

Work immediately commenced all over the creeks, bedrock being next struck on No. 8 Eldorado, and the fabulously rich pans taken out did not tend to soothe the fever of excitement, but added fuel to the flames.

Ever since Mr. Rhodes made his wonderful find on No. 21 systematic work has progressed on the whole of the creek. Upper Bonanza kept pace with the other creeks. As the years have slipped by modern machinery has been brought into the country, and this has so reduced the cost of mining that ground can now be worked at a profit which no one would have attempted to work a few years ago.

Having written of Upper Bonanza as a whole, let us now take up the claims separately, and review any and all features and facts that may be of interest. Upper Bonanza (Bonanza above

the town of Grand Forks) commences at No. 7 above Discovery and extends, so far as pay is concerned, to and including No. 43 above.

No. 7 above Bonanza, now the property of A. D. McDonald and Henry Reece, adjoins No. 0 Eldorado—the only No. 0 claim in the Klondike. It was located in the spring of 1897, and is one of those peculiar claims which contains two entirely different and easily distinguishable paystreaks. Coarse nugget gold passes across the lower end of the claim and the Bonanza paystreak of fine gold is found on the up-stream part of the claim.

The clean-up last spring which amounted to close to \$20,000, was the final result of "working out" the Eldorado pay, and Messrs. Tweed, Majaha and Gage, then the owners, thought their claims worked out. However, there appeared upon the scene two miners, who saw in No. 7 the possibility of another paystreak originating from the Bonanza wash. These enterprising pioneers, who came to the Klondike in 1897—A. D. McDonald and Henry Reese—were quick to grasp this chance of a lifetime. With business enterprise they, on June 10, 1901, purchased the claim and immediately commenced systematic work. The new Bonanza pay was located and the output since then has exceeded by far their fondest expectations.

A. D. McDonald, aged 25, came to the Klondike in the spring of '97 from Juneau, where he had been since 1895. He is from Greenfield, Ontario, and since reaching the Klondike he has clung closely to mines and mining. He mined a bench opposite No. 5 Eldorado and No. 78 below, Bonanza, with Jack Le Tendre, with good results in both places. Those employed on the claim during the past summer were J. Le Tendre, A. K. McDonald, Hans Wigg, Frank Trefl, Andrew Pearson, Roy Dobson, Pete Le Tendre, Jack Dunn, James Robinson, Harry Doty and Mrs. Mary Hampel. The method of operating this property has been rather crude, considering the location. A pulsometer is used for thawing and a steam hoist raises the dirt to the surface.

No. 8, so far as is yet known, is a blank. It is the property of the N. A. T. & T. Company.

On No. 9 a little fine gold has been found on bedrock, which is reached at a depth of sixteen feet. The claim is the property of Mrs. Captain J. J. Healy, who bought Fitz Cloke's interest a year ago.

No. 10 above is not working, and has not been worked to any great extent since its first location. It was originally staked by one Fox, but was purchased this spring from Cook & Smith by Frank Anderson, Charley Holmes, Mr. Elliott and Mr. Wright, who each own a one-quarter interest. The little gold that is found is of a fine character, assaying \$16.85 to the ounce.

No. 11 has not been worked during the past summer. Considerable prospecting has been done ever since the fall of '96, but no paystreak has yet been uncovered.

The fact that rich deposits of gold have been found all along Bonanza above No. 11, but no real paystreak from No. 11 to No. 7, has given rise to the opinion that the pay is on the hillsides or benches on the left limit.

At an elevation of 500 feet above the creek, opposite Nos. 10 and 11, left limit, active mining operations have been carried on since 1898. Discovery claim at this point was staked by Robert Alcorn, July 23, 1898, and work commenced immediately from the rim in. From July, 1898, until the freeze-up about ninety ounces were taken out. In 1900 Alcorn sold a half interest to H. R. Baldwin, and the next year Baldwin bought the remaining one-half, selling the same later to Lyman Tondro. Baldwin and Tondro now own the property in equal interests. They have worked it industriously during the entire summer, taking out from \$30 to \$60 per day to each rocker. Tunnels have been run deep into the hill, revealing the fact that the pay extends far back from the rim.

Mr. Baldwin, who is from Newark, N. J., came to the Klondike in the spring of '98, and has been engaged in mining ever since. He mined on Hunker in 1899.

Lyman Tondro, now running a store at Grand Forks, is from Rochester, Minn., and is one of the most interesting characters in this country. He was born in Lockport, N. Y., on February 9, 1840, and is now, as may be easily calculated, over sixty years of age.

At the commencement of the American Civil War he was a resident of Blackhawk County, Iowa, from which place he enlisted with the Northern forces. At the assault on Vicksburg Mr. Tondro was shot through both hips, a terrible wound being inflicted. The wound has ever since continued to be a running sore, but his wonderful vitality has sustained him all these years. Mr. Tondro came into the Yukon country via the White Pass route in the spring of '98. He was obliged to travel on crutches and was eighteen days on the way from

Skagway to Bennett. Since his arrival in the Klondike Mr. Tondro's health has gradually grown better, until at the present time he says he feels younger than he has ever since the time of his unfortunate injury. Strange to say, the wound has almost entirely ceased to discharge, and is gradually closing and healing over. He says his improvement in health has caused him to rejoice that he came into the Klondike. His wound is minutely described in the Government's medical works and also in many private works on surgery and medicine. He now draws a pension of \$150 a quarter, one of the largest pensions paid by the United States Government.

Adjoining the bench claim belonging to Baldwin and Tondro, are several others probably of equal richness which have not yet been worked. By some people it is believed that the paystreak at this level—500 feet above the creek—will be found to extend all along the left limit of Bonanza to Eldorado.

The first claims of any considerable richness are Nos. 12 and 13, owned and operated by Mr. H. D. Wright. Mr. Wright is one of the few successful young men of the Klondike. Young, ambitious and full of a fearless and adventurous spirit, he was lured from his home by the stories of the riches of the North. Leaving Prince Edward Island, he journeyed westward, and in 1893 entered the Yukon country. In the company of others no less hardy than himself, he soon arrived at the new diggings at Fortymile. Harry's energy was soon rewarded, and he became the owner of several good claims on both Miller and Glacier Creeks. These he worked with fairly good returns until 1896, when news came to him of the discovery of gold on Bonanza. He needed no time to decide as to what course to pursue. He started for the new diggings at once, and was one of the first of the Fortymile stampede to arrive on the scene. Arriving at the mouth of the Klondike, he shouldered his pack and picked his way up the Klondike to the mouth of Bonanza, and thence through the tangled Bonanza forest to Discovery. Already eleven claims had been staked above Discovery, but nothing daunted, in September, 1896, he drove his stakes about the ground known as No. 12 above, and further comment will show how fortune smiled on him, and rewarded his energy, industry and perseverance. He lost no time in commencing to prospect his new property, and in December, 1896, he located the rich pay which has since so rewarded his industry.

The hand of fortune holds heavy sway in the Klondike, and no one knows where or upon whom her smile or frown may fall. Thus it transpired that, while a half mile of Bonanza Creek, embraced in Nos. 7, 8, 9 and 10 above Discovery—no less promising in outward appearance than 12, turned out to be blanks, or nearly blanks, No. 12, staked by Mr. Wright, was rich with yellow metal—that filthy lucre; that root of all evil, for which mankind labors so long, so hard and so unceasingly. Mr. Wright was built of that sturdy stuff not spoiled by sudden good fortune. His head was not turned by wealth. He did not proceed, as did so many of his fellow frontiersmen, to celebrate his good fortune by revelry and debauchery. On the contrary, he lived on in his ordinary sensible and wholesome mode of life, treating his fellow-men with kindness and courtesy, and himself in harmony with nature's laws.

Since the discovery of pay on No. 12 the claim has been continuously worked, with results far beyond the owner's fondest expectations. At the present time a modern plant is in operation night and day, with eight men on each shift. The paystreak tends somewhat to the left limit, and the gold is of a fine character, assaying \$16.78 per ounce. The bedrock is of a broken mica schist formation at a depth of approximately twenty feet.

About two years ago Mr. Wright became tired of single-blessedness, and took to himself a wife. Together they now possess a neat, cozy and well-kept home on their claim, where everything savors of comfort. Mr. Wright is one of the men whose whole life is an example of steady, reliable, trustworthy and businesslike common sense, is highly esteemed by his many friends, and says he is content to remain in the land which has brought him prosperity.

On No. 12 Mr. Wright has had the following men employed during the summer:

Day Gang—William Giles, Gus Erickson, James Porston, Carl Bloomquist, H. H. Hanson, John Hessinger, T. N. Peterson, O. Swansen, N. H. Pearson.

Night Gang—Ed. Eckles, H. Martin, Fred Ottobea, H. Anderson, Rod McNeil, George Giles, George Walker, George Roberts, Mr. Pyement, David Henry and R. Graum.

No. 13 above was originally staked by Harry McCullough, and was owned in partnership by him and Mr. Wright till 1900, at which time Mr. Wright purchased McCullough's interest.

Many a romance centering in No. 14 above on Bonanza might be related, and, though true in every feature, these in-

teresting tales would possess all the strange, unusual and exciting incidents embodied in fairy tales from the pens of writers of the most vivid imagination. No. 14 was originally staked by N. Picotte, in the fall of '96. He worked the claim till the spring of '99, at which time it was sold to T. Simard, "Jack" Tremblay, O. Gravel, Tom Lloyd and John Moe, partners of equal interest. The gross output of the claim since pay was first located will probably be about \$140,000. The cleanup for 1901 was about \$75,000. The gold is fine in quality, and its assay value is \$16.80 per ounce. Bedrock is found at a depth of from twelve to twenty-two feet, and is quite solid, with gold four or five feet in the bedrock.



T. SIMARD OF 14 ABOVE BONANZA.

Steam point thawing has been used since 1899, with self-dumping buckets and a modern hoisting plant. This is one of the most economically acting plants in the country.

Now as to the owners:—T. Simard, whose portrait appears above, is of French parentage, and was born in Quebec, November 9, 1873. He came to Klondike in 1898 and has ever since been mining. Dame Fortune has smiled upon him, and in addition to his interest in this rich piece of ground Mr. Simard owns No. 150 below lower on Dominion Creek, and bench claim opposite 246 below lower, Dominion, both very good properties. He also owns an interest in a large block of very promising quartz properties on the divide between Rob Roy and Dominion. Mr. Simard is a steady, reliable young man of businesslike habits, and is possessed of an abundant supply of good common sense.

Jack Tremblay and wife—About the life of this hardy pioneer of the Yukon clings a thrilling and beautiful romance.

In the latter part of 1885, a young man but twenty-four years of age, brave of heart and of a restless and ambitious spirit, left the quiet of his home in Saquenay, Quebec, and directed his course toward the wilds of the West and North. Fearing nothing, he crossed over the rugged Chilkoot in 1886, and braved the unknown dangers of the Yukon. He stopped at Stewart River, and was there when gold was first found at Fortymile. Hearing of the strike, he went to Fortymile and worked on the bars of that river. He spent his winters in Juneau, and in the summer traded in furs with the Indians of the Yukon. Many thrilling incidents marked his experiences with these untamed savages.

When gold was discovered on Miller Creek he had the good fortune to be in Fortymile, and he staked No. 2 above Discovery and secured half interests in Nos. 3, 4 and 5 above. These claims, though not so rich as many in the Klondike, yielded him handsome returns, and in 1893 he decided to visit civilization again.

While in the quiet little town of Cohoes, near Albany, in the busy State of New York, he met Emily Fortin, a brave and beautiful French mademoiselle. They were married in Cohoes, December, 1893, and his young bride was not only willing but anxious to brave all the hardships he had undergone, and come to the Yukon with her husband. Together Mr. and Mrs. Jack Tremblay crossed the Chilkoot, and in March, 1894, they reached Fortymile, where, by her kindness and courtesy Mrs. Tremblay won the hearts of all the brave men who surrounded her. No queen was ever treated with greater kindness and courtesy by loyal subjects than she by those rough miners. In 1895 they both returned to New York, where they remained until 1898, when they again returned to



GROUP OF MINERS 14 ABOVE BONANZA.

the North, this time to the new Klondike diggings.

Mr. Picotte was foreman of No. 17 Eldorado till he purchased No. 14 above, Bonanza. He and his wife have been continuous residents of the Klondike ever since, and neither of them seem anxious to leave the country.

O. Gravel and Wife: another romance—In the Far North, in the Territory known as the Yukon, in the far-famed Klondike, on No. 14 above Discovery, Bonanza Creek, toiled a brave-hearted miner. Owner of a fourth interest in the rich claim on which he worked, he was none the less lonely. He had come to the Klondike from Quebec, in 1898, at the age of twenty-six years, leaving behind him one whose memory and image he carried with him where'er he went. Many little love messages came to cheer his lonely life in the Klondike, but still he was not content; so in the early part of 1900 he sent for his betrothed, entreating her to lose no time in coming to the Yukon and joining one whose life was monotonous without her. On June 21, 1900, a charming brunette—Miss Mary Fortin (sister of Mrs. Jack Tremblay) arrived in Dawson by steamer. Mr. Gravel met her at the dock, and two hearts were filled with joy that day. Long months of eager waiting made their meeting doubly a happy one. Preparations were immediately commenced for the wedding, and on June 26, in St. Joseph Church, Grand Forks, they were quietly and solemnly joined in wedlock by the Rev. Father Demarias. This was the first wedding at Grand Forks, and if all future weddings result as happily none will have cause to regret.

The accompanying cut shows the workmen on No. 14 soon after the wedding.

No. 15 above, originally staked by the "Bald-faced Kid," in 1896, is now the property of Frank Conrad and Thomas Blake. It has been worked principally on lays, and the estimated output is: In the cleanup of '98, \$140,000; in 1900, \$70,000, and in 1901, \$80,000. This aggregates the handsome total of \$190,000.

The claim is about one-half worked out. It has not been worked during the past summer, but has been under the supervision of William Foster, who has acted as foreman of the property for some time. He is a citizen of the United States, hailing from the State of Ohio.

No. 16 is the property of Joe Saitz and an English Corporation. The claim has not been operated for over a year. It was staked in 1896 by James Monroe, who gave a half interest to Al Smith in consideration of representation. Bedrock is reached at a depth of from twelve to twenty feet, and the gold taken therefrom is of a fine character, having an assay value of \$16.60 per ounce. The probable output of this claim to date is \$200,000. Mr. Saitz, who owns a one-eighth interest, came to the Klondike from Austria in 1896. He is thirty-two years of age and has had a varied experience in the country.

Opposite No. 16, on the left limit, is a hillside claim that is now being operated with good results. It is at only a slight elevation above the creek claims. The owners and present operators are J. Nelson, L. Hansen, Mr. Van Asten and Mrs. E. Langley. It has been worked on a small scale ever since 1893, the total output for last winter being 233 ounces. It is estimated that since 1893 nearly \$10,000 has been taken out. The pay, which has an assay value of \$16.75 and is fine in character, is found principally on bedrock. For this reason several feet of bedrock are being taken out. Mrs. E. Langley is one of the most interesting characters in the Klondike. She came to Dawson in 1900, and though now past fifty years of age, she has the enterprise and spirit of youth. In conjunction with the three miners mentioned above she has purchased this hillside claim agreeing that while they labored in the mine she would attend to the housework and cooking. Thus the work was equally divided, and all were to share equally in the profits of the enterprise. She is perfectly sanguine of success, and says that while others are complaining of their misfortunes she will be laying aside the fortune which she has determined to accumulate.

An interesting story centers around No. 17, which was originally staked by "Jack" Smith, October 23, 1896. He sold a half interest to L. P. Oksvig in January, 1897; and the other half to the N. A. T. & T. Company, nearly a year later. The claim is now the property of Mr. Oksvig and the N. A. T. & T. Company, each owning an undivided one-half interest. Mr. Oksvig personally superintends the working of the claim and it may truly be said that under his management it is among the most thoroughly and most economically worked claims in the country. Not a foot of ground is left unworked so far as the work has proceeded and the sluice boxes are so long and so carefully arranged and operated that it is safe to say that not a particle of gold is lost in sluicing.

The depth to bedrock is only twelve feet, and the manner of working is by an open cut and sun thawing. No machinery whatever is employed, and both a day and night shift of twenty-five men have been at work. The whole plant operates with the steadiness and precision of a machine, and a cursory glance is enough to satisfy anyone that the management is in the hands of a man of experience and ability.

About two-thirds of the claim (chiefly the upper part) has been worked out, and the output to date will probably reach \$200,000. The output this year will be no less than \$140,000. The gold is not coarse, but consists of fine particles, and has an assay value of \$16.85 to the ounce.

Mr. Oksvig has chosen two experienced and able miners to act as foremen—Erick Nelson for the day gang and George White for the night gang.

L. P. Oksvig is one of the pioneers of the Yukon. Although born in Norway. He acts like an American, and he says he feels like one. He came to the Yukon from San Francisco in 1895, after living four years in the States. He is a man twenty-eight years of age and appears and acts wide-awake. That he not only appears to be, but actually is wide-awake will appear from the following facts

Arriving in the Yukon in 1895, he went directly to Forty-mile, where he worked for wages. He was there when gold was struck in the Klondike, but did not get to the new diggings in time to stake. However, by industry and frugality he had managed to lay aside a few thousand dollars, and being offered a one-half interest in No. 17 for \$5,000, he had business enterprise and pluck enough to cause him to grasp the opportunity and buy the claim. This was by far the largest purchase made in the country at that time. But little was known about the country, no prospecting whatever had been done on the claim, and \$5,000 was a large sum of money among the Yukon miners of that day.

Mr. Oksvig had the nerve and pluck to risk his capital in

this most hazardous venture, and in possessing one of the rich claims of the Klondike, he has only what he deserves, and no honest-hearted man will envy him his possession. Mr. Oksvig is universally liked. He has a large circle of friends, and in a business way his word is as good as his bond.

No. 18 above was staked August 24, 1896, by Bernard Anderson, and is now owned by J. M. Rowen, better known as "Doc." Pay was located soon after its location and it has been a good producer. It is about one-fifth worked out. No work was done during the past summer.

No. 19 is now owned and operated by its original staker, John Wick. Mr. Wick is one of the pioneers of the Yukon, having come to Forty-mile in 1895, at the age of twenty-four years. He is a Norwegian by birth and is of an unostentatious disposition. He is of a quiet and sensible nature and shuns display of any kind. Being in Forty-mile and hearing of the new strike on Bonanza, he joined the stampede, and was one of the first to arrive at the mouth of the Klondike. He shouldered his pack and picked his way through the tangled underbrush and the swamps of Bonanza and staked No. 19 above Discovery on August 24. But a very short time elapsed before he had located pay. Mr. Wick is a man who is not afraid of work, and his claim has been operated continuously. His industry has been rewarded by the handsome cleanups which have resulted from his labor. He employed twenty-five men, with himself as day foreman and Jock Bolton as night foreman. The manner of working is by an open cut, and they rely solely upon sun thawing. Bedrock is found at a depth of sixteen feet, and is of a granite and slate formation. The gold is mostly fine, and assays as high as \$16.96 to the ounce. A nugget weighing \$28 was found on this claim.

A little over a year ago Mr. Wick decided to visit the States, and while in the beautiful city of Minneapolis he met charming little Lena Roberts. A happy marriage was the outcome.

Mrs. Wick is a modest little lady of unassuming nature and charming disposition. She was brave of heart, however, and was not only ready, but anxious to come to the Klondike with her husband. Mr. and Mrs. Wick now have a happy little home in their cabin on the claim, and undoubtedly Cupid looks down and rejoices over the happy result of his handiwork.

No. 20—Frank Pishon was the original locator of this property. He staked it August 24, 1896; but it has since become the property of G. R. Clazy and Coffey. The output to date will probably reach \$200,000, notwithstanding the fact that no work has been done for nearly a year. The non-working is due to the fact that the machinery which was ordered did not arrive. The creek is narrow at No. 20 and bedrock is found at a depth of sixteen feet. About one-third of the claim has been worked.

No. 21 is owned by the Reliance Mining and Trading Company. It was staked August 25, 1896, by L. R. Rhodes and was sold by him to the company in 1897. This company has a capitalization of \$5,000,000 and owns a large amount of mining property not only in this country, but also on the American side and along the Bering Sea coast. Mr. Rhodes is superintendent of its mines and J. O. Hestwood is general manager. Mr. G. E. Remy, the foreman, is a miner every inch of him. He has reduced the economical working of low grade ground to a science.

J. O. Hestwood, the manager, came to this country in 1894. He organized the company in 1897 with John Lowber Welsh (the Pierpont Morgan of Philadelphia) as president, and Cramps of Cramps Shipyards among the stockholders.

In November, 1896, L. R. Rhodes, now the superintendent of mines for the company, sunk the first hole to bedrock ever sunk in this country, getting \$62.20 to the pan. (See introductory write-up of Upper Bonanza, ante.)

No. 21 has been extensively operated during the past summer with up-to-date machinery and mining apparatus. A steam shovel capable of handling 1,000 cubic yards of dirt per diem will be installed next summer.

This company also owns No. 23 above, where six men were engaged all summer stripping off ground for next summer. A steam scraper was used in the operation.

No. 22 was staked October 23, 1896, by William Cowley, who still owns a one-half interest in the claim. The other half belongs to F. L. Loring and Curley Monroe. About one-half the ground has been worked out, the resultant gross output being in the neighborhood of \$175,000. Pay was first located in September, 1897, and the paystreak has been found to be over 300 feet wide. Bedrock is reached at a depth varying from eight to sixteen feet. It is of a granite, shale and slate formation, carrying some gold. The gold has an assay value of \$16.99. Cowley worked in the neighborhood of twenty-four men all summer with a steam plant and a pump to keep the cut free from water. The dirt was shoveled out of the cut onto tables and from

there into the sluices. Work will be done all along the right limit next summer.

No. 23 has just been referred to as the property of the Reliance Mining and Trading Company. One-half of the claim has been worked out. Gross output about \$150,000.

24A—Dick Butler's fraction—was worked during the summer with twelve men and a steam thawer. The steam thawer is an improvement on "sourdough" mining, but the hoisting of the dirt from the mine is accomplished by the old time method—the windlass operated by handpower. The work done was under a lay agreement by Will Butler.

No. 24 above is owned and operated by John Moe and Tom Lloyd. It was staked October 12, 1896, by A. L. Smith, who successfully operated the claim till its recent sale to the present owners. The property is by no means worked out, and Messrs. Moe and Lloyd have already commenced the stripping of 165x370 feet on the left limit, preparatory to next summer's sluicing. There is plenty of other virgin ground on the claim which they will work this winter, and from which they will undoubtedly have a handsome cleanup next spring. They also own one-half of 14 below, Bonanza.

Messrs. Moe and Lloyd are both well known in the Klondike, having been actively engaged in business as well as mining for several years. Mr. Lloyd came to the Klondike from Utah in 1897, and was followed by Mr. Moe, of Wisconsin, a year later. Both are of the same age—42 years—and it would be difficult to decide which of them possesses the widest circle of friends. They both belong to that open-hearted class of men so characteristic of all frontier towns, and especially mining camps, and their many friends rejoice in their success.

Mr. Moe will undoubtedly be remembered as the genial proprietor of the Dominion Saloon, which he recently sold. He will soon move to the claim to live and to continue the working of the property.

According to late advices from Seattle, Mr. Lloyd has disposed of his interest in this property.

No. 25 above on Bonanza was originally staked August 25, 1896, by J. M. Rowen, and is now owned by Rowen and Burke, partners of equal interest. The plant installed on the claim is one of the most systematic and economic in the Klondike. It consists of a large centrifugal rock-pump, capable of lifting several sluiceways of water to a height of twenty-five feet. The pump is placed below the sluice boxes, so that the water is stored up and used over and over again. In this manner, even in dry weather, several sluice heads can readily be obtained. The ground is stripped for sun thawing by means of a steam scraper, which also, without any difficulty, handles the tailings while twenty-five men are shoveling into the boxes.

The claim has been operated continuously since pay was first located. Mr. Rowen has had personal supervision of the claim, and the economical manner of working it is due largely to his efforts. Mr. Rowen is a man of vast and varied experience as a miner in the North. He first came into the Yukon country in 1886, and was on Big Salmon river when gold was first discovered at Fortymile. He was a "tillicum" of George Carmack, the discoverer of gold on Bonanza, while Carmack was a packer on Chilcat Pass. From 1886 to 1896 Rowen was in the States, but his first for frontier life again drew him North, and in 1896, when gold was struck on Bonanza, he was in Fortymile. Being a friend of Carmack's, he was one of the first to learn of the new discovery, and he arrived on the scene early enough to stake No. 25 above on Bonanza, which has since yielded him such handsome returns.

Mr. Rowen, familiarly known among his intimate friends as "Doc" Rowen, is not of the stock that is spoiled by sudden good fortune or affluence. He still possesses that good-natured bonhomme and free-heartedness which made him a favorite in the early days. He comes from the good old Empire State, his home being twenty-five miles up the Hudson. His good fortune in the Klondike is only what he deserves, and no one can justly envy him his prosperity.

The claim is only fifteen feet to bedrock, which consists of broken quartz. The gold has an assay value of \$16.80 and about \$200,000 worth of it has been taken out.

26A, the property of Gus Johnson, of Michigan, and Jack Olson, was not worked last summer, but preparations were being made to work it in earnest this winter.

26B was staked by J. M. McNamee, who is its sole owner. He came into the country in 1892 or 1893. At the time of the Klondike strike he staked No. 8 Eldorado, but was not allowed to record on account of having claims elsewhere. His wife and child are with him on his property. No great amount of work was done on this property during the past summer.

Claims 27, 27A, 28 and 29 are owned by the N. A. T. & T. Co., for whom Mr. H. J. Powers has for some time been mining su-

perintendent. Sixty men have been at work all summer on 27A and 28 operating by a system of open cuts on the left limit and underground drifts on the right. The difference in the manner of working is due to the fact that pay is found at a much greater depth on the right limit than on the left. Mr. Powers ran a ninety-foot cut through 27 and 27A a distance of over 300 feet during the early part of the summer, and since that time the crew has been working No. 28. Paralleling the cut just mentioned, he has opened up another cut 200x225 feet and has stripped a piece of ground 300x400 feet preparatory to next summer's work. The plant installed by Mr. Powers is original in design and bespeaks the ability of the superintendent as a practical miner and manager. One feature deserving of special mention is the miniature sluice box for cleaning the gold from black sand. This box contains metallic riffles, each of which is supplied with quicksilver which holds the particles of gold as the black sand is sluiced. Each riffle is also provided with a separate tap or vent through which the "quick" is extracted when it becomes laden with the yellow metal. By this simple device Mr. Powers has saved for his company a large amount of gold which would otherwise have been lost. No. 29 has not been worked during the past summer.

Skiff Mitchell, John Lind, James M. Wilson and the Ladue estate, who own No. 30, worked about fifty men last summer. Extensive open cut work was done, with Mr. Lind as manager. A large steam scraper is employed and two centrifugal pumps placed below the sluice boxes supply three sluice heads of water. One of these pumps has a diameter of six inches—the other, a two and a half-inch pump, is used to recover the seepage. By using these two pumps practically no water is allowed to escape and several sluice heads are obtained even in the driest season.

Nos. 30A and 31 are the property of Cudahy, Hammil and Weare and have not been worked at all this summer.

The Klondike Consolidated Co. owns one-half and Scowth, Young and McNamee the other half of No. 32. W. E. Anderson has been in charge of the operations during the past summer. He has had thirty-five men employed, working two shifts. The plant consists of steam hoist, steam scraper, centrifugal pump, etc., and has accomplished a vast amount of work during the season. Mr. Anderson, the manager, is the owner of Nos. 12 and 12A on Hunker Creek. It was on his claim (No. 12) that the largest nugget ever found on Hunker Creek was picked up. The nugget weighed thirteen ounces and three dollars, the equivalent of \$211 in currency.

No. 33 belongs to Ward, Nelson and Delgran. It has been worked by drifting during the summer with the intention of operating by the same method this winter.

We now come to the consideration of the most systematically and most extensively operated claim on Upper Bonanza—No. 34, the property of "Dick" Butler and Alex. McDonald. This claim has employed more men and has worked them to better advantage than any other piece of mining property in the country. Mr. Butler, the manager of the operations, is deserving of praise for the way the work has been done. Although water has been scarce he has been obtaining three or four sluice heads all summer by means of the return-sluice system before described. The claim also employs the largest centrifugal pump in the country—a pump measuring ten inches in diameter—which lay rusting in Dawson until accidentally seen by Mr. Butler. He immediately decided that it could be used to advantage on 34 and so purchased it. That his judgment was good has long since been demonstrated. The summer's output was very large—the cleanup from one set of boxes often reaching as high as 15,000 or \$20,000. The open cut system was the manner of working and the same system will be employed next summer.

No. 35 belongs to the Yukon Corporation Co. George Burns, who is in charge, has had fifteen men employed working on what Mr. Powers of the N. A. T. & T. Co. would call "the zig-zag and rat hole plan." This underground drifting seems to be necessary on this part of the creek. Mr. Burns had not decided, at the time the News man visited his property, whether he would work this winter or not.

No. 36, the property of the N. A. T. & T. Co., has worked forty to fifty men all summer.

No. 38 was staked August 20, 1896, by E. J. Ward and has been operated almost continuously ever since discovery and will be worked this winter. The working is systematic; the method being drifts from an open cut, with cars and steel rails in the drifts. A steam hoist is used. Bedrock is found at a depth of sixteen feet; and the assay value of the gold is \$16.90. Mr. Ward, the sole owner, is from Nova Scotia. He came into the country with Constantine in 1895 and was with the police two years.

No. 39 has not been worked this summer. It is the property of the N. A. T. & T. Co.

On No. 40, originally staked by Clarence Berry, Patterson and Brown have worked a few men all summer hoisting and sluicing. It was their intention to work this winter.

At 41 C. E. Carbonneau has worked twenty-five men during most of the summer. An open cut 300 feet long has been opened up. Pay is found four feet in bedrock. Mr. Carbonneau uses well equipped machinery and is obtaining very satisfactory results from the work done. His wife, formerly Miss Mulrooney, is a well known pioneer. She possesses many other valuable mining interests in the country.

No. 42 was originally staked by Henry Waberton, and is now the property of Cameron, Nelson, Ward and Dalgren. Mr. Cameron has had charge of the work during the summer. A steam thawer was used on the claim and fifteen men were employed. Bedrock is reached at a depth of twenty feet. Preparations were made this summer for work this winter.

No. 43, the highest point on Bonanza, where pay has been definitely determined, is directly opposite the mouth of Victoria Gulch and is owned by Willett & Thompson. The claim was originally located by Charles Frampton and he little thought when he drove his stakes that he was staking the last claim of any real value on the creek. Above this point on Bonanza but little, if any, pay has ever been found. Only a few men were working on 43 during the summer, using a small steam plant with hoist. Winter work was intended.

VICTORIA GULCH enters Bonanza from the left limit at 43 above. It carries gold in paying quantities and in some places it is quite rich; however, the gulch is steep and the paystreak is narrow. Many of these properties have been worked out, but some of them are still being worked.

The claims and their owners are as follows: 1, F. M. Thompson and Willett; 2, E. E. Andrews; 3, lower half, Sinclair and McDonald; 3, upper half, Sinclair and McDonald; 4, lower half, Carmack and Chisholm; 4, upper half, Pickett, McDonald, et al.; 4A, Houston and McPlail; 5 and 6, Stewart and McDonald; 7, Marcrosse, Lewin, et al.; 8, McKenzie, Chisholm, et al.; 9, N. Hunt; 10, Tessier and Burnett; 11, Colonel Treat.

Nos. 4, 5, 7 and 11 were being worked by a few men and the yield was reported to be very satisfactory.

No. 7 Pup, on the left limit, is also being worked, especially at the forks near the divide. The hillside claims are here proving to be the richest within the watershed of this tributary.

Herman Haase, the owner of the hillside opposite No. 5 on No. 7 Pup, has taken out some beautiful nuggets of small size—the largest weighing about \$20. He has had three or four laymen at work all summer. The ground is shallow, all the pay being found within three or four feet of the surface. The gold on this claim as well as on the other claims on this pup is straggly, with sharp, unworn edges. This fact in connection with the fact that the hillside is about forty-five degrees of steepness, and that the gravel is sharp edged, broken-up quartz; these facts, I say, almost convince one that the mother-lode is but a short distance from this placer deposit.

As an example that there are still chances for a wide-awake miner, one might be referred to Mr. Baker and his hillside fraction opposite No. 6 on the pup entering Victoria Gulch at No. 7. The creek claims all along this pup have been worked since 1898, but are now worked out.

Early this spring gold was discovered in the hillsides on the right limit, about twenty-five feet distant from the creek. The claims were staked and worked with results far exceeding that received from the creek claims. On July 4 Mr. Baker went up this pup, intending to take a lay on a hillside opposite No. 6. He was wide awake and no sooner did he see the ground than he noticed that the owner had more ground than the law entitled him to hold. He staked 106 feet of the upper end of No. 6, and immediately recorded it. He is now working it, and says he will not trade it for any claim on the creek.

Mr. Baker came to the Klondike from Seattle in 1897, and his experiences in this country are vast and varied. He is made of the mettle that never gives up, and has plodded along despite misfortune after misfortune. His present success is only what he deserves, for he has been a hustler "from the word go." He was in Atlin soon after the strike there, and last summer he followed the rush to the Koyukuk. He is 37 years of age, and every one of his many friends is glad to hear of his good fortune.

P. Holloway is the owner of No. 7 creek and the hillside opposite. He staked the hillside last May and purchased the creek claim in July. He has been working the creek claim all summer and it is now about exhausted, but work on the hillside has barely commenced. Mr. Holloway, who is a man of twenty-five years, came to the Klondike from Wilkshire, Eng., in 1898. He came over the Stickene River route and was a member

of our N. W. M. P. until April, 1900, at which time he procured his discharge and turned his attention to mining.

At the head of this pup and on the divide between Eldorado and Bonanza Creeks is a block of very promising quartz properties known as the Lone Star group. From the fact that quartz is found here carrying free gold, and that Victoria, O'Neill and Gay Gulches head in this divide, Messrs. John A. Stewart, Emil Carthy and Fred Chute, the owners, argue that they have located the mother lode. They argue that Bonanza and Eldorado Creeks as gold producers are only "lineal descendants" of this mother lode.

Bonanza Creek above the mouth of Victoria Gulch, although thoroughly prospected, has proven to be unproductive. Ready Bullion, however, which enters in the sixties from the left limit, and which has its head in the Bonanza-Eldorado divide above referred to, carries some gold, though none of the claims have paid more than wages. Work on Ready Bullion has for some time been abandoned.

At Cornack's Forks, near the mouth of Ready Bullion, is the Colorado Roadhouse.



COLORADO ROADHOUSE, CORMACK'S FORKS.

The daily six-horse stage running from Grand Forks to Dominion and Gold Run stops for dinner at the Colorado Roadhouse at Cormack's Forks. This is not only the most convenient, but is also one of the best roadhouses on the route.

The proprietors are doing everything in their power to make it comfortable and homelike.

The dining room service is unexcelled. Miss Graham, who has charge of the culinary end of the establishment, is mistress of her art of cooking and everything served has a flavor and "tone" that can only be found in "home-cooked" meals. The proprietors supply her with the best goods in the market, and from these goods she prepares the best "dishes" in the land.

The sleeping apartments are perfectly neat and clean. One can tell as soon as the inside of the rooms are seen that there is a lady about the house. The beds are supplied with first quality mattresses and pure white linen, and the rooms are warm and cozy.

The bar carries the best brands of liquors and cigars, and the genial bartender is always ready with a "smile" for everyone.

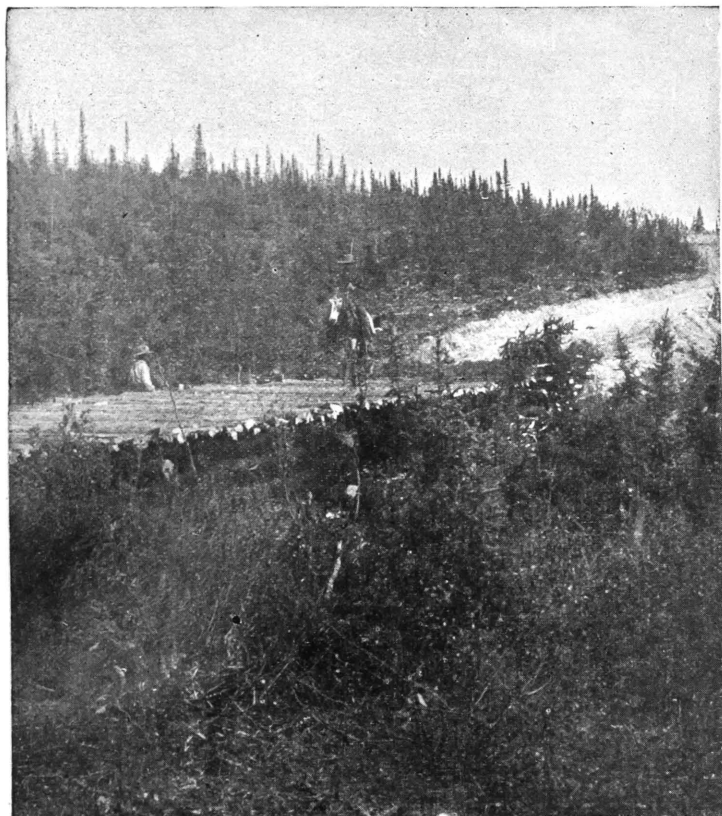
Within a convenient distance of the road house, though not so near as to be an eye-sore, the proprietors have erected one of the largest barns in that part of the country. It is warmly built and its dimensions are 26x30 feet. This in addition to the barn they already had, which is 30x40, will comfortably house a large number of stock.

Although the present owners have been in charge only since June 11, 1901, they have already made the Colorado the most popular house on the route and indications are that it will become steadily more popular.

The Colorado roadhouse is the property of Hadley & Short, the popular and successful grocers of Grand Forks. The store at the Forks is headquarters for general supplies throughout the creeks and the stock carried is the best to be obtained in the Yukon. The policy of the firm in dealing with the public is to give the best quality for the lowest price consistent with the needs and requirements of the trade.

Proceeding up the new government road toward "The Dome" one cannot but feel grateful to the government for its liberal expenditure of money in constructing such a highway. Although the ascent necessary to be made is high, the grade is gradual and steady and the construction is good. As compared with

the steep road formerly used it is infinitely superior in every detail. The thousands of tons of machinery, provisions and supplies of all kinds which are freighted from Dawson to the mines of Dominion Creek, Sulphur Creek, Gold Run, and, in fact, to all points in the Indian River Division, all pass over this road; and the reduction in cost of delivery of these goods resultant from the construction of this new highway will do more toward the advancement of this country and the development of its mines than any other one cause whatsoever.



VIEW OF GOVERNMENT ROAD.

At frequent intervals along the road are wayside inns, commonly called roadhouses.

Notable among these is the roadhouse belonging to L. J. McCarty, and known to almost every one as "McCarty's." Mr. McCarty's career in the Yukon is an interesting one. He came to the Klondike from Rossland, B. C., in the spring of 1898, and on June 1, 1899, opened a roadhouse at the junction of the old Cormack's Forks and ridge trails. He next opened up on No. 96 above on Bonanza, from which place he built the trail through from the head of Bonanza over the Dome. In March, 1900, he moved to his present location near the ridge cable. By public agitation Mr. McCarty did much to induce the Yukon Council to construct the government road spoken of above, and demonstrated to them that this was the proper route for the road to follow. The government road was completed August 16, 1901, and ever since that date McCarty's roadhouse has enjoyed an enviable patronage. A large barn has lately been constructed for the housing of stock, and the inn itself has been vastly improved and enlarged. The usual adjuncts, such as a bar, bunkhouse, and private sleeping apartments, are each carefully attended to. Mrs. McCarty has personal supervision of all cooking—a sufficient guarantee of its excellence.

The photo engraving elsewhere shows the roadhouse above mentioned.

The history of business successes in the Klondike is not exclusively a history of men. On the contrary, many brave and industrious women joined the rush to the Northern gold fields and plunged fearlessly into business enterprises there.

Probably the most striking example of plucky womanhood now in the Klondike left her home in San Francisco in the early spring of 1898. Full of daring and adventuresome spirit she took personal supervision of the packing of a five-ton outfit over Chilcoot pass, and the bringing of it to Dawson.

Arriving in Dawson, she plunged into the excitement of the time, stampeding the creeks, and staking property wherever opportunity offered. However, knowing the terrible uncertainty of mining, she looked about her for a favorable opportunity for business in other lines. Being quick of perception she soon saw in the roadhouse business an opportunity for money making.

In the spring of 1899, gathering together what capital she had at her command, she opened a roadhouse in a temporary tent structure on 57 below on Bonanza. Dame Fortune smiled upon the venture, business came pouring into the roadhouse and only a short time elapsed before enough "dust" had turned the gold scales at the little tent to justify the erection of a permanent structure.

A carefully constructed two-story log building—one of the best on Bonanza Creek—was soon built, and the popularity she had gained brought to the new road house the best patronage on the creek. The gold scales were kept busy and the "poke" continued to grow, till in the spring of 1900 the Nome stampede commenced. Receiving a handsome offer for the place, she sold and started for "Nome," the center of the new excitement.

At Nome during the rush success still attended her, and the roadhouse which bore the same name as her Bonanza house yielded her handsome returns. She sold at the height of the boom, and after making a flying visit to San Francisco, her home, she returned to Dawson with a twenty-five ton outfit of merchandise, which she sold at a fair profit.

In February, 1901, Mrs. J. Carroll, of whom we have been writing, purchased a one-half interest in the roadhouse at No. 30 Gold Run, and also a one-half interest in the roadhouse at the mouth of Eureka Creek; and has since secured an interest in the Dome roadhouse, of which she now has personal supervision.

The dining room service of the Dome roadhouse is excellent, for she herself attends to all cooking, and sees that nothing but the best quality of goods is used. The sleeping apartments are neat, clean and cozy and the beds are warm and comfortable.

A store in connection with the roadhouse handles goods of all kinds and supplies the miners with goods at Dawson prices, with a low rate of freight added. The bar dispenses the best brands of liquors and cigars.

No lady in the Yukon is more widely known or more thoroughly respected than Mrs. J. Carroll, whose history we have briefly written. Her fearless speculations and brave business ventures have given her a place in the history of the Yukon. Her partner in the Eureka, 30 Gold Run and Dome roadhouses is F. A. Cleveland, the freighter.



MCCARTY'S ROADHOUSE.

Mr. Cleveland has several other business enterprises in the country, among them being his freighting business over the whole of both mining divisions and an up-to-date roadhouse and sawmill at the mouth of Quartz Creek.

The photo-engraving elsewhere in this volume shows his Dome roadhouse, probably the best known resort of its kind in the territory.

On the Dome, at the headwaters of Bonanza and Hunker,

quartz was discovered by Thomas Kenan June 26, 1901. Adjoining claims were staked by Peter Farrel and Henry Bray. These properties now constitute what is known as the Anaconda Group of quartz claims. They have an elevation of 4,800 feet and considerable development work has been done, disclosing 3,000 feet of ore, lateral extent. On Discovery claim a shaft has been sunk sixty feet with good indications. The lead is very straight, dipping about one degree. It is six feet wide at a depth of eleven feet, and its foot wall is a hard mixture of mica-schist and quartz. The hanging wall has not yet been located. It is said that average assays will run \$112 a ton across the shaft; \$72 gold, ten per cent. copper, four ounces silver and some lead. Seven and one-half tons have been shipped to the outside for a smelter test.

Less than half a mile from the Dome, on the government road to Gold Run and Dominion is the Sulphur Springs roadhouse. The accompanying photo-engraving shows this roadhouse and the sheltered nook in which it is situated. As its name implies, it is near the springs, at the head of Sulphur Creek. The springs afford sparkling drinking water.

The roadhouse is the property of C. H. Douglas, a man well known in the Klondike, who has had years of experience in the roadhouse business. He came to the Klondike from Brainard, Minnesota, in the spring of 1898 and successfully conducted a roadhouse at Selkirk until the spring of 1899.

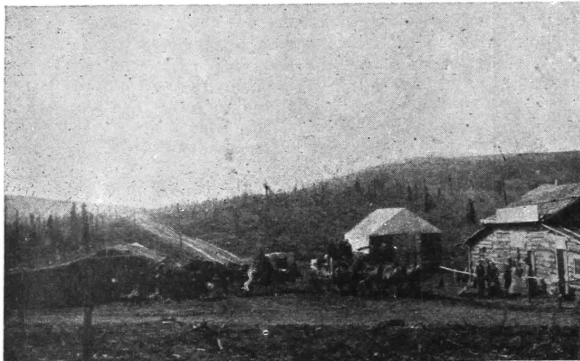
At the present time he owns not only Sulphur Springs roadhouse but is also proprietor of one of the best roadhouses on



COOK'S ROADHOUSE (DOOME), F. A. CLEVELAND, PROP.



ANOTHER VIEW OF SULPHUR SPRINGS ROADHOUSE.



WILLIAMS' ROADHOUSE, MURRAY BROS., PROPS.

Sulphur Creek. It is situated on No. 30 above, and is known as the Douglas roadhouse. Mr. C. H. Douglas has personal supervision of this roadhouse, and has secured an enviable patronage. A lady superintending the culinary department, and regular home

tends the culinary department, and regular home. The house at Sulphur Springs is in charge of his son, Roy E. Douglas, and wife. Roy and his wife have made every department of the place attractive. The bar carries the best of liquors and cigars, and Roy is always ready with a "smile" for every one. The sleeping apartments are neat, clean and comfortable, and as the cooking is superintended by Mrs. Douglas no recommendation is necessary. A good, roomy stable for the housing of stock has been built and is a valuable acquisition to the place.

Mr. Douglas is sparing neither trouble nor expense in making the place attractive, and he is always ready with a hearty welcome for the traveling public.

The next stopping place is at the junction of the Gold Run and Dominion roads. It is here the traveler changes stages for Gold Run. The roadhouse is the property of Murray brothers, but is known as Williams' roadhouse.

The dining room is large, bright and cheerful, and the meals are prepared by a master of the culinary art. The proprietors believe that their patrons appreciate good things, and for this reason the tables are always laden with the best the market affords.

The sleeping accommodations are good, the beds being neat, clean and comfortable. Special private rooms with modern furniture have been prepared for the accommodation of ladies.

The bar in connection with the roadhouse dispenses the best liquors, and Mr. Murray, the genial bartender, always meets



SULPHUR SPRINGS ROADHOUSE.

strangers with a good-natured smile and a veritable frontier welcome. He has a knack of making everyone feel perfectly at home without apparently troubling himself at all about them.

This house now has the largest part of the road patronage and the present management cannot fail to bring a constantly increasing business.

The proprietors, Messrs. G. A. and W. A. Murray, purchased the place October 1, 1900; and since that date have made many

changes and improvements, making it in all respects an up-to-date modern hotel. Their success in this business goes to show that experience, energy and close attention to business will always win out in the end.

From Williams' roadhouse the road to Dominion Creek is down a gradual incline to Caribou City, the most important business center in the Indian River Mining District.

HUNKER CREEK AND TRIBUTARIES.



HUNKER CREEK is the second in importance and discovery in Dawson division, and until the advent of Gold Commissioner Fawcett in the spring of 1897 was known officially as the Hunker district. It is not usually heralded with the pomp and consequence of Bonanza and its tributaries, yet it deserves a first place in the catalogue of

gold producers. It may not have the richness of Eldorado in its creek, and Gold Hill may out-rival the benches and hillsides in its immensely rich pay, still for extent of pay ground in its watershed, Hunker is without an equal. From 43 above to 2 below the concession, a claim which is fully one mile beyond the Hunker Valley on the Klondike flat, a total distance of sixteen miles, this

creek carries pay ground, some of it being exceedingly rich. Gold Bottom, Last Chance and numerous other tributaries are rich contributors. Benches and hillsides on both limits of Hunker Creek, and the left limit of its tributaries, are very extensive.

Hunker Creek from its head, at the Dome, to its confluence with the Klondike is about eighteen miles in length, and is very narrow, with the exception of a few places, until 44 below is reached, where it widens considerably, there being places between 44 and 76 where it is 500 yards across the valley. At 76 it becomes very narrow and from there to the mouth of the creek it gradually spreads out, and at times is fully half a mile from base to base.

Andrew Hunker, the discoverer of Hunker Creek, located discovery and 1 above on September 6, 1896.

Hunker arrived from Fortymile on his way to the Bonanza stampede on August 21, and spent about ten days on the creek looking for "something good," which he was unable to find, and concluded to go to Gold Bottom to see Henderson, but passed that creek, thinking it nothing but a pup. He reached what is now Hunker Creek by the way of Cormack's Forks and Last Chance, and spent four days prospecting the creek. He arrived at what is now discovery on September 5, and finding a place where bedrock was exposed began panning and in two hours had panned \$22.75. This was a little better than the "something good" Andy had been looking for, and the next day he staked.

He worked the property on a small scale until May, 1897 when he sold to Tom Kirkpatrick, the present owner, for \$165,000. Hunker is now enjoying "something good" on the outside.

In the summer of 1897 but little work was done on account of the almost utter impossibility of getting provisions and tools to the creek.

In the winter of 1897 Hunker was alive with men and enjoyed a huge boom in November, and property sold for boom prices. After settling down to a steady basis the creek has advanced rapidly, yet Hunker has had up to the present year a great obstacle in her progress, the lack of a summer road. Freight rates to Hunker were higher than to Dominion. Traffic up Hunker in the summer time was almost impossible. Last summer the government built a road from the Gilvie bridge to Dominion via Hunker, and no better road can be found anywhere. This will have a tendency to enhance the value of Hunker property, and next year it will be a beehive of mining industry.

Those claims which were in operation last summer are in the summary below:

The Hunker Valley from the mouth to Last Chance derives special interest from both the numerous channels, past and present which have flowed into and through it and the mineral

belts and spurs which gridiron its area. These mineral belts, which are the main source of the gold found in this area, and the wealth of which is proven by the richness of the placers which have been worked, yet remain to be developed, but there can be no question as to the outcome of their being adequately prospected. At present the main interest is centered in the placer diggings contained in the various channels known and unknown. These channels are of various ages commencing with the famous "White Channel," which is represented by immense beds of gravel which are found more or less intact, upon the summits of the heights upon both limits of Hunker, followed by the low benches, such as the "Herkenrath" and "20" channels upon the left limit, and winding up with the gravel in the deepest parts of the valley. This interest is all the greater because, notwithstanding the richness of the various known channels and the great similarity of the gold, etc., of Last Chance with that found upon Henry Gulch, the Herkenrath, the Anderson concession, etc., there is an absolute break of a half a mile in their continuity.

Where the government road leaves the foot of the hill which it has followed for over a mile, and where it first comes in sight of the creek, and the valley of Hunker, there on the flat a mile from the actual mouth of the Hunker Valley can be seen the first evidence of its extent of riches.

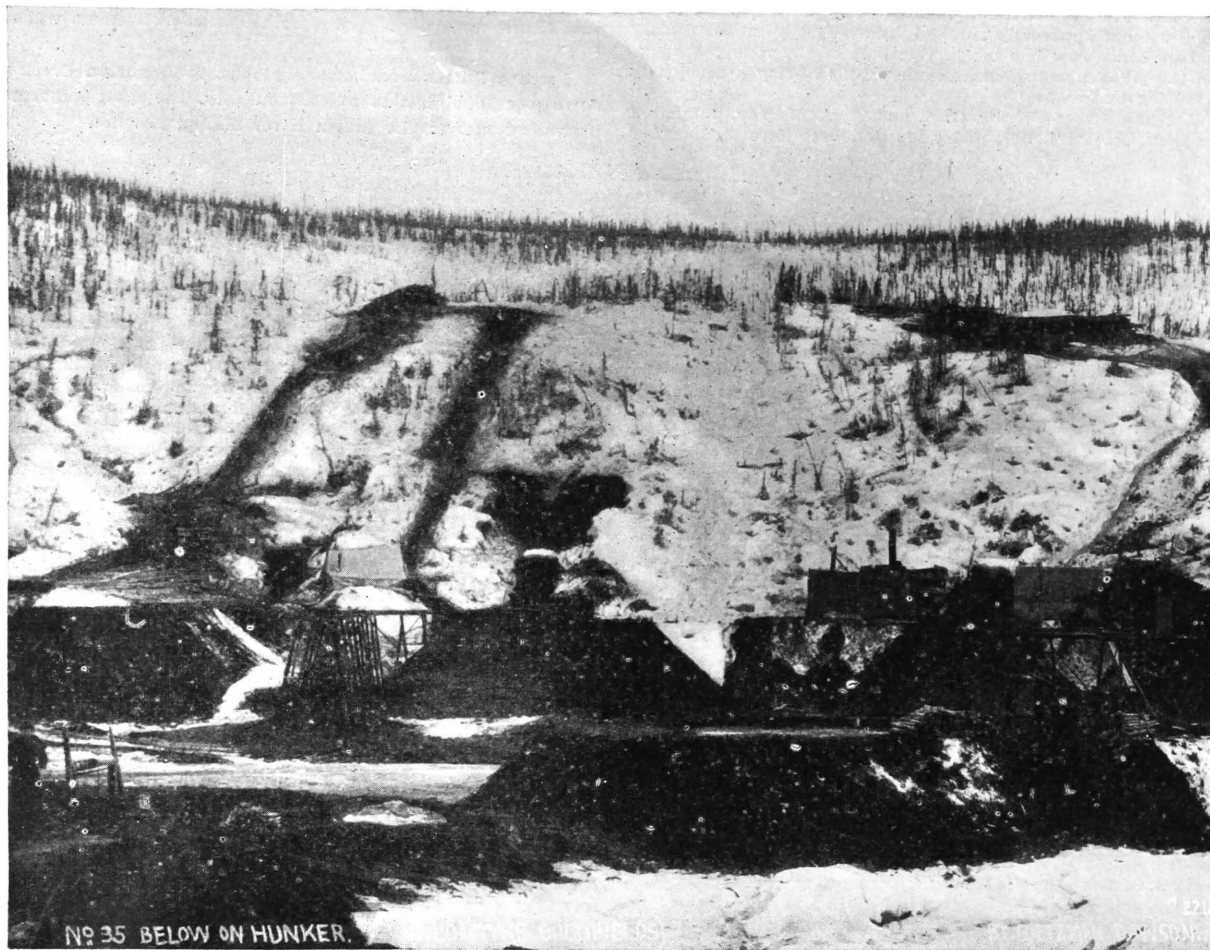
No. 1 below the concession or No. 29 below Last Chance is owned by Hale Williams, H. C. Kaye and J. Conner, who began to sink on this ground about the first of last June, and were rewarded at a depth of thirty feet by fair prospects which were considerably better on reaching bedrock ten feet deeper. Ten feet of this ground is muck and the other thirty is gravel. The bedrock is a slate and eighteen inches carries very good pay. These three men own a 500-foot claim; the next claim is two and a half miles in length.

The first concession granted in the Klondike was the one obtained by Robert Anderson, for two and a half miles of Hunker Creek for a period of twenty years, the territory embracing all the creek bed from 1,000 feet below the mouth of Last Chance two and a half miles down stream, and from base to base. Anderson went to London and floated the company which now owns the property the Klondike Government Concession, Ltd. The property of this company is extremely valuable, many holes having been sunk and all found to contain pay of the highest order, yet no considerable amount of work has been done to fully develop this extensive grant, while Hale Williams is compelled to work three months on his claim or it will revert to the government. To give an idea of the willingness of English capital to invest in a mining proposition it might be interesting to note the amount of machinery which has been purchased, brought to the ground, and beyond some very unminer-like working done last winter, is left to rust.

A partial list of the machinery and equipment on the claim: Two 18-horsepower boilers, two 20-horsepower boilers, 3 hoists, two 6-inch centrifugal pumps, one 4-inch duplex pump, two 7-inch pulsometer pumps, two 20-horsepower engines, 2,000 feet of "T" rail track, 1,000 feet of 4, 5 and 6-inch water pipe, with tools of every description. And yet this "claim" thus splendidly equipped worked last winter cleaned up in the neighborhood of 10,000 ounces, nearly \$150,000, and yet lost money so it is said. No wonder outside capital fails to appreciate the Klondike, when such rich gifts are so poorly handled.

That part of the creek which has been prospected has developed two distinct paystreaks, both of which pan at times over \$1, and yet last summer the Klondike Government Concession, Limited, lay idle.

Considerable prospecting has been carried on on the hillsides adjoining the concession on the left limit from Nos. 1 to 12. On 16, opposite the concession, Humboldt Gates has been working since April and has a 250-foot incline reaching pay. A well equipped plant is on the ground to raise the cars, pump



NO. 35 BELOW, HUNKER CREEK.
Photo by Goetzman.

water and do the thawing, and the men employed give the claim a general tone of prosperity.

Mrs. Alice Kronert was working a fraction on the left limit, opposite 20, but the Milne concession claimed the ground and Mrs. Kronert was obliged to give up the ground after spending \$15,000 in putting up a plant and opening up the ground.

Henry Gulch comes in on the upper end of 20 on the left limit, and has become famous from the fact that after being prospected for three years with holes "punched" all over it it fairly startled everyone by the finding of \$2 and \$3 pans as a regular thing.

On the lower half of hillside adjoining No. 1 on the left limit Mr. E. N. Donaldson and Mrs. E. Ventzell have done a great deal of work and in conjunction with a well known and thoroughly competent geologist have been very active in proving the theory that an ancient bed of Hunker Creek with all its riches has been covered by a slide en masse. Before sinking the ground at considerable time and expense was drained in a most miner-like manner. In sinking bedrock was struck at a depth of thirty-two feet, but indications were presented to verify their theories and from a depth of thirty-two feet the shaft was sunk through an altered magnesium schist to the depth of 120 feet, where they struck what appeared to be a bedrock slide en masse. The work done by these parties is worthy of especial mention for against all appeals from the sourdough they have continued to work and follow the laws of geology.

Nos. 1, 2 and 3 creek claims and eight hillsides and benches adjoining are the property of Thomas Flynn, Elmer Crawford and Thomas Brewitt. C. J. Jones staked No. 1 in 1897 and two Russians staked 2 and 3. They all worked, but were driven out by water. Jones finally bought out the Russians in the winter of 1897. Flynn bought in with Jones in 1900, and considerable prospecting was done to the extent of sinking twenty-three holes in all of which water has driven them out. Crawford and Brewitt bought out Jones in November 1, 1900. Up to this time wood

fires had been used in thawing, but "Fitzgerald's famous kettle boiler of 2-horsepower" was put in commission and a hole sunk which revealed pay, but only of a hopeful nature. The boiler being taken away again, wood fires were again brought in use, and the second fire put in resulted in finding \$500 in the first four buckets. This was in December, 1900, and rich pans followed in quick succession, until nothing was heard of but Henry Gulch for quite a while. Needless to say, it was staked, re-staked and staked again.

The ground Messrs. Flynn, Crawford and Brewitt are working at present is No. 3, which is eighteen feet deep, seven feet of which is gravel, all carrying pay. The bedrock is a hard porphyry and two and a half feet of it carry rich pay. The ground is opened up from the top. The pay is hauled up in cars to be dumped into the boxes, which are supplied with water by a pulsometer, which drains the cut. The plant consists of a 35-horsepower boiler, 12-horsepower engine and 8-horsepower steam hoist. Fourteen men were employed.

Colonel W. P. Edwards, George Brewitt, William Brewitt, James Clayton and Jim Hill own 9, 10, half of 11, and half of 13. Last summer they were prospecting on 13 and had sunk a hole fifty-two feet deep on the left limit and were drifting toward the creek bed. Nothing of importance had been found, but they will give the ground a thorough test.

Considerable annoyance was caused by the Milne concession contesting the claims within its grant, and was it not for this Henry Gulch would be alive with miners.

Nos. 26 and 27, adjoining the concession on the left limit, are the property of W. K. Fitzgerald, who has run two 100-foot tunnels, and is well satisfied with his prospects so far. The gold in the first part of the tunnel was found to be fine, while it became quite coarse as the tunnel cut back into the old channel. A man's belief in a creek or country is generally backed up by his cash, which being granted as true, speaks volumes for the faith

of Mr. Fitzgerald in securing and developing the following claims:

On the left limit—Hillsides 26 and 27, adjoining the concession.

On Dago Hill—Bench in the eighth tier opposite 27, and bench in the ninth tier opposite 34.

On Henry Gulch—Creek claim 17 and a one-half interest in 18, 19, 20 and 23.

On the right limit—Hillsides adjoining the concession, 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21, and one-half interest in hillsides and benches adjoining 22, 23, 24, 25, 27, 28, 30.

Also quartz claims which cover hillside claims Nos. 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19.

On Hattie Gulch, which comes in on the right limit at No. 30A—all of creek claim No. 1 and the hillsides on both limits, and a one-half interest in creek claims 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12.

On a tributary which comes in at 3 below discovery on the right—Creek claim No. 1 and one-half interest in No. 2.

Hillside, left limit, adjoining lower half of 27 below discovery, and one-half interest in hillsides on the left limit adjoining 63 and 65 below discovery.

Mr. Fitzgerald has a 2-horsepower prospecting boiler, one which has been carried on the back of a man a number of times

cession, had a 6-horsepower boiler, and was doing considerable work in opening his ground.

Dago Hill, the name given that hill which extends from Italian Gulch, a tributary which enters Hunker on the left limit to 30 on the concession to and up Last Chance. Dago Hill is principally owned by a syndicate, who are floating the property on the outside market.

Messrs. Steele, Spencer, Phillip, et al., own or control forty-six benches and hillsides, with a rimrock face on Last Chance, Hunker and Italian Gulch. The ground has been extensively prospected and pay has been found in every hole. In fact, it is certain that the Hunker and Last Chance channels intersect on this hill. It is one of the finest properties that could possibly fall into the hands of a company.

Josepr Stingle, Matt Probst and John Carlton were working an open cut on a fractoinal hillside on left limit, adjoining No. 2 below the mouth of Last Chance.

Fraction adjoining 2A below concession and hillside opposite 52 on the hydraulic concession—To facilitate the handling of the ground and to have a dump ground 250 feet square on creek claim No. 2 was purchased; also creek claim 2A below the mouth of Last Chance. Water in abundance is taken up at the mouth of Last Chance and brought to the claim in a ditch, which with



LOOKING DOWN HUNKER FROM 40 BELOW.
Foto by Goetzman.

and which invariably will raise a prospect as well as steam, for it was with this small boiler that the famous pay of Henry Gulch was found, and good pay was first found on Dago Hill by this "good luck" boiler. It had been used to prospect on French Hill and Gold Hill before being brought to Hunker. It has been borrowed and loaned as one would use a handy tool.

Mr. Fitzgerald is very sanguine of success on the deep and immense "White Channel" benches which crown the height of the right limit. The quartz on his ledge has brought an assay of \$19.50, but it is his combined holdings which speak more the value of the ground than words.

On hillsides Nos. 28, 29 and 30, adjoining the concession on the left limit, John and Peter Herkenrath and Paul Geisler have a very rich claim, remarkably rich in fact. Two tunnels eighty and 100 feet in length tap the old channel. To get the benefit of all the ground the front of No. 29 and 30 has been ground sluiced for a length of 250 by 100 feet in width. In two to three feet of gravel excellent pay is found, while most any kind of bedrock native to the country may be found; all of which, however, carries the richest pay of the claim. Seventeen men were working last summer, and four crews will be utilized next summer in working the ground in an extensive manner.

Hiram Ewing, on hillside No. 34, left limit, adjoining the con-

the high rimrock and dumping ground makes it one of the most economically worked claims in the district. The ground has a gentle slope to the hill and at present is only ten feet deep, all gravel, and to hasten matters a thawer is kept going just to take most of the frost out of the ground. One 6-horsepower upright and one 30-horsepower fire box tubular boiler furnish the steam necessary to carry out this project and that the scheme works most successfully is attested by the rapidity with which the gravel is moved.

No. 2 creek claim below the mouth of Last Chance is owned by John Selin, who only commenced work last July, and having ground which is only ten feet deep, with the employmen of two men, has made a most satisfactory showing and is highly pleased with the results of his labor.

LAST CHANCE enters Hunker on the left limit at what would be 85 below discovery. Last Chance is another creek which has been muddled up with numbers. Commencing at the mouth the numbers run from 1 to 9, then comes 5 below discovery and thence in regular order.

On No. 2 from the mouth Carlo Tilli, the owner, has opened up the claim on the left limit, where the ground is only eight

feet deep, and found very rich pay. Shoveling in is very easily done. The creek ground is twenty feet deep and is for winter work.

S. A. Ripstein & Co. own the two hillsides on the left limit adjoining No. 2 from the mouth. This ground has the appearance of being a slide from the old Hunker channel, which evidently ran around the rim of Dago Hill, and which has slid down to Last Chance, for it is a Hunker wash which is found here, being only ten to twelve feet in depth in a number of holes sunk in a number of places for a distance of 600 feet back from the present workings, and the ground is all thawed. Eight men were employed in shoveling in, while a plant consisting of a 15-horsepower boiler and 12-horsepower engine pumped the water to the desired level for sluicing.

No. 3 creek claim is owned by A. Bouchard, A. Couet and I. Coty & Co., who have a number of men working the ground at all times. This claim is an illustration of what condemned ground often is shown to be by thoroughly prospecting it. This claim was sold in 1899 at government auction, and since being opened up has produced \$30,000. To those who will put money and labor in a piece of ground after being considered so invaluable as to be allowed to revert to the government, we can only wish continued success for such confidence an energy.

Messrs. Bouchard and Couet are also owners of the hillsides on the left limit adjoining the upper half of 3 and lower half of 4. The ground is extremely rich and easy to work. Its energetic owners are working it as rapidly as possible consistent with miner-like methods.



NO. 9, LAST CHANCE. MINING 40 FEET UNDERGROUND. Flashlight by Goetzman.

No. 4 above the mouth is the property of O. Beaudouin, Louis Boulgac, Louis Beaulanger, Ned Russo, Raymond Blairs, Louis Duclos and Alfred Bouchard. The ground is twenty to thirty feet deep and has been worked so extensively that in all probability this year will see it worked out. Hardly a color is found in the gravel, while three feet of bedrock is rich.

No. 5 was worked to quite an extent by Messrs. Russ and Billideau. This claim has been worked since 1897. It is twenty-four feet deep and has some of the bedrock which is found more or less on all the claims on the left limit from 5 to 9 and wherever found it generally carries good pay. It is peculiar in being the receptacle of such good pay. It is worthy of description and we quote. Mr. Asa Thurston Hayden, who says of it: "It is a reef of altered graphite slate altered by mineral action. The kaolin is largely replaced by silicon. It is a silicious diabase, very similar to the diabase found to the west of the mother lode, on the western slope of the Sierra Nevada mountains. Kaolin has been largely replaced by silica."

Creek claim No. 6 from the mouth—Honore Lamoureux and Alexander Wildman are the owners, and while no extensive work has been carried on the claim has been a good producer. The ground is twenty feet deep, and the pay is principally found on bedrock, of which three feet are taken up at the lower end of the claim and from five to six feet at the upper end.

On the upper half of the hillside claim adjoining six on the left limit John Forsyth, Alfred Gorman and William Reid have been working a little in prospecting. The cleanup for the winter of 1900 was very satisfactory. Little or no pay is found in the gravel.

On the upper half of the hillside claim adjoining No. 6, on the left limit John Forsyth, Alfred Gorman and William Reid have been doing a little prospecting, the cleanup having been highly satisfactory for the winter working of 1900. Little or no pay is found in the gravel.

M. T. Kelly is the owner of a fractional bench 36x240 feet on the left limit adjoining No. 6. He has let it out on lays and the laymen have a 10-horsepower porcupine boiler to thaw the ground. The ground is twenty-eight feet deep, with little or no pay in the gravel, while one foot of the bedrock is graphite schist and carries most of the pay.

No. 7 creek claim is owned by Joe Mulligan. This is one of the lower claims. While it is only being worked by a few men, yet it has pay across the creek and from end to end. Part of the bedrock found on this claim is clay, which also holds white quartz and porphyry. Six feet of the bedrock carries good pay.

Charles Stanley has a hillside on the left limit adjoining the upper half of No. 7 on which he has been prospecting to estimate on what scale he will be able to work it.

No. 9 is owned by Pete and Nanisse Gosselin. They have been working this claim for two years and in a most miner-like manner. They have a 16-horsepower boiler, with a 12-horsepower engine installed and give employment to fifteen men. The pay clings to the left limit, and very little is found in the gravel, while six feet of the bedrock is taken up.

No. 5 below Discovery is owned by Mr. Miller. This claim was first operated in 1900. It is on No. 5 that the reef of graphite slate which has been clinging to the left limit crosses the creek and makes the claim rich in consequence. It is twenty-two feet deep; two to four feet of the gravel carries a little gold, but bedrock for a depth of from two to six feet is excellent as a gold retainer.

A. R. C. Newburgh and Thomas Davies are opening up the bench on the second tier of the left limit opposite No. 2 below, and have driven a tunnel from the hillside claim below to tap their ground and are finding from three to ten feet of pay gravel.

Lyman Tondo and Mrs. Annie M. Smith have a bench in the second tier opposite the upper half of No. 3 below. They have from three to ten feet of pay gravel and have a splendid equipment, but find water the principal inconvenience.

James B. Younkins has a group of three hillsides, a fraction running along all of 4 and the back land and a bench in the second tier opposite No. 2. The pay here varies as it does on the others, being found in from three to ten feet of gravel. The bedrock is a reddish clay, and only the top is taken up. Mr. Younkins has a fine plant on his ground, but like others on the hill, "rain is his God."

On Faulkner Hill, which fronts on Last Chance and Discovery Pup, G. M. Faulkner, C. A. Paulley and William J. Marshall have a rich group of claims which have made the name of the hill famous. They consist of two hillsides and a bench on the left limit of Discovery Pup. They also own creek claims 4 and 5 on the pup. The depth of the ground varies from four to forty-four feet, and in the deeper parts as much as fifteen feet of the gravel carries pay. To get the required amount of water with which to sluice an immense pumping plant was installed on Last Chance, which raises two sluiceways of water to the top of the hill, a height of 275 feet. The creek plant consists of two 25-horsepower boilers, one 14-1-2 by 8-1-2 by 16 Duplex pump. The water is carried through the six-inch pipes a distance of 1,350 feet. For thawing and hoisting on the hill they have a 20 and one 12-horsepower boiler and two steam hoists. Twenty-two men were employed last summer.

On No. 1 above Discovery Frank Berry and Emil Stauff had a number of men engaged in prospecting the ground in preparation for extensive work.

Discovery Pup enters Last Chance at 1 above Discovery. Nos. 1 and 2 are owned by W. H. Campbell, J. B. Grandy, Allen McPhee and C. Brown. They have an excellent piece of ground and are working it in the most approved and miner-like manner. These pieces of ground have occupied more of the time of the courts in litigation than perhaps any other in the entire country. They have a small plant at present, but will probably work on a more extensive scale next year.

Hillside on left limit at No. 5, belonging to C. Guiberson and G. Napier, is practically a slide from the hill above, but it is easy to work and shows excellent pay. Two boilers are installed and a pump forces the water to a height of twenty-five feet into the boxes, which carry it to the foot of the hill, at which place wheelbarrows are employed in bringing the dirt from the face above. The sun does most of the thawing, but some points are used to assist nature.

Creek claim No. 7A above—A fraction of 130 feet. This claim has been worked by the owner, Patrick Perron, since

1889. The ground is thirty-three feet deep and five or six feet of the gravel carries pay, while the slate bedrock for a depth of at times two feet is also a good producer. Mr. Perron had only eight men at work, but intended to increase the number considerably during the winter.

Hillside opposite lower half of No. 7, on the left limit—Patrick Perrin and Louis Dugelt are pulling the gravel from the hill above with a horse and sleigh, and wash it in a grizzly, this being necessary on account of a "pug" or cayo or schist, which has been made pasty by the action of the water. It is almost of the consistency of soft putty, and will travel several box lengths before water and the violence sustained in traveling over the riffles has any apparent effect on it, and even then it will at times travel through a string of boxes and come out the same size, if not larger, which occurs through the ball gathering up the fine substances in the riffles. To thoroughly disseminate this material it is necessary to put it in a "grizzly," and turn a stream of water on it, through a nozzle, having a fall of twenty feet. Even then it requires ten or fifteen minutes before the gravel is thoroughly cleaned. It is found on most of the hillsides from this claim to 15 Pup.

T. W. Watterston owns a fractional bench adjoining No. 7. The ground on this bench is all thawed, is from six to thirteen feet deep, with a two-foot muck top; it is all pay. The owner hauls his dirt to the creek below.

No. 1 on "Hard Luck" Gulch or 8 Pup is owned by Harry Woolrich and Robert Wickley. This ground has produced a good sized fortune and is now being worked on a small scale.

No. 9 creek claim is owned by Fred W. Collins, Gus Stratton, and R. J. Ogburn, who will operate this winter. Last summer these gentlemen confined themselves to the development of two hillsides opposite No. 6 above, left limit, and a bench opposite 6 and 7. The "pug" which also exists on these claims, is washed in a grizzly by water under a pressure of twenty-seven feet fall, to gain which 2,000 feet of fluming is required. The ground is brought from the hills above by a gravity tramway—an excellent one, by the way—which is 850 feet long. The ground on this claim is only six or seven feet deep, and is handled in a most economical manner. It is due to Mr. Ogburn's inventive genius that the device for washing the pay was so successfully arranged.

No. 10 creek claim is the property of Frank Beaudin and Louis Lagios and they are busy locating the best pay. The ground is thirty-three feet deep.

No. 13 above is the property of Thomas J. Conway and Edward Couniff, who have spent one year in a miner-like method preparing their ground for proper work. They have taken out expenses while so doing, but they have the claim in such a shape now that future work will be done only in handling pay gravel, which averages very high. It is twenty feet deep, four to six feet of the gravel carry pay, while one to four feet of the yellow porphyry bedrock are taken up.

Messrs. Conway and Couniff own and operate 2C, 4 and 4A on 15 Pup.

No. 14 creek claim on Last Chance is owned by Philip King, Paul Doran, Frank Moran, Godfois Meicies and Noel Legots, who have been getting out dirt continuously since last winter, when the claim was worked for the first time. They have a 12-horsepower boiler for thawing.

Creek claim No. 15 is the property of T. Burns, Dan McDonald, John McDonald and Simon Clements. They had eight men employed in working the ground, which has been productive of the very best results. The ground is twenty-eight feet deep and has a broken slate bedrock. Mr. Dan McDonald was formerly engaged in quartz mining in Darien, U. S. Colombia, South America, before coming to the Klondike. He says wages there are \$1,200 in gold, and he predicts that that part of the world will yet see an immense stampede; but at present the Government and the climate are two obstacles in the way of a peaceful pursuit of life.

Creek claim No. 1 on 15 Pup, a tributary of Last Chance coming in on the left limit at 13, is owned by Elzear Carore, who has been working the ground since 1899.

No. 2B on 15 Pup is owned by C. F. Hack. He has had three men at work. The ground is forty-three feet deep; two to three feet of the gravel carry pay, and also one to two feet of the slate bedrock.

No. 5 is owned by Louis Brochu and Romand Blais, who have taken out \$5,000 for the season's work. The ground is fifty-four feet deep and the bedrock is a mica-schist.

Above No. 7 the claims have been worked very extensively, and but little remains.

John McDonald and J. C. Ratcliffe have opened up their group of claims in a most thorough manner. This group con-

sists of hillsides opposite 15 Last Chance, 2, 2A and 2B on 15 Pup and benches adjoining the hillsides of 12, 14 and 15 on Last Chance, and also creek claim No. 2 on 15 Pup. The ground on the pup side has been opened up from the top and has been worked back to a face thirty-five feet in height. Teams and scrapers are used in handling the ground, the pay being run down on a tramway to creek claim 15. Six men and two teams are constantly employed.

Harry M. Peek, Curtis Cramer, Louis Brandt and E. E. Stone own the two benches adjoining the hillsides of the upper half of 12 and the lower half of 13. The ground is forty-seven feet deep at the back end of the bench, to which a tunnel 400 feet in length has been run, which crosses both benches at the back end. The ground is being worked out from the back end by this means and the tunnel, which is six feet in the clear by five feet at the bottom and three and one-half at the top, is timbered in that miner-like way which denotes that the owners are practical miners. It would be well for others to visit this tunnel and inspect it, for it is certainly worthy of consideration. A tramway 700 feet in length conveys the pay dirt from the mouth of the tunnel to creek claim 13, where it is sluiced. The largest nugget found on the creek and which weighed \$116, was found on this claim.

Cecil Cole, for twenty-two years a civil and mining engineer in Africa, Australia and New Zealand, owns a group of six benches in the second and third tiers opposite No. 10 and the lower half of No. 11. This ground is worked as an open cut, and nowhere is it handled more cheaply or quickly than under the methods in vogue on this ground. A tramway 1,004 feet in length carries the cars, which hold 123 pans, to creek claim No. 9 to be sluiced. Smaller carriers convey the dirt from the face to these larger carriers and six of them, which make a load, are dumped every six minutes. The ground at present being worked is twenty-three feet deep, and pay is found from the grass roots down. The bedrock is a broken slate, and coarse gold has been found in it at a depth of five feet. It is Mr. Cole's intention to hydraulic the ground next year. At present twenty men are employed.

On the upper end of Last Chance on both forks considerable prospecting is being carried on, with fair indications of pay ground being found. All the bench and hillside claims so far developed are on the left limit of Last Chance, yet on the hill on the right limit which divides Last Chance from 80 Pup, a great body of "White Channel" gravel exists, and is being prospected, with good indications apparent in every pan.

Coming back to Hunker again, we find a string of bench claims on the left limit extending from Last Chance to 80 Pup, which were worked extensively in 1899, but there was very little work done on them last year.

Eighty Pup derives its name from the fact that it enters Hunker Creek at that number. T. H. Adair and H. Cowden had a 14-horsepower boiler, and with engine and hoist were fully equipped to do considerable work. It is forty-eight feet deep, and the three feet of gravel found carry pay. The bedrock is a clay and basalt, of which only six inches carry any gold. Three men are constantly employed.

No. 4 below is owned by Allan R. Joy, who has let a lay on it for the winter. The ground here is forty feet deep, with from two to five feet of gravel, which all carries pay; also two feet of the bedrock, which is similar to that of No. 5.

J. P. Kazinsky, Peter Heater and Charles Eaton own and operate No. 3 above Discovery. A well kept and excellent plant is to be found on this claim, with especial interest centered in the hoist, it being a Hendue and Brilhoff compound steam hoist, manufactured in Denver, and one which has stood the test in Colorado. The ground is seventy-two feet deep, and while only one and one-half feet of gravel are found on the claim, it all carries the best of pay, as does also from one to four feet of the bedrock.

Eighty Pup has had a good deal of work done on it, and quite a number of the claims are worked out.

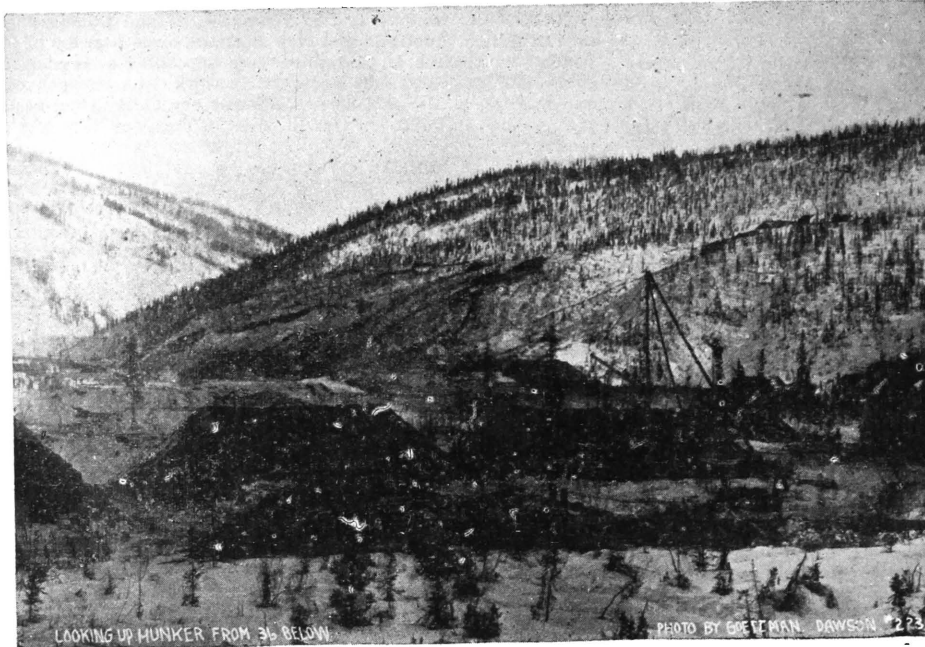
Hunker, from 80 to 71, received but little attention last summer.

On 71 Mr. M. F. Keller was preparing for winter work, being especially interested in the erection of a log mansion, within the walls of which New Yorkers may come and chat and dream of days when other worlds were none except New York. Oh, well; they'll come again.

Away back on the eighth and ninth tiers on the left limit opposite 68 four men are prospecting who are made of the stuff from which a nation or people spring. These men are what might rightly be termed isolated from the mining district, inasmuch as they are so far away from the pay ground. They

have sunk several prospect holes, one of which is 101 feet deep. Clark A. La Barre and S. S. Enett have a fractional bench between the eighth and ninth tiers opposite the lower half of 68, and the Lamb Brothers—Charles and Glenn—have six benches in the seventh, eighth and ninth tiers, opposite 66, 67 and 69, respectively. Both parties have combined to prospect, and have a 6-horsepower boiler on the fraction where the 101-foot hole is sunk. The first ten feet are in muck; then come sixty feet of decomposed gravel, after which are thirty-one feet of gravel of a stained red color, the bedrock being porphyry. As yet nothing good has been found, but these men will drift, and as one would naturally suppose from men who had the "stuff in 'em," to sink shafts to such depths, they are not discouraged. The ground will be thoroughly prospected.

The Redmond group of claims consists of five benches in the third, fourth and fifth tiers, opposite 66 and 67. They are owned by Frank, Charles and John U. Redmond. The ground is sixty-five feet deep, thirty feet of which is a "white wash," ten feet prospecting well. The bedrock is a black slate. Water is a most precious thing on this hill, and small ditches extend around the hill like a collar to gather any moisture that is "big enough to run."



LOOKING UP HUNKER FROM 36 BELOW.
Photo by Goetzman.

Robert Brown, F. Kuhns and David Fullerton have seven men employed in working their hillside claim adjoining 60 on the left limit. They find three feet of gravel and two feet of slate bedrock that pays. Water is brought from Hester Creek and the dumping facilities are excellent. A 14-horsepower locomotive style of boiler and 5-horsepower engine are but part of the plant used to work this claim.

On the hillside on the upper half of 60 John Campbell and Mose Digby have ground similar to the lower half, with the exception of being somewhat deeper, eight men were given employment last summer and will continue to work during the winter.

HESTER CREEK is a tributary of Hunker, entering on the right limit at No. 59 below discovery.

No. 1 is owned and operated by John Huntington, who has been working the ground for two seasons. It is from thirty to forty-two feet deep and the run of gravel is irregular, although about four feet of it when found carries pay, but the principal pay is found in about two feet of the slate bedrock. He has a 16-horsepower pipe boiler and other equipment with which to work the ground.

No. 2 is owned by E. V. Taylor, who has had five men employed in developing the ground.

At the lower end the ground is thirty-six feet deep and at the upper end forty-eight feet. Seven feet of the gravel and two feet of bedrock carry the pay.

No. 22 Hester was being prospected by L. Thimme.

No. 59 is owned by the Klondike-Bonanza Co. (see 5 below), who have had a few men prospecting the ground.

John Frank, S. J. Mesher and Arthur Neaves on 57B were doing dead work in preparation for extensive work during the winter. The ground is twenty-five feet deep and the pay found so far is very good.

On 56 considerable work was done, but for some reason the plant was closed down early in the fall.

The upper three-fourths of 55 is owned by John H. Crowley and George Gaillard, who have sixteen men at work. The bedrock on this claim is porphyry and pay is found to a depth of seven feet. Messrs. Crowley and Gaillard have an excellent plant with which to carry on their extensive workings.

On the lower one-fourth T. L. Martiney and Gus Johnson are working seven men.

No. 54 is owned by the N. A. T. & T. Co. and was let out on a lay last winter.

No. 53 is the property of Charles Long and Robert Holland, who did a great deal of work in the early part of last season, but closed down as soon as water became scarce in July. They will work a full crew this winter.

No. 52 is owned by James Mackinson, S. R. J., and "Jack" McCutcheon, and is being worked as fast as water will wash the ground. It is twenty-three feet deep, mostly all gravel, three feet of which is pay. Last season they worked out 60x120 feet, and they intend to work on a much larger scale next year. Water is brought from the mouth of Independence by flume 800 feet in length.

Hillside, left limit, adjoining 51, is owned by William Curve and John Ferny—A tunnel sixty feet long has been run on this claim and eight feet of gravel is found, with three feet of pay. Bedrock is a very black slate, of which two feet carry pay. Only three men were employed last season.

Independence enters Hunker at 50 on the left limit, and attracted considerable attention in 1898; and quite a lot of work was done, but poor results were obtained. Yet it is known that in some instances good prospects were found. It will be

like other creeks, remain in its present condition until some one man or company gets hold of it. Last summer one man was prospecting in the 20's.

No. 49 creek claim is the property of A. L. Spotts, who had nine men employed last summer in working the ground. It is from twenty to twenty-six feet deep, with five feet of the gravel and from one to three feet of slate and quartzite bedrock carrying pay. Mr. Spotts will increase both his plant and crew upon resuming operations in March.

A. Burke and J. C. Hall have an 18-horsepower boiler and 8-horsepower engine and hoist working to their utmost capacity to keep the men employed busy. Last winter saw the first work done on this ground, which is twenty-two feet deep, and has a peculiar slate for bedrock in which pay is found two feet deep.

William Briggs, of London, is the owner and W. R. Cuthbertson is the resident manager of a group of hillsides extending on the right limit from the upper half of 48 to the lower half of 44. A plant consisting of two 25-horsepower tubular boilers, one 15 and one 12-horsepower engine and one twin 8-horsepower steam hoist is installed on the lower half of 45.

Hillside on left limit, adjoining lower half of 43 and upper half of 44. This ground is the property of S. P. Johnson and Alfred Bedker. Bedrock is only twenty feet above the creek. An open cut 120x45 was made last year with a face fourteen feet in height. Of the eight feet of gravel found three feet carry good pay.

I. J. Kintz and F. Hepler own the hillside adjoining 50 on the

right limit. It is twenty-seven feet deep and two feet of the nine feet of gravel carry pay.

Nos. 43 and 43A are the property of J. B. Tyrrell, U. A. Fuller and M. F. Keller. Mr. Tyrrell owns 44 and a group of hillsides on both limits adjoining all three claims. The first two named are both well known as practical and scientific miners, while the latter has handled stock and bonds enough to buy the Klondike. They have three excellent claims which have proven immensely valuable.

The ground is an average of twenty-five feet in depth, and while ten to fifteen feet of gravel exists, only two feet carry pay, the pay being principally found in bedrock to a depth of two and three feet. The plant on 43A consists of one 22-horsepower pipe boiler and one 6-horsepower engine. Water is brought to 43A by a flume 3,300 feet long, which carries seven sluiceways at the inlet and after supplying several claims on the way reaches 43A carrying two sluiceways.

On 42, the property of R. D. Tait and H. C. Gordon, fourteen men were employed last summer, and a great amount of work was done.

No. 41A, a 200-foot fraction, is owned by I. F. Brown and B. A. Berton. This little fraction is noted for the amount of money which it has produced. Messrs. Brown and Berton have an excellent plant on the ground and keep ten men busy sluicing. The ground is twenty-five feet deep, four feet of gravel and two and a half feet of the quartzite and schist bedrock carrying pay.

Creek claim No. 39 is owned by J. B. Tyrrell, who will probably work out what pay is left next year.

James McAllister owns the hillside on the left limit adjoining 39, and has been prospecting the ground for three years. Last summer he ran an open cut ten feet wide and 200 feet in length, back to where he is finding good pay at a depth of thirteen feet. Two and a half of the five feet of gravel and two feet of bedrock are taken for pay.

No. 25 Hunker Creek was staked by a man with an elastic tape judging from the fraction found to exist. Besides the original 35 there is 35A, 35B, 35C and 35D.

No. 35D, 480 feet in length, is the property of F. M. Loring, who has F. W. Pope as manager. The ground is thirty feet deep and three of the twelve feet of gravel carry pay. The bedrock is apparently a sample claim for the finding of any rock, clay or schist known or unknown in this country. Of all the types of boilers found in use on Hunker Creek the one in use on this claim, a Worthington water tube (marine type) boiler, is positively the most economical one seen. In comparison to a boiler of equal horsepower its consumption of fuel is at least fifty per cent. less.

25C is owned by August Larson and P. O. Carlson, who last season were doing but little work, directing their efforts more to their bench claims opposite 32.

35B is 450 feet wide on left limit and tapers to 150 on the right limit. Edward Grumann and Albert Grumann purchased the claim last fall from Thomas Moore, who staked the ground in July, 1897, and had worked it continuously until he sold out. It is good for three years more. It is twenty to twenty-six feet deep with from six inches to sixteen feet of gravel. Pay is seldom found in any of the gravel besides two feet of decomposed schist.

35A is 400 feet in length and is owned by George Bemiliard and V. Schryer, who have quite an extensive plant working continuously in getting out pay, which is found in three feet of the twenty-eight feet of gravel and in two feet of the schist and slate bedrock. Fifteen men were employed last summer, and it is the intention of the owners to keep at least twenty-five men employed during the winter.

Hillside adjoining 35A, left limit—C. Albert Erickson has a tunnel 350 feet in length and will work eight men this winter, working from the back end out.

Fractional bench, left limit, opposite 25—Dr. P. D. Casper—The ground is ninety feet deep and the six to eight feet of gravel found is all pay, the bedrock also having two and a half feet of pay. This ground gave employment to ten men last summer.

No. 35 creek claim and group of nine bench claims adjoining on the left limit. This ground is the property of George Wilkin, G. Beaudet and F. De Journal. The creek claim has been worked out. Entrance to the bench claim is made by three tunnels, each 400 feet in length. This ground is exceptionally well worked by Mr. Wilkins, the manager, who besides being thoroughly conversant with the ground in this vicinity is an authority on Gold Bottom.

Jack Horn, an old-timer in the country has been working his property, No. 34 creek claim, since 1893. To Mrs. Horn belongs the honor of being the first person in the country to find

gold in the "grass roots" or the surface of the ground. In the spring of '97, as soon as the sun had thawed the snow from the ground, Mrs. Horn, like a good housewife, was arranging the little walk in front of the cabin on No. 13 below on Bonanza, when she was surprised to find several small nuggets lying loose on the surface. Further search developed the fact that it was there in sufficient quantity to warrant working, and the bench claim on this ground was one of the first worked in this country.

On the hillside on the left limit adjoining No. 34 Edward Chadwick, a recent purchaser, has commenced to work the ground on a more economical plan than the one followed by his predecessors. This claim was one of the first worked of the hillsides on the left limit, and was opened up by Crutcher and Vaughan in '98, but through bad management was not made a paying proposition. It has since that time produced an immense amount of money.

E. C. Curtis, George A. Funston, Ed. Hamilton and John L. McDonald have a group of benches adjoining the hillside on the upper half of No. 32. A tunnel 200 feet in length has been run in following up the paystreak. This is the third summer this ground has been worked, and much better results could be obtained if they "could only have a couple of months of Seattle weather." The water at present is brought to the claims by ditches, which collect all the seepage for two miles back on the hill. Mrs. Curtis is an enthusiastic amateur photographer, and we reproduce a picture of the claim taken by her.

August Larson and P. O. Carlson, who own two benches in the second tier, opposite 31 and 32, have a hydraulic plant in



NOS. 16 AND 17 ABOVE, HUNKER.
Photo by Goetzman.

use with a twenty-foot fall of water. The water is brought from Soda Creek, on Gold Bottom, a distance of three and a half miles. The ground being worked at present is six feet deep, all gravel and pay. The hill on which these claims are situated has been named Temperance Hill, and Discovery claim is owned by Mrs. Chambers.

On a hillside claim opposite the lower half of No. 4 on Gold Bottom, W. H. Perry owns a bench, and Mrs. Mary Perry owns a fraction. A ditch three miles in length brings water from a pup of Gold Bottom to a storage dam back of the claim. Six hundred feet of seven-inch pipe and 600 feet of hose bring the water to the benches being worked, a fall of fifty-seven feet being attained.

On creek claim No. 28 twenty-two men were shoveling in last summer.

No. 27 creek claim is owned by August Fogelstiner and Albert D. Young, who have ground-sluiced the muck from the claim, and now have twelve feet of gravel to shovel in. They kept ten men busy last summer.

Charles Peterson and Edward Rice have a bench claim on the second tier, left limit, opposite the lower half of No. 24. Last summer they worked out a cut seventy-five feet square. This claim and the one adjoining above it are very similar, in that they have about the same amount of gravel—thirteen feet at present. Bedrock is a decomposed granite and porphyry.

The upper claim is owned by Louis Colbert and Claude Simonds, who also have five benches adjoining in the rear, and who, with Peterson and Rice, have dug a ditch to Mint Gulch, a

distance of four and one-half miles, for the purpose of bringing water to the ground. This ditch also drains all the hillsides between Mint Gulch and these claims, and also 'picks up' the water from 16 Pup. A storage dam holds the water as required, being then conveyed by pipe and hose to the claims. This gives it a thirty-foot fall at the nozzle. Messrs. Colbert and Simonds worked out a hundred feet square very easily last summer.

No. 24 creek claim is owned by Joseph Gandolfo, who intends doing considerable work in the spring.

No. 22 creek claim is the property of A. H. Turnball, J. J. Williams and S. McKnight. This ground has been worked since 1897, and has a fortunate peculiarity in that it is already thawed.

For some reason the owners prefer working in winter, although the ground is only twenty-two feet deep, all gravel and pay has been found in as much as eight feet of it. Ten men are employed during the winter.

W. W. Gregory is the present owner of No. 21, which has only a few unworked spots on it, and which four men will work out during the winter. It is stated that the former owner of this ground lost \$25,000 in working it.

The hillside adjoining No. 20 on the right limit is being prospected by Isaac Mallette, Henry Calder has sunk one hole thirty-six feet and will further prospect the hillside on the right limit adjoining No. 13.

Little Gem is a tributary of Hunker, entering on the right limit at 13 below. The majority of this creek is held by a syndicate of local mining men who are not overjoyed in their holdings, as in two holes sunk nothing but muck has been found, and bedrock was barren.

Hillside on the left limit opposite No. 2 Little Gem is owned and operated by L. A. Hansen and Robert Peterson, who opened up the ground last summer. It is right on the point of the hill and only twelve feet deep, of which eight feet are gravel, three feet of it being pay. The bedrock is a graphite schist and the pay runs in two feet of it. The dirt is sluiced on No. 2 Little Gem, to which claim a gravity tramway 400 feet in length extends.

Lower half of hillside opposite No. 10 on the right limit, owned by G. H. Burke and R. C. Burke. An open cut has been made 170 feet long and 80 feet wide. Wheelbarrows convey the dirt to the boxes. A ditch 3,000 feet long brings the water from Little Gem to a tank 220 feet below the level of the claim, from which it is pumped to the tank above. When water was scarce last summer the same tank of water was used for eight hours. After coming from the boxes it passed through three settling tanks, and was thence pumped into the boxes again. Water became so scarce in the latter part of July that canvas hose was used in the ditch to prevent the water from soaking into the ground. One hundred and seventy feet back from the rim the face is twenty feet high, so that the rest of the gravel will be drifted, as only four feet of gravel and one foot of bedrock are taken out for pay. The bedrock is mostly a graphite, which is as nearly pure as will be found in this country. Ten men were employed last summer. When the same water is used continuously for eight hours, a hand thrust in the boxes will become greasy, but not wet.

Hillside, right limit, upper half of No. 10, Henry E. Pope, C. S. Nelson and Eugene Taylor—This ground has been worked since the spring of 1899. The front of the claim, for a distance of 180 feet is worked out, and it is now thirteen feet deep. It is proposed to drift. Four feet of gravel and a foot of bedrock are taken out for pay. Bedrock is a graphite schist—almost pure graphite.

Nos. 5A, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11 creek claims, all known as the J. George Johanssen Group of claims, which also includes hillsides, benches and fractions on the right limit, opposite Nos. 8 and 9, hillside on upper half, right limit of 11; hillside on lower half, left limit of 6, with fractional bench adjoining on No. 7 and two benches opposite No. 6 on the right limit. The principal interest is centered in the hillsides. The hillsides and benches opposite 8 and 9 are worked by hydraulic.

On No. 8 creek claim about forty men were employed last summer in working an open cut. The dirt is shoveled into buckets which rest in cars, and is thence conveyed to a hoist, which raises it to the boxes.

On No. 8 the plant necessary to convey the water to the hillsides above is situated. This consists of three 30 and one 35-horsepower locomotive type boilers and two Worthington Compound Duplex pumps, 10x16 by 8½x10. This plant will pump one million gallons to the required elevation, 285 feet, every twenty hours. A miller for separating the gold from the black sand is in use on this claim, and has a capacity of one ton every twenty-four hours. Edward P. Canney, a native of Sierra County, California, is the superintendent of the hillside workings.

He is only twenty-five years of age, yet his practicability as a hydraulic miner is more pronounced than most of the gray-haired veterans of the rocker and sluice box. It is through this young man's ability and knowledge that this piece of ground has been so successfully worked. Our illustration gives an excellent idea of the hydraulic workings. The tank which is so conspicuous is thirty-five feet above a tank into which the water flows, after being pumped from the creek. With the water in the tank above a fall of seventy feet at the nozzle is attained. Mr. Canney is seen on the left in the picture, giving directions. Since last spring this plant has washed a space 750 feet long by 250 wide, with an average depth of twenty feet, a total of say 1,250,000 cubic yards. About two sluiceheads of water carried all this dirt. Twelve cords of wood a day are required for this plant, and three teams are continually employed in hauling this wood from an ever increasing distance. For the purpose of hauling this wood several miles of roadway have been built by Mr. Johanssen. In all Mr. Johanssen gives employment to over seventy men.

No. 5 creek claim is owned by the Klondike-Bonanza Company, of which A. Gordon McLaren is the resident manager. Last summer this claim presented an animated scene, having four strings of boxes going, which gave employment to twenty-eight men. This ground is very uneven as to depth, running from five to twenty-five feet, and while it is all gravel the pay is irregular. The bedrock carries the principal pay and from one to four feet are taken up. A horse and scraper are used to work the tailrace. The Klondike-Bonanza Company also own 14 and 14A above and 5 and 59 below. Mr. Arthur Fell, of London, is managing director of the company.

John P. Peterson staked No. 4 below on September 7, 1896, the next day after Hunker had staked Discovery. He has worked the ground continuously ever since the spring of 1897. Mr. Peterson was on the famous stampede to Bonanza and not being satisfied with the upper portion of the creek where he staked, concluded to go up to Gold Bottom to see Henderson, and in company with W. B. Stolder and H. Wobbleton left for the "next big creek coming in above Bonanza." They passed Gold Bottom, however, thinking it nothing but a pup. They were about to give up when they came across Hunker and Johnson's stakes, and 2, 3 and 4 below were "pinned" in short order. On his return down the creek he met and put Joe Johanssen "wise." No. 4 is from ten to twenty-feet deep; but Mr. Peterson has applied such methods that the deepest ground has been worked at a cost which proves his genius as a mining man. There are from six to fifteen feet of gravel, with pay at times in all of it, and in from one to five feet of bedrock. Last summer he gave employment to twenty-eight men and will use at least thirty-five on the new cuts to be opened up next spring on the left limit.

John Krole, on No. 3, has both summer and winter ground, which is from eighteen to thirty feet deep. He finds from one to five feet of pay gravel, and two feet of the bedrock also have pay. The ground is to be worked on lays this winter.

Discovery and a few claims adjoining are owned and operated by some men whose reticence suggests nothing but its literal meaning.

On Mint Gulch, entering at 3 above on the right limit, several claims are being prospected, and from the reports of those at work on 5, 6 and 8 it will probably be a producing creek next season. One of the features of the creek is the number of mastodon bones found, and on seven a great number of what are supposed to be musk ox horns have been uncovered so near each other as to suggest that a whole herd of the animals had perished at this spot. Above Discovery but little work was going on until No. 8 was reached, although the ground intervening is very valuable. One claim, at least, was worked to some extent, and lost money, through poor management; but the ground generally suffers because of the reputation of these imported managers.

Nos. 8, 8A, 9 and 9A compose a group of claims owned by the Klondike Consols, with W. O. Young, a popular sourdough, as resident manager. These claims have been worked in a most minerlike manner and on a large scale. From thirty to forty men have been continuously employed in the development of these claims, and they will be worked on this extensive plan until exhausted. The ground is only from sixteen to twenty feet deep, and an up-to-date plant makes the handling of the pay ground an easy proposition.

A. A. Lisker has a few men at work on his property, Nos. 13 and 13A.

Nos. 16, 17 and 18 are the property of Atto Sembenik and Stantos Giamini. This group has been worked since 1898, although sixty-five feet at the lower end and 450 feet at the upper end is virgin ground. Only three men were employed last summer.

No. 15 is the property of the Ballantine Brothers—Messrs. R. A., D. W., J. E. and J. N. They have worked continuously since the fall of 1900, and give employment to ten men. The ground is from thirty to thirty-five feet, with eight feet of gravel, five feet of which carry pay.

J. P. Montgomery, John Mason and F. de Journal own 19, and have been working the ground for three years. It is from eighteen to twenty-seven feet deep and has from five to twelve feet of gravel. Coarse gold in small deposits is found at times from five to six feet above bedrock. The bedrock seems to be a mixture of schist and pay is found in it to a depth of two feet at times.

Hunker Creek forks at No. 20, and although twenty-three holes have been sunk on various claims the best prospect obtained, as far as known, is 23 cents.

Nos. 21 and 21A are owned and operated by Walter Seward, George T. Cale, Henry Ralph and Ernest P. Jackson, who have worked the ground continuously from November, 1897, until September, 1901. The ground is twenty feet deep and contains from three to twenty feet of gravel, and, while not making fortunes for its owners, they seem to be satisfied, as may be inferred from their continuous labor.

No. 22 is owned by William Kleinberg and L. Doig.

The Klondike Consols have a group of claims which they have been operating for two years—Nos. 26, 27, 27A and 28. The ground is only six to ten feet deep and is easy to work, the width of the paystreak being only fifty feet. The only complaint made from this point to the head of the creek is as to the shortage of water in July and August, which is a great detriment to the proper and speedy working of this shallow ground.

M. A. Harding and John K. Hepdrick have in No. 29 the only deep ground on the upper end of Hunker, but nevertheless they have installed a plant, and sunk five holes to bedrock. The bedrock is twenty-four feet deep, and the owners found that two to eight feet of the gravel is valueless and that the pay begins in from one to two feet of the decomposed schist bedrock. This, however, is sufficient to induce them to put on a small force for working this winter.

Last summer the owners of No. 31, Joseph W. Grieve, James Laughton and Hugh Morrison, touched their claim for the first time and worked assiduously in ground sluicing and otherwise preparing to open up the ground in the spring. This claim is the last one of any considerable width going up, the creek becoming quite narrow at the upper end of 31.

The next claim, No. 32, is owned by T. L. Sagar, Cornelius Greenberg and the estate of Peter Wyborg, and has been operated for two seasons with marked success. The ground is ten feet deep, all of which with two feet of bedrock is shoveled in. The pay has a width of thirty-five to forty feet.

Mr. Sagar claims to an Australian mining license which was issued to him in 1864.

Mr. Wm. Ganderon has almost worked out 32A, a fraction of sixty feet. The ground was twenty feet deep, pay running to a width of forty feet, and was mostly found in two to three feet of bedrock.

John Dix, on 33, 22A, 34 and 34A, had ten men shoveling in since the first run of water, it being the third season the ground has been worked. The ground varies from five to twenty-five feet in depth, but the width of the pay has a happy average, being about fifty-five feet. Only two feet of the bedrock carry any pay, the gravel seldom prospecting anything. No. 25A has been almost worked out by the owners, Antone Viala and Dominick Staff, who had only six feet of gravel and from one to three feet of bedrock to handle.

The paystreak keeps narrowing all the way up the creek and when we reach 26, the property of James Meece and Joseph Nelson, we find it to be only fifteen feet wide. This claim is ten feet deep, and last fall almost completed the work, it being the third season the property has been operated.

James H. Buckley and Joseph H. Marshall, on 37 and 38, have worked the ground for the first time last summer, and find it similar to 26. They will open up with full crews in the spring.

No. 40 has been worked to a considerable extent by its owners, J. S. McIntosh, John McMillan and William Neville, for the last two years. Twelve feet is the greatest depth to bedrock, which is a decomposed quartz. The pay runs at times in from six feet of gravel to two feet of the bedrock, and is nicely illustrated by Mr. McIntosh, who says the paystreak is nervous.

Lemuel Green, Cyrus Green, Robert Hyde and Frank Harcuss were highly successful in applying hydraulic methods in handling the ground on 42, and next year expect to do an immense amount of work.

No. 43 above is the last claim worked on upper Hunker, and

T. W. Marrison and A. E. Ball will have this claim worked out next year.

GOLD BOTTOM is a tributary of Hunker Creek, coming in on the right limit at 29 below Discovery. Originally Gold Bottom extended to the Klondike, but Hunker's name applying to his discovery immediately changed the name of the lower creek. How little we hear of this creek! Yet it must be indelibly impressed upon us that it was here the first work in the Troandike was done. Had it not been for Henderson working on Gold Bottom and finding pay enough (and being kind enough) to send word to his friend, George Carmack, the chances are none of us would have been here now to enjoy the blessings which the district has poured upon us. And yet, in spite of the result of the labors of Henderson and Carmack, not even a street is named in their honor.

"Bob" Henderson was working this ground in 1896, having previously been on Quartz Creek. He found pay and sent word to Carmack, who was at a point near the present site of Klondike City, familiarly known as "Louse Town." When Carmack made his discovery on Bonanza he sent no word to Henderson, and as the latter had no knowledge of the new strike, he continued work on Gold Bottom until too late to stake anything good in the new diggings.

Although Henderson had worked this ground, yet he did not record it. It was none other than Alexander McDonald who staked and recorded the claim, and who owns it at the present time.

Gold Bottom is about eight miles in length, and the erosion is much more marked than on the part of Hunker above the mouth of Gold Bottom.

Discovery Claim is owned by Alex. McDonald, H. J. Vackess lessee. No work had been done on this ground since 1896 until this spring. It is summer ground, nine feet deep, and the paystreak is thirty-five feet wide. The bedrock is a glacial deposit six inches being taken up for pay. Only twelve inches of the gravel contain pay. Last summer it was necessary to work over Henderson's workings. Water became scarce last summer on the upper portion of the creek, especially in July, and work was only done in a desultory manner until the 15th of August. On the lower portion of the creek it was scarce in the latter part of July and the entire month of August.

There are several pups of considerable size entering Gold Bottom on the left limit, and although not thoroughly prospected, what has been done has been ill rewarded. The following claims were in operation last summer:

No. 1A below (250 feet) and No. 1B below (49 feet), are part of Mr. Vackess' lease. He will prospect for another paystreak this winter, which he believes exists on the left limit.

No. 1 above is owned by Isaac Waxstock, and is being worked on a lay by R. E. Pounder, John J. Black and William W. Dowall. They were doing dead work during the summer, and preparing the ground for winter work.

No. 3 above is owned by A. H. Rischut and James Breslin. This is the first year it has been worked. Bedrock is reached at a depth of from twenty-two to twenty-eight feet, and is composed of decomposed schist, one to two feet of which carries pay. The gravel in this claim is nine to twelve feet in depth and carries two to five feet of pay. Fourteen men were employed during the summer.

No. 4 above has not been worked since last winter.

No. 5 above, W. G. S. Hooley. This claim has been worked since last fall. The bedrock is of a soft mica-schist, thirty feet deep, and is found on slabby country rock, which carries pay from one to four feet in depth. Most of the pay is found in the lower two and one-half feet of gravel. Eleven men worked on this property last summer. This ground is thawed by means of cold water forced through a Worthby pump. It has the distinction of being a drifting claim, having a bedrock drain. From the present drift a drain large enough for a man to walk through runs to the lower end of the claim, where it comes out in a cut twelve feet deep, and through this runs into the creek below.

No. 5A above, Samuel Koch. This is a 250-foot fraction. It has been worked continuously since last winter. The bedrock is of a decomposed schist formation, twenty-four feet below the surface of the claim. One foot of the bedrock carries pay. There are twelve feet of gravel, five feet containing pay. Three men were employed. The ground will be opened up this winter and it is the intention to fully work it in the spring.

No. 6. No work was done on this claim during the summer.

No. 7. Joe Boyle, John Faigo, Antone Noum. There are eighteen to twenty feet of gravel, carrying pay through three or four feet. The bedrock is of a broken schist, twenty-five feet

beneath the surface, and one or two feet of this contains pay. Eight men have worked continuously for two seasons on this property, and the same number of men will continue the work this winter.

Soap Creek is the left fork of Gold Bottom, entering at No. 10 above.

Nos. 5 and 6 Soap Creek—William Irwin, John Sullivan, William Brooks, Albert Galbrois and Gottlieb Zanbrugg are the owners of this claim, which is twenty-four feet deep and has a bedrock of blue schist.

A little work has been done on all the ground from 7 above on Gold Bottom to 13, and from 1 to 10 on Soap Creek, but the paystreak is so narrow and the ground of such low grade that it has virtually been abandoned by the various owners.

No. 2 below, Gold Bottom, belongs to John McGinty and Chas. Spann. This is the second season they have worked this claim. Ten feet deep; shale bedrock; one and a half feet taken up for pay. Sixteen feet of gravel with no pay except in pockets on bedrock. Quartz deposits are found which carry excellent pay. One foot of soft and one foot of hard bedrock is taken up for pay. Seven men were employed during the summer, and ten men will be employed this winter.

No. 10 Soap Creek, Nicholas Graeber and R. A. Tucker—This is summer ground. It has been worked for three years. Six to twelve feet to bedrock; two feet of bedrock taken up, of which one foot is in pay; gravel is irregular. Eight men were employed during the summer and a large crew will be worked next year.

No. 1 below, Alex. McDonald and I. Mone—Just prospected; will probably work next season.

No. 4 below, James Breslin—worked in '93; low grade; worked last winter and will do some work this winter; nine to twelve feet deep.

No. 7 below, Ole Swanson and Jas. Messenger—Worked continuously since '93; twenty-two feet deep. An average of four feet of gravel carries pay. Schist bedrock, carrying pay for one to four feet.

Nos. 8, 9 and 23, owned by J. E. Chovin, Donald McQuaig, J. R. Murray and J. F. McCrimmins—Twelve to twenty feet deep. At times pay is found in from two to eight feet of gravel. Bedrock is a schistose, with patches of volcanic schist. From one to three feet is taken up for pay. Six men were employed. The largest nugget found on the creek came from No. 9. It is valued at \$21.85.

No. 23—Will be prospected this winter.

No. 12 below, Porter Kruse and Nick and Gus Kiser—Twenty-five feet deep; shale bedrock; three feet of gravel carrying pay; one to three feet of bedrock in pay; three men employed.

Gold Bottom is mined from 1 to 14 below Discovery, and from 1 to 30 from the mouth.

No. 24 from the mouth, E. and J. A. Singleton—Staked September 14, 1896. This is the first work done since 1893. Twelve to twenty-eight feet deep. Eight feet of gravel, two feet of which is in pay. Bedrock is a blue decomposed schist, interspersed with clay and glacial mud. Eighteen inches of the bedrock taken up for pay.

From 24 to 19—Work has been done on every claim at some time, but the creek is wide and what pay has been found is of such low grade that more economical methods than those now employed must be adopted before they can be operated at a profit.

No. 19, lower half, D. M. Lockridge, Jos. La Vergne and J. D. de Mers—Worked for the first time this summer; fifteen to twenty feet deep; four feet of gravel, but the pay is not regular in it. Schist bedrock, of which two and one-half to four feet is taken up for pay.

No. 19, upper half, L. D. Champlain and Ernest Champlain—This ground is similar to the lower half, and while it is not rich, it has sufficient pay to admit of continuous work. The owners work both claims.

No. 16, Joseph Lelievier—Owner is prospecting his ground.

No. 13, Dr. LaChappelle owner; Charles Schiek and William Stadler lessees—This is the first year any attempt has been made to work this ground, which is six to ten feet deep. What prospecting has been done warrants the opening up of the property on a large scale next spring.

No. 12, J. E. Purcell—The first hole was sunk in July. The ground is from nine to thirty-two feet deep. The bedrock is a mica-schist, one and one-half feet being in pay. Prospecting this fall has brought excellent results.

No. 9, Judge Craig, D. W. Davis, C. S. Hamlin, and J. H. Lander—This is the first year work has been done on this property. The pay is found principally in the gravel. These

are summer diggings, 12 feet deep. It is the intention to work extensively next year.

No. 8A—Fraction of sixty feet, owned by J. T. Windu, Caleb Evans, Tom Pattison, and Wm. Smith. First work done on the ground this summer; cut 30x30; eight to ten feet deep. The owners of this claim touch the keynote, not only of the development of Gold Bottom, but of many other creeks by declaring that "economy will be the test."

No. 6A, W. J. Thompson—First hole sunk this season; twenty-eight feet deep; will work two men this winter to prospect.

No. 6, J. H. Lander—Twenty feet deep; three to ten feet of gravel, carrying one to three feet of pay; four men employed. Two-thirds of this claim is worked out.

No. 5, J. C. Boson—Has worked since '93; twenty-two feet deep; six feet of gravel, three feet in pay. Bedrock is both hard and soft schist, with layers of quartzite. Four men will work this winter.

No. 4A is an eighty-two-foot fraction, the property of George Moore, who bought it at government auction. It has been worked continuously since the fall of 1900, and is similar ground to No. 5.

No. 4 is the property of C. S. Hamlin and W. A. Hamlin. It has been worked almost continuously since 1897. The workings are twenty feet deep and disclose from four to ten feet of gravel, of which one to three feet carry pay. The bedrock is of a shale and schistose formation and two feet of this bedrock are taken up. Four men were employed during the past summer, with the intention of employing eight this winter.

Nos. 1, 2 and 3 have been worked but little since 1900, but the owners intend to work the properties out next summer.



AT A DISTANCE of about seven miles from the Yukon BEAR CREEK enters the Klondike from the left limit. Bear Creek was discovered on September 17, 1896, by Solomon Mauberg, whose portrait appears in this volume. In 1896, when Mr. Mauberg, in company with William Corley and Frank Johnson, poled up from Fortymile, they found Bonanza staked from end to end and concluded to try for a new creek.

They arrived on September 16 on what they called Bear Creek on account of the constant appearance of bruin. After prospecting on several places they finally found, on what was staked for discovery, a fifteen-cent pan on rimrock. Other pans went as high as \$1.25.

Mr. Mauberg staked discovery, William Cooley 1 below, and Mr. Johnson 2 below.

Bear Creek is about eight miles in length and as it runs in a northerly direction, erosion has not been extensive, and the creek in consequence is a veritable canyon.

Bear Creek has been a very good producer and at the close of last summer the following claims were in operation.

Discovery, the property of Mr. Mauberg above referred to, is summer ground from fourteen to twenty-six feet deep. It contains four feet of pay gravel, and will be thoroughly opened by next year.

No. 5 above, lower half—Edward Wilson and Alfred Nelson are the owners, and have both summer and winter ground, the former being fifteen and the latter thirty feet deep. Considerable work was done last summer, but it is in winter time that most of the work is carried on.

On 24 Thomas Chisholm was working ten



SOLOMON MAUBERG,

men shoveling in from an open cut, and the results of this work were fully up to his expectations.

this season the following claims were in operation.

Discovery, the property of Mr. Mauberg above referred to, is summer ground from fourteen to twenty-six feet deep. It contains four feet of pay gravel, and will be thoroughly opened up next year.

No. 5 above, lower half—Edward Wilson and Alfred Nelson are the owners, and have both summer and winter ground, the former being fifteen and the latter thirty feet deep. Considerable work was done last summer, but it is in winter time that most of the work is carried on.

No. 5 above, upper half—Frank Nelson, the owner, was only doing dead work in preparing for winter.

On 24 Thomas Chisholm was working ten men shoveling in from an open cut.

Lindow Creek is a tributary of Bear Creek, entering on the right limit at 14 above, and attracted considerable attention last spring. A visit to the creek last fall resulted in finding but one claim, number 12, being worked. H. M. King and F. T. Griggs have been working 11 and 12 continuously for two years and report being well satisfied with the result of their labor. The ground worked last summer is forty feet deep and six men were employed keeping the engineer busy. Nos. 2, 3 and 16 are also owned by these gentlemen, who intend working them this winter.

There has been considerable work done on the upper portion of Bear and on Lindow prospecting, but the results were not sufficient to entice fortune hunters.

No. 1 below discovery, owned by Robert Hanson and Peter Oxvig—Until last spring this claim had been only prospected. It was then opened up in an extensive manner and a cut 54x240 was worked out during the summer, which gave employment to from fifteen to twenty men, according to the water supply. The ground is an average of fourteen feet deep, ten feet of which is gravel. One foot of the schist and three feet of the slate bedrock is taken up for pay. Twenty-five men will be given employment next summer.

No. 2 below is owned by W. H. Harris and John Skinner, and has been worked continuously since July, 1900. This ground is thirty feet deep and all the pay is found in three feet of bedrock, which is mostly a slate. Twenty men were employed last summer and it is the intention of the owners to increase this force next year.

No. 3 below, M. Christopher—This claim has been mined on a limited scale every winter since 1897, but it is the intention of Mr. Christopher, the owner, to work it all out next year, in consequence of which he has had a 20-horsepower boiler set up on the ground and has made such other preparations as would keep two full crews continuously at work. The ground is twenty-six feet deep and pay is found at times in five feet of gravel, although it is not general, thus requiring constant prospecting to keep pace with the "streak." The principal pay is found in two and a half feet of the bedrock.

No. 8 below—Charles P. Larson, Oscar Gustafson, Halfdan Grotchier are the owners and did but little work last summer, preferring to work the claim in winter. The pay is found in one foot of bedrock with little or none in the gravel.

No. 11 below—P. J. Baldwin, Robert Lee and J. J. Doyle were prospecting the ground that they might block it out for extensive work next year and will install a large plant in the spring. It is thirty feet deep and but little pay is found in the gravel, while three to four feet of bedrock carries good pay.

No. 12 below—Walter Carlyle, Allen Coster and John D. Ryan. These gentlemen are from Australia and the sign of "Welcome" over their door is weather-beaten. They possess a peculiar though fortunate claim in its having a surface and an underground paystreak. The "top one" is eight feet deep, is easy to work, as it is fully thirty feet above the creek and water taken up at No. 10 makes it a ground sluicing proposition, which carries excellent pay. The other paystreak is found fifty feet deep and has five feet of good pay.

No. 12A below, Andy Nelson—This is a ninety-foot fraction and was merely being represented.

No. 15 below, Fred Nelson and James Munroe—This is mostly a summer proposition, the best of the ground being only eight feet deep, although little pay is found in the gravel, it being principally carried in three feet of bedrock.

Nos. 13, 13A and 14, Charles Hilty, a pioneer of 1892. Mr. Hilty has worked this ground since 1897 and has given employment to fifteen or twenty men every winter. The ground is very uneven, varying in depth from two to thirty-five feet. In the deep ground from three to seven feet of bedrock is taken up, the gravel carrying little or no pay. Asked how his pipe boiler worked, his reply was "It gives entire satisfaction." "Do you

find good pay?" "I can't complain," was the answer. "How long before you'll have this ground worked out?" was the next query. "Oh, it will last ten years." Here is a man's character in three answers, patience and contentment, and how seldom we find them.

No. 16 below—Louis Hansen purchased the claim in 1900 and has worked it continuously since he became owner. There is both summer and winter ground. That being worked last summer is from ten to fourteen feet deep, some pay being found in the gravel, but the best pay is in one foot of the schist bedrock, which on account of its wavy character requires the removal at times of six and seven feet. The winter ground is thirty feet deep.

No. 17 below, James Butler—There is one thing which strikes the visitor to this claim, at the first glance, i. e., the rapidity with which the great amount of dirt goes to the sluice box. Upon investigation it is found to be one in common use, pole tracks leading from the bottom of the shaft to the face of the drift upon which trucks carrying the buckets—which are whisky barrels with one-third cut off—are run back and forth. The secret of success of this method on this claim and one the importance of which cannot be lost, is the hoisting and lowering of the bucket. Instead of a wheezy little engine, puffing in its endeavor to wrestle the bucket to the top, it is brought to the surface with a speed that to the uninitiated looks like a start for the moon. A rope, suspended from the end of which is a tripod, and which hangs directly and about four feet over the dump box, itself being only eight feet from the shaft, has a hook on the end which a workman hastily hooks onto the bail of the bucket. The hoist is slacked, the bucket swings over the dump box, a clutch is loosened on the side, the bucket dumps and rights itself and with a slight tightening of the hoist is pulled back to the shaft, the hook taken from the bail and the bucket descends—it drops. The shaft is sixty feet deep, and the writer saw buckets hoisted, dumped and back in the bottom of the shaft in fifteen seconds. Not only is it the hoist and drop of the bucket that tends to make the method such an admirable system, but it is its perfection in the hands of workmen receiving the highest of wages, and who are miners by trade, not by occupation.

Mr. Butler employed fifteen men last summer, and at times more, according to the water supply. From one to six feet of the black schist bedrock carries pay, and a great portion of the gravel, which at times is twelve feet deep.

No. 18 below is owned by S. S. Sears, who was represented by E. Anderson last summer. Only a small amount of work was done.

Nos. 19 and 20, Thomas J. Sparks, A. D. Field and Frank McCandless—These two claims are on the Klondike flat proper, but follow the old Bear Creek channel. The ground is from eighteen to twenty feet deep and, as Mr. Sparks says, "Consists mostly of gravel and water." In fact, so much of the latter is found that a six-inch snow pump is kept continually going, the water being used for sluicing. The ground is all thawed and it is necessary to timber. Two boilers, one a locomotive type of 25-horsepower, and an upright of 15-horsepower, are in use. A 12-horsepower Peerless engine hoists 600 wheelbarrows of pay dirt per diem. A crew of twenty men were employed last summer and it is the owners' intention to put at least thirty men to work next summer. The bedrock is a slate and schist.

A concession on Bear Creek has retarded prospecting on the benches and in only a few places is there any development work going on, and then only on a small scale. On the upper half of hillside claim No. 3 on the left limit of a pup which enters Bear at No. 1 below on the left limit, Peri Traffla, Max Landreville, O. Binit and Narcissus Hubert have made an open cut forty feet long in an endeavor to thoroughly prospect the body of "White Channel" gravel found, but nothing suggestive of good pay has as yet been struck.

On the lower half of this claim Jeffres Baril has also prospected to a considerable extent.

On Discovery Pup some little prospecting has been done and the finding of a good pan has caused quite a flurry on several occasions.

All in all, Bear Creek has been a good producer; yet there are disappointments recorded, but that is an evil which exists on all the creeks in all mining countries—in life.

Wood is plentiful as yet and the only features of complaint is the lack of water in July, and the total absence of a trail, the one the non-action of the elements—the other non-action of the government.

INDIAN RIVER MINING DIVISION

A DETAILED WRITE-UP OF DOMINION GOLD RUN AND SULPHUR CREEKS.



ROAD and bounteous Dominion Creek. No stream in the country has the demonstrated length of paystreak that is possessed by Dominion Creek. Commencing almost at the extreme head, on the flanking spurs of the Dome, the pay follows the tortuous windings of the creek for a known distance of thirty-five miles, and the prospecting now going on may show it to possess a greater length. Its width

has never been determined with sufficient accuracy to form a just estimate, but in the opinion of those best acquainted with the creek it approximates 500 feet, sometimes following one limit of the creek and sometimes the other.

In very few places can the pay of Dominion be called exceptionally rich, when compared with such streams as Eldorado, but it is uniform enough and great enough to yield a handsome profit on the work done and the vast extent of pay possessed assures a steady and continuous supply of the precious metal. In the three years that it has been worked, Dominion has annually produced from \$2,500,000 to \$4,000,000. The new discoveries along the lower reaches of the creek near the mouth of Gold Run, will likely augment the output considerably in another season, as they are attracting the attention of miners from all parts of the district.

There are two discoveries on Dominion Creek due to the fact that the two stakers both claimed priority in the discovery of gold and priority in staking. These discoveries are the size of ordinary creek claims, are five miles apart and are designated as "Upper Discovery" and "Lower Discovery."

Albert Fortier (Hootch Albert) was the first man to find gold on Dominion. During the fall of 1896 after Cormack had discovered gold on Bonanza Hootch Albert prospected on lower discovery and found prospects on rimrock. No recording was done for the reason that Albert and his party intended to sink to bedrock the next spring. The other members of his party were Camille Corbell, Frank Pijon and Max Landreville.

At approximately the same time another party composed of Tim Conolly, Mr. Dnieper, Louis Corkey and a few others caused a stampede to the ground around upper discovery, but Hootch Albert's party rushed to lower discovery to stake. No double claims were allowed, but discovery was recorded for both parties.

The first winter work was done on No. 2 below Lower, where the owners had out by far the largest dump on the creek. E. Alexander, of No. 31 below Upper, was also among the first to do extensive winter work; but No. 2 seems to hold the palm as to amount of work done as well as the results of the work. Pans were found which showed \$5.00 and \$10.00, causing great excitement on the entire creek.

At the present writing in view of the results of the work that has been done the best claims on the entire creek are by consensus of opinion decided to be Nos. 3, 4, 5, 29, 31, 34, 35 and 36 below Upper and No. 10 above Lower.

No. 4 below Upper was formerly owned by Harry Ash, who sold it for a very big figure.

Had there been a sufficient supply of water during the past summer for sluicing purposes, the creek would have a different story to tell; but even as it is the story is not a bad one. The upper discovery claims employed 159 miners, while those connected with lower discovery worked crews aggregating a total of 366 men, making 525 miners on the entire creek. This force will be increased during the winter, as many owners will produce big dumps for the spring cleanup, having lost faith in the reliability of the water supply during the summer time.

The claims numbered both ways from upper discovery were not worked during the past summer to the extent that was anticipated in the early part of the season because of the serious lack of water. Many owners had made extensive preparations to summer sluice, and intended employing large forces of men, but when they found that they could not even get an ordinary sluicehead along the upper reaches of the stream they suspend-

ed further effort until the winter season, and are now taking out large dumps for the early spring washup.

Above upper discovery only five claims were operated to any considerable extent, but high up the stream several men have been prospecting the ground, meeting with more or less success in locating the pay. Some prospecting was also done along the left limit benches and it is claimed that pay has been found in several shafts.

On No. 3 above Upper, owned by Alex. McDonald, eight men were employed, using a steam hoist that raises 10-pan buckets from a 20-foot bedrock. These buckets are sluiced as they are taken out. The pay here is along the right limit of the stream and has been determined to be over 150 feet. On the left hillside opposite 3 Gus Chisholm has sunk a shaft twenty-eight feet to bedrock to prospect the ground and has struck some good pay.

On 2A in the creek, owned by Fred Murbach, a steam thawer was used and three men employed. Winter work was intended on this claim along the right limit.

On No. 4, owned by McDonald & Chisholm, two men were hoisting and sluicing along the right limit, intending after the freezeup to commence winter work with an increased crew.

No. 5 is held under a lay by George Gillespie and Harry Berry, who will work it this winter. These gentlemen had a lay on No. 7, where they did summer sluicing with eight men, hoisting the gravel from an open cut into the sluices. They used a steam thawer in the operation.

On upper discovery claim Jack Cortson, the owner, intended during the latter part of the summer to sink two holes along the left limit to ascertain if there is a run of pay on that side of the creek, and if successful to operate during the winter. Along the right limit there is a small section of breast left along the bank that is still virgin ground, and which will likely be worked off next season.

As distance down the creek is attained the work becomes more general and regular. Of the first ten claims below upper discovery five were operated with big steam plants and large crews of men. Nearly all these claims are equipped with pumps to elevate their sluiceheads to high flumes, so that they have been enabled to work continuously, where claims not so equipped have been compelled to remain idle.

Casper Ellinger, owner of 2 below Upper, has gone outside, but five of his employees have repaired and relayed the big flume that furnishes the claim with water from No. 1 above. He will probably do some winter work, but intends sluicing on an extensive scale next summer. A large area of ground has been stripped to prepare it for next summer's work.

On 3 below three men have been hoisting and sluicing all summer and on 4 below five men were employed, using a steam thawer.

On 5, owned by Sam B. Nichols, there were six men working in an open cut on the left limit, the paystreak having switched across the creek just above this point. Mr. Nichols acquired this claim by purchase. He is a native of Germany and came to the Yukon from Juneau in 1894. He was in the Birch Creek diggings when gold was first found in the Klondike. In addition to No. 5 below Upper he owns No. 1 above Upper, which he worked during the summer by means of an open-cut and which he intended to work this winter. This property is sixteen feet to bedrock and carries very coarse gold. No. 5 will not be worked this winter.

The hillside on the left limit opposite No 5 below, staked by Witham February 6, 1893, is the property of Dave Stradberg, J. A. Lund and A. Matheson. During the summer this property was worked by a crew of five men, operating an open cut from rimrock in. Large cars carry the dirt from the face of the cut over a 100-yard track to sluice boxes placed in the creek bed. The pay is found chiefly on bedrock, but three feet of the gravel being rich enough to justify being run through the sluice boxes. The property was acquired by purchase. One of the largest, if not the very largest nugget ever found on Dominion was picked up by Mr. McAlpin on the property adjoining this claim. It weighed \$320, featuring the gold worth \$16 an ounce. This hillside will be worked this winter.

No. 6 below Upper, creek, was worked all summer with an 18-horsepower boiler and a 14-horsepower engine. The claim is owned by McGregor & Bliss, who operated by the open-cut method.

On No. 8 below Upper twelve men have been employed, operating systematically, by drifting and steam point thawing. The manager of operations here was for several years in the employ

MINES AND MINERS OF DOMINION CREEK



of the Selby Smelting Works and a careful examination of his manner of mining would be a good object lesson to many of the so-called miners in the Yukon. He has contrived a barrel amalgamator to separate all gold from the black sand, and he also uses silver plated copper plates and quicksilver to collect the gold after the black sand has passed through the amalgamator. A 12-horsepower boiler operates two small engines; and a steam hoist, centrifugal pump and other modern mining appliances find a place in the plant he has installed on this claim. Winter work was intended.

On 7 below Upper eight men have been hoisting with a steam plant all summer, using a derrick in the operation and handling considerable ground in the course of a day. Some winter work will likely be done on this claim.

Only representation work was done on No. 9 below Upper and the hillside opposite. A 15-horsepower boiler and 6-horsepower engine were installed on the creek property and winter work was intended to be done.

From No. 9 below the pay seems to cling to the left limit hillsides, and considerable summer work has been done all along the creek at but a few feet elevation above the creek claims.

The hillside opposite the upper one-half of No. 10 below Upper, which was staked by Jack Cavanaugh in June, 1898, and which is now the property of Coffin, Mathiesen and Moran, has been operated all summer by ground sluicing. The water is obtained by ditching over a half mile from Remington, which enters Dominion at No. 6 below Upper. The surface is all ground sluiced, only from six to eight inches being shoveled into the

boxes. By this method about 75x200 feet of ground have been worked during the summer at a cost far below the ordinary method. No work will be done this winter. The economical working is not due to the location or surroundings of the property, but may be attributed solely to the ingenuity of the owners. Mr. F. P. Mathiesen came to Dawson from Seattle in 1897 and immediately plunged into mining. He was on Gold 11 for two years, since which time he has been on this property. His partners are no less rustlers than he. F. F. Coffin braved the Prince Albert route into the country, and after enduring almost unprecedented hardships for a year he arrived at his goal—Dawson and the Klondike. Martin Moran is a hardy California miner from Needles.

A number of these hillside properties from the claim just described down Dominion are owned by McAlpin and Mrs. Wiley and are operated by the same method. They are all good producers. But little work was done last summer, and as they are strictly summer diggings, no winter work will be done.

Creek claim No. 12 has done no work other than representation.

No. 13 was not worked during the past summer, but will be operated this winter by the new owners, who purchased during the latter part of the summer.

No. 14 below Upper, creek, was worked all summer, and winter work was intended. Bedrock is four feet below the level of the water in the creek and working is difficult in summer on account of seepage. Mr. Charles Grill, the owner, will put in a water wheel and Chinese pump during the winter and thus

be prepared to contend with the water next summer. The pay here is far over to the left limit, and about \$10 an hour to the shovel is obtained. Single pans often show from \$1 to \$2. Flume hose is used to convey the water to the workings. Mr. Grill, the owner, is a native of Germany, but for many years has been a citizen of the United States. He served seven years as a soldier in the Fourth and Seventh cavalry, at the Presidio, California. He came to the Klondike in 1898 and has been very successful in mining, to which he has given all his attention and endeavors.

No. 15 is worked by the "sourdough" method and is about one-half worked out. It is still the property of Judge Munney.

W. Wissing, who owns No. 16, is working with a 15-horsepower boiler. He staked the claim August 15, 1897, and has owned it ever since. In addition to working the property Mr. Wissing has built a dam on the claim with a ditch by means of which he supplies the lower claims with water at a fixed price per hour. This dam and ditch have been the source of a good revenue to him.

No. 17 below Upper is worked by drifting, a 10-horsepower boiler with steam points being used for thawing, and the dirt being hoisted by means of the old-time hand windlass. Five men have been kept busy all summer, sluicing in the creek bed and leaving the tailings in the creek. The owners of this property are A. Ainaly, J. Suntala, J. Wilson, A. Nieme and John Jondla.

About one-half of creek claim No. 18 below Upper is worked out, but work has been carried on all summer, using a 20-horsepower boiler and ten men. Fifteen men will be employed all winter and a 10-horsepower engine with friction hoist, trolley and self dumper will be installed. The manner of operating is by drifting; the character of the bedrock is mica schist, decomposed on top; and the depth of the workings is twenty-five feet. Two feet of bedrock are taken up and the gold obtained is coarse, assaying \$16.84. R. Timm and G. Gustafson, the owners, say that the dump they will take out this winter will be the admiration of the creek next spring.

J. Mayerhofer and Henderson brothers, who have No. 19, have divided the claim between them, Mayerhofer taking the upper one-half and Henderson brothers the lower. During the summer five men were employed on the upper half while six were employed on the lower. One steam plant answered for both halves, but another plant will be installed. Both are being worked this winter.

No. 20 has been operated all summer and will be worked this winter.

No. 21 below Upper, creek claim, now the property of Stewart Barnes, was staked by George Moore in June, 1897. During the past summer it has been worked on a lay by Mike Sullivan



WINDLASSING ON UPPER DOMINION.
Photo by Goetzman.

and William McGonagle, who have used a 12-horsepower boiler. Mr. Sullivan expressed it to the News representative as his intention to operate full blast this winter. The claim is twenty-five to thirty feet to bedrock. Both Sullivan and McGonagle are experienced miners and the claim bespeaks their skill in operating. Mr. Sullivan came to the Klondike in 1898 from California, where he had spent many years in the mines. He also had

experience as a miner in Montana before going to California. His partner, like himself, is of Irish birth and parentage and came to this country from California. Their work on No. 21 has yielded them handsome financial returns.

No. 22 is owned by "Kelly the Spieler," an interesting character, whose life is full of sunshine and whose conversation is fragrant with flowery figures and bright with witty epigrams.



NO. 24 BELOW UPPER, DOMINION.
Lars & Duclos Photo.

James T. Kelly has the wit of his nationality. His happiness and joviality are only reflections of his life at home, where, with his good wife and cooing baby Barbara, born on the claim, he becomes saturated with happiness. His fund of funny stories and amusing anecdotes is inexhaustible, and he is a born entertainer. The writer once had the pleasure of traveling by stage from Dawson to Dominion with him, and the trip which would otherwise have been wearisome was made pleasant indeed by his recitations, songs, stories and anecdotes—all given in his light, happy, sunshiny way.

Mr. Kelly came to the Klondike from Carlinville, Macoupin Co., Illinois, in the spring of 1897, ahead of the big rush. His wife, formerly Miss Quinn, of Toronto, is with him in his home on the claim. Baby Barbara, the little one (is about a year old, and her bright eyes and happy laugh are like sunshine during

Mrs. Kelly, like her husband, is an excellent entertainer and the dishes prepared by her own hands would gladden the heart of an epicure. For all of this the writer is prepared to vouch, he having had the good fortune to dine at the family board. the dark days of winter.

Mr. Kelly sometimes writes in verse and the lucky pan (\$90) found the day baby Barbara was born caused him to pen these pretty verses:—

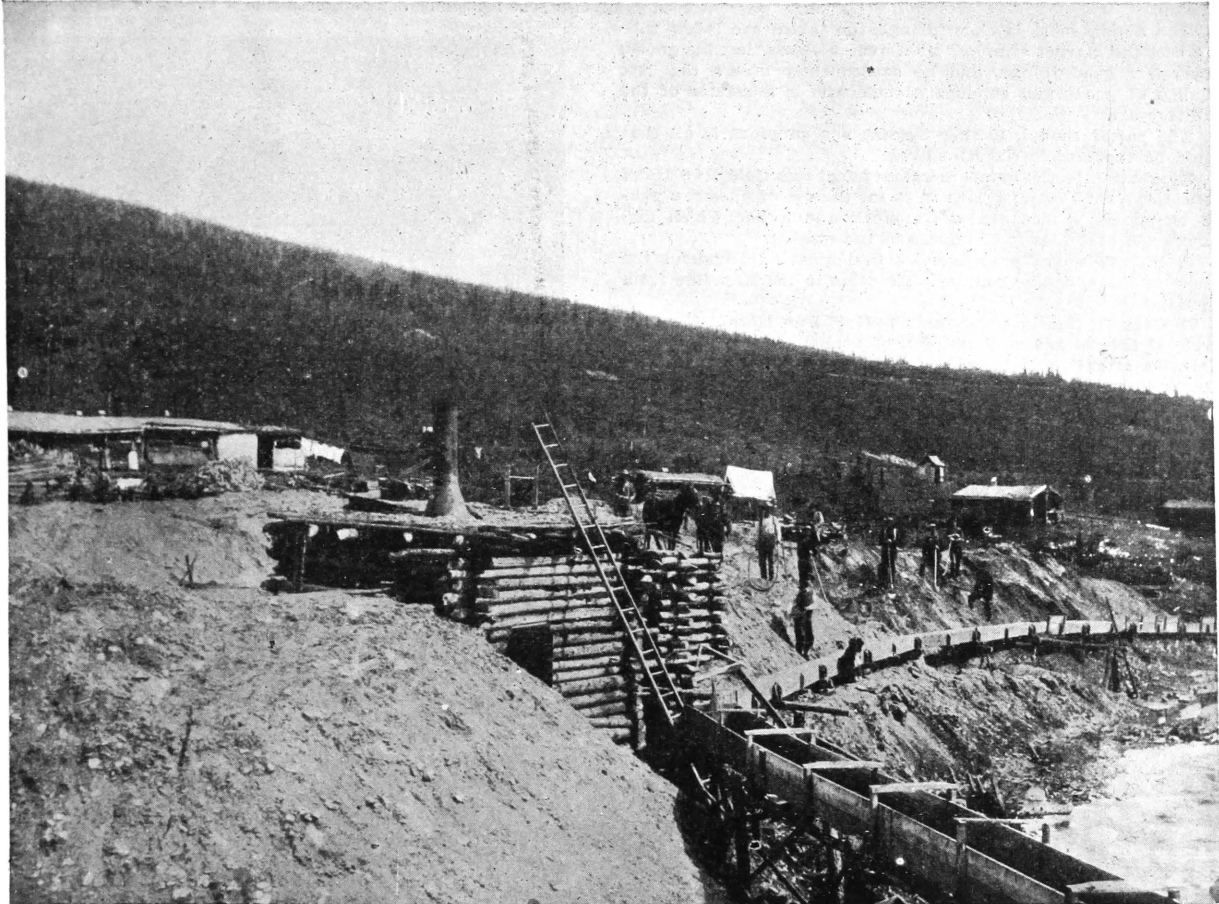
Our darling baby still thrives apace,
Cherubic in form, sweetly fair of face;
Sunbeams aglit in her golden hair—
(And a yell that makes her old daddy swear).
With wide wonder eyes of azure hue,
And a cooing voice with its "goo-goo-goo"—
Yea, verily, a baby is a wondrous thing,
Forsooth, each one doth a blessing bring.

Nothing more remains to be said of this homelike home, or of the happy three within it, except that the home is like the oasis in the desert—everyone is happy and good-natured while there.

The claim (No. 22) is systematically worked both summer and winter. The plant consists of a 35-horsepower boiler, a hoist and a 5-inch centrifugal pump furnishing two sluiceheads. The boiler is an "economic pattern, return flue, tubular, fire box boiler," and was purchased at a cost of \$5,000. Twelve men have been employed all summer and an equal force will work this winter. The accompanying photo engraving shows the mine in full operation.

Mr. Kelly will also operate creek claim No. 21 with a steam hoist and thawing plant. It was staked originally by Pat Lynch and is now owned by Kelly and Charles Johnson.

Other properties owned by Mr. Kelly are 172 below Lower, an undivided half of 249 below Lower, No. 1 Steel's Fork, one-



NO. 22 --LOW UPPER, DOMINION.
Property of J. T. Kelly.

half of No. 4 on Mint Gulch, Hunker, and an interest in discovery on Montana Creek.

Mr. Kelly tells an interesting story of No. 13 above upper discovery all leading up to the famous Royal Commission. His story is as follows:

"No. 13 was originally staked by H. J. Burt, the packer, but he having left the country, it lapsed by non-representation and was subject to relocation under the proclamation of Gold Commissioner Fawcett. Burt's title to the property lapsed at midnight August 31, 1898, and Mrs. J. T. Kelly and Mrs. E. P. Minor were on the ground ready with stakes prepared beforehand. At exactly midnight they drove their stakes, Mrs. Kelly staking the lower half and Mrs. Minor the upper half.

Alex. McDonald held Burt's note for \$2,000 and it was alleged he was given permission to relocate this ground. The relocation was made by Alex's brother Donald McDonald, the staking, however, being a few minutes subsequent to the staking by the ladies. The ladies, by having provided horses near the claim and a boat at the mouth of Hunker, outstripped Mr. McDonald in the race for this property, he having chosen the Bonanza trail overland. Although both their staking and their application for record were prior to McDonald's, Fawcett refused to allow them to record. His reason for refusing being that he recognized McDonald's right to relocate. On October 11 the ladies compromised with the McDonald interests and were permitted to record. Through this claim and through these facts came about the famous Minor Case, which resulted in the Royal Commission being appointed to examine Commissioner Fawcett's case. Mr. Fawcett was afterward dismissed from the office of Gold Commissioner."

No. 24 below Upper, staked by Louis Corcus July 31, 1897, is now owned by Robert Smith, James Wilkinson, A. Smith and J. McNeill. They also own No. 25 below Upper and the right limit hillside opposite No. 24. The gold along this part of the creek assays \$17.25, and is fairly coarse; the depth of the workings being twenty to twenty-five feet. A small crew has been at work all summer operating a double hoist in a single shaft. A 10-

horsepower boiler is used for steam point thawing. Drifting is the method followed and work on a small scale will progress this winter. Mr. Smith, when interviewed by the writer, said: "I came to the Klondike from Sacramento, California, and my partners are all from the same place and arrived in Dawson with me in June, 1898. We have been associated in mining ever since our arrival and our association has greatly assisted us in our different mining enterprises. We have all done well, and have no cause to complain."

Thomas Faucrault is owner of No. 27A, upon which is a 10-horsepower boiler.

No. 28, now owned by an English syndicate, is being worked to a small extent on the upper half. This claim is the site of Caribou City, the chief business center for the creeks beyond the Dome. The accompanying engravings show Caribou City as it appeared last summer. The principal buildings are the hotels mentioned hereafter. The town also has its doctor, dentist, restaurants, etc.

As the stage from Dawson approaches the town of Caribou City on Dominion Creek the first sight that greets one's eyes after the rough mountain ride is a large sign, painted in bold black letters which reads: "GOLD RUN HOTEL."

The driver cracks his whip, turns a sharp corner and stops short in front of the Gold Run Hotel and stables. This is where the stage "puts up," for all stage men know where to find the best treatment and where to get the most for their money.

In exterior finish the Gold Run Hotel is not elegant, but when one steps inside everything is different. Mr. Fowle, the general proprietor, is always at the door to greet you with a hearty welcome, and to make you feel perfectly at home. This he knows how to do without seeming to inconvenience himself in the least.

The hotel is bright and cheerful, and is kept neat, clean and comfortable. It contains a bunk house, and several bedrooms for the accommodation of those desiring private rooms.

Three carefully furnished cabins adjacent to the hotel are

also at the disposal of guests desiring particular quiet and seclusion.

The dining room is cheerful and the tables are laden with the best the market affords. Mr. Fowle believes that his guests appreciate good things, and he consequently orders the best quality of goods and employs a cook who is a master of the culinary art.

The parlor though neither elegant nor gorgeous is all that could be expected in the Klondike.

In addition to the above mentioned features Gold Run Hotel possesses a card room, a bath room for the use of guests, a public telephone, a feed stable for stock and a bar which dispenses the best brands of liquors in the market.

J. R. Fowle, the proprietor, is well known throughout the whole of the Klondike country. He came to the Klondike from Portland in 1898.

In October, 1900, he purchased the Gold Run Hotel. His vast circle of friends and a nature full of bonhomme, together with his close attention to business have resulted in the Gold Run Hotel's becoming one of the most popular resorts on Dominion.

The Caribou Hotel is central in location and in structure it is superior to any. It possesses a larger number of private rooms and the largest bunk room in Caribou. The whole building has a floor space of 1,875 square feet and is two stories high. It is provided with bar, bath room, dining room, kitchen, card room and a well equipped feed stable, where stock are carefully provided with food and shelter.

The Driard Hotel is no less deserving of attention than the two just mentioned. The building is a two-story structure with



CARIBOU CITY.
Ryan Photo.



GOLD RUN HOTEL, CARIBOU CITY.
Ryan Photo.

Several private cabins adjacent to the hotel have been nicely furnished for the accommodation of guests desiring quiet and cozy apartments. These are rented at reasonable rates.

The dining room service at this hotel is good. A past master of the culinary art superintends the cooking and is provided with the best supplies the market affords.

As for treatment guests could not possibly fare better. The proprietors, G. M. Calligan and P. F. McDonald, are natural entertainers and are always on hand ready to give a stranger a hearty welcome.

The sleeping apartments are kept scrupulously clean.

The bar dispenses nothing but the best brands of liquors, and the fact that Messrs. Calligan & McDonald are the managers assures the public that the bar has a large patronage.

Both proprietors came into the Klondike from Everett, Wash., in the spring of 1898, and are well known throughout the Klondike.

P. F. McDonald may be remembered in connection with the Gold Hill Hotel at Grand Forks, where he was located for nearly a year.

G. M. Calligan is well known in mining circles. He was owner of one of the best bench claims on King Solomon Hill, opposite No. 20 below on Bonanza. His home is in Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin.

Both of these gentlemen are representative men of the Klondike.

ten-foot ceilings and a floor space 70x30 feet. Thomas H. White, of the firm of White Bros., freighters, saw the possibilities of Caribou and in 1899 he formed a partnership with Mrs. Nita Brundage and built the hotel. There are eight rooms in the main building and a bunk room for twelve people. The parlor and social hall are tastefully furnished and the bath room and card room are valuable adjuncts.

Within a convenient distance of the hotel is a commodious barn capable of properly housing sixteen horses. Also adjacent to the hotel is a fine cabin with parlor and three cozy bedrooms for the convenience of guests desiring quiet and seclusion.

Mrs. Brundage came to the Klondike from Costa Rica in 1898 and opened the first bath room at Grand Forks. She and Mr. White established the Driard in 1899 and have been the proprietors continuously ever since. The hotel enjoys an enviable patronage.

Nos. 29 and 30 below Upper have only been worked in a small way during the summer. No. 29 is owned by Stewart and N. Huot, and 30, which was located by Charles Brennan, now belongs to Napoleon Stewart.

On 31 a large crew were employed working from an open cut twenty-two feet deep, the dirt being disposed of by being hoisted to high sluices supplied with a full head of water by a pumping plant. The tailings are removed by



CARIBOU CITY, LOOKING DOWN DOMINION.

means of a horse and scraper and the cut is kept dry by a duplex pump. Two boilers do the work—the larger being 16-horse-

power and the smaller 8-horsepower. The hoist, trolley carriage and self-dumper operate perfectly.

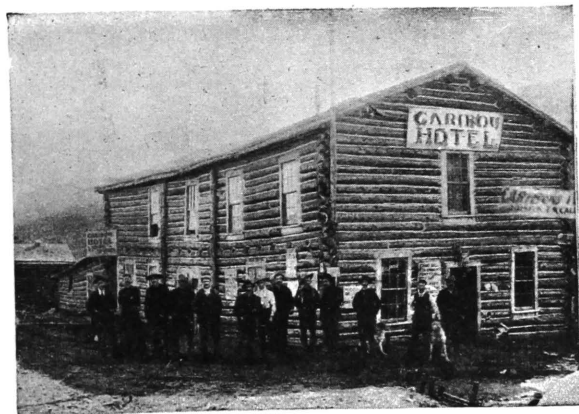
The owners are L. Pond, formerly of California; C. De Long, of Washington; Peter Davidson, of Ontario, and G. H. Baker, of Victoria. They will not work the claim this winter.

Among the group of claims shown in the photoengraving elsewhere in this volume is a picture of this property, showing, among other things, the horse and scraper, the immense dump of pay dirt and the owners. The work on No. 31 has been skillfully and systematically performed, and the net income resulting therefrom has been large.

No. 32 was originally located by Jack Brothers, who came into the Klondike as a member of the North West Mounted Police with Captain Constantine, who brought the first detachment of police to Dawson. In 1899 he left for the outside and joined the forces against the Boers. He was killed soon after reaching the field of battle—1900.

The claim is now the property of A. Farut and L. Palliard. Sixteen men have worked all summer in an open cut twenty feet deep over to the left limit of the claim. One 10 and one 20-horsepower boiler and a 6-horsepower engine operate a hoist with trolley and self-dumper, and a 5-inch or 6-inch centrifugal pump, which elevates the water to a height of twenty feet. The pay is good.

Dugal McCarty, the staker of No. 33 below Upper Discovery, sold to Andy Nelson and H. N. Coleman, who have been working ten men on the left limit. An open cut 40x50x12 feet has been worked, and from it tunnels have been run. A centrifugal pump keeps the cut dry and elevates the water to the sluice boxes. The plant consists of a 15-horsepower boiler and an 8-horsepower engine.



CARIBOU HOTEL, CARIBOU CITY.
Ryan Photo.

No. 34, now the property of Andy Nelson, has produced a large amount of gold. The plant by which the claim is operated consists of a 25-horsepower boiler, a 10-horsepower engine and a 10-inch pump, hoist and dumpers, and sixteen men have been kept busy all summer.

Lucile Elliott formerly owned a half interest in this property, but she sold it to Andy for \$15,000, during the winter of 1900-1.

On June 10, 1897, John Branin staked No. 35 below Upper, now the property of Stewart Brothers and Huot, who purchased it in July, 1898. The claim is 500x604 feet, is seven feet to bedrock at the creek, increasing to eighteen feet on the left limit. The work done during the summer just past was accomplished by drifting, but the work over on the right limit will be open cut. In addition to this claim the owners will also work No. 29 and 30 below Upper—both good properties. The ground on the right limit of 35 was carefully stripped during last summer, and will be ground-sluiced as soon as the warm season arrives. The ground between the creek and the stripped ground on the right limit will be worked by open cuts. Adjoining No. 35 is a 120-foot fraction, known as No. 35A, belonging to the owners of No. 35. The work done during the past summer was accomplished by using an expensive and up-to-date plant. The boiler is a 25-horsepower and the engine is 12-horsepower. The shaft from which the dirt is hoisted is double and two cages, operating like the cages in a modern elevator, bring up the dirt in wheelbarrows. Men in the mine wheel the barrows into the cage, and others at the top of the shaft wheel the dirt to the sluice boxes in summer, and to the dump in winter. The tailings are disposed of by means of a scraper drawn by two horses. By means of the double cage wheelbarrow hoist, above described, a large amount of dirt is elevated. During the

summer an average of 600 wheelbarrows a day was attained. The cleanup, which occurred every two or three days, showed an average of nearly \$1 to the wheelbarrow. The gold is coarse and is found in three or four feet of gravel, and also in a few inches of bedrock. Bedrock is a shattered slate. The owners of this valuable property are H. A. Stewart, A. L. Stewart and Napoleon G. Huot, and the manner in which they have worked their ground is deserving of praise.

Here the numbering of the claims changes from 'below Upper' to 'above Lower.'

No. 13 above Lower is the property of E. A. Mizner, and has not been worked since the winter of 1900.

The creek claim No. 12 above lower and the hillside opposite the upper half belong to the owners of No. 32 below Upper. The former was worked all last summer.

C. W. Hall, M. E. Duffey, C. H. Rossevind and R. Rossevind own No. 11 above Lower, which was first located by C. W. Hall. This claim was worked by drifting, a 15-horsepower boiler being used in the operation. Fourteen men were worked during the summer, but the intention was to suspend operations this winter.

No. 11A, a 250-foot fraction, originally staked by Peter Boeman and now owned by 'Happy Jack' Phelix, has not been worked since last winter.

'Dutch Bill' (William Lachnit) staked No. 10 above Lower, which now belongs to Ames, Starke and Holst, and was worked during the past summer by a gang of sixteen men, who used a 25-horsepower boiler, a 15-horsepower engine, a 7-inch centrifugal pump, a steam hoist and points for thawing, operating by underground drifting. The claim is forty feet to bedrock on the left limit and ten feet near the creek. It will not be worked this winter with the exception of a little lay work on a strip of ground between the two old drifts.

No. 9A above Lower has worked eight men all summer. It was first located by Powell Danehart, but is now owned by the N. A. T. & T. Company, Jewell and Tornley. The depth of the workings corresponds to that of the last claim described, and the plant consists of a 15-horsepower and a 20-horsepower boiler and an 8-horsepower engine operating a steam hoist with self-dumper.

No. 9 above Lower was not worked last summer except to sluice up the winter's dump. The owners expected to work this winter.

No. 8 was staked by Henry Bernard and belongs to William Cassidy and V. Seville. Nine men worked it last summer from July on by means of an open cut ten feet deep on the right limit of the claim. The waste is handled with scrapers and the pay is hoisted in cars up an inclined tramway to the sluice boxes. Winter work was intended. On the right limit hillside no work other than representation was done.

No. 8A was worked during the summer by Mr. Preswood, the owner, but will not be worked this winter. The summer work employed sixteen men working on the right limit in an open cut from seven to twelve feet deep. A cut 60x150 feet was worked out.

The property of Judge Dugas, a 450-foot fraction known as '7A above Lower,' was worked on a small scale under a lay lease by J. A. Stone.

No. 7 above Lower, creek, originally staked by Jack Donovan in 1897, is now the property of Joe Burke. It has been worked on a lay all summer by J. A. Stone, of Pierce County, Washington, who employed twenty-one men and worked them in drifts, that being the most economical way of operating. Steam thawing is used. Mr. Stone owns the right limit hillside opposite the lower half of No. 7 and also the four adjoining hillsides above it. They are all to be worked this winter. Pay has already been demonstrated to extend from the rim back 250 feet into the mill. This, together with the width of the creek pay, constitutes the widest paystreak on Dominion. Bedrock near the rim is found at a depth of seventeen feet, but increases to thirty-five feet at the back. The gold found on the rim is fine, but as one goes back farther into the channel it becomes coarser and coarser—at times containing some very nice though small nuggets. Mr. Stone was the first man to locate pay on the right limit hillsides of Dominion. He took out \$4,500 from No. 7 hillside last winter and found that there are from three and one-half to five feet of pay extending two feet into the decomposed granite bedrock.

Mr. Stone was the builder and owner of the Selah Valley Irrigation Ditch in the State of Washington, U. S. A., twenty-eight miles in length, which took water from the Natches River and conducted it across the summit into the Selah Valley. Over 500 people are now dependent upon this ditch for water. Mr. Stone came into the country during the winter of 1897-8.



NO. 7 ABOVE, LOWER DOMINION.
Larss & Duclos Photo.

He has two sons with him on the claim; the younger, Allan, being ten years old, and the older, William, twenty-three.

The accompanying photo-engraving shows Mr. Stone and the workmen on No. 7 above. The boy with the gold pan is probably the youngest miner and layman in the Yukon. During the winter of 1900-1 he panned out \$260 beside paying \$100 for a half interest in a claim on Ophir Creek. He took a lay on the claim shown in the picture and with two men in his employ at \$8 a day he got a hole down to bedrock. However, just at the time he reached bedrock his mother forced him to go out of the country with her to attend school. He cried because he had to give up the lay out of which he would probably have cleaned up \$2,000. Before leaving he called his father to one side and said: "Papa, in working that ground keep that little Frenchman. He's the best worker on the claim—he can handle more dirt in a day than any of them." This one quotation is an index to his whole character. Although in years only a boy, in business and money-making he was as wise or wiser than most men.

Another little incident will show the same trait. A waste dump on the claim had been undisturbed for some time and the boy one day tried a pan of dirt. He then went to his father and said: "Papa, what will you take for that dump?"

"Oh," said his father, "that's no good. You can have it."

The boy hired a man at \$8 a day to shovel into a sluice box which he had prepared. After a week's work the cleanup showed a net profit of over \$17 a day.

Allan, though a boy in every other way, is a man in money-making.

No. 6 above Lower is the property of "Ed" Lewin and was worked last winter and last summer with the intention of working this winter. The work has been under the supervision of Mr. Fairchild.

No. 5 above Lower, creek, is the property of Henry Baatz, who bought in April last. Mr. Baatz was in Seattle when the claim was offered for sale. He had never seen the property, but he knew that claims in that vicinity were valuable so he purchased on general principles. During the past summer he

has had three men at work prospecting the property with the result that good pay has been located. The gold is coarse, and Mr. Baatz showed the writer a nice little nugget found while prospecting.

Mr. Baatz is a native of G. D. Luxemburg, and is thirty-two years of age. He came to the Klondike in the summer of 1897 from Helena, Montana, where he mined both placer and quartz.

Mr. Baatz at one time owned the hillside right limit opposite the lower half of No. 7 below on Hunker, but, after being twice robbed of his outfit he sold one-half for \$500 in the fall of 1898. In 1900 he sold the remaining half for \$10,000.

No. 4 above is owned by Hans Starke, James Bullard and James Menzy. The claim was prospected this summer and some sluicing was done on the left limit.

The hillside opposite No. 3, formerly owned by C. M. Carlos and G. W. Foss, has been purchased by Chris Pasquan and George Gaidos, the present owners. The claim is about half worked out. Bedrock as to depth varies from one to eight feet; the gold found is fine; and the manner of operating is by open cut.

No. 3, creek, belongs to C. M. Carlos, of California, and G. W. Foss, of Altoona, Pa. The work done last summer was principally on the hillside, but the owners intended to do extensive work in the creek this winter.

LOWER DOMINION, or the part below lower discovery, is showing up better this year than ever before. Many claims are being steadily worked and the vast amount of prospecting and development that has been done offers the brightest promises for the future of this section. Had there been ample water for sluicing purposes last summer would have witnessed a remarkable record for Lower Dominion, but even under the adverse conditions that prevailed, there is no reason to be ashamed of it. The paystreak is wide and comparatively rich and, though somewhat erratic in its course, it has been followed with sufficient accuracy to enable miners to tell just about where it lies. Sometimes it is found on the right limit, sometimes on the left and sometimes in the creek. From 70 down there seems to be a double run of pay, the gold from the

two channels being different in color and in degree of fineness, though the channel that hugs the left limit hillsides at that place seems to be the richer and more extensive of the two.

Of the thirteen claims above Lower which have been spoken of individually ten of them were worked during the summer. At discovery proper and for a few claims on each side of it the pay swings to the left, returning to the creek again about No. 3 below. Down in the thirties it is found in both the creek and left limit hillsides, and in this section seems to be of exceptional width. At 69 it swings to the left and follows the hills of that limit down to below 150, where it curves across the creek to the right limit and continues down that side for some distance. In the neighborhood of 240 to 250 pay has been found on both limits as well as in the creek and the supposition is that the Gold Run paystreak has added a new channel to Dominion below its entrance at 227. The work in that locality, has shown that several of the properties are valuable. A separate mention of several of these claims will be given further on.

At lower discovery during the summer several men have been rocking in open cuts along the left limit, the gravel having been trammed down to the creek and washed earlier in the season. At No. 1 on the pup coming in at 3 above Mr. Johnson used a steam thawer and worked two men. On No. 5, in the creek, Moffet & Co. employed twenty-five men and worked from an open cut. They used a complete equipment of machinery and pump a strong head of water into high sluices, where it is conveyed back to the diggings along the left limit.

Below Lower Middleton and others worked six men all summer on No. 3, using a steam thawer. Bedrock here is twenty-eight feet deep. They will operate during the winter. On 4 Dan Meeker had a steam plant and several men hoisting and sluicing. On 5 and 6 Captain Donovan had two laymen at work and also operated a crew of eight men himself. Steam plants are in use on both claims.

From No. 6 below Lower, down Dominion about a mile might be termed the "France" of Dominion. The claims nearly all belong to Frenchmen or French syndicates, and, the employes being nearly all of that nationality, it is almost impossible for one not conversant with the French tongue to obtain much information concerning these properties.

The roadhouse on No. 7 below Lower, owned by J. F. Yeager and wife, was established November, 1899, and has won an enviable patronage. Mr. Yeager has lately moved his roadhouse from its former location to the government road opposite No. 7, where he has established himself in improved style in brand new quarters.

The dining room service is excellent, Mrs. Yeager being skillful in the culinary art and everything savoring of home cooking.

The bar sells the best of liquors and cigars.

The sleeping apartments are neat, clean and comfortable and private rooms are provided for those desiring them.

Mr. Yeager is from Colorado, and he and his wife came to Klondike in 1897 and are both well known throughout the Klondike. Their vast circle of friends assures them success in their new quarters.

Nos. 7 and 8 below Lower, staked by Frank Pichon, belongs to Martineau, Boutin, Pelot & Co., composing a French syndicate. They will work twelve men this winter. Bedrock is twenty-six feet deep.

No. 9 below belongs to Nadeau & Co., another French syndicate, composed of eight shareholders. They worked six men during the past summer, intending to do big work this winter. They used a small boiler, but intended to install a 50-horsepower boiler, engine and hoist for future work.

On No. 9A, owned by Fitzsimmons & Co., a cut was opened up and some sluicing done, but the scarcity of water prevented much work being accomplished last summer. Winter work will be prosecuted on this claim.

No. 10, owned by Joe Revard & Co., Frenchmen, worked eight men, using a 40-horsepower boiler and a powerful pump, hydraulicking in an open cut. Drifting will be done this winter.

No. 11 is the property of Charles Lachapelle.

No. 12, owned by Isaac Mallet, was idle during the summer, but was to be worked this winter.

No. 13, owned by the N. A. T. & T. Co., was not worked during the summer and will remain idle this winter. The hillside, left limit, opposite the lower half of this claim, is the property of V. Seline, of No. 8 above Lower. Five men worked during the summer, but as water was scarce nothing more than representation work was accomplished. The claim, however, was already nearly worked out.

The next claim below No. 13 is No. 16, in other words, Nos. 14 and 15 are omitted.

No. 16, the property of Leroy Tozier, was idle all summer

and will be idle all this winter as well.

No. 16A below Lower was not operated during the summer but Brackington & Co., the owners, intended to work this winter. It is a four-foot fraction.

Cassidy & Mervin worked No. 16B all summer, but intended to lay off this winter. They own the property—a full-sized claim.

Fitzsimmons & Co. own No. 16C, a fraction, but the property has never been worked.

The hillside, left limit, opposite 16B, is a good property. It belongs to E. Cebut and is from four to ten feet to bedrock.

The hillside opposite the lower half of 16B, staked by Mr. Perry in August, 1898, now belongs to Miller & Linquist. Sluicing was carried on during the summer, but work has been shut down for the winter.

On 17 below Lower, about five miles below the town of Caribou, on Dominion, and less than two miles from lower discovery, is the up-to-date roadhouse of Harry G. West. This wayside inn was established August, 1900, by Mr. West, and has since been one of the most popular resorts on the creek. Mr. West built the Flag roadhouse in the spring of 1898. It was the first roadhouse on the ridge, and, in fact, the first roadhouse beyond Grand Forks. He successfully conducted the place for two years.

His roadhouse on Dominion is complete in every department. The dining room service is excellent—pleasing the palate of the most fastidious.

The sleeping apartments are clean and comfortable and the bar is "up to de limit."

Mr. West, commonly known as "Hank," is well known as a roadhouse man throughout the Klondike, and his wide circle of friends insures a large and profitable business to his roadhouse, which he still conducts in the same old generous way. Mr. West came to the Klondike in the spring of 1898 from McKeesport, Pa.

No. 17, creek, was staked and is still owned by Jacob Vogler. It was idle during the summer, but five or six men were to work this winter, using a steam thawer. Bedrock is forty feet deep.

No. 18 was staked by Andrew Peterson and is now owned by Ole Olsen, Carl Sjoblad and Al Wickstrom. This claim is worked by means of an up-to-date hoisting plant winter and summer.

Work was carried on all summer on No. 19 below Lower by the owners, Eugene Cry and six others—all Frenchmen. A steam thawer was used, and drifting was the manner of working.

No. 20 was purchased in Ottawa by Clark and Yarwood, who worked the property all last summer with good results. It is one of the best claims on lower Dominion, is thirty feet to bedrock and is worked by drifting. Work will be continued all winter.

No. 21 below Lower is another good claim. It was located by Wallace Gerow, and he and his son still own all but the upper 150 feet which was purchased by Yarwood, Clark and Borgen, who intends to work it this winter. Gerow & Son have a 25-horsepower boiler and an 8-horsepower engine on the part of the property which will be worked on lays this winter.

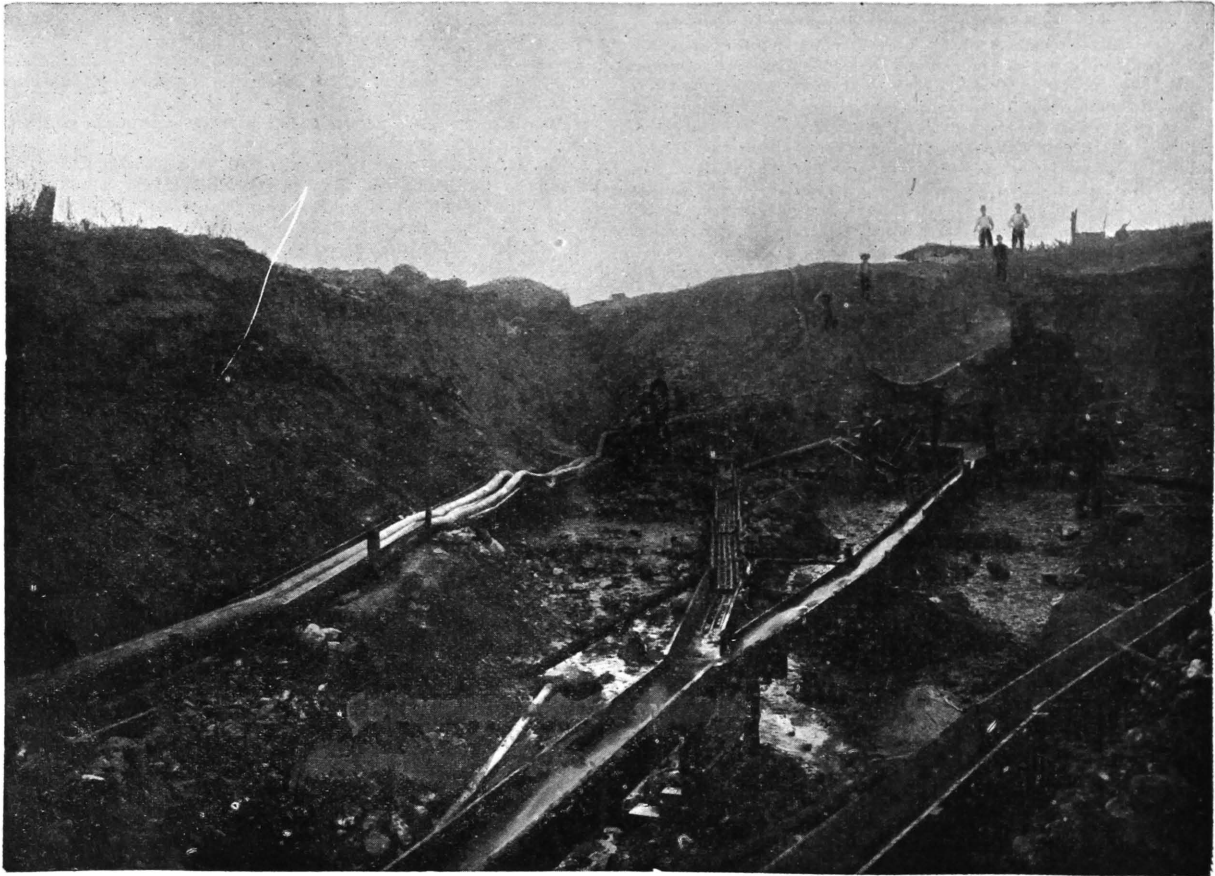
No. 2 was operated by a small crew during the summer, but did not pay wages. It was staked by Napoleon Roe, but is now owned by Mallette.

Creek claim No. 25 below Lower was originally staked by Henry Gerow, who was asphyxiated in a prospect hole on the 1st of May, 1898. Another man was suffocated by the gas at the same time. The claim reverted to the government and has since been given by the government to Jack McNealy and Louis Anderson. They own the upper and lower half respectively. The grave of the deceased is on the claim and is marked by nothing but a plain headboard.

The hillside, left limit, opposite the lower half of 25 below Lower, now owned by John Enland and Anny Nelson, was originally owned by Duncan McClellan. The present owners commenced summer work last August and worked fifteen men until the freeze-up. Two boilers are employed, with double-cage and wheelbarrow system of hoist. The manner of working is drifting and the dirt averages nearly \$1 to the wheelbarrow. Mr. Enland came to the Yukon in 1896 from Duluth, Minnesota, and came to the Klondike from Fortymile in 1897. He was one of the discoverers of gold on Gold Hill, and is now not only interested in this claim, but has other valuable properties. He owns an interest in the big pumping plant on No. 34. Mr. Nelson has been spoken of before in this volume. Mrs. Enland came in in 1898 from Duluth. Her parents, H. Comstock and wife, live in Chicago, Ill.

Nos. 26, 27, 28 and 29 are omitted; in other words, No. 25 and No. 30 below Lower on Dominion adjoin one another.

Portland Creek enters at No. 30 below Lower, from the right



MARCHBANK, NO. 33 BELOW LOWER, DOMINION.
Kinsey & Kinsey Photo.

limit. It carries no gold.

No. 30 below Lower, creek, is owned by Charles Geannerett and A. Varicle, but was originally staked by Perot. It has been worked during the summer with a large crew of men working in drifts thirty feet deep, using a steam hoist and obtaining their water through 4,200 feet of flume from Portland Creek. The water is ditched 2,000 feet on Portland. Laymen may work the claim this winter.

On the hillside, left limit, opposite the lower half of this claim ten men have worked during the summer, using a 35-horsepower engine operating a pump which elevates the water to a height of forty-five feet and affords a pressure sufficient to carry the water to the open cut on the left limit. The claim will not work this winter. It belongs to Larss & Geannere.

Creek claim No. 31 belongs to the owners of No. 30—Geannerett and Caricle. Ten men worked the claim last summer; and it may be worked this winter. Bedrock is twenty-five feet deep and the water used is obtained from Portland Creek through 4,000 feet of 12-inch hydraulic hose.

The hillside opposite 31, left limit, was the best producer on Dominion last summer. It belongs one-third to Evans and Roberts, one-third to Hugo and Edwards, and one-third to Mrs. Wiseman. This claim and the next three or four below it have been operated on a larger scale than any other properties on the entire creek. Even among these claims No. 31, hillside, is the richest. Three men shoveled in \$10,000 in three days last summer. The plant used to work the ground belongs to "Cow-Butter" Henderson and consists of a 30-horsepower boiler, a 15-horsepower engine and two 5-inch centrifugal pumps elevating the water thirty feet into a flume which carries it to the open cut on the left limit. The cut is from one foot deep at the rim to twelve or more at the back. Steam points are used in shawing and wheelbarrows are used in taking dirt to the sluice-boxes.

On 32 below Lower, creek claim, belonging to E. A. Schneider and F. A. Johnson, the paystreak is at least 200 feet wide and there are from three to four feet of very good pay dirt. The plant operates with rapidity and economy. It consists of a 15-horsepower engine and a 7-horsepower hoist raising 30-pan

buckets of dirt weighing about 1,000 pounds each. The workings are thirty-two feet deep and the bedrock is a slabby quartz of which three feet are taken up as pay. Twelve men were employed all summer, but the claim has been idle this winter.

E. A. Schenider, the genial manager, who is a cooper by trade, hails from Warsaw, Illinois, and arrived in Dawson in 1898. He spent the winter of 1898 on Bonanza, the winter of 1899 on Sulphur, and in the spring of 1900 he went to Dominion where he has remained ever since. His partner, F. A. Johnson, came to Dawson from Denmark indirectly, but directly from San Francisco in the spring of 1898. Both these gentlemen are up-to-date miners and the claim is one-fourth worked out.

The hillside, left limit, opposite the above claim which belongs to Dr. Thompson, has been extensively worked, using the Euland plant, consisting of a duplex snow or force pump with 10-inch suction and 8-inch discharge, operated by a 40-horsepower boiler.

The hillside opposite the upper half of No. 32, owned by Hoffman Benson and Mrs. Jones, has been worked all summer.

Creek claim 33 below Lower has never been worked since its original staking. Laymen intended to prospect and work it this winter.

On the hillside opposite the upper half of 33 J. W. Marchbank, the owner, has done extensive hydraulic work this summer. He worked out an open cut 200x225 feet, which varies from four feet in depth near the rim to twenty feet or more toward the back of the claim. The pumping plant near the creek elevates the water to a height of nearly fifty feet, affording pressure sufficient to hydraulic quite rapidly. Mr. H. C. Crooks is manager and foreman. Mr. Marchbank, the proprietor, is from Prince Edwards Island. He came to the Klondike in 1897 and has been actively engaged in business ever since. The accompanying picture shows the property above described.

Absolutely no creek work has been done from 33 to 38 below Lower and but little on the hillsides opposite.

Claims Nos. 39 to 67, inclusive are omitted on Dominion; i. e. No. 38 adjoins No. 68.

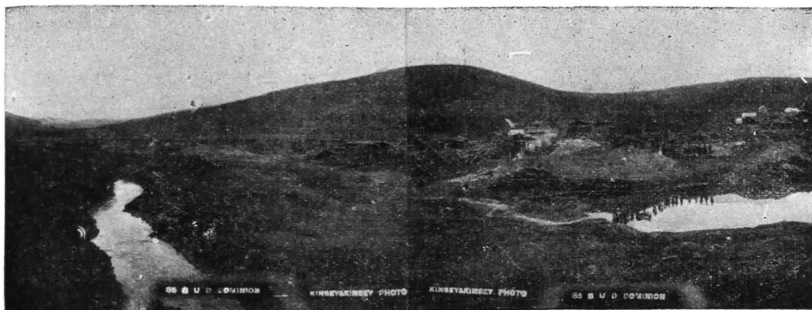
No. 69A below Lower, hillside, owned by C. Hendricks, War-

ner and Adams, was worked all summer. It was a compensation claim obtained from the government. It is seven feet to bedrock and has been worked by the open cut method. Four hours' shoveling into one rocker produced \$68, demonstrating the fact that pay may be taken out from that part of the creek as well as from above. No work will be done on the claim this winter.

No. 74, creek claim, was originally staked by I. J. Givens, June 14, 1897. Morrison & Murdock now own one-quarter and Givens still owns the remaining three-quarters—a divided interest. The water used in working is obtained by ditching from No. 36—a distance of a mile and a half. The gold is fine and has an assay value of \$17.60. Bedrock is thirty feet from the surface and the ground is worked by drifting. It will not be worked this winter.

Mr. Givens is from Skagit Co., Washington, and has been on Dominion since 1897.

The left limit hillsides from this point to 90 were not worked much last summer because of a lack of water. These diggings have been thoroughly prospected and are known to be rich, while the bedrock is extremely shallow, its general depth



33-34-35 BELOW LOWER DISCOVERY, DOMINION.
Kinsey & Kinsey Photo.

idea in other words, Nos. 100 and 120 about one another.

From 133 to 143 the left limit is owned by Stiles & Doherty, who worked a crew of thirty men all summer. They possess the exclusive water rights to Jensen Creek, an important tributary to Dominion, entering from the left limit at No. 132, and have stripped a large area of gravel for next summer's sluicing operations. Most of their ground is only four feet to bedrock, with very little muck to bother.

The Beaver & Laurier Concession, 145 to 155 below Lower, has made extensive preparations for work next summer. A large dam has been built in Arkansas Creek, which enters from the left limit at 141. A ditch extends from the dam to 140 below. The owners have procured large amounts of lumber and have built a hotel on No. 145.

In the introductory writeup of lower Dominion mention was made of pay found below the mouth of Gold Run, which enters from the right limit at 227 below Lower. This pay was first found on No. 243 by Lablone in the spring of 1901. Bedrock was attained at a depth of forty-five feet, and the pay dirt found resembles that on Gold Run, which leads to the conclusion that it is but a continuation of the Gold Run paystreak. Leblone and Maquen own a group of four claims in this locality—all being extensively worked.

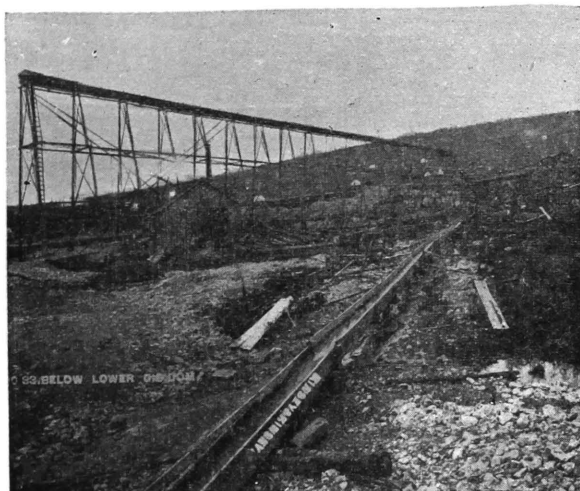
The fraction between 243 and 244, owned by Larrioux, is furnishing employment for fifteen men.

Mr. Bordelau has owned No. 244 ever since 1897. The claim extends from base to base—which appears to be about a mile—and is being worked by a crew of twelve men.

No. 246 is now being prospected by T. Simard, who has two men now in his employ.

Many people familiar with this part of Dominion have great faith in its future. Nelson A. Soggs claims that the paystreak is no less than 500 feet wide and that the volume of pay dirt is unprecedented.

And now as a closing sentence to this exhaustive treatise on this wonderful creek it might be well to close with a repetition of the opening statement in its introduction: "No stream in the country has the demonstrated length of paystreak that is possessed by Dominion Creek."



NO. 33 BELOW LOWER DISCOVERY, DOMINION.

being from four to nine feet. Winter work is not practicable on most of these claims, but another season will see some extensive sluicing being done.

Claims between 100 to 120 are omitted; or to express the same



HE ELDORADO of the Indian River Division, or GOLD RUN, has always been a favorite with the mining public. The doubts and uncertainties that have always been so freely expressed concerning other creeks beyond the Dome have never been applied to this stream, which has ever enjoyed a large share of the general confidence. It is often, and justly, called the Eldorado of the Indian River Division; and in many of its physical features, as well as in its

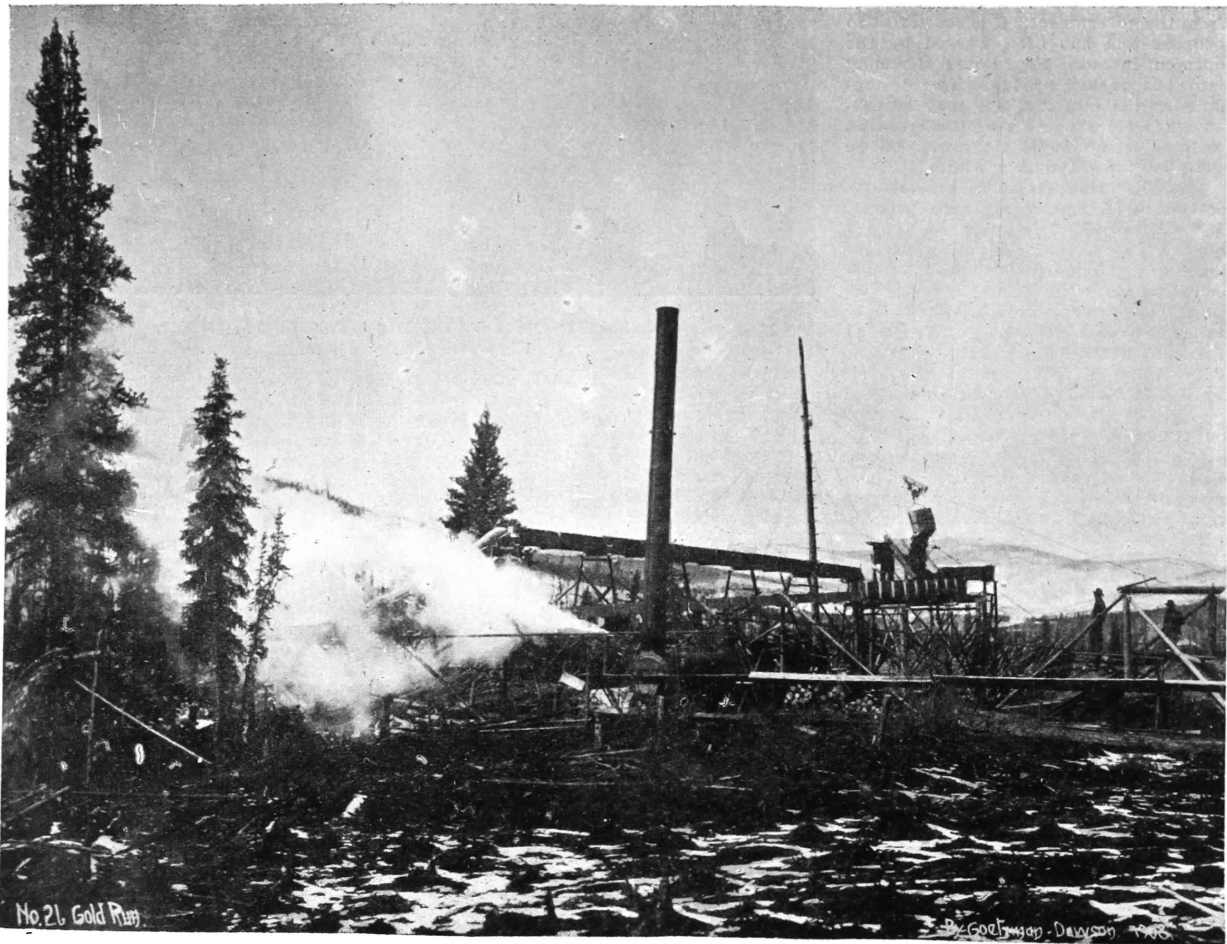
remarkable yield of gold in a limited length, it resembles the Pactolus of the Klondike.

In length, Gold Run traverses about twelve miles from its source to its confluence with Dominion at 227 below lower discovery. It does not rise in the Dome as nearly all the paying creeks do, but has its source in a high spur that juts out from the Dome a considerable distance and forms one of the flanking ridges that break away toward Indian River. Both Sulphur and Dominion rise close together in the Dome, but as they radiate from it like spokes from the hub of an immense wheel they leave an increasing margin of space between. It is in this space that Gold Run takes its rise.

Gold was first struck on this stream in the summer of 1897,

but no discovery was allowed upon it, as the authorities held that it was simply a tributary of Dominion. In consequence of this decision the numbers commence at its mouth and advance by numerical progression toward its head. The first trail up the creek was made by D. Ennis, Billy Moss and K. H. Ennis, who first pitched camp at the mouth of Gold Run February 9, 1898. They prospected and afterward staked 108, 109 and 110, where gold was found, but not "pay." Claims are staked up to 130, but it is a curious fact that no pay is found above the mouth of 43 pup, which comes in from the right limit and has a length of perhaps three miles. The figure 43 seems to have a strange significance in this country. Eldorado does not pay above 43, excepting in infrequent spots; Bonanza seems to be barren above 43, at the mouth of Victoria Gulch; and Gold Run is deemed practically worthless above 43. Several shafts have been sunk, and much prospecting done above that number, but no paystreak has ever been located, though occasionally a small run of gravel is found that yields a fair return in gold.

But while it is true that the pay seems to stop at 43, it is equally true that 43 pup does not carry the rich run of gravel. At the mouth of the pup three claims are being worked, but the yield is creek pay, and above No. 3 there seems to be nothing in the pup. The opinion is gradually gaining ground that from this point the run of pay lies high on the hills and that if it is



NO. 21, GOLD RUN.

ever definitely traced it will be found far above the creek channel.

Many of the best informed people on Gold Run claim on the other hand that the Gold Run gold has its source in its pup. In support of this they state that a recent discovery has shown gold in paying quantities over a mile up the pup.

From 43 to the mouth, however, the pay has been followed and its location in the valley is well known. For about a mile it follows the right limit of the creek and then turns into the creek bed, emerging a short distance below on the left limit. Down about No. 12 it swings to the right limit again and continues on that side until lost in the wide valley of Dominion. Along its upper course the paystreak is about sixty feet wide, but down on the lower run it has a width varying from 200 to 300 feet. Bedrock is generally about twenty-two feet deep, with some variations due to the inequalities of the surface.

On the twenty-seven claims worked last summer on Gold Run there were approximately 500 men employed—almost as great a number used in the distance of four miles as were employed on Dominion in its entire length of thirty-five miles. Nearly every claim operated is equipped with complete machinery, the plants comprising boiler, engine, hoist and pumping apparatus for supplying the sluices with water.

Gold Run was not troubled with the shortness of water last summer that so seriously restricted the work on other creeks. It is true that the water was short, only a single sluicehead flowing in the creek, but not a single claim was compelled to some variations due to the inequalities of the surface.

working claim powerful pumps are operated by steam and these, taking up the water, run it to dams capable of holding back a large supply, thus permitting the same water to be used over and over again before it finally passes on to the next claim.

This return sluicehead method, which has been minutely described in the write-up of Upper Bonanza (ante) is more generally employed on Gold Run than on any other creek beyond the Dome.

The first five claims at the mouth are numbered in Domin-

ion and have not been worked this year. On No. 6 some prospecting was done last summer and the claim opened up for winter development. On No. 7, owned by Hamiton & Co., Layman Pete Bergan worked four men, and on No. 8, owned by Rutledge & Davis, a force of twelve men was employed by Lucas & McGovern, who had a lay on the property.

Nos. 9, 10 and 11 are the property of Chute & Wills.

No. 12, owned by Mrs. C. E. Carbonneau, has been the scene of active work all summer, fifty men being employed washing up the big dumps taken out last winter. It is reported that this claim has been sold recently to Chute & Wills.

Nos. 12A and 12B, owned by Chute & Wills, have been operated with a force of eighty men, a heavy plant of machinery being utilized.

No. 12C is the property of Mrs. Breckenridge, and No. 13 belongs to Rutledge & Davis.

Nos. 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18 are a group of very valuable properties belonging to Chute & Wills, upon which extensive work was done during the entire summer. On 18 eighty men were employed sluicing the big dumps taken out last winter, while new gravel was also hoisted from the drifts.

The Park Hotel is the property of Mrs. J. B. Virden and was constructed in the spring of 1900 at a cost of over \$7,000. Situated on No. 14 Gold Run, on the Government Road, and adjoining No. 13, the richest claim on the creek, it has secured a patronage which is the equal of any roadhouse on Gold Run. The building is a two-story structure, warmly built, and divided into dining room, kitchen, private sleeping apartments and bar. The dining room is bright and cheerful and the service is excellent. The best cook obtainable has been employed and is supplied with the first quality of goods. The sleeping apartments are comfortable and are kept scrupulously clean. The bar carries nothing but the best brands of case liquors and A 1 cigars. This is by far the best roadhouse under individual ownership on the creek, and the large patronage it has received since its opening night will vouch for its popularity. Mrs. Virden is careful to see that the house is quiet

and orderly at all times, and her careful supervision is bound to cause it to hold the largest patronage on that part of Gold Run, and to make of it a financial success.

No. 19 belongs to Rutledge & Davis, but, like the rest of their property, it is under a lay to Lucas & McGovern.

Bradley Bros' claim, No. 20, has a very complete equipment of machinery and has been working twelve men. Extensive winter work has been done on this property, the bedrock being twenty-two feet deep.



No. 20, GOLD RUN, LYNCH'S.

Among the representative men of Gold Run Creek is Mr. J. M. Lynch, proprietor of the well-known roadhouse on No. 20, and owner of valuable mining property on the creek. Mr. Lynch, a native of Iowa, came to the Klondike from British Columbia in the spring of 1898. In the early days of Gold Run he established a store and roadhouse on No. 20, and his financial success has been phenomenal. He has been at all times wide awake and ready to grasp opportunities in the way of good investments in mining property. As a result he now possesses many valuable mining interests, among them being No. 6 and No. 36 Gold Run. Mr. Lynch's success in mining is not due to chance or good luck, but to good sound sense and business judgment.

The roadhouse and store on No. 20 is without a doubt one of the most popular places on the creek. By fair dealing and kind treatment Mr. Lynch has won the favor and good-will of all the people on the creek.

The store is by no means small. It consists of a good assortment of hardware, groceries, clothing, boots and shoes, liquors, cigars, tobaccos and perishables, such as oranges, apples, lemons, etc. The price of goods is the Dawson price with a low rate of freight added. Mr. Lynch has in his employ in Dawson a very close buyer, and this has enabled him to supply goods to the miners at a much lower price than they could get them by going to Dawson and purchasing the goods themselves.

The roadhouse accommodations are as satisfactory as are to be found on the creek, and the meals are as good as the best supplies in the market can make them. Mr. Lynch and his employes do everything in their power to make things comfortable and to cause guests to feel perfectly at home.

The number of friends continually around the roadhouse and the large patronage his store receives, all go to show that Mr. Lynch is a favorite on Gold Run.

No. 21 is missing, Nos. 20 and 22 adjoining each other. On No. 22 Barnes, Saunders & Con Short mined all summer along the left limit of the creek with twenty men.

Nos. 23 and 24, though very valuable claims, have not been worked during the summer. They belong to Ivison, Rutledge and Davis, respectively.

On No. 25, staked by S. M. Goodknight, March 8, 1898, P. J. and Z. J. Jewell, the owners, worked eighteen men last summer with good results. The drifts are twenty-five feet deep, and the plant employed in the work is a 25-horsepower boiler operating an engine, a 5-inch centrifugal pump, a steam hoist and a self-dumping trolley bucket. No winter work was intended.

C. D. Short and H. M. Smith own 26, upon which they worked twenty men all last summer, intending to close down during the winter season. Mr. Short was the original staker of the property. The plant used resembles the one last described. Bedrock is reached at twenty-two feet and the gold taken out

is coarse, assaying \$17.67.

Mr. Short came to the Yukon from Chicago in 1894 and was at Circle City when the Klondike was struck. He owns a half-interest in No. 22 and an equal interest in the forty-foot fraction between 22 and 23.

Mr. Smith is even more of a pioneer than his partner. He came into the country several years before Mr. Short, from San Mateo, California, where his family lives and where he owns one of the most beautiful residences in the city. Mr. Smith owns an interest in 30 Gold Run, and also in No. 34 Eldorado.

No. 26A, owned by Moskelin & Wilson, is a rich fraction, and the summer work employed eight men.

On 25A Mrs. Breckenridge operated most of the summer with eight men, but was drowned out by water getting into the drifts.

No. 27 is another famous property owned by Chute & Wills, and has probably the best equipment of machinery of any claim on the creek. Eighty men were employed here, and winter work is being prosecuted.

Nos. 28 and 29 also belong to Chute & Wills and are valuable claims. A complete description of these Chute & Wills properties will be found elsewhere.

No. 30 is divided. Klint, Holmes and Hiltbrunn own one-half, and Saunders & Smith the other. The gold is rather coarse and is found in soft shale bedrock at a depth of thirty-six feet. Twenty-five men were worked all summer with Mr. Holmes as foreman. The plant consists of a 30-horsepower boiler, operating engine, pump, hoist and self-dumper. Most of the work was done along the right limit.

No. 31 belongs to Charles Robinson, of 42. It was not worked last summer.

No. 32 was not worked, but it will be operated extensively by McGovern & Lucas on a lay this winter. It belongs to Rutledge & Davis.

No. 32A, owned by McGregor and Davison, employed twelve men in summer work.

On No. 33 no summer work at all was done, the owners (the Bank of Commerce) preferring to allow it to lie idle.

No. 34, staked by Robert Ellis, has been worked on a lay all summer by A. G. Mosier, who employed nine men. The property belongs to Soggs, Ellis and Cahill, and will not be worked this winter. It is thirty feet to bedrock and the gold assays \$17.50 an ounce.

The hillside claim on the left limit of 35, owned by J. Mersh, G. Murdock, A. Rankin and J. Finnerty, has been worked all summer with a force of twelve men, drifting being done under a point of land that seems to have slid into the valley and forced the creek over. There are five feet of pay, and the gold is the same as that found in the creek. Bedrock is sixty feet deep.

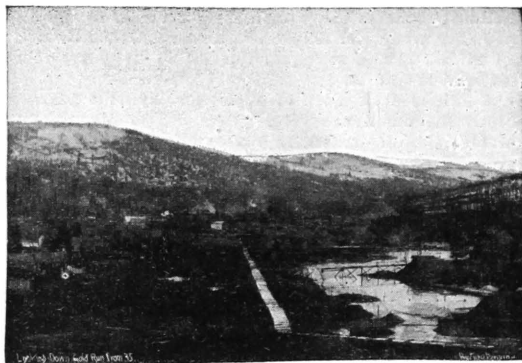
Nos. 34A and 35 were idle during the summer. No. 36 is the property of Lynch and Palmer Brothers, and is a good piece of property.



UPPER HALF OF NO. 33, GOLD RUN.

Nos. 37 and 38 belong to Rutledge & Davis. On 37 a layman worked four men, and on 38 Gibbons & Gill, the laymen, worked twelve men all summer.

No summer work was done on No. 39, the property of Hargett & Montgomery; and on 40, owned by Palmer Brothers, Abrahamson and Simpson, a crew of fifteen men were employed, a



LOOKING DOWN GOLD RUN FROM NO. 35.

vast amount of gravel being sluiced up during the summer. G. Abrahamson, the original staker, superintended the working of the property and used a 25-horsepower boiler, hoist, self-dumper, etc. In addition to this property Abrahamson & Simpson own No. 41, which they allowed to remain idle.

On fraction No. 41A Bennett worked a lay with six men.

On 42 Charles and Andrew Robinson had an average crew of sixteen men and utilized to best advantage a fine steam plant. The run of pay on this claim is wide and the intentions were to work extensively this winter. Bedrock is twenty feet deep.

No. 43, the last claim up Gold Run containing rich pay, is owned by M. McConnell and others. It is a valuable property and is under the superintendence of Mr. McConnell. The economical manner of working it that has been adopted shows plainly that the management is in good hands. The plant consists of a 16-horsepower boiler, operating a pump, steam hoist and trolley, with self-dumping buckets. Bedrock is found at a depth of twenty-five feet, and the gold is coarse with sharp, straggly edges, and an assay value of \$17.85 an ounce. Mr. McConnell came to the Klondike from Seattle, Washington, in 1897. He was there when the treasure ship Excelsior arrived in Seattle,

and he took the next steamer North (The Mexico)—which sank on the return trip. During the summer of 1900, Mr. McConnell had charge of the working of No. 36 Gold Run, and a handsome cleanup was the result. His success in the country is merited.

No. 3 on Forty-three Pup was operated all summer with a modern steam plant. Bedrock is thirty-five feet below the surface, and the gold is coarse and straggly. Messrs. D. Ennis, R. McDonau and R. H. Ennis, the owners of the claim, argue that the gold is not from the upper reaches of Gold Run, but that it is from higher up on Forty-three Pup.

Gold Run as a whole is a very rich creek, but its claims are owned to a large extent by Chute & Wills, Rutledge & Travis, the Canadian Bank of Commerce and Palmer Brothers. This has retarded the development of the whole creek, for had individual miners owned the claims they would have been opened up and worked long ago.



LOWER HALF OF NO. 36, GOLD RUN.

THE PROPERTIES OF CHUTE & WILLS

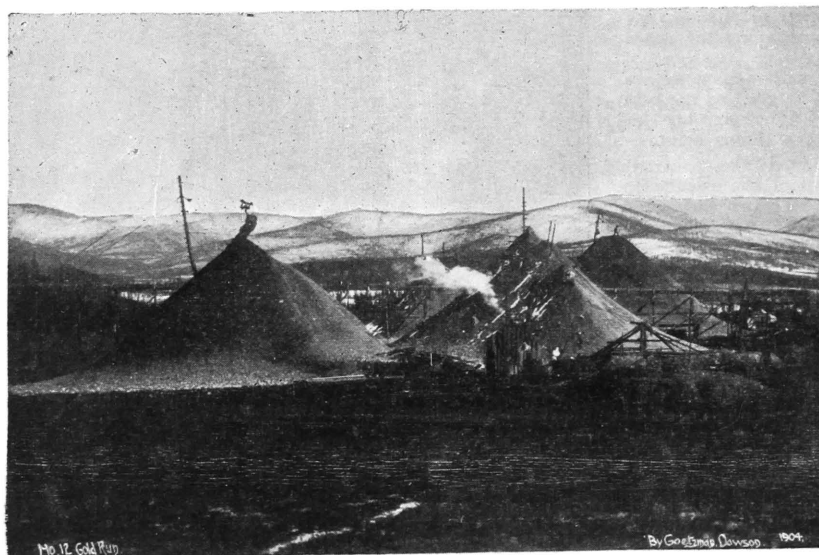
The most important individual mining enterprise of the Yukon District is that of Chute & Wills, on Gold Run. Their operations are on a larger scale than those of any other individual operators in the Klondike region. Some idea of the magnitude of their work may be derived from the accompanying engravings, showing the immense dumps taken out of their mines last winter by methods at once the most advanced and economical of any in use in the mines of this region. The firm,

which is composed of Mr. J. A. Chute and Dr. A. E. Wills, has \$1,200,000 invested in the property owned by them on Gold Run alone, and have a number of claims on other creeks not worked as yet. The Gold Run group includes Nos. 9, 10, 11, 12A, 12B, the upper half of 14, all of 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 27, 28, 29 and 31, all of these being creek claims and several side hill claims.

These claims have proven to be of great richness, and eight separate steam plants were used last winter in operating these claims. During the past summer four plants did all the necessary work, but next summer the entire eight plants will be in operation. The mines will not be worked this winter except for

the purpose of preparing for greater activity next summer, but even this work will require a small army of men. Tunnels and drifts are to be driven and timber and fuel procured from the woods, and altogether the busy, bustling little village that has grown up around the Chute & Wills property will show no diminution of activity. This village, by the way, is composed of structures almost exclusively the property of the mine owners.

The magnificent hotel, a cut of which is given in this issue, was but recently constructed at a cost of \$25,000, and is the finest outside of Dawson, and the equal of any in Dawson in point of furnishings, accommodations and cuisine. In the matter of construction it can give a point or two to the Dawson caravanary, for it is solidly built, is lined with asbestos, and therefore fire-proof, and is heated by means of furnaces instead of the customary stoves. The rooms are elegantly furnished in the most modern style, with approved hotel furniture, in-



CHUTE & WILLS, NO. 12, GOLD RUN.



CHUTE & WILLS, NO. 17, GOLD RUN.

cluding white enameled bedsteads, with polished brass trimmings.

Adjacent to the hotel is the bath house, providing for the health and comfort of the employes. It is handsomely fitted up, and on the second floor are sleeping accommodations for the employes of the mines.

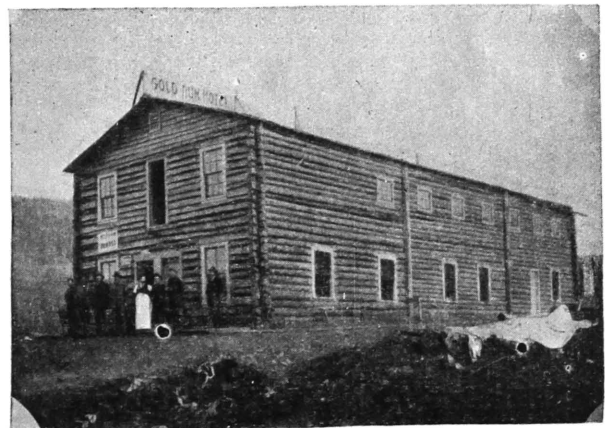
The store, stocked throughout with the best the market affords in the line of general merchandise, is a large and substantial building. The structures described, together with the cottages of the owners and workmen, the dormitories and mess houses of the mine employes comprise the village which bears no name, but which is known far and wide as "Twenty-Seven," because it is situated on the claim of that number.

One hundred and fifty persons have been employed in the operation of the Chute & Wills property this past summer, and all are well fed, well housed and cared for, so that a place vacant is immediately applied for and filled.

Mr. Chute is the manager of the mine, while Dr. Wills is the financial manager and purchasing agent for the properties. All the mines are operated by the one method, namely, by means of steam thawers and with automatic self-dumping bucket hoists. By this means the dirt brought up from the mine is dumped directly into the sluice boxes, and is washed without being handled a second time by men. At each mine there are provided pumps, by means of which, and a return circuit, a sufficient volume of water is always obtainable, even in time of drought. During the summer an average of 6,500 wheelbarrows of dirt were taken out every day, and yet, even at that rate, it will take six years to deplete the property of its pay dirt. Six thousand cords of wood will be cut this winter and stored for next season's use. Forty-two head of horses are employed constantly in freighting to the claim, hauling fuel, etc., and \$100,000 worth of groceries were consumed and sold on the claim last year; the machinery equipment cost another \$100,000. By improved methods the cost of operation of the mines was this season reduced thirty-three and a third per cent. over eighteen months ago, and Mr. Chute says that next season will show another reduction of sixteen and two-thirds per cent. He has given constant study and attention to details and to methods, and as a result is gradually bringing to perfection the system by which gold may be most economically extracted from the frozen gravels.

"Twenty years from today," said Mr. Chute to the News man, "the Klondike will be producing more gold than it is producing today, by reason of improved methods. This state-

ment is based on my knowledge of other countries. This always follows. After the pick and shovel miner comes the hydraulic miner, with cheaper labor and cheaper supplies. Ground will be worked then with better returns on the investment—ground that can not be worked at all now. This is true. Any country, which for the first four years of its life has paid the enormous Government imposts, such as a ten per cent. royalty, the enormous prices of supplies, including \$125 per ton transportation charges; an average of \$8 per day, including board for labor, and has still paid not only a dividend,

GOLD RUN HOTEL, CHUTE & WILLS, PROPS.
Goetzman Photo.

but a surplus, without the investment of any foreign capital worth mentioning, and mined only by the crudest methods—I say such a country is beyond doubt the richest mining country in the world."

Such is the opinion of a practical miner, who has made a success of mining, and who has not only made a success, but has backed his opinions with his means, and who has continued to re-invest his earnings in the country that produced them, full of faith in the future, certain of success and amply justified by the results.



SULPHUR CREEK, in the rather forcible language of a miner who was discussing the subject, "has been damned with the faintest praise of any stream in the district." At times it has well nigh been forsaken by the dejected owners. The truth lies between these two extremes of feeling. Parts of Sulphur are good and pay a fair return for effort expended, while other parts are of so low a grade that every attempt to work them has resulted in financial loss.

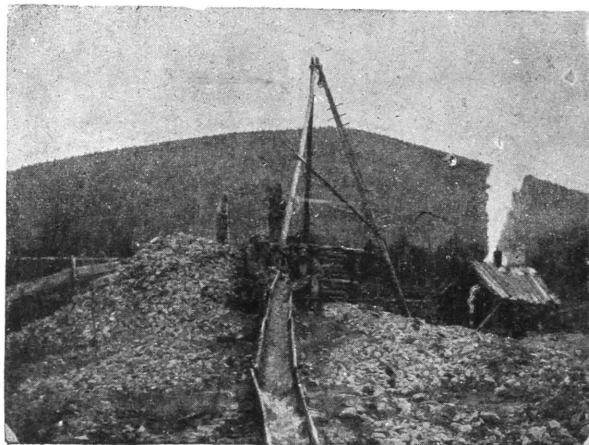
There are difficulties in the way of mining on Sulphur. It is wide and the paystreak irregular, while the depth to bedrock makes operations there

rather costly. The shallowest part of the creek is twenty-five feet, while many of the claims are worked to a depth of sixty feet. The general average is about forty feet along that part of the stream where work is being done.

Several of the claims on Sulphur seem to confirm the truth of the old saying that it costs a dollar to take a dollar out, though under a more economical system of operating the cost need not have been so great. In the excitement over the creek that existed two years ago owners went to vast expense to procure machinery, and in one instance a \$75,000 plant was installed, equipped for sluicing in the winter time. That claim, No. 36 above, was a good one, but it took about all the gold the ground yielded to pay for the plant and maintain current operating expenses. No. 18 below was another illustration of the same truth, being handicapped from the start with a costly plant that was frequently in need of repair and that caused numerous delays at a time when gravel should have been rapidly taken out.

Sulphur is only very rich in spots. Its paystreak is wide and the general average fairly remunerative, but on streams like this economy of management is the first essential to success. Owners are realizing the force of this fact, and as a result the creek yielded a better profit last summer than ever before. A better understanding of the peculiar conditions prevailing here and the application of more improved methods, has restored confidence in its value, and in the years to come Sulphur can be depended on for a regular and profitable yield of gold.

Rising in the Dome, Sulphur Creek flows south a distance of eighteen miles to its confluence with Indian River, its bedrock formation being a mica-schist, intersected with porphyritic dykes. In its course it receives several important tributaries, the best known being Green, Meadow and Brimstone. These tributaries are all staked, but with the exception of Green prospecting has been barren of results. There is some pay at the mouth of Meadow, which comes in at the left limit of



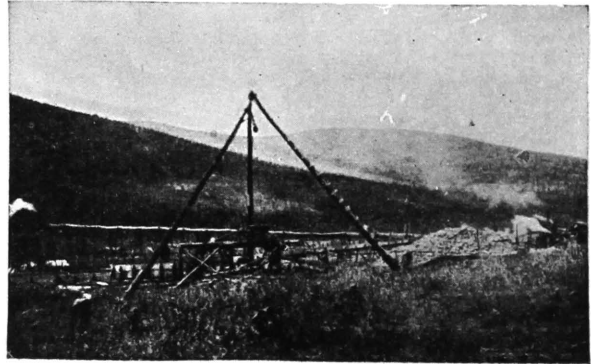
NO. 31 BELOW, SULPHUR.

Discovery, but it seems to be creek pay, as nothing is found farther up the tributary. On Green Gulch a well defined paystreak runs along the left limit, and the results of the past year's work have greatly enhanced their value. Extensive work is being done on this stream during the present winter.

Hillside pay has been found along Sulphur at several points. On the upper reaches of the stream it runs along the right limit, crossing a short distance above Discovery and continu-

ing along the left limit as far down as it has been prospected. The hillside pay is generally small, running from one to three cents to the pan, with occasional richer spots.

Sulphur Creek is peculiar in that its valley seems to possess two separate runs of gold. One of these follows the present meander of the creek and is dark in color, while the other and more extensive run winds from side to side across the valley and seems to mark the ancient course of the stream.



NO. 21 BELOW, SULPHUR.

The gold taken from this run is brighter, with a metallic lustre.

Pay on Sulphur was first found on No. 14 above Discovery, by Moore, Hunter and Whitmore, in the early part of the summer of 1897. The discoverers having prospected unsuccessfully near the mouth of Quartz Creek, crossed over the divide to Sulphur and located pay on No. 14. They returned to Quartz and carried the sluice boxes they had used there over the divide to their new find. During the months of July and August the ground was sluiced with handsome results.

Messrs. Moore and Hunter have ever since been the owners of No. 12, a rich property, of which more will be said in due course.

Pay was next located on Nos. 5 and 6 above. Considerable rocking was done on these claims from September till the end of the summer.

The first cabin on Sulphur was erected on No. 5; the second on No. 32, and the third on No. 40.

The pay on Sulphur has now been accurately located from the head of the creek down to the thirties, and, though spotted, most of the claims yield good profits to the operators. Considerable work was done during the summer just past, and no less than 400 men are now employed. Many claims that were idle during the summer are being extensively worked this winter. Most of the properties are equipped with steam thawers, and some with steam hoists.

Below Discovery more or less summer work was done down to No. 31, but below that no work was done, with the single exception of 37, owned by Frank P. Siavin, of pugilistic fame.

No. 31 was staked by Mr. Martin August 26, 1897, and is now the property of E. Riley, G. Benson, S. Gravidahl, Thomas Pronzini and Nels Peterson, partners of equal interest. They purchased the property February 2, 1901, and worked it extensively during the past summer, using an up-to-date steam plant in the operation. The plant consists of a 12-horsepower boiler, a 10-horsepower engine, a steam hoist and points for thawing. Twelve men have been kept busy all summer. Bedrock is reached at a depth of twenty-six feet and the gold taken out has an assay value of \$16.75. The bedrock consists of a slabby mica-schist and two to three feet of it are taken up for pay. Only two feet of gravel contain pay. The manner of operating the property is above criticism. The plant is good and the men are miners.

Mr. Riley, who is from Adelaide, South Australia, came to the Klondike in 1898 and has followed mining ever since.

Mr. Benson is from Tacoma, Washington, and came to this country with the '98 rush.

Mr. Gravidahl is from North Tonawanda, New York.

Mr. Pronzini is from Livermore, California, and Mr. Peterson hails from Wilkeson, Pierce County, Washington.

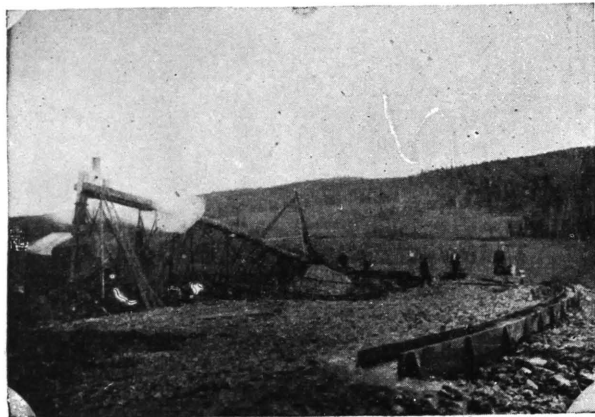
The claim is provided with by far the longest and best flume on Sulphur, and one of the longest in the Klondike. This flume brings water from Brimstone Creek, a tributary entering from the left limit.

On 27 below, owned by Wilbur McLeod & Co., three men worked a lay during the summer, hoisting by hand windlass. John Lee, of No. 26, used a steam plant and employed four

men. On 25 two men were getting out wood during the latter part of the summer, preparatory to doing winter work, while on 24 two laymen sunk a shaft for winter work.

No. 20 is owned by Smith, Comer and Harrais, and was worked extensively all summer. It is forty-six feet to bedrock, and the plant employed in its operation consists of a 4-inch centrifugal rock pump with a 20-foot lift, a 20-horsepower boiler and a steam hoist. The pay is steady and reliable, is found chiefly in the bedrock and consists of fine particles, all of them being flat and having an assay value of \$16.63. Sixteen men found employment all summer on this claim. It is not being worked this winter. The claim was staked August 21, 1897, by F. E. B. Smith.

Martin Harrais superintends the working of the property. He is a native of Riga, Russia, and came to the United States in 1887 and attended college. He came to the Klondike with Smith and Comer in 1897, from Seattle. Mr. Harrais also owns



NO. 17 BELOW, SULPHUR, STRONG, WEYMOUTH & CO.

a one-fourth interest in No. 21, a one-half interest in 19, 19A and 19 hillside, and one-half of No. 17.

W. D. Comer was born in the States. He came into the country with Mr. Harrais in '97.

No. 19 was extensively worked during the entire summer. Mr. Harrais employed twenty men and a large steam plant in the operation.

No. 18 belongs to Humboldt Gates. Eighteen men were employed on this property during the greater part of the past summer.

No. 17 below, shown in the above photo, is probably the most reliable property on the creek. The pay is evenly distributed, and it is not spotted. It was staked August 19, 1897, by A. A. Adams, who sold to W. G. Strong in September of the same year. It is now the property of Mr. Strong and Mr. Harrais, partners of equal interest.

The working of the property is under the supervision of Mr. Strong, or "Billy," as he is familiarly called, and an up-to-date plant was in operation all summer. The plant consists of a 25-horsepower boiler operating a 5-inch centrifugal pump, which lifts a full sluice head to a height of thirty-three feet. A 24-horsepower boiler operating circular saw and steam hoist is also installed on the property, and with this plant a large amount of work has been accomplished at a minimum cost.

"Billy" says his aim in planning and installing this plant has been to avoid complicated machinery and secure a plant which would combine simplicity and economy. The depth of the workings is twenty-six feet, and the pay dirt is found from two and one-half feet above bedrock to six feet in bedrock. The gold is rather coarse shot-gold, and it has an assay value of \$16.70 per ounce. The character of the bedrock is very changeable. In places it is of a mica-schist formation, and in others it consists mostly of porphyry.

Mr. Strong is from Port Townsend, Washington, where his wife and children now reside. He came to the Yukon country in the spring of 1895, and was in Circle City when gold was discovered on Bonanza Creek. He, in company with Jack Horn, left Circle in September, 1895, and poled up to Fortymile, where, on account of the ice in the Yukon, they had to abandon their poling boat and finish the trip to the Klondike on snow shoes. They experienced twenty degrees below zero en route while poling and arrived at the mouth of the Klondike on October 14, 1896, less than two months after gold had been discovered.

In September, 1897, he bought the claim just described, and he has operated it almost continuously ever since.

Among the pioneers of the country few, if any, are more widely known than "Billy" Strong. Both he and his brother-in-law, "Mitch" Weymouth, who acts as engineer on the property, have a large circle of friends, who are glad to see them prospering.

No. 11 below, the property of Woodin & Co., is now being worked with a steam plant, brought to the property during the summer.

On No. 10 Shafer & Co. employed four men doing summer work, and on No. 7 Lutmeyer & Whitmore made extensive preparations for winter work.

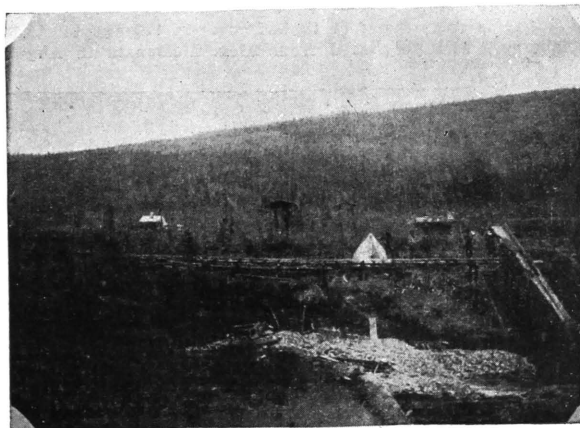
On 7A below Mr. Morris has worked several men all winter, and on 5A Mr. McMannus has also worked a small crew.

Nos. 2, 4 and 5 below, which are the properties of James McBride and T. P. Crowley, are among the most reliable properties on the creek.

No. 4 was staked by McBride and No. 5 by Crowley, in August, 1897. No. 2 was staked by Adams and afterwards purchased by Crowley & McBride. No. 2 is now being extensively worked with an up-to-date plant. A 30-horsepower boiler, operating a steam hoist raises the dirt to the surface, and from there it is carried by self-dumping gravity ore cars to the sluice box. Bedrock, which is found at a depth of fifty-two feet, is of a mica-schist formation, and is solid and well determined. The gold is coarse in character and has an assay value of \$16.74 per ounce. The plant installed on the claim is as simple and economical as circumstances will admit of. It is under the sole supervision of Mr. Crowley.

Mr. Crowley, who is a native of Ireland, came to the Yukon from Australia in 1895. He was in Fortymile when gold was discovered on Bonanza. He arrived in Klondike in September, 1896, and in August, 1897, staked No. 5 below on Sulphur. Of all the pioneers of the Klondike probably no one is better known or more widely respected than Mr. Crowley. He is a typical frontiersman, and many a man has partaken of his free-hearted generosity. His family is with him, a wife and two sons.

James McBride is also a native of the Emerald Isle, but came to the Yukon from California in 1895, at the same time Mr. Crowley came north. He also was in Fortymile when the Klondike was struck. He came to the Klondike in 1897 and



T. CROWLEY'S PROPERTY NEAR DISCOVERY.

staked No. 4 Sulphur. He traded a half interest in No. 4 for a half interest in No. 5, and afterwards the partners purchased No. 2 below. Like his partner, Mr. McBride is well known throughout the entire country.

Nos 1, 2, 4 and 5 are owned respectively by Beaver & Lowry, Kenniston & Co., Charles Garret and McDonald & Beckett. During the summer Nos. 6 and 7 operated two steam plants and employed twelve men.

No. 10 was acquired by purchase from Alexander McDonald, in March, 1900, by S. Mathison. The claim contains two separate runs of gold, and Mr. Mathison has worked the ground almost continuously since August, 1899, employing as high as forty-five men. In the spring of 1900 he had out one of the largest dumps in the Klondike. It contained no less than 270,000 wheelbarrows of pay dirt. Mr. Mathison is one of Dawson's influential citizens, and it was he that first advocated in Ottawa the reduction of the royalty and the establishment of an assay office in Dawson.

The claim of which we are writing is a rich property. Bedrock is reached at a depth of thirty-two feet, and it is neces-

sary to take up some of the bedrock in order to get out all the pay. A steam plant is used.

Mr. Mathison came to the Klondike from Vancouver in 1897. He was born on Prince Edward Island, but spent most of his life in Washington.

No. 12 was staked by F. A. Moore, and is now the property of J. G. Hunter and Mr. Moore. They have a 10-horsepower boiler on the claim, and have worked it continuously since its location. The claim is forty feet deep, the bedrock being similar to that in the claims already described. Winter's work is now being prosecuted with six men employed.

Both of these gentlemen are from Wyoming and came to the Yukon in 1896. They came to the mouth of Indian River and thence proceeded to the mouth of Quartz Creek, where they mined for some time. The results of their work not being satisfactory, they crossed over the divide to sulphur and discovered pay there. They have been on Sulphur ever since.

No. 16 is the property of Larsen & Co., and No. 1 belongs to Mr. Roberts. Neither of these properties has been worked to any great extent.

Nos. 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 and 24 belong to the Klondike Development Company, of which Mr. T. A. R. Purchas is general manager. They were worked under a lay lease by sixteen men during the past summer, and extensive winter work was intended.

No. 27 is now owned by Mr. Slater, who recently purchased the property from Alex. McDonald for \$5,000, the money to be taken from bedrock. Slater had the lower end of the claim let on a lay to two men, who hoisted during last summer by hand windlasses, while he operated the balance with ten men and a steam hoist. Bedrock here is forty-four feet deep.

The yield of gold along this part of Sulphur Creek has been very good. Some spots have been found to be fabulously rich and large fortunes have been taken out, while other spots, apparently in the direct course of the paystreak, have hardly paid for working.

On No. 28, the property of Mrs. John J. Healy, Mr. M. J. Kelly has been working a lay with twelve men in his employ. Up-to-date work is accomplished with a steam plant, consisting of a 12-horsepower boiler, a steam hoist, a 5-inch centrifugal pump, etc. The tailings are gotten rid of by being carried into the creek through the sluice boxes. Bedrock is forty-two feet, and the pay is fine, assaying \$16.70 an ounce. This is a valuable property.

No. 29 is forty-five feet to bedrock. It belongs to A. W. Heinberger, who purchased from Alex. McDonald in August,



43 ABOVE, SULPHUR. MINING 45 FEET UNDERGROUND.

1900. This claim has been one of the best producers on the creek. During 1898 it was let out on lays, and produced no less than \$200,000, Alex. getting one-half of the gross output. A 12-horsepower boiler and hoist are now used. No pump is necessary. No work was intended to be done this winter.

From this point to 37 above no extensive work was done during the past summer.

No. 37, owned by Ronald Morrison, was worked to some extent last summer, and extensive work this winter was intended.

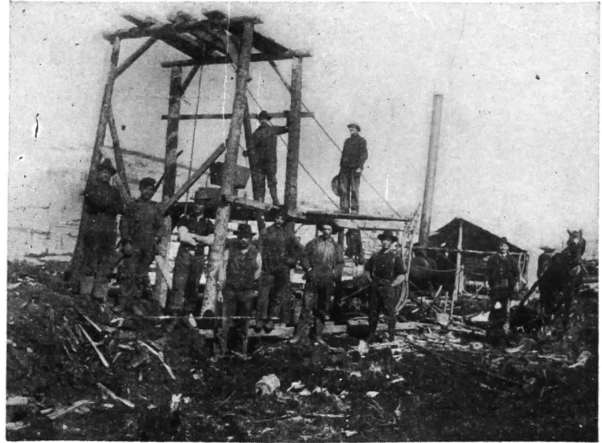
On 46 above, Harry Warren's famous property, considerable work was done last summer. This claim is fifty feet to bedrock and has about eight feet of pay gravel.

Above No. 46 no summer work was done, except prospecting and representation work.

Green Gulch, which enters Sulphur from the left limit at No. 36, has produced considerable gold, though none of the properties are very rich. There are about ten claims on Green Gulch proper and two or three on its left fork.

On No. 1 Green Gulch, owned by A. Emile Vermurier, a 24-horsepower boiler with steam hoist and steam points has been installed, and extensive work was done with a large crew of men during the whole of last summer. The claim is fifty-five feet deep and at this depth many bones and teeth of pre-historic animals—such as the mastodon and musk-ox—are found in different states of preservation. The accompanying photo shows Mr. Vermurier and the workmen on his property.

No. 6, Green Gulch, was originally staked by Tom Kinsella in September, 1899. It is sixty feet to bedrock and nuggets weighing as high as \$10 have been found. The claim now belongs to Aaron Johnson and he has installed a 12-horsepower boiler



NO. 2, GREEN GULCH.

and 6-horsepower engine on the property. The work done thus far has been fairly remunerative.

On the left fork of Green Gulch some pay has been found. No. 3 is owned by Nicholson, Olsen and Hendrickson, who have worked it successfully for nearly a year.

No. 2 Green Gulch belongs to J. E. Binet, of Dawson, and has been extensively worked.

No. 4 belongs to Finny and Evans; No. 5 to Gates, Finny and Evans, but no successful work has been done on these claims.

Sulphur Creek as a whole is winning the confidence of the mining people, and as the paystreak is becoming more accurately determined and the cost of operating becoming less, the amount of mining done is constantly on the increase. Sulphur has before it a lively future which will result in a surprisingly large output of gold.

HENDERSON CREEK.

Ninety-five men are at work on Henderson Creek, prospecting or developing an aggregate of thirty-eight claims. Some three or four are getting out pay in small dumps. The majority are prospecting. The pay ranges as high as five cents to the pan, but the average is about two cents. Bedrock is ten to thirty feet deep. This is the substance of a report given by Harry A. Fletcher, who has just returned from a thorough round of the creek with copies of the Weekly News (Dec. 10, 1901.)

"Although what has been struck on Henderson Creek," says Mr. Fletcher, "is not big or surprising, the men engaged there are all, with the exception of three or four, seemingly encouraged to remain for some time, and they still probe the old earth in the hope of striking it.

"In order to ascertain just what is being done on the creek on the whole I took careful notes as to each claim, which are as follows:"

W. H. Going, on 29 below—One hole to bedrock; drifted ten feet; struck nothing.

J. W. Bell, on 14 below—One hole to bedrock; two cents; no definite paystreak.

Olus Peterson and partner, on 8 above—Four holes down sixteen to seventeen feet, and two-cent dirt; no definite paystreak.

P. C. Gallagher, James Boynton, William McFarlane, on 10

above—Four holes to bedrock; prospect of two to three cents and still prospecting. Ten to twenty-four feet deep.

P. Roach and partner, on No. 21 above—Four holes to bedrock, and three to five cents. Little dump of 200 buckets out.

On 36 above, G. A. Gallop and Fred Berry—Two holes to bedrock; no prospect; ten feet deep.

Messrs. Pickering and Anderson, on upper half of 36—Four holes to bedrock, averaging fifteen feet; two to four cents.

Mrs. M. Word and son, keeping little bakery on No. 38 above. She formerly played the piano at the Committee Bar, in Dawson.

Card and Kempfer own 38 above; have three holes to bedrock, averaging eighteen feet; two to seven cents.

James A. Robertson and James Fraser, on 43—Five holes to bedrock, twenty to twenty-two feet, and still sinking more holes. Have prospects in two holes.

Harry Merryfield and Harry Luce, on 45—Two holes to bedrock, averaging fourteen feet; two to three cents.

H. Knox, W. Brightthop and O. Carrier, on No. 50—One hole to bedrock; found nothing; sinking two more.

Omer Besbert and Eugene Besbert, on No. 53, lower half—Three holes to bedrock; twelve to twenty-six feet deep; two to five cents.

Wellbrum Aubrey, K. Poirier and Gideon Gudet, on No. 53, upper half—One hole twenty-two feet deep; two cents.

Lower half of 54, J. Peren, Alfred Carmier and Oscar Levic—Two holes to bedrock; twenty-six to thirty feet; two cents.

Lower half of 55, J. Meslem and partner—Two holes to bedrock.

Upper half of 56, William Jerrich and Adam Goldsworthy—Hole down eleven feet; just struck gravel.

Alex. Steward, on lower half of 56—One hole 16 feet deep; two-cent dirt.

Upper half of 57, Hans Anderson and Charles Rosslund—Two eighteen-foot holes; one-cent dirt.

Booth and Mattison, tent store—Putting in a single stock of merchandise taken over the divide from Conglomerate.



THE building of the Government road from Dawson to Miller and Glacier Creeks, which is now going on, will, when completed, cause the gold-bearing tributaries of Sixtymile to be turned into scenes of activity. Strings of sluice boxes will once more line the creeks, and scrapers, hydraulic hose some of the new features introduced and self-dumping arrangements will be upon the old scene.

Glacier and Miller Creeks were two of the earliest creeks in the Yukon country upon which gold in paying quantities was discovered. They were considered the richest creeks in the country up to the time of the discovery of Eldorado and Bonanza, in the Klondike District, but they were abandoned in disgust by the old "Sourdoughs" when the news reached them that "Skookum Jim" had cleaned up \$18,000 after shoveling in for four hours upon No. 1 above discovery on Bonanza, and that Clarence Berry and big Alex. McDonald owned ground on Eldorado where they could pick pans from bedrock running anywhere from \$500 to \$1,000.

The tributaries of the Sixtymile became deserted, and the old-timers, carrying their household utensils upon their backs, raced along the ridges and over the divide to the new Mecca of the miner.

Humboldt Gates, Charley Anderson, Louis Ellis, Clarence Berry and many other old-timers were claim owners on Glacier and Miller Creeks before abandoning them for the richer ground on Bonanza and Eldorado.

Before the discoveries in the Klondike, hillside and bench mining were altogether unheard of in the Yukon country, and even the knowledge that mining could be successfully carried on in the winter time was in its infancy; only in a few instances in the Sixtymile and Fortymile country had winter drifting been attempted. Heretofore nearly all of the mining had been confined to what is now termed "summer diggings." In most instances a string of boxes were strung along the creek bed, a sluichead of water was turned into it and a gang of men were employed shoveling the gravel into the boxes. Such a thing as sinking shafts and windlassing the dirt out, and then shoveling it into the sluice boxes was then almost unknown.

The discovery of the rich benches and hillsides in the Klondike has caused the prospectors to turn once more to the

Claim 0, on 60 Pup—Owned by Charles and Latele Cameson; two holes down; four cents.

Fractional claim 0 on 60 Pup, Thomas Flahavie and D. A. Shave—Three holes down averaging fifteen feet; four cents.

No. 1 on 60 Pup, Victor Johnson and Albert Johnson—Two holes, seventeen feet, averaging two cents in one and the other being blank.

Lower half No. 2, W. H. Smith and Thomas Nordenness—One fourteen-foot hole; two to five cents.

Lower half of No. 3, H. Smith and Peter St. Lawrence—One hole to bedrock, seventeen feet; average five cents.

Lower half of 4, Ed. Chebut and Ed. Grammon—Have a hole twenty-two feet; one drifted twelve feet; taking out a dump with an average prospect of five cents.

Upper half of No. 4, J. Fariere and Joseph Fariere—Four holes to bedrock; twenty feet deep; drifted forty feet; three to five cents.

Upper half of No. 5, E. B. Barteau, J. A. Sterling, D. Maris, and J. Johnston—One hole to bedrock, 19 feet deep; two to five cent dirt; taking out a dump.

On 5A Grant Murphy and A. L. Brinnix and partner are building a cabin.

On No. 6 J. E. Arsenault and E. Bennchaine have just begun to sink a hole to bedrock.

On No. 6A Andrew Scott and William Smith have one hole to bedrock, twenty-three feet deep; two to three cents.

On No. 7 J. J. Wedge and S. Gallant have two holes to bedrock, twenty-one feet; five cent dirt; drifting a little.

On No. 7A H. Riddle, W. A. Craig and R. Waddell have two holes; average twenty-five feet; nothing in sight.

W. Hamilton, Dave Patterson and Duncan Patterson have built a cabin and are prospecting on No. 10.

On the upper half of No. 5 on Eleven Pup, J. Primeau and P. Lett are working hard; no hole down.

Three men are prospecting on the left fork.

Card and Kemper, freighters, are making headquarters at the mouth of the stream.

old and partly worked out creeks, with the result that fine pay has been found along the hillsides and in the benches of a number of the abandoned creeks.

Two years ago the benches along Jack Wade, a tributary of Fortymile, were found to be rich; then followed the discovery of the rich bench, 17 below on Miller, and then good pay was found in the hillsides commencing at 24 above discovery, at which point the hillside pay crosses the creek and continues on down the right limit as far as No. 7 below, from which point no prospecting along the hillsides has been done. Sides has been done.

Miller Creek is a stream about seven miles long, the lower two miles and a half from the mouth being covered by a concession grant to the Healy Company. Up to the present time the concession people have done nothing toward developing their ground, although good pay has already been found on it in several places, and during the past year several men have made good wages on it "sniping" along the benches of this concession.

At present there are not more than twenty-five or thirty men working on Miller Creek, but a repetition of the old-time scenes of activity is looked for when the new Government road is completed. Freight rates to both Miller and Glacier will then be reduced to about one-fourth of the present rate.

The ground that is now being worked on both Miller and Glacier Creeks is nearly all bench ground. Very little work is now going on at any point in the present bed of the creek.

On Discovery Pup on Miller, Fred Meina is taking out an ounce a day. The creek claim No. 5 below was worked last winter. Benches 3 and 4 below are now being worked with good results. L. N. Demarais this summer paid royalty on \$17,000 which he took out in June and July from his bench opposite 17 below. He employed four men. This bench is on the left limit of the creek claim from which Miller cleaned up \$50,000 in 1896, and then turned the claim over to one of his employes, thinking that it was pretty well worked out. Since that time over \$100,000 more has been taken from the claim.

In the Demarais bench there are four or five feet of pay, running from three cents on top to a half ounce on bedrock. The bedrock of the bench is about thirty feet above the creek bedrock.

On Glacier Creek perhaps the best pay found in the benches so far opened up is on George Bunn's claim, No. 6 below. He has had four men working during the summer,

and seems pretty well satisfied with the season's cleanup. The gold from this claim is all very coarse; it is black looking and runs over \$18 to the ounce. The bedrock is decomposed schist, and the pay is found in the first two and a half feet of it.

No. 26 above discovery on Glacier Creek is the claim nearest the head of the creek upon which work is going on. The pay is found in the benches on the left limit. No. 25 is being worked. Nos. 19, 20 and 21, owned by Shallow & Johnson, are being worked. Two men working on this ground cleaned up \$5,000 commencing in November and ending in April.

On No. 18 above—Charley Anderson's old claim—Iver, the present owner, has been cleaning up about \$200 to the box length.

On 11 and 12 above the best pay is found in the creek. Bennett & Scofield own this ground. They are putting in a bedrock drain. In three days the two men shoveled in a little over \$300.

The benches opposite 7, 8 and 9 above are considered good. They are owned by a man named Miller, and have been averaging about an ounce a day to the shovel all summer.

On 3 above the ground runs about seven cents to the pan, with between two and three feet of pay dirt.

Below discovery there is a body of gravel between fifty

and one hundred feet deep, composing the benches. The ground is worked by tunnelling.

Considerable work is now going on upon the first seven claims below discovery, below which point very little is at present being done, although it is claimed that some fairly good prospects have been found further down the stream.

In the days of '96 claim No. 18 below was considered one of the best pieces of ground on the creek, the dirt running as high as \$45 to the pan. "Bob" Insley then owned it, and in a small spot in the present creek bed took out \$20,000. The paystreak was then lost, and as it was not found again at any place in the present channel of the creek below this point, it is reasonable to suppose that when it is again located it will be found on the benches, either on one side or the other of the present channel.

The only other work now going on in the creeks of the Sixtymile country is on Bedrock Creek, a stream that empties into Sixtymile about ten miles above Miller. Here four men have been working all summer and have made better than wages. They have one string of boxes and move from one place on the creek to another, settling only long enough to clean up some pieces of rim rock which Nature has stripped ready for working.

QUARTZ, EUREKA MONTANA AND TRIBUTARIES.

Quartz Creek was the first mined creek in the K'ondike. A year before Carmack made his famous discovery on Bonanza Creek "Billy" Redford, who had been prospecting along Indian River, ascended one of its tributaries and discovered gold in paying quantities about eight miles from its mouth. He named the creek Quartz Creek and the discovery has ever since been designated as Redford's discovery. The pay was of low grade and so, when Carmack made his fabulously rich find and the riches of Eldorado were being revealed, Quartz Creek was deserted.

In 1897, however, A. Macks discovered gold on Quartz at the mouth of the pup which now bears his name. This discovery is five miles above the mouth of Quartz and three miles below Redford's.

Since Macks' discovery was made mining has been carried on steadily with fair results. The pay dirt is not high grade, but some of the claims have yielded their owners snug little fortunes, and many miners are taking out more than wages and will continue to do so for years to come.

The paying properties on this creek are chiefly bench claims on the right limit, commencing at the confluence of Canyon Creek and Quartz and extending down Quartz Creek two and a half miles to the mouth of Calder. The elevation of these bench claims is 200 feet above the creek at the mouth of Canyon and gradually decreases till it is only fifty feet at No. 30—the mouth of Calder. The pay is mostly low grade and spotted.

The only pay in this part of the creek is in No. 16—the mouth of Canyon—and even that is low grade.

Little Blanche enters Canyon from the right limit at No. 11 below. It contains some gold, but hardly enough to be called "pay."

The Slavin & Boyle benches near the mouth of Mack's Fork on what is known as A. Mack's Point, have been worked extensively with an up-to-date plant.

A long tramway was constructed on discovery by Dwyer & Heffner. They failed to pay expenses, but subsequent working of the property yielded a good return.

The best bench pay found on Quartz is in the second tier opposite No. 7, owned by McKay & McGilveray. This is the claim that gave to Charlie Johnson, a Scotch-Canadian, the sobriquet of "Deep-hole" Johnson. Mr. Johnson is really the discoverer of these benches. He, assisted by Ole Yarde, worked nine months, and struck pay on bedrock at a depth of 110 feet. This was the first location of pay on the deep ground.

Pay in the creek has been found on 33, 37 and 40 below A. Mack's discovery; and on 6, 10, 15 and 18 above Redford's discovery.

On 3 and 3A below Redford's good pay was discovered—probably as rich as any on the creek.

The following work was going on February 12—the time of writing this article:

On No. 1 above Redford's A. A. Johnson & Co. are operating a thawer and have out a good dump of pay dirt.

Mr. Karaal, of Redford's discovery, has recently located good

pay and is taking out a dump to be ready for sluicing in the spring.

Messrs. Bauer and Weiser, of No. 4 below Redford's, have recently bought H. E. Meyer's interest in that claim and are working on good pay.

William Petapiece and I. Frieze, of No. 6 below Redford's, have been operating all winter and report a decided improvement in their pay the last two weeks.

George Hodgins, on A. Mack's Point, reports fair pay.

Wilson, Roper & Ball, of No. 15, Canyon Creek, are losing no time in enlarging their dump, which will tell a good story when sluiced up in the spring.

C. L. Johnson, of 6 below A. Mack's, right limit, hillside, has out a large dump and reports a well defined paystreak.

The right limit bench opposite No. 7 below A. Mack's is owned by J. D. McRae and others. Mr. McRae is making preparations for and expects to do a large amount of summer work during the coming season.

McDonald and Brennan, of 10 below A. Mack's, right limit hillside, were the last to close down summer work last year. The pay was good at the time of closing down and they have been and now are making preparations for next season. They will take out a large dump for the spring cleanup.

J. J. Comeford, of No. 11 below A. Mack's, is on the outside, but is expected to return soon. He will employ a large force of men next summer.

Nos. 12 and 13 below A. Mack's, right limit hillsides, are taking out dumps and doing well considering the depth of ground. The right limit hillside opposite 19 below, owned by Rice Bros., is being operated with a large steam plant and will have a large dump of good dirt to clean up in the spring. The owners expect to continue work all summer.

Messrs. Reynolds and Smart, of the right limit hillside, opposite No. 20 below, are steadily taking out pay; and so is H. L. Anderson, of No. 24 below. Mr. Anderson's partners are spending the winter on the outside, but will return shortly and begin preparations for summer work.

On No. 22 below, owned by John and Charlie Carlston, a small dump is being taken out, although their ground can be worked to a better advantage in the summer on account of the shallowness of the diggings. This claim is from three to ten feet to bedrock, while 1,000 to 1,500 feet farther up the creek bedrock is not reached till a depth of from eighty to ninety feet is attained.

Nos. 24, 25 and 26 below are taking out dumps and report satisfactory results.

One might write volumes on the history of this creek alone, but with a few closing remarks we will proceed with write-ups of other creeks not yet mentioned.

Quartz Creek takes its rise in the Dome between the headwaters of Eldorado and Sulphur Creeks and flows in a southerly direction a distance of about twelve miles to its confluence with Indian River.



A KLONDIKE MINING SCENE.

CONGLOMERATE CREEK is a tributary of Montana, entering from the left limit at No. 19 below discovery. Its head is pillowed on the well known Dumal Dome mountain and its general course is from west to east. In its course it passes through large bodies of gravel and a portion of the Conglomerate which has given the creek its name.

Practically speaking this creek was boomed until its name became a by-word and consequently received a black eye. However, there were some who persevered in their prospecting, and these men can now show pay in several different places from the mouth up to No. 35.

STEELE FORK has not received the attention it deserves. Only two dumps are being taken out; one on the Box location by Box and Taylor, and one on 7 below Box location by Scott and Gane. They are men that would not waste their time, so we may presume that results are encouraging.

MONTANA CREEK has had very little prospecting done on it, considering its length and the breadth of the creek. Prospects of coarse gold have been found in nearly every shaft that has been put down, and many that would like to prospect further have not the means to do so. The most needed thing on Montana is a Base Line. The benches and hillsides prospect well and there would be numerous locations on benches if there was a certainty of getting the ground.

EUREKA CREEK will be a surprise to many after the clean-up as the owners of property there are saying nothing, but are working hard and piling up the dirt.

A. H. Roberts, of the left limit hillside opposite No. 1 below the forks, is operating a plant and will have quite a dump to clean up.

Bell, Spooner and Cunningham, of the hillside, left limit, opposite 12 below the forks, are taking out a dump of good pay.

Brothers, Glazier, Nemity and Anderson, owners of No. 9, left fork, have begun making preparations for big summer work. They expect to run two shifts of from twelve to fifteen men each during the entire summer.

Eighteen Pup, left fork, of Eureka, is a busy looking tributary. J. R. Shannon, McNaught and McLeod, of No. 2, have out a good dump, and so have Paul and Kroeger on No. 3. Messrs. Paul and Kroeger expect to install a large plant in the near future.

Roberts Rosebrugh and Payne of No. 10 have already a very large dump out and are contemplating a much needed vacation next summer. Last summer the drifts caved in while they were working their best pay and they will not attempt work next summer. They had expended much time and money in opening up the claim and unfortunately drifted too near the surface—hence the cave-in. They are pioneers of 18 Pup.

Chris Olson, of No. 11, with two men, is taking out good pay and a lot of it.

Young and Coughlin, of 13, are taking out pay at a depth of four feet in bedrock—this gives them five feet of pay. The average depth to bedrock on 18 Pup is from ten to twenty feet.

The right fork of Eureka is well represented this winter with dumps out on 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 26 and 27 above discovery. The width of pay varies from twenty to eighty feet. Eureka has much ground which would yield good returns if worked properly. From the source of Eureka to its mouth is about ten miles with the forks four miles up from Indian River.



THE MINING OUTLOOK.

By T. DUFFERIN PUTULLO, Acting Assistant Gold Commissioner.

It is a significant fact, at the same time a very gratifying one, that the business transacted at the Gold Commissioner's Office during the year ending November 30, 1901, exceeded in volume the business of any previous year in the history of the office. Many of those who are familiar with the big stampedes of '97 and '98 can, perhaps, hardly realize this to be the case. There has, however, during the past year been a considerable number of abandoned and new creeks opened up in addition to a steady increase of business in connection with nearly all the older creeks.

The day when fortunes were made in a few days or weeks has gone by, and I believe that for the good of the territory it is well that it has. Business is now down to a solid steady basis. While in the earlier days of the camp greater quantities of gold were taken from some of the richer claims from a smaller area of ground than today, yet today a far larger area of ground is being developed than heretofore. Men are content with a smaller profit and the wealth of the district is more widely distributed.

Of the abandoned and new creeks which have recently come before the public eye. Henderson and tributaries, Montana and tributaries and All Gold and tributaries are the chief. Discoveries have been made on a considerable number of other creeks, but I mention the foregoing because they are particularly large streams covering large areas of gold bearing territory, and should they develop as it is hoped and by many miners believed, an immense tract of territory will be opened up, the possibilities of which can be better appreciated when I state that already something over a thousand claims have been recorded both on Montana and tributaries and Henderson and tributaries.

In the outlying districts reports are encouraging. The one fact which has militated most seriously against development of the outlying districts is the fact of the excessive cost of landing food and other supplies at the case of operations. In spite of this vital drawback, hundreds of men have nevertheless, shown their faith in the outlying districts by penetrating to all parts of the territory for the purpose of prospecting and exploring the same. Last summer a number of men went up the Stewart River as far as Fraser Falls, but the result of their labors is not yet known.

Of the Clear Creek District reports are promising; and of Stewart River District sufficient prospecting is being quietly carried on with results which warrant the belief that that district has never been exploited in more than a desultory way. As a matter of fact I think that another very strong reason why the outlying districts have not been developed to a greater extent is the fact that the Dawson District covers so large an area with so good results and with a limited population that most miners prefer to prospect the nearer territory rather than the more remote.

The same remarks apply to the Big Salmon, Hootalinqua and Fortymile Districts as to the Clear Creek and Stewart River Districts.

The truth appears to be that the whole of Yukon Territory seems to be an immense gold bearing area, altogether too large to be explored in the present short life of the camp, but developed in one small corner of it: the Dawson District—to a degree sufficient to justify expectations of something immense. The question seems to resolve itself to this: Whether the hundreds or miles of low grade gold bearing areas can be worked profitably with the cost of food and other supplies reduced to a minimum. I would answer this question in the affirmative. We will not arrive at this much desired end hurriedly, but I firmly believe it is coming.

It will be seen from a resume of placer grants, renewals, quartz receipts, etc., which have been issued in the Territory during the past year—and which I give below—that quartz has been very lively during the past year. Several groups of quartz claims have been doing considerable work and the fact that two or three applications for Crown Grants have been made is indicative of faith in the quartz of the Territory. From the number of men engaged in quartz prospecting at the present time and from the manner in which a number of locations are being pushed, the matter of quartz should shortly be settled beyond peradventure. Meantime the outlook is most encouraging.

NOVEMBER, 1898, TO NOVEMBER, 1899.

Free miners' certificates	14,880
Placer grants (original entries)	7,758
Renewals	4,358

Relocations	1,030
Assignments, mortgages, etc.	10,370
Quartz receipts	570
Other documents, quartz, including certificates of work..	395

NOVEMBER, 1899, TO NOVEMBER, 1900.

Free miners' certificates	11,198
Placer grants (original entries)	1,426
Renewals	4,761
Relocations	428
Assignments, mortgages, etc.....	7,097
Other documents, certificates of work, placer, etc.....	3,560
Quartz receipts	832
Other documents—quartz—including certificates of work, etc.	563

GENERAL STATEMENT OF MINING BUSINESS IN THE YUKON TERRITORY, FROM NOVEMBER 30, 1900, TO NOVEMBER, 30, 1901.

Free miners' certificates	12,400
Placer grants (original entries)	6,330
Renewals	3,700
Relocations	3,800
Assignments, mortgages, etc.	10,150
Other entries—placer—including certificates of work, notices to work in common, etc.	4,800
Quartz receipts	1,290
Other entries—quartz—including certificates of work, certificates of partnership, etc.	1,105

EDUCATION IN THE KLONDIKE.

The question of education in any community should be the one of first importance. If the word education be given its widest possible meaning this is a truth seldom questioned, but it is truly pregnant with meaning when applied to the young, the training of whom in the Klondike, as in other parts of Canada, is largely the work of the public school.

The boys and girls of today are the men and women of tomorrow, and it is not sufficient that the schools qualify its pupils only to pass examinations at school and win honors at college. It must go farther, and develop boys and girls with whom, when the duty devolves, we can safely intrust the future of our young and growing nation.

The growth of the schools, like our other institutions in the Klondike, has been a rapid one. To have suggested four years ago to the most sanguine of the pioneers that the year 1901 would see hundreds of children in attendance at our schools would have been wasted energy, and yet this and much more has been done.

A brief resume of the history of our schools may be of interest.

In 1898 several attempts were made to organize private schools with poor success. In 1899 the expenses of maintaining a school established by the sisters of St. Mary's church was assumed by the government, which thus became the first public school in the territory.

The increased demand for school accommodation led to the establishment of the school on Mission street in September, 1900. Before the advent of the year 1901 the attendance at this school had increased to such an extent that it was found necessary to make two additions to the teaching staff not including the kindergarten established in October, 1900. During the present year one addition has been made to the Dawson staff and miscellaneous schools established at the following points on the creeks: Grand Forks, Bonanza Creek; Gold Bottom, Hunker Creek; Gold Run Creek, and an application for a school at Caribou will be granted at the first of the New Year.

The opening of the new school building at Dawson in October of last year marks a stride in our educational advancement. Only those who experienced the discomforts and inconveniences of the old quarters can thoroughly appreciate the new. Suffice it to say that the new building is a comfortable and commodious one, having eight class rooms besides library, cloak rooms, etc., is handsomely finished and furnished throughout and would be a credit to many towns of greater pretensions than Dawson.

The number of school children in the Klondike, although few in proportion to the population, is rapidly on the increase. The

certainty that our territory has a great future, together with the dispelling of the erroneous ideas previously held in regard to climatic conditions have induced hundreds during the past year to bring their families and make the Klondike their home.

The total number of pupils enrolled in the schools in the Klondike is two hundred and ninety, of this number one hundred and ninety-seven are in the Central school, Dawson; forty in St. Mary's, and the remaining fifty-three in the creek schools mentioned. The average attendance in the Dawson schools during December was two hundred and seventeen, being ninety-one per cent. of those enrolled, an exceptionally good showing, and speaks volumes for the health of the children and the interest taken in the schools.

Nowhere in the world will you find two hundred and ninety healthier, happier or more intelligent boys and girls than in the Klondike schools. "Of knowledge never learned of schools" the Dawson boy is an encyclopedia. He has of necessity traveled not a little, and has observed much. He is not bashful and can on occasion express himself forcibly, but with all he is a splendid specimen of the species, just the stuff that men are made of.

Illiteracy is a word with a very limited application in the Klondike. Our population although a cosmopolitan one is composed of the best from many lands. The men and women who make the Klondike their home are not of those who waste their time in idle dalliance. They are a practical people and education is a practical question. We may then safely conclude that with a commissioner and council in entire sympathy with the work, and a people who will demand the best the education of the young Klondikers will not be neglected.

G. P. MACKENZIE,
Principal of Schools, Dawson, Y. T.

December, 1901.

EVOLUTION OF THE DAWSON WOMAN.

(AL'CE ROLLINS CRANE.)

Much has been said and written about the average women of Dawson, and it is just about these same women that I am going to write a little more, and as it was my fortune to be among the first arrivals in this newly settled town and to have resided here during the past four years of its growth from a few wretched cabins and tents erected on a fever stricken stretch of undrained swamp to a well-drained, well built town of handsome buildings, containing most of the comforts to be met with on the "outside," it will be my endeavor to write what observation has taught me concerning the changes which have gradually been brought about in most things pertaining to my sex.

In the days of 1896 and 1897 there were, of course, no female population in Dawson to speak of, for only prospectors were here in those early days and a few who had managed to hear of the extraordinary richness of Eldorado and Bonanza, and who had rushed headlong to the Klondike, hardly daring to believe a half of what they heard. Such men did not dream of bringing wives or other female relatives with them on that hard and hazardous journey, and Dawson was essentially at that time a bachelor camp.

But towards the end of '97 all the civilized world was thrilled with news of the Klondike's richness, and then it was that women, as well as men, were enthused with a burning desire to struggle into the Klondike over the Chilcoot and White passes, and to risk the terrors of dangerous rapids in home-made boats, in order to obtain a share of the precious metal which would, perchance, drive from many a home the gaunt wolf which had long threatened it.

In that wild rush in the spring of '98 there were probably two women to a thousand men, and while many of the latter behaved gallantly and obligingly, there were thousands who acted like selfish brutes and were totally indifferent to the trials, troubles and dangers which befell others.

Among a heterogeneous mass of perhaps 60,000 men of all nationalities, and many of the lowest grades of desperadoes, the women who came to Dawson in '97 had to live.

The state of the so-called roads and trails, even in Dawson, necessitated the wearing of short skirts and masculine looking boots; consequently the women who came to Dawson to earn an outdoor living or whose occupation took them abroad on the streets or creeks were not dressed in a manner which added any outside charm to female attire. Labor was excessively dear and women had to either pay extravagant prices to carpenters, paper-hangers and dress makers or be content to live in a very rough cabin, rudely furnished, with no more pretense to "show" than the plain useful dresses they donned.

The few lady clerks, typewriters and cashiers required were small in number compared with cooks and housekeepers. All were well paid, but few could save, owing to the high price of living.

The means of recreation were limited. The theatres were quite unfit for women to attend, both on account of the low standard of vulgar plays put on the stage and of the almost universal custom of drinking and smoking indulged in by the spectators. The actors appeared to look upon a Dawson audience as devoid of taste or education and consequently gave a performance which would disgrace a third-rate dime museum.

Social gatherings were rare, as few possessed the means of entertaining their friends; the roads were in such a deplorable condition that driving was out of the question even if there had been conveyances and hacks in the town—but the dog then held supreme sway, and was sold at a price which one would hesitate to pay for a good horse elsewhere.

There were few women to be seen; the streets were choked with men sitting along on the sidewalks, smoking and lounging about so that women were almost compelled to either stay indoors or walk in the middle of the muddy roads.

The "lords of creation" did not appreciate a good woman, but lavished their time and money on the most lawless and vacillating of the weaker sex; many good and virtuous girls who came to Dawson to seek honest work in order to improve their impoverished condition from the slavish position they held elsewhere, braved to little purpose the heart-rending dangers which they nobly conquered along the trails, for unable to obtain employment they drifted into one of the too numerous dance-halls and thence to ruin and disgrace.

But under what altered conditions do we now live!

In a few short years, the tent and barren cabin have given place to cosy buildings, comfortably and sometimes richly furnished; the man no longer cooks his own meals after a hard day's work, or complains of chronic indigestion; but he goes to his well-ordered home, welcomed by his wife and perhaps little children who have just returned from the public school which is now a credit to Dawson, and finds a vast difference in the year of 1902 from 1898.

Women have come to Dawson in large numbers lately; their journey here involved no hardships; fine steamers and a good railroad have brought them rapidly to their destination which their sisters only reached after months of weary and dangerous plodding. They have brought their children with them and the little ones brighten the streets and homes by their happy faces. They find the streets are no longer the trysting places of loafers and other pests, but are flanked with up-to-date stores, filled with goods from which it is easy to choose any article of food, dress or furniture needed.

In passing up and down the now well-ordered sidewalks—thanks to the deservedly popular North West Mounted Police—one will not see a poorly or peculiarly dressed woman; in fact, women in Dawson dress with as much style and richness as the women of any "outside" town.

.. there has been an evolution in woman's dress, how much more has her presence been the means of modifying the dress of the male sex!

The man who would now appear at a party dressed in a yellow mackinaw suit or other equally ugly costume would be a "rara avis," and the woman who in '98 could be seen laboriously plodding over the heavy trails on her way to the creeks, looking like a dilapidated rag doll would be a much rarer sight. Neither does one see women shoveling into the sluice boxes alongside of men, nor working rockers in order to add to their scanty earnings.

Women are now in evidence at our many churches, libraries, social gatherings, concerts and balls, and can also venture to a theatre at times.

Dawson is well provided with livery stables, and women are often seen comfortably riding to and from the creeks in well-appointed stages, which travel with ease and comparative comfort over the newly made Government roads.

It is said that "experience is the most effective teacher of the race," and it has played no unimportant part in the history of Dawson and the evolution of its women.

I claim that the women have been greatly instrumental in helping to purify the immoral atmosphere which for a time hung over this town; by their influence they have elevated the tone of the men, and are gradually winning for the place a name which will no longer be synonymous with everything which a woman should detest, but one which shall be on a par with that of any city in Canada.

The critical years of hardships, trials and stormy scenes which tended to cripple the morals and dwarf the aspirations are happily past, and Dawson women can now step out and

take their places without a blush. They can look back on their cheechaco days as one remembers a bad dream, and they can appreciate themselves, no doubt, more than others can appreciate them, knowing what they have borne.

To many these bitter experiences have brought out in their lives all that is best and noblest in women; let us hope that the same may be said of our men in Dawson.

YUKON TELEGRAPH SYSTEM.

In 1899 the need of a telegraph service was so greatly felt that work, under the direction of J. B. Charleson, was commenced by the Government. The start was made at Bennett and carried on with great speed till Dawson was reached, on September 23d.

In the year 1900 the line was extended to the Alaskan boundary, to the north, connecting with the American Government telegraph line.

Work was also commenced at Hazelton and Quesnel on the through line. Owing to the short season and the great difficulties of the transportation of supplies, this line was not completed, but the following spring the work was carried on and the through wire from Vancouver to Dawson was completed September 24.

The Canadian Yukon telegraph line now extends from the boundary 100 miles north of Dawson to Vancouver, a distance of over 2,000 miles; following the Yukon River from the boundary to Tagish; thence via Atlin, Telegrapha Creek, Hazelton, Quesnel and Ashcroft, with a branch line running from Hazelton to Port Simpson, a distance of 200 miles.

Now Dawson's evening papers give the happenings of the world as they occur; merchants send their orders by wire, and they are acknowledged at once; anxious friends communicate without delay—in fact, the days of anxious waiting and tedious delays are relegated to the past. A narrow band of wire reaching from Eagle City to Ashcroft, joins the Golden North with the East. Insignificant in itself, through it flows the magic fluid, making the pulse of Dawson beat in unison with the outside world; distance is annihilated and Dawson brought 2,000 miles nearer the centres of commerce.

While the benefits of the telegraph are sufficiently obvious, little thought is given to the difficulties of construction or the many vagaries of nature which militate against continuous connection with the East.

A narrow right-of-way extends for 2,000 miles, running through the primeval forests, climbing over the highest and most rugged mountains, crossing the rushing torrents and mighty rivers of North Pacific Slope; rivers and streams have to be bridged and trails built all the way for transportation of materials and supplies. On the new line from Atlin to Quesnel supplies were packed all the way.

Many poles of a hundred feet in length were put up and often the builders of the line had to be lowered hundreds of feet down the perpendicular face of a mountain, to put in a pole and pass the wire. Frequently poles were packed high above the timber line.

Crossing the river with the wire is an act of skill as well as of great peril. At Ogilvie, in 1899, the ill-fated steamer Stratton was almost capsized in attempting it, and after all failed in the performance. The crossing at White River is about 1,400 yards and is made in five spans over the swiftest water in the Yukon. At Fortymile the wire is 100 feet above high water, crossing from a pole 104 feet high to another set in an opposite bluff. These difficulties have all been overcome by perseverance and skill. The supplies and materials have been carried and consumed, and now the proper maintenance of the line is the work in hand.

There are a great many causes of trouble. Lightning or an electric wire may burn out the instruments; a falling tree, a snow slide, an avalanche, or even the little gravel cutes, so common along the Yukon, may tear out a pole. Brush fires burn out miles of wire every summer; the constant erosion of the river banks often drops a pole into the river, and the current soon makes a break. Wood catchers and campers are a constant source of trouble, through their carelessness in felling trees across the wire. In winter, contraction from the cold, a tight tie or a flaw in the wire often cause a break, and sometimes it will break without any apparent cause. Any one of the accidents occurring anywhere on the 2,000 miles of line cuts Dawson off from the world completely.

In building the line the greatest care was taken to put it in the safest place, and every means possible taken to prevent accidents. Every summer a repair gang goes over the

line from one end to the other, to counteract any new cause of danger.

Repair stations are built about every forty miles from Ashcroft to Tagish, and about every fifty miles from Tagish to Dawson. At every station men are in readiness to start out at an hour's notice with their tools, food and bedding on their backs. When they start no privation can deter them. They must go on until the break is repaired or tired nature gives way. They climb the highest hills, through deep snow and skirt the face of mountains where a slip may bury them under hundreds of tons of snow and rock. Their work is to keep the north in constant communication with the south, and no thought of danger or expense is taken in furtherance of that object.

Summer and winter the right-of-way is carefully patrolled, clearing away any dangerous trees and constantly widening the right-of-way.

A great number of men are employed in the Yukon Telegraph service, seven being employed in Dawson alone. Probably no other line in the world of the same length has been so difficult of construction and maintenance as the Yukon telegraph. From the beginning to the end it runs through heavy timber or over mountains.

No stress has been laid on the connection with the American Government telegraph line at the boundary, but when that line is completed there will be telegraphic communication from St. Michael and Valdes to Vancouver.

While Mr. M. W. Crean, general superintendent at Vancouver; Mr. A. B. Clegg, district superintendent at Whitehorse, and Mr. C. A. Couture, superintendent of line repairers, are at the helm, the people of Dawson can rest assured that every effort is being strained to give them the best possible service.

WILLIAM BROWNLOW,
Dawson Manager.

OUR POLITICAL FUTURE.

It is assumed that whatever doubt is implied in the mention as a subject of discussion of "Our Political Future," that doubt relates not to our larger political relations, but purely to local matters. The Yukon will remain Canadian and Canada will for many a year, and we trust for aye, remain British.

No nation has in recent years evinced any serious desire to appropriate Canada, and our little experience with the Boers has taught us that if our sons are as stout hearted as we believe them to be, no nation would find it an easy task to accomplish our conquest. There exists no danger of such an attempt on the part of the United States. The good sense and humanity of the people of the United States and of the British Empire have fully recognized that peace and amity between the great Republic and the great Empire are the best guaranty of the security of progressive civilization. No intelligent American fails to recognize the serious problems of various kinds that remain to tax to the full the skill and judgment of the Republic's great statesmen. The same problems, varied only in form of presentation and by difference of conditions and circumstances, remain in the future to be grappled with by Canadian statesmen. The chief aim of the best minds in both countries will be, not conquest, but the accomplishment of that solution of these problems which shall be for the greatest good of the people. As Canada has advanced and continues to advance and approach more nearly the United States, not necessarily in wealth or population, but in national dignity, the more interesting and instructive to the student of political economy will become the comparative study of the same problems in their different treatment in the two communities.

"Our Political Future" is to be regarded from the comparatively tame point of view involved in the questions, "What further powers in regard to Yukon affairs shall be transferred from federal to local control, how shall the local governing bodies be constituted, and in what manner shall they exercise their functions?" The ultimate goal must be the transference of full provincial powers, the creation of an executive responsible to a single assembly elected by the people, and the exercise by the governor, the executive and the assembly of their respective powers, according to the well-recognized and established principles of responsible government.

It is a truism that the best systems of government have been steady growths and not sudden creations. Some may think the constitution of the United States and of Canada are exceptions to this rule, and exceptions of such importance as to materially impair its validity. It would not be difficult, if time allowed, to show that they are not in reality such exceptions, and that the features of those constitutions which de-

part most largely from the rule are those upon the wisdom of which the greatest doubts have been cast.

Steady growth today is, however, a more rapid process than formerly. In the Yukon we have all the elements from which to expect the most rapid growth. The material from which a self-governing community can be formed with certainty of immediate success exists in abundance. Probably it would be difficult in any part of the world to find a more competent body of citizens than is present in the Yukon today. The standard of political, literary, commercial and even artistic education is extraordinarily high, but even more conspicuous are the practical attainments of our people and their possession of knowledge gained not from books and professors, but from hard-earned experience and observation. Neither sluggards nor fools find the Yukon congenial. Enterprise, energy, adaptability and a ready appreciation of changing situations are striking characteristics of the people. The Yukon, too, is a reading community, and one in which public opinion is quickly formed and promptly expressed. It cannot be expected that such a people, largely engaged or interested in the most exciting of all occupations, will be satisfied with the slow progress which is sufficient for a scattered agricultural population. As soon as the period of rush and excitement has passed men begin once more to devote some attention to political matters. As division of labor and more regular business methods make work easier, men have more inclination for such subjects, and as the permanence of the settlement of the country becomes assured the subjects themselves are more deserving of consideration.

No time has been lost in taking initial steps in the right direction. Two flourishing towns have already been organized under the Unincorporated Towns Ordinance, and others will doubtless soon follow. Dawson is organizing under a charter of incorporation. All these steps are of essential value in preparing the Territory for ultimate control of its local affairs.

The next session of Parliament will undoubtedly pass legislation providing for the representation of the Yukon in Parliament, and then the Territorial representative, even if supported by no colleague, will be able upon the floors of Parliament, to give expression to the needs and requirements of his constituents.

Local government will undoubtedly be granted as soon as the people of the Territory are ready to assume the responsibilities and changes incident to such government. There can be no doubt that it would be wise to reorganize the Council the moment it is ascertained that competent men can be found outside the Government service, ready to spare from business and money-making the requisite time and labor. The Council as first constituted was, under the circumstances, the best that could be devised. Apart from Government officials, it was not even known who were likely to enter the Territory or how long any would remain. Capable men, ready to assume the duties of government were not to be found. All were too eager after business and to quickly escape from the country to care for official honors. It may be that this reason no longer exists, and if so, a change should be promptly made.

As long as the Commissioner is more than mere Governor he should be supported by some appointed members of the Council. This appears essential, but it is believed great satisfaction would be created if, say, three of the present appointed members of the Council were allowed to retire and their places filled by carefully selected representative citizens, wholly independent of the Government. This could be done without waiting for Parliamentary action. As soon as Parliament assembles an act could be passed providing for the advance, step by step, toward full responsible government and its attainment within, say, two or at most three years. It might possibly be deemed wiser to delay the introduction of such an act until its passage through Parliament could be watched and assisted by the Yukon members. These suggestions contain no reflection either upon the Commissioner or upon the Council. Most people know the Commissioner and have sufficient confidence in him to feel satisfied that everything would proceed excellently well if he had complete charge, and were not even aided by a faithful Council. Constitutions are not, however, specially framed for good rulers, but must also anticipate the possibility of administrators of different types, who require to be controlled and kept right. Before the Commissioner becomes Governor only and passes over to a Prime Minister all but his purely gubernatorial functions, there are many things to be carefully thought out and settled, for which two years would afford little enough time. The distribution of representation, the measure of power to be entrusted to the new Government, the sources of revenue, the burdens to be born, the class of many who are ready to accept office and many other matters of importance must be considered and deter-

mined. The Territory is fortunate in not being forced to the necessity of a fight for responsible Government, with an arbitrary and self-willed Commissioner and a tyrannical Council. We are blessed with a Commissioner who took part in all the stages by which the North West Territories advanced from a state of dependence to its present position, who assisted in every fight and aided in directing every advance. His course since he accepted office here is sufficient proof that his great sagacity and political skill are still enlisted on the same side, and that there is no possibility of a conflict over this matter. The only contest between the people and the Commissioner, aided by the Council, will be to see who can most aid in devising the best and most liberal scheme suitable for the government of an intelligent, high-minded and trustworthy people.

In this contest there is no room for bitterness. Honest endeavor on the part of all will secure for us as ideal a system of government as it is possible for fallible humanity to devise.

FRED T. COGDON.

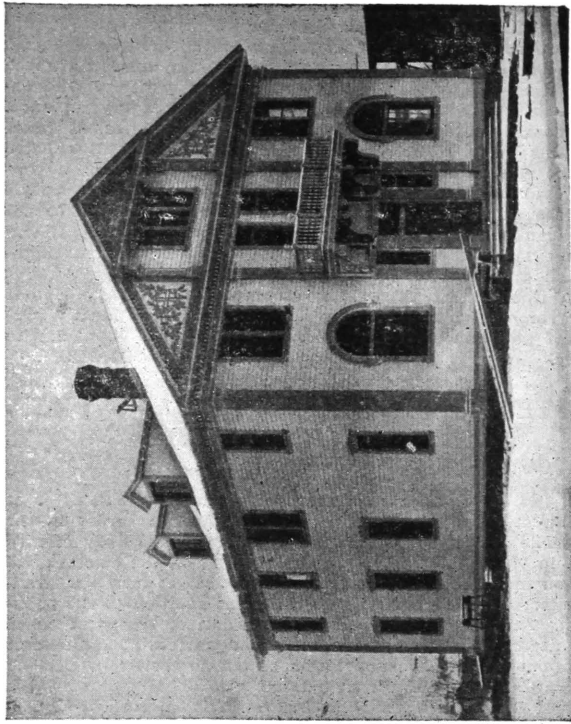
PROTECTION AFFORDED LIFE AND PROPERTY IN THE YUKON.

(By Major Z. T. Wood, Commander of N. W. M. P.)

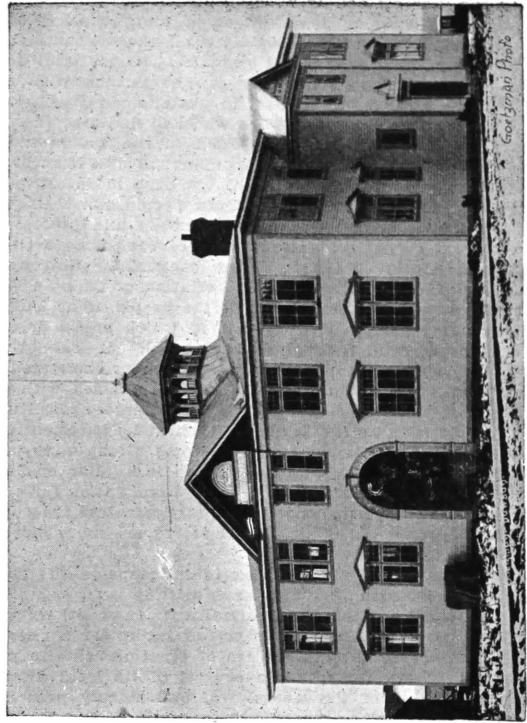
In 1895 the Dominion Government sent up a small force of Northwest Mounted Police to preserve law and order in the Fortymile District of the Yukon Territory. This body of men came in via St. Michael, and subsequently, on the discovery of gold on the Klondike tributaries the number of men was gradually increased in proportion to the great addition to the population. At present there are two divisions, or troops of police in the territory; "H" division with headquarters at Whitehorse is responsible for the suppression of crime between Caribou Crossing and Five Fingers, and has also detachments on the Stickeen River and Dalton Trail. "B" division, with headquarters at Dawson, is responsible for the preservation of peace from Hootchikoo to Fortymile. Each police district is divided into sub-districts or detachments, and the force at each of these detachments make regular patrols in the vicinity and report all breaches of the law, arrest offenders and protect property. In addition to the Stickeen and Dalton trail outposts "H" division has eleven detachments on the river and cut-off between Whitehorse and Hootchikoo, while "B" troop has seven between the latter place and Dawson, nine on the creeks in the vicinity of Dawson and one in the town itself. "B" division numbers 153 of all ranks and "H" division 118. Each detachment or outpost consists as a rule of a non-commissioned officer and two constables; in some cases a special constable is added as cook. In addition to a weekly patrol from outpost to outpost between Dawson and Whitehorse the non-commissioned officer or constable in charge of each detachment is responsible that all roadhouses, settlers, wood camps, Indians, caches, stranded boats or scows, mines, etc., in his vicinity are frequently visited and any complaints taken note of and acted upon. A lookout has to be kept for all persons trying to evade arrest or summons, travelers in difficulty have to be assisted, missing people hunted up, timber dues and royalty collected and telegraph linemen accompanied on their trips to repair the line. A diary is kept at each outpost in which is entered a brief summary of each day's work. At the end of each week a copy of the diary is sent to division headquarters. Inspecting officers visit the detachments at irregular intervals and examine books, stores, arms, etc. Every scow and boat leaving the upper lakes and river for Dawson, since 1897, has been given a number and, in a register kept for that purpose, the names and address of the occupants given, so that in case of mishap the police could tell at once who had been drowned or lost and notify the next of kin.

In all cases of accidents resulting in death, suicides, death by drowning, or from unnatural causes, the police take charge of the body and effects pending the arrival of a coroner to investigate the matter. The police officers are the only coroners in the territory up to date.

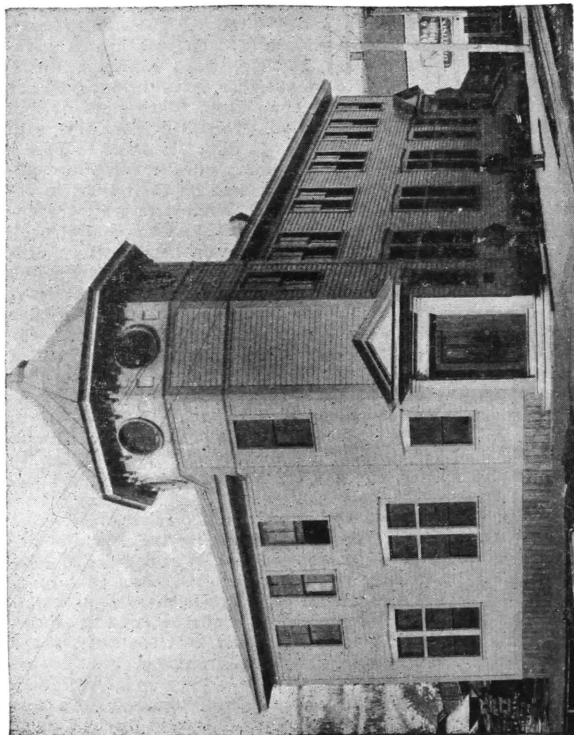
In Dawson proper and the neighboring creeks and also at Whitehorse the force is kept busy enforcing the law and detecting crime. As far as detective work is concerned a constable is naturally greatly handicapped by the fact that he is clothed in uniform and is, therefore, easily spotted and evaded by offenders. Owing to the semi-military character of the force, however, this cannot be helped. Not only is it the duty of the police to detect, arrest and prosecute criminals, but if sentenced they are responsible for the safe keeping of offenders and for the enforcement of any sentence imposed. No less than 496 prisoners were confined in the jail during the past year, of whom twenty-three were long-term convicts. Up to a re-



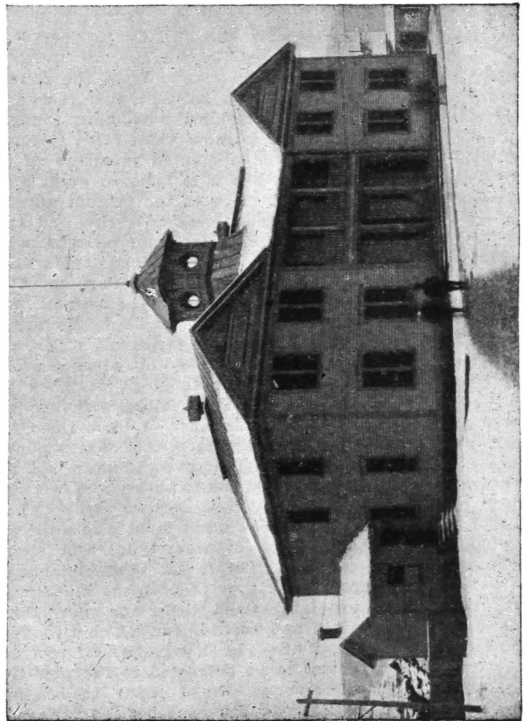
EXECUTIVE MANSION.



PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDING.



POSTOFFICE BUILDING.



COURT HOUSE.

cent date commissioned officers of the police acted as magistrates in Dawson and still do so on the creeks. Prior to the date of Judge Macaulay's arrival, 1,104 cases had been heard in the police court by police justices of the peace and \$7,534.90 collected in fines.

DAWSON PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Previous to 1899 the Government offices at Dawson were small and of the crudest description. Valuable records involving millions of dollars, were exposed to great risk of fire. In that year the Hon. Mr. Tarte, Minister of Public Works of Canada, being informed of the condition of affairs and the need of better facilities for the conduct of public business, took over into his department the construction, maintenance and control of all the public buildings in the Yukon Territory.

Sums were placed in the estimates for the erection of suitable buildings, with instructions that they should be, with regard to economy, fitted for the large amount of public business carried on in this rapidly advancing territory. In the summer of 1900 the Postoffice building was erected, at a cost of about \$31,000, including heating apparatus, fittings, furniture for the postoffice proper, customs crown land office, registrar's office, telegraph office and a large battery room. The saving in rents by its erection amounted to about \$24,000 per year, without heat or light. The Dawson postoffice as it stands today is as well equipped, outside of Vancouver and Victoria, as any similar building west of Toronto, it being the wish of the Government that every facility should be given the Yukon people to obtain and dispatch their mail with as little inconvenience as possible. In March, 1901, instructions were given by the Hon. the Minister of Public Works for the erection of a new Court House, containing two court rooms, with all the offices appertaining thereto. This was done to admit of two judges sitting simultaneously, in order to facilitate the dispatch of legal business. This building was completed and occupied by August 27 of the same year, at a cost of about \$50,000, including heating, lighting, fittings, furniture, etc.

On July 5, 1901, the Department authorized the erection of an Administration building, to accommodate Commissioner Ross and his staff, together with the other departments not then provided with proper quarters, the largest of these being the mines recording offices under the Gold Commissioner; also the Yukon Council Chamber. This building was completed and occupied December 1, 1901, and accommodates from seventy-five to eighty officials. It covers nearly 9,000 square feet, and costs, complete, in the neighborhood of \$100,000.

Simultaneously with this, building orders were issued for the erection of a residence for the Commissioner of the Yukon. This building was completed and occupied November 1, 1901. It is termed "Government House, Dawson," and cost about \$35,000 complete. It is the official residence of the head of the Government in the Yukon. The labor upon all of these buildings, even to the finest details of finish—with the exception of a portion of the Postoffice Building—was performed by local workmen, and all material that could be obtained in Dawson was purchased from local firms. The interior of all the buildings is finished in British Columbia fir and cedar, oiled and varnished, and all the rough material is native spruce.

Roughly estimating the disbursements made by the Department of Public Works in the erection and maintenance of public buildings, only in and about Dawson, for the ten months ending December 31, is in the neighborhood of \$28,000 per month, of which the people in the Yukon have had the full benefit. This does not include moneys spent by the Department of Public Works on trails, roads and telegraph lines.

T. W. FULLER.
Resident Architect.

Department of Public Works, Dawson.

The public buildings in the City of Dawson are the finest Government buildings in the North. They include the Postoffice Building, with the postoffice on the first floor and the customs house and other of the Federal offices on the second floor; the Public School Building, with four large rooms on each of two floors; the Administration Building, the home of many of the departments of the Territorial and Dominion Governments; the Court House, where sit the two Territorial Judges, and in which the Clerk of the Court and the Sheriff have offices; the Governor's palatial residence, and the Government barracks buildings,—a dozen or so in number, embracing two large quarters for the men, the commandant's residence, the officers' mess, the sergeants' mess, hospital, barn, store and warehouses and general offices. All these buildings

are lighted by electricity, and all but the barracks buildings are heated by steam.

The school house is the only structure of this number erected by the Territorial Government in Dawson. It was built this year at a cost of \$40,000. It comprises eight rooms, all but two of which are now occupied. One hundred and eight pupils attend the school, in classes ranging from the kindergarten to the ninth grade. St. Mary's Catholic School, in another part of the town, has fifty other pupils in attendance, giving a total of 230 pupils in attendance at the schools of the city.

The Executive Mansion of the Governor of the Yukon Territory has lately been finished and furnished at a cost, in round numbers, of \$45,000, and the Hon. James Hamilton Ross, the Governor, has the honor of being the first of the Yukon administrators to occupy the structure.

This building is one of several which the Government has deemed it wise to build here, at a cost of something more than \$200,000 for all, and to which may be added the fine new Postoffice Building, completed last fall at a cost of \$50,000.

The Governor's mansion is finished throughout in British Columbia fir, arranged in all fantastic architectural styles, with panels, cornices, deep friezes and the like to embellish its appearance. The native tint of the wood is preserved throughout by treating the wood first with oil, then with shellac and then with varnish. This not only preserves the native tint, but also gives the wood a highly resplendent finish, which is doubly bright and cheerful under the glow of the electric lights.

The building is lighted throughout with electricity, is equipped with electric call bells, heated by hot air and has double windows and all other precautions for warmth, safety and comfort. Among the other conveniences are: A private office for the Governor, a billiard table, a reception room, opening to a spacious drawing room, and the complement of bedrooms, dining room, kitchen, pantries and the like. A wide and sweeping stairway leads from the first floor to the second. The furniture is of beautiful and artistic design, brought from the outside from selections made there by Governor Ross while he was absent from the Territory during last summer.

Like a beehive full of its busy workers is the fine new public administration building of the Yukon Territory, on Fifth Avenue, South, the capital building of the territory, and the largest single building in the Far North.

Under the roof of this structure a veritable congress of territorial officials constantly at work in their respective lines, all at the same time co-operating more or less day by day. Every office of the government now in Dawson not already quartered in the postoffice building find a home in the new administration building.

The numerous offices all have some relation in business to one another but some are much more closely allied than others, and in appreciation of this fact Architect Fuller has exercised his skill and tact to the greatest degree in putting together a mosaic of offices and halls, as it might be expressed, in a form that gives the greatest possible compactness and with the maximum of convenience and at the same time reduces the steps that will be necessary in communication of one branch of the whole with another to a minimum. He might be termed the federator of the dismembered offices of government which have been scattered at reckless distances from one another all over the town, in garret hall, hovel and hut.

The various departments and their allied branches are so joined by the hallways and stairways of the new building that one may enter the front door of the great structure and go through the building almost in a complete round as a particle of blood would pursue the system of man, performing its functions as it went and coming back at last to the logical point of beginning.

To gather more readily—the building is two stories high, with attic above and basement beneath. The main entrance is in the center with two wings reaching either way, north and south, and a sweeping hall leading to the second floor. To the north on the first floor are the quarters of the famed Yukon's most peculiarly distinctive branch of enterprise, the government mining offices. The offices of recorder and those of the assistant gold commissioner and the chief clerk take up all that wing of the lower floor, while just above is the gold commissioner's court, and the allied offices. In the right wing are, notably, the governor's office, and his closely allied associates of state, and other offices. Above the governor's office is the legal adviser, also closely allied to the governor, and then the council chamber, in which the law makers of the entire territory sit, presided over by the commissioner. Various other officials of the govern-

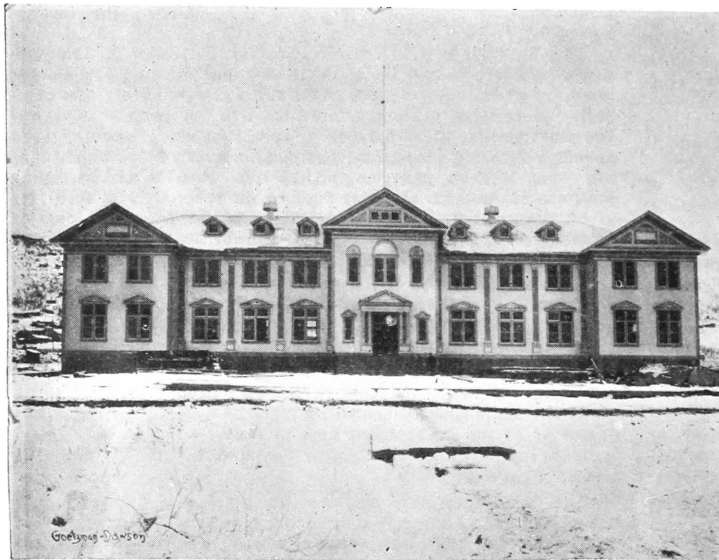
ment have their offices clustered about the different cardinal quarters more particularly specified.

Taking the building up in a systematic way and visiting all the offices and quarters it contains is an interesting journey. Entering the front door between the two fine Ionic pillars, and stepping into the spacious hall.

Following to the right, along the south wing, one comes first to the private office of the heads of the department of public works, Messrs. T. W. Fuller and S. A. D. Bertrand. Opening from them are doors leading through two rooms, where are the attaches of the offices, and along the front of one of the rooms is a long counter, over which will be done the important work of paying off the numerous employees of the Dominion branch of the Government, and the transaction of other such business under the supervision of Messrs. Fuller and Bertrand.

Next is a recess in the building, which might have served as a room 10 by 16 feet, but which is neatly arranged for the convenience of the civilians who visit the hall, and have occasion to wait for some time. Seats are arranged all the way around the recess, and will accommodate 10 to 15 people easily. From this room anyone may be easily summoned if needed in any office.

The office of the governor of the territory, 25 by 13 feet, occupying the southwest corner, is next. It has a private entrance from the main hall for the governor, and just before reaching this door a narrow stairway leads up to the second floor, where



ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.

the governor and others in that wing may easily ascend for communication with the legal adviser, engineer and others just overhead, and up which the governor and the members of the council will have a private means of access to the rear of the Yukon council chamber, and the committee room attached. The public may enter the council chamber up the main stairway, or go to the governor's room, on the first floor, where there is a fine sunny room, with many big windows, making it altogether worthy of the purpose of the chief executive. A private lavatory is attached.

Playing end on the full extreme of the right or south wing is the Territorial Secretary, who comes next. Walking in direct line down the hall, the visitor will face the diligent, pleasant, Dr. John N. E. Brown, Territorial Secretary, the watchdog to the public entrance to the Governor's private room on his left. All calling on the governor first have to call on the doctor, and enter the Chief Executive's office through a door. To the right of the doctor, and in the southeast corner, are the other attaches of the Governor's office, associated with the Secretary, who have the files and documents there.

The next, on the east of the hall, is the Comptroller's office. A long room with fine counter and desks are provided, and back of this is a large brick vault with massive doors of steel, for the private papers. The vault has a solid stone filling of eleven feet for a foundation, with a six-inch covering of concrete. The walls are of brick, with four inches of air space, and two feet of total thickness. A door leads from the room of the Governor's attaches to the Comptroller's office. Advancing, is the

Comptroller's private office, with a door from the main office, thus giving a series of internal doors all the way from the Governor's office to the Comptroller's private office, thus permitting close interior communication. The Governor's men thus can also reach the Comptroller's vault at pleasure.

From beneath the big hallway leads the door to the toilets at the rear, where ample accommodations are provided, and where stoves, instead of the regular steam heat plant, keep the place warm, so as to prevent a suction of air from the colder area back into the basement.

The north wing is entered with a great horseshoe counter facing the visitor. High screens encircle the top of the counter, and in them are ten windows, through which the little regiment of clerks transact business with the miners who come to record placer claims or in any way deal or transfer them. Room is allowed outside for many men to gather, while inside the horseshoe is ample room for the employees and tables for their books. Under the high counter are double shelves for convenient keeping of blanks and records. At the end of the horseshoe, and under the big staircase, is an examining room for the accommodation of the people who come to examine the big record books of the office. Double doors swing into this room, and there are tables and desks for laying down the books, while an open window twelve feet long with a counter across the base affords plenty of room to hand out the record books desired, and gives the man inside a full sweeping view of the examining room and the visitors there. This examining room is the nearest to the internal working of the gold office that the public can approach. The placer recording office proper is forty by forty feet, and the horseshoe counter is ninety feet long. In the rear of this is a vault like that back of the comptroller's office, in which the permanent records of the gold office will go each night. Tables will be put up for the public to write on, and blackboards on which to post the latest official notices along the walls. No seats will be given stampers or waiters. All will have to line up and wnen through leave.

At the northwest corner, just beyond the horseshoe counter, and through a door, one passes into a room with a straight counter across the front, and here are the clerks of the quartz and hydraulic department smiling through the windows. Attached to these are the rooms where the clerks of the departments not appearing at the windows do their work.

At the extreme northeast is the private office of the Assistant Gold Commissioner, and attached to that is the office of the chief clerk. The chief clerk's office opens to the main placer department behind the big horseshoe counter, and into the Assistant Commissioner's room, and both have doors opening to the hall, across from which are the quartz and hydraulic departments and an entrance way for the public, and at one end of which is a waiting room for those wishing to see the Assistant Gold Commissioner, Dufferin Pattullo, now acting. A stairway leads from this nest of offices and from the end of the big horseshoe counter right to the second floor, giving direct communication with the private office and the court of the gold commissioner, on the floor above.

Starting with the Gold Commissioner's department proper, on the second floor, one enters the office of the clerk of the court, the genial Johnny Walker, who is safe behind a big counter, and has shelves conveniently about him. Adjoining, and in the northwest corner, is Gold Commissioner Senkler's private office, and opening from his room on the other side is the room of Mr. Feurste, the crackerjack stenographer of the court. From the stenographer's room Mr. Senkler steps into the court room, and the bench is at his left.

The Gold Commissioner's court room is a fine large room, well lighted and much more commodious than the old quarters. It has ample room for all principles and witnesses and spectators in the small gallery that is provided and be large enough inside for the lawyers, stenographer and man in the box. The bench and the witness box are fine British Columbia fir finished in native tint. The public entrance is right off from the main hall, which is reached by the big main stairway from the lower floor, as well as by the small stairway at the rear.

Coming up the main stairway from the lower floor and turning to the north one enters, on the east side, opposite the gold court, the main office of the director of surveys of the Yukon Territory. Here the big staff of draughtsmen and the surveyors

turning in their field notes will be found. The room is forty feet long and provided with long tables for the draughtsmen, and fine file cases for the records of survey, as well as small desks. On the extreme north end is a door opening into a private office for Mr. Chataway, the director of surveys. Many big windows are provided in the main room especially for giving good light to the draughtsmen.

Directly in the front of the head of the stairs one faces the tax man. Here Assessor Smith has a fine long room on the front or west side, spanned in front by a big counter. In this room is the License Inspector, Fisheries and the man who attends to the issuing of the liquor permits and the like. The room is large and with many windows and will comfortably accommodate all. Next door to the Assessor is the private office of Hugh McKinnon, the Chief Preventive Officer of the Territory.

Turning to the south from the stairway one finds the full width of the building taken up with the Yukon Council Chamber, the most elaborate and most pretentious room in all the building. The room is forty feet wide and almost as extensive the other way. At the rear and facing the double doors entering the place is the raised rostrum on which the speaker, which here is the Governor, will occupy. A high decorated frame is raised back of him, and by passing back of this the councillors find exit out the rear way. The door back there is obscured to the public, and just back of it is the committee room, the rooms of the Legal Adviser, exceptionally handy, and just below by way of the stairs is the office of the Governor, the Territorial Clerk and the Comptroller. The Council Chamber is provided with fine desks of fir in native tints for each councillor, set about the room in a semi-circle, while in the middle is a big table and just below the speaker is the clerk's window. On the right side is the press gallery, for the newspaper reporters, and on the left are private seats for distinguished or especially invited guests, while a row of benches run about the entire outer edge of the chamber for others who may wish to attend. Back of the chamber are lockers for the council, and the committee room.

In the extreme southeast corner is a room for Territorial Engineer Thibadeau, and next to him is one for David Macfarlane, of the local improvements branch. This is opposite the Legal Advisor's quarters, and completes all the quarters on the second floor.

In the attic are three rooms for the janitor and his wife and the watchman. They are nicely cealed and finished like the rest of the building, but not so high. The remainder of the attic, 90x25 feet, is not designed for any use now. It is a very large place, lighted with side windows and available for a storeroom or perhaps for temporary quarters for rushing special work of some branch.

The administration building as a whole is 200 feet long, has a maximum of forty-seven feet, a minimum of forty-one feet, has the first story fourteen feet high, the second story thirteen and one-half feet high; the attic, eight feet high, is built with studding six by two inches, has first rough boards on the outside, then two thicknesses of paper next; is ceiled throughout for the interior finishing of walls and overhead with British Columbia fir, oiled, s.e.lacked and varnished until the whole is resplendent. The entire building is lighted by electricity, heated by hot air, has two cellars with two hot air furnaces in each, has double windows everywhere and when completed and furnished will have cost the government \$100,000 in round numbers. Half a million feet of lumber was used. The building is entirely of lumber. The building was begun on July 5, 1901.

The building was erected wholly by gay labor, under the direct supervision of Dominion Architect T. W. Fuller. A. P. Schroeder was foreman in charge of the fittings and erection.

YUKON HISTORY REVIEWED.

Since Captain Constantine, an inspector of the Northwest Mounted Police, and Sergeant Brown arrived at Fort Cudahy in 1894, in the Yukon District of the Northwest Territory, to collect some custom dues and do a little police work among a handful of miners in the Fortymile district, a marvelous revolution in administrative affairs has taken place. Today we have an organized territory, the local government of which is carried on by a legislative Council of eight members, six appointed by order-in-council from Ottawa and two elected by a vote of the citizens of the Territory. Peace and order are maintained by two divisions of the Northwest Mounted Police, some 1775 strong. In the offices of the Gold Commissioner and in the outlying recording offices some forty men are kept employed. The

revenue from this department (including royalty) amounts to over \$1,000,000 annually. The work of the Crown Land and Timber Department requires the services of a dozen officials to cope with it. Some idea of the amount of work in the Customs Department may be guessed when it is remembered that over \$400,000 were received in dues last year. The survey branch is carried on by a director, who has on his staff several draughtsmen, clerks, surveyors and assistants. The work of the Comptroller's office keeps three or four men busily engaged, and the office of the Registrar of Land Titles requires three persons to perform the duties connected with it. Postoffices have been established at Dawson and on the principal creeks, the one at Dawson doing a money order business probably as large as any postoffice in the world. The Department of Justice has a well equipped Territorial Court in Dawson, presided over by two judges. It has two clerks of the court, a sheriff and deputy and two court stenographers. There is also in Dawson a police and small debts court, whose sittings are conducted by a special magistrate. On the creeks courts are held from time to time by the inspectors of the Northwest Mounted Police. The legal adviser to the Commissioner-in-Council has two clerks. In 1899 the Department of Public Works established a branch in the Yukon. Its officers erected the magnificent and commodious buildings in which all the officials of the territory are ensconced. They attend to heating, lighting and repairing of buildings, the construction of recording offices on the creeks, and they have built many miles of road in the Territory and constructed the long line of telegraph which has put us in touch with the big outside world. The expenditure of this department alone the past year must have been half a million dollars.

Six years ago two men in a \$50 shack administered the district; today 300 men (the number is approximate and includes the police) carry on the business of the Territory in offices quite up-to-date.

In 1896, the day Carmack and his Indians discovered gold on Bonanza creek, Mr. Constantine transferred the customs collecting to Mr. D. W. Davis, the present collector. In 1897 when the rush was on, Mr. Thomas Fawcett relieved Mr. Constantine of the recording of claims, etc. This, the first Gold Commissioner's office, was established under great disabilities. Paper was scarce, grub was scarce; recording was done on tin can labels; bills of sale were made out on brown paper and the back of old envelopes; miners' certificates on birch bark, and affidavits on chips.

More assistance was needed, and in the fall of 1897 Major Walsh, the first Commissioner of the Yukon, arrived in the Territory. Owing to the immense distance from the central government and the great difficulties in communication, he was given a free hand in respect to changes in the mining regulations, having more power in this respect than has been given to any other administrator in the Territory. His chief officers were Crown Land Agent Mr. F. C. Wade, who had also to perform the duties of Registrar and Crown Prosecutor; Justice McGuire, Gold Commissioner Fawcett, Accountant Bliss, Mining Inspectors Norwood and McGregor and Timber Agents Willison and Macfarlane. These men worked night and day and were greatly handicapped in attending to the people who thronged their offices.

In June, 1898, the Yukon was, by act of Parliament, created a territory. This act provides for local government by a legislative council, and in September following Mr. William Ogilvie, F. G. S., Commissioner, assumed the administration of Yukon affairs. With him came Colonel Steele, Superintendent of the Northwest Mounted Police, and J. E. Girouard, M. P. P., who both took seats at the first Council Board. Within three or four months Hon. Justice C. A. Dugas, Mr. E. C. Senkler (the present Gold Commissioner) and Mr. W. H. P. Clement, Legal Adviser, arrived. They also were members of the first Yukon Council. All were appointed at Ottawa.

Outside of the enactment of ordinances for the good government of the young territory, the first work of the Council was along humane and sanitary lines. During Mr. Ogilvie's regime over \$100,000 were spent in charity. Dawson, from being a pestilential hole (typhoid being epidemic), has become, as the result of drainage and the adoption of strict sanitary measures, one of the healthiest cities in the world.

In the autumn of 1900 the Yukon took the first move toward responsible government, when Councillors Wilson and Prudhomme were elected by the people to seats in the Yukon Council. A great portion of the Council's time has been devoted to work of a municipal character—the caring for the unincorporated city of Dawson. But happily within a month this duty will be handed over to another body, and the Council will then be en-

abled to turn its attention more particularly to affairs purely Territorial.

The complexion of the Council promises to change ere long again as the desire for a larger measure of the responsible element in its personnel has embodied itself in the recent memorial of the Yukon Council to the Governor-General-in-Council, which asks that provision be made for five instead of two elective members to the Territorial Council.

In April of the present year Hon. James H. Ross, the present Commissioner, took office, since which many of various departments of the Government have had the benefit of the supervision of one who has had long experience as an executive officer and the Yukon Council of one a trained parliamentarian; and under his direction the Territory is being administered with a view to the highest official efficiency and the promotion of the best interests of the cosmopolitan people who have made their homes in the Golden Yukon.

J. N. E. BROWN,
Secretary of the Territory.

BARWELL & WHITE-FRASER.

Prominent among the surveyors located in Dawson City is the firm of C. S. W. Barwell and G. White-Fraser. Mr. Barwell has made Dawson his home since '97, and has surveyed property throughout the entire Klondike. Mr. White-Fraser recently completed the survey of the boundary between British Columbia and the Yukon Territory, of which he had full charge. Both Mr. Barwell and Mr. White-Fraser possess the advantage of many years' experience. Attention is called to the advertisement of this firm, which appears on another page of this volume.

J. R. GANDOLFO.

J. R. Gandolfo may justly feel proud of his record in Dawson. Along with the rush of the spring of '98 he came down the Yukon with a scow laden with fruits, cigars, candies, nuts, etc. His wide business experience in other countries, in mining camps and in metropolitan cities had taught him that such a stock would sell at fabulous prices in a new country like the Klondike. He was not mistaken. No sooner had he landed than people were veritably falling over each other in the wild scramble to secure fresh fruits of which for so long a time they had been deprived. Watermelons sold for from \$25 to \$50; grapes brought \$5 a pound, and other lines of fruit were eagerly bought at similarly large prices.

Mr. Gandolfo with the capital thus obtained brought in other goods in the same line, and his fortune continued to grow.

Wise investments in city property have added materially to his income, and he is now one of the largest holders of city property in Dawson. Nor is this all. He purchased several rich mining claims in different parts of the Klondike, and these are being worked at a profit.

Mr. Gandolfo's record is wonderful, for among all his numerous investments and business enterprises not one has been unwise or unprofitable.

His fruit store on King street, opposite the N. C. Co., has assumed a metropolitan air. It is large, handsomely fitted up, and contains the largest and most complete stock of fruits, nuts, candies, cigars, tobaccos, stationery and general nicknacks and toys in the North.

Mr. Gandolfo is a native of Italy and his brother Italians are proud to call him "countryman." He is one of our most substantial citizens and business men.

MRS. ROBERT S. HUTCHEON.

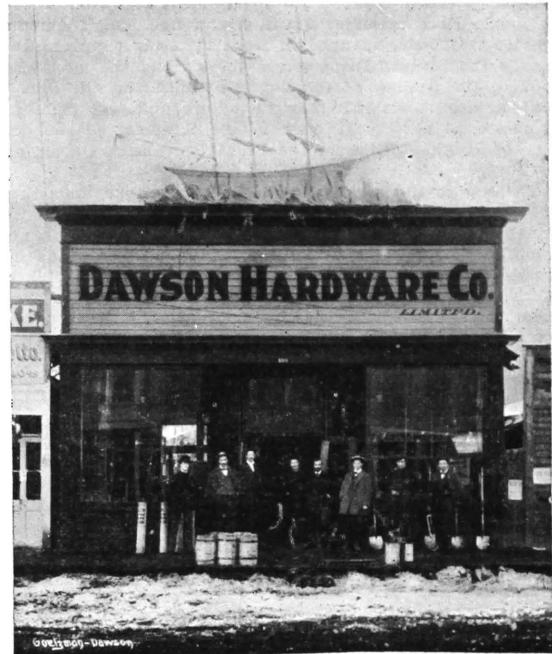
Of the many women of the Klondike upon whom fortune has smiled we cannot point to any with a greater degree of pleasure than to Mrs. Robert S. Hutcheon. This lady left Chicago, her home, in the spring of '98. Travel in the Yukon country was then beset with difficulties and some dangers, but in spite of every obstacle she reached Dawson June 29th, the same year. Since those eventful days she made no less than eleven round trips. In December she will again visit the establishments of fashion in the East and Europe and return in March with a stock of ladies' garments that will outrival anything of the kind hitherto seen in the Klondike capital. We may add Mrs. Hutcheon offers her grateful thanks to her many patrons and friends whom she will always remember no matter where her footsteps lead her. What more could she say?

The strongest possible evidence of faith in the permanency of Dawson as a mining camp is the importation of boilers and heavy mining machinery by the Klondike Thawing Machine Co. Attention is called to their ad. in this volume.

A PROGRESSIVE CONCERN.

The accompanying sketch represents in a measure what pluck and energy, coupled with business ability, can accomplish when directed along legitimate lines of trade.

Beginning with a small store on Second avenue, and a thorough knowledge of what was needed in hardware lines in this



country, the business developed to such an extent last season that the company found it necessary to greatly enlarge its store and purchase the three large warehouses of the Lancaster & Calderhead Co., where a heavy reserve stock is carried. In addition to this is a powder magazine situated at a safe distance from the city, as owing to the requirements of the trade the company finds it necessary to carry a much larger stock of giant powder and other explosives than is allowed within city limits. They also own and operate a tin and sheet metal manufactory, thus meeting the demands of the trade in all lines completely. Many are curious as to the meaning of the ship in the picture presented, to which only can be said: To make your own prices you must freight your own goods. The company is incorporated, with head offices in Vancouver.

J. R. Grey, president of the company, is now in Dawson looking after its immediate interests, while M. H. Jones, secretary of the company, is on the outside visiting the various factories, where he will make a careful selection of the immense stock required to keep pace with the rapid growth of this enterprising concern.

THIS IS AN ADVERTISEMENT.

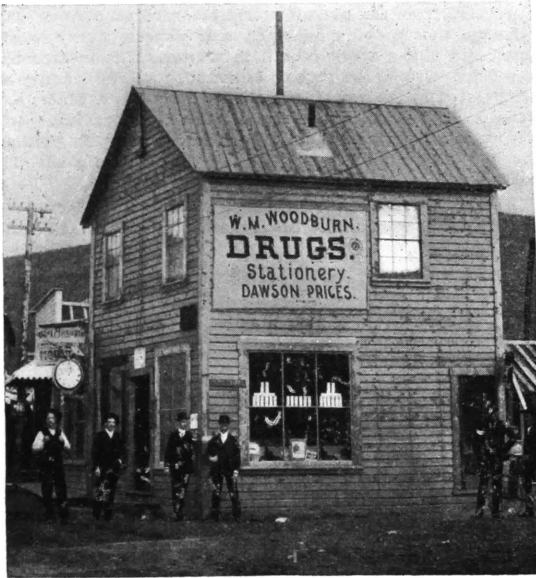
Of what Smith sells. Don't pass it by. It may be of interest to you at some future time to know what Smith sells. Smith's store is located at 111 King street, opposite N. C. office building, and while it is known as a cigar and tobacco store, Smith's specialty is books. He acknowledges no competition in this line. He sells books on Mining, Prospecting, Geology, Mineralogy, Engineering, Assaying, Art, History, Fiction, Poetry, Socialism, Biography, Dreams, Hypnotism, Fortune Telling, Palmistry, Spiritualism, atheism, Boxing, dancing, Drawing, Painting, Wrestling, all the Classics, French, German, Spanish, Swedish and English Dictionaries and Grammars; School Books, Copy Books, French Novels, Sporting Books. Among the latest fiction now on hand and to arrive over the ice are the "Crisis," "The Eternal City," by Caine; "Kim," by Kipling; "Tristram of Blent," by Hope; "Granstark," "The Puppet Crown," "Lazarre," "The Right of Way," "Blewernassett," World's Almanac of 1902, "Eben Holden," "In the Palace of the King," "The Master Christian," "Corelli," "Ziska," "D'RI and I," "Alice of Old Vincennes," etc., etc. Other goods sold only by Smith are: Dawson Souvenir Writing Paper, "Sourdough" Writing Paper, "Valentines, Accordions, Punching Bags, Artists' materials of all kinds; Tracing and Drawing Paper, 1902 Diaries. Smith also sells Toys, Dolls and Games, Tissue and Crepe Paper, Hurlbut's

Fine Stationery, Visiting Cards, Linen Envelopes, music, Guitar, Mandolin, Banjo and Violin Strings, B. B. B., C. P. r., G. B. D., and Louwe & Co.'s fine Pipes. Smith's stock of Tobacco includes the famous Westover, Golden Scepter, Adam's Peerless, Bootjack, Yale Mixture, Ocean Mixture, Dill's Best, Lone Jack, etc. Stock of Cigars, Candies, Nuts, etc., etc., as GOOD as the best. Wholesale and retail. Try Smith. If he hasn't got what you want, he will take pleasure in telling you where to find it.

M. M. WOODBURN.

Mr. Woodburn is today the most prominent figure in the town of Grand Forks. An excellent personality and unsurpassed energetic progressiveness have done much towards placing Mr. Woodburn in the standing and position which he now enjoys.

In May, 1900, Mr. Woodburn opened near the Gold Hill Hotel the first drug store in Grand Forks. In November of the same year more space was required and location being secured nearer



the center of town a larger store was erected.

Mr. Woodburn was appointed postmaster August 8th, 1901, since which time he has handled the postoffice and store in conjunction.

On November 30th, 1901, Mr. Woodburn had the honor of being elected overseer of the town of Bonanza and now has offices in the rear of his drug store.

This spring extensive changes will be made, having an excellent postoffice arrangement, commodious drug store and overseer's office conveniently placed under one roof, thus giving a striking demonstration of the progressiveness and executive ability possessed by the subject of this sketch.

THE NORTHERN CAFE.

Mr. Lon Griffin is unquestionably the most popular caterer in Dawson, and a visit to the Northern Cafe will convince anyone of this fact.

The Northern Cafe has been recently remodelled and the excellent service and neatness of arrangement are now better than ever, several new features having been added, such as the most expert short order cooks possible to secure in the North, who spare no pains with each short order, large or small. To appreciate the full importance of this service it is only necessary to try one single order and compare it with the best to be secured anywhere else. An excellent lunch is served from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M. at the small price of 75 cents. This is in reality a full meal, the only difference being that the service and menu are not so elaborate and extensive as the a la carte dinner which is served from 5 to 8 P. M., and here is where Mr. Griffin's hotel positively surpasses anything north of Seattle. Promptly at 5 o'clock strains of sweetest music flood the room, and this, together with the unrivalled neatness of everything, the polite waiters, flowers and mirrors produces an entrancing effect, seeming more like a delicious dream than such a beautiful reality.

After visiting the Northern Cafe the miner, business man and epicure each realize that Mr. Griffin caters with equal care to all.

LOWE & SICKINGER.

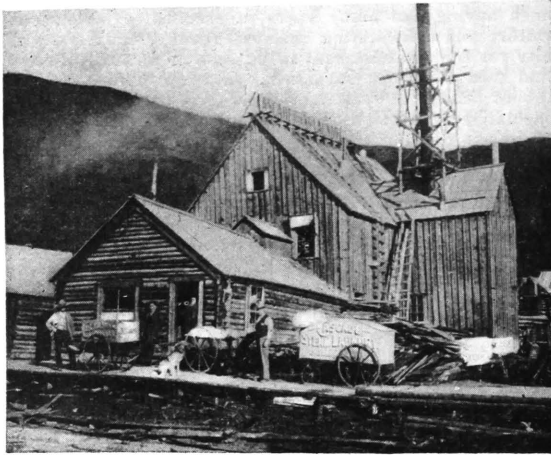
For some time past the requirements of Dawson and the Klondike have been met in all lines of business and manufacturing, with one notable exception, viz.: A well equipped house furnishing and furniture manufactory. This business has been handled in a rather indifferent manner by men of more or less experience, who demanded large prices for their importations and products, until the summer of 1900, when Messrs. Frank Lowe & Martin Sickinger looked over the field. Both these gentlemen having had many years of practical experience in the furniture and upholstering business, readily realized the opportunity for the establishment in Dawson of an institution which would turn out good, substantial furniture and a general line of house fittings at reasonable prices. A suitable building was immediately secured on Third avenue and all necessary alterations made for the installment of a complete furniture and upholstering establishment. Two spacious store buildings facing the street are used for display and salesrooms; immediately in the rear the sound of buzzing wheels and the cabinetmaker's hammer and saw create a confusion of noises from early morning till late into the night, turning out mattresses of every variety, including the unrivalled hair mattress, which is sanitary in the highest degree, since it does not attract dirt or vermin. The comfort and ease of repose afforded by these carefully prepared mattresses is a fact so well established that it admits of no argument. Meeting the demand for this one article of household comfort keeps one corner of the shop in constant action. For the manufacture and repairing of office furniture, tables, chairs, dressers, wardrobes, folding beds, sofas and all kinds of cabinet work this concern has an up-to-date and thorough equipment, in the hands of cabinetmakers who understand the business in its entirety, the foreman having spent years in cabinet making for some of the most extensive furniture manufacturers in the United States. A large and varied stock of imported raw material embracing the plainest to the best money will procure is kept on hand, such as hair, feathers, silk floss, eiderdown, and a large assortment of covers from leather, fancy silk patterns, valore, etc., down to the plainest quality; also lace curtains, tapestry, hardwood, varnishes, stains, etc. In fact, a bewildering variety is here ready for the purchaser's choice, from which they will manufacture to order articles to suit the taste and purse of anyone, thus enabling the purchaser to get any pattern, shape or size in the goods desired to suit the fancy and meet any particular requirement. A complete stock of ready made furniture is also carried, which is imported in the "knock-down" shape, thereby avoiding to a large extent the high freight rates, since in this way a dozen chairs take up no more freight space than one chair shipped intact. This holds good in proportion with all other furniture. This avoidance of high transportation and careful buying direct from the best markets enables this house to sell furniture and upholstered goods at a price which by comparison with others will make the buyer open his eyes in astonishment. In some instances goods are imported direct from Europe, such as Brussels carpets, rugs, linoleums, etc. Mr. Sickinger is now outside buying next season's goods. His purchases will include barber chairs, baby carriages, sewing machines and the most complete assortment of furniture and upholstery ever seen in the Yukon. The firm employs a professional draper, who hangs curtains, lays carpets and adjusts "cozy corners" to perfection. Messrs. Lowe & Sickinger realize the fact that people here need furniture to make their homes comfortable and a visit to their salesrooms on Third avenue near the P. O. will at once demonstrate their ability to fill any order or furnish any home, room, office or apartment in the North.

A. J. BANNERMAN.

A large portion of Dawson's population remembers the feverish and unsettled condition of our city during the years '97 and '98, and the many inexperienced and irresponsible parties engaged in all classes of business. The disappearance of this class of our population was only a matter of time, however, and we have today in their stead many men of unquestioned business ability and faith in the future of our city. Among this class of substantial citizens attention must be called to Mr. A. J. Bannerman, one of Dawson's largest mining and real estate brokers. Mr. Bannerman has held more property than any other man in the Yukon Territory, and since his establishment in Dawson in 1897 he has had the handling of much of the most valuable real estate and mining property in the country. Mr. Bannerman conducts a general real estate and mining brokerage business, representing now residents acting as general agent, etc., with offices in "Victoria Chambers," corner First and Second streets.

CASCADE STEAM LAUNDRY.

The accompanying photo engraving shows a large, substantial building constructed principally with heavy hewn timber. This exterior view is a striking contrast to the interior, which is furnished with the most modern steam and electric appliances for turning out the very highest grade of work on short notice. For the operation of this extensive plant a force



of thirty employees is maintained, among whom are professional laundrymen and specialists for handling various delicate materials which require great care and a thorough knowledge of the business, such, for instance, as lace curtains, woolens, silks, colored and other fine fabrics which are ruined when treated by incompetent hands and by improper methods.

Their extensive plant and thorough equipment enables the Cascade Laundry to handle large orders for restaurants, hotels and steamboats at a much more reasonable rate and far more satisfactorily than the same work can be done by smaller concerns. Special attention is given to this class of work. To promptly collect and deliver all laundry modern delivery wagons have been procured at no small expense and now make daily rounds throughout the city.

In the front of the building on the first floor are large and well appointed offices. The mangle room is 25x35 feet, flannel room 12x12, starch room 12x12.

The finished work turned out by the laundry is par excellence and the prices are not only considered reasonable here, but would not be regarded as exorbitant in much more favored localities. When one considers the obstacles to be overcome in this country—expensive labor, difficulty in obtaining wood and water during the long frozen season, the expense of landing a complete plant and installing it in this latitude—when one considers these things he cannot but wonder that it is possible to do work so well for so reasonable a price.

The Cascade Laundry is an institution that the public of Dawson would greatly miss if deprived of it even for a single day.

It has always been held in high esteem by the public on account of the business-like manner in which all its affairs are transacted. It has capital behind it and its obligations are always promptly met. The word of either of its proprietors is considered by all to be as good as his bond.

Its capacity for turning out work is much greater than that of any other laundry in the country; in fact, its capacity is probably equal to that of all the other laundries in the Yukon Territory combined.

The Cascade Steam Laundry is owned and operated by W. A. Shinkle & Co., comprising W. H. Morrow, M. E. Olson, Gus Johnson and W. A. Shinkle. The active members of the firm are W. A. Shinkle and W. H. Morrow, both of whom are prominently identified with every movement tending to advance the interest of the community. Mr. Shinkle is a native of Ohio, born in 1867; is a marine engineer by profession, and has been on the Pacific Coast twelve years. Mr. Morrow is a native of Glasgow, Scotland, born in 1865. He is an electrical engineer, and is a member of the I. O. O. F. Both gentlemen are holders of valuable mining property and Dawson real estate, which is conclusive evidence that they are here to stay.

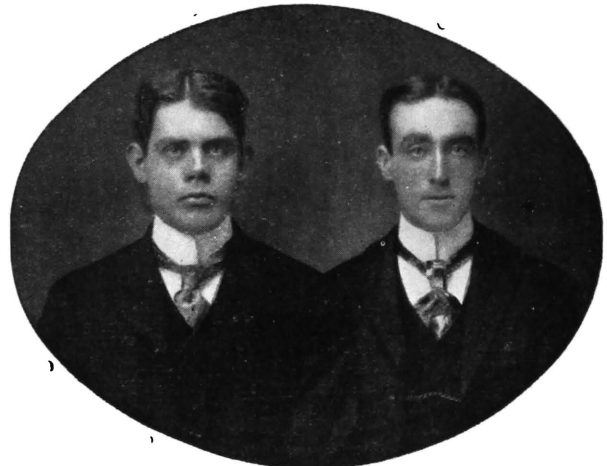
WHALLEY & CO.

Of all the enterprises in the North, none occupies a more important function in keeping the people of the realm informed on the affairs of the world than that of the distribution of the periodicals throughout the realm to the thousands of miners and others engaged in various pursuits. Of all those who have entered the Yukon field in the news business on wholesale lines, none have attained so great a traffic as Whalley & Co., hustling young men from Seattle and San Francisco, who have long been in the field and labored persistently to attain the splendid business they now handle.

Ernest M. Whalley and Arthur W. Whalley, who take care of the Dawson end, and superintend the distribution of news matter in and about Dawson and along the Yukon, are the wide-awake young men who have done most to push the business to the eminent position it enjoys.

The periodicals handled by this company is almost astonishing even to Klondikers who have long been in the country. They receive from the outside world a ton of magazines, papers and books, mostly of magazines and papers, every week in summer and a ton every month in winter. The matter comes from all quarters of the globe. It includes all the leading magazines printed in the world, principally New York, Chicago, San Francisco, St. Louis, Seattle and Portland papers, and periodicals from other parts of the earth. The company, in particular, is the general distributing agent for the Seattle Daily Times in Alaska and Yukon Territory.

With Dawson as the distributing center for the North, Whalley & Co. send their matter broadcast by carriers, mail and ex-



Arthur W. Whalley.

Ernest M. Whalley.

press to dealers in all the principal towns and mining camps in the Yukon basin, from Whitehorse to St. Michael, to Tanana, Koyukuk, the Fortymile country, the Stewart River and the Big Salmon.

Daily deliveries are made up the great Klondike gold producing creeks of Bonanza, Eldorado and Hunker, and weekly to the numerous other gold streams back of Dawson and to Fortymile.

The company also has the city circulation of the Dawson Daily News, the most widely read paper in the North. For two years these young men have been in the wholesale news business and newspaper delivery business in Dawson, and have built up a trade and reputation that has installed them among the reliable and most persevering firms beneath the aurora's enchanted arch.

R. I. GOLDBERG.

Among the many resident tailors of Dawson there is not one who for care in the execution of his work or promptness in fulfilling business engagements is more deserving of patronage than Mr. Goldberg, who is always to be found at Hershberg's. Mr. Goldberg, familiarly known as "Ike," came to the Klondike in 1899 and has ever since acted as tailor and fitter for Hershberg, "the Seattle clothier." He will be pleased to carefully attend to and will skillfully execute any orders for work in the line of tailoring, refitting or conforming, repairing, etc. Special attention given to fur garments.

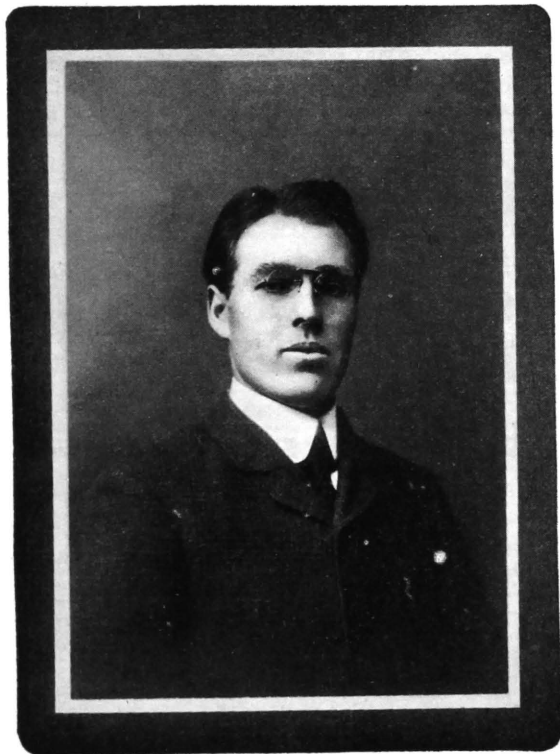
THE STANDARD LIBRARY.

The bustling boom days of 1897 and 1898 introduced many novel and ingenious enterprises to the Klondike. The seductive gambling dives, the noisy hootch joints, the glittering palaces of sin all opened wide their gilded allurements to catch the restless mass, and fleece the thoughtless multitude. Not all, however were devoted to sensual pleasure and seductive vice. Many of our present colossal institutions and noble enterprises sprung from the necessities of those very times, and are now brilliant testimonials to the deeper thought and better nature of the cosmopolitan people who have made Dawson the most prosperous, progressive, and promising city on the globe.

On account of its rapid growth, its great usefulness, its varied attractions, and its wonderful popularity with all the people—not only in Dawson, but in every part of the Yukon Territory, the Standard Library, with its grand free reading, writing and recreation rooms, splendid collection of books, magazines, maps, charts, etc., its capacious kitchen, dining and lunch rooms, and its many other accessories so useful to our miners, mechanics and homeless workmen, ranks first in the hearts of our people, and is the first place now visited by every visitor to our prosperous city. The Library and its accessories now cover over 8,000 square feet of floor space and with the improvements now going on will cover over ten thousand square feet and will be worthy not only of Dawson, but of the largest city on earth.

CHAS. N. BELL.

Charles N. Bell, of Grand Forks, has had an interesting and successful business career in the Klondike. He came to the Klondike from Burlington, Kansas, in the spring of 1898, and though he had comparatively no capital of his own, he soon went into the newspaper and stationery business on a small



CHARLES N. BELL,
(Photo, Kansas City, 1902.)

scale at Grand Forks. From this small beginning he has built by pluck, perseverance and business ability a business of enviable proportions.

When he opened up business in 1900 he had nothing but an old tent shack and a few papers and magazines. He now owns his own business block and carries one of the largest stocks of newspapers, periodicals, cigars, tobaccos, fruits and candies in the country. From a condition of comparatively no available capital he has grown into a position of financial independence so far as his business is concerned.

In the whole of the Klondike there is probably no one who

has munched more miles than Mr. Bell. During the first year (1900) he carried the daily paper from Dawson to Grand Forks, making the round trip (28 miles) on foot every day. This figure no less than 168 miles a week or 8,736 miles in the year; and when one considers that he had to carry a heavy load of papers and had to go out of his way and stop at every cabin to leave the paper, especially when the thermometer showed 70 below zero; when one considers these things, he may then have some idea of the difficulties "Charley" had to encounter in making this trip through brush, marsh and swamp every day. Notwithstanding these difficulties he continued the work, and his industry tirelessness and close attention to business won for him the admiration of the people on the creek. He built up a larger circulation for his paper, his business at Grand Forks continued to grow, and he also succeeded in obtaining quite a respectable income from the delivery of letters, packages, collecting bills, etc.

During these early times Mr. Bell had a partner and the business was carried on under the style of Bell & Gross. Mr. Bell, however, recently purchased Gross's interest and is now the sole proprietor of the entire business, including all its numerous branches.

Mr. Bell spent the greater part of this winter in the States, visiting his relatives and friends; and, while there, he had the good judgment to renounce single blessedness and become a benedict. Miss Lyda Pratt, a charming young lady of Kansas City, Missouri, was the lucky young lady. Mr. Bell came in over the ice a few weeks ago to prepare to receive his brave young bride, who will soon leave the sunshine, fruit and flowers surrounding the parental roof and will join her husband at Grand Forks. Every preparation has been made and Mrs. Bell will receive a warm welcome from her husband and his numerous friends.

Mrs. Bell is an industrious lady and she will be, indeed, a helpmate to her husband, who is now fully established in his store, "The Paystreak," at Grand Forks, where he acts as the Eldorado and Bonanza agent for the Dawson Daily and Weekly News, and for many outside papers and magazines. In addition to this business he delivers letters and packages and transacts business in Dawson for people on the creeks, and on the creeks for people resident in Dawson. The utmost care and promptness is exercised in attending to these matters.

Mr. Bell has lately established a daily stage and express service from Grand Forks to Dawson, and this new enterprise is meeting with encouraging patronage.

Altogether, Mr. Bell's business at Grand Forks has assumed enviable proportions, of which he and his bride may justly feel proud.

AFTER-WORD.

This volume is the result of an attempt on the part of the Dawson Daily News to bring before the public a complete, comprehensive, finished and faithful compendium of information relative to the Klondike.

The News has spared no expense in making this work as reliable as possible and, though it might have been more complete, the line had to be drawn somewhere and this line has been drawn in such a way as would make the book as compact as possible and at the same time omit nothing of any considerable importance.

This book is distinctly and wholly a News creation. The gathering and compiling of the data contained within its covers is the work of an industrious staff employed by the News for this special task. The book itself is a product of the job printing department. The beautiful photo-engravings illuminating its pages are the work of the News photo-engraving plant.

Gratitude for valuable aid in compiling this work requires that mention should be made of Dr. J. N. E. Brown, Secretary of the Territory; Fred T. Congdon, Crown Prosecutor; Major Z. T. Wood, Commander of N. W. M. P.; T. Dufferin Pattullo, Acting Assistant Gold Commissioner; G. P. Mackenzie, Principal of Schools; William Brownlow, Dawson Manager of the Yukon Telegraph System; T. W. Fuller, Resident Architect, and Alice Rollins Crane, for the warm personal interest they have taken in this work and for the practical and valuable assistance they have rendered by contributing the articles published herein.

Expression of gratitude is also due to the advertisers and others who by their financial support have rendered possible this book which has been written with an eye single to preserving and augmenting the public confidence in this young and glorious commonwealth.

DAWSON NEWS PUBLISHING CO.

Dawson, March 9, 1902.



The Canadian Bank of Commerce

Founded in 1867

The Canadian Bank of Commerce is one of the largest and most progressive financial institutions in Canada today. Its growth during the past fifteen years has been especially remarkable. In 1887 the number of branches of this institution was thirty-three, confined to the Province of Ontario; today it has in all sixty-seven (including London, England) and is represented in all the principal towns of British Columbia and in the cities of New York, San Francisco, Seattle and Portland in the United States. The following comparison of figures give a fair idea of the rapid advance of this institution:

Deposits in 1887 were ..	\$10,000,000
To-day	51,000,000
Total Assets in 1887 ..	20,000,000
Today, over	70,000,000

In 1900 it amalgamated with the Bank of British Columbia, making the capital eight million dollars, with a rest of \$2,000,000. The bank was among the first to see the opportunity afforded by the discoveries of placer gold in the Yukon Territory, and was appointed the financial agent of the Dominion government, and in 1898 opened branches in Skagway, Atlin and Dawson, and subsequently one at Whitehorse. In Dawson it has aided largely in the development of the country by furnishing the capital necessary at a time when the permanency of the camp was not at all assured. Its old premises, next to the Barracks, having become entirely inadequate for its steadily increasing business, a new building, shown in the cut, another evidence of the bank's faith in the permanency of the camp, was built and finished in the spring of 1901; the old office, refitted and altered, being now used as a home for the staff.

Bartsch & Company

TELEPHONE 147A.



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CHRIS BARTSCH, Manager.

HEAD OFFICE—DAWSON STOCKYARDS.
BRANCHES—Magnet, Grand Forks, Caribou, Sulphur, Gold Bottom.

D. A. SHINDLER,



"The Hardware Man,"

Has in stock a complete line of

BICYCLES

Headquarters for Guns and Ammunition. Complete Bicycle and Gun Repair Shop. **Bar Glassware.**

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Jeweler and Watchmaker

The Adjustment of Delicate Instruments a Specialty.

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 Aurora Building. DAWSON, Y. T.

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 ESTABLISHED 1887
REAL ESTATE, MINING and FINANCIAL AGENT
 Offices, Victoria Bldg., Cor. 1st Ave. and 2d St.
 Estates managed. Rents, interest, dividends, etc., collected. Payments made of Taxes: Renewal Grants; Free Miners' Certificates, Etc.

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 to ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL
 Office: Queen St., Next Bank of B. N. A. DAWSON, Y. T.

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 Mining, Real Estate, Loans and Insurance
 QUEEN STREET, NEAR BANK B. N. A.

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 DAWSON, Y. T.
 Dental Parlors, Rooms 1, 3 and 5 THE EXCHANGE.

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CAUTLEY @ COTE
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 Harper St., Near Klondike Hotel, DAWSON, Y. T.

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WOODWORTH @ BLACK
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 Graduate of McGill University, Montreal
 Office, Gandofo Point,
 Cor. First Ave. and Harper St. DAWSON.

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JOHN K. SPARLING, M. A.
 BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, NOTARY PUBLIC, Etc.
 Room 2, Victoria Chambers, Dawson, Y. T.
 Solicitor for Yukon Gold Fields, Ltd., (Eng.) Sole Agent for Hubbell's Collection Agency
 British Can. Gold Fields, Ltd. Credit Asso. " "
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 Specialty of Hydraulic and Electric Engineering. Binet Bld., Dawson

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THE CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE CO. Established 1847
 Assets over \$23,000,000 Assurance in force over \$81,000,000
 Of all Companies doing business in Canada, native or American, the earning power of the Canadian Life exceeds them all. A policy in it is better than a gold mine. Reference Canadian Bank of Commerce.
 HARRY I. CLEGG, Agent, Dawson, Y. T.

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NOEL, McKINNON @ NOEL
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 Manufacturers and Dealers in
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 First Avenue, near the Old P. O.
 It affords comfortable accommodations, with warm sitting and smoking room. The charges are moderate enough to meet the purses of working men.
 PETER AUGHBERGER, Proprietor.

LEROY TOZIER
 BROKER AND
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 Offices, Aurora Block. DAWSON, Y. T.

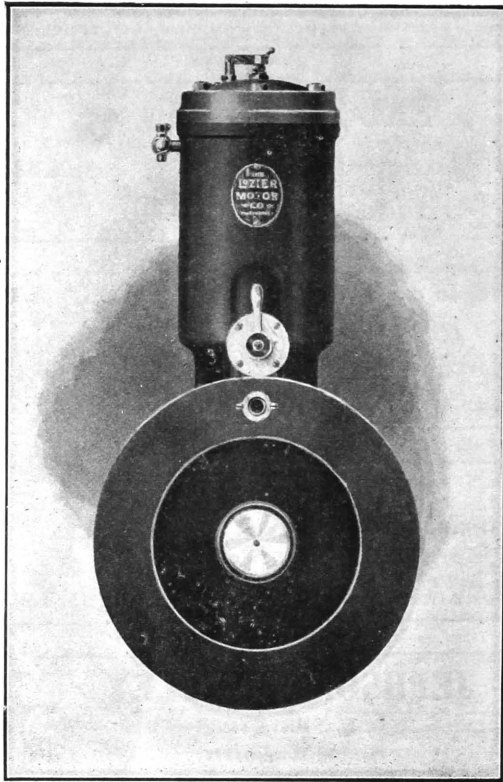
SEATTLE HOTEL EUROPEAN PLAN.
 1st Ave., near Cable Ferry Tower.
 Mr. Alex. Ross has spared no expense to make his hotel rank among the best in the city. Guests are assured of courteous treatment and comfort.
NO ONE WILL COMPLAIN ABOUT THE PRICES.

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And its strongest points of superiority are its extreme simplicity; its oiling arrangement, whereby the cylinder *is* oiled **every** stroke of the piston; and the **very important** fact that it takes its air for the explosive mixture from a warm, dry chamber, which guarantees the engine running **all the time** under every possible condition of the weather.

The name

'LOZIER'

stamped on an engine or launch means to it what **sterling** means on silver—an absolute guarantee of superiority.

The largest and finest boat building concern in America stands back of this guarantee. It was the only engine that **could** or **did run** in Nome last winter. Remember this.

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110 MARION ST., BETWEEN FIRST AND SECOND AVENUES

SEATTLE, WASH.

THE SCANDINAVIAN-AMERICAN BANK

OF
SEATTLE, WASH.

CASH CAPITAL PAID UP, \$100,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT:

Deposits May 31, 1894.....	\$ 73,539.28
“ May 31, 1895.....	117,216.58
“ May 31, 1896.....	152,241.16
“ May 31, 1897.....	170,594.08
“ May 31, 1898.....	421,815.96
“ May 31, 1899.....	557,694.44
“ May 31, 1900.....	966,989.74
“ May 31, 1901.....	1,509,315.92
“ Aug. 27, 1901.....	1,642,154.92

Gold Dust Received for Delivery to U. S. Assay Office at
Seattle and Money Advanced Thereon.

Cheasty's
HABERDASHERY
SECOND AVE.
AND JAMES ST.

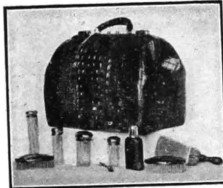
SEATTLE, WASH.

What Men Should Wear

Fashion is a fancy that men should follow closely if they be of that class who care to appear well dressed. Styles for men are as fickle as those for women. Be sure of buying absolutely correct apparel. Patronize a recognized authority. Cheasty's patrons are counted by the hundreds, the traveling salesmen, the tourists, the prosperous merchants of Seattle and other near by cities find the wanted shirt or tie or hat or what-not at this popular haberdashery.

Dressy Rain Coats

This little photograph shows a very swell rain coat, and there is not a bit of rubber in it. It is a coat for most every occasion. An overcoat for fair or stormy weather. Any price from **\$20.00 to \$35.00.**



Princely Bag

This picture, small as it is, tells a complete story of the bag's usefulness. It is a fitted genuine horn back alligator bag, carrying an I. X. L. razor and strap, a flask, whisk broom and many other requisite articles for the traveler. The price is **\$40.00.** Other fine bags at every price. Suit cases, trunks, etc.

Dress Suits \$45.00

Tailoring has become such a fine art that to own a dress suit one needs only to slip out of his business suit into one ready made. The workmanship of dress suits shown at Cheasty's rivals anything that can be turned out by the foremost tailors. Alterations are made with the loss of but little time. The suit illustrated here retails for **\$45.00.** Tuxedo [or dinner coat] suits, **\$42.00.** Dunlap Opera Hats, \$10.00. Proper Gloves, Shirts, Ties, etc., for full dress.



A Wealth of Ties

It is said there is no finer show in the states. Certainly a man would not care to see a better style exposition of fine neckwear. This picture serves its purpose poorly. It can only give a few shapes. The exquisite coloring and blending of the silken threads must be seen to be appreciated. The big scarf with the wide ends is an "Ardsley," **\$3.50 to \$5.00** each. Batwings, Four-in-hands and every other style, 50c to \$1.50 each.

The **Bon Marche**

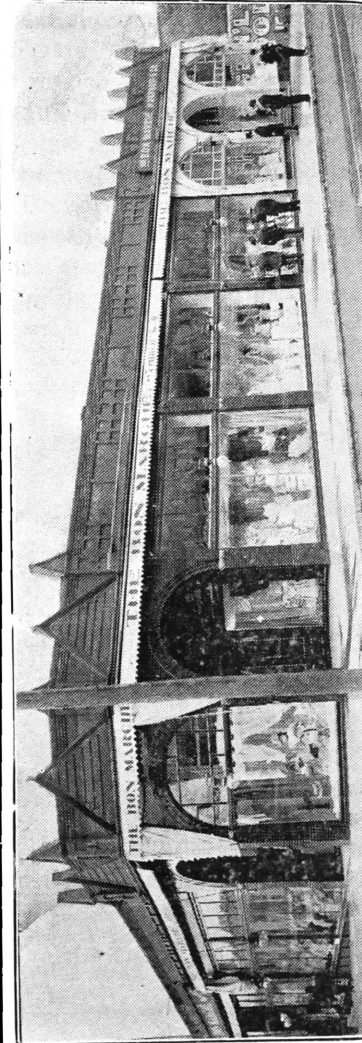
Is the Shopping Center of Seattle

and, indeed, of the whole Pacific Northwest. Stocks are the largest and most varied at the Bon Marche of any Seattle Store.

Twenty-two Stores Under One Roof

all carrying their separate lines of merchandise, make it possible for a customer to fill a most every need inside the walls of the Bon Marche.

Here is a list of the goods you may buy or select from at this people's favorite store:



- PIKE STREET SIDE OF BON MARCHÉ, SEATTLE.
- Dress Goods and Silks,
 - White Goods, Domestic and Blankets,
 - Notions, Leather Goods, Jewelry, Ribbons, Laces,
 - Neckwear, Hosiery and Underwear,
 - Men's and Boys' Furnishings, Cloaks, Suits and Children's Jackets,
 - Millinery, Men's and Women's Shoes
 - Men's and Women's Gloves, Crockery, Glassware, Tinware, Muslin
 - Underwear, Children's Dresses, Infant's Wear, Drugs, Perfumery, Handkerchiefs, Dress Trimmings, Candies, Books, Stationery, Petticoats and Shirt Waists, Corsets, Umbrellas, Art Needlework Goods.

IT IS A WELL KNOWN FACT in Washington and the Northwest, that the Bon Marche sells merchandise much under prices. It is also equally well known that the goods we carry are thoroughly up to date, stylish and serviceable. For these reasons this store is, and will continue to be, the popular buying place for everyone that comes to Seattle.

WE FILL MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY and at the same prices that we sell goods over the counter.

WE CORDIALLY INVITE YOU to visit the Bon Marche when you are in Seattle whether you wish to buy anything or not.

The Half Tone Reproduced here is a picture of the Bon Marche, showing the Pike Street side. The Second Avenue section of the store is much larger and deeper, but we have lately added the Pike Street Corner, and want everyone to become familiar with that side of our great retail establishment.

The **Bon MARCHÉ**
NORDHOFF & CO.

1419 to 1435 Second Ave. and 115-123 Pike St.

THE G. L. HOLMES FURNITURE COMPANY

1101 to 1105 Second Ave.
SEATTLE.

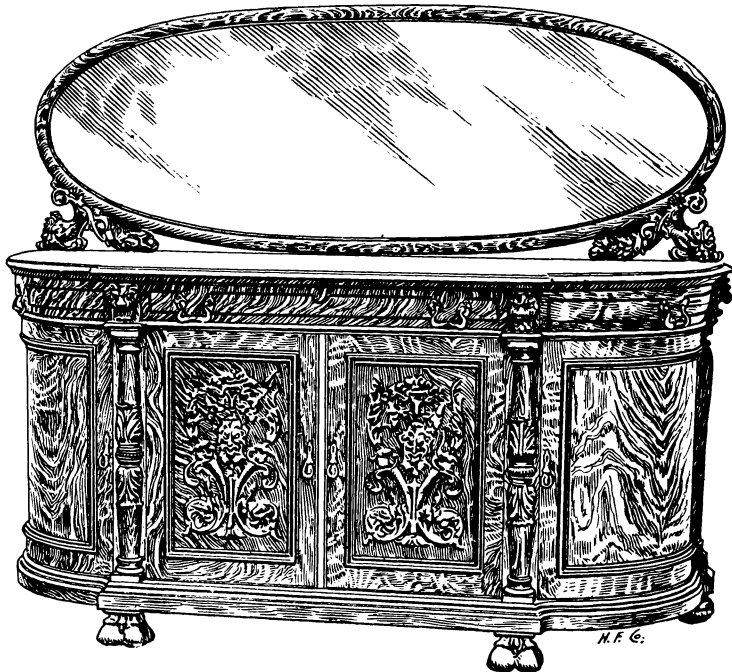
TWO STORES

923 to 925 C Street,
TACOMA.

THE G. L. HOLMES FURNITURE CO. take first rank as Furniture and Carpet suppliers, and are the largest enterprise in the Northwest devoted exclusively to Home, Hotel, Steamboat and Office Furnishing. From two large stores, the stocks of which represent an investment of a quarter of a million dollars, merchandise is distributed throughout the entire West and Alaska. The **Carpets, Furniture, Rugs, Draperies and Linoleums** that emanate from these stores are the embodiment of elegance, style, durability and exclusiveness. We do not confine ourselves merely to the sale of fine furniture, nor are we limited to the sale of only low priced goods; but we do sell all grades that are worthy. Every article we show bears the stamp of honest value. The lowest price pieces have a superior touch in make and finish that brand them as above the ordinary. Every dollar expended in these stores is given its fullest purchasing power.

Seekers of select and exclusive furnishings look to the Holmes stores for newest ideas and latest fashions; nowhere can be found better, more trustworthy or refined goods.

Take for example the Sideboard shown in the accompanying illustration. It is a perfect triumph of the designer's and wood carver's art, made by a maker whose products are famous the world around. It is constructed of the very finest quarter-sawed oak, and needless to say the rich golden finish is par excellence. All carvings are very elaborate, the minutest details of leaf or space being carefully worked out in a manner that plainly shows the work of a master hand. The cabinet work and finish are of the very best. The large oval French plate mirror measures 2 feet by 6 feet. The sideboard is of unusually liberal proportions, measuring 6 feet 6 inches long. **Price \$200.**

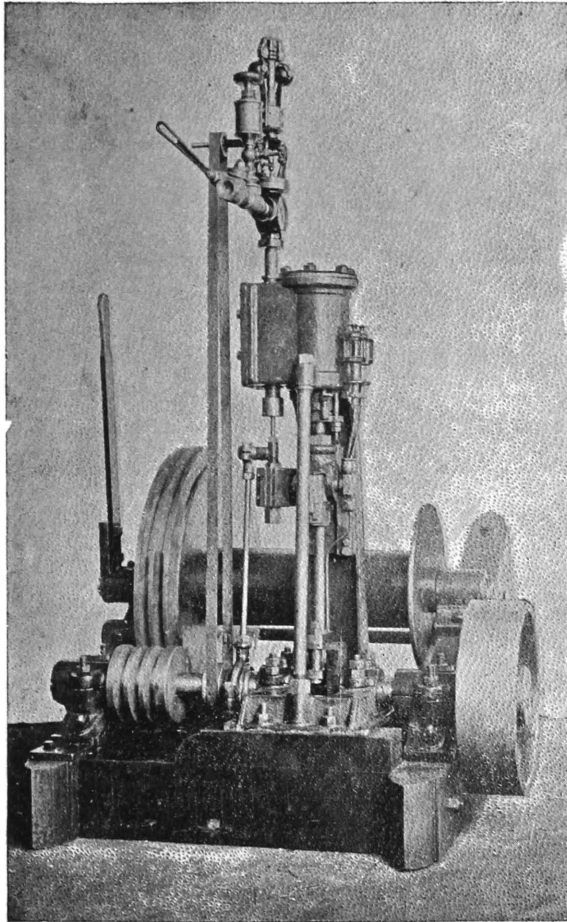


China Cabinet, Extension Tables and Chairs can be had to match if desired. More than one hundred other styles are shown, prices ranging downward by easy steps to \$16.50 for splendid sideboard in solid oak.

On the same elaborate scale we show **Parlor, Bedroom and Library Furniture** and pieces for every room in the house. Our **Carpet and Drapery** display is an exhibit without a parallel. Everything is liberally represented, from the modest ingrain to the luxurious Wilton's; qualities that wear and last; patterns that please and brighten the home; at prices that leave the purse satisfied.

You are absolutely safe in purchasing here by mail. Our liberal, broad gauge methods, and fair, low prices insure satisfactory, profitable buying. If you live out of town, write us your wants—a description and price—there is sure to be something in all this vast assortment to fit your needs.

Orders entrusted to our selection will be executed in a careful, judicious manner, and packed by our experienced packers in the smallest possible space.



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Hoisting and Conveying Machinery.
 Steam Power and Hand Pumps.
 Thawing Points, Phoenix Steam Hose.
 Tubular, Fire Box, Vertical and Pipe Boilers.

Horizontal and Vertical Engines.
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 Ore Crushers, Standard Concentrators.
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 Correspondence or interview solicited.

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G. E. CLEVELAND.



TACOMA

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BUSINESS AND RESIDENCE PROPERTY
 paying from 7 to 15 per cent. net income.

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Resident Property (Improved or Unimproved), Tide Lands, Etc.

REFERENCE: Any Bank in Tacoma. News Publishing Company, Dawson, Yukon Territory.

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MALBY & SON, Proprietors.

Corner First Avenue and Columbia Street
 Entrance 808 and 814 First Ave.

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*Klondike's Greatest & &
& & Advertising Medium*



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*Daily
and
Weekly*

THE NEWS guarantees to its advertisers a circulation more than double that of any other paper published in Yukon Territory, and all advertising contracts are made subject to this guarantee.



The Daily News is delivered on the day of publication throughout Dawson, Bonanza Creek, Grand Forks, Eldorado, Hunker, Last Chance and Gold Bottom—the only Dawson daily delivered regularly on Hunker, Last Chance and Gold Bottom Creeks.



The Weekly News is delivered throughout Dawson, Bonanza Creek, Grand Forks, Eldorado, Hunker, Gold Bottom, Last Chance, Dominion, Sulphur, and Gold Run, and is the only Dawson paper delivered regularly on the following creeks: Quartz, Eureka, Henderson, Montana, Steel Fork, Conglomerate, Stewart River, Bear, Forty-Mile, Glacier and Miller.



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601 54th Ave., Seattle.

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