



DAWSON DAILY NEWS

Hazel Clossie.

SOURDOUGH EDITION

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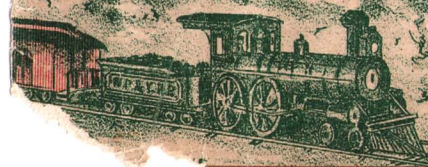
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OUTPUT FOR 1913, \$5,500,000



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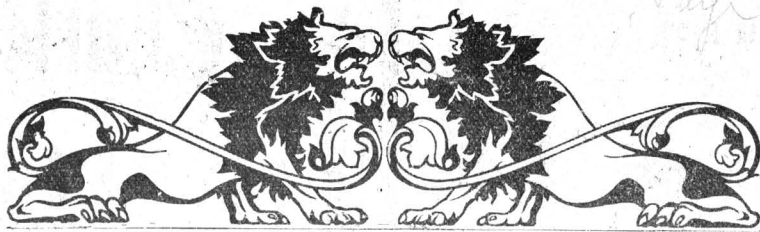
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RELATIONS OF CANADA AND YUKON TERRITORY

By Dr. Alfred Thompson, M. P., for Yukon

In 1869 the Dominion of Canada purchased from the Hudson's Bay company, for \$1,500,000, the extensive region known under various designations as "Rupert's Land," "The Hudson Bay Territory" and the "Northwest Territories," the company having had the right of government over that vast area by virtue of a royal charter granted in 1670 by the British crown. Out of this purchase there have been created the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and the Territory of Yukon, and there still remains a very large area in the north known as the Northwest Territories.

The Yukon was created a territory by act of parliament in 1898 and was given a government composed of the commissioner of the territory and a council appointed from amongst the officials of the government. This council consisted of five members and the commissioner, who presided at the sessions.

In 1900 the right was given to elect two members to the Yukon council from amongst the citizens of the territory. In 1902 this number was increased to five members elected from the people which with the five appointive members made a council of ten members and the commissioner, who still presided at the meetings. In 1908 the appointive members were retired and the people given the right to elect the whole council. Since then the territory has had a council of ten members elected from five districts. This is the number of councillors at the present time. The council is elected for three years; and is presided over by a speaker selected from among the members. Each member receives \$600 per annum.

The council is convened by a proclamation of the commissioner and holds its meetings once a year, although it may be called in extraordinary session at any time.

The Yukon council passes ordinances for the good government of the territory, votes the monies of the territorial budget and advises with the commissioner on matters within their jurisdiction.

Except some local taxes, the revenues of the territory are collected by the federal government, and the federal government votes what money is required from year to year to carry on the administration of the affairs of the territory. This money is voted annually and is placed to the credit of the local government, of which the commissioner is the head. The commissioner makes up the budget showing the various items for which the money should be disbursed and presents this with a message to the council for consideration. The budget also shows the sources from which the funds are derived.

In 1902 the Yukon was given the right to send one representative to the Dominion parliament and has continued to exercise that right ever since. The Yukon is the only territory of Canada enjoying representation in the federal house, and it is worthy of note that the representative from the Yukon, unlike the delegate to congress from Alaska, has the same right to speak and vote in the Canadian house of commons as the premier, the leader of the opposition, or any other member of that body.

The Yukon is the only territory in Canada which has an organized government to carry on its local affairs. The Northwest Territories are under a commissioner, Lieutenant-Colonel F. White, who resides in Ottawa and administers from the seat of the federal government an empire of some fourteen hundred thousand square miles in extent.

Should the population of the Yukon increase so as to outgrow the form of

territorial government now in existence the territory would be created a province and given full provincial powers.

In the territories of Canada the public domain is administered by the federal government, and title when given is direct from the representative of the crown. Placer gold, coal, and some other minerals are mined under

govern the working of deposits of silver, lead, copper, antimony, petroleum, and other minerals found or yet to be found within the limits of the territory. The federal government has had geological surveys made of the more important sections of the territory, and is gradually extending this work from year to year with a view to having made finally a geologi-

carmack, whom Henderson invited to stake on Gold Bottom. A few days afterwards Carmack and two Indians arrived at Gold Bottom, and staked claims near to where Henderson and party were working. Returning across the divide by way of Bonanza, Carmack and the two Indians did some prospecting, and found rich prospects on what is now Discovery claim on Bonanza creek. Carmack staked Discovery and No. 1 below; "Charley," an Indian, No. 2 below, and "Tagish" Jim," the other Indian, No. 1 above. Before leaving Gold Bottom, Carmack told Henderson that he would send an Indian to inform him if rich prospects were discovered. Carmack, however, did not fulfill his promise, and he and the Indians at once proceeded to Fortymile, which was the recording office at the time, and filed their applications with Inspector Constantine. Up to this time the majority of the miners in the territory had been working on Fortymile, but as soon as the discovery on Bonanza became known all the miners in the Fortymile district stampeded to the new strike, and in a short time Bonanza creek was staked from end to end. Meantime Henderson and his party were working on Gold Bottom, and did not hear of the new discovery until the whole creek had been staked. Extensive prospecting at once commenced on Bonanza and its tributaries, and in a short time many of the stakers began to realize the marvelous wealth which their claims contained.

As soon as the news of the rich strike reached the outside world, thousands of gold seekers immediately started for the Klondike. Probably never before in the history of gold mining camps has there been such a rush of people from almost every vocation in life as was seen in that irresistible stream of fortune-seekers who climbed the Chilkoot pass and pressed on to Lake Lindemann, where the most crude boats and other flimsy craft were constructed for the journey of 500 miles down the Yukon river to Dawson. One of the saddest events in the history of this great stampede occurred one morning on the trail between the summit of the Chilkoot pass and Sheep camp. For some distance between these two points the trail leads along the bottom of a steep mountain, and a long line of gold hunters were laboriously toiling along this stretch of the journey, some bearing their heavy burden of supplies in packs and some on sleds, when suddenly a huge mass of snow came sliding down the mountain side, striking the line of travelers and burying between 50 and 60 men. Those who had escaped the catastrophe at once commenced to dig for their comrades, very few of whom were rescued, and some of the bodies were not found until the snow melted in the spring. Such is an instance of the dangers which confronted in the early days the thousands who had contracted the gold fever, and who were unaware of the innumerable hardships to be encountered on the journey to the new diggings.

In the spring of 1899 nearly all the creeks in the Klondike district had been staked; and in a few years this remarkably rich district produced millions of dollars. Though rich gravels were discovered on Gold Run, Hunker, Dominion and Sulphur, and much gold has been and is being taken from those creeks, yet no creek has been discovered that can be compared in richness with Bonanza and its tributaries. Creek claim No. 16 Eldorado, a tributary of Bonanza, containing an area of four acres, alone produced \$1,500,000. Creek claim No. 17 Eldorado, containing an area of 6.4 acres, produced \$1,300,000.



DR. ALFRED THOMPSON, M. P.

leases renewable annually.

A quartz or mineral claim may be had under a grant from the crown, in which the title is given in perpetuity on the fulfilling of certain requirements laid down in the regulations governing this type of mining. In either case title is secure when the government regulations are observed. Placer mining in the territory is carried on under the Yukon placer act, an act passed by the federal parliament and which deals with all phases of this somewhat intricate problem.

Regulations exist to give title to and

cal map of the whole of the Yukon.

The courts are presided over by a resident judge of the supreme court in Dawson, and a stipendary magistrate at Whitehorse. The appeal from the territorial court is to the supreme court of British Columbia.

The territory is policed by the R. N. W. M. P., and the cost of the upkeep of this force comes out of the federal exchequer.

The Yukon Territory enjoys a stable government where life and property is protected and law and order observed.

How Klondike Gold Strike Was Made

In 1894 Robert Henderson and two other miners prospected the gravels at the mouth of the Pelly, where they rocked out \$54 in fine gold. They came down to the mouth of Indian river, which Henderson ascended alone, and prospected on Quartz and Gold Bottom. Having found good prospects on Gold Bottom, Henderson and a party of five returned to this creek in the spring of 1895,

staked claims and commenced to work. During the summer of 1896 Henderson prospected on Gold Bottom creek; eventually made a trip to Ladue's trading post at Ogilvie to obtain supplies, and, returning to Gold Bottom by way of the Klondike river, he came upon a number of Indians fishing in the Yukon river at its confluence with the Klondike. Living with the Indians was one George W.

AUTOMOBILING IN THE YUKON

By Dr. Alexander Gillis

It is said that isolated sections are last to feel the throbbing pulse of progress, but the irresistible tide of changing conditions is sure, sooner or later, to reach the most remote corners. For a decade or more, the residents of the Yukon have been indifferent to the splendid opportunities for perfect enjoyment lying within their reach, contained in our excellent roads and unsurpassed summer weather.

Until the present season it would appear that no one in the Klondike thought of the automobile as a pleasure vehicle, as a means of conveying the family to the picnic or camping grounds, the man with rod and gun to the scene of his operations, or the thousand and one sources of pleasure within reach of the automobile in this land of nightless summer, song-birds and wild flowers. In no other part of the world can an automobile ride prove more panoramic and exhilarating than along the Klondike, for in all America there is probably no other region in which the beautiful and the sublime blend in such a wholly satisfying combination of scenic effect as they do along the banks of the historic Klondike, which is fed from the fields of eternal snow that crown the mighty Rockies, and whose waters hold that deep and mystic green and blue found only in rivers having their source in high altitudes.

Now that automobiles have found their way into the Yukon in generous numbers, and those who have procured cars are most enthusiastic as to the possibilities of the automobile, it is safe to say that the gasoline vehicle, in the near future, will be a very important factor in the commercial and professional life of the territory.

The busy physician, whose time, on many occasions, is most precious,

when a few minutes may mean life or death, cannot afford to waste time and energy traveling a-foot, or behind fast horses, when his auto will whirl him in a few minutes to his destination. Nor can he afford to be behind the times. The busy merchant and the expressman will discard the present slow methods of delivering wares, and the freighter will leave Dawson with a twenty-ton load, and reach his destination in one-half the time consumed at present in making a trip with a load of two or three tons; this to say nothing of the expense of feeding stock during the long periods when it is impossible to work owing to various causes. To say that the automobile will crowd the horse to the wall is to confess ignorance of historical facts and existing conditions. The last quarter century has witnessed the approach and development of the steam and electric cars, the gasoline and electric vehicle, the bicycle and flying machine, but the horse, the friend of man, has jogged along serenely, becoming more and more in demand as these new and swift means of locomotion grow and flourish, and a score of years hence, when new ideas will have superseded the present, the horse will have increased in value one hundred per cent., as has been the case in the last twenty years.

Contrary to the general belief, the cold weather does not offer any serious obstacles to the successful operating of automobiles. The most of the standard motors are cooled by what is known as the thermo-syphon, or gravity system, and acts on the principle that hot water seeks a higher level than cold water. Consequently, when the motor has developed sufficient heat to raise the temperature of the water to a certain heat, approximately 180 degrees, circulation

commence, but, owing to the fact that circulation does not commence until the water becomes heated, it is advisable to use an anti-freezing solution in the circulation during cold weather; otherwise at low temperature the water will freeze before it commences to circulate.

Wood alcohol can be used to good advantage for non-freezing solutions and the following gives the freezing point of solutions containing certain percentages of alcohol:

Twenty per cent. solution freezes at 10 degrees above zero; 30 per cent. solution freezes at 5 degrees below zero; 40 per cent. solution freezes at 20 degrees below zero; 50 per cent. solution freezes at 55 degrees below zero, and a 60 per cent. solution will withstand any temperature that we can have in the Yukon. A solution composed of 70 per cent. water, 10 per cent. glycerine and 20 per cent. alcohol is the one most generally used. Its freezing point is about 8 to 10 degrees below zero.

At the last session of the Yukon council a memorial was drafted and forwarded to the federal government at Ottawa, praying for an appropriation to build a highway to Whitehorse from Dawson, over which automobiles could travel, and at the last session of the Dominion parliament the sum of \$50,000 was appropriated for this purpose, and our representative to the Dominion parliament, who was successful in obtaining this grant, has received such encouragement as leads him to hope that the federal government will appropriate a sufficient sum to complete this overland road from Whitehorse to Dawson, and on to the British Columbia line, when the British Columbia government is ready to extend the road into British Columbia and on to the coast to connect with the Pacific

highway. This will remove the worst handicap placed on this young and vigorous territory, and will enable the youngster, figuratively speaking, to take a breath of fresh air, and breathe into her nostrils the salt-water air of the Pacific coast, and laugh to scorn the vagaries of season or climate.

The benefits which will accrue to the Yukon from such a highway cannot be estimated, and it is surely coming. Tourists by the hundreds will come into the Yukon valley; traverse the most beautiful glens, vales and valleys in all the world, and return home again in their automobiles. Indeed, our imagination is not sufficiently strong to picture out the great possibilities of the automobile in the Far North.

Half the distance from Whitehorse to Dawson automobiles now travel with great success, and tractors and autos handle practically all the traffic over the 180 miles from Whitehorse to Yukon Crossing on the overland trail, fall and spring, and much of the time in winter. The overland road is 365 miles long, and soon will be suitable its whole length for autos at all times of the year.

Last winter C. A. Thomas, accompanied by Governor Black, made the run on the packed snow of the overland trail between Dawson and Whitehorse, the entire distance in 33 hours actual traveling time. That was the first car to ever make the run over the route. Later it returned to Dawson. This spring Joe Boyle drove his car in over the entire trail in good time.

Hundreds of miles of roads around Dawson are among the best in the world, and are constantly traveled by autos. Dawson has some of the finest and speediest autos made, and is constantly adding to the number.

YUKON WEATHER

By Charles Payson
Weather Observer at Dawson

Nothing so surprises the stranger visiting the Yukon as to find here, from April 1 to October 1, an ever-green land, with hills and valleys carpeted with the most luxuriant verdure; a land in which flowers grow in riot and profusion from the river edges to the mountain tops; a land of forests interminable, forests rivaling those of many portions of the temperate belt.

To provide this condition, the climate must be mild a great portion of the year, and it is. The mildness for months may be explained by reason of the blazing midnight sun pouring its tireless flood of light on the country for months without an hour's cessation.

YUKON'S GLORIOUS SUMMER

The following official observations, taken at Dawson, show the warmest days and the temperatures for each year since 1901:

- 1901—July 26, 85.
- 1902—June 28, 83.6.
- 1903—June 17, 88.6.
- 1904—August 9, 80.
- 1905—July 20, 83.6.
- 1906—June 4, 85.5.
- 1907—June 27 and July 31, 88.5.
- present year.
- 1908—June 28 and July 14, 84.
- 1909—June 30, 86.
- 1910—July 29, 86.
- 1911—June 22, July 3 and July 5, 83.
- 1912—July 23, 82.
- 1913—June 22, 89.

It will be seen from the above that the warmest day since official observations have been taken was on the

twenty-second day of June in the present year.

Imagine a region blessed with spring, with the happy conditions of a cherry-blossom season from April until the last days of summer blend into the beautiful Indian summer, and you have Klondike. Here is the vernal land of the American continent. The fact that the sun shines 24 hours or close to it much of the season, and that the twilights are long and exquisite, affords an infinite quantity of daylight, and the Northern location of the region on the earth means that the sun's rays fall aslant and are so modified that no scorching extreme of summer heat is known. The result is the prolonged season for growth and the consequent dominance of a green period much of the year.

In the winter, instead of the moist and humid temperature, instead of blizzards or storms that rack the earth, the Yukon temperature holds steady below the freezing point, and the coast mountains act as barriers against the Pacific and insure dryness.

A temperature of from 15 to 25 below zero, with a few hours of sunlight, may be characterized as a type of the ideal Yukon winter weather. The snow is fine and powdery, the air is dry and crisp, and the sky is clear. What may be termed the most wintry period of the year is between the middle of December and end of the first week in January. During this period the sun occasionally shines on the surrounding hills, unless there is severe cold, in which case the sun may not be seen for several weeks. By the middle of

February, however, there are usually a few hours of sunlight. The trails leading from Dawson to the different creeks are comparatively level, and by the middle of January are in splendid condition for sleighing. Wrapped in furs and seated behind spanking teams, many of the citizens of Dawson avail themselves of this exhilarating form of enjoyment.

With the exception of Siberia there is perhaps no other country in the world in which the temperature fluctuates more than in the Yukon. Owing to the dry atmosphere it is possible to endure the extreme temperatures with less effect than in a climate of more moderate temperatures such as is found in other parts of Canada, where there is a great quantity of humidity in the atmosphere. The summers are beautiful, the air is invigorating and the weather, in general, cannot be surpassed. The average temperature for the last seven years is 52 above zero, being a maximum of 88 above zero and a minimum of 8 above zero.

Between May 15 and July 15 there is practically no darkness, and a newspaper can be read at midnight without the use of artificial light.

The winters are cold but the climate cannot be compared with that of Eastern Canada in that the conditions at any time during the year can be depended upon to be the same as the previous year. The winter commences about the beginning of October, and lasts until April 15 each year, and during this period practically no changes take place, excepting as to degrees of frost. It is always crisp, dry and invigorating.

WINTER TEMPERATURES

The winter of 1908 holds the record for the highest minimum. Only once during that year did the thermometer register 49 below zero.

The coldest average month was January, 1909, when the mean was 43 below.

The mildest average month was January, 1908, when the mean was 8 below.

January has seen the coldest day every year except in 1908, when it was in December, and in 1910, when it was in February.

A table showing the statement for the maximum, minimum and mean for the coldest month of the respective years since 1900 follows, numbers with the minus sign before them meaning below zero, and all others above zero:

Yukon Winter Records.		
	Minimum.	Maximum. Mean.
1901..Jan. 17
1902..Jan. 1
1903..Jan. 26 —59	Jan. 13 —14	—27
1904..Jan. 14 —57.8	Jan. 6 —20	—22.2
1905..Jan. 26 —50	Jan. 1 —5	—23.8
1906..Jan. 24 —65.5	Jan. 3 —13	—33.2
1907..Jan. 20 —59	Jan. 14 —18	—23.6
1908..Jan. 29 —49	Dec. 11 —24	—8
1909..Jan. 24 —65	Jan. 1 —12	—43
1910..Jan. 11 —54	Jan. 28 20	—28.8
1911..Jan. 25 —62	Jan. 7 —7	—26.4
1912..Jan. 13 —62	Jan. 23 20	—17
1913..Jan. 22 —62	Jan. 26 1	—31.5

According to the diary of Jack McQuesten, which is now in possession of the Pioneers, the coldest ever known in this northern country was March 14, 1885, when, at Fort Reli-

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PHONE 33

QUARTZ MINING IN THE KLONDIKE DISTRICT

By Dr D D Cairnes, Dominion Geologist

After completing the regular season's work along the 141st meridian, the Yukon-Alaska boundary, in 1911, a few days in September were spent in the examination of a number of the more promising quartz properties in the Klondike district, mainly in that portion of Dawson mining district which is situated along and between Indian and Klondike rivers and their tributaries.

Considerable interest has of late been displayed concerning the quartz veins of the Klondike, and special efforts are being made to develop the lode mining of this district, in the hope that a revenue may eventually be derived from this source that will continue to foster the mining industry of this portion of Yukon when the placer deposits have become exhausted, which it is thought, however, will not be for many years to come.

Summary and Conclusions.

Quartz veins are very plentiful in the schistose rocks of the Klondike district, and although the greater number of these deposits are small and non-persistent, still the aggregate amount of quartz is very great. Occasional very encouraging assays have been obtained, but with rare exceptions it is not even approximately known what average amounts of gold the deposits in the different localities contain. The quartz is practically all free-milling and is but slightly mineralized, the only metallic constituents apparent being pyrite, and rarely magnetite, chalcopyrite, galena, and native gold.

More systematic sampling and assaying should be conducted to obtain a fair general idea of the gold content of the quartz, and the various deposits should be more thoroughly prospected to ascertain their probably lateral and vertical extent. In case the results of these tests prove sufficiently encouraging, it would be particularly advantageous to have a stamp mill built at some convenient point capable of handling readily and quickly 5 or 10-ton samples from the various deposits of the district; in this manner claim owners could obtain sure and ready information concerning their properties. This is virtually the only way that reliable results can be obtained from these low-grade, free-milling deposits, as it is almost impossible to obtain perfectly satisfactory results from ordinary assay samples, and the expense of shipping small samples to outside points is practically prohibitive.

The Quartz Deposits.

A great amount of quartz occurs in the old schistose rocks that are so extensively developed in the Klondike district, and in some localities it is in sufficient quantity to even constitute a considerable portion of the whole rock mass. The quartz occurs prevalently in veins which exhibit considerable variety of form, and are as a rule small and non-persistent, but range in size from mere threads to masses several hundred feet in length, but in most places less than 10 feet in thickness; one vein, however, on Yukon river, below the mouth of Caribou creek, exceeds 30 feet in thickness.

The most common type of vein is lenticular in form, the individual lenticles measuring but a few inches in thickness and less than 50 feet in length; in places, however, individuals as much as 10 feet in thickness occur, but even these are rarely traceable for any considerable distances. The lenses in most places follow, in a general way at least, the strike of the schistosity of the containing rocks, but along their dips they frequently cut the wall rocks at various angles.

Typical bedded or sheeted veins are

in this type of deposit the quartz occurs interleaved with the folia of the schists, the individual quartz bands being generally but a few inches in thickness; in places such deposits occur in zones up to 10 feet or more in width that consist entirely of alternate quartz and schist lamellæ exhibiting a wide range of relative proportions.

Typical fissure veins were also noted, but on account of the decidedly schistose and fractured character of the enclosing rocks, these veins readily pass into the lenticular or sheeted types, due to the fact that the solutions from which the quartz was deposited, were naturally frequently diverted in whole or in part from the particular channels along which they might at any time be traveling, on account of the multitude of cleavage and fracture cracks which intersect these rocks, affording thus numerous routes for percolating waters. All types of veins are thus liable to bifurcate or branch out, and smaller veins frequently unite to form larger deposits. In places along lines of previous excessive fracturing, mineralized zones occur in which several of the vein types are represented; lenses, sheets, pockets, and various irregular deposits of quartz may be separated by and include varying amounts of wall rock, and the whole be intersected by, or associated with numerous stringers and fissure veins of quartz.

A notable feature of some of the veins is the presence in them of occasional feldspar crystals indicating their relation to certain pegmatites in the vicinity. In this connection Mr. McConnell says: "A few examples of typical pegmatite veins or dykes occur in the district, and in one case, a coarse-grained pegmatite vein was observed to pass along its strike into a purely siliceous rock. The aqueo-igneous origin of the pegmatites, and their close genetic connection with certain classes of quartz veins, maintained by various writers, is supported by the facts observed in the Klondike district."

The quartz veins are in most places but slightly mineralized; pyrite and more rarely magnetite occur in places in sufficient quantity to produce a reddish coloration on the exposed and oxidized portions of the veins, and in a few places the quartz contains particles of galena, chalcopyrite, and native gold.

Economic Importance of Quartz.

Often fair and occasionally even high assays are obtained, and in places the quartz shows native gold, but, except in possibly a very few instances, it is not known even approximately what average amounts of gold the quartz contains. From the various properties that have been examined, however, the gold that does occur is always either associated with metallic sulphides or is at or near the contact between the quartz and schists; in the latter case the gold is generally found in both vein material and wall rock.

It would thus seem possible that some of the fractured zones that have become irregularly impregnated with quartz, may prove of greater value than the more clearly defined massive veins, since the former contain a greater area of contact-surfaces in the same volume or weight of material. However, the majority at least of the mineralized zones that have been examined, do not appear to be sufficiently persistent to allow of their containing sufficient quantities of pay-ore to make a mine; it is possible, nevertheless, that larger and more richly mineralized zones may yet be found. In a number of places several veins or mineralized zones which were noted in close proximity

to each other could be worked conjointly. These would yield a considerable tonnage, and would become important producers if the bulk of the quartz will pay for milling. It is thought that, since the majority of the veins are non-persistent, the successful exploitation of the quartz of this district will largely depend on finding groups of veins or mineralized zones sufficiently close to allow of their being worked conjointly.

The deposits that have already been discovered in Klondike, in all probability represent but a small portion of the quartz that actually exists in the district, as bedrock is covered by superficial deposits in most places, except along the summits of the hills and ridges, and along the sides of the secondary valleys, where the bulk of the quartz occurs that has so far been found; other discoveries have been largely accidental and due frequently to placer operations. It is, therefore, probable that future prospecting and development will disclose numerous deposits that are at present unknown.

More development should be performed, however, in connection with the quartz deposits of the district that have been already discovered, with a view to ascertaining their extent, and more systematic sampling and assaying should be performed in order to determine within reasonable limits, at least, the average values of the materials they contain. It seems probable that at least the upper weathered and decomposed portions of a number of the deposits could be profitably milled, due to the fact that the district has not been glaciated, and a certain surface concentration of gold is to be expected, and in places is known to occur.

Prospectors and others interested in lode mining frequently do not sufficiently realize the importance of assays, and when these are made, in probably the majority of instances in Klondike district, they are from samples that are not representative of the deposits from which they are taken. Two reasons seem mainly to account for this condition: one is that it is not as convenient to have assays made in Yukon as in most mining districts, and, moreover, it is frequently realized how difficult it is to obtain really representative assay samples from free-milling deposits.

The most reliable and satisfactory results for such ores are obtained from mill tests of at least 5 or 10-ton lots. A sampling mill capable of making tests of 10-ton samples of the different quartz deposits of this district would greatly facilitate the development of the industry, and would stimulate prospecting throughout the district. With such a mill situated somewhere in the vicinity of Dawson, sufficient information could be obtained in a short time, possibly in one or two seasons, to demonstrate whether the Klondike has or has not a future in quartz. If these deposits are not profitably workable, the sooner this is known the better it will be for those owning, holding, and developing such properties; also if a number of deposits are sufficiently rich to become producers, the earlier this fact is established the greater will be the benefits that will accrue to the territory in general and to those most interested. In the meantime, however, it is important that more definite information be obtained concerning the extent and average value of the various deposits throughout the district.

MINING PROPERTIES.

General Statement.

Among the more promising quartz properties in the Klondike district, also characteristic of some localities; and those on which the most energy has been expended in development,

are: the Lone Star group, near the head of Victoria gulch, a tributary of Bonanza creek; the Violet group, situated along the divide between Eldorado and Ophir creeks; the Mitchell group, on the divide between the heads of Hunker and Gold Bottom creeks; the Lloyd group and neighboring claims, situated along the divide between the heads of Green gulch and Caribou gulch, tributaries respectively of Sulphur and Dominion creeks; and several groups of claims on Bear creek near where joined by Lindow creek. Of these, the Lone Star was the only property on which any work, other than the necessary assessment duties, was being performed during the summer of 1911.

In addition to the above-mentioned properties, considerable enthusiasm has been aroused during the past two seasons over a number of claims staked on Dublin gulch, a tributary of Haggart creek, which drains into the south fork of McQuesten river. This locality is not in the Dawson mining district, but is in the Duncan creek mining district; it is, nevertheless, frequently spoken of as being in the general Klondike district and will be here so considered.

The Lone Star Group.

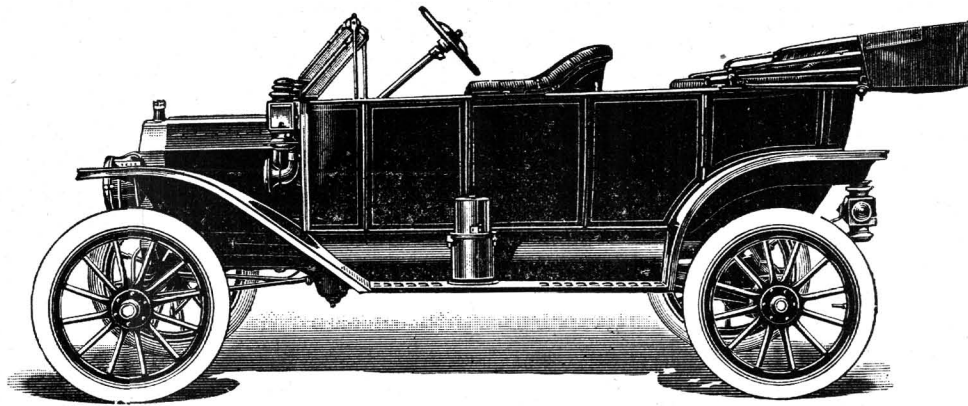
The Lone Star group is situated near the head of Victoria gulch, a tributary of Bonanza creek. This property is owned by a joint stock company with head office in Dawson and having a capitalization of \$1,500,000; the president, Dr. William Catto, as well as the secretary-treasurer, and the majority of the board of directors also reside in Dawson.

On these claims two main veins, or really one vein and a mineralized zone, have been discovered, which have been, by the owners, designated respectively the "Corthay vein" and the "Boulder lode"; these occur in much metamorphosed sericite and chloritic schists. The Boulder lode strikes N. 50° W., dips from 70° to 80° to the S.W., and is in most places at the surface from 3 to 10 feet in width, containing 1 to 7 feet of quartz. This "lode" has been traced definitely along its outcrop for 400 feet, and quartz is exposed at various points in the same general line of strike for 600 feet farther, indicating that this zone may persist for this distance. The quartz occurs prevalently in lenses, sheets, and irregular bodies ranging in size from those that are only microscopically observable to others 3 or 4 feet in thickness; these are interbanded or interfoliated with the schists, and generally agree with them in strike, but along their dips cut the planes of schistosity of the enclosing rock at various angles up to 90°. In places masses of practically solid quartz as much as 4 or 5 feet thick occur, but such a condition is rather exceptional. Numerous fissure veins or stringers less than 6 inches in thickness, intersect the main zone in various directions.

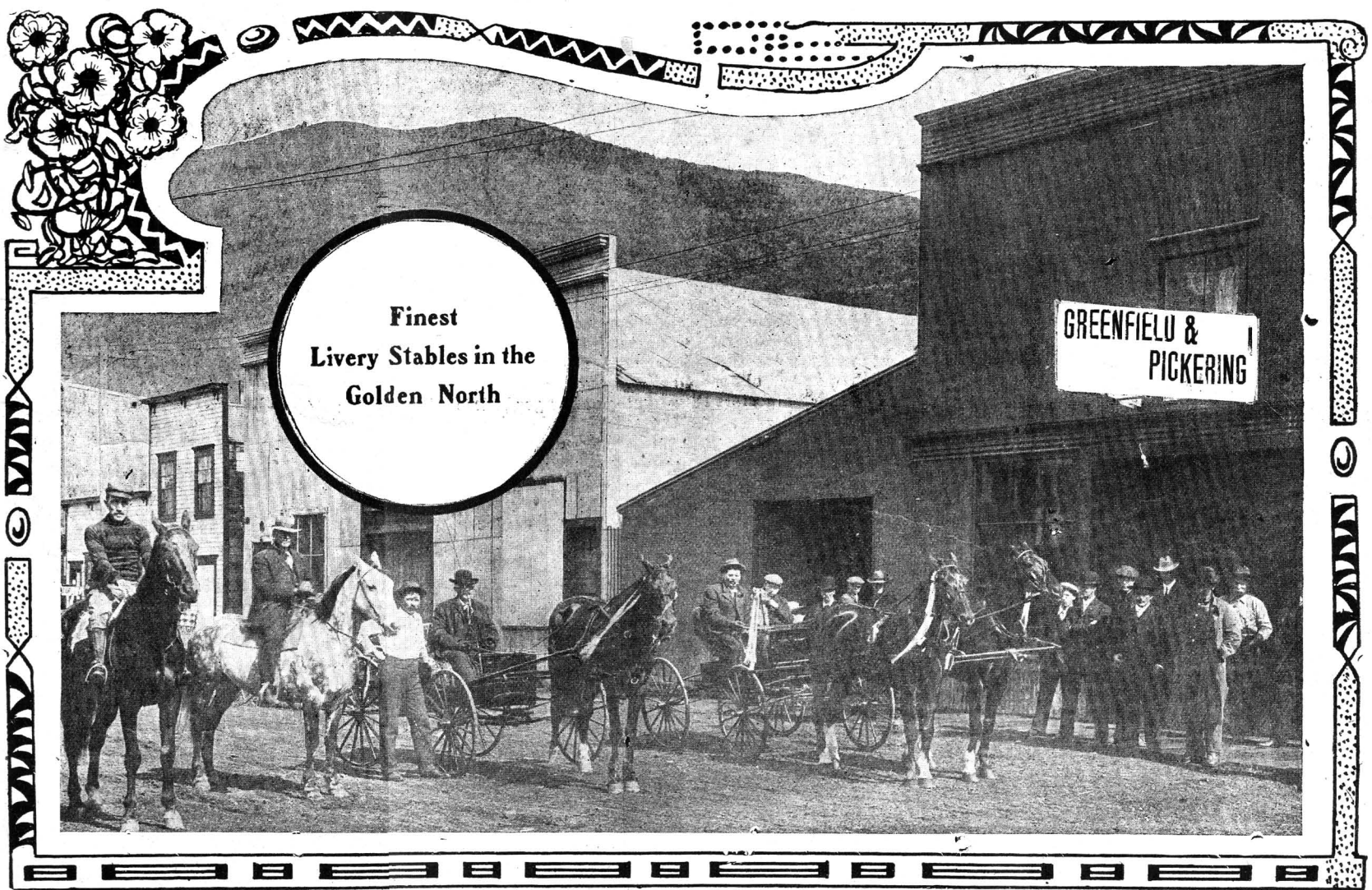
The Corthay vein strikes N. 14° W., has an almost perpendicular attitude, and where it has been explored is much more regular than the Boulder lode; this deposit also resembles more an ordinary compound fissure vein, and consists mainly of quartz which is in most places from 3 to 6 feet in thickness.

The quartz of both the Corthay vein and the Boulder lode is but slightly mineralized, the only metallic constituents that were noted being pyrite and native gold. The pyrite occurs as scattered particles or in small bunches, and is in sufficient amount in places to give the quartz a rusty appearance where weathered. The native gold occurs mainly as occasional grains and nuggets both in the quartz and wall-rock, but prevalently

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near their contact, and is in places quite well crystallized.

An open-cut about 70 feet long, 10 feet wide, and having an average depth of approximately 15 feet, as well as 8 or 10 smaller surface cuts or pits have been dug at intervals along the strike of the Boulder lode. A cross-cut tunnel 310 feet long has also been driven, from which, when examined in September, 1911, about 40 feet of drifting had been run on the Boulder lode which at this depth of approximately 60 feet was much narrower than at the surface and contained in most places less than 2½ feet of quartz. A vertical shaft has been sunk through the schists and tapped the Corthay vein at a depth of 60 feet where the quartz was about 4 feet thick. Another shaft 40 feet deep has been sunk on the Corthay vein and was connected with a drift from the tunnel by a 30-foot up-rise; a drift 70 feet long was also run from the bottom of this shaft.

A four-stamp Joshua Hendry mill has been erected on this property, and a gravity tramway 3,500 feet long has been constructed to convey the ore from the workings to the mill on the creek about 900 feet below. A power line 4 miles long was about completed in September, which was to convey power to the mill from the power line of the Northern Light and Power company on Bonanza creek, the cost of the power to be at the rate of three cents per horsepower.

Miners working on this property and in the vicinity receive \$4 per day (10 hours) and board.

The manager of the Lone Star group claims to be able to mine and mill the ore from this property for \$3.50 per ton. It is not known what average amounts of gold the quartz and adjoining rock there contain, but a number of promising assay returns have been received and the tests that have been made indicate that at least the somewhat decomposed superficial portion of the Boulder lode and possibly of the Corthay vein as well should pay to mill. No definite information was obtained concerning the remaining portions of the deposits.

The Violet Group.

The Violet group is situated on the divide between Eldorado and Ophir creeks, about 5 miles from Grand Forks, and consists of four claims and a fraction, all of which are crown granted. It is claimed that \$60,000 have been spent in developing this property which, however, was sold by public auction in September, 1910, and acquired by the present owner, H. H. Honnen.

Three veins are reported to have been discovered on this property, but the bulk of the work has been done on one of these which strikes in a southeasterly direction with the enclosing schists, but dips across them. This vein is in most places from 3 to 6 feet in thickness, and the quartz composing it is crystalline and contains considerable reddish feldspar, giving it a pegmatitic appearance. The quartz contains considerable iron which near the surface weathers and gives the vein a rusty appearance; particles of galena were also noted. It is not known what amounts of gold this vein contains, but it is stated to average \$10 to \$11 per ton.

Three shafts, respectively 55 feet, 35 feet, and 150 feet in depth have been sunk on the property, and 300 feet of drifts have been driven; in addition, one open-cut 50 by 12 by 15 feet approximately, and a number of smaller cuts have been dug.

The Mitchell Group.

The Mitchell group is situated on the divide between the heads of Hunker and Gold Bottom creeks, and consists of about 27 claims, which are owned by Mrs. Margaret J. Mitchell.

A number of quartz veins occur on this property, but as the surface of the ridge on which these have mainly been discovered is in most places covered with superficial materials, it

is not known either how many veins may be present, nor even how many veins the known occurrence of quartz represent, as considerable stretches of bedrock are still covered between the different exposures. Quartz occurs in a number of small cuts or trenches more or less in alignment, that have been made on one part of the property at intervals throughout a distance of about 2,000 feet, yet his by no means proves that the quartz all belongs to the same vein; in places, trenches were sunk in bedrock across the supposed line of strike of this vein, and no quartz was encountered; and further, the exposures themselves are, in places, decidedly lenticular in form. For 600 to 800 feet, however, quartz has been found along a N. 5° W. direction wherever bedrock has been exposed to view, which is at frequent intervals; it would thus seem that for this distance either a fairly regular fissure vein or a nearly connected line of quartz lenses occurs. Other parallel lines of exposures were also noted, indicating that at least 3 or 4 veins and possibly many more than this number occur.

The quartz is all deposited in sericitic schist, and whenever contacts between the quartz and wall-rock were noted the quartz cuts the schist folia along both dip and strike. The veins range from a few inches to 7 or 8 feet, but are in most places from 2 to 4 feet in thickness; the quartz generally contains almost no metallic constituents, but in places exhibits considerable disseminated pyrite which causes weathered surfaces to have a rusty appearance. A few particles of galena and native gold were also noted.

Only a few samples were taken from this property, but the results obtained from the analysis of these few, all indicate that the white unmineralized quartz rarely carries more than traces of gold, which mineral almost invariably occurs either associated with the metallic sulphides or near the contact of the quartz and schist, and in either material.

The development work performed on this property consists mainly of a number of open-cuts, shallow trenches, and pits, and also a shaft 80 feet deep, from which a 50-foot drift has been driven. The shaft was filled with water when visited, but a grab sample was taken from the dump, which assayed \$5 in gold per ton; this is the highest assay obtained from the various samples taken by the writer from the Mitchell group, although much higher returns are believed to have been received from the Mitchell group, although much higher returns are believed to have been received from other samples taken previously. It, therefore, appears that although the aggregate amount of quartz on this group of claims is considerable, by no means all the material will pay for treatment. The various veins should thus all be systematically sampled, to obtain an estimate of their probable average values, and to determine approximately the veins and portions of these that will pay for mining and treatment.

The Lloyd Group.

The Lloyd group is situated at the head of Green and Caribou gulches, tributaries respectively of Sulphur and Dominion creeks, and consists of 17 crown-granted claims owned by Messrs. James Lloyd, J. A. Segbers, and William Nolan.

A number of exposures of quartz 2 to 6 feet in width occur on this property, but in only a few places could the thicknesses of the veins, and their relations to the wall-rocks be determined; the other known occurrences of quartz were either still more or less covered with superficial materials, or the various shafts, cuts, etc., that had at one time exposed the veins contained considerable water or other materials that had drained or fallen in since the work was performed. One vein, however, was well exposed in a 25-foot shaft near the cabin; this deposit has an average

thickness of about 3 feet, strikes N. 58° W., dips at angles of 60° to 70° to the N.E., and cuts across the foliation planes of the schist wall-rock with every appearance, in the shaft at least, of being a typical regular fissure vein. The wall-rocks everywhere observed are sericitic or chloritic schists.

The quartz outcrops on this property are in most places from 2 to 3 feet in thickness, and represent at least 3 or 4 veins and possibly more. In different portions of the claims exposures of quartz, approximately in alignment, were noted at various intervals extending throughout distances of several hundred feet, but until more development has been performed, it will be impossible to decide whether these lines of exposures each represent one continuous vein or several more or less connected lense-shaped deposits such as characterize the schistose rocks of that district.

The quartz is characteristically white and generally but slightly mineralized; however, in some places the veins carry considerable disseminated pyrite which where oxidized gives the quartz a reddish iron-stained appearance; occasional particles of galena were also noted.

Concerning the average gold content of the quartz, but little is known. The writer took only three samples from the different veins of the Lloyd group, and all yielded merely traces of gold. However, one of the owners of these claims had what he considered to be an average sample of one of the veins tested during the time I was in Dawson, and this gave \$10.60 in gold to the ton; and other still higher assays are believed to have been obtained at different times. In this connection, however, it is to be remembered, as previously mentioned, how extremely difficult it is to get satisfactory results from assay samples of low grade free-milling ores; the samples taken by the writer may not be at all representative of the veins from which they were taken. To obtain reliable information concerning such ores either a great number of assays must be taken, or mill tests must be made.

Considerable prospecting work has been performed upon this group of claims, mainly as follows: about 10 shafts having an average depth of approximately 30 feet have been sunk, the deepest of these being down 56 feet when visited in September; in addition a number of open-cuts and trenches have been dug.

Bear Creek.

A number of quartz claims, probably 30 or 40 in all, owned by John Nicholas and others, have been located on the right limit of Bear creek near the junction of this stream with Lindow creek. The schistose bedrock at different points on these claims contains deposits of quartz impregnated with more or less pyrite, and in places showing particles of native gold that is occasionally quite crystalline. It is not known what average amounts of gold the veins in this vicinity contain, but it is claimed that a number of promising results have been received.

Dublin Gulch and Vicinity.

Dublin gulch is a tributary of Haggart creek, which drains into the south fork of McQuesten river. A considerable number of claims have been located on Dublin gulch and in that vicinity, extending throughout a belt about 8 miles long. This locality has not been visited by the writer, but some quartz deposits near Dublin gulch were examined and reported upon by Joseph Keele, of this department, in 1904.

During the past two seasons, especially, a number of discoveries that are reported to be very promising have been made in the Dublin gulch locality, with the result that a considerable renewal of activities and enthusiasm has been evidenced; old claims have been relocated, new claims have been staked, and pros-

pecting has received a decided stimulus. Some of the main claim holders in the district are Dr. William Catto, Jack Stewart, and Messrs. Fisher and Sprague.

While in Dawson, the writer was shown a large number of specimens of the ores from Dublin gulch and the surrounding district; these all consisted mainly of quartz carrying varying quantities of mispickel (arsenopyrite or arsenical iron pyrite) and occasional particles of pyrite; the quartz in places was coated with a yellow ferric arsenate. A few typical samples were selected and an average assay has been made from these, which yields 3.98 ounces of gold, or \$79.60 per ton.

OPPORTUNITIES IN YUKON

The almost limitless areas of unprospected territory of the Canadian Yukon offer inducements of exceptional character for the sturdy prospector to make his "home stake." For it is safe to say that in no other section of the globe are to be found such vast areas impregnated with valuable minerals—only awaiting the finding by the untiring efforts of the man behind the pick. To such as are determined and will use a modicum of intelligence, coupled with their energy,



George F. Johnson.

the result must inevitably be satisfactory.

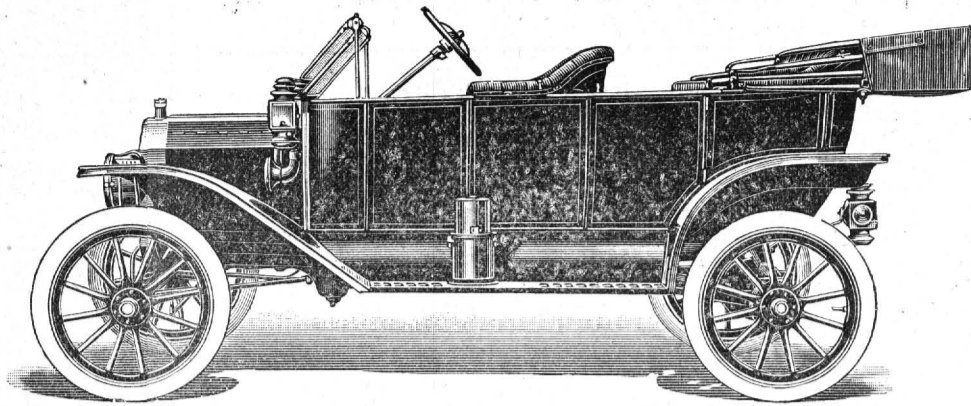
Our earliest influx of people brought those with little or no experience of placer mining, after a year or so, decided that the Klondike was "worked out." Yet, after sixteen years, the same territory is producing over five million and a half dollars yearly in gold, after having produced over one hundred and seventy-five millions in aggregate.

The small area from which these many millions have been taken most clearly emphasizes the need of the prospectors' efforts in other directions. Striking inducements in the way of "prospects" are to be found in many localities, in mining for placer, quartz, galena, copper and coal. As an evidence of the certainty of success to be attained by the energetic prospector is the new Shushana strike, which bids fair to rival the famous Klondike strike of '96.

With the protection which the Yukon Placer Mining Act affords the prospector, he can be assured of receiving the benefits of any values in ground he may stake, without fear of lawsuits, if staked according to the Act.

This is a great boon to the prospector and one that his predecessor in the early Klondike days had not the advantage of seizing.

To sum up the whole, the Canadian Yukon—erroneously understood by some as Klondike, Alaska,—presents to those with sufficient capital to purchase a two years' grubstake and gifted with a desire and disposition to work, opportunities second to none on earth for winning a "homestake."



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DAWSON YUKON TY.

CHILDREN OF THE YUKON

By Rev. R. W. Hibbert

It is the boast of the Yukoner that from his creeks has flowed into the market of the world a golden stream of wealth amounting to 175,000,000 in sixteen years. Yukon also points with pride to the vast mileage of territory which, although as yet unknown except to the solitary trail-breaking prospector, will, as time passes, respond to the enterprise and perseverance of the miner and will surrender its untold millions to keep in motion the wheels of progress and industry.

But the pride of the Yukon is not centered exclusively upon its past achievement and its future prospects, although these phases of its life receive the most general consideration, the wealth of this North country being usually computed in terms of dollars and cents. But let no one allow the glitter of the gold to blind the eyes to the Yukon's greatest asset, her boys and girls.

With pleasure, therefore, we turn from the attraction of the gold bricks to the human bricks which together build up the wall of defense and the hope of the future. It is a delight to the Yukoner to point to the boys and girls of his land and to challenge comparison with the youth in other countries, for in issuing this challenge he is confident that his young friends will bring credit to the land which rears them.

A large number of the younger generation attending our schools are native-born Yukoners. Some have not seen the "outside" with all its wonders. Electric cars and the towering skyscrapers, and other marvelous things that pertain exclusively to the cities to the South, belong to the world of dreams. This same statement may apply to another large class, who, although first seeing the light in the outside world, yet in their very early days took their journey to the Far North, and have obtained their conception of the great outside from books, narrative and picture-shows.

Many would infer from the foregoing that the vision of the Yukon-raised boy or girl must be circumscribed, beclouded by the darkness of the winter days, and weakened by lack of stimulating knowledge which comes from crowded streets and busy thoroughfares. But let no one be thus misinformed. Already a sufficient number of Yukon's youth have stepped into the busy world to demonstrate their quality and to establish themselves in a way that justifies the confidence of their friends.

The traveler must continue for many a weary mile before he can discover a class of boys and girls which in health and vigor can surpass those of the Yukon. This is not surprising when the condition of their life is understood. Born of rugged parents, the early pioneers who dared the hardships of the trail, who possessed the stamina to continue in the battle though oftentimes against overwhelming discouragement, the children must as a matter of necessity perpetuate these qualities. Indications that the law of heredity is still in operation can, therefore, readily be seen. Where else than in the Yukon will you see school children rolling and reveling in the snow when the mercury is on the shady side of 40° below, exulting in the keenness of the frosty air?

The exhilarating atmosphere, the life on the hills and the inherited ruggedness all combine to paint the youthful cheek with the colors of health and energy. Thus, blessed by the absence of stifling brick tenements, blessed with the abundance of purest ozone, and with a condition in which poverty is practically unknown; ignorant of that work which pallors the cheek and stoops the shoulder, the boys and girls receive

that physical equipment which most splendidly enables them to stand in their places in the world of men.

Since a sound mind is a necessary companion to the sound body, every effort is made to place the young people in its possession. Their education is entrusted to the care of a staff of teachers such as very few schools of the same size can boast, and covers work from the kindergarten to college preparation. And cold weather is no deterrent from school attendance, for even when the thermometer reads 60° below, the sturdy boys and girls can be seen unhesitatingly tramping off to school. In addition to the instruction which pertain particularly to school work, the young people receive a broader education from contact

with their older friends, among whom are men from all points of the compass.

Since this circle of older companions embraces members of different nationalities, and customs, the young lad early learns the uselessness of national prejudice and imbibes his first lessons regarding the brotherhood of man. He listens to their stories, he studies their habits of thought, and by this contact with representatives of the different parts of the world, he prepares himself as a man of the world, even though the place of preparation be in a locality geographically retired.

The Yukon child is no angel, but is mischievous, spirited, and, as other children, requires the curbing and

guiding of wise and experienced hands. But for the greater part his wish is for the clean outdoor sports, baseball, hill romps, and picture shows.

As an entity, the boys and the girls of the Yukon encourage the greatest confidence. Bright and intelligent, sturdy and jolly, always ready for what comes next, they will advance to positions of trust and responsibility such as will reflect the greatest credit upon the land which is proud to own them.



HOME GROWN YUKONERS, KLONDIKE'S MOST PRECIOUS NUGGETS

Health in Yukon

By Dr. N. E. Culbertson
Chief Medical Health Officer for Yukon

Before any country can be truly successful the general health of its people must be good, and, as the people of the Yukon Territory are unusually healthy, the country should be successful indeed.

The climatic conditions here during the spring, summer and fall are ideal for perfect health. We have the maximum of sunshine with the minimum of variations in temperature. There are practically three months of continuous sunshine, very equable temperature throughout the season, and very little moisture in the atmosphere.

The health of the children is remarkably good. It is, indeed, rare to have any sickness among them, and nowhere in the world do the children have a better time than in the Yukon, as evidence of which they are always loath to leave, and delighted to return.

During the last year we have had no contagious diseases in our territory, except a sporadic case of scarlet fever.

Our water supply is excellent, and no cases of typhoid fever have occurred within the territory for some time.

The white plague is very rare in the Yukon Territory, except among the native Indians, but at present steps are being taken to educate them in

cleanliness and better modes of living, and it is hoped that this disease will gradually become less among them.

We have three excellent hospitals, one in Whitehorse and two in Dawson City. They are all well equipped in every particular, and there is an excellent staff of nurses in charge.

We have in our midst some of the old-time prospectors who came North in the early nineties and are no longer able to continue their prospecting. To these, also, our hospitals prove a blessing in time of sickness. All three of these institutions are aided by the government.

I can highly recommend the climate of the Yukon to all tourists, and any others contemplating settling in our midst, as there is no country in the world where there is a more healthful climate.

THIRSTY DAWSON

Men with money to buy whisky, and no whisky for sale, was the serious condition of affairs which confronted the inhabitants of Dawson only a short time ago. It was indeed a sad sight to see some of the old-timers walk up to the bar and call for lemonade with a far-away look in their eyes, and the apologetic manner in which their orders were filled by the accommodating barkeeper, was

enough to convince an onlooker that unless relief arrived soon serious complications would surely arise.

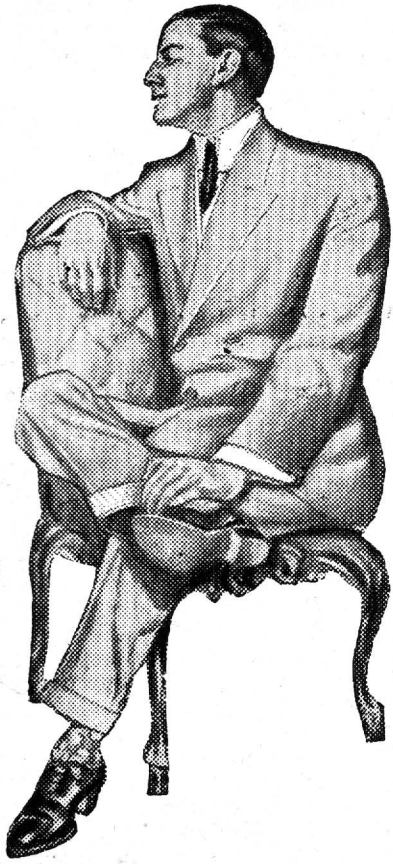
On Monday night, May 31, the Opera House saloon was opened and five barrels of good whisky came to light. In less than six days the smiling attendants would shock the prospective regaler with the remark: "We have no whisky. What will you drink?"

The 16 barrels brought in by the May West were emptied at \$1 per drink, but the recent arrival of boats from above and the cargo of the Weare have placed Dawson in her normal condition, and we now have plenty of liquid refreshment and are willing to let the future take care of itself.—The Klondike Nugget, June 16, 1898.

FLING WIDE THE GOLD

All parts of Yukon should rejoice in the development of Yukon Territory. The expansion of the mineral and placer industries of this territory means a greater consumption of Canadian raw and manufactured products. Every province, directly or indirectly, gets a share of the Yukon gold. More public improvements in this territory will hasten the means of getting the gold for distribution to each province. Members of maritime, central and western provinces voting for Yukon's development are voting to nourish the land of the golden poke which scatters its wealth over all Canada. Keep Yukon fattened and producing and watch it shoot out the wealth and fling wide the gold.

SUCCESS



Often has begun with a new suit of clothes.

You cannot expect business success if you are poorly dressed. Yet it is not necessary to spend a lot of money on your wearing apparel in order to be well dressed. You may not know it, but it's a fact that the best dressed men in the city buy their clothes of us.

We offer special values this season.

Prices Range from \$12.50 to \$45.00

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Dawson, Y. T.

YUKON SAW MILL CO.

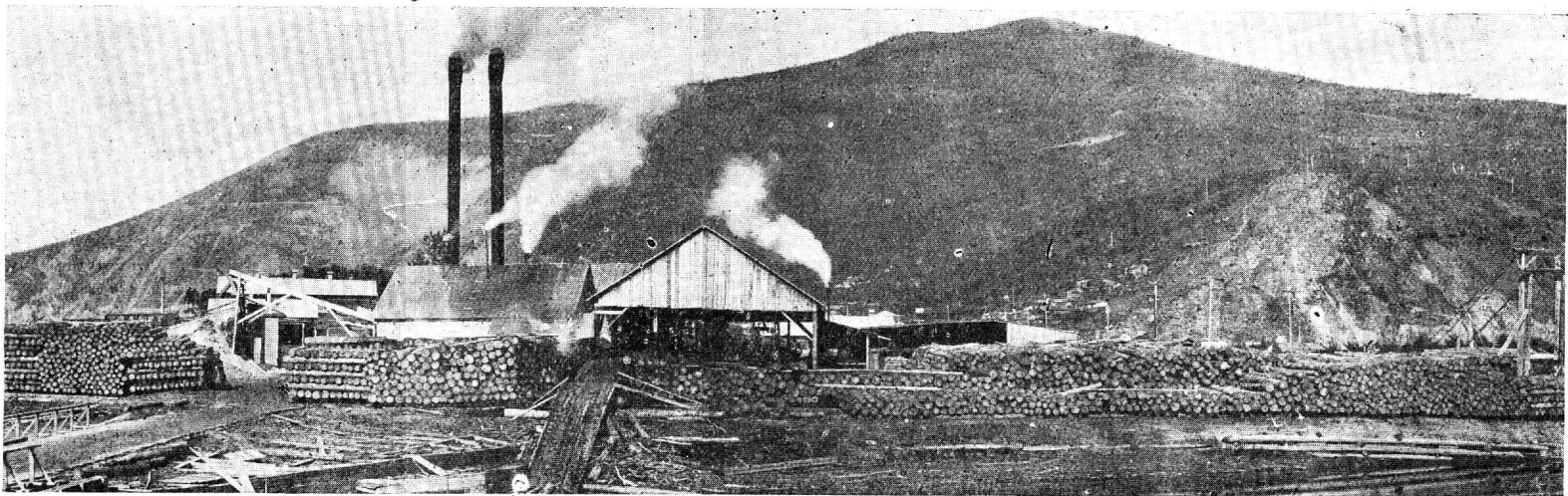
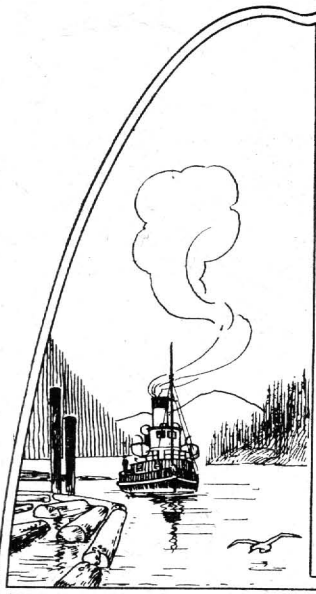
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Post Office Box 598. DAWSON, Y. T.



Klondike Nugget Jewelry and Fads and Demands of the Day

By VINCENT VESCO

It is pleasing to note that the effect of past events in Yukon, which might have been expected to have had an almost paralyzing influence on jewelry have not been felt with any very great severity. For a time, undoubtedly, the interference with trade was such as to cause a considerable amount of anxiety, but this, in a great measure, has been allayed, and although it cannot be denied that the interruption to business has caused the retiring of many jewelers to leave Dawson, there are indications that, now the crisis is passed, we may soon see the trade fully recovered. It must not, however, be lost sight of that the few years of unsettlement will require to be followed by many of real good business if the whole future home trade is to show up in bright colors.

Semi-precious stones mounted with nuggets as sardonyx, cornelian, moonstone, moss and striped agate, catseye, tinstone and mastodon ivory are used almost exclusively now. These semi-precious stones make a beautiful contrast to the incrustations of small nuggets. Nugget watch chains and necklaces are made of gold nuggets, largely from Jack Wade creek. They are smooth, solid and heavy, the best quality of gold found in Alaska and the Yukon Territory. A person from Whitehorse said that these were not nuggets, and that they looked like lumps of melted gold. He wouldn't believe they were natural nuggets.

The nuggets from Allgold, Thistle, Dominion and Barker creeks, near Dawson, are all high-grade gold and also fine specimens.

The best shaped and handsomest nuggets are from French hill and Last Chance, but the gold is of the lowest grade in this country.

With the fashionable gown colors of the present mode, amethyst pendant is particularly pleasing on a nugget necklace.

Large and small watches incrustated all over with small nuggets make a



A KLONDIKE NUGGET OF EARLY DAYS

handsome curiosity, especially in foreign countries. Watches have been set into nearly everything, and now comes one held in the handle of an umbrella. But the very newest watch and quite one of the smallest is in a finger ring. This isn't meant to hide its light under a bushel either or to stick under a glove finger for it is to be worn quite baldly outside the glove. It comes set in delicate enamel, encrusted with pearls or small diamonds and would make an ideal gift. Of course if money is no object, there are card cases and memorandum books, cigarette cases, match boxes made of gold encrusted with small matched nuggets and studded with precious stones would bring joy to any average person's heart. Or, if none of these meet your ideas, why not a pendant of a pure white diamond, heart shaped amethyst surmounted by an oval ruby? No mounting is seen and is hung on almost an invisible chain.

We must notice the awakening efforts of commercialism towards the

realization of beauty which is art. What is called "trade finish" or "machine finish" we admit, is not necessarily beauty, but in its polish and in its glitter it has a charm which is far better than uncouthness and lack of finish of fifty years ago. So the many machine-made articles of daily use have a symmetry and a balance of parts which render them pleasing and which are really better than the hurried work of slovenly and ill-trained hand-workers. Handicraft of itself does not necessarily imply art; and, for ourselves, we would rather have for use and for ornament the productions of a carefully planned machine than the crude abortions of a workman minus all ideas of beauty and proportion. Thus, commercialism stretches forth a groping hand into the higher regions of culture, and we glide naturally from its consideration to the consideration of true art.

But here is the difficulty. Who shall define art, or in what terms shall we describe the indescribable?

Here we may have a crude piece

of iron beaten roughly into shape and ornamented with uncouth forms, and yet it shall appeal immediately to the mind as a work of art. Again we have a vessel of gold elaborately worked and finished and yet it shall be, from a standpoint of art, utterly worthless. Wherein lies the difference? It is not in the value of the material, nor yet in the amount of work bestowed upon it. It is something which emanates from the individuality of the worker, something of the mind of the artist impressed upon the obedient material. And the associations which cluster around the term "art-worker" are essentially elevated and full of dignity. The mind instinctively calls forth an image of the medieval goldsmith working his plastic metal into forms of beauty; or, again, the cunning arm of the blacksmith by sheer force beating the uncouth mass of iron into graceful and elaborate designs; or, perchance, the view is of a modern workshop devoted to the production of art porcelain. And in either case there is something beyond mere work; there is thought and there is life. Brain is the dominant factor; muscle is but the skilled servant.

Every woman now seeks the unusual in ornaments, and by the unusual is not meant the Oriental and foreign designs, though these attractive pieces appeal to many, but the idea is to have the original and individual ideas worked out by the skilled goldsmiths.

Whether it is a simple nugget stickpin for the person of modest means or an elaborate hair and neck ornament and corsage piece to match for the wife of a millionaire, it is the thing to have an exclusive designs, and, if possible, an original grouping of nuggets of different shapes and quality. Hundreds of varieties in the jewelers' windows please persons of modest means, but a millionaire wants a new design and new idea of his own.

THE SOURDOUGHS' XMAS

It's forty years, Bill, Xmas; forty years since you and I first struck the trail of gold

We've crossed its hills of hope, its vales of tears, o'er sun kissed slopes and Arctic summits cold; We've sought for streak like sunset in the West. We'll find it yet, on stream or mountain side,

And when it's ours—then we'll go home and rest till angels pack us cross the "big divide"—

But while we live, Bill, we'll spend and give, Bill; we'll show them Xmas if all goes well,

And we strike pay here—if not, why stay here. But—what th' hell, Bill, what th' hell.

NORTHERN TRUNK ROADS

The proposed new trunk wagon roads through Yukon are the proper thing. This coming province, like all other vast sections of Canada, deserves to be fully developed. A trunk wagon road the length of the territory, and one or two at right angles, will hasten the thorough penetration and exploitation more than any other public utility. Yukon's agitation at Ottawa through her member, Dr. A. Thompson, for such roads deserves the support of every Yukoner and every Canadian.

Yukon's big increase in the output his year will be followed by another long leap upward next.

Mystery of the Klondike

By William Norton

Much data has been given to the world regarding the mammoth through scientific research by the geologists, but a close examination and study of the fragments of remains found reveals some interesting facts regarding the huge size of the mammoth near Dawson. About four years ago a well preserved carcass of a mammoth was found in Siberia and taken to St. Petersburg. It was found imbedded in a mud glacier and had a measurement of six feet through the shoulders, was fourteen feet high, and the tusks measured five inches in diameter. If this mammoth found in Siberia is a fair sample as to proportions, some idea may be gained as to the size of the mammoth found in this vicinity. I now possess some interesting parts of skeletons. The largest tusk that has been found, to my knowledge, measured twelve inches in diameter and was twenty feet long. An animal with that size of tusk would have a tooth weighing fifty pounds, which would make the teeth and tusks alone weigh 2,200 pounds, and the mammoth approximately fifty feet high. It is a peculiar fact that none have been found in this country excepting in the pay-streaks of the gold streams.

Sulphur creek, which is about thirty-five miles southeast of Dawson, has furnished more of these tusks than any other local creek. There have been approximately four hundred taken out of Sulphur creek, and

about one thousand taken from the gold-bearing creeks adjacent to Dawson. The shallowest place from which they have been extracted is twenty-five feet underground, and all the way from that depth to one hundred feet, but always on or near bedrock. I have one that measures ten inches in diameter, is fourteen feet long and weighs fully three hundred pounds. I think that is as large as any whole tusk taken out of this region. If this animal possessed the ordinary proportions it would have been thirty feet high.

It is a popular belief that the mammoth was a carnivorous animal, and is often confused with the mastodon, the latter being the only animal, known to science, possessing a tusk, that is carnivorous. It is my belief that the mammoths lived entirely on timber and vegetable matter, as they possess saw-like teeth, and the construction shows positively that they lived upon vegetation, while the teeth of the mastodon are the counterpart of those of the wolf, only, of course, much larger.

The peculiar and unvarying formation of the tusks of the mammoth furnish a proof, in my opinion, that this country has always been cold, and is indicated in this way. The tusks evidently have been frozen, and the sun of the spring warming them suddenly on the outside has caused them to expand and check on the upper side, leaving one side solid, which is in-

variably on the side where the sun does not strike it.

It is a theory that the mammoth died on the hillsides, as the tusks have all been found with the point of least resistance turned down stream, indicating that they have been washed to their present location, and it is my opinion that they died of starvation, their food supply having become depleted through volcanic action. Their bones show teeth marks, and great masses of bones of various kinds of animals have been found assembled in one place, as many as four hundred mammoth having been found within a radius of two miles. They seem to have congregated here in vast numbers, and the teeth marks on their bones would indicate that the carnivorous animals lived as long as they could obtain subsistence in that way.

There have been at least a thousand of these tusks taken out during the time the creeks within 50 miles of Dawson have been worked for gold, and there are not many found now.

Another indication that it was cold when these animals roamed the country is the fact that the hair that has been found here and on the one found in Siberia shows a warmer clad animal than any we have at the present time.

Ivory trinkets made from the tusk of the mastodon show a semi-transparency, while those made from the mammoth are absolutely dense.

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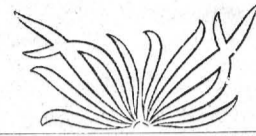
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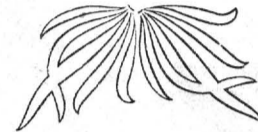
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FIRST AVE.,

DAWSON, Y. T.

OPPOSITE FIRE HALL

Yukon Order of Pioneers

By
THOMAS W. O'BRIEN

The Yukon Order of Pioneers was organized December 1, 1894, at Forty-mile, Yukon Territory. In April, 1895, a large number of the members of the order joined in the stampede to the Circle district. According to the constitution at that time it was necessary to have an application signed by ten sourdoughs in order to start a new lodge.

The Circle charter was issued in May, 1895, and the lodge in that city was started with an enrollment of 200. In the winter of 1896 many of the Circle members stampeded to Dawson, and Lodge No. 1 eventually was transferred to Dawson. The Circle lodge was disbanded, and Seattle lodge No. 2 now has the old Circle number.

In 1899 there was a lodge started in Rampart City, Alaska, and it is still active. In 1900 another lodge was started in Nome, but it has fallen by the wayside.

Up to January, 1913, Dawson lodge No. 1 was looked on as the grand lodge of the order, but at the meeting held the first Thursday in January of this year a grand lodge was organized, to which all subordinate lodges had the right to send delegates. Each lodge is allowed one delegate for every ten members in good standing. The work of the grand lodge is to form new constitutional provisions and laws to govern the subordinate lodges.

The grand lodge now meets once a year, on the second Tuesday in August. The annual celebration of the order is held on Discovery day, August 17, the day on which George Carmack and associates found gold on Bonanza creek. The Yukon council has made Discovery day a legal holiday in the territory, and the commissioner so declares it by proclamation.

On December 1 of each year lodge No. 1 holds its anniversary dance, which always is largely attended by members and their wives and sweethearts and invited friends.

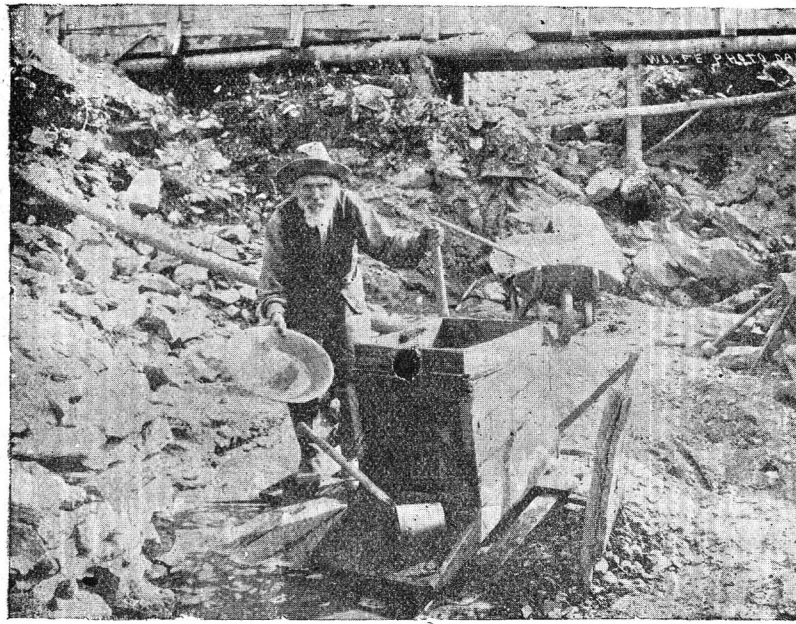
No. 1 lodge is not only flourishing in membership but has a good home, erected years ago, and a round bank account.

The writer of the foregoing, Thomas W. O'Brien, is the only member left in Dawson who took an active part in organizing this order. He also enjoys the distinction of having organized the Circle lodge and Seattle lodge No. 2, and is senior grand president.

The following is a list of the present members of the Yukon Order of Pioneers:

PRESENT MEMBERSHIP

Ahlert, J. H. F. 1898
Albert, Joseph. 1897
Allmark, James. 1897
Anderson, A. H. 1895
Annabel, L. O. 1898
Allen, R. L. 1898
Armstrong, W. H. 1898
Atkinson, C. T. 1898
Aushrot, Joseph. 1898
Atwood, Fred A. 1898
Abel, Joseph. 1899
Anderson, Henry C. 1895
Anderson, Charles A. 1895
Baird, Robert. 1896
Ballentine, D. W. 1898
Barnes, G. H. 1897
Barnes, Walter. 1899
Baldock, Harry. 1898
Barwell, C. S. W. 1897
Barton, G. I. C. 1898
Bauer, D. 1898
Beaupre, J. N. 1898
Beaune, N. 1893
Beck, James. 1877
Beerle, A. 1898
Blankman, H. G. 1897
Bird, Arthur. 1898
Boond, Thomas James. 1898



An Old Forty-Niner, the Hero of Many a Stampede

Bossuyt, Charles. 1898
Bourne, John. 1896
Boutin, Joseph. 1896
Boulais, M. H. 1897
Brimston, George. 1897
Burdick, E. C. 1897
Bunyon, J. B. 1898
Butler, George. 1897
Butler, H. W. 1898
Brownlow, Wm. 1898
Brown, J. A. 1897
Bloomquist, Charles J. 1898
Bullard, James. 1898
Black, George. 1898
Booth, George. 1899
Brownlie, James S. 1895
Brown, Frederick J. 1898
Bellevue, Joseph I. 1898
Blick, John B. 1895
Cadieux, Joseph. 1896
Cameron, Angus. 1899
Canayan, W. H. 1898
Carlin, W. 1898
Cameron, J. 1898
Carter, Dr. Charles. 1898
Carter, Henry. 1895
Case, John. 1897
Caulombe, Arthur. 1899
Chance, W. J. 1899
Champlin, E. 1898
Clements, F. W. 1897
Coates, Dan. 1897
Corbeil, Camille. 1893
Collins, W. F. 1898
Cook, J. M. 1897
Cordery, George. 1898
Costa, John. 1897
Cowan, J. S. 1899
Craig, B. F. 1898
Craig, R. B. 1898
Creamer, W. C. 1898
Cufrie, John. 1896
Cribbs, W. M. 1898
Cameron, Ewan. 1898
Cullen, David W. 1898
Clark, Alec. 1898
Coty, John. 1898
Cooper, Joseph A. 1887
Carmack, George. 1880
Codiga, George. 1889
Carter, Dr. Charles. 1895
Cribb, Harry. 1897
Day, F. H. 1898
Day, Mike. 1897
Dearing, C. L. 1898
Dempsey, S. J. 1897
DesLaurier, J. E. 1898
Desjarlais, B. 1898
Deetering, W. F. 1898
Diebold, J. J. 1898
Dillon, John Henry. 1898
Dook, H. 1898
Doak, Miles M. 1898
Doyle, Thomas. 1899
Donaldson, E. N. 1898
Drouin, Henry. 1897
Drouin, Paul. 1898
Dryden, R. L. 1898
Dolan, Charles J. 1898
Doody, Jerry. 1898
Denhart, Paul. 1893

Eads, M. S. 1897
Ellingsen, E. O. 1898
Engelhardt, A. F. 1898
Ericksön, John. 1895
Fahey, Edward. 1899
Fairborn, J. A. 1898
Farr, J. A. 1897
Faulkner, G. M. 1897
Farquhson, C. 1897
Fisher, David. 1897
Fisher, Rudolph C. 1898
Flannery, W. E. 1897
Folger, J. A. 1895
Francis, Harry A. 1898
Freeman, Henry. 1897
Fulton, J. T. 1898
Frooks, F. D. 1899
Gadoua, J. 1897
Gage, F. H. 1897
Gammon, Al. 1898
Gannon, J. H. 1897
Gauthier, Wm. 1898
Gillespie, R. L. 1897
Gillis, A. J. 1898
Gilis, Angus. 1898
Goden, Ouide. 1898
Goldspring, S. 1898
Goring, T. 1897
Gosselin, F. X. 1898
Gott, Joseph. 1899
Graham, T. 1898
Grant, John. 1898
Grant, V. G. 1898
Grant, James. 1898
Griepernau, W. 1898
George John. 1898
Graham, Wm. Noble. 1898
Galpin, William. 1898
Greenburg, Cornelius. 1898
Guise, Julius F. 1894
Hagan, Lee. 1886
Hague, A. E. 1899
Hale, Frank. 1898
Ham, Joseph. 1898
Hammeil, M. A. 1897
Hamme, G. 1898
Hammond, Benjamin. 1897
Hardy, T. W. 1898
Harrington, W. A. 1898
Harris, F. N. 1898
Hart, Andrew. 1894
Hatch, Hugh T. 1898
Henry, Sam. 1896
Henry, C. 1897
Henderson, Robert. 1894
Hickling, Fred. 1898
Honnén, H. H. 1897
Hover, R. K. 1897
Herdning, C. E. 1898
Hutchison, Wm. 1898
Huxford, E. A. 1898
Hanna, Joseph. 1899
Hamilton, Hugh. 1899
Ironsides, E. S. 1898
Johnson, F. 1898
Johnson, Gus. 1897
Johnson, Charles. 1898
Johnson, Walter. 1897
Joliceur, G. 1898
Jones, C. F. 1898
Jorgensen, M. 1898

Kammueler, F. 1897
Kendall, H. W. 1898
Kettle, Clement. 1898
Kingsbury, S. O. 1897
Kunze, W. 1897
Kennedy, A. M. 1899
Kearney, Daniel. 1898
Lamm, Phil. 1897
Landreville, Max. 1895
Laning, O. S. 1897
Lanphier, R. A. 1898
Labbe, J. L. 1898
Lachapelle, Dr. J. O. 1898
Langevin, J. B. 1898
Laumeister, J. P. 1895
Lawrence, G. H. 1898
Lee, Jack. 1898
Lennon, John. 1898
Lesperance, A. 1898
Lemontagne, A. 1899
Levy, Ben. 1895
Lind, John. 1897
Lowe, Frank. 1898
Lude, J. 1898
Lusk, Isaac. 1898
Lobley, Al. 1897
Loberg, Olaf. 1898
Lee, John B. 1895
Lawson, Frank T. 1892
McAfee, A. 1897
McCarter, Alex. 1898
McConnell, Ed. 1897
McDermott, C. 1898
McDermott, Thomas F. 1897
McDonald, Chas. E. 1897
McDonald, Don R. R. 1899
McDonald, J. F. 1899
McFarlane, D. R. 1898
McGill, P. R. 1898
McGillevray, Angus. 1898
McGinnie, B. J. 1897
McGuire, Joe. 1897
McKeller, Angus. 1895
McKinnon, M. 1897
McLarthey, James. 1897
McLean, John W. 1898
McLennon, D. R. 1898
McLennon, W. K. 1897
McLeod, James. 1898
McMaster, A. 1898
McNeil, Robert. 1897
McPhail, D. 1898
McKinnon, James. 1898
McLaughlin, John. 1897
McDowell, C. M. 1898
McDonell, Donald. 1899
McIntosh, J. W. 1898
McLeod, D. 1898
Mahoney, J. T. 1898
Mapley, H. G. 1897
Morrison, John. 1897
Matson, C. A. 1898
Merkeley, Asa. 1897
Miller, Samuel. 1897
Monahan, Hugh. 1899
Moodie, J. D. 1898
Moore, Jack. 1898
Morlock, George W. 1898
Morwick, Thomas. 1897
Murray, James E. 1898
Murray, M. 1898
Miller, Samuel. 1897
Monjini, G. 1897
Moore, Chas. F. 1897
Moore, J. T. 1893
McCown, M. S. 1898
Nadeau, Louis. 1898
Nelson, Peté. 1896
Newcomb, Capt. O. J. 1898
Nordstrom, Joseph. 1898
Nugent, Fred A. 1898
Nelson, John C. 1886
Oakden, W. 1898
Ogburn, Robert J. 1897
Oglov, James. 1898
Olson, Olaf. 1898
O'Brien, T. W. 1886
O'Hara, T. P. 1898
O'Neil, J. M. 1898
Orr, Alec. 1898
Olsen, Andrew. 1898
Osborn, G. W. 1898
Paddock, Chas. H. 1898
Palm, A. O. 1898
Panet, M. 1898
Patton, J. T. 1898
Pearse, F. H. 1898
Pelland, S. 1898
Peppard, E. 1898
Perron, J. S. 1898

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Peterson, Victor.....	1897
Pink, W. J.....	1898
Pinkiert, H.....	1897
Pinkerton, B. B.....	1898
Pinska, Martin A.....	1898
Ponzo, J.....	1898
Poissant, M.....	1898
Powell, F. C.....	1898
Parker, Bert J.....	1898
Payson, C. C.....	1897
Preng, C. N.....	1897
Reddy, Alf.....	1898
Reister, Wm.....	1898
Rendall, W. J.....	1897
Renzoni, A. P.....	1898
Richardson, John.....	1897
Rivard, E.....	1897
Robinson, T. G. C.....	1898
Rogers, Godfrey.....	1897
Rohn, Henry.....	1899
Rosborough, Thomas.....	1897
Ross, A. D.....	1897
Roy, P.....	1898
Rystogi, Andrew.....	1898
Roselle, Desire R.....	1894
Savarel, L.....	1897
Schink, E.....	1898
Scott, Wm.....	1897
Segbers, J. A.....	1898
Seguin, A. J.....	1899
Shea, Joe.....	1898
Sidback, Andrew.....	1897
Smith, A. W. H.....	1898
Snyder, Joseph.....	1898
Somers, Hank.....	1894
Spratley, John.....	1897
Steele, L. W.....	1897
Steere, Dan.....	1898
Stewart, Neil.....	1899
Stepp, J. E.....	1898
Stingle, J. W.....	1898
Stone, C. T.....	1898
Strom, Ed.....	1899
Sutherland, P.....	1897
Swendsen, Swend.....	1898
Sugden, L. Schofield.....	1897
Sanquay, Alphonse.....	1898
Smith, George.....	1898
Snyder, J. Percy.....	1897
St. Clair, H. X.....	1898
Swecker, Dan.....	1898
Sutherland, Wm.....	1898
Snow, George T.....	1888
Steitz, Albert.....	1895
Schuler, Mat.....	1896
Schonborn, Louis K.....	1894
Tabor, C. W. C.....	1898
Tarter, A.....	1886
Thomas, W. R.....	1898
Thompson, W. E.....	1897
Thompson, Dr. Alfred.....	1899
Thompson, W. H.....	1898
Townsend, Turner N. E.....	1897
Treneman, B. R.....	1897
Tremblay, N.....	1886
Turnbull, Capt. Wm.....	1898
Tessino, Arsene.....	1896
Venter, P.....	1897
Vernon, George.....	1898
Verreau, E.....	1898
Vifquain, C. J.....	1898
Vinnicomb, F. W.....	1898
Walton, George H.....	1898
Way, F. T.....	1897
Weinrich, L.....	1898
Wert, E. A.....	1897
Williams, J. J.....	1896
Wilson, Arthur.....	1897
Wilson, J. W.....	1898
Wilson, Milton F.....	1898
White, F. O.....	1897
White, J. I.....	1895
Wood, Frank A.....	1898
Wooliver, John.....	1898
Weinberg, Andrew Ernest.....	1897
Wickman, Erick M.....	1898
Young, David.....	1897
Young, A. H.....	1898
Zaccarelli, John.....	1897

HONORARY MEMBERS

Funston, Gen. Frederick.....	1890
Ogilvie, Wm., deceased.....	1896
Sloss, Louis.....	1896
Stringer, Bishop I. O.....	1893

PAST PRESIDENTS GRAND LODGE

L. N. McQuesten (Jack).....	1895
(The Father of the Yukon.)	
Fred W. Harte.....	1896
Joseph A. Cooper.....	1897
William M. Leggett.....	1898
Thomas W. O'Brien.....	1899
Harry Smith.....	1900
Frank Bateau.....	1901
A. D. Ross.....	1903

Billy Lloyd.....	1904
Capt. Thomas A. Alcock.....	1905
H. E. Peter.....	1906
H. E. Peter.....	1907
H. E. Peter.....	1908
Robert Henderson.....	1909
G. C. Woodward.....	1910
George Brimston.....	1911
Joseph W. Wilson.....	1912
Angus D. Ross.....	1913

OFFICERS DAWSON LODGE NO. 1

The present officers of Dawson Lodge No. 1 are:
 President.....Charles J. Vifquain
 Vice-President.....Godfrey Rogers
 Secretary.....F. W. Clements
 Treasurer.....Wm. M. Cribbs
 Chaplain.....James H. Dillon
 Warden.....George Corderay
 Guard.....Robert J. Ogburn

OFFICERS GRAND LODGE

President.....A. D. Ross
 Vice-President.....R. L. Gillespie
 Secretary.....F. W. Clements
 Treasurer.....A. F. Engelhardt
 Chaplain.....John Grant
 Warden.....Robert G. Ogburn
 Historian.....John Grant

be the latest date at which a man shall be entitled to be a Pioneer. Carried unanimously.

Proposed by P. Wiburg, seconded by Cooper, that the next meeting be at Snow's Opera House. Carried unanimously.

Moved and seconded by Snow and English that the meeting adjourn until Friday, Dec. 7, 1894. Carried.

Names of members of Yukon Order of Pioneers who signed at this meeting:

L. N. McQuesten.....	1873
Frederick W. Harte.....	1873
Rudolph Newman.....	1873
Arthur Harper.....	1873
A. H. Mayo.....	1873
John Marks.....	1882
Wm. Hayes.....	1883
Pete A. Wiburg.....	1885
Wm. H. McPhee.....	1888
Charles Levantie.....	1888
F. G. H. Bowker.....	1888
Joe A. Cooper.....	1887
Robert J. English.....	1886
N. Piccett.....	1886
Fred Meunier.....	1887
Henry Willett.....	1888
W. R. Lloyd.....	1888
John O. Donald.....	1888



On the Pay in Early Days.

◆◆◆◆◆
MINUTES OF HISTORY
MAKING MEETING
 ◆◆◆◆◆

First meeting of Yukon Order of Pioneers, organized at Fortymile, Y. T., Dec. 1, 1894.

Proposed by C. Levantie, seconded by R. English, that G. T. Snow be temporary chairman and F. Bowker be secretary. Carried.

Proposed by F. Dinsmore that the chairman shall state the object of the meeting. Carried.

The chair then proceeded to explain the object of the meeting.

Nomination by C. Levantie, seconded by English, that L. N. McQuesten be president. Carried.

Nomination for vice-president. Proposed that F. Dinsmore be vice-president. Carried unanimously.

It was moved by Geo. H. Matlock and seconded by Harry Smith, that Frederick Washington Harte be secretary.

Moved by P. Wiburg and seconded by R. English that William McPhee be treasurer. Carried.

Proposed by Levantie and seconded by G. T. Snow that G. T. Cooper be guard. Carried.

Proposed by Lee Ragen, seconded by Hamilton, that Frank Bateau be warden. Carried.

Proposed that Levantie, Pete Nelson and T. O'Brien be appointed a committee of finance. Appointed by the chair.

Proposed that G. Snow, Frank Bowker and Pete Wiburg be a committee in constitution and by-laws. Appointed by the chair.

H. English is appointed additional

to the committee on by-laws.

Proposed by C. Levantie, seconded by Hamilton, that 1888 and previously	
Albert Fortier.....	1888
Henry Carter.....	1887
Henry Rivers.....	1887
R. Lowerie.....	1887
G. H. Matlock.....	1887
Frank Buteau.....	1886
Fred Hutchinson.....	1886
George T. Snow.....	1888
Joe Beaudreau.....	1888
Thos. Blake.....	1887
Ed Miller.....	1887
Ed Grignon.....	1887
S. S. Mitchell.....	1886
Matt Hall.....	1887
Lee Hagen.....	1886
H. Smith.....	1887
Wm. Stewart.....	1887
John Nelson.....	1886
Joe Navaroo.....	1888
J. A. Campbell.....	1887
Frank Seagrin.....	1888
Howard Hamilton Hart.....	1886
George McCue.....	1887
Peter Brannon.....	1887
Pen J. Atwater.....	1886
T. W. O'Brien.....	1887
Joseph H. Gazerlais.....	1886
Victor Roux.....	1888
L. Baptiste Leautau.....	1887
Napoleon Hout.....	1887
Henry Seymour.....	1888
Isaac Powers.....	1888
Louis Lavois.....	1888
Fred Boullais.....	1888
Ellis Lewis.....	1886

The following were not present at the organization, but by resolution at a meeting in the following August the names were added to the charter membership: G. C. Bettles, 1887; P. I. McDonald, 1886; Bernard Hill, 1886; Hans Scals, 1888; J. D. Kennedy,

1887; James Bender, 1887; Samuel Matthews, 1888; William Cauthier, 1888; E. M. Sullivan, 1887; L. C. Stearnes, 1887; A. S. Blanchard, 1887; N. McArthur, 1888; Thomas Young, 1888.

THE SOURDOUGH PIONEER

When we struck th' gates of Skagway it was like th' gates of hell,
 And a many poor cheechaco tolled his own sad funeral knell;
 Jist before us lay th' Eden—lay th' Northland's gelid void,
 Draped in gown of diamond crystals gleaming like th' crown of Oid.
 In th' ultra lay th' fortune that we joined th' guild to find—
 Lay th' land of waste and hardships, where we strove to build our shrine.
 Had we known th' demon waiting for us o'er th' frozen bourn
 We'd have all gone back to hoin' weeds an' pusley from th' corn.

But th' gold is what we wanted in th' land we didn't know,
 An' we thought we would encounter nuthin' but glare ice an' snow.
 But with pack upon our shoulders, we th' Northland's waste did stab,
 Each one greedy as a glutton, grabbin' all that he could grab.
 Many times we felt th' hunger by th' camp fire in th' night,
 And a many eat his meclucs to th' spark of life fan bright.
 But we fought th' demon backward—step by step we reached th' goal;
 Day by day we sought th' fortune at th' brink of hell's own shoal.

First we struck it on Bonanza, then in Eldorado's bed
 We discovered many ounces, an' we panned from mouth to head
 Every crick that's sluiced a furrow from th' boundary to th' line
 That divides th' starry banner from this Union Jack of mine.
 But we suffered like th' devil—sacrificin' human pride,
 An' a many poor prospector crossed th' mystic, lone divide.
 Along the Yukon was a wasteland, with no school, no God, no law.

But we didn't do so rotten if you people'd only think
 How th' solitude will torture when you stand upon th' brink
 Of th' chasm known as future, dark an' drear an' void as space,
 Over which you must on snowshoes run th' grinnin' death a race.
 But we fought it to a finish, th' survivors suffered most,
 Gazin' at th' pit before us, from which rose th' devil's ghost.

Since, to realms of th' vapor many years have rolled away;
 On our heads where curls of color used to be is silver gray;
 Where we had our mines an' cabin now is homes an' Dians breast,
 On th' hillside carved in marble are these words, "Th' Sourdough's Rest."
 As we wander 'bout th' city, drinkin' hooch an' peddlin' bull
 With th' comrades of th' cycle when our pokes were always full,
 Live again, do we, th' era—live again th' yester year,
 An' on bier of reminiscence drop a lonesome, longin' tear.

O'er th' Yukon now is gardens, an' th' steamboats dot th' stream
 Where we used to fight with nature, or repose in peaceful dream.
 O'er th' country waves a symbol honored by th' powers of all,
 In its shade is sourdoughs resting who were once th' country's thrall.
 Down th' trail to happy realms move we with that caravan
 That is mushin' to th' border of th' sourdough's dreamed of land.
 Perhaps some of us did falter, but we done th' best we could
 For th' Yukon an' its people—for th' flag—an' for our God.
 —J. HAMPTON MILES.



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DAWSON, Y. T.

Birds and Animals of the Klondike

Aside from its great storehouse of gold, and the extraordinary climatic conditions, this region offers to observers a wealth of bird and animal life quite unexpected in such a northern clime. To naturalists the great valley of the Yukon has long been known as the summer home of myriads of water fowl; the pasture ground of moose, caribou and mountain sheep; the retreat of valuable fur bearing animals, and, as in prehistoric days, the habitat of immense creatures now extinct; the first ox, mastodon and others, whose remains are found imbedded in the frozen earth.

Many of the species found, both of birds and animals, are peculiar to the country; while in many of cosmopolitan natures we recognize old friends of the woods of home. Swallows, robins, bluebirds, sparrows and even humming birds, identical with those of more temperate zones. Pocket gophers, red squirrels and chipmunks, with a shade less of color but the same old smile. The lakes contain fine trout, and the familiar pickerel. Brook trout are scarce, but the handsome grayling are everywhere in the swift water, affording delight to the Isaac Waltons of the vicinity.

Ducks, geese, cranes and kindred species abound, for this is their natural rendezvous; but even here in their chosen country they are of local distribution, very plentiful in the low swampy sections where they breed, and almost unknown in others except during migration. The majority of the ducks follow up the Yukon valley while the geese choose the down stream route and follow the salt water coast to California. Sandhill cranes in great number, however, pass Dawson in the fall going up the Yukon. They are often mistaken for geese owing to their habit of traveling in V-shaped flocks and columns, but can be readily distinguished from them by the high pitch of their call note, and from the fact that a crane's flight consists of a series of flaps and a long sail on extended wings—something not observed with geese. The varieties of ducks noticed are mallard, pintail, long-tail, green wing teal, widgeon, butter-ball, bluebill, golden eye, surf duck and harlequins. Among the waders are golden plover, killdeer, curlew, turnstone, Wilson's snipe and four sandpipers, pectoral, red backed, spotted.

Grouse are well represented by five varieties—the blue grouse of the heavy timber, known as hooters, ruffed grouse, incorrectly called pheasant, Canada grouse, sometimes called fool hens, owing to their tame, unsuspecting natures, allowing themselves at times to be actually knocked over with sticks; the sharptailed grouse, the prairie chicken of the northwest and several kinds of beautiful ptarmigan, a bird peculiar to cold countries, of mottled brown coat in summer, changing in winter to rosy white. This rose tint, however, is most noticeable in life, since in market specimens or mounted birds the bloom fades to immaculate whiteness. Quail of any kind are not known to inhabit the Yukon valley.

Swan, white pelican and the large whooping crane are found in abundance along the lower Yukon. Three varieties of geese, occur, Canadian, brant and the emperor goose; the latter confined to the lower Yukon.

Birds of prey are numerous, seven varieties of owls, the great gray, horned, snowy, short-eared, Richardson, hawk-owl and the diminutive pigmy owl, no larger than a bluebird. The bald eagle is occasionally met with and the golden eagle, a bird of the mountains, is often seen.

The osprey, or fish hawk, is found along the Yukon, identical with the bird so common to the Atlantic coast.

Other hawks found are the white gyrfalcon, peregrine falcon—two birds famous in the medieval days of falconry—goshawk, roughlegged hawk, marsh hawk, sharp-shinned hawk, Richardson merlin, pigeon hawk and sparrow hawk.

Among smaller birds can be mentioned two robins, the American and the Oregon, the latter having a black band across the breast; two varieties of jays, Stellers, of ultramarine blue, with a long flowing crest, and the Canada jay, smoky gray and restless, known as the "moose bird" and camp robber. Four kinds of woodpeckers are found, downy, hairy, yellow-shafted flicker, and the rare Alaskan banded backed, three-toed woodpecker, a long name for an industrious little chap with a yellow crown that can be found in dead of winter prospecting the dead trees for grub. Two blackbirds, the red-winged and the rusty, two bluebirds, the latter a handsome bird of clear blue throughout, an abundant species in the vicinity of Whitehorse rapids. Five varieties of swallows—barn swallow, cave swallow, violet-green swallow, white-bellied swallow and the sand martin. In the rocks at the mouth of the Klondike is an extensive breeding spot of the violet-green swallow. The familiar house-martin and chimney swallow are missing here. A conspicuous bird of the winter landscape is the raven, whose sombre black figure is often startled from among the snow-laden trees to quickly disappear again like a spectre of the night. But with the return of the warm summer sun their natures soften and they become noisy and frolicsome, congregating in large numbers along the Dawson waterfront, where choice morsels of the refuse heaps are divided up between them and the malamutes with many a pow-wow. When the weather is fair they can frequently be seen soaring to a great height and there turning over on their backs in midair, and, with extended pinions, shoot down with great rapidity, righting themselves at the end of the flight, only to rise higher once more and repeat again and again, a bit of skylarking peculiar to ravens alone.

The summer season brings forth a half dozen varieties of sparrows. The slate-colored snow bird is a familiar example, many pairs of which nest in the low ground of the Dawson town-site.

There are eight or ten kinds of bright colored warblers—probable being the best known.

A visit to the secluded woods will reveal the melodious songs of the hermit and russet-backed thrushes.

Humming birds in the Klondike are indeed a novelty to many people, but, nevertheless, rufous-hummers are to be seen along the river banks and high up on the Sulphur dome, where flowers grow in profusion.

The winter species among the small birds are most interesting. The two little chickadees that make themselves at home around the miners' cabins care little for weather that is "cold enough for you"; neither are they bothered with a miner's license, and have a grubstake in sight all the time.

Northern waxwings and pine grosbeaks frequently appear in large flocks, the latter known by their gray and saffron-yellow plumage, with an occasional adult male in the bunch with red breast and head.

Large flocks of red crossbills are found all winter in the spruce swamps along the Klondike, a bird, the mandibles of whose bill cross each other at right angles, enabling them to tear apart the hard cones on which they feed.

The flocks of smaller birds that one sees along the creeks are likely to be pine linnets or redpolls, both hardy Arctic birds. The latter, of plain ap-

pearance at a distance, is a thing of beauty when more closely observed, for what appears to be a black crown is one of lustrous ruby-red, and the breast and sides a glow of pink.

Another bird of gay colors is the Siberian rosy finch, breeding among the high mountain tops and spending the winter in the shelter of the lowlands, about the size of the white snow-bunting, of rosy red body, with chocolate colored wings and tail. They are plentiful on the Chilcoot pass, and are not infrequently seen along the trails of the Klondike.

It may be of interest to know that the spring arrival of birds at Dawson about corresponds to that of the northern states, for a notebook records the arrival of the first geese on April 26, and on May 1 a golden eye duck was killed in the open water of the Klondike river. No new summer birds then appeared until May 17, when two shortbilled gulls were seen over the Yukon just as the river opened, and followed the ice down stream. On May 20, song sparrows were singing, and the week following found most of the summer birds in their old haunts.

Among the game animals can be mentioned caribou, moose and mountain sheep. There are no goats, deer or elk in the vicinity. The caribou is of the woodlands variety; plentiful along the foothills of the mountains; traveling about during the fall in large herds—the upper Klondike being a well known range of theirs. A smaller variety, known as the barren grounds caribou, inhabit the Mackenzie river country. The moose, the largest wild animal in North America, is well known in all the upper Yukon region; this section furnishing the largest specimens obtainable. The horns of both caribou and moose produced in this country are handsomer and more massive than those found in other sections. A spread of five or six feet for moose antlers is not uncommon, and most caribou heads will average over thirty points, and are of most graceful contour. Like deer, these animals shed their horns yearly. In this country they are dropped about the first of December, and are fully developed again by August.

It may not be out of place here to call attention to the mistaken idea of attempting to tell an animal's age by the number of points upon his antlers, for it has been demonstrated repeatedly by animals in captivity that one in good physical condition, with good feed, will grow larger horns than one under more unfavorable conditions, irrespective of age.

The mountain sheep of the country is a very different animal than the bighorn of the Rocky mountains, being entirely white, younger animals having patches of gray. They are peculiar to Alaska and the Yukon country, and, although existing here for years, they have but recently been brought to the attention of the scientific world, and as yet are very rare in outside collections. They are often, but erroneously, termed mountain goats, the resemblance being their color, the fleece and horns are totally different. Even "ibex" and "chamoise" are terms likewise applied to them.

Further north, in the barren grounds of the Arctic circle, is found the little-known musk-ox, not being known to extend their travels to the Yukon.

The country is famous for its fur-bearing animals, the most important of which is the marten, while otter, beaver, mink, fisher, wolverine and lynx are well known to trappers. Four kinds of foxes are known—red, cross, silver-gray and black; the white variety is further north.

Bears are met with in almost every part of the country. The commonest is the small black variety. There are

also several local varieties of the brown bear, and the Alaskan grizzly, which, like the moose, attains a great size.

Wolves are not very plentiful. In fact, it takes an Indian to find one. The live young are much sought after by the Siwash to breed with the native dogs, the result being the wolfish looking malamutes of the country, who seem to have retained the dismal howl of their wild father, and few of the good qualities of the mother.—George G. Cantwell.

WHITE NIGHTS OF YUKON

The white nights of the Yukon are strangers to other lands,
Where the dusk of night, and the dawn's first light on the mountain height cross hands.
Where the shades of eve their dark colors weave, with the tints of the golden morn,
In the heaven o'erhead—while a day is dead and another day is born.
Where the earth and sky in their beauty vie with a glory no tongue has told,
Where the "dark" of night is but silvery light, with its bordering bars of gold;
Where the great clouds rest on the glacier's breast, with their aerial pinions furled,
Or lingering stray, ere they fleet away like the ghosts from another world.

The white nights of the Yukon are mystical, grandly fair—
And so softly mild—as the face of a child—that the presence of God seems there,
With each vapory ring, like an angel's wing, while the peaceful calm of the skies
Would reflect the sheen of his hosts unseen, or the light of love in his eyes.
Where the dark and green, with all tints between, paint summit of mount and hill,
Where the aspen bower and the wildling flower with beauty the valleys fill,
While afar away in the distance gray the grim sentinel ice peaks stand,
As to guard the line of a scene divine, that would breathe of the "better land."

MY MADONNA

I haled me a woman from the street,
Shameless, but, oh, so fair!
I bade her sit in the model's seat,
And I painted her sitting there.

I hid all trace of her heart unclean;
I painted a babe at her breast;
I painted her as she might have been
If the Worst had been the Best.

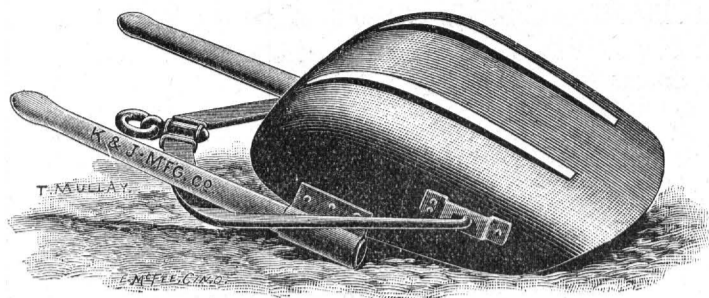
She laughed at my picture and went away.
Then came, with a knowing nod,
A connoisseur, and I heard him say,
" 'Tis Mary, the Mother of God."

So I painted a halo round her hair,
And I sold her, and took my fee,
And she hangs in the church of Saint Hilaire,
Where you and all may see.
—Robert W. Service.

Their National Game

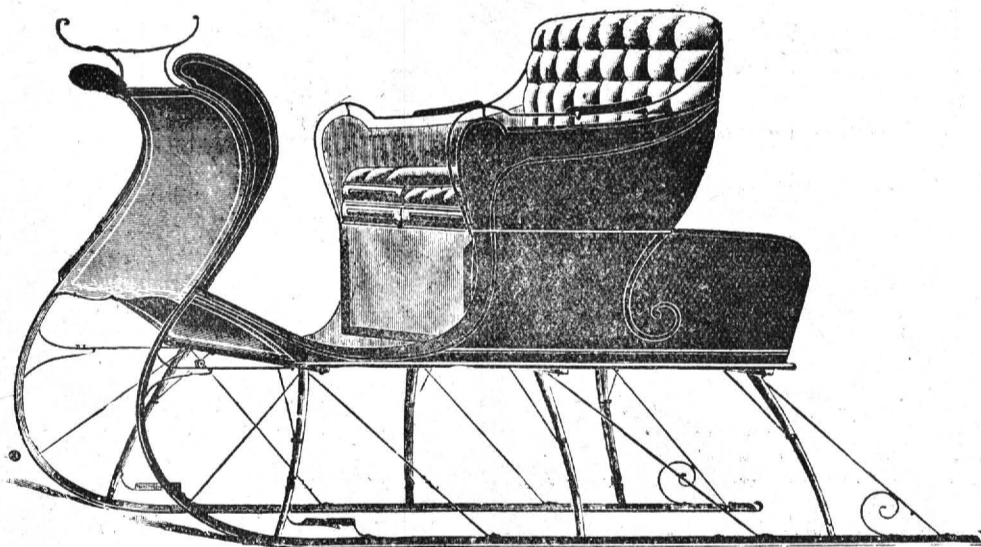
"I understand the office boys in Boston are all excited."
"About what?"
"Seems the symphony orchestras have begun practice."—Kansas City Journal.

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Dawson, Y. T.

How the Phrase "A Ton of Gold" "Turned the Trick"

Remarkable Story of How Newspaper Men Gave Klondike the Greatest Publicity of Any Camp in a Century

On July 16 of this year Seattle held her annual jubilee, called the Golden Potlatch, celebrating the anniversary of the arrival of the Portland, the first gold ship, at that port in 1897. Beriah Brown, the dean of the newspaper men of the Post-Intelligencer, wrote for the first page display this fascinating story on how the Klondike was put on the map:

The winter of 1896-7 was a gloomy period in the lifetime of the city of Seattle. There were indications that the long-continued period of depression was to be broken, but all that was seen locally in that direction was the rather more cheerful tone of business men, following upon the election of McKinley and the certainty that tariff revision would be undertaken as soon as congress could be called in special session. The lot of the local newspaper men, at the time, was not a happy one. Those who could secure and retain regular employment were under salaries about on the level with those enjoyed now by the street-cleaning gangs of the city. This was not the fault, but the misfortune, of the newspaper owners, for it is doubtful whether there was a newspaper in the city which was making even the slenderest margin over operating expenses, low as the level of those expenses was kept.

During the winter there came rumors out of the North that there had been a strike of extraordinary richness made somewhere on the Yukon, where several hundred miners had been working for many years, making good wages, but uncovering no great riches. These stories came by way of Juneau and Dyea, which were in irregular communication with the Yukon country, even during the winter, by the occasional coming out over the winter trail by the river, the lakes and Chilkoot pass, of some miner for supplies.

Before the ice went out in the spring, so that steamers from the outside could reach St. Michael, the entrepot of the Yukon, whence river boats took passengers into the older mining camps, these rumors became certainties. Circumstantial stories came out to the effect that on August 17, George Carmack and his Indian associates had made a rich discovery on the moose pastures of the Klondike. The stories had reached the established camps of Fortymile and Circle, but were passed up as fakes until they were fully confirmed in December, when an exodus took place which practically depopulated the older camps.

Before the spring fairly opened one or two men, who had worked in the new camp, came out over the trails and reached Seattle, carrying with them considerable amounts of gold from the new discoveries. The stories which they told taxed the credulity of the listening newspapermen, but the pokes of gold which they had bore witness that they were true, at least in part. The arrival of the first steamships from the North was eagerly awaited.

While most of the newspaper men were in receipt of but slender salaries, each one of them had sought to supplement this by furnishing news stories for newspapers elsewhere. It was slim picking, and the man was in luck who succeeded in "planting" a story with some newspaper on his "string" once or twice a week. But whatever he got this way was like money from home, so none of them neglected the interests of the outside papers.

Naturally, as these stories came out from the Klondike, each newspaper man who was acting as correspondent for newspapers in other cities, sought

to interest those newspapers in the great discoveries in the Northwestern territory, but without success. They would query, offering stories about miners thawing fortunes out of the ground, and washing out hundreds of dollars' worth of gold with melted snow, but no news editor of any paper, save those of the Pacific coast, could see anything in them which he considered of sufficient interest to pay telegraph tolls on.

On July 14 the steamer Excelsior arrived in San Francisco, bringing out a number of miners who had been first in on the great discovery, who had made a small fortune in a few weeks, and who had come out in order to get supplies and machinery for commencing work on a large scale. No attention was paid elsewhere than in San Francisco and Seattle to the stories they told, and the news sent East was meager and perfunctory. It seemed impossible to interest Eastern people in the greatest gold discovery recorded since the time of the opening of the Australian placers.

On July 16, two days after the arrival of the Excelsior in San Francisco, the steamer Portland arrived in Seattle, having as passengers 68 miners from the Klondike, all on their way out to secure supplies. They had gone down the Yukon on the steamers P. B. Weare and Alice, and had taken passage on the Portland at St. Michael. The stories that these men told confirmed everything that had been said about the wonderful richness of the new discovery. Moreover, they had proof in the most tangible form, for the steamer Portland had on board more than \$700,000 in gold, taken out of newly-opened placers in the brief interval during which sluicing was possible, before the first steamers left.

Seattle was deeply aroused over the story they brought. The local newspapers "played it up" big, and hundreds of individuals commenced making preparations to start for the Yukon as soon as they could get away.

The question among the local newspaper men was how to get this story before the world. They had learned by experience the apparently insurmountable difficulty which existed in inducing any Eastern newspaper man to take any interest himself, or to believe that the readers of his newspaper would take any interest, in gold discoveries made in such an isolated region as Alaska.

The "bunch" around the Post-Intelligencer all worked in harmony. They always helped each other in every possible way. They suggested various forms in which a "query" should be framed, to catch the attention of the news editors at whom it was aimed, and to induce them to order a story of some length about the Alaska discoveries. Finally a thought suggested itself to one of them, and that was the thought which did the trick.

The idea came from a short news story he had read a few days previous in the commercial columns of one of the new New York newspapers. This story described, in a humorous way, a recent little flurry in the silver market in New York, which had occasioned a temporary rise in the price of the white metal of several points.

It appears that one of the various Wall street agencies had bulletined the fact that "ten tons" of silver had been taken for shipment to France. The story went around with great rapidity and created a few hours of feverish interest and speculation. The story was promptly expanded, and for a time it was believed that the meaning was that France was pre-

paring to remonetize silver and had made this extraordinary purchase in order to be supplied with a sufficient quantity of bullion, bought at the then low figure, in order to be prepared to enter upon this remonetization plan.

The little bubble burst when someone set at work with a pencil and a piece of paper and found that the actual value of the shipment was only about \$120,000. Then there was a laugh, and the incident was forgotten. The effect of this substitution of the standards of measurement was plain. It looked as though an appeal which had met with such instant response from a gang of Wall street speculators might have a somewhat similar effect even upon a lot of hard-headed news editors. At all events the scheme was worth trying.

The Portland had brought down gold to an amount somewhat in excess of \$700,000. It was promptly figured out that, even at the rough rate of \$15 an ounce as the value, this amount would come to something in excess of a ton in weight.

Each man who had a "string" of newspapers promptly wrote out a brief statement of the fact of the arrival of the Portland with startling news from the new discoveries and telegraphed this statement to the various newspapers which he represented. And each "query" thus sent out had in it the magic sentence: "The Portland had a ton of gold aboard."

The replies were rapid and startling. In every single instance there was a demand for the stories which had been rejected all winter. The editors wanted 1,000 words, 2,000, and, in some instances, there was no limit placed upon the amount. The news editors wanted all they could get at the time and all that could be got thereafter.

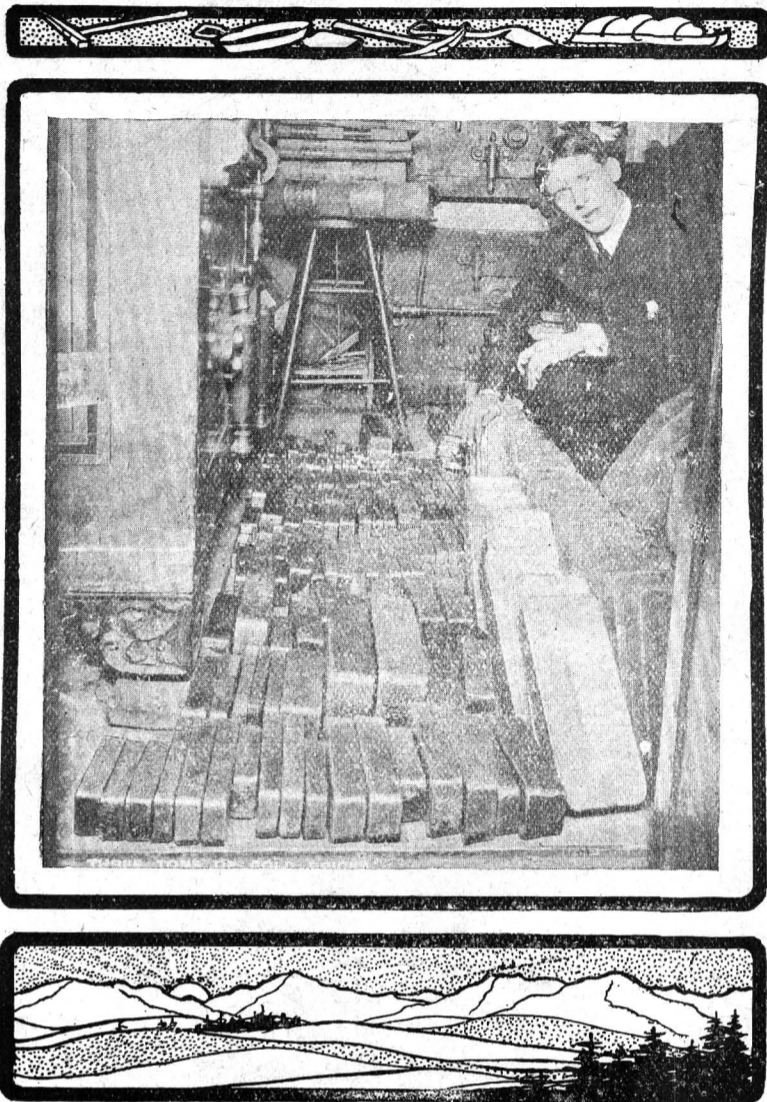
The following morning every newspaper which appeared anywhere in the United States and which had a telegraphic service, carried, as the leading story of the day, the news about the Klondike discoveries, and devoted far more space to them than to anything else in the paper; and if there was any newspaper in the list which failed to carry the words "A Ton of Gold" in the headlines over the story, that newspaper was not among those which reached the exchange desk in the Post-Intelligencer office.

That same phrase, "A Ton of Gold," was flashed by cable under the Atlantic and appeared in the newspapers of England and the continent.

The news was four or five months old when it reached the rest of the world, outside of Seattle, but it was received with no absence of enthusiasm on that account. The world awakened to the fact that the newest Eldorado had been uncovered, and the world's adventurers of every race and from every clime were soon on their way to Seattle, as the entrepot of the great discovery, the place whence the news went out to the world.

It is an idle speculation how long it might have taken for the world to wake up to the magnitude of the discoveries; how long the development of the North and its opening to the world might have been delayed. Perhaps there might have been no "Klondike rush" at all, in the proportions which it assumed, and a picturesque story or rather a series of picturesque stories might have been lost to the world.

This much, at all events, is reasonably certain: The phrase, "A Ton of Gold," introduced Klondike to the reading public of the entire world within twenty-four hours after it was coined.



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SECOND AVENUE AND QUEEN STREET

Yukon, the Eden of Bloom

By G. HARRY LAWRENCE

One of Dawson's Flower Enthusiasts

When the pioneers of the Northland of the vintage of 1898 made up their minds to venture into the Klondike they thought of the Yukon as a country of perpetual ice and snow, where man had to wrestle with nature in her sternest moods, to win from an "ice-locked" bosom the coveted gold. They expected to suffer all the terrors and unknown hardships of a "frozen north" for a year or so, and then go back to "God's country" to enjoy their wealth and astonish the natives with the tales of their privations and hardships.

Such was their conception of our fair Northland, and the same idea still prevails to a great extent on the outside. The reality, however, was very different. Instead of frostbites and blizzards the pioneers found sunshine and flowers—sunshine the whole twenty-four hours of the day and flowers everywhere—flowers in the woodland, along the streams and rivers, in the valleys, on the hillsides and mountain tops, growing in the finest climate in the whole world, a perfect Eden of Bloom from April until late September. Before the snow is off the mountains, the hills and valleys with a southern exposure are alive with the hardy wild crocus, or anemone, and the delicate arbutus closely followed in May by the wild hyacinth—natural order Ranunculaceæ—pushing its long spike of dark blue and royal purple bells up along the banks of the roads wherever a little sunshine penetrates through the trees. It has for its companions the pale bluebell and the wild Nemophila. The banks along the roads and streams are a mass of varying hues of blue from these three flowers alone. A little later, in a somewhat more exposed position, we see the larger yellow daisy with its brown crown, surrounded with petals of purest gold.

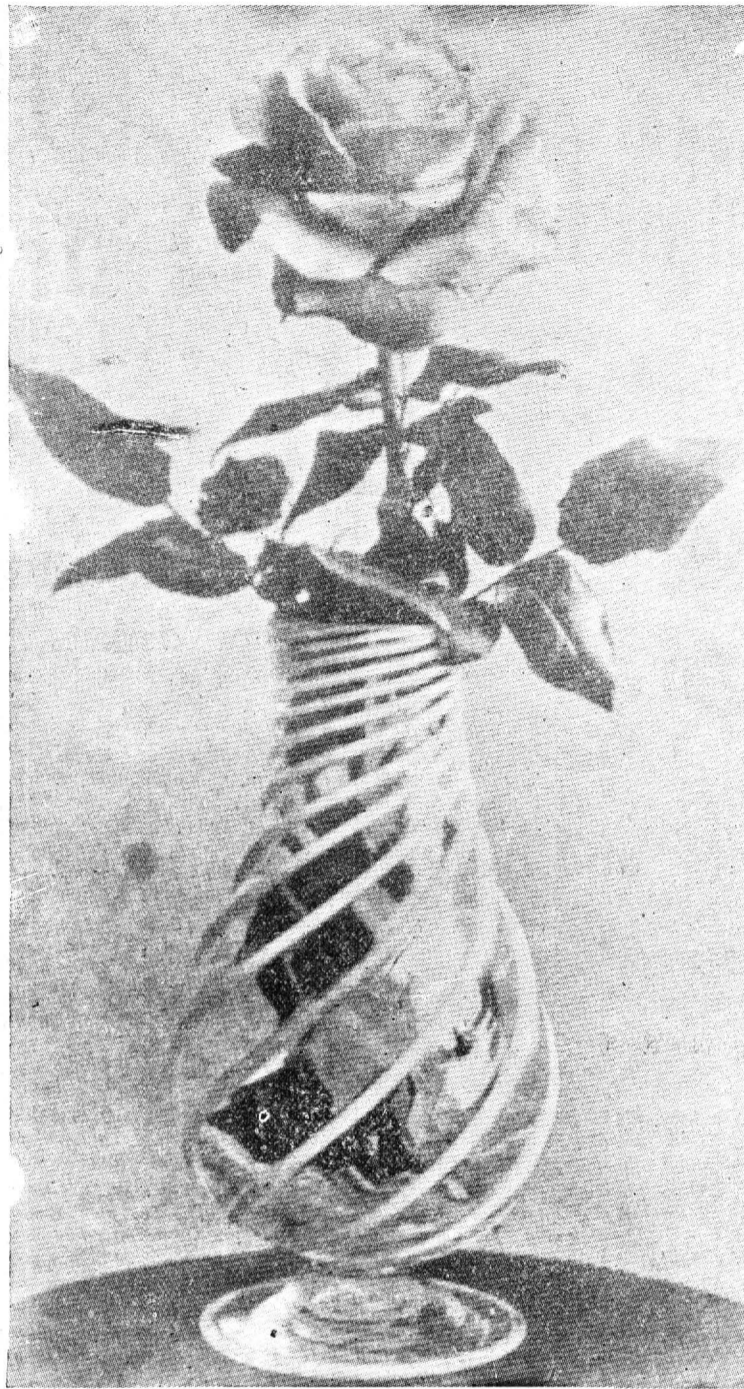
The first week in June the wild rose begins to bloom, and all the old stumps of trees are now covered with its beautiful blossoms running from pale pink to darkest red. There are millions of them healing the unsightly scars the axman has made. What was desolation a short time before is now turned into a bower of beauty—homes for the humming birds and the bees.

About this time the knowing ones are noticing where the thickest patches of white are showing, mentally staking their blueberry patch for their winter supply.

Early in July we see a touch of reddish pink on the hills, and in a few days every bare spot on the mountain's side is covered with a riot of color. The fireweed is in blossom. If you are fortunate you may find an albino among them. They are very rare. Possibly a white one may be found in a hundred acres of red.

Here and there in the meadows are to be found the blue lupine with its strong, stiff stem and pea-like blossoms. If we stroll along the smaller streams in the shady places we find the modest violet. Here also grows the Yukon orchid with its odd speckled blossoms, and if we look carefully along the road we can find almost hidden by the grass the wonderful miniature daisy, only an inch or so high, its blossoms no larger than a dewdrop, perfect in every detail and having more petals than its giant prototype, the Shasta daisy. The anemone is also close by with its white flowers standing well above its dark green foliage. These are only a few of our wild flowers. There are a hundred different kinds to be observed and enjoyed by the flower lover.

What our sunny days do to our cultivated flowers has to be seen to be believed. The gardens of Dawson and the Yukon are full of annuals such as Ageratum, Sweet Alyssum,



DAWSON ROSES

Antirrhinum or Snap Dragon, Calendula, Candytuft, Centaurea or Cornflower, Clarkia, Casmos, Daisies, Dimorphothea or African Daisy, Flax, Forget-me-not, Gypsophila, Helichrysum or everlasting flower, Kochia or Summer Cypress, Larkspur, Linum, Lobelia, Linaria, Marigold, Mignonette, Myosotis, Nasturtium, Nemophila, Nicotiana, Petunias, Phlox, Poppies, common Shirley, double and Iceland, Rudbeckia or Golden Glow, Salpiglossis, Schizanthus or Butterfly Flower, Sunflower, Sweet Sultan, Verbena, Viscaria, Ziunia. The California state flower, Eschscholtzia, grows to a larger size and a more intense color than in its native state. Asters of all kinds and colors attain their highest degree of perfection here. Sweet pea vines ten feet high with five blossoms to a single stem is a Dawson production. Mrs. Perkins had the Spencer variety "Helen Lewis" with five blossoms to a stem, a world record, last year.

We excel old England in sweet peas in size, color and substance. Nowhere in the world do sweet peas grow as luxuriantly as in the Yukon.

Stocks, both of the ten-week and Brompton varieties, grow to enormous size, with flowering spikes eighteen inches long perfectly double in all colors.

Pansies grow to a large size. Single blossoms measuring two inches in diameter are common. Their coloring

is superb, and if planted in a well drained situation will stand the winter, as will also several perennials, such as Iceland poppy, Delphinium or Hardy Larkspur, English Daisy or Bellis Perrenis, Meadow Rue or Thalictrum, Bleeding Heart or Dielytra, Spirea, Anchusa, Aquilegias, Dianthus, Sweet William, and others.

Dahlias grow to great size. Flowers ten inches in diameter are not uncommon. They have to be stored where they will not freeze during the winter. Hollyhocks grow and flower splendidly. Any semi-hardy plant or bulb will grow and bloom with great certainty and profusion in our glorious long sunny days.

Tulips planted out in the garden early in September will reward you with a mass of bloom the next spring. They are perfectly hardy and our winter does not harm them.

All vines except the Impomoea family—they are strictly tropical—make a rapid and vigorous growth. Hop and canary bird vines will completely cover a porch or arbor in four or five weeks after being set out. Cobia Scandens, wild cucumber, cinnamon and Maderia vines, also climbing nasturtiums grow freely and make a dense screen of leaves very shortly after being planted.

The cardinal flower, a recent introduction of the Impomoea family, also the moon flower—Noceura Alba—of the same genus, do well here; the

moon flower especially so. It makes a growth of 25 to 30 feet in a season, the leaves forming a dense mass. The large white trumpet shaped flowers being borne well out from the foliage. This vine loves the shade and will not do well exposed to full sunshine.

Pot plants, such as geraniums, fuchsias, agapanthus, begonias, palms, sauseveria, asparagus ferns or nanus plumosa and sprengeri thrive luxuriantly set out in some sheltered spot or kept in pots on the verandas. Tea and hybrid tea roses grow and bloom splendidly when planted out in the open ground. Tradescantia—wandering Jew—a native of the Philippines, grows profusely in hanging baskets on our porches, and, instead of the bleak and dreary country we expected, we have a country and a climate in which any plant or flower will grow and grow luxuriantly. We of Yukon should thank the Guide of our destinies that our lives have fallen in pleasant places, for our flowers are part of the lure of the North.

HOW TWO GOT ACQUAINTED ON THE SKAGWAY TRAIL

Life on the Dyea and Skagway trails in 1897 was full of intensely interesting and amusing incidents. No one who spent a few weeks or months on the trail can look back over that period without recalling occurrences filled with humor and not infrequently carrying with them a vein of pathos as well.

A party of men were gathered in a cabin on Hunker creek one night and among other experiences that were told occurred the following:

It happened one cold, blustering day that a certain man, whose name for present purposes will be John Smith, had gone some distance from his tent on the Skagway trail in search of wood. While prosecuting his quest he ran across a nice little pile of dry poles which just suited his needs for the occasion. Glancing around and finding no one in sight he concluded that the wood had been left by someone who had moved his camp further along the trail and proceeded to load his sled with the wood.

Having completed the job he picked up the sleigh rope and leisurely started off toward his tent. A hundred yards down, the trail crossed a small gully at the bottom of which ran a small stream, still open.

Smith had just crossed the creek and had started up the opposite bank when he heard someone calling from behind: "Say, you ———, bring back that wood." The manner in which the request was addressed did not tend to put Mr. Smith in a good humor, so he proceeded to inform his pursuer that if he wanted the wood he would have to come and take it.

Without hesitation the late owner of the wood accepted the invitation and proceeded on a run for Smith. Arriving at the creek he missed his footing and one leg went in to the knee, which did not increase his good feeling toward Smith. However, he crossed the little stream and made for Smith, who, by the way, was a very much smaller man.

They clinched without delay, and soon a battle royal was in progress. Backwards and forwards they tussled, every minute getting down the slope, a little nearer to the creek.

Neither had succeeded in landing very heavily on his opponent's anatomy and each in his anger and desire to have the other's scalp had for the moment forgotten the surroundings. They were brought to a realizing sense

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of the condition of things, however, by both falling heavily to the ground, followed immediately by a loud splash and the two men, still clinched, were lying in the cold water of the creek. It did not take long for them to extricate themselves. Hostilities were then suspended by mutual consent. Smith picked up his sled rope and proceeded on his way back to the tent.

About an hour later, as he and his two partners were eating supper, the tent flap was pushed aside and a voice was heard to say: "Boys, I fell into creek down here a ways; Can I come in and get warm?"

"Come right in," was the ready response, and in stepped Smith's late fistic opponent. He had been some time enjoying the warmth of the fire before, in the dim light of the tent, he realized his surroundings. After a few moments he slipped over to Smith, extending his hand and remarked, "If ever there was a pair of d— fools, they're in this tent right now."

It is needless to say that the two were friends from that moment.

◆◆◆◆◆ GREAT BEAR FIGHT ◆◆◆◆◆ ◆◆◆◆◆ IN THE RUSH DAYS ◆◆◆◆◆

On the shore of a snug little cove on Windy Arm some 25 tents were stretched and 25 boats were in various stages of construction. Axes and hammers were ringing and saws were merrily buzzing. It seemed as though a miniature navy yard had suddenly sprung up and that the life of a nation was hanging upon the rapidity with which those boats could be constructed.

Directly opposite the camp and plainly within sight of the workers, a huge mountain arose, the sides of which were still pretty well covered with snow. Suddenly one of the men dropped his hammer and gazed across the Arm at the mountain. High upon the snow an object with four legs could plainly be seen moving leisurely upwards.

The man called the attention of his partner to the object, and both simultaneously yelled "bear." Axes, hammers and saws were immediately dropped, a rush was made for tents, and 25 men all armed to the teeth were soon hurrying across the ice in hot pursuit of the game. High up the mountain side the shaggy monster climbed, and when a goodly altitude had been reached dropped behind a rock.

The attacking party concluded that they had above them a specimen of the famous silver tip, and having heard of the traits of the animal decided to move cautiously to the attack. For mutual strength and safety they divided into groups of five and moved in a semi-circle up toward the place where the animal disappeared from sight.

After an hour's arduous climbing the first group came within a distance of a hundred yards of the spot. Cautiously rounding a huge crag they beheld the object of their search curled up behind the big rock. A hasty council of war was held and it was decided that it would only be fair to the other hunters to wait their arrival before actual hostilities were opened. Also in order not to frighten the game it was deemed best to withdraw from sight. A half hour's delay brought the remainder of the party up, and with rifles cocked and revolvers and knives within easy reach a simultaneous advance was made upon the enemy's fortress. At 50 yards every man suddenly stopped and raised his rifle to his shoulder. The monster had risen and turned his face toward them.

A moment later 25 men were silently picking their way down a mountain side and a large Newfoundland dog was frisking at their heels.

It was not safe to mention "bear" in that camp for some time afterwards.—The Klondike Nugget, June 16, 1898.

Mushrooms Found Near Dawson

By MRS. GEORGE GRAIG

Speaking of mushrooms found near Dawson, it is well to remark there are some 35,000 species of fungi known to botanists. Closely allied to the *Agaricus Campestris* is the *Agaricus Abruptus*. Most people do not distinguish between the two varieties, but in the latter the cap is whiter and the stem more brittle and hollow. I have found both these varieties in open spaces, at the edges of woods, and in our gardens in Dawson. But I always have had my doubts as to whether these two varieties are really indigenous to the Yukon, and have thought it possible that the spores have traveled in here with hay imported into the country. And we all know that the origin of many a good mushroom patch has been an old, well rotted manure heap. I am inclined to

room or two?" "We'll bring the mushroom patch down."

We let a friend in on the "deal," who, on half shares, supplied the horse and rig, we, of course, supplying the mushroom patch. And here was where we got our first lesson with regard to removing spawn. For several years nobody got any mushrooms. The patch itself went out of business and there was nothing doing in our garden, either. The moral is obvious. Do your experimenting with the bricks of spawn which you can buy from your grocers. During all this time we used to pay regretful visits to the old patch and would grow reminiscent over its past glories, but the visits grew fewer and farther between and finally ceased. One never-to-be-forgotten day, how-



Hunting Mushrooms in a Klondike Vale

believe that our real "native" mushroom is neither of the two foregoing, but one we have always called Rodman's mushroom, as it is almost identical with the one bearing that name. I shall never forget when out berrying some years ago, near Dawson, accidentally stumbling on a piece of ground literally covered with splendid mushrooms growing in bunched-up heaps, just like the ones we see in our dreams—huge ones on top, smaller ones projecting from under the big ones, medium-sized ones cosily dovetailed in between, and finally lovely baby buttons nestling all about. I paused in stunned amazement, for I had not seen any growing for many a long year. Here were mushrooms indeed. But we were several miles from home and our pails heaped with raspberries. Good luck helped us to an old goldpan lying in the bush.

The berry pails were delivered over to the tender mercies of my small son, who struggled along in the rear of a veritable triumphal procession. For years that patch yielded its toll, and we visited it regularly, but a mushroom or two was all we would get at a time, and often none. Then I went to the outside for some months. The bush had grown up. Old land-marks had disappeared, and we could not relocate our "find." Fortune at last favored us, though, as it generally does those who persevere. There was our dear old patch. Evidently no one had visited it in our absence, for the year's accumulation of mushrooms was lying in dried-up heaps over the ground. About this time a bright idea struck me. "Why all this tramping for a stray mush-

ever, being in the neighborhood of the "patch," I decided to have a peep at it once again despite the protests of the lord of the house who was strolling on with that superior air of one who knows all about it.

And, lo, what a splendid resurrection! There they were as never before—big heaps, little heaps, great spreading fellows in perfect condition. Our "find" that day weighed about ten pounds. Since then, although occasionally we have been fortunate enough to gather a pound or two at a time from this particular spot, we have had to be mostly content with an occasional mushroom or two. Now, I believe this species is the real Yukon mushroom. It is very like the usual mushroom in appearance, but grows larger. It does not seem to depend upon artificially enriched soil for its existence, but may be found in any hard, dry, stoney soil. The harder the soil the bigger the mushroom. Apart from our own patch I have found them along the Acklen ditch and Moosehide trail behind the Dome. In very young specimens before the veil has broken the gills are almost white, then a very pale gray, then pale fawn, then rich brown, and, lastly, almost black. The cap is creamy in color and peels well, but the skin is thin and papery. The ring around the stem is well defined. The true Rodman has a double ring, but this is the only difference so far as I can see. The spores are brown. It grows often in clusters on one stem. One specimen obtained weighed 12 ounces. I found this same mushroom growing in the rocky, pine-clad hills of the Harz mountains in Germany. It was identical in every

respect except that when peeled or bruised it stained an orange color; but even so it was just as good when cooked.

It has been very generally stated that there are no poisonous fungi in the Yukon. This is a mistake. I myself saw and examined a splendid specimen of the Death Cup, or White Amanita, which had been grown in a neighbor's garden in Dawson. The cap was white with a few loose patches of membrane still adhering, the remains of the ruptured volva which had originally enclosed the young plant in an egg-like envelope. The stem was white and encircled with the annulus near the top. The base was abruptly bulbous and margined by the wrapper remains. The gills were white and free from the stem. The spores were white.

In gathering mushrooms for the table one must be careful to get the entire stem from the ground, for a most important characteristic, the volva, may be left behind. The volva may be membranous and loose, cup like, or may appear only in the form of rings or scales at the base, with perhaps traces on the surface of the cap. There are about twenty American species of the Amanita. Some of them are the most poisonous fungi known; whilst others are among the finest possible for the table, as, for example, the Orange Amanita or Kaiserling. However, it may be roughly stated that the Amanita family is not for the uninitiated, and the amateur will do well to avoid specimens which have stalks with a swollen base surrounding by a cup-like or scaly envelope, especially if the gills are white. The young plant comes up egg-shaped, elongating into a dumb-bell formation. As the plant grows the wrapper is ruptured part of which is carried up on to the cap, the lower half remaining in the ground forming the volva. The poison of the White Amanita or Death Cup, or Amanita Phalloides is said to be similar to the poison of the rattlesnake, and acts directly upon the blood, dissolving the corpuscles, so that the serum of these escapes from the blood-vessels into the alimentary canal and drains the whole system of its vitality. I understand there is no known antidote, and a very small portion will cause death. The smell of the poisonous amanita is agreeable and the taste delicious. So if you are in any doubt about the edibility of your mushroom take Mr. Punch's advice as to marriage—"Don't."

Some years ago I saw a veritable garden full of the brown-capped amanitas in some ground adjoining the slough. Of course, these, too, may have been imported in hay, and may not really be indigenous. Space will not allow me to more than touch upon the other edible mushrooms growing so plentifully upon our hills—the Inky Coprinus, or Umbrella mushroom, banana-shaped when young, which matures in a night and perishes in a day; the Shaggy Mane, or Horntail, also banana-shaped. These belong to the black-spored species. Then there is the edible Boletus, or tubular mushroom, excellent for the table when the tubes are removed. It, like the Amanita, is closely allied to one of the finest kinds—the Steinpilz, and also with one of the most poisonous, the Boletus Satanas. Then there are Morels in plenty for those who know where to find them, and they are a most succulent morsel. Again, there is the genus Hydnum, commonly known as the Hedgehog mushroom, or fungi with teeth, and so-called because instead of bearing their spores on the surface of gills or tubes they bear them on their awl-shaped teeth which project downward. And when you can find no mushrooms you can sometimes find puffballs, not to be despised, when properly scraped, sliced and fried in butter. All the American varieties of these are said to be harmless, and I can answer personally for their flavor when still young and firm and white all through.

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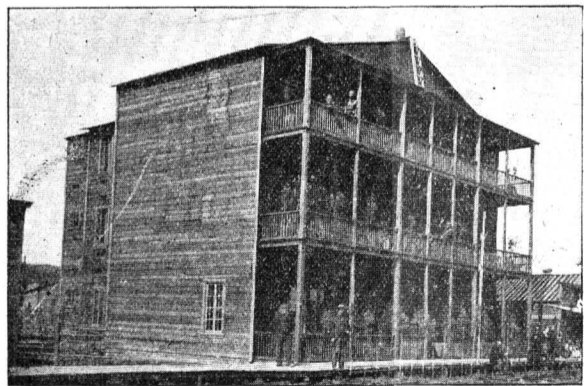
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Summer Trip to the Klondike

By
MARTHA MUNGER BLACK

It is solemnly told us that over one hundred and fifty thousand English-speaking tourists each year visit the fiords of Norway, or worship at the shrine of the Swiss Alps, yet at the very door of the great North American continent lies a magnificently munificent waste of blue sky, bridal-veil falls, verdure-clad mountains, salmon streams, mighty forests, storm-swept ocean, or placid inland passages, abounding with fish and water fowl of all varieties, and illimitable glaciers. Only within the last few years have birds of passage from Canada, or the States, begun to realize that this vast Northland is more than an Arctic waste, cruel, grimly waiting to ensnare those hardy prospectors ready to dare all for the lure of the yellow metal. And now it is that the lovers of the beautiful, the wonderful or the bizarre in Nature, are coming to these shores in greater numbers each summer.

From Vancouver to Skagway by palatial Canadian Pacific Railway steamers means five days of scenery. Of course, one must eat, though the time spent at table seems such a waste when there is always spread such a wonderful scenic feast. After the first two days out from Vancouver, or Seattle, if one is taking the summer trip, there is no night, nothing but the weird, dim retrospective northern twilight.

The shores of the inland passage are dotted here and there by small settlements made up of fisher folk, prospectors or small farmers, or the odd looking and strangely attractive Indian villages. At St. Mary's, Bella Bella, Juneau, Fort Wrangel and other ports are to be seen the famous totem poles, a rare combination of door plate and family tree; the native graveyards where the Indians place their dead above ground in queer little painted houses with neat picket fences surrounding the same.

One morning early, or was it late at night, our steamer passed within a hundred feet of a giant berg identical in shape with a Venetian gondola, all that seemed necessary to complete the fantasy was a pair of snow-clad gondoliers singing a snow song. And the colors—the clearest, deepest, bluest of sapphires showed never so many radiant beauties.

The waters of the Lynn canal are fairly alive with fish of seemingly endless varieties, and it is an unique sight to watch the schools of dolphin sporting in the waves, and oft times leaping high in the air.

As the days pass and we near the end of our voyage many whales of the small black variety are to be seen.

Skagway is a picturesque little town, surrounded entirely by mountains, the gateway to the interior, and from there the train is taken for Whitehorse, the route following very closely the famous pack trail used by the Argonauts of '98. At the sight of more mountains, more glaciers, more mountain streams one is at a loss for adjectives expressive enough. From the summit of the pass to Lake Bennett is a succession of beautiful mountain lakes of clear pellucid water, with seemingly neither inlet nor outlet.

The station at Bennett is at the head of Yukon navigation, and as the train winds its way around the foot of the hills surrounding the lake of the same name it is not difficult to hark back to the mad rush of '98 and imagine the lake dotted with small craft of all varieties.

The next stop of interest is at Carcross, where are several flourishing fox farms, while about a mile from the station is the Indian Mission school, a fine building put up by the government, but is supported by the English church. From Carcross, too,



Martha Munger Black Wife of Commissioner George Black

it is that the wonderful Atlin trip may be made. It is too beautiful an experience to miss, whether in the early spring when nature is tempting the passerby to linger with her promise of unfolding beauty, in mid-summer when the wanton Dame is in the fullness of her glory, or in the fall when she has felt the first light caress of Jack Frost. Then it is that:

On mountain and hill and valley
Jack Frost has laid his hand,
With a vivid riot of color
Like the rug of a Kashmir Kand.

When the gray of an autumn evening
Enshrouds the snow-capped peaks,
The touch of roseate color
Is the blush of my lady's cheeks.

The snow in the friendly hollows
So lightly fallen to rest
Were fashioned by God Almighty
Like the swell of my lady's breast.

The silvery sound of the water fall
In its course down the mountain
side
Holds all the joy of my lady's voice
On the day she became my bride.

The shimmering sheen of Atlin lake
Is veiled like my lady's face
By a billowy mass of snow white
clouds
Wrought in patterns of exquisite
lace.

The riot of color on mountain and hill
Burns in my brain like wine,
And I raise my arms to my lady fair
And whisper "Be mine, be mine."

Now when a middle-aged woman, who for several decades has written nothing but perfectly respectable prose, loses control of her pen and writes such twaddle as the above, I believe even the most severe critic will admit there must have been provocation, and there was. I took the Atlin trip in September when the coloring on hill, mountain and valley would put to shame the Bulgarian colors used in the new cubist gowns.

If the gentle reader doubts, I wonder why it is that the reader is always supposed to be gentle, let him take the trip and judge at first hand.

From Carcross to Whitehorse is a few hours through pine forests, by rivers and lakes until within a short distance of Whitehorse the roar of many waters pent up between massive granite walls tells the traveler that the Miles canyon is below where the waters are madly rushing forward to the Whitehorse rapids, rapids that claimed so many lives because of unskillful oarsmen, yet waters that may be shorn of their danger if one's craft is piloted by hands that are sure and eyes trained to the work. Twice have I gone through the rapids, once in a small boat, again on a lumber scow, each time to see new beauties and feel fresh thrills of wonder at the audacity of man.

The copper mines at Whitehorse are interesting, and should always be visited if the time can be spared. At Whitehorse, too, it is that so many of the big game hunters have made their start with guides and pack train for the interior.

In attractive modern stern wheel steamer the trip from Whitehorse to Dawson requires but a short two days. Stops are made at different mining or wood camps en route, and then it is that the traveler gathers flowers or berries growing in such profusion in all the country.

The first sight of Dawson must certainly cause the most sluggish pulse to beat more quickly, for the memories of the trail of '98 are yet fresh in the minds of all the civilized world. Dawson, the mirage that impelled the seeker after gold to blunder blindly onward, never heeding care, labor or hunger, for always the golden city lured men with her cryptic promise—Dawson of the now, a staid microcosm of shops, banks, halls and libraries—with homes surrounded by beautiful gardens and filled with bright-eyed healthy children—Dawson of the now, today the scene of another historic stampede—Dawson, a necessity to the

companies operating the mammoth dredges and giant hydraulics engaged in harvesting annually their millions in golden wealth.

To those of us who know the trip, the journey never palls. To those of us who know the country the "call of the wild" will always draw at the heart strings. To those of us who live here, there is, truly, no place like home, be it in summer when the midnight sun tips the far distant peaks "at the witching hour of twelve," or in winter when the northern lights flash across the sky like the mysterious rays from enchanted prisms of a fairy's lamp.

The Dog

(This dog had to be clubbed insensible before he would allow them near his master's remains and bore the scar as evidence on head.)

Tell us, poor dog, the story of the storm, that night your master died;

We found you crouched beside his frozen form, you licked his face and tried to keep him warm,
Then loudly moaned and cried.

We heard your wailings down the wintry gale, and sought your bleak abode;

We saw you strive to rouse your master pale, we saw the fealty that did not fail—
The human pity showed.

And how you fought, nor ne'er would let us go, but held us all at bay,
Until with cruel club and brutal blow we stretched you seeming lifeless on the snow,
Beside his frozen clay.

Didst see in us a form that treason told to your brute mind?
Didst see thy master's comrades known of old, desert him helpless in their lust for gold—
And grow to hate the kind?

You cannot tell, poor dog, but yet to me that jagged scar
Seems fairer than gay badge of chivalry, nobler than prince of earth could grant to thee
In cross or star.

For it was won within a dell so lone, scarce God above didst hear thy dear loved master's dying moan,
Nor note thee sentinel, famished and alone,
And all for love.

—DUNCAN A. M'RAE.

DAWSON'S FIRST BICYCLE

To Miss Lotta Burns, of Seattle, belongs the honor of bringing into the Yukon Territory the first ladies' bicycle. She arrived on the Sovereign and exhibited the wheel at various points along the river. Her description of the reception given the bike by the Indians in the lower country is quite amusing and we expect the manufacturers may at some future time, for advertising purposes, issue a pamphlet filled with illustrations of the memorable trip of the "Stearns" ladies' '97, from 'Frisco to Dawson. The wheel was purchased from a Miss Pringle, who won it in one of the Examiner's contests, and to say it is the observed of all observers when on parade but mildly expressed the attention paid to the first bicycle in Dawson.—Klondike Nugget, August 6, 1898.

Waters of Lower California produce lobsters, and many tons of crustaceans were shipped to the United States last season.

Yukon Territory's Stability

By GEORGE BLACK
Commissioner of Yukon Territory

Yukon is, without doubt, entering upon a long period of prosperity. Vast areas of gold-bearing ground that the placer miner of the boom days could not, and would not, think of working because of their comparative low grade have been discovered and explored and can now be mined with great profit. The working of these areas has but commenced.

On the tributaries of the Stewart river alone there is room for an army of placer miners and opportunity to make at the lowest estimate by individual effort much more than wages at Yukon scale.

By taking advantage of the improvement that years of experience has produced in the operation of placer miners, profits can be correspondingly increased. Individual mining and prospecting in Yukon received a serious setback when capital came into the camp some years ago and bought up the well known gold-bearing creeks that had made the country famous, including Eldorado, Bonanza and Hunker. About that time new discoveries had been made in Alaska, and many of the miners who sold out either gave up mining and moved out to various parts of Canada and the United States or went to Alaska. The then unsatisfactory state of the mining laws and the government's method of administering affairs were strong factors in depopulating Yukon.

Then it was that reports went abroad that Yukon mines were worked out and it has taken time for the comparatively small number of bona fide prospectors and miners to demonstrate the fact that the gold-bearing areas are not confined only to the creeks in the vicinity of Dawson, but that the territory abounds in mineral deposits both in rock in place and in placer.

The White River district is known to contain vast deposits of copper ore and requires only the establishment of transportation facilities to become a populous and productive center. To aid in the opening up of the White River country, the local government is this year constructing a trail from the Yukon river to the copper camp, and the federal government is having the country examined by eminent geologists.

As evidence of its faith in the future of Yukon, the Dominion government this year in adding to the annual road grant of \$50,000 and \$125,000 for expenses of government made a preliminary grant of \$50,000 to be used towards the construction of a trunk road between Dawson and Whitehorse to be fit for motor travel and open for traffic the year round.

The large transportation companies operating here have within the last year greatly added to their equipment, extending their lines into new territory in anticipation of an increased volume of business.

One dredging company alone has this year added to its fleet on the Klondike river dredges costing over half a million dollars.

The gold output last year was 334,560.79 ounces, which, valued at \$15 per ounce, amounted to \$5,018,000 over the year previous. This year the increase in output is certain to be much greater.

Yukon presents a wonderfully attractive field for the profitable investment of capital and opportunities for any number of men to become independently rich by placer mining.

The Yukon Territory Act, passed by the parliament of Canada, provides for the appointment of a chief executive officer to be styled and known as the commissioner of the Yukon Territory. An administrator may also be appointed to execute the office and



George Black, Commissioner of Yukon

functions of the commissioner during his absence or illness or other inability. The commissioner shall administer the government under instructions from time to time given him by the governor general of Canada in council or the minister of the interior.

The Yukon council is composed of ten members elected to represent the electoral districts in the territory, of which there are five, and two members are elected for each district. Any person who is qualified to vote is eligible for election as a member of the council. All natural born or naturalized British subjects or the full age of 21 years and who have resided in the territory twelve months prior to the date of the election shall be entitled to vote. Formerly the commissioner sat as speaker of the council, but a recent amendment provides that the council shall sit separately from the commissioner and shall elect a speaker. All bills passed by the council shall be presented to the commissioner for his assent and he may approve or disapprove of any of such bills or reserve them for the assent of the governor in council.

Every council shall continue for three years from the date of the return of the writs for the general election, but the commissioner may dissolve the council and cause a new one to be elected. The council shall be convened at least once in every year after the first session thereof. The indemnity to each member of the council shall not exceed \$600.

The commissioner may divide or change the boundaries of mining districts by proclamation. The gold commissioner shall have jurisdiction within such mining districts as the commissioner directs. Mining recorders shall be appointed in each mining district and shall possess all the powers and authority of a mining inspector, who shall also have jurisdiction within such mining districts as the commissioner directs.

Provision is made for the appointment of boards of arbitrators to settle

disputes between owners of claims with respect to (a) the distribution of water; (b) boundaries of claims; (c) dumping privileges, and (d) overflow of water upon adjoining property. The board of arbitrators is appointed as follows: One arbitrator to be appointed by each of such owners, and in the event of the total number of arbitrators so appointed being an even number, then an additional arbitrator to be selected and appointed by all of such arbitrators appointed by the owners. In the event of the arbitrators appointed by the owners being an even number and being unable to agree upon the additional arbitrator, the gold commissioner, upon being requested so to do by such arbitrators, or by any one of the interested owners, shall appoint the additional arbitrator. The judgment of the board shall be final as to facts, but the case may be appealed to the territorial court on any question of law.

In 1897 the first commissioner, or governor, of the Yukon arrived, in the person of Major Walsh. He was succeeded shortly afterwards by William Ogilvie, a pioneer of the government survey staff, who first visited the country in 1887, when he accompanied Dr. Dawson—after whom Dawson City is named—on an exploration expedition. Mr. Ogilvie appointed an advisory staff, or council, of the chief officials of the government service. In 1900 two elective members of this council were granted to the people. This number was increased to five in 1903, which, with five appointed members, gave the commissioner, who presided at the council, the controlling power. However, a great agitation had existed for many years for a wholly elective council and finally in 1908 the government authorized this further concession. The first election under the new order of things took place the summer of 1909. This wholly elective council holds office for three years. So far as federal representation is concerned, the territory also has been

treated liberally. In 1902 the first member of parliament for the Yukon was elected in the person of James Hamilton Ross, now a federal senator. The member for the Yukon, unlike the federal delegate from Alaska to congress, has all the powers and privileges of the other members of the federal house.

Dr. Alfred Thompson was the second member; F. T. Congdon, K. C., the third, while Dr. Alfred Thompson is now the incumbent again.

The First Cow in Dawson.

The first milch cow ever in Dawson arrived on Wednesday. She was not very well pleased with her surroundings and did not give much milk, but that first milking brought just \$30 in Klondike dust. She will be treated to the best that Dawson affords—flour and packing case hay—and is expected to do better as the days grow shorter. One hundred dollars a milking is not too much to expect of her, as she comes of good family and will not do anything to make her ancestors turn over in their graves—or, more properly speaking, in the stomachs of their patrons. H. I. Miller is the man who brought her in along with 19 male companions. The gentleman is more familiarly known as "Cow" Miller, and as Cow Miller let him be known from this on.

All hail to you, Mrs. Bovine! May your shadow never grow less and may your society improve the people—internally at least. Welcome you are, and it is trusted the welcome will bring a stampede of your kind, for it is considered you are a valuable addition to Dawson.—The Klondike Nugget, July 2, 1898.

DEMAND FOR GOLD IS INCREASING

By Joseph T. Talbert, vice-president of the National City Bank of New York: It is lack of protection by concentration which makes the stock of gold in the United States treasury and the banks an easy prey to the necessities of rival nations. This constitutes one of the very greatest and gravest points of our financial weakness.

India is now taking from London slightly more than a quarter of the world's gold production. This gold is absorbed in trade or is hoarded and scarcely any returns. The same is true of gold sent to Egypt and to South American states, particularly of that sent to Argentina in exchange for food products and raw materials.

We begin to understand now that there is no overproduction of gold, but that if trade continues to expand and the demand for gold increases in the same ratio as during the past few years we shall be threatened with, if not actually confronted by a real shortage.

One immediate effect of the reduced stocks of American and European gold will be to bring about a sharp decline in prices. Prices in the natural order of things cannot go on increasing indefinitely. Whether of commodities or of labor there is, and must be a limit, and that limit is determined by the available supply of gold which in turn determines and limits credit supply.

YUKON'S BIG GAME

Big game hunters from all parts of the world invaded Yukon last summer. They are learning that Yukon's innumerable valleys are among the best in the world for the hunter. However, it is well there is a limit to the number of fine specimens these sportsmen may carry away.

The Mining Laws of Yukon

By GEO. P. MACKENZIE

Gold Commissioner for Yukon Territory

The mining laws in force in the Yukon Territory may be classified under the following heads:

First. Those regarding placer mining, which are embodied in an act of the parliament of Canada passed in 1906, entitled the "Yukon Placer Mining Act," and in several amendments.

Second. Those regarding dredging, which are embodied in an order of the governor-general-in-council passed on the 14th of May, 1907, and amended on the 31st of May, 1911.

Third. Those regarding quartz mining, which are embodied in an order of the governor-general-in-council, dated August 13, 1908.

Fourth. Those regarding coal mining, which are embodied in an order of the governor-general-in-council, dated the 20th of April, 1910.

Fifth. Those regarding petroleum and natural gas, which are embodied in an order of the governor-general-in-council, dated March 11, 1910.

Under the said Yukon Placer Mining Act and its amendments, any person over, but not under, eighteen years of age, whether a British subject or not, may acquire, staking and applying, placer mining claims of the size described therein, namely, "Any person or party of persons locating the first claim on any creek, hill, bench, bar or plain, or locating a claim on any creek, hill, bench, bar or plain, upon which there is no recorded claim, is entitled to a claim or claims respectively of the following sizes: One locator, one claim 1,500 feet in length; a party of two locators, two claims, each of 1,250 feet in length; a party of more than two locators, two claims, each of 1,000 feet in length; and for each member of the party beyond two, a claim of the ordinary size only, namely, 500 feet in length. Creek claims are two thousand feet in width, and all other claims are one thousand feet in width."

And person having recorded a claim (creek, hill, bench, bar or plain) within a valley or basin, has not the right to locate another claim within the said valley or basin within sixty days of the date on which he has located the said claim.

The grants which are issued for placer mining claims are only good for one year from the date of issue, but the right to renew from year to year is absolute, provided the grantees thereunder, or their assigns, do or cause to be done thereon, at least two hundred dollars' worth of work during each year of the said period, in accordance with a schedule prepared by the gold commissioner and approved by the commissioner, and file within a prescribed time with the mining recorder, or his agent, an affidavit stating that such work has been done, and setting out a detailed statement thereof, and pay the required renewal fee.

The mining recorder may grant permission, for a term not exceeding five years, to any person or persons owning adjoining claims not exceeding ten in number, to perform on any one or more of such claims, all the work required to entitle him or them to renewals. When application is made by more than one person, the applicants must file a deed of partnership creating a joint liability between the owners.

With the approval of the commissioner of the Yukon Territory, any number of claims, adjoining or not adjoining, may be grouped in a similar way if, upon the report of the mining inspector, it is shown to the satisfaction of the gold commissioner that such claims are to be operated by a system proposed.

Under the dredging regulations, leases to dredge for minerals in the beds of rivers having an average

width of 150 feet, are issued for periods of fifteen years for stretches of river not exceeding ten miles in length, and these leases are renewable at the discretion of the minister of the interior, provided it is shown to his satisfaction that the leasehold has not been fully mined, and that the lessee has, during the term of his lease, efficiently operated the leasehold, and that he has otherwise fully complied with the provisions of the regulations in that behalf.

The rentals called for by these dredging regulations are \$100 a mile for the first year, and \$10 for each additional year.

The lessee under said lease is required to install on the leasehold, and put in operation within three years from the date of said lease, at least one dredge, and shall, in every year thereafter during the continuation of his lease, dredge from said leasehold not less than 20,000 cubic yards of gravel.

Under the Quartz Mining Regulations, any person over, but not under eighteen years of age, whether British subject or not, who discovers rock in place, is entitled to stake a claim measuring 1,500 feet in length by 1,500 in width, and to receive a record for the same, on making application within the time specified in these regulations; but he may not locate more than one claim on the same vein or lode, or within a distance of one-half mile.

Quartz claims, not exceeding eight in number, which are adjoining one another, may be grouped together for the purpose of doing the required amount of assessment work called for by the said regulations, namely, one hundred dollars' worth per annum per claim.

The records which are issued for quartz claims entitle the holders thereof to obtain crown grants for these claims, upon performing at least one hundred dollars' worth of work per annum for five consecutive years, or five hundred dollars' worth of work during one or two years, or more, and having a survey made thereof and properly advertised and posted, and paying the surface rights at the rate of one dollar an acre.

The right of the holder of a quartz record to remain in possession of the claim covered by said record is absolute, provided he has performed, or caused to be performed, the required amount of work, and files with the mining recorder within the specified delays, proper affidavits giving an itemized account of such work, and the right of the holder of a quartz record to secure a crown grant is absolute, provided he has fully complied with the regulations in that behalf.

Both as regards placer mining and quartz mining, if any person satisfies the mining recorder that he is about to undertake a bona fide prospecting trip, he may receive written permission from the mining recorder, allowing him to record a claim within his mining district at any time within a period not exceeding six months from the date of his staking such claim; and if any person satisfies the mining recorder that he is about to undertake a bona fide prospecting trip, and files with the mining recorder a power of attorney from any number of persons, not exceeding two, authorizing him to stake claims for them, in consideration of their having enabled him to take the trip, he may stake one claim in the name of each such person upon any creek on which he makes a discovery.

Under the provisions of the Coal Mining Regulations, leases to mine coal are issued to any person staking and applying for the same. The term of such lease is for twenty-one years, and is renewable for a further

period of twenty-one years provided the lessee has complied fully with the conditions of his lease. The maximum area granted to any one person is 2,560 acres, and a rental is charged of one dollar per acre per year, payable in advance.

Prior to April 7, 1913, a royalty of five cents per ton was levied on the merchantable output of the mine, but, to encourage the development of the coal mining industry, an order of the governor-general-in-council was passed on the seventh of April, 1913, providing for a period of five years from that date during which no royalty should be charged on coal mined in the Yukon Territory.

Under the provisions of the petro-

leum and natural gas regulations, any person may secure, by staking and applying, a lease to bore for petroleum and natural gas. The term of such lease is for twenty-one years, and is renewable in the discretion of the minister of the interior. The rental called for by these leases is twenty-five cents per acre per year for the first year, for each subsequent year a rental at the rate of fifty cents per acre, payable in advance.

The foregoing, while merely a synopsis, will convince anyone having experience of mining laws of other countries, that we have today, in the Yukon Territory, as liberal, as secure and as workable a compilation of laws as can be found in any country.

A Word About Dawson Hotels

By JOSEPH A. SEGBERS

Few cities of the same size has as many good hotels as the city of Dawson. A great number of the hostleries are first class, and offer to the traveling public as good accommodations as any hotel on the outside. Some of them are fire proof and up-to-date in every respect. Most of Dawson's hotels are located on First, Second and Third avenues, near the landings of all river boats. A five-minute walk from the steamers will land one in any one of them.

During the last two years a great number of improvements have been made among the different hotels. For instance, lobbies and reading rooms have been added. In most cases Dawson's hotels have in connection the best of cafes, where one can obtain anything desired. Nearly all of the hotels are electric-lighted, steam-heated and have running water. One of the particular features in connection with the hotels in Dawson is the tariff. One can be housed in an hotel in Dawson as cheaply as in Vancouver or Seattle, and obtain just about as good accommodations for the money.

In connection with some of the hotels there are large billiard rooms, which many of the hotels on the outside would be proud to have on their premises. All of Dawson's hotels have telephone service. In fact, from the time of entering the hotel until leaving one is provided with all the necessities of life. In the hotels will be found large, airy outside rooms, spacious halls, resting rooms for the ladies and beautiful verandas where one can sit in the utmost comfort and enjoy the balmy days and long, delightful summer evenings.

The leading hotelkeepers make a feature of decorating their lobbies and verandas with beautiful plants and running vines, which make them a veritable bower during the summer; and with the luxurious couches, rockers and hammocks with which the verandas are furnished, there is afforded a very desirable place to spend the summer months. One will see people sitting there enjoying the beautiful evenings which no other country under the sun can boast—evenings made delightful by the never-ending daylight. From the verandas unfolds a panorama of mountain scenery, while below stretches the mighty Yukon, winding in and out among the verdant foothills. Curving automobile roads are seen winding in and out, and up and down through the hills and along the river over naturally macadamized roads. Thus one will find Dawson a city of hotels which offer to the tourist and the traveling public and all ye old sour-

doughs every facility for making you happy during your sojourn under the midnight sun.

One can give but a faint description of the scenery and a poor idea of the freedom and enjoyment afforded by a summer spent on the Yukon, as it is impossible to convey with the pen what it means to view the midnight sun, to be able to read twenty-four hours of the day without artificial light, and to enjoy the endless scene of rare beauty afforded by a trip down the Yukon.

Many of Dawson's enterprising hotel proprietors add improvements to their establishments each year which some of the best hotels outside would consider extravagant. In an isolated region three hundred miles from the Pacific tidewater, tourists naturally look for and expect inconveniences of every description, but from the moment of alighting from the beautifully equipped steamers of the Yukon, the traveler is confronted with delightful surprises in the way of unsurpassed hotel service—rooms en suite, or single, with baths; lounging rooms for the ladies; sumptuously furnished lobbies, with walls and ceilings artistically decorated, and offices containing comfortable leather furnishings. The cafes in connection with the hostleries serve not only all the delicacies found anywhere in the world, but in addition, game not to be found in other regions. Fresh garden stuffs are obtainable in abundance from the nearby gardens, and the soil along the Yukon produces the best in the world; also the tables are supplied with luscious raspberries, currants and blueberries. During a summer spent as a guest at one of famous Dawson's hotels a rare opportunity is afforded the student of human nature. One meets in the lobby, on the veranda, in the billiard room or in the cafe people from every walk of life.

The attraction for this historic town and the desire to return to it is due to an indescribable air of freedom, the lack of foolish conventionalities, and the buoyant air and general feeling of good-fellowship.

A summer spent on the Yukon is one long to be remembered and never regretted. The camera fiend is in his glory.

QUARTZ IN YUKON

Hundreds of thousands of dollars have been put in Yukon quartz development, and plans are being made for opening many more mineral properties in the territory. Yukon's mineral resources will yet occupy a long column in the world's hard rock statistics.

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The Future of Yukon

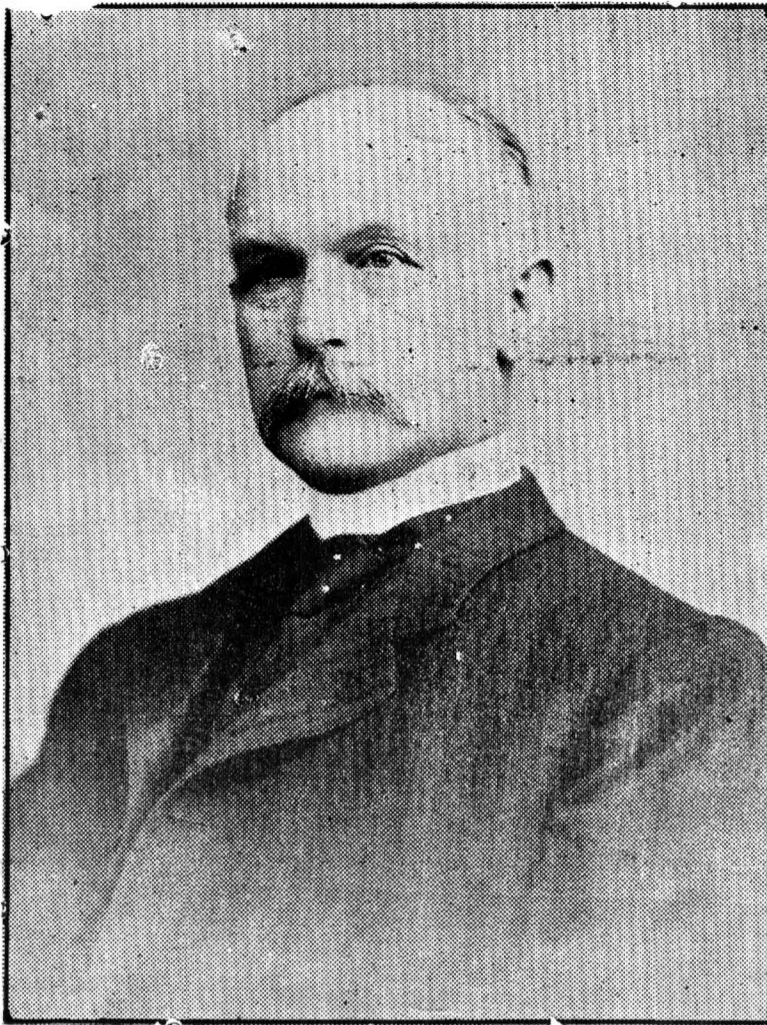
By
Frederick Tennyson Congdon, K. C.
 Ex-Commissioner of Yukon

What an immense aid it would be to an endeavor to "foresee things to come" were we possessed of better records, "declaring the former things"! How, for example, our knowledge of the geology of the Yukon would be illuminated by a map or description showing the condition of a small section of the land ages ago. If we knew how the regions "where the valleys like trenches gloom narrow and black" looked in prehistoric times it would help imagination and reason not only to predicate future changes, but to appreciate more fully existing conditions. A little consideration shows that the seer who looks into the future undertakes a task but slightly more difficult than the task of him who seeks to understand the past or even the present. Every thing past, present and future rests on inscrutably deep foundations; which he is of all others the most mistaken who fancies he has explored to the bottom." The simplest judges almost as well as the wisest. It is, therefore, no presumption to make a sincere attempt.

The fervor that has prevailed in Dawson for some weeks past as a result of the gold strike on the upper Tanana indicates that the old spirit of enterprising adventure has not wholly departed. The fearless manner in which men undertake the weary journey recalls the marvelous days of Dawson's early life. Age cannot wither these men nor custom stale their infinite activity. Before them lies many a mile to measure; the journey ended, strife, labor, toil, hardship await them. They all know it. They do not wince. They start as upon a summer's jaunt and will not murmur no matter what betides them.

Dawson needed some such awakening. The ceaseless grind of endless chains of dredging buckets was beginning to hypnotize us. The big companies paralyzed us. The world seemed bounded by the Yukon Gold company, Boyle Concessions, Limited, and Treadgold. And now we have learned that there are regions where men may dig their own gold and get such quantities as may make them independent of Guggenheims, and governments, and free from the care of seeking jobs. Years ago the humblest of them was an independent man. He worked for himself. It took years and dire necessity to harness their independent ambition to the grind of wage earning. For, however honorable and laudable the honest work for hire may be, there is no wage earner who does not long for the day when he shall be his own master and direct and govern his own energetic work. In this is found one of the great attractions of the prospector's and miner's life. It is the freeman's life. The worker reaps the profit of his own intelligence, energy, skill and industry. He learns his own lessons. He calls no man boss. The worst that any of us wish for the adventurers now setting forth with high hopes and courage is that they may all attain the moderate fortunes necessary to perfect independence.

For many ages to come mining in the Yukon will afford attractive investments for capital, with frequent opportunities to humble men to achieve fortunes by bold and active enterprise. Mining will remain our chief industry. Yukon contains mineral belts that ten thousand men could not carefully prospect in a hundred years of devotion to the task. For ages to come discoveries will be made from time to time. Apart from the placers that may be developed by reason of the rush to the new Bonanza the attention attracted to the region will no doubt hasten the development of the rich copper and quartz region adjacent to the sources



Frederick Tennyson Congdon, K. C., Ex-Commissioner of Yukon.

of the White river. Whitehorse has already established enduring copper mines. Caribou has yet to come.

But beside mining are there any possible industries to sustain a population in the Yukon? My answer would be unhesitatingly, yes. Upon this continent, as on other continents, there is a growing population of people who will be satisfied with less than satisfies the average people of America today. To be certain of shelter, of plenty to eat and drink, of firewood and a few other things is enough to satisfy the sensible and unambitious. They do not want palaces, nor automobiles, nor yachts, nor any of the thousand luxuries that torment the rich and enslave those who would be prominent socially without riches. Along the cool sequestered vale of life they will keep the noiseless tenor of their way. In peaceful contentment they will live and die. They will not stagnate mentally. Their children will be strong in body and clean in mind and will furnish a splendid race of sturdy men. While the richer lands of the more southern parts of Canada are available agriculture will not largely occupy people in the Yukon, but later this territory will be farmed and may in time produce a race as splendid as the Norsemen, who, from homes as cold as the Yukon and more uninviting, at one time spread over the finest regions of Europe, and conquered as much by their virtues as by their valor.

Few of us expect to farm, but all of us know that with a little industry and care we could make comfortable homes in innumerable parts of the Yukon and live in independent peace and plenty on the products of the land, cultivating our minds and neglecting nothing useful.

There are regions here suitable for ranching. Horses, cattle and sheep could readily be reared in many parts of the territory. Yukon is the great reserve land of Canada. Dr. Dawson so declared and he was a very wise

and penetrating man. Yukon's potentialities are enormous and will only be discovered as necessity presses.

In fur farming the Yukon could easily create an industry that would yield more than the mineral production of today. For the production of certain classes of fur the land is surpassed by none. Imagine the Yukon sending her foxes and her martens to Prince Edward Island simply because no one here cares to enter upon the business of rearing them. Fur farming is a fine industry. In it a man can put as much intelligence and skill as in any known business. There is no reason why there should not be in the Yukon prosperous fox farms, marten farms, mink, otter, skunk, beaver, Persian lamb farms and several others. The demand for fur is increasing with the increase of wealth and with the wider diffusion of knowledge of fashions. Every automobile creates fresh demand for fur. A few years ago a village would not learn of fur or other fashions under a decade. Today the fashions are known in the remotest parts almost as quickly as in London or New York, so that while the production of fur is not increasing the demand and price are rapidly increasing. No better enterprise could be undertaken than co-operative fur farming. Fish and game abound to feed the animals, and large tracts for their habitations are readily available. Freight on skins is not prohibitive. There are not at present so many industries in the Yukon that we can afford to neglect this important one. One of the drawbacks to men in the Yukon has been their desire to get rich quickly and their neglect of sure modes of steadily acquiring competence. Land for peltry farms should easily be acquired here, and in such large tracts as to avoid much of the expense incurred in caring for animals where land is of high price. The wide tracts would have the further advantage of enabling the animals to be furnished with more nat-

ural habitats, thus insuring more perfect health and more certainly in breeding. Millions of dollars ought to be coming into this territory annually in return for its export of furs.

Instead of starting industries here, men are foolishly scouring the land, seeking for animals to send to Prince Edward Island to breed there instead of here.

Looking back, we find the Yukon a few years ago shrouded in profound and impenetrable mystery. Looking forward, we can only detect a few immediate possibilities, and yet no one can tell what the developments and discoveries of a few years may disclose in this enchanting land.

It would be worth while to secure the presence in the Klondike of a number of prominent physicians. They would soon discover and make widely known what all of us have known for some years, that the Yukon is the healthiest land on earth. Yukon "is the finest land that the sun doth shine upon." Hither mothers will come to bear their offspring when they learn of the wonderful health of the children here. The bronchially afflicted and the pulmonary weak will come here to repair their defective organs.

Some day there may be seen fine hotels in the land. One will be built upon the plateau behind Dawson, and will be conspicuous and gay with bunting and attractive from near and far. Thither the sweltering denizens of the sun-stroked cities of the East will love to come and rest in pleasant joy, reveling in the summer glory of the Yukon. Golf links, tennis courts and even croquet lawns will help amuse them. Autos will bear them hither and thither, and the more energetic will mount broncos and wander over the beautiful hills or mush in healthy Yukon fashion. After the geologists, bring the doctors, and the trick will be done. All that is necessary is to make known widely the glories of this superb land and its heavenly climate.

The prospect of profitable work for railways and steamboats, created by development of mines, ranches, and other industries, will be improved by the certainty of large tourist traffic.

Boys and girls growing up and taught to look upon the Yukon as their own dear native land will wed and build their nests here, surrounding themselves with comfort, beauty and refinement. People of the class who come now only for temporary stay until they get enough to go "outside" will settle in the Yukon as they settle in other regions which furnish them with the means of independence. The presence of people content to dwell here during their lives will improve the character of the northern communities by removing the spirit of unrest which is disturbing and distracting, and by causing men and women to settle down in the quiet routine of contented home building.

INVESTMENT IN NORTH

In no country under the sun does an investment yield the percentage of profit it does in Yukon. No other country produces the per capita wealth of Yukon. No other country produces a commodity more marketable and of more sure and fixed value. Yukon's gold is not only marketable, but sought everywhere. Crops may be ruined by heat, frost, flood, or fire—but Yukon's chief product stands the test of all these. Reinvestment in Yukon is a safe venture for anyone.

A girl's kindness to a man is often dangerously like the spider's polite invitation to the fly.

Glacier Creek Hotel

Only Hotel on Glacier Creek

the oldest producing creek in Yukon

First Class Accommodations

*Operating morning on
Glacier, Big Lake &
Sixty miles*

Best of Liquors and Cigars

best
A. LESPERANCE, Prop.

Boss Bakery



Dawson, Y. T.

Best of Accommodations

Excellent Meals

One of the Pioneer Hotels of the Yukon

STEWART CITY HOTEL

**At the Mouth of the Stewart River,
on the Yukon**

DAVID G. SHAND, Proprietor

Our Motto: Treat All Alike

Don't Forget the Place

Education in Yukon

By T. G. Bragg,

Superintendent of Schools for Yukon

The first public schools in Yukon were established at Dawson in the year 1900 by the territorial government, as soon as the permanence of the camp was assured and the residents could conveniently bring in their families. Temporary quarters for school purposes were, at first, provided in various buildings, among others in the old Masonic hall and the Salvation Army barracks, both of which stood on the government lot north of the present Administration building.

The Dawson public school building, erected in 1901 at a cost of over \$40,000, was undoubtedly, at the time it was built, the finest, largest and most costly school building north of Edmonton on this continent, and today is probably superior in size, appearance and equipment to any other north of fifty-four forty. This building is equipped with a first-class steam-heating plant and with tungsten electric lights, so that on the coldest and gloomiest days of January school work may be conducted with as much comfort and efficiency as in the cities of the south. This school building, which has recently been thoroughly repaired and repainted, has eight classrooms, each large enough to accommodate forty or more pupils. One room is used as a kindergarten, the first and only regularly organized public kindergarten in the North, presided over by a directress specially trained for kindergarten work in Toronto, the pioneer city in this line of educational work in Canada. To this department children between the ages of four and six are admitted free. Three rooms are devoted to work of the grades, and three to high school work, one of the latter being a well-equipped laboratory for chemistry and physical science. One room, not now necessary for class-work, is available as a recreation room for girls in cold or rainy weather, thus in a measure making up for the lack of a basement which is a regular feature of all large modern schools.

A Dawson school cadet corps of over thirty members, organized under the regulations of the militia department, flourished for some time, being instructed by an able officer of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, but the corps had to be disbanded recently owing to its rapidly changing personnel and the difficulty of securing enough boys of the right age and size.

Music and manual training are, unfortunately, two branches of public school work which, owing to local conditions, it has been found impossible to include here as provided for in outside cities.

The school ordinance provides that a regular school shall be maintained in any district where there are at least twelve children of school age within an area of five square miles. Such schools at various times and for varying periods have been established at Grand Forks, or Bonanza; Lower Bonanza, Bear Creek, 2 Below on Sulphur, Gold Bottom, Last Chance, at the mouth of the creek; Caribou, or Upper Dominion; 74 Below Lower Dominion, Granville and Whitehorse.

Where there are at least six children of school age in regular attendance, the government has given liberal grants for "assisted" schools, which have been in operation at Granville, Bonanza, Gold Bottom, 9 Below Lower Dominion, near Paris; Quartz Creek, Fortymile, Selkirk, Conrad, and Carcross. For the "assisted" schools, professionally trained teachers with Canadian qualifications have not always been available, but such teachers have always been appointed whenever possible.

For all regular government schools only professionally trained teachers of regular qualifications and successful experience are appointed. For the

two graded schools at Dawson and Whitehorse it has been the policy to appoint specialists in charge of the various departments.

A public school was established at Whitehorse in 1901, and an excellent building, with two classrooms, was erected by the government in 1902. The number enrolled at this school during the past year varied from 58 to 43 and the daily average attendance was about 45 for 197 school days. All grades are taught up to and including some in junior high school work.

There is one Roman Catholic separate school in the territory, St. Mary's at Dawson, which has two recognized departments in charge of the Sisters of Ste. Anne. This school teaches all grades from the primary to junior high school work and had an enrolment during the last year varying from 69 to 47, with an average attendance of about 48 for 195 school days.

The senior and junior divisions of the high school department of the Dawson school had a total enrolment of 45 during the past year. In other

years the attendance has been about the same, sometimes, though rarely, exceeding 50. This department was regularly organized in the fall of 1903, and laboratory equipment for experimental science was first secured in 1904. Beginning in June, 1905, matriculation examinations have been held every year under the auspices of the education department of the province of Ontario for entrance into the various faculties of the University of Toronto. The standing which our students have thus an opportunity of securing is everywhere recognized throughout the continent. The question papers for these examinations are set in Ontario, and are sent out under seal; and the answer papers, after being sealed in envelopes by the candidates at the close of each examination period, are sent to Toronto by the presiding examiner and marked by associate examiners at Toronto. The presiding examiner here, who must be a person not interested in any way in the instruction or preparation of the candidates, is appointed by the On-

tario matriculation board, and conducts the examinations under the same strict regulations regarding timetable and other details as are prescribed for the conduct of these examinations in Ontario.

Several Dawson students have passed very creditably each year, many having obtained honors in mathematics, science and various languages. A number of these have received all their instruction from the kindergarten up in the Dawson school and see the "outside," for the first time, in their recollection at least, when they go out to enter a university. Several of our former students, who obtained their entrance qualifications here, have either graduated from or are now in attendance at various universities, including those of Toronto, McGill, Chicago, Ann Arbor, the State of Washington and Leland Stanford. Two are now practising law in Calgary and one in Vancouver. One graduated last year at Toronto with first class honors in classics and is now a lecturer in that department on the staff of the University of Manitoba. Several have completed engineering courses.

The health of school children throughout the territory is generally excellent. We have not been entirely exempt from epidemics of children's diseases, such as measles, chickenpox and whooping cough, but these have been rare, and we have entirely escaped the ravages of such serious epidemics as diphtheria and scarlet fever. Attendance has, therefore, been generally very regular, even the coldest weather affecting the attendance of only the smallest children for a few days.

The education of Indians in this territory is directly under the control of the department of Indian affairs, Ottawa, and the work has been delegated by it, under certain regulations, to the Church of England. Anglican missionaries have conducted or are conducting Indian day schools at Fortymile, Moosehide, Selkirk, Champagne Landing, Whitehorse and Teslin lake, and are to open another shortly in the vicinity of Carmacks. The Bishop of Yukon also maintains an Indian semi-industrial boarding school near Carcross, for which purpose the federal government, two years ago, erected and equipped a very handsome building at a cost of over \$30,000, and the department of Indian affairs allows a per capita grant for its maintenance. About 35 Indian children, drawn from various parts of the territory, are now at this school. The bishop has named it the Choooutla school, and has provided a staff of four members to look after its administration.

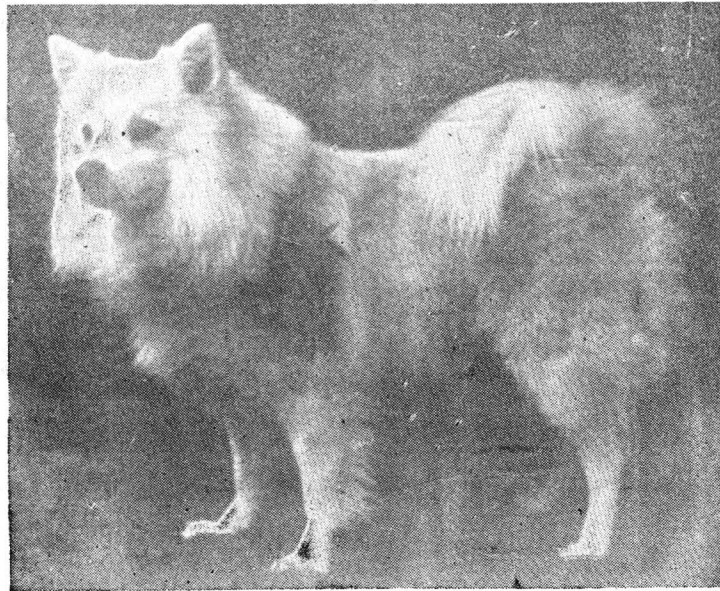
The entire support of schools for white children is provided for out of the consolidated revenue fund of the Yukon Territory, being voted annually by the Yukon council on the recommendation of the commissioner. There is absolutely no school tax of any kind whatever, nor is the amount of money available for the maintenance of schools governed or affected by the amount received from licenses or any other particular kind of revenue. The government of this territory is most liberal in making appropriations which adequately meet all actual educational needs.

CALM IN YUKON

Cyclones, blizzards, floods, pestilence, famine, war, poverty, petty thievery, murders—all these and many more acts of violence—characterize the news reports each day from the outer world. None such in Yukon.

Trying to be a good citizen has made many a man unpopular.

SOURDOUGH'S PARD



A Hero of the North

The dog has been one of the chief factors in laying the foundations of greatness of the empire of the North. When no other serviceable domestic animal could be used in this vast new wilderness alone, the dog was here with man, toiling daily by the master's side, carrying the supplies and enduring untold hardships through the long winter. Even now the faithful canine is a great help in the winter service in all Northland camps.

The esteem in which the sourdoughs hold their dumb friends and servants, their fellow-pioneers, may be gathered from the eloquent tribute sent not long ago to the Dawson News by J. W. Park, of Klondike Hill, on the occasion of the death of his faithful dog last winter. The man and the dog had fought together on the trail the grim battle that meant the winning of Yukon. Mr. Park's tribute follows:

Poor, faithful Jack is dead. Though old and full of years, his master is sad and grieved that he is gone. No more will his voice be heard along the sluiceway lines in the deep, dark cuts, to give notice that he is on guard while his master sleeps. No longer will his voice be heard on the hill and in the Klondike vale, warning the snowshoer of the trail. No more will old Jack be watchful and

vigilant lest some harm befall his master.

"If a man die, he shall live again!" If a man's dog die, shall he live again? Who shall say?

Faithful Jack, ere the sear and yellow leaf of age had overtaken him, made many a long trip over the Northland's winter trails. He was a pioneer dog, having been brought to the Klondike from the States in the early days. He had helped to the best of his dog ability in the development of this golden Northland, and now his work is done and he sleeps peacefully under the snow. When the springtime comes we shall bury him on a little knoll overlooking his favorite hunting ground and inscribe on his tombstone: "Here Lies Faithful Jack, a Pioneer of the Klondike."

NORTHLAND ONE OF INFINITE DELIGHT

The trip down the Yukon is one of infinite delight. All visitors are filled with wonderment at the greatness and beauty of the Northland, and see in the early future a magnificent development of Alaska and contiguous territory.—Scott C. Bone, Editor Seattle Post-Intelligencer.



Largest Fruit, Confectionery, Cigar and Tobacco Store in The North. Dawson, Y. T.

JIMMY'S PLACE

OPPOSITE WHITE PASS OFFICE

Cigars, Tobaccos, Newspapers, Writing Paper. Home-Made Candy, Soft Drinks, Fine Confectionery, Fruits of All Kinds.

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One of Dawson's Finest Stores.

JIMMY OGLOW, Prop.

THE PLACE OF QUALITY

THE PLACE OF QUANTITY

One of Dawson's Pioneer Places

The M. & N.

Corner First Ave. and King Street

BROWNLEE & McNEIL, Props.

DAWSON, Y. T.

City of Dawson and Its Fire Protection

By Andrew Hart, Chief of Dawson's Fire Department

Dawson, Yukon Territory, with a population fluctuating between 2,000 and 3,000 is a level town with the exception of the extreme outskirts, presenting no serious obstacle to the movement of fire apparatus. The citizens are justly proud of their streets, particularly of those in the mercantile district. The principal streets are macadamized with a cement clay taken from the hill back of the city. This clay makes a splendid surface, packing hard and smooth, and has the great virtue of being practically dustless. All streets are electric lighted by the Dawson City Electric Light and Power company's plant, the service being supplied by contract with the local government. This company supplies light and power to the city generally, besides transmitting to the surrounding creeks a certain quantity of power for mining purposes.

The city government has been generous in the building of streets, and any part of the city may be reached on a good board sidewalk. The sanitation and health of the city has been given a great deal of attention, and many thousands of dollars have been expended in providing and maintaining a first-class sewage system of a permanent character.

One of the first questions asked by the business man seeking investment for his capital is: "What sort of fire protection do you provide?" If the town is wooden, that is, mostly of wood construction, the answer to the question would be of vital importance from the prospective investor's point of view. If, for various reasons, he is unable to secure fire insurance, he feels that he is at least able to minimize the chances of loss by building up an efficient fire department.

In the early days of the town, stock values were necessarily very high. This condition was due largely to the lack of transportation facilities and the risk incidental to bringing goods into an entirely new country. Consequently the stocks carried by Dawson business houses represented many times the value of corresponding stocks on the outside. This, as well as the fact that insurance companies had not as yet entered the field, aroused the citizens to the necessity of providing an efficient fire department for the protection of their lives and property. In a few hours the sum of \$20,000 was raised by subscription and an engine and hose telegraphed for. This apparatus was the nucleus of the fire department. This policy of fire protection has been faithfully adhered to from that time, with the result that today Dawson has a modern up-to-date fire department second to none in any city of its size in America. The fire fighting apparatus of the department consists of three steam fire engines, one double sixty-gallon Champion chemical engine, one hook and ladder truck, one combination chemical and hose wagon, and seven thousand feet of cotton rubber-lined hose.

The fire department headquarters, situated on First avenue, in the center of the mercantile district, is a steam-heated, electric-lighted modern structure two and one-half stories in height, erected at a cost of some \$30,000. It is fitted with all modern improvements, such as automatic door openers, quick hitching harness, and sliding poles. The apparatus and property of the department represent an expenditure of \$75,000.

The water supply for domestic and fire purposes is obtained from the Klondike river, and is ample for a city many times the size of Dawson. It is always pure and cool, coming

as it does from the snow-clad Rocky mountains. The water is distributed through a system of wooden, wire-wound pipes by two compound Worthington pumps and a four-stage centrifugal pump, electric driven, having a capacity that will supply eight one and one-quarter-inch streams with a pressure at the hydrants of 125 pounds. Hydrants in the business portion of town are distributed so that hose lines three hundred feet in length overlap.

During the winter season special precautions have to be taken to prevent the system freezing. All water pumped into the mains passes through a heater supplied with steam from 500 horsepower Babcock and Wilcox boilers. The temperature of the water is raised by this means to not less than forty degrees above freezing point at the farthest point of delivery, circulation being always provided for by certain regulated overflows in the system. As a further precaution, all hydrants are provided with a covering having a hinged lid and around each hydrant is fitted an electric heater. As a result of these precautions there has been but one frozen hydrant since the installation of the plant, seven years ago.

The Dawson City Water and Power company supplies the water service and assumes all responsibility for its efficiency under any and all circumstances, the chief of the fire department being the judge as to its efficiency. The fire alarm is automatic and is supplemented by a first-class telephone service. There is a good distribution of street alarm boxes, especially in the mercantile district.

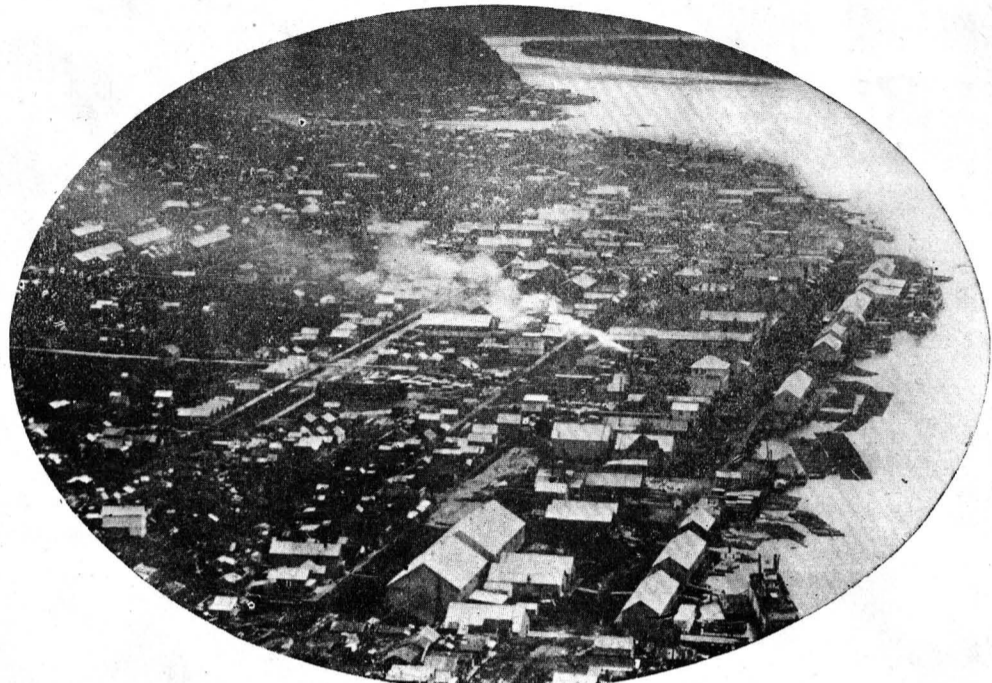
Comprehensive by-laws respecting fire limits, the prevention of fires and the erection and removal of buildings, are in force. The "National Electric Code" is included in and forms a part of these by-laws. They provide also for the appointment of the chief of the fire department as fire marshal and inspector of electric wiring.

Especially attention is given to what is called the inspection work of the fire department. Every building within the fire limits is visited at least once a month, and a written report made of its condition, particularly as to the means of heating and lighting and the class of occupancy. Every stove, furnace and smoke pipe is subject to a rigid examination and changes and alterations ordered where considered necessary. Twenty-four

hours is given in which to make suggested repairs. Since the inauguration of this preventive branch of the service a large reduction in the number of fires is noticeable, with a consequent small fire loss. For the year 1912 the total fire loss amounted to \$6,685, the highest since 1907, and the property involved amounted to \$300,000, with scarcely any insurance.

Tourists and visitors come to Dawson with the settled conviction that it is necessary for them to submit to all sorts of inconveniences.

Those who have been here know that this is not the case. They are agreeably surprised to find a town modern and up-to-date as regards public utilities, with commodious electric lighted and steam-heated hotels, having rooms supplied with every modern convenience and luxury. And the climate, some call it the "Spell of the North," for its attractiveness, is such that having once experienced it, they are loath to leave, and those who leave are always glad to come back.



The City of Dawson.

Yukon's Vast Conglomerates

Thirty miles from Dawson, directly opposite the mouth of Quartz creek, and on the left limit of Indian river, lies an immense body of conglomerate—experts say it is similar to that in the Rand. There are miles upon miles of this marvelous formation extending along Indian river, Banket creek, Conglomerate, Ruby, McKinnon and other neighboring creeks. James Grant, of Dawson, worked on this conglomerate, with J. C. Lloyd, in '98 and '99, and ran a tunnel of over 100 feet into this gold-bearing rock on McKinnon creek. Since that time the McKinnon brothers have resided on the creek, and have acquired extensive interests there. In spite of many tempting offers from experienced hard-rock mining engineers to take options on their holdings they have refused to do business except on a large cash basis. Just recently the brothers have returned from the outside, where they have consulted some experts who will probably examine this much-talked of conglomerate in a short time.

About 100 claims are held under the quartz mining regulations, and although no extensive development work has ever been done on the properties, enough has been done with a small two-stamp mill on discovery to prove that even just below the surface, most promising results have accrued.

In some places, dynamite has been used to a depth of from ten to twenty feet, during representation work. Hundreds of pounds of rock have been sent to various experts in Canada and the States and the assay re-

turns have been most encouraging, it is said, proving that if the pay continues in depth, this great body of mineral will give employment to hundreds of men for generations to come.

It is proposed to do extensive work there during this coming winter. If the ground should prove payable, as many believe it will, the conditions for working it are ideal—the ore easily can be conveyed to Indian river, with its abundance of water, suitable grade and accessibility from the Yukon river. Coal, too, has been found within a short distance of the deposit, and a branch of the Quartz creek electric power line could be easily extended across the river.

Last year the whole Indian river valley was staked from the mouth of Quartz to Montana creek by an English company which is operating on placers on Quartz creek.

SOURDOUGH.

THREE GATES

If you are tempted to reveal

A tale someone to you has told

About another, make it pass,

Before you speak, three gates of gold.

Three narrow gates—First, "Is it true?"

Then "Is it needful?" In your mind Give truthful answer. And the next Is last and narrowest, "Is it kind?"

And if to reach your lips at last

It passes through these gateways three,

Then you may tell the tale, nor fear

What the result of speech may be.

—Life and Action.

Wholesale

Retail

CHAS. E. LAUMEISTER

Dealer in

ICE

Preserve Your Perishables and
Keep Cool

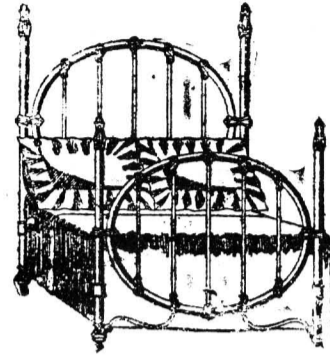
Office and Warehouse, Third Ave.,
Near Harper

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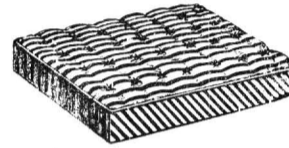
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Mattresses Made



HEADQUARTERS FOR ANYTHING YOU NEED IN MY LINE
237 FIRST AVE., DAWSON, Y. T.

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L. L. PELLANT, Mgr.

One of the Historic Landmarks of Daw-
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At the Old Stand

ICE EN PARLE FRANCAIS

Full Stock of Finest Wines,
Liquors and Cigars

On Hand at All Times

The Broadway Hotel

COR. CRAIG AND SEVENTH STS.

DAWSON, Y. T.

J. T. MAHONEY

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The Original Bar

THE OLD ORIGINAL IS STILL, AS ALWAYS, THE
NIFTIEST, CLASSIEST AND BEST STOCKED BAR
IN DAWSON

A Full stock of the finest vintages always on hand, and the boys
are always there to extend a Sourdough paw to the old-timer as well
as the Cheechaco. Don't forget when in town to call at

THE ORIGINAL

Frank Peltonen

Shoe Maker

All Kinds of Repairing

CREEK WORK A SPECIALTY

OPPOSITE DAWSON DAILY NEWS, THIRD AVENUE
DAWSON, Y. T.



FURS OF YUKON *By Mrs. E. M. HAMMELL*

The world tendency toward rising prices on all lines of merchandise has not excepted furs. Prices on all furs have been very stiff, caused by the general world tendency toward higher prices and the unparalleled fashion demand.

It is generally supposed that nearly all the furs that go to the great markets of the world are brought from the wilds of Canada, Alaska or from the Russian steppes and other points in Europe and Asia, but such is not the case. South America, Australia, Africa; in fact, all countries furnish their quota of furs. From Canada and Alaska we get some of the finest furs produced, such as beaver, otter, lynx, fox, wolf, wolverine, bear, musk-ox, buffalo, groundhog, mink, fisher, marten, stoat, squirrel, muskrat, rabbit, raccoon and skunk. In the sea adjacent to these two especially mentioned countries we have the seal and sea otter.

The trapper has a wide field for his harvest, and he belongs to the class which welcomes a severe winter, for, as every furrier knows, the best skins are the product of severely cold weather. The biting cold of a severe winter gives gloss and thickness to the pelts of all fur-bearing animals. So in fitting the animal with a protection suitable to the environment and weather conditions does Nature offer to man the same results.

The steel trap is the standby of the trapper, but he also uses the primitive dead-fall, an ancient device of the trapper inherited from the Indians. Many educated men take to winter trapping, partly in answering the call of the wilds as well as for the profit secured when taking a much needed holiday from other arduous pursuits at other seasons of the year. The trapper must be familiar with every detail of the habits of the animal hunted, and his success is in proportion to his knowledge.

All fur has its relative value, but many of the common furs are dyed and given a high sounding name. The woman who wore skunk in the past was deluded into thinking she was wearing North American sable or marten. Much of the store marten is in reality the humble opossum, or the skunk dyed to resemble the valuable North American sable. The average man or woman may be a competent judge of silks, woolens, laces or velvets, but when it comes to furs their knowledge in general is limited to the name of the fur and its beauty.

Marmot, the fur of the groundhog, poses as mink; rabbit as ermine, and all sorts of humble furs wear the regal name of sealskin. The fur best adapted for this is muskrat, plucked and dyed to resemble seal. The land otter, when plucked and dyed with the seal dyes, is very beautiful and wears better than seal. The Baltic seal is really muskrat; French and near seal are Coney-skins, and Taupe

fox is the dyed smoke-colored article which, by the way, promises to be in great vogue this season. Squirrels are made to masquerade as chinchilla, house cats as lynx and so on through the gamut of the imitations.

Furs, like diamonds, must be bought on the reputation of the seller. It is, therefore, very pleasant to know we are in the midst of an increased honesty in naming furs; and it is even more pleasant that this movement is being inaugurated by the furriers themselves.

But to turn to the fur-bearing animals of Alaska and Canada. The musk-oxen are found in the northern interior of Canada, are a large animal like the buffalo and their skins make beautiful rugs and robes. They are not numerous. Buffalo found in southern Canada are almost extinct. Beaver and land otter are all over Canada and Alaska and are plentiful in the north. Of lynx we have the finest in the world. It is often dyed black and is very handsome, as it then slightly resembles the black fox. Groundhog is very plentiful, and dyed brown is known as marmot. Muskrats are more plentiful than any other fur and are trapped all over Alaska and Canada. Of fox there are several varieties—the black fox, rare and scarce; the silver fox, also rare; red fox, blue fox, cross fox—which is a cross between the Red and Silver gray or Black fox—and the white fox, which is found in the northern portion of Canada and Alaska.

Wolves are plentiful, both the big black timber wolves and the big gray species. The wolverine, the torment of the hunter, trapper and miner, is a veritable scamp, for he is very ingenious in forcing an entrance to the cabin or cache, and destroys in sheer wantonness what he does not eat. The fur of the wolverines makes beautiful rugs and robes, and fashion predicts a free use this season of these pelts for milady's furs. Stoats or weasels are plentiful in both these northern countries, and their fur is the ermine so much sought for evening wear. Mink are plentiful, and the most beautiful found anywhere. In the north we have them from twenty-two to thirty-nine inches from nose to tip of tail; in color from a light brown to very dark, and many of them with mouse gray under fur with black tipping. The fisher is not plentiful, but is found in the southern parts of both Canada and Alaska. North American sable or marten are numerous, and, like the mink, vary in size and color. The finest are dark, silky and interspersed with white hair amongst the black guard hair that covers the soft delicate under fur. The prices on these are yearly soaring upward as the demand increases and the supply diminishes. Raccoon and skunk are from the southern parts.

Squirrels are all over Canada and

Alaska, and there are a few of the tiny black squirrels found occasionally, but they are little known. We must not overlook the bear, of great size, beautiful color and ugly temper. The grizzly is ugly to meet, as, in fact, are all bears, but has a beautiful pelt. There is the polar or white, of great size; the brown, the cinnamon and also the black, the pelt of which makes such fine furs.

Most furs are at their best here during December and January, but the bear and the muskrat are finer later in the spring. The Indian prizes the wolverine fur for its frost repelling qualities, and will buy, if they cannot get them otherwise, to trim

their fur garments, using it mostly for face trimming on the hood of the parkas. The parkas are usually made of caribou skins dressed with the fur on. The caribou might be called a fur bearing animal, as their skins dressed with the hair are used to make garments for the rigorous winters.

The furs mentioned are the ones most sought after and prized in this Northland, and when we think of the vast territory they inhabit we wonder if they can become extinct. But even now the ravages of man are lessening their numbers to a great degree, and care should be taken to preserve them from extermination.

Northland As Viewed by Tourists

When the Seattle Chamber of Commerce excursion visited Dawson in July, of this year, the Dawson News secured written statements from a number of prominent journalists of America who were with the party on their impressions of the journey to the Yukon. Their views in their own words, followed by views of others who were here in previous years, are:

NORTHERN WONDERLAND

After viewing the wonderful natural scenery of this portion of North America, there is no doubt in my mind that the inhabitants of the American continent crossed over from Asia, only a few miles, to Alaska and were so charmed by the natural beauty of the valley of the Yukon they never returned. Each year should double the number of tourists to a country where the camera, the artist's brush and the writer's pen can only give to the world the faintest idea of the beauties of nature, the treasures of the mines, the richness of the soil and the big-heartedness of the splendid white men and women who have made this country their home.—W. B. Boyce, Chicago Ledger.

HOW BIG THE NORTH!

After traveling from Seattle to Dawson, my chief thought is: "How big the North, how little we know of it." The inland passage suggests boundlessness; freedom, with its islands, more than the open sea. The mounluring us onward, northward, far tains guarding the Yukon and beyond are worth circling the globe to climb, and I also visioned the toiling hordes who preceded our luxurious journey over the White pass. The river also has its mental pictures of 1898, as well as being a renaissance of old steamboat days on the Mississippi with modern comforts annexed.—Alice Harriman, San Francisco Daily Call.

LAND BULGING RICH

All the superlatives have been used, so what can I add! A land bulging with mineral wealth; a land offering magnificent opportunities for agricultural purposes; a country whose fishing industry alone is enough to support it; a country of majestic mountains and magnificent forests, through which silvery streams laugh their way to the ocean. In other words, a land of mineral wealth, agricultural wealth, scenic wealth. What more can one say? Just this: God's own people are here, the brave, the strong, the true. All these I have found in this rugged country of fascinating romance and alluring realism.—J. D. Gortatowsky, Managing Editor of the Atlanta Constitution.

INTERIOR NORTHLAND

The climate of the interior of Alaska and Yukon is superb. Again we find that the average man gets his notions of the country as a whole from seeing a small and easily accessible portion of it. Southeastern Alaska, as typified by Juneau or Sitka, is a wet, misty and rainy tract along the coast that catches all of the humidity of the west wind from over the sea. This excessive moisture brings verdure and a scenic beauty that have a peculiar charm; but it is not bracing to the physical part of man, and it feeds those glaciers with which even the well informed associate the name Alaska. The southeastern coast is cinctured with rivers of ice; they are splendid spectacles; but once across the range the traveler sees no more glaciers; he is in an arid region, where the air is as it is in Tucson at 4 a. m. in March—that is, it is the air that creation breathed at the dawn of time, as free from microbes as interplanetary space; as stimulating as hope, as invigorating as youth, when "the world was young and life an epic."—T. A. Ricard, owner of the Scientific and Mining Press.

Great Works of the Yukon Gold Company

If asked what operations in the world today handle the greatest yardage of earth per month, most people would be ready to answer "Those at the Panama canal." And the statement would be correct. But if asked what operations handle the second largest yardage per month few, perhaps, would realize that the credit should come to the Yukon. It has been stated on good authority that the Yukon Gold company is second only to the Panama canal in the volume of material being moved by one concern. The Panama canal soon will be finished, and then the Yukon concern will rank first. While the Panama operations are first today, they are only temporary. The Yukon Gold has years of placer operations ahead in the vicinity of Dawson, and as the company has adopted the policy of extension of its holdings, its life is to be prolonged indefinitely. The present great yardage is due chiefly to the extensive operations of the company within a radius of twenty miles of Dawson. Some ground is being operated in the Iditarod, and the company is branching into California and other fields. But the yardage on which the comparisons with Panama is made today is to be credited to the old Klondike camp, where huge hydraulic giants and large modern dredges are turning over the gravels of ages in quest of gold.

The company's hydraulic works are carried on at the following locations along Bonanza creek:

Lovett Gulch, two sides of hill.
Trail Gulch.
Solomon Hill.
Monte Cristo.
Fox Gulch.
American Gulch.
American Hill.
Oro Fino.
Adams.
Cheechaco.
Gold Hill.
Bunker Hill.

The company also has hydraulic operations under way on Hunker. They are on Paradise Hill.

On each hill are employed from two to four giants. The nozzles are four to six inches in diameter, and the capacity of each monitor ranges from 300 to 500 inches.

The Bunker hill giants are supplied with water from the company's large dam at the head of Bonanza creek, having a capacity of 44,000,000 cubic feet. The water from the dam is delivered in a ditch four miles long, with capacity of 500 miners' inches. The other giants are fed by the huge Twelvemile ditch, carrying 5,000 miners' inches from the Twelvemile river.

Dredge No. 1, now on 93 below on Bonanza, has worked from 105 below, the lower end of the company's holdings, to 91, and is now working out the remainder of the stretch between 93 and 91. It will take about a year to do this. She will then turn down Bonanza again, dredging all ground left in that vicinity in the early operations. Cost of dredging has been reduced so that lower grade properties can now be worked to much more advantage.

Dredge No. 2 is on 50 below. She has worked from 63 below to the present position. She is heading upstream. This dredge was built on 105, and worked up to 97, where she was dismantled and moved to 63.

Nos. 8 and 9 are the newest dredges of the company. They are constructed entirely of steel, with the exception of the light houses. The hulls, the gantries and other heavy parts are all steel.

The dredges were made of steel in order to simplify moving. Instead of pulling the hulls to pieces, when going

to another creek, they will be sawed into sections.

The steel hulls were made according to the designs of the Dawson engineers of the company, and are proving a great technical success.

Dredge No. 7, which was built on Hunker, worked there from 41 to 29 below, and then was dismantled and sent to Iditarod, where she started last year, and has been working most successfully.

Dredge No. 3 is on 69A, Bonanza, No. 6 is on 66. Both are heading up stream.

No. 5 has mined from 33 below to 16 below, where she is now at work.

No. 8 was built on No. 5 above on Bonanza, at the site of the town of Grand Forks, and, after working out that historic spot following the removal of the many buildings, has continued up stream to 15 above, where she is busy.

No. 9 was built on No. 7 Eldorado, and has worked up stream through many of the most famous of old Eldorado claims to No. 15, where she is now working. She next will eat up the gravels of Thomas Lippy's great claim, No. 16, and then Jim Hall's No. 17, the two richest claims ever worked in Yukon. Each produced between one and two million dollars by old methods.

The dredges get much pay left by the old-timers, especially in the bedrock. The individuals seldom went into the bedrock. The dredges devour four to six feet of the solid rock, and have gone as deep as eight feet into the rock.

After completing the dredging on Bonanza the company will send two dredges to Gold Run, to work that famous stream, lying 50 miles from Dawson. Dredge No. 6 will be taken to Gold Run this fall.

The Yukon Gold company had two to three thousand men engaged at a time during the period of construction, and now hires regularly during the season of operation about 300 men in the hydraulic department, and 600 in the dredging service. In addition to this many others in the Yukon are supported by the company indirectly in such lines as wood cutting, transportation business, teaming and other pursuits.

PRESS ON YUKON GOLD

Editorial from Mining and Scientific Press of San Francisco, Cal., of June 28, 1913:

"Yukon Gold made a bad start with heavy capitalization and flamboyant

publicity, but the excellent technical work of the engineering staff is enabling the company to recover lost ground. We present this week a summary of the report for the year, made by O. B. Perry. It is a pleasure to note that in addition to satisfactory returns at Dawson, the Iditarod venture, announced last year, is turning out excellently. In April we printed the news that the company had taken options upon the Alta Bert and adjacent placer properties in Trinity county, California, and more recently it has been made public that ground has been drilled and a dredge is to be placed on the American river. These new ventures are being financed out of earnings and the position of the company is, accordingly, being steadily bettered."

REPORT ON YUKON GOLD

(By O. B. Perry.—Report as constructing engineer and general manager for the year that ended on January 31, 1913.)

During the past year the company acquired control of Flat creek, the principal producing creek of the Iditarod district, Alaska. Twenty-four placer claims were secured, either by working agreements with the owners or outright purchase. These claims are all contiguous and include all the dredgable ground on Flat creek, extending from the head of the creek to the mouth, a distance of four miles. The dredgable area contains approximately 5,500,000 cubic yards, a large percentage of which is thawed. In the Klondike district some few purchases of outstanding claims were completed on Upper Bonanza and other creeks.

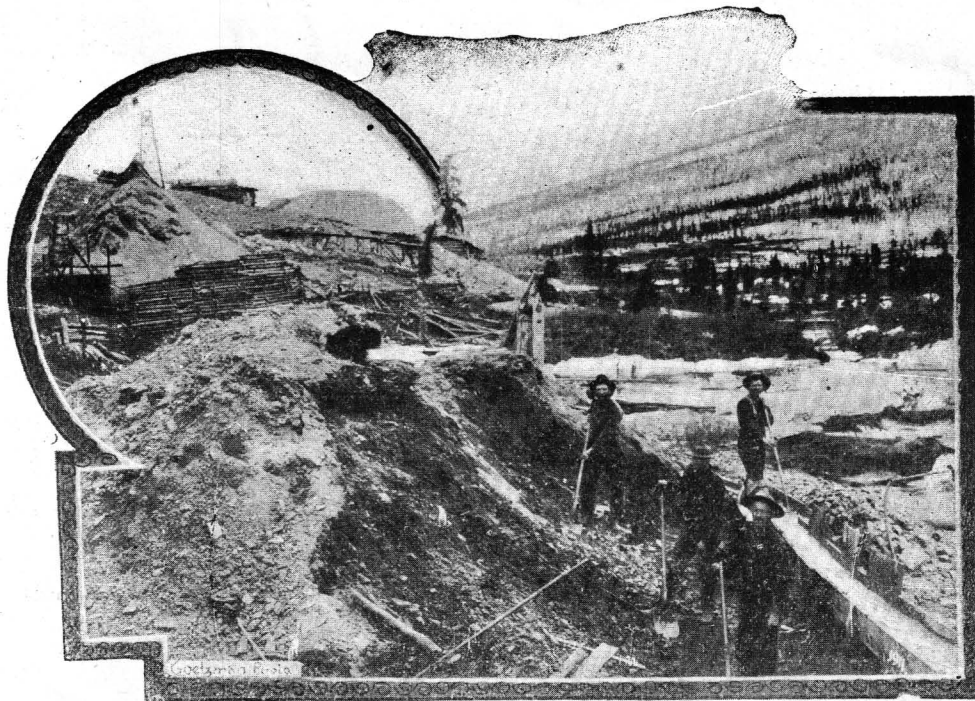
Equipment

The only additions to the Dawson equipment were in the hydraulic mines and consist of the installation of pipe-lines, cuts, and sluices in the newly opened properties on Monte Cristo gulch and hill. The No. 7 dredge completed its work on Upper Hunker creek in October, 1911, and was dismantled preparatory to moving to another group of claims on the same creek. The Iditarod contracts required the installation of a dredge immediately, so that the plan for rebuilding the No. 7 dredge was abandoned. It was loaded on barges and shipped to Iditarod, where it was rebuilt on the upper end of Flat creek, on the Marietta claim. The shipments totaled 850 tons, all of which had to be transferred at Dikeman, the head of navigation on the Iditarod river, to small gasolint boats which de-

livered the material in small lots at Iditarod after many vexatious delays. The material was handled by tramway from Iditarod to the mouth of Flat creek, and from there to the dredge site by wagon-road, a distance of four miles. This road was constructed by the company to handle the heavy loads. The cost was approximately \$3,000 per mile. To furnish the dredge with power, a 300-kilowatt plant was erected on Flat creek, near the Bonanza claim. The installation consists of a steam-driven turbine direct-connected to a 4,400-volt generator, boiler plant, and transmission line two miles in length. The foundations were completed by the time the machinery arrived, so that there was no delay in erection. The last of the machinery for the dredge and power-plant arrived at Iditarod on August 5, was transported, erected, and completed plant in operation on August 15.

Dredge Operations

The eight Dawson dredges commenced operations in the first week of May and worked continuously throughout the season until October 24, when they were forced to suspend, owing to failure of the power-supply, which, at the end of the season, is purchased from the Granville Power Co. The average length of the dredging season was 172 days, during which the dredges operated 86.15 per cent. of the possible time. The material mined totaled 5,157,280 cubic yards, which produced \$3,346,026, or an average of 64.88 cents per cubic yard. The average cost was 30.64 cents per cubic yard. The results, as compared with last season, show an increase of approximately 1,000,000 yards, and an increase in gross production of \$674,181. The value per cubic yard increased 0.53 cents and the cost decreased 4.79 cents per cubic yard. The gain in yardage and production is accounted for by increased capacity due to the addition of one dredge; a higher average rate of mining for all the dredges, measured in cubic yards per hour run; and an increase of 4 per cent. in the running time of the entire fleet. The physical conditions were better, a larger percentage of the material being thawed, and both the thawing and dredging operations showed improvement. Of the area mined, 509,544 square yards, or 73.58 per cent., was frozen and had to be thawed by steam. The thawing method has been better developed and is gaining in efficiency each year. Better dredging is the result, as the principal impediment to dredging is



Pioneer Mining in Klondike



Testing Ground With Keystone Drill

the frozen ground. The two new all-steel dredges, which were finished late in 1911, did excellent work under severe conditions.

The Iditarod dredge commenced operations on August 15 and closed down for the winter season on October 29. The dredge handled 172,333 cubic yards, which produced \$404,040 gross gold, or an average value of \$2.34 per cubic yard. Some of the gravel in the main pay produced \$8.90 per cubic yard. This was on the Marietta, which is known as one of the best claims on Flat creek. The total operating cost was \$79,113.92, which is 45.91 cents per cubic yard. The daily average yardage was low (2,361 cubic yards), which means a correspondingly high working cost. The low yardage and high costs were due to the delays incidental to starting up a new plant, the excessive grade of the creek at the upper end, and the heavy wash which was encountered. These last two adverse conditions will disappear in working down the creek.

Hydraulic Operations

A total of 2,967,750 cubic yards of gravel was handled in the hydraulic mines, which produced \$629,043 gross gold, an increase of 842,000 yards and \$195,000, approximately, in gross production as compared to the season of 1911. The average cost for 1912 was 9.37 cents as compared to 15.5 cents for the season 1911. This decrease was largely due to the better water conditions and the decrease in maintenance and operating cost of the main ditch system. The Twelvemile water system was in operation 168 days, which was 96.8 per cent, of the possible time, and delivered 524,249 miner's inches, an increase of 41,669 over the season of 1911. The total cost for operation and maintenance of the water system for the season 1912 was \$76,760, as compared to \$135,710 for the season 1911. The work of previous years has put the entire system in excellent condition. With a normal water-supply the hydraulic costs

should remain in the neighborhood of 10 cents per cubic yard for the remainder of the life of the mines. The power-plant on the Little Twelvemile was operated throughout the season when water was available, without any delays or stoppages.

The Pacific, Atlin, lay operations on properties owned by the company, and winter driving contributed a total of \$484,337.56 at a cost of \$204,672, yielding a net profit of \$279,665.56.

Summary of Operating Results

	Production.	Working costs.	Operating gain.
Dawson (dredges).....	\$3,346,026.79	\$1,580,289.82	\$1,765,736.97
Dawson (hydraulics).....	629,043.65	277,953.12	351,090.53
Iditarod (dredge).....	404,040.01	79,113.92	324,926.09
Miscellaneous operations.....	484,337.56	204,672.00	279,665.56
Totals	\$4,863,448.01	\$2,142,028.86	\$2,921,419.15

From the operating profit, as shown, were deducted: royalties paid, \$692,995.43; amortization and deferred charges, \$577,146.27; interest charges, general expense, and examinations, \$378,685.88; making a total of \$1,648,827.58. The figures indicate a material gain in all branches of the company's operations during the past year. The work for the next season will be conducted along the same lines as last, and with equally favorable physical conditions, still further improvement may be expected.

Extending Holdings

The Yukon Gold company has begun to extend its field of operations. All the placer holdings of the Guggenheims in various parts of the world are being embraced in the one corporation known as Yukon Gold. The company last year acquired extensive interests in placer in the new field of Iditarod, on the lower Yukon, and has a dredge operating there.

The holdings of the Yukon Gold company are being extended to cover rich placers in California. The San Francisco Examiner of June 20, 1913, tells of recent purchases of the com-

pany there as follows:

AUBURN, Cal., June 19.—A deal has just been concluded whereby the Guggenheims become owners of seven miles of rich mining bars along the Middle Fork of the American river, near here.

The bars include Brown's, Bushy, Kennebec, Little Kennebec, Buckeye, Sandine, Wild Cat, Quail, Texas, Hoosier and Philadelphia. They were all famous mining spots from 1849

secured an option on the property of the Placer and El Dorado Gold Mining company, which includes Poverty and Yankee bars, a short distance up the river.

The promoters of the deal say that the amount which the Guggenheims will put into the venture, including the purchase price of the properties, will be \$1,500,000.

This is the largest transaction ever put through in Placer or El Dorado counties, and the influence it will have cannot be computed.

The work of equipping one or more dredges on the lower portion of the property will be commenced at once, and when finished, the work of washing the rich sand and gravel of the bars will be prosecuted as long as pay dirt can be found.

Auburn, because of its proximity to the scene of operations, will be the railroad point where all material and supplies for the work will be transhipped.

Four years have passed since the Yukon Gold completed its giant ditch, built to carry a river more than seventy miles over mountains and through vales, to tear down the auriferous gravels of Klondike's richest creeks. Four years are gone, and the big ditch, not only has stood the test of time, but is in a more satisfactory condition today than ever before. It is a commentary upon the age in which we live that an enterprise which fifty years ago would have startled the world, was consummated within the shadow of the Arctic Circle with scarcely a ripple of interest and no excitement at all at the populous centers of the earth. The first of June, 1908, found a dispatch telegraphed briefly to the larger newspapers announcing that water had just been turned into the Yukon Gold company's great ditch at Dawson, Yukon Territory, Canada, signaling the completion of that concern's mastery of the novel situations here where great deposits of gold have for ages been locked up tight in the frozen

to 1870. Many hundreds of thousands in gold have been taken from them.

The negotiations, leading up to the deal, began last February, when Geo. V. Bell, of this city, who has been the confidential examining engineer of the Guggenheims for years in Alaska, Yukon Territory and the Iditarod country, interested O. B. Perry, representative of the Guggenheims, in the bars.

Perry ordered borings at different places along the river. A keystone drill was put to work and run night and day for several weeks. The cores of these borings were sent to the Guggenheim's assayer, and on his report of the value of the gold found therein, orders were given to buy up every claim that could be purchased.

Deeds were secured by Frank Bell and Fred Roumage, of this city, and a sum approaching \$500,000 was paid to the owners, among them being Mrs. Virginia Bell and Frank Bell, Mrs. E. S. R. Davis, and Howard W. Davis, of this place; Judge M. P. Bennet, of Placerville; F. R. Schott, of Philadelphia, Pa.; C. J. Winkleman, of Roseville, and others.

In addition, the Guggenheims have

yard to as many cents, had its genesis in the Klondike.

The fine dredges of the company making their own ponds and floating thereon, are similarly the ultimate of many years of evolution and experiment. The dredge swings from side to side constantly, taking a swath from the bottom of the pond, sluicing it within the dredge itself, stacking the coarse gravels high in the rear, and pumping the sand behind the same gravel piles, the whole as barren of gold as before Nature started making the Klondike.

Modern Methods

But it was on the newer developments to come from the new flood of water in the great ditch that public attention in the north was centered. The ditch was dug with powerful steam shovels, digging five minutes and then moving ahead by their own power. Six such shovels were employed for three seasons on the work. The modernness of the methods of construction is further shown by the five air compressors—electric, of course—operating the many riveting hammers for the steel pipe, this pipe being thus riveted both inside and out. The substantial steel bridge carrying the pipe over the Klondike river was built with the same aid. The concrete piers of the bridge, for which shafts were sunk through river and gravel down to bedrock, are of sufficient dimensions to withstand the breaking up of the ice of the Klondike river in the spring of the year. Several of the piers, those through the river especially, afforded a unique instance of how the dreadful forces of nature in a country where nature puts on her most dreadful aspect, can be and are utilized. By doing the sinking in the winter, and by chopping out ice as fast as frozen, the bottom of the river was reached through perfect cofferdams of ice—through shafts in the river with frozen sides, and the rushing river held back as perfectly as by compressed air in the cofferdams usually constructed by engineers for such work.

Ten million feet of lumber was used in the fluming necessary to carry the water of the ditch over ravines and bad places. This was manufactured to size and shape at a steam sawmill built on the main Twelvemile river, a spot beforetime hardly known to even the Indians, but containing the best piece of lumber in that country of not too great a growth of trees. It is of record that in the hands of Angus Macdonald, a general foreman, the efficiency of the most modern plant in the great lumber centers was equaled by the little mill almost at the head of a mountain chain in the interior of that supposed inaccessible country.

Built Against Odds

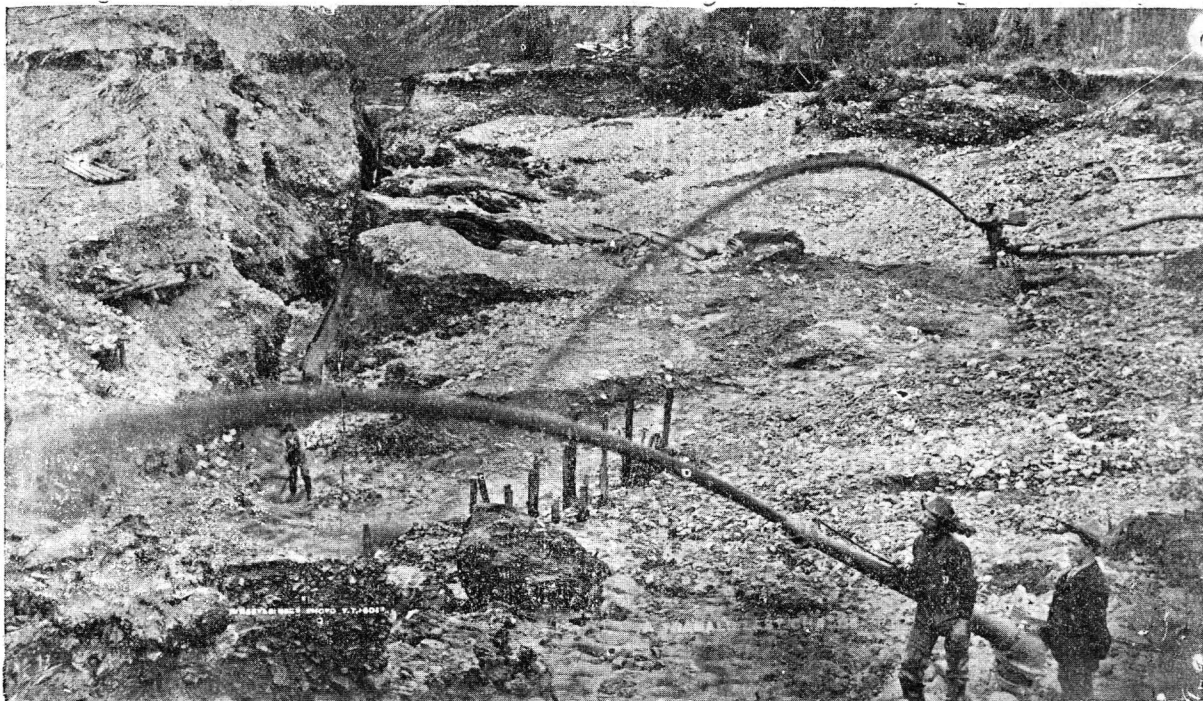
More particularly interesting to engineers would be the details of the construction of the ditch. In places it runs through what is practically a glacier, layers of ice being uncovered the moment the upper muck was removed. Cribbing was resorted to, the sides being then lined with moss and dirt again, in this way taking a lesson from the country itself, where pure ice is found many thousands of years old, lying unthawed in the hottest summer weather, protected by just a natural growth of moss filled between the interstices with decayed vegetation and sand. Naturally in such places current was not wanted, hence the varying grade of the ditch from time to time, and hence the varying size, the bottom varying in width from nine to twenty feet. The worst ground is that in which not only layers of ice but nearly vertical veins of ice extend through the moss and muck, so as to afford a channel for seepage as the ice thaws. These permit the water from the ditch to escape, and it will appear a hundred feet or more from the hill slope in the form of a geyser—if permitted by the builders. But these, too, have been circumvented, and the bottoms,

where necessary, have been protected in the same way nature would do it if the bottom of the ditch were the surface of the earth.

The wooden pipelines found here and there carry 200 feet of pressure. They vary in diameter from 40 to 50 inches according to the grade. The material is from California mills, the staves being shaped where made, and being assembled mile by mile on the ground, the whole held together by malleable iron bands and steel rods. The spacing of the bands determines the pressure the pipes will stand. Smaller wooden pipes in use elsewhere in the far north have demonstrated the completest reliability for these stavepipe sections of the great ditch. A few extracts from the reports of the mining expert, T. A. Rickard, who also is editor of the Mining and Scientific Press, of San Francisco, will disclose somewhat of the difficulties overcome.

"In building the ditch many natural obstacles were encountered. They were overcome by methods suggested, for the most part, by experience gathered elsewhere in the north. The following examples will prove suggestive:

1. Frozen muck, where there is ma-



Hydraulic Scene on Bonanza Creek

terial for constructing lower bank, is scraped by the aid of horses so as to accumulate on the lower side, and against the bank thus formed poles are laid close together, the points being placed two feet below the grade of the ditch. Upon the poles is spread a layer of moss or sod from 6 to 12 inches thick. Then dirt or other good tamping material is scraped, forming a slope 5 feet from the top of the moss, and inclined at an angle of $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 1.

2. Fine silt or glacial sand, which is frozen material upon being exposed to the warm air, upon removal of the moss, thaws to a slime. In such material the ditch is dug 16 to 18 feet wide, during the first season; the lower bank sloughs away; the upper bank melts, and the ditch is practically obliterated; but by maintaining open drains the whole mass is dried. In the second season the ditch is dug again, and the stuff which filled it serves to form the lower bank poles, moss and fill are arranged as in No. 1. When the moss on the upper side is thick and remains unbroken, it drapes the underlying silt, which continues to run out like a thin mud until it finally attains angle of the rest; then the moss protects the bank from further thaw. When, however, the moss of the upper bank is thin or brittle, the silt slides into the cut, and must be scraped by teams to the lower side. In cases where the lower bank is uneven so that poles cannot be laid regularly, two stringers are stretched longitudinally to serve as a base for the poles. These stringers are held in

place by logs placed horizontally underneath the lower bank.

3. Shattered schist is easy to dig, but it makes leaky ground. Digging is done by the steam shovel and the ditch is made 14 feet wide at the bottom. The corners are excavated by hand labor, and filled with moss to a depth of at least 12 inches. The bottom of the ditch is also blanketed with a foot of moss. On top of this is spread a covering of 8 to 12 inches thick of good puddling dirt, and the sides are given a slope of $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 1.

4. A rocky slope with no lower bank offers another problem. On the lower side a crib of logs is built, with a base six feet wide and a top four feet wide. This framework is filled with broken rock. Moss and puddling are applied as before."

The foregoing affords some idea of the nature of the ground on which the engineers were called to exercise their skill. Nor are ditch, electric elevators, dredges, etc., all they were required to adjust to the new conditions prevailing there. It was decided also to conserve the water natural to some of the creeks to be worked, and to this end a mighty dam was thrown across upper Bonanza creek, which, filled by the thawing snows of

erties, the company for the most part ceased operating them by the older and more expensive methods in vogue before the company's advent. Naturally, since cheap power, mighty dredges and wonderful electric elevators were to be installed, and the whole supplemented with a river of cheap water under great pressure on the tops of the highest hills—quite naturally it was business to await the advent of the new methods. Now that the water is on the ground, now that dams, reinforced power plant, elevators, and dredges are all in operation, there is a most marked rise once more in the yearly amounts of gold coming from the Klondike. As a producer the camp saw a new birth with the telegraphing of the news of the arrival of the Twelvemile water on the heights far above Dawson City four years ago. And so vast are the known gravel deposits carrying gold profitably to be worked by the newer and cheaper methods, there is no way of fixing a day when there will again be a falling off in the gold production. The arrival of the valuable water cheapens the operation of even the machinery installed and operated for years. With but a portion of the water now available the overburden of

spring, affords from the reservoir so made some 700 miners' inches of water for at least forty days. Nine miles of flume, and an inverted syphon of steel across Bonanza creek far below the dam, pours this precious water onto the heights of Gold Hill and the hills below.

Another Ditch

But for the presence of the overshadowing of the great ditch, another ditch, known as the Acklin ditch, would be considered an important enterprise. Taking the water of Moosehide creek, the ditch carried it around Moosehide mountain and to the heights of the left bank of the Klondike river, opposite the mouth of Bonanza creek, where at some time in the dim and distant past Bonanza creek deposited some of its carried gold at a level far higher than the creek at present. And so what was once known as the Acklin Potato Patch, and was a magnificent garden, now shows immense gravel pits from which the ground has been removed by hydraulics.

New Klondike.

The Klondike and nearby camps have shipped a hundred and seventy-five millions in gold dust. It is estimated upon reliable data that much more remains to be taken out. The Yukon Gold Company's holdings are of fabulous known wealth. The expenditure of millions in purchasing and construction and labor of operation becomes a mere drop in the bucket. Upon acquiring their prop-

erty, the creek gravels worked by dredge and elevator are readily made to disappear. Water works magic with the muck covering of the gravels. Then the sun and wind act, thus facilitating immensely every branch of the work of extracting the gold.

Then, as the creeks become worked out, comes the leveling of the hills, the deep, canyon-like creeks affording unlimited dumping ground for an unknown period. There will be no state legislation against it as in California. There are neither farms to be overflowed nor sluggish river to become blocked by the dirty water from the mines. Mountain torrents are harnessed for power. Mountain streams furnish the hydraulics. Rapid rivers, which made useless scores of steamers of the first steamboats sent to stem their torrents, insure a perpetuation of their channels against any possible mining conditions.

T. A. Rickard, himself a mining engineer of widest experience and an authority whenever he speaks, was an astonished visitor to the big works during construction. He graphically summed up some of his impressions at that time thus:

Expert Sums Up

"It was no light task to take care of the men engaged in this work; they were scattered over a line reaching more than 50 miles from Dawson, the various camps being pitched in a wilderness of scrub and soggy moss. No supplies, either of food or material, are hauled in summer, for all the roads, except those built by the government near Dawson, are then

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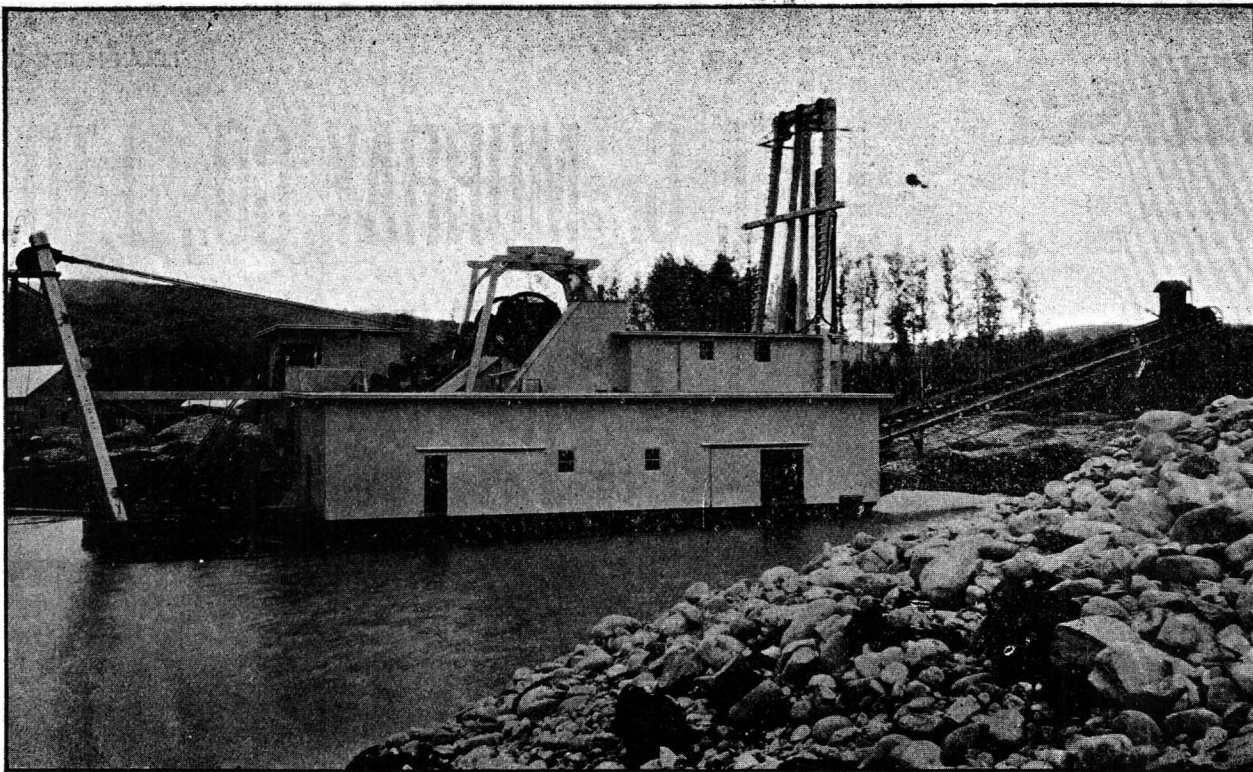
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Dredging Yukon Gravels

impassable by heavy wagons. Hauling is done exclusively in winter. The stumps and brush are cleared in a line across the marsh and as soon as the frost comes a passage is effected. A plow removes any excess of snow, and the road is then watered to give it a durable crust of ice. Logging sleds from Michigan were used. The average load is nine tons with four horses, and eleven tons with six horses. The maximum load is fifteen tons with six horses. It cost \$5,000 to set up a camp, and it cost \$7,000 to \$12,000 to get a steam shovel ready to work. Not less than \$75,000 worth of horses were employed, the price at Dawson being \$800 to \$900 per pair.

"The magnitude of the work accomplished by the engineers of the Yukon Gold Company may be inferred from an enumeration of the tasks completed during the three seasons since the surveys were completed; seven dredges in commission; three mechanical elevators; a dam and reservoir (700 miners' inches for 40 days) on Bonanza creek, connecting ditches, flume and pipe—aggregating nine miles); a power plant of 2,000 horsepower (now increased by the addition of a third unit generator.—Ed.), with 36 miles of line, 18 miles of branch, and 8 miles of secondary lines; 64 miles of main ditch, flume and pipe of 5,000 inch capacity. (Now increased to over 70 miles.—Ed.). All this has been done 3,500 miles distant from manufacturing centers, with an inadequate supply of labor. Some of the machinery that arrived at the time of my visit had been ordered 18 months previously. The company was carrying 1,812 men on its payroll, representing from 1,600 to 1,700 men continuously engaged. This called for an expenditure of \$300,000 per month. In the examination of the claims purchased or optioned not less than \$55,000 was spent. During the season of 1907 over 7,000 tons of material were received, and it was inevitable that some of the parts ordered in advance, for immediate operations, should be delayed in delivery despite every effort. It is always difficult to operate when engaged in construction work on a large scale. Of the fine large dredges, some are Bucyrus and some of Marion manufacture, each couple being of the same pattern, so that the parts are interchangeable. The smaller dredges were built by the Bucyrus company. They are of identical design and entirely interchangeable. A sufficient stock of parts is carried, so as to obviate delays from slowness of transport. Maintenance of a proper commissariat for laborers scattered over an area 70 miles long by 30 miles wide required some generalship, etc."

The supervision of all this remark-

able work has been in the hands of singularly youthful men. Older men might stand appalled before the problems to be solved for the first time, or might prefer to follow safely after established precedent. And, too, with maturer years comes often a liking for greater creature comforts than are to be found on an Arctic frontier. Ap-

dreds of men went to work for the large companies. The Yukon Gold's army of employes on construction never failed to get their pay, and this was quite a contrast to the conditions which existed among many of the individual employes of previous years, when small debt courts were crowded with disappointed laborers.



One of Yukon Gold's Hydraulic Giants

parently much the same thought struck Mr. Rickard, from whom we have previously quoted. He says:

"The supervision has been in the hands of young men, mostly graduates from mining schools. The chief, O. B. Perry, is a graduate of the Columbia School of Mines; the resident manager, Chester A. Thomas, hails from Stanford University; the superintendent of dredges, E. S. McCarthy, is a Harvard man; the head of the hydraulic mining, George T. Coffey, is a graduate from the school of experience. They and their assistants constitute a fine body of young and vigorous men, willing to make the most of the long Arctic day, and eager to hasten a work of which it can be said that it is the most interesting example of man's invasion of the trackless wilderness that borders the Arctic Circle."

The Yukon Gold's advent marked the turning point in the methods of operation in the Klondike. The individual miners then began to disappear from the old creeks, and hun-



Building Pipe Line for Yukon Gold Hydraulics

During the earlier days of this camp it was a task among many men to get what they had earned, and oftentimes the men were allowed the poorest fare and not granted regular and considerate hours. The Yukon Gold company never has had any labor troubles in the Yukon. The men have been supplied the best of foods, and their table always is such that any choice and careful liver from the largest cities may set down and enjoy the meals. The highest grades of goods are supplied the camps.

The company not only keeps an army of men engaged in operation of dredges and hydraulics, but scores of men and many horses are working constantly in the woods getting out wood in winter, and in the summer another large contingent is required to float the wood down the streams to the mouth of the Klondike, and then to load it on the cars of the Klondike Mines railway for transportation to the places on the creeks where it is used for thawing.

The management of the company, through its carefully organized corps of engineers, keeps a record of all work performed, and the efficiency of all equipment, and also records all conditions encountered. With this data every detail is assembled from month to month, and a constant study made of the entire situation with a view to the reduction of cost of operation.

This system has proved a great success, and much ground at first undesirable is now brought within the range of profitable operation.

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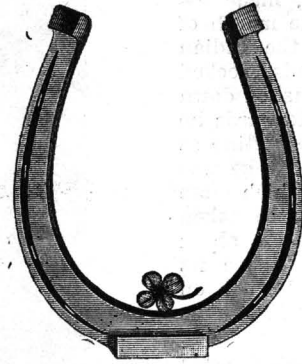
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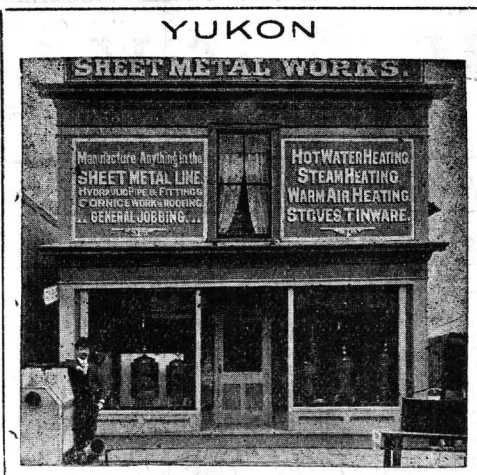
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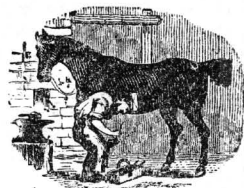
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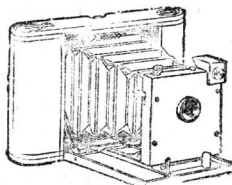
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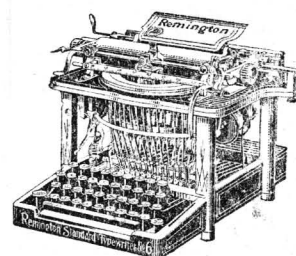
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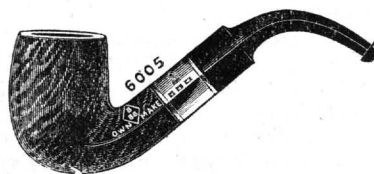
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Into the Golden Heart of Yukon

Over the Wonderful Scenic Route

*Marvels of the Trip up the Enchanting Alaskan Coast and Over the World Famed
Chilkoots on the Luxurious Trains and Steamers of the White Pass & Yukon Route*

This Land of the Midnight Sun and Northern Light—this land of snow-capped mountains, towering into the clouds—glaciers glinting in the sunlight, blue, green and white—flowers, crimson amid deep green forests—lakes high in mountain pockets, shimmering, dancing under soft summer breezes—mighty rivers and tumbling cascades—the roar of rapids—the song of birds—the lure of gold: Here is a land set apart—a land affording new thrills, new experiences—a greater, more magnificent, more tremendous Mecca for the traveler than has ever before been sung in poetry or prose.

Modern Travel Comfort.

Skagway is the gateway. And the route which leads into the interior—over the world-famed White Pass, where thousands dragged their bleeding feet in the mad '97 rush for gold—is the White Pass & Yukon Route, the railway which was built some thirteen years ago against terrific odds—one of the really great engineering feats of the past century.

Comfortably seated in a modern parlor car, you may travel through this magic region to Caribou, whence modern steamers ply the inland waters to Atlin, the beautiful; or you may continue on to Whitehorse, at the beginning of the mighty Yukon—here to take the steamer for gold-built Dawson. On beyond, for those who have sufficient time—one thousand miles down the broad, surging Yukon, and up the Tanana, after crossing and recrossing the Arctic circle—is Fairbanks.

From Seattle or Vancouver to Skagway is a marvelously beautiful and interesting trip—a winding inner passage, island-sheltered threading its way through narrow channels, between green-clad islands, past great glaciers, stopping at Alert Bay, Prince Rupert, Sitka, Ketchikan, Wrangell, Douglas and Juneau. On the voyage may be seen natives with their baskets, bows and arrows; totem poles, vast salmon canneries and gold and copper mines. But to go to Skagway and not see the interior—is like going to the threshold of Fairyland and foregoing all the interest and enchantment to be enjoyed within the magic region.

What was, but a few years since, an impenetrable region of mystery—personally known only to a handful of intrepid explorers—has been converted, suddenly transformed, into a land of easy access.

At a single stroke—the building of the White Pass & Yukon Railway—the vast interior opened its arms to receive the tourist. Mountains, glaciers, lakes, torrents, cascades, flowers, forests, the splendid Yukon, the magic Klondike—there they are for you—easily reached, at moderate expense, and with but little cost of time.

A Wonderful Transformation.

The day of the dog sledge has passed. No longer need the explorer and the seeker for gold toil over dangerous passes—nor need they shoot the foaming rapids in their frail boats.

Today comfort awaits the traveler. He may sit at his ease in a modern parlor car, in all tranquility. Safe from all harm he may view the trails which spelled so much agony, so much pain and suffering to those who, in their greed for gold, rushed to the Klondike in '97. He may ride in luxury over those very trails—every foot of the way replete with the history of reckless daring, the memory of deeds which will stir the blood of men for centuries to come!

E. Burton Holmes, the famous

traveler and lecturer, said in one of his lectures, after he had visited Alaska and the Klondike:

"Alaska and the Klondike as they are today are amongst the most amazing facts of our new century; yesterday a wilderness with heroes fighting epic battles with the elements; today a land with towns and cities; with happy homes and thriving business enterprises. * * * Where the pioneers dragged their bleeding feet up the icy stairways of the White Pass or the Chilkoot, we rolled in all the luxury of railway cars, and within sight of the death-dealing rapids through which their boats were steered with the fear of death for pilot, we glided smoothly over rails of steel, coming from Skagway on the coast to Whitehorse City, on the Upper Yukon, as

way "Soapy" Smith and his gang held forth, robbing the gold-laden miners as they came from the "diggings" headed for the States. "Soapy" was the uncrowned king of Skagway. He ruled with an iron hand until the better element in the town rose in revolt, killed him and drove out his gang.

At Dawson they gambled indoors and out. Vast fortunes were sifted from the creeks—only to be lost in a night at the roulette wheel. The sound of gay music drifted on the air from the saloons and dance halls. Men—women—all were mad for gold!

Today women and children travel alone from Skagway to Dawson as safely as they would from Boston to New York! A marvelous change! Order, thrift, tidiness have usurped the place of lawlessness. Broad,

leading to the heights are flower-strewn paths. Many people consider Skagway the most interesting place on the Pacific coast. There are countless excursions to be taken—and at very small expense. There are canoe trips, trips on horseback and on foot into the wilds—to Mendenhall, Davidson, Denver and Bertha Glaciers—to Haines, Fort Seward, Pyramid Harbor, Seduction Point, the top of Mount Dewey, Dewey Lake, Face Mountain, Dyea—to the hunting and fishing grounds, where are found mountain sheep, bears, goats, ptarmigan, grouse and all manner of fish.

Trip in Outline

Something has already been told of the beauty of the "Inner Passage" trip to Skagway. From Puget Sound, fiord after fiord comes to view in the ceaselessly changing panorama, ever increasing in splendor until the grand climax is reached in Lynn canal, at the head of which lies Skagway. Glaciers are seen at every turn of the steamer. Snow domes and peaks are reflected in the brilliantly blue water. Countless cascades foam, sparkling over rocky beds, or drop sheer from lofty cliffs, bewildering one with their slow, rhythmic, never-ceasing fall. At sunset the sea assumes deep purple hues.

And here lies Skagway—of which one could talk forever. The few words of description above—telling a little of the old Skagway—the Skagway of "Soapy" Smith—and the new Skagway—the Skagway of flowers and cottages—must here suffice.

Over the White Pass

Climbing storied White pass, even in a modern railway coach or parlor car, is a thrilling experience. Not because of the danger—you are as safe as though at home in your own drawing room—but because of the constantly increasing grandeur of the mountains and canyons. Cascades, snow peaks, glaciers and overhanging cliffs make the way one of austere beauty.

In places the train clings to a leaning wall of rock. A gulf of purple ether sinks sheer on the other side. Far below, the Skagway river roars through its narrow channel. Here the train overhangs its foam-white waters. Again, solid rock cliffs jut out boldly above.

Just before rounding Rocky point—at the seventh mile—looking back, we get a magnificent view of Skagway and Lynn canal—spread out in wondrous panorama. The Hanging Rocks, at Clifton, picturesque Pitchfork falls, the famed Sawtooth mountains—all pass in succession. At one point, looking down a thousand feet, we behold the ruins of White Pass City—the largest tent city in the world at one time during the rush for the Klondike.

At Inspiration point the last glimpse of salt water appears—far to the rear, far below. From the great steel cantilever bridge—215 feet above the bottom of a canyon—a vast view of tremendous mountain scenery opens to either side.

This journey over White pass is worth a whole lifetime of ordinary travel!

In two and one-half hours we climb leisurely, with frequent stops, from the level of the sea to the summit of the pass; and although skirting peaks of from 5,000 to 8,000 feet in height, we pass through but one short tunnel of 250 feet.

Twenty miles from Skagway is a little red station named White Pass—the summit—the international boundary—on one side of which waves the



Scene on White Pass & Yukon Railway

comfortably and expeditiously as we could travel from New York to Boston.

"We have come by rail in seven hours, 112 miles from the tidewater terminal of the White Pass & Yukon Route to this new station at Whitehorse City, the head of steamer navigation on the Yukon. * * * From Whitehorse to Dawson we have for highway the great, rapid flowing river, and for conveyance the comfortable Yukon steamers that ply all summer up and down the stream."

From the deck of a steamer which provides every comfort of civilization the tourist may witness the majesty of the Yukon. He may visit the scene of George Carmack's brilliant discovery of gold on Bonanza creek in August of 1896. He may see with his own eyes the four-mile stretch on Eldorado, which has yielded over \$30,000,000 in coarse gold. He may hear with his own ears the tales of the old wild days from the lips of men who lived in the heart of it all.

Skagway and Dawson

Skagway and Dawson! These are names to conjure with! Cities which grew from almost nothing in a night to tent cities—from tents to log cabins—to frame houses and buildings! Lawlessness and crime ran wild. Its like had never been known before and never will be known again. At Skag-

clean, well-kept streets—great warehouses—business establishments and flower-covered cottages greet the eye.

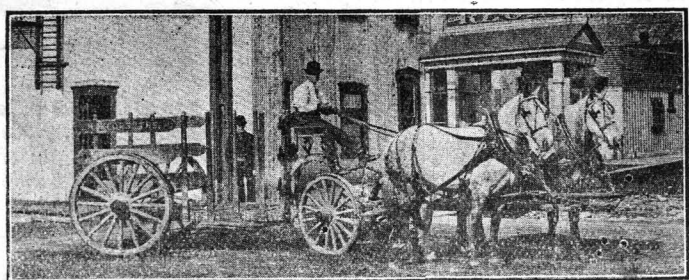
A Wealth of Flowers

In Dawson these cottages, nestling in the slopes which lead to the great "Dome," are positively buried in flowers. They are log cabins with long sloping roofs which cover the porches. The owners have covered the roofs with earth, and in summer they blaze forth with more than a dozen varieties of grasses and flowers. Every window has its flaming box of bloom—every garden its gay beds. And in some cases boxes are set on the square fence posts—not infrequently running the entire length of the fences themselves—the vines drooping and trailing amid the flowers below. Standing at the river and looking toward the "Dome," the whole town is a mass of bright color, sloping up to the green which in turn slopes up to the blue.

And Skagway! The air is sweet to enchantment with flowers. Faintly, from afar, comes the continuous music of waterfalls. Pretty cottages cover the foothills, from which rise abruptly the great mountains, their snowy peaks seeming to hang directly over the town.

Everywhere are flowers. Every window is scarlet with its blossoms. The gardens are beyond description. And

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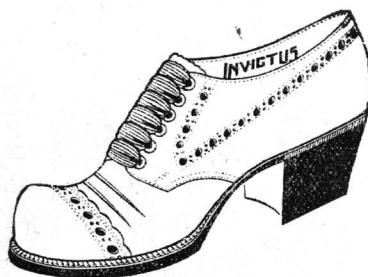
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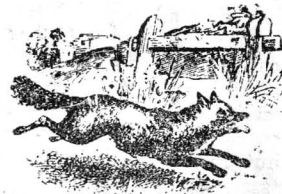
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For Information About the Northland
Read the
DAWSON DAILY NEWS

Stars and Stripes, on the other the Union Jack of England. One step takes you from the protection of Uncle Sam to that of George V. Standing here you are at the great divide, and see on one hand waters flowing south but a few miles to the Pacific and on the other lies Summit lake—a tiny sapphire spot among the great bare hills. And from this bit of liquid brilliance, scarcely larger than an artificial pond in a park, the mighty Yukon takes its rise—flowing from this point, only twenty miles from the sea, over 2,300 miles north and west, past ramparts and mountains, through canyons and plains, crossing and recrossing the Arctic Circle, to Bering sea.

To Caribou

Leaving the sun, the way becomes one of love rather than grandeur—following along the shores of the river and the lakes. The salt tang of the sea is left behind, and our nostrils are filled with the soft sweetness of the lake and mountain air—fragrant with pine, balsam, cottonwood and flowers.

Lunching at the head of Lake Bennett we find ourselves on the site of another great '97 city of tents. Thousands of men and women camped here, waiting for the completion of boats and rafts to convey themselves and their outfits down the lakes and the river to the Land of Gold.

Lake Bennett is a long, narrow sheet of blue, bordered by mountains of a wondrous old rose color. For twenty-seven miles the route follows the eastern shore. Eleven miles down the lake from Bennett we pass Pennington, on the boundary line between British Columbia and the Yukon Territory.

The terrace from the train to the water is a solid blaze of wild flowers—fireweed, larkspur, dandelions, monk's-hood, purple asters, marguerites, wild roses, dwarf goldenrod. Cloud fragments drift silently over the nearer rose-colored mountains, while in the distance, in every direction, reaching heavenwards, are lonely peaks of snow.

As the train approaches Caribou, the traveler experiences the unique sensation of crossing the most northerly swing bridge on the American continent—over the outlet of Lake Bennett into Nares lake. Near the bridge is Caribou station, where the steamer for Atlin waits. Of Atlin we will speak later.

Miles Canyon and Whitehorse Rapids

Leaving Caribou the train runs along the Watson river, and soon Lewis lake is reached—a lake which the railway engineers almost completely drained in an attempt to slightly lower its level. They dug a channel through the sandy hills; and when the water started it came with such a rush that it cut a vast canyon, lowering the lake seventy feet instead of the intended fourteen.

Numerous other lakes, shut in by hills and mountains, are passed—and then—Miles canyon and Whitehorse rapids! The romance of '97!

As we stand on the brink of this world-famed gorge, pictures of the old days rise before our eyes. Bold adventurers on rafts and in ill-built boats are whirled into the swift, dangerous waters, in their mad rush to the Klondike. Many an outfit, many a life was lost at this historic spot. Many a fondly cherished hope sank in these seething waters.

In Whitehorse—about an hour's walk distant—the faint, continuous roar of the rapids reaches the ear quite plainly on still days. Whitehorse is a busy little city located on the west bank of Fiftymile river, which is also known as the Lewes river and sometimes termed the Upper Yukon. Near by there are very interesting copper mines. As at Skagway, there are excellent hotel accommodations. It is the terminus of the railway division of the White Pass & Yukon Route—the point of departure for the magnificent trip down the Yukon to Dawson.

Steaming Down Lake Laberge

It is of Lake Laberge that Robert W. Service—the poet of the Yukon, a man who lived at Whitehorse and knows the Northland—has written his amusing, yet gruesome ballad, "The Cremation of Sam McGee." In the old wild days Lake Laberge played a prominent part, for it was through this lake the gold seekers made their way on to the Klondike.

Service on Yukon.

Service knows the Yukon country, and we can catch much of its spirit from his songs:

"There's gold, and it's haunting and haunting;

It's luring me on as of old;
Yet it isn't the gold that I'm wanting
So much as just finding the gold.

It's the great big, broad land 'way up yonder,

It's the forests where silence has lease;

It's the beauty that thrills me with wonder,

It's the stillness that fills me with peace.

river narrows to 150 yards. Five great hulks of stone rise to a height of forty or fifty feet. The waters rush foaming between. Our steamer, guided by its skilful pilot, glides swiftly through, almost touching the stone walls in its passage.

Rink rapids, six miles below, give a second experience of this exciting form of navigation.

The Mighty Yukon

At Fort Selkirk begins the Yukon river proper—which is formed by the union of the Lewes and the Pelly.

It has been said that "No one can ever tread the deck of a Yukon steamer and be quite so small and narrow again as he was before. The loneliness, the mystery, the majesty of it all reveals his own soul to his shrinking eyes, and he grows in a day, in an hour, in the flash of a thought—out of his old self!"

The surging waters have cut through the lower spurs of a great mountain range. For a hundred and fifty miles the steamer plies this route of ever-changing scenic gran-

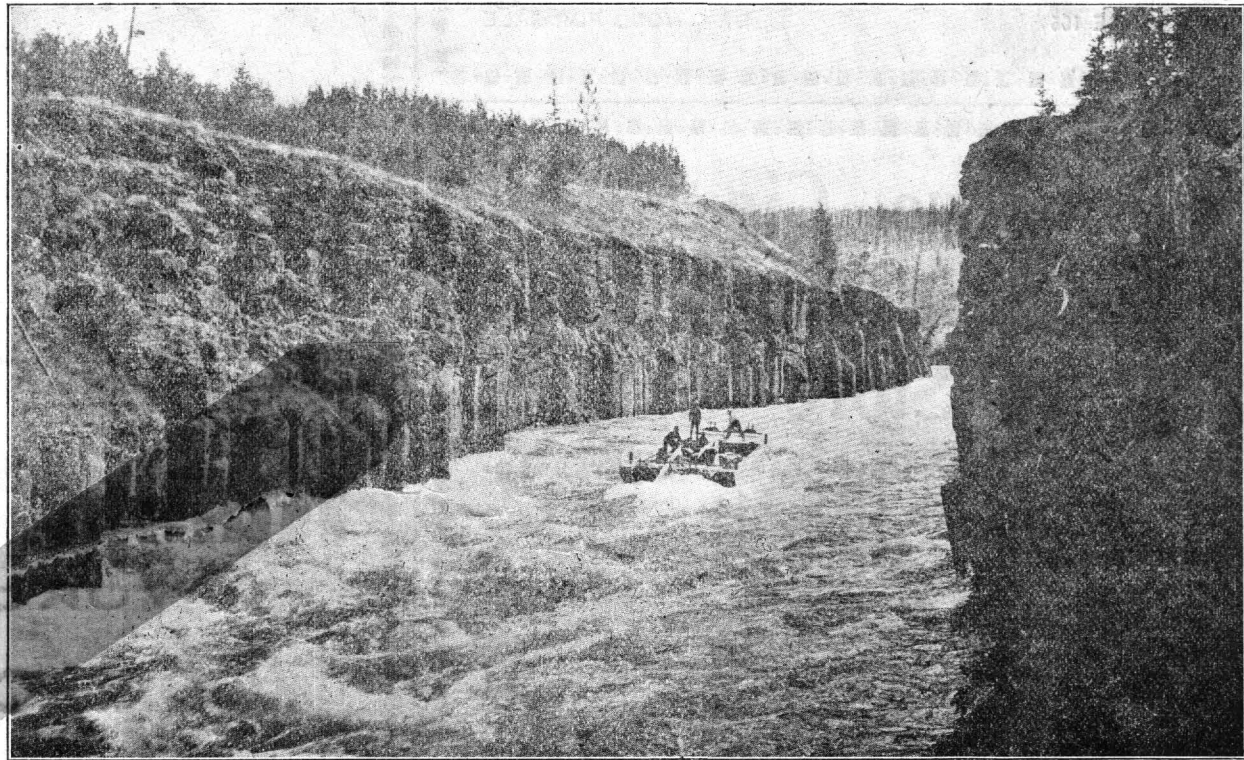
easy side-trip distance, are the famous gold-bearing creeks—Bonanza, Eldorado, Gold Run, Gold Bottom and others.

To Fairbanks

(Crossing and Recrossing the Arctic Circle.)

The tourist who can afford the time will find the trip beyond Dawson, down the Yukon river, 700 miles, and up the Tanana river, nearly 300 miles, to Fairbanks, extremely interesting. En route to and from Fairbanks the Arctic Circle is crossed and recrossed, and here the midnight sun can be seen in all its northland glory.

Stops en route are made at various points, among which is Fort Yukon, six miles north of the Arctic Circle. Here, in 1846, an old trading-post was located. Some of the log buildings erected at the time are still standing. Various Indian villages are passed on the way down to the Tanana river. Thence the ascent of this river is made to Chena, 263 miles from the mouth of the river. During the favorable stages of water the steamers run



Famous Miles Canyon, on Route to Dawson

"I've stood in some mighty-mouthed hollow

That's plumb-full of hush to the brim;

I've watched the big, husky sun wallow

In crimson and gold, and grow dim,
Till the moon set the pearly peaks gleaming;

And the stars tumbled out, neck and crop;

And I've thought that I surely was dreaming,

With the peace o' the world piled on top.

"The summer—no sweeter was ever;

The sunshiny woods all athrill;

The grayling aleap in the river,
The bighorn asleep on the hill.

The strong life that never knows harness;

The wilds where the caribou call;
The freshness, the freedom, the farness—

O God! how I'm stuck on it all."
—The Spell of the Yukon.

Giant towers and bastion-like projections of red rock stand sentinel along the western shore of Lake Laberge—while on the east, great, gray, rounded hills of limestone, veined and shaded with the green of spruce, alternate with deep wooded valleys and the picturesque mouths of rivers. Flowers, strawberries, raspberries and blueberries are found in abundance wherever the steamer stops to "wood up."

Shooting Five-Finger Rapids

On through the splendid scenery of Thirtymile river and the Lewes, we come to one of the most thrilling experiences of the entire trip—the shooting of Five-Finger rapids. Here the

Winding around and between countless islands, at times running close under the lee of huge granite cliffs—now passing the swift foaming White river, where it mingles with the Yukon—then Stewart river and Indian river—there is not a single mile of the way but holds vivid interest.

Pitching quoits—music—dancing—cards—and all the other amusements popular aboard ship pass the time quickly in good fellowship.

The Midnight Sun

And the light of the Midnight Sun! At Whitehorse you sit in your window at 2 o'clock in the morning—listening through the bluish white light to the faint roar of the distant rapids. The fragrance of flowers drifted in and out with the cool night breeze.

Now—out on the vast sweep of the Yukon—at midnight—with the sun hanging just below the horizon—no sound but the throbbing engines, the swish of the waters as the steamer slips through. That is an experience! Shortly the sun peeps above the mountains astern—just a dip it has taken from sight, leaving a glimmering rosy light over the river, the mountains and hills.

Passing the mouth of the Klondike river, the steamer makes a landing at the dock a short distance beyond. The Dawson journey is at an end. Up from the docks and warehouses the city stretches to the flower-strewn hills. Of this wonderful city we have already spoken. From a turbulent tent community it has developed in but a few years to a well-ordered, modern city with telegraph, telephone, electric lights, water works, daily newspaper, excellent hotels. Near at hand, within

between Chena and Fairbanks. Otherwise connections are made at Chena with the Tanana Valley railroad for Fairbanks and the various mining centers in the district. Eighty miles up the Tanana river is Hot Springs, a small settlement, which takes its name from the hot springs located here, and which are said to possess curative properties. Here agriculture is carried on.

Fairbanks is the largest city and one of the most picturesque places in the interior of Alaska and is the chief supply point for this rich and extensive placer and gold quartz mining district. Fairbanks, like Dawson, is connected with the outside world by telegraph. It has daily newspapers, good hotels, a water system, electric lights, etc.

Through the Lakes

From Skagway to Caribou, and from thence through a chain of sapphire lakes, mountain and forest-girt, eighty miles to Atlin—there is a rare jewel of a trip! The cost is moderate and it takes but little time—but there is more of sheer beauty packed into that short distance than can be found in any other place in the world.

Winding through Nares or Tagish lake the steamer traverses Windy Arm to enter Taku Arm, a beautiful sheet of water, almost completely shut in by the most inspiring mountain scenery. A splendid view is afforded of Jubilee mountain, which reaches its snow-crowned head thousands of feet into the clouds. Islands and promontories, bays and inlets are passed in rapid succession.

After steaming through beautiful Golden Gate and up Taku inlet, the boat makes a landing at Taku, where

The Official Grand Trunk Pacific Townsite SMITHERS

General Freight and Passenger Division. In the heart of the *Famous Bulkley Valley*, one of the Richest Agricultural Districts in British Columbia. The Railroad Company will spend \$250,000 in SMITHERS. *Large Station, Machine and Car Repair Shops, Roundhouse, Etc.* Will employ 200 men in shops alone and have over 8 miles of side tracks, Smithers has also in its immediate vicinity very large areas of **Coal Lands, immense deposits of Gold, Lead, Copper, Galena and Silver Ores**, unlimited Water Powers, and Billions of Feet of Merchantable Timber. Smithers offers one of the Best Opportunities in Western Canada.

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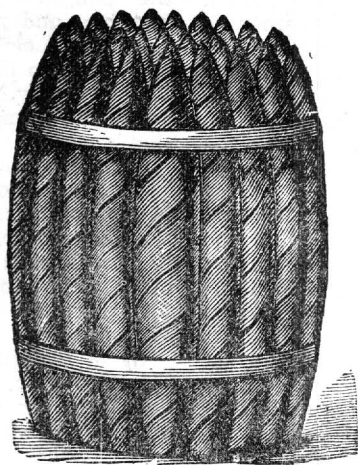
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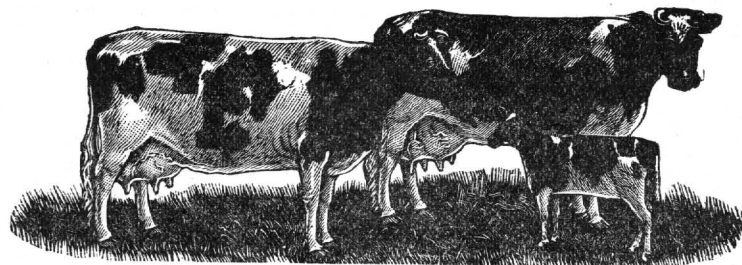
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JERSEY MILK

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We Deliver to Your Place Daily

Jersey Dairy

JACK FAULKNER, - - Manager

a short portage by rail along the bank of roaring Atlin river brings the tourist to Atlin lake—"Atlin the Beautiful!" of which an English traveler writes:

"Atlin scenery is something peculiar to itself. I have seen nothing like it in all my travels and all those who have seen it agree as to this. There is something so grand and restful about it all; so soft and so peaceful, and yet so magnificent. Atlin is peaceful and in its glory, and, to complete it all, the autumn tints were at their best, and only seeing these tints is to believe in the sight of nature run riot in color.

"And no two mountains were alike in their blaze of color. In some the deep crimson red—in others a beautiful deep green, relieved by the crimson hues, were the dominant tone, and still in others the glowing yellows of the poplar would most attract your eye. In addition to all this beauty of color the marvelous effects of the atmosphere were strikingly lovely—soft, yet as clear as crystal. Indeed, there were some of the effects of a crystal prism in this feast to the eyes—all the colors of the rainbow were there. The mountains nearest us show their vivid red and the yellow of the poplars stood out vividly on the green of the firs, and the crimson hues became softer in tone, and still further on the atmosphere gave a purple softer in tone, and still further on, for you can see fifty miles of mountains on Atlin lake, the mountains gradually lost their purple tint until in the distance they became the deepest of deep blue in color.

"Words fail to describe the beauty of the scenery. I have twice been to Atlin before the autumn tints came, and I thought it as beautiful a spot as there is in the world and unique in its own natural charms, but now that I have seen Atlin in its real glory of color I would advise all who would like to see perfect scenery, with perfect coloring, to be in Atlin towards the end of August, when autumn turns the leaves. On Atlin lake there are some large islands with high mountains and peaks, all of which are crowned with snow, and for a whole day the Scotia was at times slipping through narrow passages scarcely roomy enough for it to pass through, and at times gliding along broad channels with great mountains on each side of us, at their best with these beautiful tints, then through inlets and channels with precipitous rocks, and with glaciers and snow thousands of feet almost perpendicularly above us. And the reflections! From photos which were taken when the wind was calm, one cannot tell which way to turn the pictures and which is the real mountain and which is the reflection, and the vividness of color so reflected doubles the glory of the scene."

The Ideal Spot for a Vacation

It is six miles by steamer across this wonderful lake to the little city of Atlin, the base of supplies for the richest hydraulic mining camp in British Columbia.

There is an indescribable tonic effect in the Atlin climate that will eventually make it one of the world's greatest summer health resorts. The air is dry, cool, crisp, and invigorating. The elevation is just right. The scenery is marvelous. It seems as though Nature put all her wits together to make a summer paradise when she came to Atlin.

There are numerous interesting side trips. A stage ride of a few miles over a smooth gravel road, up Pine creek to Pine city or Discovery, affords an opportunity for inspecting hydraulic mining operations at close range. Within a short distance are beautiful Pine Creek falls and Surprise lake—a surprise indeed in its mystic Northland beauty.

The trip to Atlin taken by day is glorious—taken at night, in the subdued splendor of the Midnight Sun, surrounded by giant, snow-crowned peaks, leaving a purple trail across the sapphire waters—it is beyond description!

In speaking of the Atlin trip one tourist writes:

"I have been to Switzerland several times and I have been over most of this continent and Europe, but never have I beheld such an ever-changing and ever-interesting panorama of mountains and lakes.

"The trip to Sitka and Skagway is certainly worth while, but if I had gone no farther than Skagway, I would have thought my tour at least partially in vain, for I would have missed wonderful Atlin lake—where the rivalry of the Swiss Alps, the

Canadian Rockies and the Italian lakes seems to meet in one supreme effort at scenic climax."

Nowhere on the continent can be found a more ideal spot for spending the vacation time, and the White Pass & Yukon Route has now under construction, after design by eminent architects, a unique hotel on the shores of Lake Atlin, commanding enchanting scenery from every side. It will have every modern convenience and will afford an ideal home for the summer months.

Those who delight in boating, hunting and fishing will find abundant opportunity to indulge in their favorite pastime and for the golfer it is the intention to lay out a golf course near by. Every effort will be made to contribute to the enjoyment of the patrons of the hotel. Those seeking rest from the strain of business or social cares will here enjoy a complete change of scene combined with a summer climate and bracing pure air, and should return from the vacation feeling fit to surmount any obstacle.



Caribou in the Yukon



J. L. Labbe

Extensive Owner of Mining and Timber Properties of Yukon

With all her wealth of mineral, Yukon must always count her greatest asset in her men. While the vast Northland has come to be recognized as one of the richest parts of the earth, this wonderland of golden returns would yet be buried in obscurity but for the indomitable men of brawn and brain who set to work to hue out an empire in a rough frontier. Of the tens of thousands who rushed to Klondike in the mad stampede of '98, only a handful struggled to the top, and have become eminently successful. Still fewer remain in the Yukon, loyally devoting their resources and capital, their energy and integrity to the country. Among this successful number must be counted J. L. Labbe, of Dawson, prominent alike in mining and business enterprises. Crossing the forbidding Chilcot pass when it frowned terror to the hearts of tens of thousands who landed at its base, and caused many a timid or weak individual to turn back, Mr. Labbe proved himself one of those of steel nerve and fearless heart, and pushed forward. After getting over the trail he has fought along the lines of enterprise no less

energetically than he assailed the mountain barriers.

Mr. Labbe came to Dawson, finding everything chaos, and the necessity of each man fighting his own way. He buckled to the task, and has been at it ceaselessly ever since the beginning. After an experience in mining, he became engaged in timber berths on the upper Klondike, and pursued the business of supplying Dawson and the Klondike mining camp with wood and logs for years. Hundreds of thousands of dollars passed through his hands in these big enterprises, and all the time he was engaged in this large work he maintained in Dawson the well known Brunswick hotel, his business headquarters. Having started in the country with not a dollar in his pocket, Mr. Labbe so persevered that when he got well under way in the timber business he owned no fewer than six timber berths, covering no less than twenty miles along the famous Klondike river. For the last nine years Mr. Labbe operated most extensively, engaging scores of men, and paying out for labor thousands of dollars monthly. Floating his wood to the mouths of Hunker and Bonanza creeks, where it was dragged on the banks by men and horses, Mr. Labbe supplied some of the largest contracts ever let in the country. Thousands of cords of his wood have been burned annually in opening the richest of Klondike mines. In 1907 he smashed all records by supplying the Yukon Gold, the Guggenheim company, with ten thousand cords for a single season. As much as \$50,000 a year has been spent by Mr. Labbe in cutting and landing his wood at his market. Large crews with messhouses, bunkhouses and stables were always engaged.

After meeting with success in the wood business through careful and astute methods, Mr. Labbe began to branch out, and to go into the mining business. He placed thousands of dollars in the Fortymile placers, and now is one of the heaviest holders on that historic pioneer gold stream of the North. He owns no less than half of Dome creek and half of Alder creek, and 22 miles of Mosquito fork,

and other portions along the main Fortymile, including the famous Maiden bar, where the first gold was rocked. Some of these extensive holdings Mr. Labbe is now selling to outside capitalists, who plan to operate on an extensive scale.

While acquiring placer properties, Mr. Labbe also was not unmindful of the great opportunities in the copper on the upper White river. He bought all the Joe Hutchings interests in copper on the Canadian and the American sides of the line, included in which were claims in the large groups held by the N. A. T. & T., and which are now patented and fully protected. His other holdings include claims on Upper Moraine, in the Mullet group; claims adjoining the Kingston properties on lower Moraine; and property adjoining the Bob Wiley claims. Mr. Labbe has great faith in the copper of the White River country, and believes he will get large returns from his holdings in that region.

If Yukon had more men like Mr. Labbe, men more willing to reinvest in Yukon's promising mining properties than to send their cash outside to speculate in wildcat towns and other uncertain propositions, Yukon today would be developed far ahead of what she is.

While making his headquarters at the Brunswick, Mr. Labbe leaves the details of the work there to others, but is the real manager himself.

Mr. Labbe is a native of St. Luce, Quebec, where he first saw the light of day in 1862. He is one of the fearless adventurers who crossed the famous Chilcot pass in the rush days of the Klondike, and was present on the pass at the time the great slide took place which buried alive fifty-five men. Mr. Labbe alone shoveled five of the victims out of deep snow. Proceeding later over the trail to Bennett, he came down the Yukon with his partners. On the way they cut above Stewart one of the finest rafts of logs landed at Dawson for lumber purposes.

The business experience of Mr. Labbe did not by any means begin with his coming to Yukon. When but 18 years of age he was in the

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**LIVE STOCK, DRESSED BEEF
AND PRODUCE**

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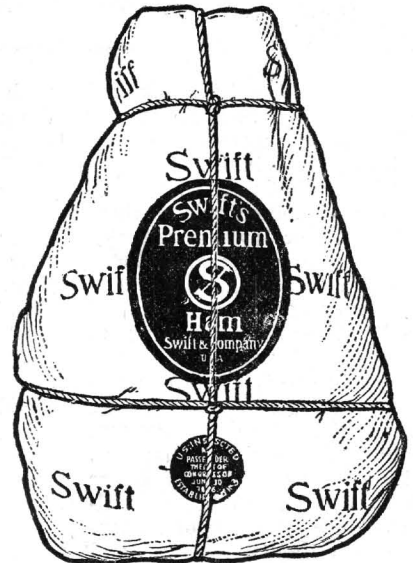


PLANTS

- TACOMA
- NOME
- KEEWALIK
- IDITAROD
- RUBY
- TANANA
- FAIRBANKS
- DAWSON, Y. T.

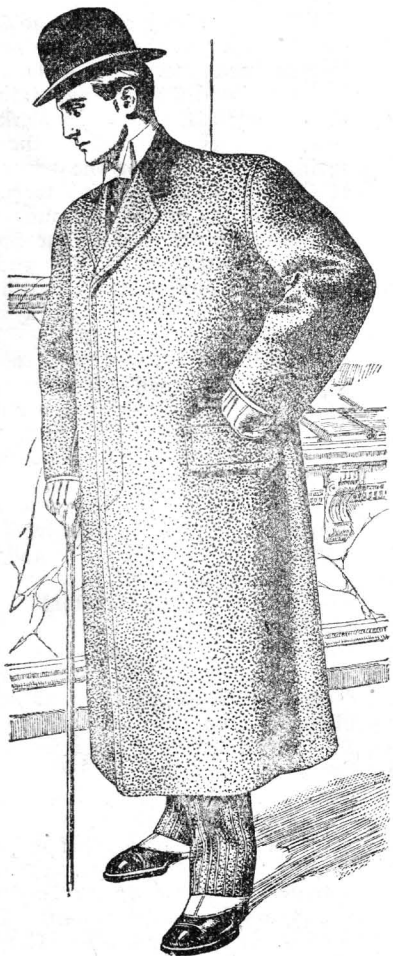
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CONTRACTS MADE TO SUPPLY BEEF, MUTTON, PORK AND POULTRY TO OPERATORS IN THE PRINCIPAL MINING CAMPS IN ALASKA AND YUKON TERRITORY



Come On, Boys

If a man loves a girl, that's his business;
If the girl loves the man, that's her business.

**But, Say, Boys, If You Want a Good Suit of
Clothes, That's My Business**

I AM ONE OF DAWSON'S MERCHANT TAILORS

MY WORK SPEAKS FOR ITSELF

Cleaning, Pressing and Repairing on Short Notice

T. BEST, The Tailor Dawson, Y. T.

grain business in Halifax. Later he made a stake of \$50,000 in the booming city of Duluth, and lost it in the crash there in the panic of 1893. Afterward he engaged in exploring and developing in the Rainy Lake district between Winnipeg and Port Arthur, extensive tracts of mineral lands which he still holds. He also has valuable improved business property in Port Arthur, where his brother, Phillip Labbe, formerly of Dawson, is in the concrete business, and is a city councilman and a trustee of the government mining school and extensive holder of property.

Aside from his extensive Yukon

holdings Mr. Labbe has investments in Fort George, New Hazelton, Vancouver, Edmonton and Port Arthur, each representing thousands of dollars. Some of the properties have been increasing rapidly in value, and in time doubtless will be enough in themselves to make their owner independently wealthy.

It is Mr. Labbe's intention to remain in the north and remain a factor in the development of her grand resources. He loves the Yukon and spends his winters as well as his summers here, satisfied there is no better place on earth.

A Girl's Experience in the North

By MARION HARRIS

Dorothy was feeling heartsick and lonely as around the many sinuosities of the Yukon the steamer Dawson wended its way, bringing the girl nearer—too near that field where centered all her apprehensions of these last sad hours. Dorothy was a pretty "Haligonian," "a girl from Mount St. V.," which fact explains the conduct of a sourdough who murmured "Bluenose" when she happened to say "dawnce" and "envelope."

At no time in our lives do our ambitions soar so high as when we reach the charmed age of fourteen, and our little Dorothy was that age. Regretfully she regarded the clever little hands that had played so brilliantly before Prince Louis of Battenburg when he visited the Mount, and thoughts of pleasant recitals, gay friends and fond cousins made a lump rise in her throat.

Perhaps a deadly silence of this new country oppressed her. At any rate this little Acadian had never felt so desolate in all her short life. Entirely ignorant of existing conditions in the Yukon she had allowed her imagination to run away with her, and the only thing which, in a measure, consoled her, was the spirit of adventure which animated her small personality, and which had sent her on this quest, as she gayly said herself, to find her fortune. But even that lost its charm when she found herself a stranger in a strange land and confronted with realities.

Left motherless and fatherless at an early age, Dorothy had, nevertheless, enjoyed existence so far, leading the happiest of lives with a grandmother into whose care she had been given, but death had claimed that dear gray head for its own.

Dorothy recalled the promise she had made to go to her Aunt Kate should she ever find herself alone in the world, and, realizing the utter impossibility of ever living again in the old familiar house, coupled with an urgent invitation from that aunt to come to her, Dorothy, carried away by circumstances, had, unwillingly be it said, agreed to go.

"We are only a few miles out of Dawson." Dorothy heard the words with a start, and began the perusal of a letter which she held in her hand.

"My dear little Dorothy: When I heard the sad news of your grandmother's death, had I not been literally tied down in here, I certainly should have gone to you at once. How you must have suffered, poor child, left all alone in a place you could no longer call home. Come to us and we will give you all the love a daughter would receive. If you should come, remember, you will be back in your beloved East in a year. My old friends, Mr. and Mrs. Baird, who are visiting in Halifax, will gladly bring you safely to us.

"Lovingly,

"AUNT KATE."

Amid the confusion of landing, Dorothy forgot to be critical, and soon found herself wrapped in the warm embraces of Uncle and Aunt,

such a reception as bade fair to make the girl as petted and spoiled as Dawson children invariably are.

Once more aboard the Dawson, Dorothy is again thinking of something dear she has left behind. A year has passed, a happy fleeting year, and Dorothy considers herself greatly advanced along the paths of wisdom and knowledge. We may judge from her own accounts rendered to a friend and school fellow in the far East.



White Pass Company's Overland Winter Flyer for Dawson

"August 1st.

"Dear Hilda: Will you believe me when I tell you that in the entire month I have been here, I have never had time to touch pen to paper. There has been so much to see and do, so many ideas to be changed, in fact, I have experienced nothing but a series of surprises. Since my arrival we have had nothing but the most beautiful weather imaginable—days that cover at least twenty hours of continuous light and sunshine, and I have been enjoying it to the uttermost. I am slightly bewildered as to when I am to sleep.

"All gone are my visions of clay floors and bare walls, our little house leaves nothing to be desired, a log cabin and miniature garden attached.

"Thunderstorms are marked by their absence; it is such a relief not to have to run every second summer day, in fear and trembling, to find refuge in a feather pillow.

"I have become thoroughly well acquainted and at home in Dawson. I was scarcely in here until I was invited to parties and picnics; certainly Dawson extends the most alluring possibilities to the fun-lover, especially of the childlike variety. A child finds consideration everywhere in Dawson, its desires are positively studied, a method I heartily approve.

"Then, too, I have made some very valuable additions to my accomplishments. I am adept in the art of berry picking. My vocabulary has assumed

prodigious dimensions—slang can be so expressive—and I can boil water without burning it. But, seriously, I do feel very much improved, traveling has a very broadening effect on one's views, and I have not for one moment regretted coming to this land of golden promise.

The trip across the continent was lovely, but nothing, not even Rocky mountain scenery, can compare with the bewitching loveliness of the Maritime provinces, in my partial eyes. But Dawson is gaining the stronghold of my heart. Its inhabitants, tout ensemble, are generous and lovable, with a happy disregard for the conventions. For instance, at formal affairs, they come in informal array, just as it suits their purses. They are an independent, self-sufficient people, and these qualities help them on wonderfully, on their march to better things.

"I try to imagine what their much talked of winters will be like, but, with sunshine and flowers around me, I cannot conjure up anything very terrible."

"October 1st.

"Dawson is still in my good graces, but I am better able to imagine what its winters can be like.

"About the middle of August, Dawson held one of its celebrations—the Discovery of Gold in the Klondike. At these, Dawson shows its true character, and unbounded generosity, and for about a week one hears nothing but words like these, 'Sourdough,'

"January 1st.

"The Christmas festivities are over, and our little town, after its excitement, is slowly lapsing into its winter's sleep.

"Isn't it queer the sensations you feel as Christmas creeps around, and we do have the merriest Christmases, and it is our due as the 'veriest' next door neighbors of Santa Claus. Consequently we get better treatment than most of his little friends. If you could only see the parcels he drops around 'permissus like' at the school, the home and the postoffice.

"I have very little time to feel lonesome, for the beautiful rink holds forth attractions too great for me to resist. I have grown wildly enthusiastic about hockey, although I never cared about it in the East.

"I am getting to love the long, dark evenings, with books and cards; yes, and even picture shows, to wile away the hours pleasantly, and should all other occupations fail to exert enough influence to keep you out of idleness, Jack Frost steps in, until, in despair, you take to piling logs on the fire."

"June 1st.

"I never could sympathize, until quite recently, with the Spring Poet. Now I rather think I shall begin to rhapsodize myself. Everything about seems to have been granted a new lease of life, and the frowning old mountains, so gray and bare a few short weeks ago, seem quite smiling and coquettish in the green of tender leaves.

"Old Sol is making a quick trip North, and I am expecting to make my return trip with him.

"Goodbye, friend Dawson. I won't, I'll not forget you, and I'll make a will, after the manner of Bruce and O'Connell, only mine will be like this: My body in the East, my heart in the North, and my soul to God."

HISTORY OF KLONDIKE MINES RAILWAY

The construction of the Klondike Mines Railway was first commenced in 1903, and was undertaken by the Dawson, Grand Forks & Stewart River Railway Company, Limited. This company let a contract to Jerome Chute, who, after two years' work, discontinued operations, owing, it is believed, to difficulty in obtaining a satisfactory right-of-way. Work was, however, recommenced in the early spring of 1906, under the supervision of O'Brien & Mackenzie, as contractors, and was pushed through to its present terminus at Sulphur Springs. The contractors turned the road over to the company, which was renamed the Klondike Mines Railway Company, on November 1, 1906.

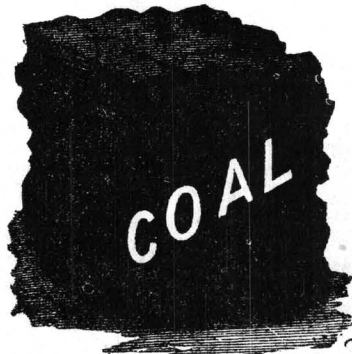
The winter of 1906-7 was the only winter in the road's history during which operations were carried on, as the company found that, owing to the snow conditions, it was impossible to do business without providing equipment, the cost and upkeep of which would have been prohibitive. During this time the road was under the management of J. W. Astley, C. E., who was acting in the dual capacity of local general manager and chief engineer. He retired from active service in April, 1907, and was succeeded by T. W. O'Brien as general manager, who conducted affairs until the fall of that year, when he also retired. The general managership then was assumed by E. A. Murphy, who still holds the position.

This company is engaged chiefly in hauling wood and mining supplies on Bonanza creek, chiefly for the dredges and hydraulic works of the Yukon Gold company and the Canadian Klondyke Mining company. In the summer months trains are running day and night, and indications are that next season will be just as favorable as this season.

The ancients believed that the world was square—but that was before politicians were discovered.

COAL IS KING

Burn Tantalus
Coal.
Gives More Heat



More Heat
Less Coal
Less Coal More Cash

FIVE FINGERS COAL CO.

*Miners and Shippers. Wholesale and Retail
Dealers in the Famous*

TANTALUS COAL

The Goal of Quality and Economy

THIS COAL CONTAINS 12,800 B. T. U.'S, AND UNDER FAST COKING HAS PRODUCED 76 PER CENT. OF GOOD COHERENT COKE, CONTAINING LESS THAN ONE-HALF OF ONE PER CENT SULPHUR, THUS POSSESSING AN EFFICIENCY OF ONE TON OF THIS COAL EQUALING TWO CORDS OF THE BEST DRY WOOD. THIS COAL IS BEING EXCLUSIVELY USED BY THE RAILWAYS OF THE YUKON TERRITORY AND OTHER LARGE FUEL CONSUMERS. THIS COMPANY IS NOW SPENDING

Thirty Thousand Dollars

AND ERECTING AN UP-TO-DATE WASHERY, SCREENING AND CONVEYING PLANT OF THE MOST MODERN TYPE KNOWN, THE ONLY METHOD WHEREBY ALL SHALE, ROCK, DIRT AND OTHER IMPURITIES ARE COMPLETELY REMOVED FROM THE COAL BEFORE MARKETING.

THIS COMPANY WILL SOON BE IN A POSITION TO PLACE ON THE MARKET FROM

A New Seam, a Blacksmith Coal

WHICH HAS BEEN THOROUGHLY TESTED AND PROVED TO CONTAIN ALL THE QUALITIES OF THE NOTED BLACKSMITH COAL OF MARYLAND AND WEST VIRGINIA, AND DESIRES ALL BLACKSMITHS AND OTHER USERS OF BLACKSMITH COAL TO NOTE THE IMPORTANT FACT THAT THIS COAL WILL BE CRUSHED, WASHED, SACKED AND SOLD AT A PRICE MUCH BELOW THE IMPORTED ARTICLE.

WE ARE PLEASED TO ANNOUNCE ALSO THAT THIS SEASON WE WILL HAVE AN ABUNDANT SUPPLY OF LUMP COAL, NUT COAL AND SCREENINGS, SUFFICIENT TO MEET ALL THE DEMANDS OF OUR INCREASING BUSINESS.

WE THANK THE PUBLIC FOR THEIR GENEROUS PATRONAGE IN THE PAST, AND SOLICIT A CONTINUANCE OF THE SAME.

Five Fingers Coal Co.

George J. Milton, General Manager

P. O. Box 727

111 QUEEN ST., DAWSON, Y. T.

Phone 28-A

Dredging in the Klondike Valley

Where World's Largest Gold Boats Operate

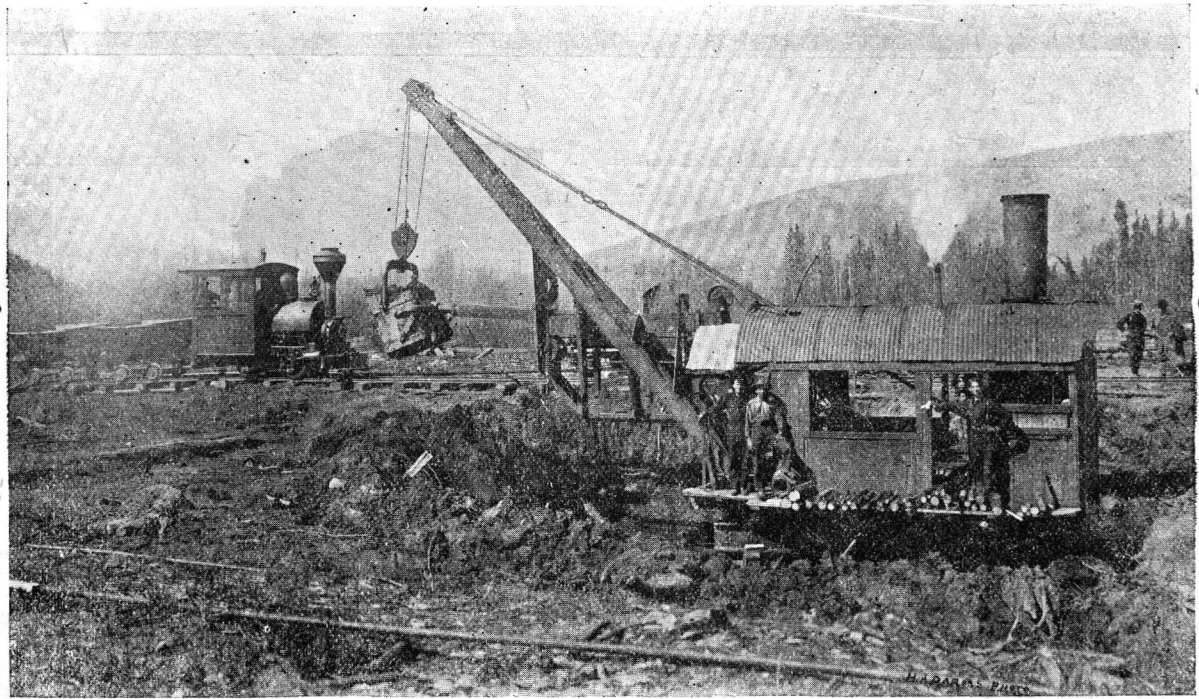
While the greatest gold producing streams of early days near Dawson were tributaries of the Klondike river, it remained for the Klondike river valley to later add its share to the rich output of the entire Yukon. The richest known portion of the Klondike valley comprises the ten miles from the mouth of Hunker creek to the Yukon river, including the lower one mile from the Bonanza creek, which is termed the Bonanza basin. These properties belong to the Canadian Klondike company, and include that splendid stretch of eight miles or more lying between Hunker and Bonanza which for years has been known familiarly as the Boyle lease or concession. This tract was acquired in early days by Boyle and Slavin, and eventually went into the hands of the Canadian Klondike, now controlled by Joseph W. Boyle, president and manager. Mr. Boyle personally looks after the extensive operations on the properties, and is assisted by his brother, Charles Boyle, Jr., resident manager. From the company's initial operations at the mouth of Bear creek, where the pioneer modern dredge of the camp started working several years ago, the company has expanded its operations until it now has control of practically all the placers of known value along the Klondike and tributary to that stream not held by the other one large company operating within the Klondike watershed. The properties controlled by the Boyle company include, beside their Klondike river tracts, several miles of creek and hill ground on Hunker, Allgold and other rich creeks. Many years of operation are ahead of the company.

The company's No. 1 dredge is now working on upper Hunker. It has a seven-foot bucket, and is making steady progress. The company in 1910 erected near the mouth of Bear creek and put to work on the Boyle concession the largest dredge in the world. It has buckets of sixteen cubic feet capacity. Last year the company installed two more dredges of the same capacity and of similar type on Bonanza basin, near the mouth of the Klondike. Both dredges started operations this spring, and are working splendidly. These three mammoth dredges have the advantage of working in all thawed ground, and the cost of operations is at the minimum for such work in the North. The cost of power has been reduced by installation of a mammoth hydro-electric plant on the North Fork of the Klondike. All four of the Boyle dredges and other utilities are supplied by this one plant. The same plant has capacity to supply every dredge and all other utilities in the Klondike camp. The Boyles also have emergency equipment in form of two large steam driven plants.

The dredges of the company are among the chief attractions of visitors to Dawson. The two newest, each costing nearly half a million dollars, are within half an hour's walk of the Dawson postoffice.

When the latest of the large Boyle boats were designed some thought they were too large to operate, but all have worked without a hitch from the day of starting, and so smoothly do they run that there is so little jar or surge that a glass of water on the handrail on the upper deck of any of the craft might stand there for hours and not splash out. The boats have many improvements not on any other dredges in the Yukon valley and, in fact, not on any other in the world.

One particularly notable improvement is the long overhead framework



Digging Pit for Dredge

on which is a large traveling crane, which extends well forward of the bow gantry and the ladder, and runs the full length of the boat, making it possible to carry equipment to all parts of the craft for repairs, especially to the center, for lowering and hoisting in making repairs to the machinery. The company's No. 2 dredge cranes travel only over the boat proper.

Another improvement on No. 3 is in the safety devices for control of the electrical current, and the oil switches, located at the rear of the pilot house, where the winchman can handle every detail of power as well as the digging and the direction of the ship. The one man in the pilot house is the brains and the quickening impulse of the whole craft, and only four men are on duty on the entire craft during each shift.

Along the ladder and the stacker steam pipes have been run to keep them free from ice when operating late in the season. The steam is supplied from a large boiler, located in the hull, and pipes also keep the interior of the dredge, including the pilot house, warm during the cold period, thus rendering every comfort for the men aboard, and warming the machinery and the bearings, so that

it is kept in most favorable condition for hard service.

So well protected is the dredge against fire by reason of electrical equipment, hose and pumps, and special extinguishers that a rate of one and a quarter per cent. is granted by the insurance people.

Told in brief, the big dredges have the following interesting dimensions and equipment:

Length of hull, 136 feet; beam, 56 feet 8 inches; deck has six feet overhang, making deck 68 feet 6 inches wide; depth of hull, 14½ feet at bow, and 12 feet at stern; digging line comprises direct connected chain of 68 buckets, each of 16.1 cubic feet capacity, and weighing 4,700 pounds each; screen, or grizzly, is 50 feet long and 9 feet 9 inches in diameter, and driven by a single thrust roller, with bearings weighing 75 pounds.

The digging ladder is 98 feet long, of plate girder type, weighing, with ladder, rollers and bearings, about 108 tons. Digging ladder, with buckets and tumblers, weighs over 300 tons; lower tumbler weighs 13 tons; upper tumbler weighs 24 tons.

The stacker is box girder type, 115 feet long, weighing 30 tons. The stacker belt is 48 inches wide, drawn by 50-horsepower motor, located on

outer end. The washing plant comprises a double bank of tables, really a set of numerous parallel sluice-boxes, with one bank superimposed above the other. On each side of the dredge the water rushes through these gold catching devices. The water is supplied by a 16-inch high duty centrifugal pump drawn by a directly connected 200-horsepower motor. Water for the screen is supplied by a 14-inch high duty centrifugal pump driven by a 150-horsepower motor. The motor equipment comprises: Main drive, 300-horsepower; 16-inch pump, 200-horsepower; 14-inch pump, 150-horsepower; ladder hoist, 200-horsepower; screen, 150-horsepower; stack driver, 50-horsepower; stacker hoist, 50-horsepower. The total weight of machinery, steel and iron work is 2,200,000 pounds, and wood used comprises 750,000 feet British Columbia fir, weighing 2,250,000 pounds. The total cost of each dredge is about \$475,000. The hulls have strong compartments, and sea gates, by which the boats can be submerged in case of fire. The gold is caught with cocoanut mats and expanded metal, with the riffles beyond. More than 95 per cent. of the gold is caught with the mats and the expanded metal.

MUSIC IN THE LAND OF AURORA BOREALIS

(By Prof. John Dines.)

Dawson's situation in the world of music is unique. Located within a few miles of the Arctic circle, it is too much to expect of Hammerstein or other world famous impresarios to allow us even a one night stand on the grand opera circuit, nor to have frequent visitations of Bernhardt's. Nevertheless, one could not find a city in Canada, or, in truth, the whole of North America, where love of music is more prevalent. Each summer Dawson is visited by dramatic and comic opera companies, which usually tour the full length of the Yukon valley. Dawson's facilities for staging the performances of these troupes are wholly adequate. Dawson has two theater buildings which compare favorably with opera houses belonging to towns with a population many times that of Dawson. In addition to these two houses for music and drama, Dawson supports two picture shows of an up-to-date class, un-

der the able management of capable men with extensive experience in the moving picture business. Aside from amusements derived from professional entertainments, Dawson's local talent is of such extent that during the winter months very creditable performances of dramatic and operatic nature are staged by local amateurs.

The many beautiful homes in Dawson are not without pianos. The city has at least one hundred pianos, and in the majority of cases the owners of these instruments are excellent performers.

Dawson has a brass band of twenty pieces, known as the Eagle Brass Band, and the leader is a man of fame in the music world. Dawson also has an orchestra of ten pieces capable of creditably performing orchestrations of high order.

On the creeks very few cabins are without a musical instrument of some variety, with which the miner, after a hard day's work of gold hunting, amuses himself and his companions.

A cheechaco is not a little surprised after a mush up the creeks when stopping to rest at the cabin of a be-whiskered gold seeker to behold his

newly made host reach for the fiddle on the wall of the room, and play from the works of one of the masters.

The musical sentiment of Dawson's population is well expressed in the following from Moore:

"Music! Oh, how faint, how weak;
Language fades before thy spell!
Why should feeling ever speak,
When thou canst breathe her soul so well?
Friendship's balmy words may feign,
Love's are even more false than they;
Oh! 'tis only music's strain
Can sweetly soothe, and not betray!"

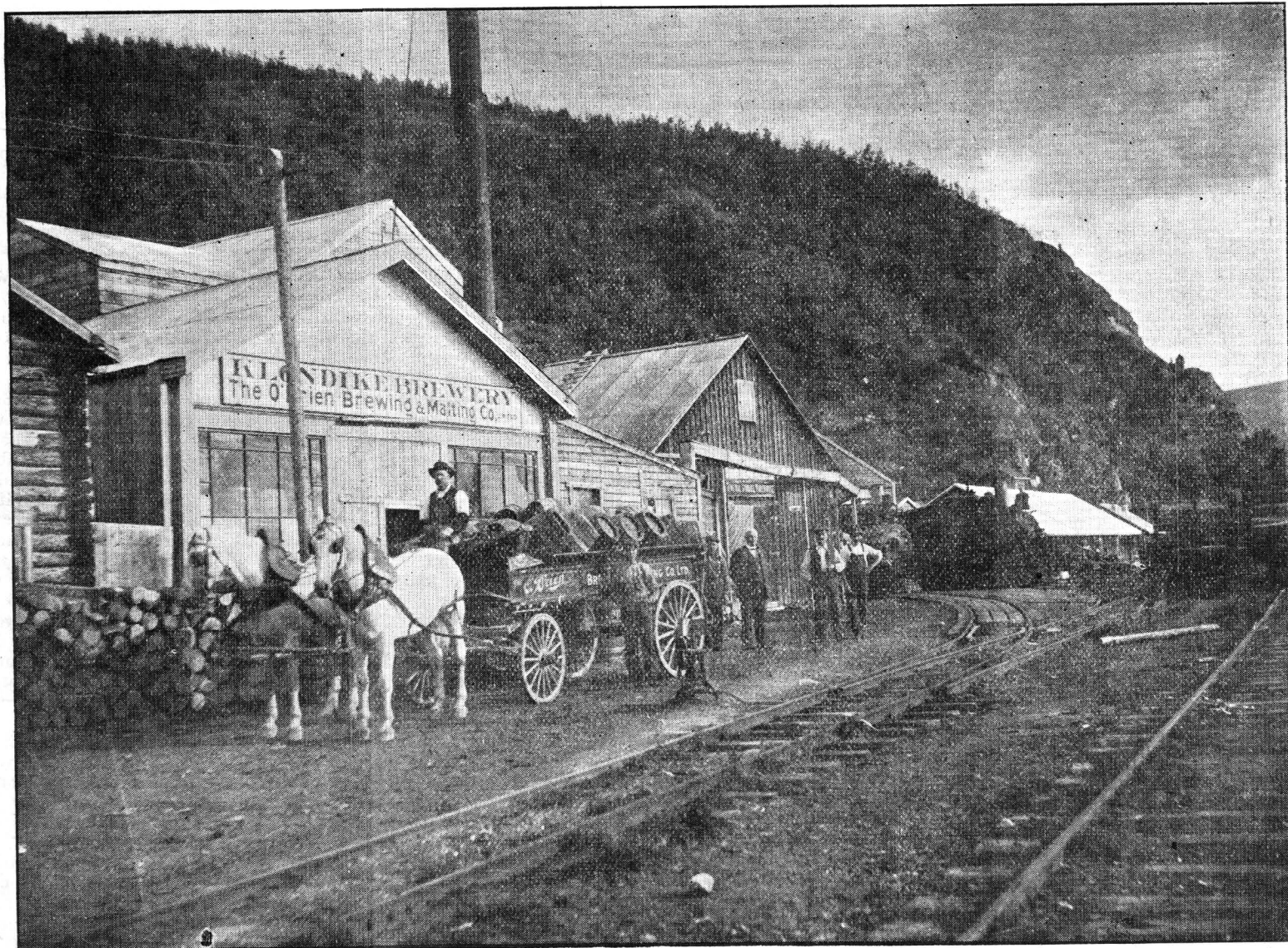
POSSIBILITIES FOR FUR FARMING IN YUKON

(By Wm. Luker.)

The Yukon is the natural home of the animals which produce the most excellent furs in the world. The high altitude, the extreme dryness, and the Arctic temperature of several months, together with woods and streams which afford an abundance of food,

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make the conditions ideal. Therefore, the Yukon is one of the best regions in which to raise animals for their pelts. Many countries are going into the fur growing business, and taking the northern animals away from their homes to the new farms. Oftentimes the animals go where it is damp, or where sea air and fogs prevail, and there they have little opportunity of getting their natural and native diet. No animals will thrive under such conditions, and produce fur of such superior color and lasting qualities as those raised in the snappy air of the interior Arctic zone.

Among the most promising fur-bearing animals for rearing in this region are martens and foxes. Already one or two fur farms have been started in southern Yukon Territory, and it is understood enterprising Yukoners are starting two or three farms near Dawson. For some time fox farms have been maintained on the islands of the coast of Alaska, and with marked success. The millions invested in fox farming on Prince Edward Island exemplify what can be done there. And once the industry starts here it should thrive more than on the islands, because of the advantages of dry cold climate of this region.

The government will do well to encourage in every way the live animal grower. Furs are increasing in demand and value the world over, and the man launching in the business is not likely to make a mistake as to choice of enterprise if he is only industrious and shrewd.

Yukon has as many varieties of wild foxes as any other part of the continent, and thus is favorably situated to start fur farming. Many live foxes have been captured in the territory this year, and include blacks, silver grays, crosses and reds.

Martens captured here this year are as fine in quality as to be found anywhere, and are doing well, but would flourish and multiply much more satisfactorily on properly equipped farms. It is not Nature's law for the animals to be in close quarters without all the sunshine. If kept on an ample farm they should not feel the restraint the same as confined in small places in the city.

Yukon, with her muskrats, beaver, lynx, wolverines, mink, ermine, and other valuable fur-bearing animals, already has a harvest of several hundreds of thousands of dollars annually from pelts, but the source of supply is not protected. Pirate animals, such as wolves, thrive, and there is no system to preserve the female of the fur-bearing species. All these matters should be taken up with the study of fur farming, and proper awards given and protective laws enacted.

YUKON TOURISTS

From Skagway Alaskan, July, 1913: "It is easier to take gold out of the pockets of tourists than to take it out of the ground," is the opinion of W. H. Robinson, of the Robinson-Rodgers company of Newark, N. J., who spent a couple of days in Skagway before leaving for the grand tour of Alaska this morning.

Mr. Robinson was in the Lyric theater in Newark a few days ago, when the weather was so hot that he nearly wilted. During the day a moving picture film showed the winter trails and the icebergs of Alaska; it appealed to him and he packed up the next day and came here, intending to go to Nome, and there charter a boat and visit Siberia and a number of points along the Alaska-Arctic coast.

Mr. Robinson recently returned from a visit to Switzerland and other lands of scenic interest. He remarked that half the population of those countries could not exist on the hills and wild places were it not for the tourists who bring their wealth to them. The same might be true of Alaska, which has all of the European scenery discounted.

Individual Placer Mining

The placer operations of the Yukon continue the heaviest enterprises of the country. Since the first gold was struck on Bonanza creek, this camp's placers have been one of the greatest sources of the world supply. Although many of the old-time creeks, which produced their tens of millions the first years of this camp, have been bought by large companies, and are being worked out by hydraulic and dredge methods, the individual miner may yet be found working on some portion of every one of these old creeks, adding no inconsiderable sum annually to the camp's total production. The Klondike camp proper extends to the creeks within fifty miles of Dawson, and tributary to the Klondike and the Indian rivers. The great bulk of Yukon's gold has come from these creeks, but there are other creeks in the territory which have produced handsomely, and which are yet contributing by individual process, and some two or three of them by dredge and hydraulic.

Individual mining continues at certain places along Bonanza, Eldorado, Hunker, Gold Bottom, Sulphur, Gold Run, Quartz, Eureka, Dominion and certain of their tributaries. The most extensive operations on Eldorado by individuals are near the head. On Bonanza the individual operations include those on the historic site of the old town of Grand Forks, where Norman Watt, Yukon Councillor Archie Martin and Bill Irish are ground-slucing under the name of the Alymer Mining company. Near the mouth of Bonanza, several old-timers are working individually on Lovett gulch. They include Mr. Barnes, who has there hundreds of feet of tunnels, with tracks and trams, penetrating far into the hills.

The bench gravels here occur in a frozen state entirely through the mountain, and practically no timber is used except for temporary protection of the miners in the working places. The development is typical room-and-pillar mining. The frozen gravel is picked loose without thawing; the large boulders are forked out and gobbled, and the balance, containing the gold, is shoveled into cars and hauled to the outside, where it is washed as weather and water supply permit. Mr. Barnes states that the average cleanup of material hauled has been \$2 per cubic yard, running very uniformly throughout the operation. About 18 inches of bedrock and 4 feet 6 inches of gravel are removed.

On Hunker creek, several laymen are working ground held at the mouth of the stream by Harry Iseman, and a little above that are other lay crews working on ground acquired by the Yukon Gold. They find the individual process the most expeditious. The Iseman claims are below the jaws of the creek, and on the flat, where the early day miners failed to locate the pay. At different points along Hunker individual working may be seen under way. On Gold Bottom, Joseph S. McIntosh holds a number of interests, and is the heaviest individual operator staying with the creek. Of the whole length of Dominion creek, the heaviest individual workings are on the Tweit claim, opposite the mouth of Gold Run, where Andy Taddie is working sixteen men on a lay.

Several Gold Run properties were worked during the winter. On Sulphur creek a good many individuals are now working, especially on the upper end. One of the heaviest operators there is Charley Nagin. Yukon Councillor Eugene Hogan also is operating there.

Eureka creek is one of the most energetic in the old way, and several outfits winter there and take out good pay each season. Among those work-

ing on quite an extensive scale are Charles Fraser Hill and partner.

Among the placer streams which have come to the front in recent years is Black Hills, and several energetic miners are engaged there. Among them are Marsh and Company, Jerry O'Neill, Yukon Councillor Robertson, and others. They have taken out several fine pokes this season. Black Hills carries pay for miles.

Scroggie creek, a tributary of Glacier, has been producing handsomely from certain claims the last two seasons, and now promises to become one of the banner individual creeks of the country. Lee & Company are among the most successful miners there. Mariposa, a tributary of Scroggie, also has developed a paystreak, and promises to be a good producer this winter. Last winter 200 or more men were on Scroggie and Mariposa, and many will be there again this winter. Some few are doing summer work on the creek.

Henderson and Thistle creeks, tributaries of the Yukon, on the right limit, south of Dawson, are among the steady producers. These streams have been worked since the early days of the Klondike, and promise to yield for many years to come. Several claims were worked steadily last winter.

Barker creek, a tributary of lower Stewart, not far from Scroggie, also is receiving earnest attention of several concerns, summer and winter. Some are ground slucing, and some working by other methods.

On the Upper Stewart, the Mayo camp engages the attention of something like 200 men the year round. The most extensively operated creeks are Hight and Haggart. Miles of productive ground have been located there, and each creek annually yields many thousands. Rich placer bench and other claims along Duncan are being developed. Several other creeks in the district continue to yield returns.

The old bars of the Stewart river yield grubstakes to the extent of wages to quite a number who work there through the summer with rockers.

Some grubstake work also is done on the Fortymile with the rockers. That creek has furnished grubstakes to thousands of men with rockers since the discovery of the stream. Many of the tributaries of Fortymile continue to produce extensively. Notable among them are Chicken, Lost Chicken, Wade and Napoleon. One to two hundred men wintered in that section last winter, and washed out large pokes this spring. Dredges also are working successfully on the Fortymile.

Miller and Glacier creeks, the first gold producing streams in this region, tributaries of the Sixtymile, continue among the most steady producers in the country. These two creeks are phenomenal in their resourcefulness. Owners are there who have spent much of their lives right on the creeks, realizing steady incomes. Others made fortunes there and departed.

Tenmile, another tributary of Sixtymile, has developed several paying creeks, from which there were several large paying dumps taken the last winter.

Nansen, a creek discovered a year or two ago, west of Carmacks, has been producing steadily ever since, and engages the attention of quite a number of owners.

Britannia and Canadian creeks, tributaries of the Yukon below Selkirk, have been worked the last few seasons, and have yielded quite a little gold, indicating possible wide extent for dredging purposes.

In the Big Salmon country, Livingstone and several other creeks of the locality continue to fill the pokes of

the individual operators, and several other streams of the vicinity are promising. In the Klauane region good returns also are washed from several of the creeks every year. In the Nasutlin camp, back of Atlin, and tributary to the Teslin, prospects were found last year, and a camp may be opened there in time. The Atlin camp continues its productions on a generous scale by individual and larger methods.

Many old camps on the American side, below Dawson, continue to send their gold tributes to this market, and will last a long time. They include Seventymile, American, Fourth of July and Woodchopper. Circle also still keeps in touch with Dawson, and some of her gold yet gets into the Dawson market.

The new placer find on the Shushana, near the head of the White, has drawn many Yukon prospectors that way, and many promising valleys in that direction may be opened in the Yukon Territory. Much individual outfitting for that region already has developed here.

FIVE FINGERS COAL MINES

Properties on the Upper Yukon Now Producing Thousands of Tons

One of the largest enterprises in Yukon Territory is that of the Five Fingers Coal company, George J. Milton general manager, now operating the rich coal deposits on the banks of the Yukon river, about midway between Dawson and Whitehorse. The mouth of the mines opens right on the river, where are extensive wharves, bunkers and other equipment.

The company has been operating three years, and the properties are in an advanced state of development. Thirty thousand dollars are being expended this season in further development of the mine proper, including the erection of an up-to-date washery, screening and conveying plant, having a capacity of 800 tons to the ten-hour day. The very latest type of coal mining equipment is being installed. It includes the only known appliances whereby all slate, shale, rock or other impurities can be thoroughly removed from coal. This is the first equipment of the kind in Yukon Territory or Alaska. The trackage ramifying through the mines and leading to the wharves permits cars to handle the coal with facility in filling bunkers and loading steamers and barges for Dawson and Whitehorse.

"Included in the coal deposits," says General Manager Milton, "is a seam of three and a half feet of as good blacksmith coal as is known anywhere, which has been thoroughly tested. This coal will be mined, crushed, washed and sacked and offered to blacksmiths and other consumers of blacksmith coal of the Yukon at a much lower price than is paid for a quality not one whit better which is imported from the United States at high cost and much inconvenience.

"We have three seams of coal opened and workable. One is ten feet thick; one eight and a half feet thick, and one three and a half. These seams have a pitch of 40 degrees.

"Our total output this year will be 8,000 to 9,000 tons. The coal comes chiefly to Dawson, and among the largest consumers is the Klondike Mines railway, which uses the fuel in its locomotives. The White Pass & Yukon railway is making a test this year of 100 tons on its locomotives, and the Atlas copper mines at Whitehorse also will make a test of a large quantity. Many steam heating plants and domestic establishments in Dawson use this fuel.

"The Five Fingers product was tested by Dr. D. D. Cairnes, Dominion geologist; the Dominion Steel & Iron company of Nova Scotia, and others and found to be a high grade coking coal. They are satisfied the coke is first class. It makes a su-



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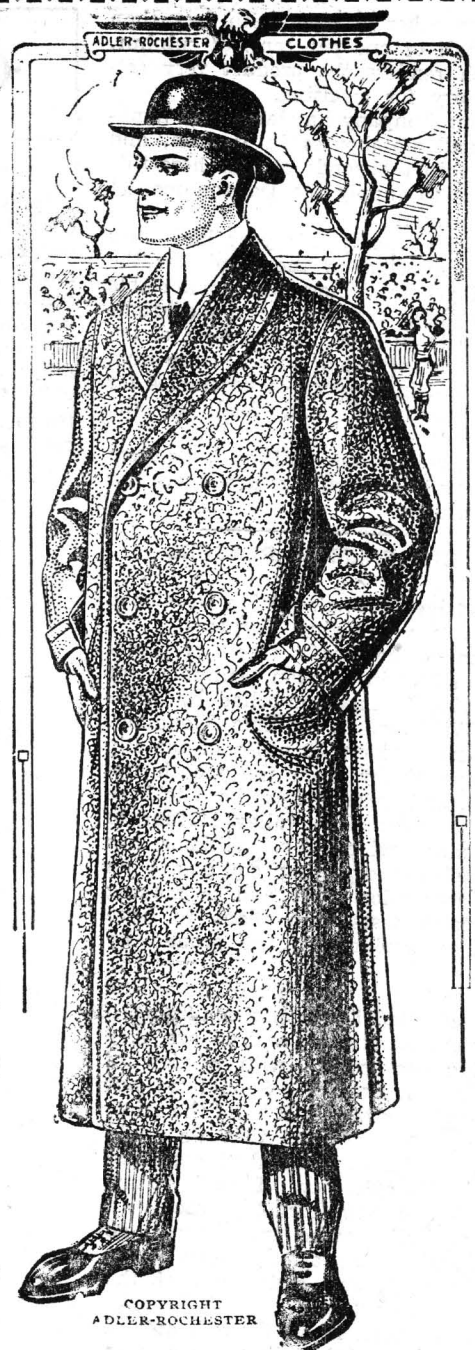
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perior coherent coke with less than one-half of one per cent. of sulphur, which renders the product very satisfactory for smelting.

"Our company has large coal bunkers and storehouses in Dawson, and will ship thousands of tons here this season to supply the Dawson market this winter.

"The company this year built new living quarters at the mines for the employes, and now has comfortable up-to-date, sanitary accommodations for 60 to 70 men. A fine farm of ten acres is attached where everything is raised in the way of vegetables for the messhouse, and feed for the horses."

General Manager Milton hails from St. Paul, and will return there for the winter.

BIG SALMON PLACERS

Extensive Properties Being Developed for Dredging Purposes

One of the largest tracts of placer properties in Yukon suitable for dredging is that controlled by Hartley Williams, an old-time Klondiker. The tract covers 30 miles of the Big Salmon valley from the mouth upward, and extends from base to base of the hills. The valley is four to six miles wide. Mr. Williams has extensive prospecting equipment on the concession now, and is making extensive tests with plans to have dredges working on the ground by 1915.

"Our tract," says Mr. Williams, "is an ideal dredging proposition from the physical standpoint, and we are busy testing the ground with a view of putting on dredges. Should we put on machines they will be of the latest and largest type, so that we could work at the minimum of cost and maximum efficiency. I shall return this fall to New York to confer with the capitalists, who are ready to go ahead with the project as soon as the drill reports and statements of the experts are received.

"The ground is all thawed, and of a favorable depth, with no muck or overburden of which to speak.

"We have no end of water power for driving a hydro-electric plant.

"The Empire drill now on the ground is a marvel. We have driven it 27 feet in ten hours. No part of it weighs over 75 pounds, and the total weight, with extras, was 2,900 pounds. The cost at the factory was about \$1,800. I was prejudiced against the drill at first, but have found it a hummer. It will cut rock or anything, but we have found no boulders on our ground. A spring winch is used in operating the drill. Two men put a hole down with one of them 137 feet in Arizona. They are easily moved. We pulled 67 feet of casing in two hours."

The Big Salmon was the first stream worked, in 1883. Afterwards came Cassiar bar, Trapper's bar, and bars on the Hootalinqua. Williams' attention was first called to this locality in the winter of '97-'98, when Major Walsh went into winter quarters, and the stampede was on to Walsh and Lake creeks. Williams then realized, he states, that it was an ideal proposition for large operations. Williams mined in California; was one of the pioneers in the coastal portion of the Copper river and Prince Williams sound, leaving there for the interior in '97, before the rush to the Copper river and Valdez. After coming here he operated on Bonanza, Gold Run, Sulphur, and in the Forty-mile, but since 1907, when he was called to New York, he has devoted all his time to the Big Salmon.

He is not a stranger to the North, having been connected with the earlier salmon canning propositions in Bristol bay, Karluk and Copper river. Mr. Williams declares the south end of the territory has a great future for placer and quartz.

Yukon Councillor C. W. C. Tabor, of Dawson, has been associated with Mr. Williams in the Big Salmon proposition from the start.

Great Copper Fields of Yukon

By J. W. McLEAN

For years gold was the only mineral contributing to the Yukon's annual output. But the early stampede found copper along the route to Dawson, and ever since have been developing it steadily. The first fields of promise were located within a few miles of Whitehorse, and are now yielding magnificently. Every day trainloads of the copper go to the coast smelters.

Copper properties on the head of the White river are perhaps the most

and a survey for an extension of the road has been made through Scolai pass to Moraine. Now that gold has been found on the Shushana, thirty miles north of Scolai, the survey may be taken advantage of by the company.

Other extensive copper interests in the territory include those lying in the vicinity of Williams and Merritt creeks, near the Yukon river, and other groups on the Nordenskiold. Farther south are traces of copper in

White Pass & Yukon Route May 1, 1911, and after he was in the country a short time began to collect data in regard to these properties in order to interest capital and to reopen them, with a view to developing the country. In the spring of 1912 the Atlas Mining company was reorganized, with Close Brothers & Company holding the majority of the stock. A long term lease was obtained on the Pueblo mine properties, and an option taken on five other mining claims in the immediate vicinity of the Pueblo, and operations were started in April, 1912: Mr. Dickeson was elected president of the Atlas Mining company late last fall.

During the first year's operations, from April, 1912, to April, 1913, 65,000 tons of copper ore, averaging a little



Thomas W. O'Brien, of Dawson, of whom the accompanying photo is a splendid likeness, is one of the most prominent pioneers and public men of Yukon Territory. He came to the Yukon long before Klondike was discovered, and has devoted more than a quarter of a century to the development of the northern empire. Mr. O'Brien is a former member of the Yukon council or legislature, and has been one of the leading spirits in the Yukon Order of Pioneers, and is now the senior past president of that order. Last winter he organized a lodge in Seattle, which has a flourishing membership.

extensive in this region, and of such great promise that several large companies are in the region this summer drilling and otherwise prospecting, and the White Pass & Yukon Railway company has an expert there now making an examination with a view of possibly recommending the extension of the road to that field.

The Guggenheim railroad from Cordova runs within fifty miles of Moraine creek, one of the chief copper creeks at the head of the White,

the Kluane and the Rainy Hollow districts.

The properties near Whitehorse which are shipping belong to the Atlas Mining company, of which O. L. Dickeson is president, and W. D. Greenough general manager. Close Brothers, financial agents of Chicago and London, also are connected with the Atlas. The operations on this property were closed down in 1910. Mr. Dickeson was elected vice-president and general manager of the

better than \$10 a ton, was shipped to Tacoma smelter, or about an average of 200 tons per day, which demonstrated the feasibility of carrying on operations during the winter.

On July 14 3,000 feet of diamond drilling had been done, which led to the strike of the ore body. Six hundred and seventy feet of drifting has been done on the 200-foot level, practically all of which is in ore. During the drilling operations in the month of July the ore was proved at a depth of

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430 feet below the collar of the shaft, and it is gratifying to note that the values in the ore bodies at this depth are greater on an average than the ore mined near the surface.

A new skip is being installed and an upraise is being driven to relieve the main working shaft. As soon as these improvements are completed the output of the mine will be considerably increased.



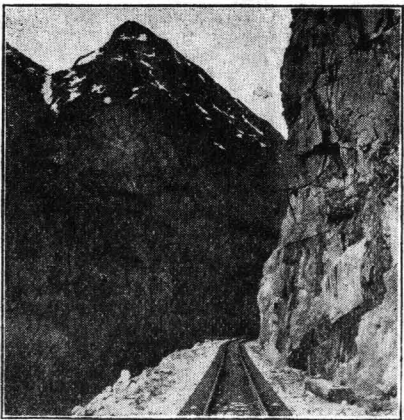
A W. P. & Y. Route Steamer at "Quiet Sentinel," Yukon River

JAPANESE IN YUKON

(By S. Kawakami.)

According to the census just taken by the Hon. Y. Hori, the Japanese consul at Vancouver, B. C., there are ninety Japanese residing in the Yukon Territory, comprising 81 men, 5 women and 4 children. Hotels, stores, restaurants, bath houses and a machine shop are being conducted by them.

Nowhere else in either the United States or Canada is a greater privilege extended to the Japanese than in this territory. The Japanese in the Yukon are well contented. Racial discrimination and prejudice, which are not uncommon in the cities on the Pacific seaboard, are unknown



Rocky Point Scene Along W. P. & Y. Route

entirely in the Yukon. The Yukon is indeed a paradise to the sons of Nippon. A privilege of naturalization has long been extended to them, with a suffrage right both in territorial and federal elections. A native-born Britisher indeed has no greater right or privilege than the Japanese. They are good lawabiding people, always respecting the institutions of this country. No Japanese ever committed a criminal offense in the territory, and not one ever begged for a meal from a soup kitchen. Even a civil case in court against a Japanese is a very rare occurrence. Not one Japanese has ever given a "blue ticket." The Japanese are certainly splendid citizens.

MEN WHO MAKE NORTH

The managing editor of Leslie's Weekly of New York finds great pleasure in visiting the Yukon district and in seeing the men who are making the great Northwest.—Edgar Allen Forbes.

The Treadgold Operations

Among the largest placer gold mining enterprises of the Klondike and also of the world is that of A. N. C. Treadgold, the prominent Yukon mining organizer. Mr. Treadgold organized most of the properties now controlled by the Yukon Gold, and much of the property later taken over by the Canadian Klondyke.

His present organization work is confined to the large and productive placer creeks on the Indian river side of the Klondike camp. The creeks include practically all the known rich gold bearing streams of the Indian river side, and have an aggregate length of more than 75 miles.

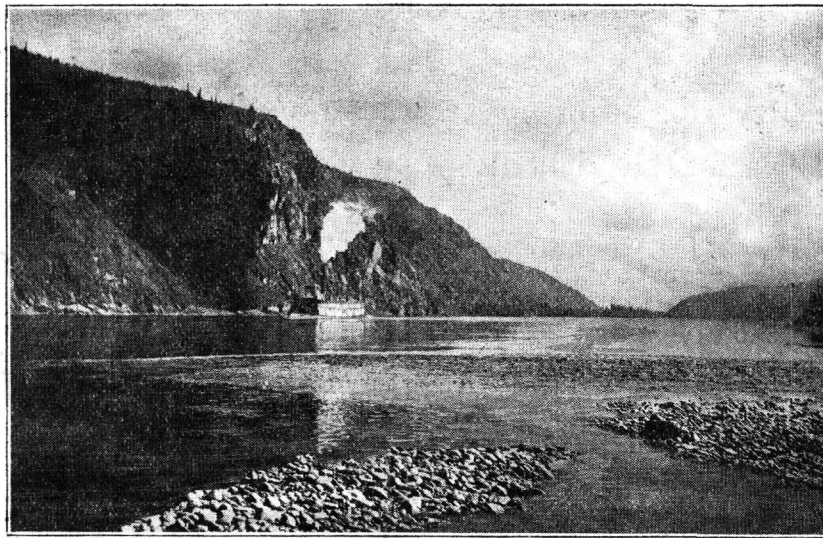
Included in these rich creeks are

where 1,500 feet of ground already is opened.

Further up Dominion, four miles of ditch coming out of Portland are in operation and a strip of a mile and a half is uncovered in that vicinity. Near the mouth of Nevada a long strip is opened.

The ditch work and other operations on Dominion creek now employ about 120 men and twenty teams, and there are eight camps.

Mr. Treadgold also has men operating ditches and making extensions on Quartz creek, where he owns several miles. A number of miles of Indian river between Quartz and Eureka were acquired last year for Mr. Treadgold, and it is understood he



One of the W. P. & Y. Route Steamers on the Yukon River at Selwyn

Dominion, Sulphur, upper Gold Run, and several miles of Indian river, and tributaries of some of those streams. The valleys are wide and the gold generally distributed.

During the process of the organization of these properties, much of the ground is being prepared for dredge, hydraulic or whatever mode of operation the engineers later shall adopt. The chief preparation comprises in removing the overburden by means of groundsluicing. Most of this work now under way is confined to Dominion creek, where a large force of

plans to use water of Indian on Quartz eventually.

Mr. Treadgold is an indomitable organizer. The creeks on which he is operating have yielded tens of millions in the aggregate in placer gold, and have vast wealth yet to produce. Mr. Treadgold has electric lines running over the hills from the Bonanza valley to supply power when the time comes. The equipping of all of his plants means the expenditure of several million dollars, and the operation of the properties will mean a large and steady payroll for



A Field of Potatoes in the Klondike

men and many teams are engaged under Charles Dolan, the superintendent. Eight and a half miles of ditch have been opened from Burnham creek to Jensen, crossing two smaller pups en route, and picking up their water. From Jensen downward another ditch is opened on the right limit of Dominion, to a point below Gold Run. From Jensen to the mouth of Gold Run is nine miles, and 600 inches can be carried on that stretch. Below Granville is a local flume, to a point opposite Granville,

the camp.

Gus Brendenberg is the Dawson agent of Mr. Treadgold. A staff of engineers, superintendents, foremen and others is engaged here on the works most of the year.

Health of Yukon challenges the world. Epidemics are little known. Virulent diseases scarcely ever encountered. Old and young thrive, and the children are the world's most robust. Yukon can challenge the world in the blessing of good health.

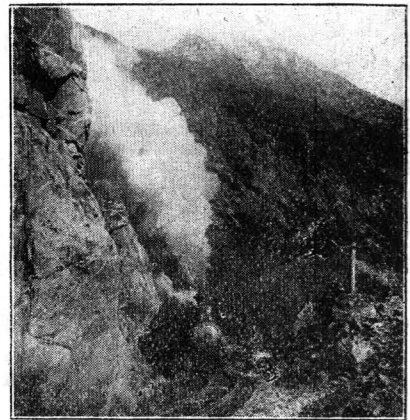


SYNOPSIS

OF THE

Game Ordinance of Yukon Territory

Under the Ordinance Respecting the Preservation of Game in the Yukon Territory and amendments thereto, the Close Seasons, within which the undermentioned beasts and birds



Rounding the Point, Scene on W. P. & Y. Route

shall not be hunted, taken, killed, shot at, wounded, injured or molested in any way, are as follows, namely:

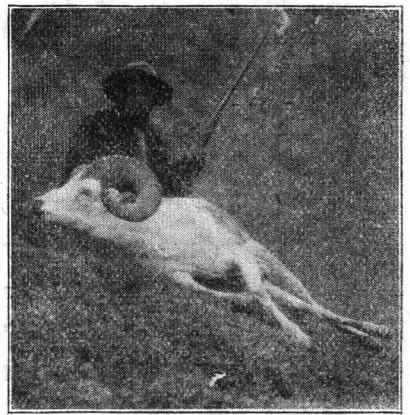
Buffalo or Bison—The whole year.

Musk-ox, Elk or Wapiti, Moose, Caribou, Deer, Mountain Sheep or Mountain Goats—Between the 1st of March and 1st of September.

Grouse, Partridge, Pheasants, Ptarmigan and Prairie Chicken—Between 15th March and 1st of September.

Wild Swans, Wild Ducks, Wild Geese, Snipe, Sand-pipers or Cranes—Between the 1st of June and 10th of August.

Except as hereinafter provided no person shall have the right to kill



Big Horn Sheep Along the W. P. & Y. Route

during the open season more than two elk or wapiti, two moose, two musk-oxen, six deer, six caribou, two mountain sheep and two mountain goats. No females shall be killed at any time.

Eggs on the nests of any of the birds mentioned or any species of wild fowl, shall not be taken, destroyed, injured or molested at any time of the year.

No person who is not a resident of the Territory shall have the right to hunt, take, kill, shoot at or carry away any of the beasts mentioned unless he has obtained license from the Commissioner of the Territory or a Game Guardian, who shall also have authority to issue permits for the export of trophies. The license fee is \$100.00, and all persons hold-



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ing licenses must furnish particulars under oath of the Game Guardian.

Game Guardians have the right to inspect any bag or other receptacle, vehicle or other means of transportation, when they suspect that any person is illegally in the possession of game.

Beasts or birds may be lawfully taken, hunted or killed, and eggs of any birds or other wild fowl may be taken during the close season only:

1. By explorers, surveyors, prospectors, miners or travelers who are engaged in any exploration, survey or mining operations, or other examination of the Territory, and are in actual need of the beasts, birds or eggs for food.

2. By any person who has a permit to do so granted under the subsequent provisions of the Ordinance:

(a) To whom a permit has been issued to take or kill, for scientific purposes, or to take with a view to domestication, any number, to be fixed by the Commissioner, of each of the said beasts or birds, except buffalo and bison, or to take eggs not exceeding twelve of each of any of the said birds or of any other species of wild fowl;

(b) Hunters licensed by the Commissioner to provide sustenance for isolated camps in districts set aside by proclamation.

None of the contrivances for taking or killing wild fowl, known as batteries, swivel guns or sunken punts, shall be used at any time of the year, to take, destroy or kill any of the birds or wild fowl.

It shall be unlawful for any person to use poison or poisonous substances for the purpose of taking or killing any birds or beasts of any kind, and if any person places such poison or poisonous substances in such a position that it may be reached or taken by any bird or beast, it shall be proof that it was used for such purpose.

No dogs shall be used at any time of the year for hunting, taking, running, killing, injuring or in any way molesting buffalo or bison, or during the close season, any of the other beasts or birds.

No one shall enter into any contract or agreement with or employ any Indian or other person, whether such Indian or other person is an inhabitant of the country to which this Ordinance applies or not, to hunt, kill or take contrary to the provisions of the Ordinance, any of the beasts and birds mentioned, or to take contrary to such provisions in the Ordinance, any eggs.

Any beast, bird or eggs in respect of which any conviction has been made shall be held to be thereby confiscated.

Possession shall be constituted as follows:

1. Possession at any time of the year of a buffalo or bison, dead or alive, or any part of a buffalo or bison; or

2. Possession at any time of the year of eggs of any of the birds mentioned in the Ordinance or of eggs of any other species of wild fowl; or

3. Possession during the Close Season of any other beast mentioned in the Ordinance, or of any part of any such beast, or of any birds mentioned in section 3, shall be deemed prima facie evidence of the killing or taking of the beast, birds or eggs, as the case may be, contrary to the provisions of the Ordinance. Provided, moreover, that this section shall not be construed to prevent the exposure and offering for sale the carcasses, or any part of them, of beasts killed

during the open season, for a period of sixty days after the beginning of the close season.

Any person who kills any of the beasts or birds mentioned in the Ordinance, and does not use the meat thereof for food himself or cause the same to be used for food, or does not offer the same for sale in some market within the Yukon Territory, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding \$500.00, and in default of payment to imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months.

For obstructing a Game Guardian

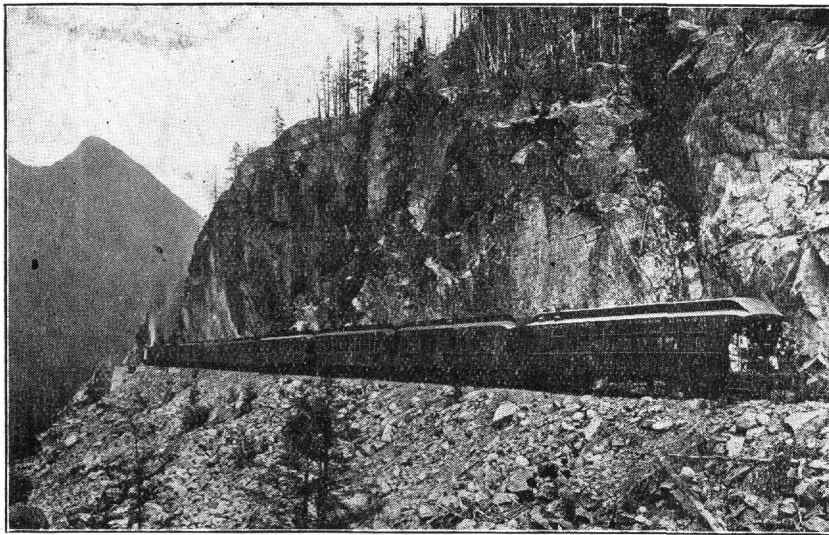
in the discharge of his duties, the penalty is a sum not exceeding \$100.00 and costs.

For violation of any of the provisions of the Ordinance with regard to musk-oxen, buffalo or bison, elk, wapiti, moose or deer, a penalty of not more than \$500.00 and costs.

For violation of any other provisions of the Ordinance, a penalty not exceeding \$100.00 and costs.

In case of a conviction, one-half of the fine shall be paid to the informer.

A. F. ENGELHARDT,
Territorial Secretary.



A. W. P. & Y. Route Passenger Train



The Saw-Tooth Mountains—W. P. & Y. Route

Synopsis of Mining Laws Yukon Territory

Creeks do not include streams having an average width of 150 feet or more, as defined by the Dredging Regulations.

Persons over eighteen years of age may obtain entry for a placer claim.

Creek claims shall not exceed 500 feet in length, measured along the base line of creek (and if base line has not been established, then along the general direction of the valley of the creek) and 2,000 feet in width. Placer claims situate elsewhere than on a creek shall not exceed 500 feet in length, parallel to base line of creek toward which it fronts, by 1,000 feet. Every placer claim shall be marked by two posts (numbered 1 and 2 respectively), firmly fixed in ground on base line at each end of claim and line shall be well cut out between the two posts. The posts shall be not less than four feet above the ground, flatted on two sides for at least one foot from top and each side so flatted measuring at least four inches across the face, and a diameter throughout of not less than five

inches. On side of each post facing claim shall be legibly written the name or number of claim, or both, its length in feet, the date when staked and full Christian and surname of locator. A stump or tree cut off and flatted or faced to the aforesaid height and size may be used as a post.

A discoverer shall be entitled to a claim 1,500 feet in length, and a party of two discoverers two claims, each of 1,250 feet in length.

The boundaries of any claim may be enlarged to the size of a claim allowed by the Act if enlargement does not interfere with rights of other persons or terms of agreement with the Crown.

Locating and Recording.

An application for a claim must be filed with the Mining Recorder within ten days after locating if located within ten miles of Recorder's office. One extra day shall be allowed for every additional ten miles or fraction thereof. A claim may be located on Sunday or any public holiday.

If not less than five miners locate claims over 100 miles from Recorder's office, they may appoint one of their number an Emergency Recorder, who shall at once notify the nearest Mining Recorder, to whom records and fees must be delivered.

The Mining Recorder may issue written permission to a bona fide prospector to record a claim at any time within six months from the date of staking. If any person satisfies the Recorder that he is about to undertake a bona fide prospecting trip and files a power of attorney from any number of persons not exceeding two, authorizing him to stake claims for them in consideration of their having enabled him to undertake the trip, he may stake one claim in the name of each such person upon any creek on which he makes a discovery.

Any person having recorded a claim shall not have the right to locate another claim in the valley or basin of same creek within 60 days of locating first claim.

Surveys.

The boundaries of a claim shall be defined absolutely, provided the returns are approved by the Commissioner or other official, and notice published for twelve successive issues in the Yukon Gazette.

Title.

A grant may be issued for one or five years with absolute right of renewal from year to year, provided that during each year for which such renewal is granted the owner of the claim or his agent shall perform on the claim \$200 worth of work and shall file with the Mining Recorder within fourteen days from the date of expiration of each year an affidavit setting out a detailed statement of the work. If the work is not performed within the year the title of the owner shall become absolutely forfeited and the claim shall be open for entry forthwith after the expiration of the year. A grant may be issued to anyone relocating the claim, but the owner shall have the right to apply for cancellation of locator's grant within six months from the time when said claim became due for renewal, and the Recorder shall cancel the Grant if satisfied that the work has been done, upon said owner paying a renewal fee of \$30.00, if application is made during first three months, or \$45.00 if application is made during second three months, and also paying locator's expenses as well as compensation for any bona fide work that he has performed on the claim.

No title shall be contested by anyone who does not claim an adverse right except by leave of Commissioner of Territory.

If two or more persons own a claim, each person shall contribute work proportionately to his interest, and if proven to Gold Commissioner that any co-owner has not done his share of the work his interest may be vested in the other co-owners.

Grouping.

The Mining Recorder may grant permission, for a term not exceeding five years, to any person or persons owning adjoining claims not exceeding ten in number, to perform on any one or more of such claims all the work required to entitle him or them to renewal. When application is made by more than one person, the applicants must file a deed of partnership creating joint liability between the owners.

Upon report of the Mining Inspector, and with the approval of the Commissioner, claims more than ten in number and not contiguous, may be grouped for a period of not more

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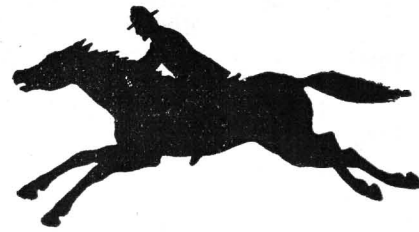
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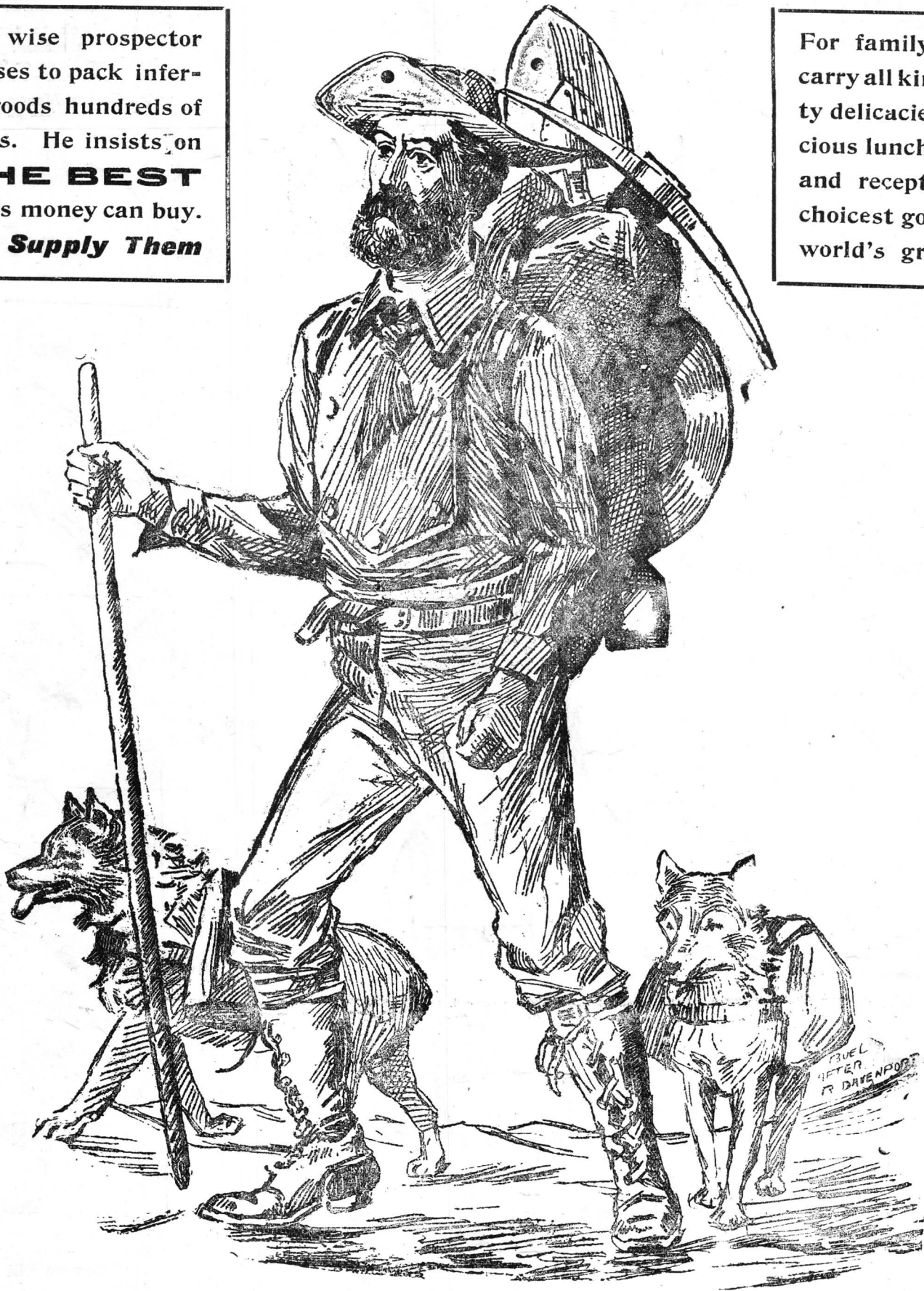
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W. F. POWELL, Prop. DAWSON, Y. T.

wood, build cabins, make sluiceways, and other preparations for next season's work.

"The recorder's office is at the mouth of Bonanza creek. Mr. Waller is mining recorder, and H. E. Morgan is notary public. Mr. Morgan controls a number of placer interests which are being prospected."

Mr. Kingston was in the district for a number of days, and gives practically the same report as Dr. Cairnes on the conditions. He reports scarcely any Dawson men in the camp at the time he left for Dawson. Mr. Kingston says:

"Men with no supplies surely will starve in the country if they do not get out soon or have others hustle in the goods.

"James and partners were doing well on discovery on Little Eldorado. I was over in the same district last February, after leaving Dawson, but the snow was too deep for me to locate anything, and I returned here until spring. Fred Best met me on the way up the White this spring, and told me where to stake, and I got in on Coarse Money gulch."

Dr. Cairnes on Dawson Route

Dr. D. D. Cairnes, noted Canadian government geologist, was on the new placer creeks of the Chisana this month, and on arrival here prepared the following for the commissioner, or governor, of Yukon Territory:

Dawson, Y. T., August 16th, 1913.—George Black, Esq., Commissioner of Yukon Territory, Dawson Y. T.—Sir: As you requested, I beg to submit the following statement concerning conditions at the scene of the recent discovery of gold on the tributaries of the Chisana River, in Alaska, near the international boundary line.

Being engaged in an examination of the White River district for the Canadian geological survey, I visited the scene of the strike for the purpose of correlating the geology with that on the Canadian side of the boundary. The discovery is undoubtedly one of considerable importance, and the geological formations occurring in the vicinity of the strike are extensively developed in White River district on the Canadian side of the international boundary line.

The most and practically only feasible route at present, during the summer season, by which to take supplies into the district is by way of the White river steamers can go either to or to within a few miles of the mouth of the Donjek; from thence poling boats or pack horses may be employed to the mouth of Snag creek, and from that point to the diggings supplies may be transported by pack horses. It is claimed that it is possible to pole up Snag creek and Beaver to the vicinity of the boundary line. From the steamer landing at Donjek to the mouth of Snag is about 25 miles; from the mouth of Snag creek to the diggings 60 miles. The discovery is 25 miles in a straight line west of the international boundary. At present all supplies are being packed by men and horses from the mouth of Snag creek.

Horses and light outfits can be taken in preferably over the Coffee creek trail; also by way of Kluane. Unless horses can be taken up White river by steamer the best plan is to drive them in over one of those trails, and to send supplies up by boat to be picked up by pack train at the mouth of Snag.

Going by Kluane, the trail is to Canyon City, and from there to a point where the international boundary crosses the Beaver, at which point the trail joins the trail from Snag creek and proceeds to the head of Beaver. By way of Coffee creek trail, it is about 70 miles from the Yukon river to the mouth of Snag. The trail from Whitehorse via Kluane to the diggings is about 320 miles long.

I am glad to learn that prompt action is being taken by the R. N. W. M. Police to establish detachments at the Donjek, mouth of Snag

and at the boundary, because of the shortage of food supplies there has been some robbing of caches. This will all stop now that the police are in the district.

The mining operations on several creeks show a number of the claims to be quite rich, and it is probable that with the large amount of prospecting that will immediately be done in the district additional discoveries will be made on the Canadian side as well as in Alaska.

I have the honor to be, Sir

Your obedient servant,

D. D. CAIRNES.

CHARLES T. STONE

Interesting Sketch of How Klondiker Has Won Success

Nothing more fascinates humanity than stories of the triumphs of man over adversity. No land affords more picturesque tales of the struggle than does Klondike. And one of the most gripping stories of personal achievement is that of Charles Timothy Stone, now prominent in Yukon as contractor, freighter, stage man, hotel man, timber dealer and operator in many lines.

Charley Stone started without a pair of shoes on his feet nor a hat on his head, and today counts his assets by the tens of thousands, and annually turns over more than one hundred thousand dollars in his various enterprises.

It was way down in the pretty little town of Dover, Ontario, where Charley Stone broke into the game of life. It was one fine morning in 1866 when Charley began to make his presence known to the universe. That same Charley has been keeping things warmed up pretty much ever since.

Playing marbles, eating green apples, rambling about the fish banks and trimming the urchins of the realm kept Charley busier than a Chisana stamper until one memorable day in his hoodoo thirteenth year. That morning Charley overfed an old pig and her litter, and as a consequence an authority about the homestead tanned Charley's epidermis with a business-like birch. The independence of Charley Stone germinated in that fray, and no one ever has been able to hold him down since. Starting on that day Charley lit out in the mysterious wide world, and never stopped until he struck Klondike, and he promises to keep going another half century. First he put in time in the logging camps of Sarnia, Ontario, a hustling, tireless youngster. Next he tackled the harvest fields. He worked with the threshers in summer, and with the woods men in winter.

Afterward Charley learned the brick making business, and when 20 years of age was so active and so developed physically he was earning \$221 a year, a large sum for those days, but as old Ontario had a law then that \$300 a year earnings was required for a qualification to vote, Charley did not reach the ballot box. His friends tried to get him up to vote against his wishes, and took a peculiar way of trying him out by putting him on the scales. He weighed 130 pounds, was angular, tall and as muscular as a wildcat. But the judges decided that his weight and his income barred him from the ballot that year, and he was satisfied to have to be passed up by politicians, and has kept out of politics ever since, to which he attributes his success.

Drifting westward, Charley hit Vancouver in '92. He came out helping attend a shipment of blooded race and draft horses, among them Belle Watts, a speedy stepper, which was bought from Tom Eaid by Johnny Ganon. Johnny, the first white child born in New Westminster, 52 years ago, is now here keeping books for Charley.

Remaining in Vancouver and vicinity until '96, largely engaged in logging, Charley came North in the

Klondike rush on the old Danube, landing at Skagway. He worked on the Brackett wagon road several days. The night the citizens' committee went after the Soapy Smith gang of outlaws with ropes and guns, and ordered the desperadoes out of town, Charley was with the vigilantes, and helped establish the reputation of the town. After the burg quieted down, Charley went to Lake Bennett and located nine miles down the shore, on the right limit, in the timber belt, and built small boats for stampedees, which he sold at good profit. He came through to Dawson in a small boat in '98, stopping at the Whitehorse rapids long enough to make 21 trips through the rapids as pilot at ten dollars a trip. Some days he made two trips. Every one was successful, and oftentimes the boats had only 11 inches freeboard.

Proceeding to Dawson he engaged in prospecting. He tried one winter on the Klondike near Leota; then put in three months on solid representation on 32 Sulphur, where he was skunked. Then he mined with the N. A. T. & T. on 31 above on Bonanza; then mined on 37 Gold Run. Next worked a 50 per cent. lay there, and, with his partners, took out \$20,000 one winter. His share was \$5,000.

After that Charley worked lays on 17, 27, 14 and 6 Gold Run, and got a pinch of change, after which he went to Hunker and built a roadhouse, which he sold before the dirt was on the roof. Then he went to the mouth of Arkansas, built a roadhouse and store, and sold everything from meals to boilers. While there he hired Nick Bushman and Fred Flumer to cut wood in the hills nearby. Charley's great experience as a woodman and horseman now stood him in hand, and he got a pair of "skates," and started hauling wood for the miners. Dominion then was being burned day and night to open the frozen pay, and the valley was filled with fire and smoke from claims of Eddie Lewin, Spieler Kelly, Peter Rost and others who later became capitalists. Charley knew just how to load teams and handle horses better than any others, and in his eleven-mile haul outdid all competitors, and made profits. He got more teams and more roadhouses, and his business rolled up. Next he took the teams to grade the Klondike Mines railway on contract for Jerome Chute, and worked through the season; and the next season graded again for Tom O'Brien on the same road.

Charley's next move was to contract for delivery of wood on Hunker and other creeks for the Yukon Gold. He hauled thousands of cords of wood over the divides each winter, until now his business in that line aggregates the handling of wood involving \$45,000 to \$65,000. Last winter he hauled 4,600 cords of wood to the Anderson concession, and 1,700 to Gold Bottom. He also helped Boyle move the No. 1 Canadian Klondyke dredge from Bear to upper Hunker, hauled poles and other materials for various concerns, and kept up his city service. He had 24 horses engaged. Now he has over 40 horses.

During the time he has handled all the detail of creek contracts, Charley has managed his livery stable, blacksmith shop, and hotel, the Hotel Stone; his stage line, and has kept up a fine home, where Mrs. Stone and the two charming bairns, Charley, Jr., five, and Harriet, seven, are

the center and sunshine of his life. Mrs. Stone is a charming Scotch girl, whom Charley first met in Klondike. Charley has a fine lot of poultry and pigs in connection with his home gardens, and he laughs when he says those pigs are never over-fed. He knows how. This summer Charley contracted to haul wood from Anslie creek, on the Yukon, over the divide to French gulch, and, to open the route, made eleven miles of road in three days with eight men, surely going some. Twelve hundred feet of cable will be used hauling the wood up the divide. Charley has used cable before, and on one divide had a mile and a half of it, manipulated with large drums, driven by steam. He knows just how to equip and handle all the detail, and is strong on calculation. He builds the best roads in the land with simple process, and knows how to dip and rise, swing and drive the spiral climb to get up hills, around saddles and to any point in such fine way that the horses will not wear to a frazzle in their work. His strong point in business is his foresight, and the elimination of waste effort; and economy in feeding stock; and his great ability as a horse trader. Charley made his latest dicker last week when he jockeyed Doc, Gillis out of his gasoline horse. Doc had just received the new car, and was proudly spinning the streets. Charley hailed the doctor, "Say, Doc, I want that car; how much?"

"Not for sale; I need a ride myself," returned the smiling doctor.

"Not much, my boy, you are the Dawson agent; here's your check; that car's mine."

"Doctor was David Harmed. He got out of Charley Stone's car, and now is waiting for his next consignment before taking a ride. In the meantime Charley is rolling about in the smoke toboggan, planning other big schemes; and reducing time and distance to dollars.

"Fifteen years in the Yukon for me," says Charley, "and never outside since the day I floated down from Bennett in a small boat with Capt. Sharkey, a seadog of a salt-water skipper. 'Cap' did not like the shallow water of the river, and did not like the taste of Klondike water, so set sail for Frisco after one winter in Dawson. But not so for Charley Stone. He knows Klondike is the best place on earth, has the most pure gold, has not started to turn out her wealth, and he will be here for all time—wedded to the land of the paystreak."



Photographed at Midnight on W. P. & Y. Route

Many a woman who thinks she is in love is merely jealous.

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